

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**  
**NATION RELIGION KING**



**SYLLABUS OF  
TRAINING AND  
CAPACITY BUILDING  
FOR COASTAL  
SPATIAL PLANNING  
IN CAMBODIA**



Phnom Penh, August 2012



**COBSEA**  
Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia

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## Abbreviations

COBSEA	Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia
CDRI	Cambodia Development Resource Institute
EAS	East Asian Seas
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EBM	Ecosystem Based Management
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MLMUPC	Ministry Land Management Urban Planning and Construction
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transportation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Coastal spatial planning has been the focus of considerable interest throughout the world, particularly in heavily used marine areas since 2006, when the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (*UNESCO*) held the first International Workshop on Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). MSP offers countries an operational framework to maintain the value of their marine biodiversity while at the same time allowing sustainable use of the economic potential of the ocean. Understanding the dire needs, spatial planning exercise has been started widely throughout the coastal areas of the East Asian Seas (EAS) Region. However, like other countries, Cambodia identified several shortcomings and challenges in its scope and implementation. This is particularly significant in light of increasing natural and human-induced threats to coastal areas and the growing expectations for responsible authorities to integrate more ecosystem-based approaches in the planning systems and enhance the country ability to respond to emerging issues such as climate-change adaptation, mitigation and integrated disaster-risk management.

Cambodia's coastal shoreline is 435 km along the Gulf of Thailand. The seaward boundary of the coastal zone has been delimited as the outer limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) with an area of 55,600 km<sup>2</sup>. The coastal zones are situated along Koh Kong, Kampot, Sihanoukville, and Kep provinces. Cambodia's coastal zone is currently being subjected to various stresses, for example, mangrove deforestation, coral reef/sea-grass destruction, coastal erosion, climate change, sea level rise, and others. It is not surprising that the final demands by society and new opportunities for multiple uses are the source of increasing conflicts within the coastal zone.

To build the necessary knowledge, skills, attitudes, and abilities; the training and capacity building program “Coastal Spatial Planning in Cambodia” has been designed that will enable the Government and other relevant stakeholders to integrate these emerging issues and modern management approaches into the national, sub-national and local spatial planning systems and practices. This brief document provides a ‘syllabus’ of possible capacity-building options and approaches that will serve as the basis for the participation of the training workshops on coastal spatial planning in Cambodia.

## 2. WHY MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING AND HOW?

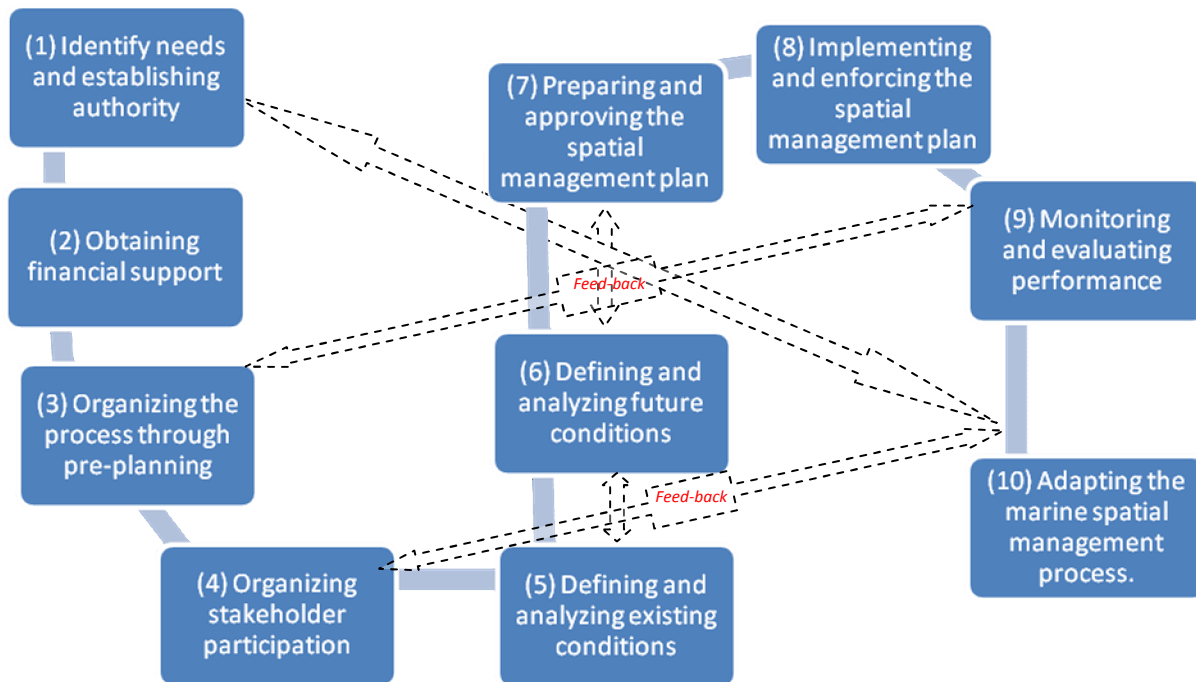
Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a practical way to create and establish a more rational organization of the use of marine space and the interactions between its uses, to balance demands for development with the need to protect marine ecosystems, and to achieve social and economic objectives in an open and planned way<sup>1</sup>. In the other words, it is **a public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine and coastal areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process. MSP does not lead to a**

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<sup>1</sup> United Kingdom Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2008)

**one-time plan.** It is a continuing, iterative process that learns and adapts over time in 10 steps<sup>2</sup>, as follows:

Figure 1: Spatial Planning Process for Coastal and Marine Zones



These 10 steps are not simply a linear process that moves sequentially from step to step. Many feedback loops should be built into the process. For example, goals and objectives identified early in the planning process are likely to be modified as costs and benefits of different management measures are identified later in the planning process. Analyses of existing and future conditions will change as new information is identified and incorporated in the planning process. Stakeholder participation will change the planning process as it develops over time. Planning is a dynamic process and planners have to be open to accommodating changes as the process evolves over time.

Over the last several years, it has been seen an explosion of interest in MSP as a practical approach to manage both conflicts and compatibilities in the marine environment in the face of both increasing development pressures and increasing interest in the conservation of nature. The project ‘Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone – Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development’ was developed by **the** Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA) Secretariat as a post-tsunami project during 2006 and submitted to the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). In early 2009, the project proposal was approved for funding by SIDA. The overall goal of the project is to reduce and prevent the impacts of natural disasters, climate change and sea level rise and to promote sustainable

<sup>2</sup> Marine Spatial Planning, A Step-by-Step Approach toward Ecosystem-based Management, UNESCO IOC (2009)

development of the coastal areas in COBSEA member countries through the application of spatial planning for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Ecosystem Based Management (EBM).

### 3. CAMBODIA STEPED INTO THE PROCESS OF SPATIAL PLANNING

**R**ecently a Regional Resource Document has been produced - *Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zones of the EAS Region: Mainstreaming Emerging Issues and Modern Management Approaches* – and steps have been taken to identify the training and/or capacity-building needs of those participating countries and design – with them – a program, or series of training approaches that will respond to their identified needs. On May 14 – 18, 2012, COBSEA organized the Regional Train-The-Trainer course on Spatial Planning in the Coastal and Marine Zone of the East Asian Seas Region in Phuket, Thailand where a technical team from Cambodia actively participated and started the process.

#### **Cambodian Training Participants and their Affiliations:**

1. Dr. Meng Bunnarith, Director of Department of Land Management, Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction;
2. Mr. Suy Thea, Director of Kompot Environmental Department;
3. Mr. Hak Mao, National Coastal Expert, Chief of Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Office;
4. Mr. Prak Visal, Vice Chief of Provincial Hall, Sihanoukville Province;
5. Mr. Chhun Seiha, Vice Chief of Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Office, Ministry of Environment; and
6. Mr. Ly Ratana, Lecturer at Svay Rieng University

Mr. Koch Savath, Deputy Technical Director General, Ministry of Environment is the Project Focal Point and National Coordinator of the process. The team identified the country needs, challenges and the approaches of Spatial training with the syllabus which has been later finalized and endorsed by the Government.

### 4. CAMBODIA'S MAJOR NATIONAL NEEDS

Cambodia needs a range of training, ranging from general management skills to specific scientific information, knowledge and skills. There is an immediate need for building capacity of Government officers (both national and sub-national levels), Civil Societies, Research Institutes, Academia and Local Communities in the coastal areas for:

- a) Sharing knowledge and experience on coastal spatial planning to relevant stakeholders;
- b) Improving existing capacity for coastal zone management of the local authorities and coastal communities;
- c) Improving coordination among the key stakeholders for coastal zone management and development; and

- d) Mainstreaming good practices for coastal spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management from other countries into Cambodia’s circumstances.

## 5. KEY CHALLENGES IN COASTAL SPATIAL PLANNING

Practically, there are a number of challenges for coastal zone development, management, and conservation in Cambodia. The followings are the key challenges for coastal zone management:

- a) **Insufficient Financial Support and Management:** Financial support for coastal management and implementation has come from different sources of donors. Cambodia’s economic development project relies mainly on the external financial support through development partners, donor nations, and International Organizations.
- b) **Limited Specific Legal Framework:** Cambodia is lacking regulations, equipments, and trained personnel to effectively monitor and control coastal and ocean sustainable development activities. There are many laws and regulations, Royal Decrees and Sub-Decrees have been developed but no specific legal frameworks on marine and coastal sustainable development have been developed.
- c) **Institutional Issues and Staff Capacity:** The limited number of qualified professional civil servants and their low commitment is a barrier to the development and implementation of government policies. In general, the provincial departments’ staffs have limited capacity and knowledge about both legal and technical aspects of implementation of coastal and marine natural resources and environmental management programs.
- d) **Limited Public Awareness and Participation:** Many problems related to public awareness and participation could be addressed and actions to strengthen laws requiring that the public be informed and engaged, including monitoring and research.

## 6. TRAINING OBJECTIVES

There is also a continuum or spectrum of training and capacity-building objectives. These range from simple awareness building, where basic information about spatial planning in coastal areas is presented, to fundamental paradigm shifts that may be required in national and sub-national authorities and stakeholders to be able to effectively mainstream emerging issues such as climate change, sea-level rise and integrated disaster risk management as well as the modern principles such as employing an ecosystem-based approach into the existing management frameworks and policies. In between these ends of the spectrum may be the need for building a stronger knowledge base of spatial planning processes, developing skills in GIS or other mapping techniques, enhancing the abilities of existing practitioners, changing attitudes about the way spatial planning is practiced. This continuum has been illustrated below:

Figure 2: The Continuum of Spatial Planning Training and Capacity-building Objectives



Overall, the main objectives of the proposed training on spatial planning for coastal and marine zones are as follows:

1. Introduce the basic concept and terminologies of coastal and marine spatial plan, coastal emerging issues, climate change, and disaster risk reduction to both Government and Non-governmental officers, and other key stakeholders;
2. Introduce and share knowledge of management approaches for coastal and marine spatial planning to address the emerging issues in the coast;
3. Introduce and build capacity on new approaches for coastal and marine spatial planning management to different stakeholder especially senior management levels and practitioners;
4. Introduce holistic approaches for coastal zone management and development in Cambodia by introduce best practices from other countries especially countries with similar geography and economic development; and
5. Enhance coordination, cooperation, and dialogue among Governments, Civil Societies, Research Institutes, Academia and Local Communities to ensure sustainable coastal management and conservation.

## 7. TRAINING APPROACH

**A**ny such training/capacity building approach should be more ‘practitioner-oriented’, challenging our traditional notions of expert-delivered, didactic lecture-style classroom approaches. And, rather than the content and style of training being dictated by the trainers, as is common in training and capacity-development initiatives, the needs and desires of the delegates should largely drive the style and content of the courses. That is, change from ‘training experts’ to ‘delegate-led’ training design. It is important to emphasize here that a strong degree of ‘cultural intelligence’, (i.e., the capability to understand and function effectively in a variety of cultural contexts) is necessary to ensure that proposed capacity-building approaches align with and respond to Cambodia’s national, ethnic, political and organizational contexts.

The following short and medium term training/capacity-building approaches would be employed individually, or in some combination, to achieve Cambodia’s learning needs with respect to the traditional learning styles and the current needs of their training participants:

- Lectures (although with decreasing emphasis)
- Group works; mutual learning – learning from and getting to know colleagues.
- Role playing exercises
- Individual/group research (case studies)
- Field visits to sites where CSP is being implemented, effectively and otherwise



- Inter-changes among those with and without experience

## 7.1 *Expected Outcome*

The training will provide significant outcomes as follows:

- a) The trainees learned more on coastal spatial planning concept and terminologies;
- b) Better understood on coastal spatial planning management approaches and methodologies and be able to apply in respective provinces;
- c) Improved and built coordinating mechanism among key participants for future cooperation;
- d) Built more confident on developing strategies and management approaches for coastal zone and spatial planning to address emerging issues and concerns.

## 7.2 *Training Categories*

For responding to these objectives, a number of capacity development categories can be arranged. These range from (i) public awareness raising efforts; (ii) formal education; (iii) training; (iv) professional development; and (v) mentoring.

- a) Human resource development and awareness raising;
- b) Institutional capacity enhancement;
- c) Resource mobilization and management approaches; and
- d) Regulatory and Policy framework (existing spatial planning policy, circular on spatial planning and integrated coastal management and development, as well as introduce new management approaches) and technical improvement.

## 7.3 *Trainees*

The trainees will be both national and sub-national officers and authorities especially from coastal provinces. In addition, this training will bring together other stakeholders working the same field. The following stakeholder institutions are the expected to be invited in the training:

1. Ministry of Environment (MOE)
2. Ministry Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)
3. Ministry of Interior (Mol)
4. Ministry of Public Works and Transportation (MPWT)
5. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
6. Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)

7. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS)
8. Ministry of Tourism (MoT)
9. Four Coastal Provinces: Kompot, Koh Kong, Sihanoukville, and Kep (Provincial Authorities and Departments)
10. Coastal Communities (Head of Communities from respective provinces)
11. NGOs (IUCN and World-fish )
12. Universities (Royal University of Agriculture and Phnom Penh Royal University)
13. Research Institute (CDRI)

#### **7.4 Relevant Documents**

A list of relevant documents has been identified for the training at this point but the actual document may further increase based on the resource persons contributions. This initial list is given below:

1. National and Regional Resource Document for Coastal Zone Management
2. National Coastal Zone Management and Conservation
3. National Shore Line Management Strategy
4. State of Coastal Zone of Cambodia
5. Draft National Coastal Zone Strategy (Including: Ecosystem based management)
6. Land Policy and Land law
7. National Spatial Planning Policy and Circular
8. The Study on National Integrated Strategy of Coastal Area and Master Plan of Sihanouk-Ville for Sustainable Development National Integrated Strategy For Coastal Area
9. General Coastal Spatial Planning (Resources from train-the-trainer)
10. Coastal Land Use Zoning ( Sihanoukville)
11. Disaster Risk Management Strategy for Cambodia
12. Related National Climate Change Policy and Strategic Plan
13. Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment in the coastal provinces of Cambodia

#### **7.5 Materials to be translated into Khmer language**

1. Integrating Emerging Issues and Modern Management Approaches for Coastal Spatial Planning in Cambodia;
2. Training Syllabus; and
3. Other related documents for development of national resources document
- 4.

## 7.6 Training Venue

The venue will be in **Kompot** province. A suitable training facility will be hired based on the availability in the provincial town.

## 7.7 National Training Syllabus

The following topics are expected to be covered in a 3-day long intensive training with active participation from both national and local authorities and stakeholders:

- 1) Introduction to the course, objective and expected output-why do we need spatial planning?
- 2) Understanding the coast: Shoreline, Intercontinental shelf, EEZ, High Sea
- 3) Terminologies related to coastal spatial planning-coastal zone, coastal area, sea grass, integrated coastal management, spatial planning, coastal land use zoning, ecosystem based/ community based management, disaster, risk, hazard, vulnerability
- 4) Brief history of establishment of Protected Areas
- 5) National survey on climate change impact and sea level rise in the coast
- 6) Overview of Disaster risk impact and management
- 7) State of Coastal Accident and Management (Oil spill, dumping, illegal fishing, cargo management, piracy) /Port Management
- 8) Vulnerability assessment at the coastal areas/understanding risk in coastal area (IUCN/UNDP)
- 9) Marine and coastal biodiversity management
- 10) State of sea grass and coral reef management
- 11) Participatory natural resource management in the coast Ecosystem/community based management
- 12) State of coastal zone management in Cambodia/climate change adaptation in the coastal zone
- 13) Overall waste (liquid and solid) impact and management in the coastal areas)
- 14) Case study: Kompot/ Sihanoukville
- 15) Eco-tourism development strategy
- 16) Sustainable Development Strategy for the Sea of East Asia for Cambodia;
- 17) Environmental Impact Assessment for Coastal Development (Concept of EIA)
- 18) Spatial planning policy/circular in Cambodia+ general information from Phuket training ( spatial planning concept)
- 19) Coastal zoning in Sihanouk
- 20) Coastal spatial planning management and challenges/Conflict (Institutional arrangement such as national coastal committee, land dispute resolving committee, etc.)**

## 7.8 Detailed Training Agenda<sup>3</sup>

The detail agenda of the training has been illustrated below:

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<sup>3</sup> Final Training Agenda will be made available for the participants before the training.

Time	Topic	Speakers <sup>4</sup>	Coordinator
<b>Day 0</b>	<b>Travel from Phnom Penh to Kompot</b>		
<b>Day 1</b>	<b>Technical Session/Management Approaches</b>		
8.30-9.00	<b>Opening session:</b> - Welcome remarks by Deputy Governor - Opening Remarks by Secretary of State - <b>Group Photo</b>	<b>H.E. Saut Yea,</b> Kompot Deputy Governor  <b>H.E. Khong Sam Nuon,</b> Secretary of State, MoE	M/C
9.00-9.15	Introduction to the course	Mr. Hak Mao	
9.15-9.30	<b>Coffee break</b>		
9.30-10.45	<b>Terminologies:</b> 1. Shoreline, Intercontinental shelf, EEZ, High Sea, 2. Spatial planning, coastal zone, coastal area, sea grass, integrated coastal management, spatial planning, coastal land use zoning, ecosystem based/ community based management, disaster, risk, hazard, vulnerability, etc. <b>(Discussion)</b>	Dr. Meng Bunnarith Mr. Suy Thea Mr. Hak Mao Mr. Chhun Seiha Mr. Ly Ratana	Mr. Koch Savath
10.45-11.30	Climate change impact and adaptation in Cambodia <b>(Q&amp;A)</b>	Mr. Hak Mao	
11.30-13.00	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
13.00-13.45	<b>Overview</b> of Disaster risk impact and management strategy <b>(Q&amp;A)</b>	Mr. Soth Kim Kolmony	Mr. Koch Savath
13.45-14.30	Coastal Accident and Management (Oil spill, dumping, illegal fishing, cargo management, piracy) /Port Management <b>(Q&amp;A)</b>	Mr. Mak Sidet	
14.30-14.45	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
14.45-15.30	<b>Vulnerability</b> assessment and climate change adaptation in the coastal zone <b>(Q&amp;A)</b>	Mr. Hak Mao	Mr. Koch Savath
15.30-16.45	Building climate Change Resilience for the coastal of South East Asia (Cambodia) <b>(Q&amp;A)</b>	Mr. Kong Kim Sreng	
16.45-17.00	<b>Wrap up</b>	Mr. Koch Savath	
<b>Day 2</b>	<b>Introduction to Coastal Research Findings and Management Experiences</b>		

<sup>4</sup> Each speaker will provide detailed training materials and presentations while finalizing the syllabus.

8.30-8.45	<b>Summarize</b> day 1	Mr. Koch Savath	
8.45-9.30	<b>Environmental</b> Impact Assessment for Coastal Development (Q&A)	Mr. Doung Samkiet	Mr. Koch Savath
9.30-10.00	<b>State</b> of sea grass and coral reef management (Q&A)	Mr. Suy Thea	
10.00-10.15	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
10.15-11.00	<b>Experiences on Participatory</b> natural resource management in the coast (Q&A)	Mr. Kim Nong	Dr. Meng Bunnarith
11.00-11.45	<b>Ecosystem/community based</b> management and Mangrove for the Future (Q&A)	Mr. Kim Nong	
11.45-13.30	<b>Lunch</b>		
13.30-14.15	Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Cambodia (Q&A)	Mr. Meas Rithy	Dr. Meng Bunnarith
14.15-15.00	Waste Management in Cambodia (Q&A)	Mr. Chin Sothun	
15.00-15.15	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
15.15-16.00	<b>Eco-tourism</b> development strategy for the coastal zone (Q&A)	Mr. Meas Rithy	Dr. Meng Bunnarith
16.00-16.45	<b>Sustainable</b> development strategy for the sea of east Asia for Cambodia (Q&A)	Mr. Hak Mao	
16.45-17.00	<b>Wrap up</b>	Mr. Koch Savath	
<b>Day 3</b>	<b><i>Management Concept and Approaches/ National regulations, Policies and Strategies related to coastal management and Conflict Resolution Management in the coastal areas</i></b>		
8.30-8.45	<b>Summarize</b> day 2	Mr. Koch Savath	
8.45-9.15	<b>Coastal</b> zoning in Sihanoukville (Q&A)	Mr. Prak Visal	Mr. Suy Thea
9.15-10.00	<b>National</b> Integrated Strategy of Coastal Area and Master Plan of Sihanouk-Ville for Sustainable Development National Integrated Strategy For Coastal Area (Q&A)	H.E. Pen Sophal, Secretary General	
10.00-10.15	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
10.15-11.00	<b>Spatial</b> planning policy/circular in Cambodia+ general information from Phuket training ( spatial planning concept) (Q&A)	Dr. Meng Bunnarith	Mr. Suy Thea
11.00-11.30	<b>Coastal</b> spatial planning management and challenges/Conflict (Institutional arrangement such as national coastal committee, land dispute resolving committee, etc.) (Q&A)	Dr. Meng Bunnarith	
11.30-12.00	<b>Training evaluation and Wrap up session</b>	Mr. Koch Savath	

<b>12.00-13.30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>Day 4</b>	<b>Back to Phnom Penh</b>

**Note:** This draft agenda will be finalized on a consultative meeting with the speakers and resources persons. During the meeting, also the discussion topics of the group discussion sessions will be also determined by the session chair(s). All the speakers will submit their presentations, key notes or relevant technical papers for distribution among the training participants.

**Speakers' information:**

1. H.E. Pen Sophal, General Secretary of General Secretariat for Coastal Zone Management, Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction;
2. H.E. Dr. Meng Bunnarith, Deputy General Secretary of General Secretariat for Coastal Zone Management and Director of Department of Land Management, Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction;
3. Mr. Koch Savath, Deputy Technical Director General, Ministry of Environment is the Project Focal Point and National Coordinator of the process;
4. Mr. Kim Nong, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Environment;
5. Mr. Mak Sidet, Director of Department of Maritime Affair, Ministry of Public Works and Transportation;
6. Mr. Soth Kim Kolmony, Deputy Director, Department of Preparedness and Training, National Committee for Disaster Management;
7. Mr. Duong Samkeat, Deputy Director, Environmental Impact Assessment Department, Ministry of Environment;
8. Mr. Suy Thea, Director of Kompot Environmental Department;
9. Mr. Hak Mao, National Coastal Expert, Chief of Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Office, Ministry of Environment;
10. Mr. Prak Visal, Vice Chief of Provincial Hall, Sihanoukville Province;
11. Mr. Chin Sothun, Vice Chief of Office, Department of Pollution Control, Ministry of Environment;
12. Mr. Chhun Seiha, Vice Chief of Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Office, Ministry of Environment;
13. Mr. Meas Rithy, Vice Chief of National and International Organization Office, Department of International Cooperation and ASEAN Affair
14. Mr. Ly Ratana, Lecturer at Svay Rieng University; and
15. Mr. Kong Kim Sreng, Programme Officer of IUCN

## 7.9 Resource Materials

- a) Training and Capacity Building for Coastal Spatial Planning in the East Asian Seas Region (English)
- b) Regional Programme for the Sustainable and Ecosystem-Based Management of Coastal Erosion in the East Asian Seas Region (English)
- c) National Resource Document for Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone: Integrating Emerging Issues and Modern Management Approaches (Khmer/English)
- d) Marine Spatial Planning : A Step-by Step Approach towards EBM (English)
- e) Regional Training Manual on Disaster Risk Reduction for Coastal Zone Managers (English)
- f) National Coastal Zone Management and Conservation (Khmer and English)
- g) National shore line management strategy (Khmer and English)
- h) State of Coastal Zone Management in Cambodia (Khmer and English)
- i) Draft National Coastal Zone Management Strategy (Khmer and English)
- j) Land Policy and Land Law (English)
- k) National Spatial Planning Policy/Circular (Khmer and English)
- l) The Study on National Integrated Strategy of Coastal Area and Master Plan of Sihanouk-Ville for Sustainable Development National Integrated Strategy for Coastal Area (English)
- m) Coastal Land Use Zoning ( Sihanoukville) (English/Khmer)
- n) Disaster Risk Management Strategy for Cambodia (Khmer and English)

## 7.10 Timing and Planning

It is very important to keep up the momentum following this regional Train-the-Trainer course. Developing a clear and accountable timeframe for the next steps, with responsible parties identified, can best ensure the success. Outline the timeframe and responsible parties for the following steps:

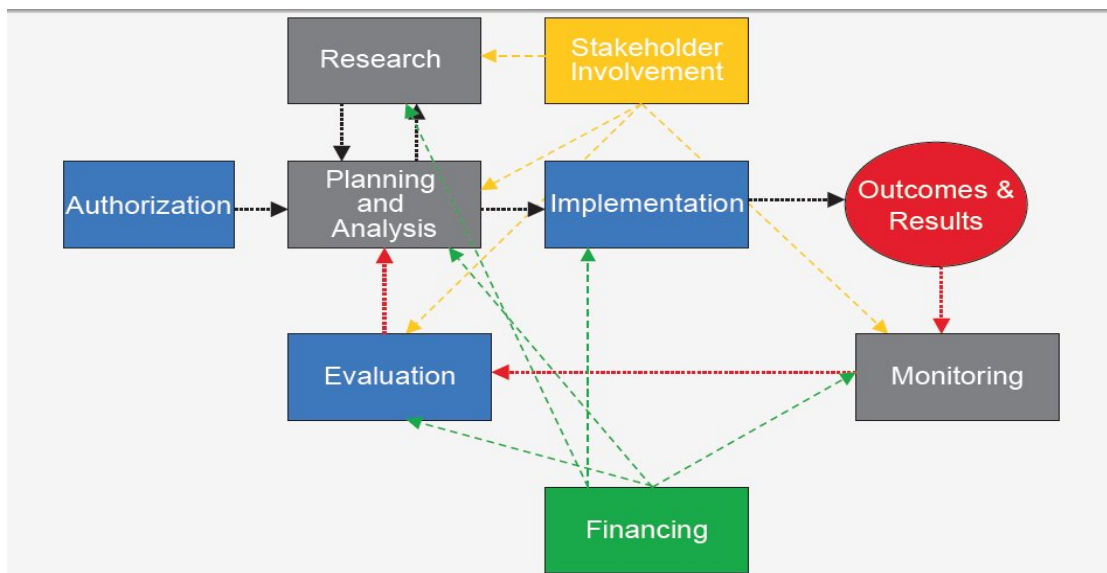
TASK	TARGET DATE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
a) Finalize syllabus and secure approval	4 August 2012	National Focal Point and National Expert
b) Further develop into formal curriculum	31 August 2012	National Expert
c) Identify and secure instructors/ speakers/ session chairs	June-August 2012	National Coordinator and National Expert
d) Set course date	16 July 2012	National Coordinator/ National Focal Point and National Expert
e) Book facilities	01 Oct 2012	National Coordinator and National Expert

f) Invite participants	11 Sept 2012	National Coordinator and National Expert
g) Conduct the training course	24-27 September 2012	National Coordinator/ National Focal Point and National Expert
h) Finalize and submit course report	01 Feb 2013	National Coordinator/ National Focal Point and National Expert

## 8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE TRAINING

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system is integrated and coordinated with the specified goal of producing predefined spatial planning information as it is the sensory component of management. See the management framework of the spatial planning process in the following figure:

Figure 3: The Planning and Management Framework<sup>5</sup>



M&E will provide the link that enable planners and managers to learn from experience and will help the Cambodian government and its funding agencies at all levels to monitor the effectiveness of marine spatial planning training and management performance. The training programme will be thoroughly monitored and the training sessions will be immediately evaluated under a formal system. The findings of the training evaluation will be reported to the concerned stakeholders for better understanding the achievements and the gaps for further improvements in future. It is expected that a meaningful communication with, and participation of, the public and decision makers in the development of monitoring programs will be achieved.

<sup>5</sup> UNESCO Workshop on Ecosystem-Based Sea Use Management & Marine Spatial Planning (2006)



## **9. NATIONAL FOLLOW UP NEEDS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIVITIES AFTER THE TRAINING COURSE**

The concept of training approach can be integrated into sub-national level. To ensure the tangible outcome, the respective provinces are encouraged to organize similar training. However, to do so, the technical and financial support is very much needed. The national level will provide technical while the financial can be requested from the donors or proposal can be made to the NGOs which are implementing in the coastal province, for instance IUCN is working on building climate change resilience for South East Asia in Koh Kong province. In addition, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) is supporting Sihanoukville, thus the consideration can be made to increase the scale for the other coastal provinces for capacity building and awareness raising to adopt with the impacts of climate change and increased disaster.

The follow-up training will focus more on sub-national level, including local authorities and communities, local NGOs and Schools. The Provincial Environmental Department in line with involved departments will take the lead.

## **10. CONCLUSION**

The training syllabus considers spatial planning as an operating, physical, legal and social environments in Cambodia. Local, regional and national rules, regulations and permits are reviewed conceptually as to their influence on successful spatial planning, with stress on the importance of good communication and acceptance among all stakeholders. Investment incentives and environmental considerations need to be evaluated for their potential effects in the planning and on-schedule execution. The follow-up training should focus more on sub-national level, including local authorities and communities, local NGOs and Schools. The Provincial Environmental Departments in line with involved departments are expected to take the lead.

## ANNEX-1: TRAINING EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

### Spatial Planning Training Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Sheet

Duration: :..... Venue :.....

Title/Aim/Objective of the Event (*write in your own word/understanding*):

Evaluation Questions	Ratings Scale 1-5 <i>(plz circle a number, as you feel appropriate)</i>	
1. How much do you feel the training course meet your learning objectives?	1. Not met 2. 3. 4. 5. Fully met	1 2 3 4 5
2. How was the duration of the course?	1. Too short. Couldn't learn enough in such a short time. 2. A little too short 3. Just fine 4. A little too long 5. Definitely too long. The concepts could be learned in much less time.	1 2 3 4 5
3. How helpful were the course materials? <i>List below the key materials you received:</i>	1. Not helpful. Made things more difficult to learn and understand. 2. 3. 4. 5. Really made things easy	1 2 3 4 5
4. Did instructor /trainer/ facilitator oral explanations add value to the materials?	1. No added value to reading the materials. 2. 3.	1 2 3

Evaluation Questions	Ratings Scale 1-5 (plz circle a number, as you feel appropriate)	
	4. 5. Yes. The instructor /trainer/ facilitator really made very useful oral explanations.	4 5
5. How well did the instructor/trainer/ facilitator explain or answer questions from the audience?	1. Poorly. Didn't try to understand the questions well or rarely managed to find useful answers. 2. 3. 4. 5. Answered very well to questions from the audience.	1 2 3 4 5
6. Was the instructor /trainer/ facilitator helpful with practical individual/group works (if any)?	1. No, not enough available and helpful during the group/individual works. 2. 3. 4. 5. Yes. Definitely helped to make the individual/group works a learning opportunity.	1 2 3 4 5
7. How difficult were the practical group/individual works (if any)?	1. Too difficult. Didn't help or even discouraged a beginner to get more familiar with the tools and concepts. 2. A bit too difficult. Would be better if the instructions were a bit more details and explanations. 3. Just fine. Prompted me to look for answers, get my own experience and find my own solutions. 4. Too easy for my own technical level. 5. Too easy for everyone. Should challenge participants more and help everyone to practice on real.	1 2 3 4 5
8. Was enough time dedicated to the practical group/individual works (if any)?	1. No. More practice is needed 2. A little bit more time would help. 3. Just fine 4. A little bit less time would be enough. 5. Don't need to spend so much time on practice. On-the-job practice is needed anyway.	1 2 3 4 5
9. How do you rate training/workshop conditions (room size, equipment, environment...)?	1. Poor. 2. 3. 4.	1 2 3 4

Evaluation Questions	Ratings Scale 1-5 (plz circle a number, as you feel appropriate)	
	5. Very good.	5
10. How well the sessions were organized (registration, schedule, breaks, refreshments...)?	1. Not well. 2. 3. 4. 5. Very well	1 2 3 4 5
11. How useful should this event be in your daily job?	1. Not useful. 2. 3. 4. 5. Very useful. Will make my job easier and more productive.	1 2 3 4 5
12. Overall rating on the event (from your own perception)	1. Disappointing 2. Nearly OK 3. Good 4. Very good 5. Excellent	1 2 3 4 5
Comment (if any):		
Signature		
Name		
Position/Department		
Organization		