

The effects of covid-19 on the sport tourism sector in the main cities of Cambodia

Les effets du covid-19 sur le secteur du tourisme sportif dans les principales villes du Cambodge

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ABSTRACT. Tourism has become the second-strongest industrial sector in Cambodia in 2018, and the number of tourists visiting the country has reached 6.2 million (Un & Lue, 2020). However, when the pandemic situation broke out, the government decided to close the borders for tourism. The main tourist destinations were forced to close tourist attractions such as museums, restaurants, sports clubs, and travel agencies that didn't offer organized tours. Many tourist destinations, such as sports tourism sites have been suffering because of the lack of tourists. In the sector, a significant number of employees have lost their job. This study has focused on analyzing the effects of the pandemic situation on sport tourism services in Cambodia. The analysis was based on reviewing the changes in sports tourism elements, such as environmental changes, accessibility, becoming more complicated, and limited opportunities to attend sports events or participate in sports activities. It also analyzed how the Cambodian government reacted to the situation and how they supported initiatives to save the local tourism providers. A content analytic method was used mostly from governmental published sources for the general analysis. The perspectives of the visitors were analyzed by the feedback of travellers published on the international tourism homepages. The results stated that the tourism sector experienced an 80% drop in its international visitors and a loss of an estimated USD 5 billion in revenues. The travel restrictions significantly affected the tourism flow as of May 20th, 2020. Although the government introduced several projects to save this sector, still today's recovery has not reached the number of tourists that came before Covid-19. But, the crisis presents an opportunity for the tourism sector through the improvement of its infrastructure and events. Sports tourism is becoming a lever for action and strategic support for the renewal of the Cambodia destination.

RÉSUMÉ. Le tourisme est devenu le deuxième secteur industriel du Cambodge en 2018, quant au nombre de touristes visitant le pays, il a atteint 6,2 millions. Cependant, lorsque la situation pandémique a éclaté, le gouvernement décide de fermer les frontières pour le tourisme. Les principales destinations touristiques sont contraintes de fermer des attractions touristiques telles que des musées, des restaurants, des clubs sportifs et des agences de voyages qui ne proposaient pas de circuits organisés. De nombreuses destinations touristiques, comme les sites de tourisme sportif, souffrent du manque de touristes. Dans le secteur, un nombre important d'employés ont perdu leur emploi. Cette étude s'est concentrée sur l'analyse des effets de la situation pandémique sur les services de tourisme sportif au Cambodge. L'analyse repose sur l'examen des changements dans les éléments du tourisme sportif, tels que les changements environnementaux, l'accessibilité, la complexité croissante et les possibilités limitées d'assister à des événements sportifs ou de participer à des activités sportives. Nous analysons la position du gouvernement cambodgien à la situation pandémique et comment il soutient les initiatives visant à sauver les prestataires touristiques locaux. Une méthode d'analyse de contenu est utilisée principalement à partir de sources publiées gouvernementales pour caractériser une vision globale des enjeux. Les perspectives des visiteurs s'analysent par les commentaires des voyageurs publiés sur les pages d'accueil des services touristiques. Les résultats indiquent que le secteur du tourisme a connu une baisse de 80 % de ses visiteurs internationaux et une perte de revenus estimée à 5 milliards USD. Les restrictions de voyage ont considérablement affecté le flux touristique à partir du 20 mai 2020. Bien que le gouvernement ait introduit plusieurs projets pour sauver ce secteur, la reprise actuelle n'a toujours pas atteint le nombre de touristes d'avant la pandémie. La crise présente une opportunité pour le secteur du tourisme à travers l'amélioration de ses infrastructures et des événements. Le tourisme sportif devient un levier d'action et d'accompagnement stratégique du renouvellement de la destination Cambodge.

KEYWORDS. Cambodia, Covid-19, Effects, Sport Tourism, Tourism Economy.

MOTS-CLÉS. Cambodge, Covid-19, Effets, Tourisme sportif, Economie du tourisme.

1. Introduction

With the rising number of infected Covid-19 cases throughout the world, and with the implementation of certain measures and campaigns like social distancing, community lockdowns, work-from-home, stay-at-home, self- or mandatory quarantine, curbs on crowding, etc., pressure is created for halting the tourism sector, globally (Jaipuria, Parida, & Ray, 2021).

Covid-19 highly impacted the tourism economy around the world. In the Asian region, particularly the airline and hotel businesses were affected the most (Foo, Chin, Tan, & Phuah, 2021). The kingdom was spared the worst of the pandemic in 2020, but it has registered 118,000 infections since April 2020, which forced the government to introduce several restrictions. From 3rd January 2020 till 27th September 2022, there have been 137,840 confirmed cases of Covid-19 with 3,056 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 16th September 2022, a total of 43.8 million vaccine doses have been administered (WHO, 2022). Due to the serious pandemic situation, the borders were closed for tourism flow and safety. On 20th May 2020, Cambodia mandated a 14-day quarantine for all passengers. The number of international tourists dropped by more than 60 percent (Lee, 2020/March). The financial effect was negative. Cambodia's revenue from tourism plummeted to \$1 billion in 2020, down from nearly \$5 billion. On 21st April 2021, the Government of Cambodia imposed lockdown restrictions on Covid-19 red zones, which has created an avoidable food crisis. People in the restricted areas reported they didn't have enough food to comply with the orders. In May, journalists were banned from reporting on Covid-19 lockdown areas as cases soared. Sport tourism products were also affected by the pandemic situation, which led to the cancellation of many international and local sporting events (Mulchahoy et al., 2021). We take the prism of sports tourism because it reveals the global issues of the Cambodian tourism strategy. In addition, it serves as a link and networking cooperation through sporting events taking place in urban centers or in the countryside, but also showcasing and telling the story of a thousand-year-old architectural heritage and protected natural parks. This paper will present an overview of the COVID-19 pandemic, discussing the impacts on Cambodia's sports tourism.

2. Literature review

2.1. Sports Tourism in Cambodia

2.1.1. Environmental resources

Cambodia's largest area consists of the Tonle Sap Basin and the Mekong Lowlands (75%). The optimal outside temperature for sports performance is 21-23 °C (Fradkin et al., 2006), which is much lower than the average temperature in Cambodia. The annual average temperature is 28 °C, with an average maximum temperature of 38 °C in April and an average minimum temperature of 17 °C in January (Thoeun, 2015), so the hot weather can challenge those sports tourists, who want to practice running, biking or other outdoor activities.

The temperature of water throughout Cambodia warms above 20°C and it is enough for a comfortable bath. The warmest sea temperature can reach 30°C, and the coldest sea temperature is 26°C (Rizvi, & Singer, 2011).

The varied topography in Cambodia has great potential for improving the economic sector, such as the tourism industry. It is well known that wilderness areas and wildlife in Cambodia have been the result of war rather than intentional, thoughtful preservation policies or practices. After the armed conflict ended, wilderness areas became newly accessible to resource exploitation and development (Reimer and Walter, 2013). For example, Cambodia has one of the highest levels of forest cover, but also a high rate of deforestation. Because of the economic use in those areas, poverty, limited infrastructure, and weak adaptive capacity affects the environment, making it

extremely vulnerable (Ngin et al., 2020). It is now seriously questioned if those negatively affect the main attraction for the tourism sector.

How can Cambodia deal with tourism development to keep it sustainable relating to (Carter et al., 2015) :

- an emphasis on nature-based tourism (ecotourism);
- calls for greater community engagement for sustainable outcomes;
- stakeholder perceptions and values as drivers of tourism success;
- cultural heritage as a key tourism attraction;
- foreign investment shaping.

In Cambodia's tourism development, the question of sustainability has become the focus, which depends on the knowledge of local providers and tourists. There is a lack of consideration of how well-planned tourism activities can contribute to sustainable tourism. Scholars suggest seven analytical categories to be considered in community-based ecotourism in addressing often contradictory concerns of environmental conservation, local livelihood, and cultural preservation, and the importance of local context to the management of tourism attractions.

There is a growing trend in sports infrastructure development. Numerous sports facilities have been established in the last decades supported by internal and international (mainly Chinese) financial resources. For example, major sports facilities were built, such as an outdoor and indoor stadium, an Astroturf field and an Olympic-sized swimming pool, a state football stadium, and Morodok Techo National Stadium. In short, Phnom Penh has the potential to promote sports tourism as one of its major tourist attractions.

Together with popular support from related agencies and the public, it is possible for urban areas and rural areas to become popular destinations among sports tourists in the future.



Kirirom National Park (Author), 2023.

2.1.2. *Tourism attractions and services*

Cambodia tourism is famous for culture and nature-based tourism and offers numerous attractions, which is developed by the Ministry of Tourism.

For the coordination, the Government of Cambodia divided tourism attractions into four key development zones such as Phnom Penh's surrounding, the Siem Reap Angkor area, the coastal area that has beautiful beaches, sea, island, and mangrove forest, and the northern area which accompanied with Mekong River, forest, waterfall, wildlife and the Cambodian indigenous (MOT&SNV, 2007).

Phnom Penh is the capital city with historical buildings that could attract many tourists including the Royal Palace, Toul Sleng and Cheung Ek Genocides Museum and the National Museum, and a historical pagoda (Chheang, 2008). In the Siem Reap zone, the main attraction is the Angkor complex and more than 1,080 ancient temples in 14 provinces in Cambodia (Walter & Sen, 2018).

For nature-based tourism, Cambodia has seven national parks: the Kirirom National Park (Mountainous area), the National Park of Bokor Mountain (mountainous area), the Kep National Park (coastal area), the Riem National Park (coastal area), the Botum Sakor National Park (coastal area), the National Park of Kulen Mountain (mountainous area) and the Virak Chey National Park (mountainous area). Moreover, other natural resources in ecotourism spots such as Tonle Sap Lake and its floating village, the Mekong River, and the coastal area with an island (Chheang, 2008). The coastline of Cambodia is 435 km and extends along the northeastern shore of the Gulf of Thailand between the Thai and Vietnamese borders including 69 islands (Srean, 2018).

2.2. *Sports tourism demand*

The Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport is managed by the government that oversees the operations of sports in Cambodia (Okada & Young, 2012).

Sports in Cambodia have a history, encompassing traditional disciplines and modern sports. Traditional activities such as Bokator (a Khmer martial art) and Khmer classic boat racing have been practiced for generations, serving as cultural expressions and community bonding experiences. In recent years, Cambodia has also embraced popular international sports such as football, basketball, and volleyball, with a surge in interest and participation. Modern sports in Cambodia where athletes train for competition are :

1. Petanque, 2. Taekwondo (W.I.T), 3. Wrestling
 4. Kun Khmer, 5. SepakTakraw, 6. Tennis, 7. Boxing, 8. Jiu-jitsu,
 9. Equestrian, 10. Volleyball, 11. Beach Volleyball, 12. Basketball, 13. Athletics, 14. Swimming, 15. Wushu, 16. Gymnastics, 17. Cycling, 18. Fencing, 19. Soft Tennis, 20. Table Tennis, 21. Badminton, 22. Triathlon, 23. Karate-do, 24. Tradition boat race, 25. Canoeing,
 26. Judo, 27. Sailing, 28. Golf, 29. Shooting, 30. Dance Sport, 31. Vovinam, 32. Bokator, 33. Taekwondo, 34. Sorijekampo, 35. Oak Sport, 36. Water motor, and 37. Football
- (Lon et al., 2020).

The development of sports infrastructure in Cambodia has been a crucial aspect of the sporting landscape. The construction of stadiums, arenas, and sports complexes across the country has provided venues for training, competitions, and hosting international events. This infrastructure expansion has not only benefited athletes but has also contributed to the growth of sports tourism and the overall image of Cambodia as a sporting destination (Okada & Young, 2012).

There is always a question of why people want to visit a different destination. Sports tourists have a strong purpose of doing physical activity including their holiday plan. The main catalyst of motivation is a sports fan in a specific sport type that they want to participate in and view. Gibson, the researcher, concluded that a small-scale sports event consistent with infrastructure, and human, and cultural capital may be a viable form of sustainable tourism development (Gibson et al., 2012).

Lisa, Gibson & Kenneth reports the results of a survey measuring the motivations of spectators who attended the 1996 Summer Olympic Games as a case study and found that the three most important factors affecting tourists' decisions in attending sports events are: (1) a once-in-a-lifetime chance (29.7%); (2) can solve the accommodation during the Olympic Games (11.3%); and (3) can buy or acquire the Olympic Games tickets (8.4%). After making a decision, the biggest motivations to attend the sporting event were the sports competitions, and having a chance to cultural experiences of the host country. Impacts of International sports events always generate a great influence on the host countries and cities (Neirotti et al., 2001). The demand is also connected with the basic needs of travelers, such as biological needs and safety issues. WTO (1996) has underlined the necessity of safety which is the condition of being protected from harm or other non-desirable outcomes, caused by non-intentional failure. A security issue can be becoming a victim of an armed robbery or maybe even physical, or mental health harm, by intentional actions of a human being. According to Tarlow (2014), tourism safety and security is a core attribute of a competitive tourism destination. Tourists' past travel experience to specific regions both increases the intention to travel there again and decreases the intention to avoid areas, particularly risky areas. Perceived risks and safety were both found to be stronger predictors of avoiding regions than of planning to visit them (Sönmez, & Graefe, 1998).

Enormous increases in international travel by public sector employees and others, along with incidents of terrorism, accidents, and disease (Richter & Richter, 1999). The results show that there are significant differences in perceptions of travel risk and safety, anxiety, and travel intentions among tourists from different countries. Tourists from the United States, Hong Kong and Australia perceived more travel risk, felt less safe, and were more anxious and reluctant to travel than tourists from the United Kingdom, Canada, and Greece (Reisinger, & Mavondo, 2006).

In Cambodia, the main purpose of the arrivals was to visit cultural city (Phnom Penh, Angkor Wat) and natural sites city (Coastal and mountain areas), but there were also a growing number of tourists who were interested mostly in adventurous activities, visiting eco-touristic and water sport areas (McDonnell et al., 1999). According to a study with 512 international tourists visiting Cambodia, especially Angkor, all Symbolic, Experiential, and Functional consumptions have significantly positive effects on destination attachment and satisfaction, which in turn, positively affect destination loyalty (Chen, Leask, & Phou, 2016). Another study reported that the main motivations of the tourists to visit Cambodia were to experience the tropical nature, urban, beach and mountainous areas, historical sites, doing sports activities for a reasonable price (Winter, 2017).



A football match at Olympic Station (Author), 2023.

2.3. Effect of Covid-19 on the tourism economy

Many experts have predicted that Covid-19 will cause global economic growth to decline in 2021, or even a global economic recession (Tri, 2020). The crisis has been different and unique in many ways influencing already well-proven development strategies (Collins-Kreiner, & Ram, 2020). The rapid spread of Covid 19 created panic among the public, contributing to lower demand in the tourism industry (Bakar & Rosbi 2020). According to the Asia Foundation's report in 2020, the tourism sector experienced an 80% drop in international visitors and a loss of an estimated 5 billion USD in revenue (Asean, 2021a).

The direct effects of the pandemic included health impacts, lockdowns, and flight cancellations, whereas indirect impacts included changing openness to the world and shifting global value chains (GVCs). These pathways affect the Cambodian economy in different ways. The tourism sector in Cambodia accounts for 26% of total exports, as per the World Development Indicators (WDI), and has already faced the direct impact of Covid-19 through border closures and economic lockdowns (Banga & Velde, 2020).

The Asian Development Bank (ADB, 2020) predicted that under the best scenario, a travel ban lasting up to two months could cause a decline in total tourism revenue of \$345.7 million, roughly 1.41% of Cambodia's GDP. Under the worst-case scenario, estimated losses are roughly \$856.5 million, equivalent to 3.49% of Cambodia's GDP.



beautiful heritage Angkor Wat site (Author source), 2023.

2.4. Effects of Covid-19 on the sports industry

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the sports industry, globally and in Cambodia, with widespread cancellations and postponements of events and competitions, and a near-complete shutdown of live spectator events. The specific area that has been heavily impacted is

sports tourism, which involves individuals traveling to participate in or watch sports events. Major sports leagues and international competitions attract thousands of tourists and generate significant revenues for host cities and countries.

These events have been canceled or postponed, resulting in significant financial losses for the sports industry and related businesses. Additionally, with many countries implementing travel restrictions to prevent the spread of Covid-19, international sports tourism has greatly reduced, further exacerbating the economic impact on the industry.

One study on the impact of Covid-19 reveals that sports, both at the professional and community levels, have undergone significant transformations. Moreover, the pandemic has resulted in varying outcomes for individuals from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds, highlighting the enduring consequences of the coronavirus outbreak in the world of sports. (Grix, J., Brannagan, Grimes, & Neville, 2021). According to Weed (2020), the response to Covid-19 suggests that activities at the interface of sports and tourism can make a significant contribution to well-being, physical health, mental health, green space preservation, and in supporting green space and sustainable travel as a response to the climate crisis.

In short, the Covid-19 pandemic has had a major impact on sports tourism, resulting in widespread cancellations and postponements of events, significant financial losses for the industry, and changes in the way sports events are conducted. While the long-term effects of the pandemic remain uncertain, it is clear that the sports industry will have to adapt and evolve in the face of these unprecedented challenges.

3. Goals and methods

This current conceptual article was written by observing and analyzing existing published and unpublished literature on the given topic. The main goal was to collect and analyze data on the effects of the pandemic situation on tourism services including travelers, hospitality, and transportation in Cambodia. The analysis is based on the changes in tourism indicators (Nelson, 2017, Cock et al. 2018) including the environment, travelers, and tourist activities.

For the evaluation of statistical facts, a content analysis was investigated to find the data from secondary literature resources, published by research results and national statistics.

To examine the situation of accommodation providers, in October 2022 we interviewed 5 managers of hotels that were licensed during the pandemic to learn about their involvement. In the personal interview, they were asked how their business reacted to the pandemic situation, and how they solved the unexpected problems. The research spanned from October 15 to December 10, 2022, and included interviews conducted via email and video Zoom calls.

Methodology: The research team selected five hotels that continued to operate during the pandemic, each located in different regions, to ensure a diverse representation. The interviews were conducted via two methods: email and video Zoom calls. The email interviews allowed participants to respond at their convenience, while the video calls provided a more interactive platform to delve deeper into specific topics.

Data Collection: The research team developed a structured questionnaire comprising various aspects such as the initial response to the pandemic, the challenges faced during the lockdown, adaptations made to comply with government regulations, and the path to recovery. The interview process commenced on October 15, 2022, with participants being asked to respond by December 10, 2022.

To analyze the personal effects of Covid-19, we evaluated tourists' opinions published on TripAdvisor and Intrepid travel websites. On the web pages, we selected the reviews from the period between 2019 and 2021, which was the period before and during the lockdown.

Our investigative questions were:

- What changes have occurred in Cambodia's tourism as a result of Covid-19?
- How have tourist arrivals from sending countries changed? How have the squabbles introduced to contain Covid-19 affected tourism providers, economic revenues, and tourist sentiments?
- Furthermore, we considered it important to study the impact of the increasingly popular outdoor sports tourism products, which can be a good alternative to indoor tourist attractions. We are interested in seeing how effective the government's decisions were on the situation and how much they affected tourism.

4. Results and Discussion

Due to the economy's susceptibility to supply and demand shocks from the global economy, the government has predominantly focused on economic measures. Overall, Cambodia's growth rate has declined from approximately 7% in 2019 to approximately 3% in 2020, which is the lowest growth rate in the last decade (Samreth, 2021). Revenue from the tourism sector in 2017 accounted for roughly one-fifth of Cambodia's gross domestic product(GDP)of approximately \$ 23 billion(ADB, 2020a). In 2020, the sector experienced an 80% drop in its approximately 6.6 million international visitors and an estimated loss of \$5 billion in revenue (MOT, 2020; PATA, 2020). The decline in this sector has had a negative impact on the tourism industry in the hospitality, transportation, and tourism service sectors.

4.1. *The effects on the number of tourism arrivals*

The pandemic has caused significant losses in hospitality in Cambodia. According to Amarthalingam (2020), although the international tourist numbers have steadily grown year-on-year in Cambodia between 2010 and 2018, dips and rises in policies and a lack of focus have posed a huge question mark over the sector's sustainability. Some governmental regulations imposed these measures, but many of those have affected the sector negatively. Tourism policies and revenues are more effective on the GDP than export policies (Asa, Öztürk,& Ihtiyar, 2019).

In Cambodia, the tourism industry is coordinated by the Ministry of Tourism (MOT), which is an official cabinet ministry of the Royal Government. It harmonizes various private sector industry stakeholders to coordinate and jointly enhance the quality of tourism in the country. The pandemic hit the global tourism economy, which meant many countries were under lockdown barring tourists from visiting. The argument of the visitors was mainly that they didn't feel safe. The entry restrictions and the lockdown policies also abolished free movement and significantly reduced services that help meet biological needs, such as meals, accommodation, and sports opportunities.

Based on the report of the Aviation Civil Department, from February 2020, travel via flight dropped 20%, in March dropped 50%, and 90% in April 2020. Among them, around 8% of travellers traveled from South Korea, Japan, and China. Thirty-nine international airline companies stopped their operation and only 9%, partly operated their services (State of Civil Aviation, 2020).

All three airports have had to contend with falling passenger numbers, and aircraft movements, which plummeted 70% year-on-year from January to September 2021 (Sangeetha, 2021). There were also serious restrictions in the field of domestic passenger transport. During the lockdown period (from March until November 1, 2021) the city bus, taxi, and boat services didn't operate in the capital city (Xinhuanet, 2021a). Even the drivers of the pedal-driven vehicles typical of

downtown traffic were struggling with significant livelihood problems due to the lack of tourists (Reuters, 2021). According to Hoekstra, (2021), tourists in Cambodia got scared. They stayed in their hotel and left the country as soon as they could.

The basis of every tourism system is built up by the traveler himself, as the main participant in tourism and as the main target of tourism suppliers. Tourists, especially sports tourists, always participate with their physical, and mental abilities, motivations, and financial resources in tourism activities. The pandemic caused a multitude of negative attitudes and fears among travelers. Consequently, the decline of tourists happened not only through the lockdowns but also through the fears of becoming infected while traveling.

Based on the Ministry of Tourism data (MOT, 2021), the number of tourists has decreased by 47.9-98.8% in 2021 compared to 2020 (Table 1.). In 2021, there was a decrease in tourist arrivals from neighboring countries including Laos and Vietnam, and the number of tourists from developed countries has halved. Only 6535 from the USA, 6074 from Korea, and 3642 tourists have visited the Kingdom, which has influenced the booking rates in the 4–5-star hotels. The decrease is not only due to the level of infection in the sending countries but also a lot of flight cancellations and entry restrictions introduced during this period.

Year	2019	2020	Change (%)	2021	Change (%)	Covid cases (mi.)
						Dec 31 2021
China PRC	1103570	268888	-75,6	45775	-83,0	102083
Vietnam	322751	179493	-44,4	2212	-98,8	1351377
Thailand	150396	157184	4,5	81844	-47,9	2223435
USA	113419	53052	-53,2	6535	-87,7	5406128
Korea (ROK)	125051	52188	-58,3	6074	-88,4	607403
UK	80949	44295	-45,3	1220	-97,2	13678208
France	79608	41803	-47,5	3642	-91,3	9972800
Japan	89860	39910	-55,6	2011	-95,0	1733325
Laos	187954	34288	-81,8	377	-98,9	110054
Germany	47369	26951	-43,1	1213	-95,5	698170

Table 1. *International tourist arrivals between 2019 and 2021 (MOT, Cambodia 2021)*

4.2. The effects on tourism suppliers

In Cambodia, tourism promoters are the advocates for every kind of tourism service and are responsible for the marketing and provision of information (Table 2.). More than 90% of both

registered and unregistered MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) have experienced a reduction in their sales. All three airports have had to contend with falling passenger numbers, and aircraft movements, which plummeted 70% year-on-year from January to September 2021 (Sangeetha, 2021).

In addition, approximately 23% of their total employees (10,238) had been laid off due to Covid-19 (Asia Foundation, 2020). The sharp decline in this sector has had negative impacts on the overall economy, including the livelihoods of people, directly and indirectly, engaged in the sector.

Business/Zone	Phnom Penh	Coastal	Siem Reap	Northeast	Total
Tour Agency	411	312	28	1	752
Transport	27	8	6	na	41
Tour guide	1099	5202	51	na	6352
Tourist attraction	28	34	24	9	95
Hotel	346	353	251	100	1050
Guest House	787	737	714	46	2284
Restaurant	1284	797	668	468	3217
Total	3982	7443	1742	624	13791

Table 2. *Statistic on the number and main type of tourism sector business in 2019 (Ministry of Tourism, 2020)*

The employers of the tourism services reported a situation not experienced before (Table 3.). In July 2020, it was still written that Cambodian hoteliers can adapt to Covid pandemic changes in the news (Rinith, 2020), but the reality was different. The hotel managers reported in the interview that they had to suffer from the extraordinary situation, and all the additional services, such as restaurants and sports facilities had to be closed.

Hotel	The situation	Reaction of the hotel
Palace Gate Hotel (one of the first five-star hotels to be in Phnom Penh Cambodia)	"For the past two years, we've been facing a tough time with the first wave of COVID-19. It led to the city being locked down, and we had to follow strict curfew rules. We're really looking forward to the borders opening again. These two years have been hard on us because we had to lay off some employees, and the ones who stayed had to work with only half of their usual	<i>"When the borders open again, we'll be able to welcome back our staff and customers. We've been leading the way in the hospitality industry by making sure all our staff got both doses of the vaccine. Now, as the option for a third dose comes up, we're moving closer to having everyone fully vaccinated. Once all the restrictions are lifted, we'll launch a new platform with</i>

Hotel	The situation	Reaction of the hotel
	salary."	<p><i>safety measures to keep fighting against Covid-19 effectively. Right now, we're only operating at 30% capacity, but many guests are enjoying their weekends at our hotel, especially the pool and spa areas. Our pool uses salt water, so we use fewer chemicals.</i></p> <p><i>We have a special monthly rate of \$900 and attractive staycation packages for our guests. And don't worry, our rooms are equipped with state-of-the-art ultraviolet technology to get rid of any bacteria, making our hotel one of the safest and most Covid-19 resistant places in the whole city."</i></p>
Rosewood hotel, Phnom Penh	<p>"Just like us, every hotel and hospitality business went through a tough time. We had to shut down our restaurants and sports facilities, which were usually popular with many guests. In 2020, because of Covid, we had to keep Cuts Japanese restaurant closed for three whole months."</p>	<p><i>"We started delivering food to our guests, but we couldn't do our usual activities. The only positive thing was that more people noticed us on social media. Unfortunately, in 2023, our hotel's occupancy is only 20%, which is not what we wanted. But the good news is that all our staff got both vaccine doses and even the booster shot."</i></p>
Hyatt Regency, Phnom Penh	<p>"When we first opened, people loved what we offered, and it was great! But then there was a problem in February 20. Some infected people escaped quarantine and went to clubs, which caused issues. As a result, we had to partially close some of our food and beverage outlets.</p> <p>It's been a tough six months, dealing with lockdowns and government regulations. We're hoping for the restrictions to ease soon, so we can start recovering and getting back on track.</p>	<p><i>The hotel has teamed up with food delivery apps like Nham 24 and TADA to bring food to customers' doors. They also had special offers to help with accommodation and event facilities.</i></p> <p><i>The hotel is committed to following Covid-19 guidelines and protecting against the virus. They have plans in place to deal with any guest or staff member who might contract it. Once the lockdown is over, they're planning to host wonderful social events and dining experiences.</i></p> <p><i>As a hotel, they feel a moral</i></p>

Hotel	The situation	Reaction of the hotel
		<p>responsibility to support the government and wait for the borders to reopen. The good news is that Cambodia has a high percentage of vaccinated people, so this situation won't last forever.</p> <p>In the future, they're looking forward to collaborating with chefs, but for now, they're partnering with local chefs. They also plan to have live entertainment soon, happening in both the Attic bar and the underground Metropole bar.</p>
Baitong Hotel, Phnom Penh	<p>"Since 2019 Baitong hotel has seen so much change in terms of clientele, initially opening as a business hotel, catering for business folk in the city or traveling. We also opened a swimming pool and indoor fitness center, but we had to keep them closed during the pandemic."</p>	<p>"We're always coming up with new ideas and plans to stay ahead of the competition. When the borders open up, we'll adjust our strategy step by step to stay competitive. And, of course, once the restrictions are lifted, we'll throw real parties! We used to have so many special nights like ladies' nights and taco nights, and we can't wait to do that again. We already have live music on Fridays and Saturdays (with some restrictions) and our famous jazz night on Sundays. One thing we've noticed is that people are feeling positive and hopeful about better times ahead when the borders open and more tourists come to enjoy the beauty of Cambodia."</p>
Sla Hostel, Phnom Penh	<p>"The Phnom Penh Administration had temporarily shut down most of the hotels in Phnom Penh and only a few hotels turned into a quarantine facility after some staff members and guests there tested positive during Covid-19."</p>	<p>"A Covid-19 response team from the provincial health department had taken samples from the hotel employees and guests, though he did not disclose the number. The hotel owner worked together with the authorities to track down other people who had been in contact with the infected persons. We changed our service from accommodation to café and take out restaurant. After</p>

Hotel	The situation	Reaction of the hotel
		<i>the long-term effect, the hostel closed."</i>

Table 3. Feedback of hotel managers in Phnom Penh City on Covid-19 restrictions (N=5)

4.3. The effects on Tourism revenue

Cambodia has experienced a serious crisis since 2015, tourism revenue data has continually shown a continuous increase until the appearance of Covid-19, which has led to a serious decline.

In the hotel industry, 1050 destinations due to the lockdown policies 282 hotels (27% of the total hotels), 15,488 rooms, (48,791 rooms) were closed. It affected 16,293 employees, which is 41% of the total 39,151 employees. Secondly, 15% of the guest house providers had to close at 405 locations out of the total of 2643 locations in Cambodia (MOT, 2020).

At the most popular destination, Siem Reap 172 hotels were suspended and 18 were completely shut down, while 96 guest houses were closed and 99 guest houses were suspended (Sam, 2021). The situation has led to a significant loss in revenue and has affected about 8000 workers in the region (Sotharay, 2020).

According to a survey conducted in July 2020 among 997 micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in Cambodia's main tourist destinations, 90% reported that they had experienced a decline in their business revenues. In addition, approximately 23% of their total employees (10,238) had been laid off due to COVID-19 (Asia Foundation, 2020).

In gastronomy, 10.8% of all restaurants were closed at around 371 locations (total of 3415) all around the country. This affected 3201 employees laid off from a total of 28,738 employees (MOT, 2020). For the travel agency, it closed its doors 47 locations (6.47%) in a (total of 726) locations, and it laid off 208 staff.

There were also serious restrictions in the field of passenger transport. Until November 1st, 2021, the operations of city bus and taxi, and boat services in the capital of Phnom Penh resumed after a long hiatus (Xinhua, 2021). The drivers of pedal-driven vehicles in frequent downtown traffic were struggling with significant livelihood problems due to the lack of tourists (Reuters, 2021).

4.4. Effects on travelers

The victims of the Covid-19 pandemic also included the tourists themselves, who were deprived of the ability to enter the country, or those who were able to enter were received only limited freedom of mobility. As a result of the total lockdown, 5 hotels in the capital have been granted permission to allow quarantined people to live there. According to the analysis of the opinions of people from TripAdvisor's pages (Tripadvisor.com, 2023), guests who were quarantined during the pandemic, the situation during this period was completely different from anything experienced before. The lockdown caused uncertainty among travellers, as one guest said: *"I was freaking out a bit over two weeks of quarantine in a hotel room where you can't step outside of your room"*.

Based on the feedback of the guests, it is evident that the hotels took the pandemic situation quite seriously. During the pandemic they had to be satisfied with the hotel environment, however, many of them had a feeling of lack in the services offered during restrictions. Among their opinions, there was a mixture of some positive, but also negative feedback.

Someone wrote it was “good to see how the staff was trying to find new ways of surviving. Including new menus and selling little cactus plants”. In one of the other hotels “staff make it feel like home”. Some tourists reported that there were some communication problems because of the language issues, which resulted in them paying a high deposit. Also, the food services were poor, because a person couldn’t get vegetarian food without help from people living outside of the hotel. Another person has complained because the breakfasts have arrived cold as the kitchens were overwhelmed.

4.5. Effects on sport tourism products

In April 2020, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS) in Cambodia temporarily suspended all gyms, sports clubs, and sports gatherings in Phnom Penh Municipality, Kandal, and Preah Sihanouk provinces as well as other concerned provinces due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Sports activities and events in the education sector that involve 20 or more people have been suspended until further notice (Senase, 2021a, Senase, 2021b). Among the cancelled sports were the Cambodian Women’s League and U-15/U-18 National Championship League, basketball, volleyball, athletics, golf, gymnastics, triathlon, boxing, cycling, cricket, baseball, tennis, table tennis, karate, and wrestling activities. Most of them were visited by tourists before the pandemic. There were also exceptions, such as the Metfone Cambodian League 2020. The organizers and participants were taking extra precautions and changed some of the venues to minimize the risks of COVID-19 spread.

For active sport tourism, including swimming, kayaking, horse riding (highest ranked in Siem Reap city), and arcade games have closed their business during the Covid-19 pandemic at 23 locations (total of 46). It laid off 518 staff during the pandemic (MOT, 2020). Those backpackers who wanted to visit their popular destination in the mountain after June 2020 had to pay a \$5 charge for transport from the airport to a testing center, followed by \$100 for a COVID-19 test (Smith, 2020). Some sports tourism providers kept open, awaiting tourists, but it became an expensive program (Table 3.). The government still allowed and supported the Angkor Wat Half Marathon event, mostly supported by Japanese running enthusiasts to help landmine victims and poor children.

Due to these national-emergency policies still, many Cambodians preferred to go to nature to restore health (Lee et al., 2022). After COVID-19, the frequency of this kind of visit and the time spent in nature decreased significantly. Although there has been an increase in interest in outdoor sports in domestic tourism, transport restrictions, distancing and the closure of service providers (meals, accommodation) have not made up for the loss of foreign tourists. Participants of sports tourism programs advertised on the interfaces of internationally operated travel websites. In 2019, foreign participants in sports tourism programs advertised on the interfaces of internationally operated travel websites still wrote numerous reviews about their satisfaction, but in 2020 and 2021 far fewer people wrote (2.7%, 0.3% from total reviews). This presumably reflects the decline in the number of visitors. Reviewers praise the programs without exception, but we found it odd that the reviews described during Covid-19 did not touch on the pandemic-related measures. The slightest setback can be seen in the Sorya Kayaking Adventure programs, which were offered as health-related activities.

Activity	Type of Sport touristic offers	Cost (USD)	Rank	Total reviews	Nr. Of reviews		
					2019	2020	2021
HIKING	Aural mountain trek	116	5	6	2	4	0
	Angkor Temples Walking Tour	42	5	36	15	6	0
	Temple Tour with on sunrise	55	5	26	16	4	1
	3 Day Temple Tour with Kulen Waterfall	155	5	3	3	0	0
	Unique Kayak Cambodia Day Tours	150	4,5	48	3	2	0
KAYAKING	Sorya Kayaking Adventures	55	5	361	49	23	17
	Dolphin Kayaking Adventures	21	5	174	26	26	3
	Quad Adventure Cambodia Siem Reap	32	5	3175	91	16	0
QUAD RIDING	The Happy Ranch Horse Farm	28	4,5	1142	43	13	0
BIKING	Bike the Siem Reap Countryside with Local Expert	35	5	180	69	9	1
	Grasshopper Active - Siem Reap Day Tours by Bike	55	5	2833	390	113	0
	MULTIPLE SPORTS Cambodia: Hike, bike, kayak	1108	5	24	3	4	0
				8008	710	220	22
PERCENTAGE OF ALL REVIEWS (%)					8,9	2,7	0,3

Table 3. Type of Sport Tourism Offered in Cambodia (Tripadvisor.com)



Angkor Wat half marathon event (Source : Khmer Empire Marathon), 2023.

4.6. Effects of governmental regulations

The Cambodian government handled Covid-19 in terms of social protection and governmental aid contribution. The decision-makers have introduced regulations to keep some key areas in tourism running. According to the content analysis, the main post-Covid-19 interventions were focused on blocking the spread of the pandemic, restructuring management, securing social insurance, labour market programs, and sports attractions (Table 4.). They are deliberately concentrated on supply-side programs, for example, mostly wage subsidies and activation of other programs relating to economic recovery.

The Ministry of Tourism has introduced several measures that on the one hand provided quick aid to businesses and on the other hand sought to provide new offers to win back tourists (MOT, 2021).

The government required a deposit of 2000 USD by cash or credit card upon their arrival at airports in Cambodia to prevent financial problems covering the treatment of Covid-19. It covers accommodation costs, covid test examination, transportation costs, and other expenses during a quarantine period in case any fellow travelers are tested positive for COVID-19 (Xinhua, 2020).

New policies were introduced to recover the tourism industry in different ways. The government has announced a COVID-19 stimulus of 3% of GDP (\$2 billion). The package provided suspended workers with income, co-funded by their employers, and offered tax relief to the tourist industry. The government was also extending low-interest loans to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (Asean, 2021).

After the Covid-19 pandemic, the government took the initiative to boost tourism by reintroducing the visa exemption policy for ASEAN nationals. Additionally, Cambodia has resumed the issuance of electronic tourist visas (T-visas), business visas (E-visas), and visas upon arrival.

(MOFAS, 2022). The Ministry of Tourism has been working to recover the sector in 3 steps: 1 Resilience and Restart”, 2 Recovery” and 3 Relaunch”. Among the action plans in the second step, the MOT plans to prepare Tourism Safety Measures for tourism businesses including first-place sports tourism.

	During Covid		After Covid	
	Regulations	Effects	Regulations	Effects
LOCKDOWN		On March 16, 2020, Cambodia's university, event, lockdown was announced. On 17th April 2020 the border got closed to Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand detected (Gehrke, Lenel & Schupp, 2022)	On March 23, 2022, the Government announced officially, that „Cambodia is a safe and warm tourism destination” (MOT, 2022)	Cambodia has also resumed the issuance of electronic tourist visas (MOFAS, 2022)
		In June 19 2020 a deposit for international travelers was introduced (Bangkok post, 2020)	Almost all tourism services had to close, because the expensive quarantine (Smith, 2020)	Reducing Cambodia landing and parking fees of aircraft, airport tax and tourist site ticket prices, and allowing cruise ships to dock while inviting more airlines to fly to Cambodia
MANAGEMENT	Reskill and upskill for laid-off employees	Temporary suspension of tourism vocational education and training institutions, schools and evaluation centers	Making arrangements with foreign partners (Darlin, 2021)	Philippines, Russians encouraged more tourists to visit Cambodia. Making plans with Singapore to organize a tourism fair

Recovery of The Ministry Implementing The training
businesses and launched in 2021 new on digital
workers in the a digital literacy governance in marketing
tourism training the tourism and e-
sector (B2B, program and onlin sector by commerce
2020) e vocational school promoting skills was
(Habtemariam, new online delivered
2022). technologies (ILO, 2022).

A digital
tourism
course system
was
established
(Darlin,
2021)

Tax Survival for some On March 23, Cambodia
exemption (fro beneficiaries: 2022, the has resumed
m February hotels, guest Government the issuance
2020) houses, and announced of electronic
restaurants, and officially, that tourist visas
tour agent „Cambodia is (MOFAS,
companies safe and 2022)
(Deloitte, 2021) warm tourism
destination”
(MOT, 2022)

INFRASTRUCTURE

A number of New roads are Catalysing First
provincial and being constructed Cambodia’s immersive
city-based (Cambodia Daily, new tourism 3D museum
tourism 2020) future (TTG, was built in
roadmaps have 2021) Siem Reap
been announced
throughout 2020
(B2B, 2020)

SPORT

On 9th of March 27th Angkor Wat Youth and Many sports
2021 Cambodia International Half Sports organizations
ordered a Marathon was held (MoEYS) in were eager to
temporary ban on 16th June 2019 Cambodia has and return to
on all sports (Jomrun.com, temporarily action

activities (Xinhuanet, 2021)	2019). The event suspended all (Senase, was cancelled in gyms, sports 2021a) 2020 and 2021. clubs, and sports gatherings in Phnom Penh (Senase, 2021)
	Organizing Cambodia events to has applied attract several national and international international sport events, tourists such as (Ministry of marathon Tourism event and the 2019) East Asean Games(Khme r times, 2022)

Table 4. *The Governmental Regulations and their Effects on the tourism sectors*

5. Conclusion

According to our research, COVID-19 affected the travel and tourism industry greatly in Cambodia such as in many countries around the world. Both domestic and international tourists canceled their bookings due to the pandemic. Among the main sub-sectors of airline companies, the hotel industry, gastronomy, and events were hit the most. In Cambodia, international arrivals were almost closed, and the local tourism providers have seen survival opportunities by offering special packages for inbound tourism.

The only way to attract tourists was the sports activities in nature, although the lockdown situation didn't allow citizens to leave their home communities. The tourism industry has been losing a significant amount of revenue, and many of its employees have lost their jobs. Although the government offered strategic help to the providers, it could not prevent the complete closure of the majority of service providers and the retention of workers.

After the pandemic situation, the government was taking more tax initiatives to support the recovery of the tourism sector in addition to measures aimed at controlling the Covid-19 pandemic and helping the most severely affected businesses in the country even though the number of tourists is increasing according to a statement from the finance ministry (Sothear, 2022). The research results have shown that comprehensive measures were taken in the country to curb the epidemic situation. There were tax initiatives introduced to support the recovery of the most severely affected businesses, even though the number of tourists is increasing again according to a statement from the Ministry of Finance (Sothear, 2022). In August 2022 along with the increasing trend 253000 tourists were registered, which still doesn't reach the number from 2019.

The epidemiological situation has improved significantly by 2022, thanks to the nationwide vaccination campaign, achieving up to 92,6% of the total population. Also, local and global health management (WHO, 2022) is working hard to make tourism destinations safe again attracting

tourists to travel. A steady drop in average COVID-19 cases per day in April 2022 was reported by the Asian Development Bank on “Vaccination Rates, Effectiveness, and Safety” (ADB, 2022). The average COVID-19 cases per day dropped from 164 to 18.4, and deaths decreased from 1 to 0.06, marking a fall in case fatality rate from 0.43% to 0.35%.

The epidemic situation also had a positive outcome on tourism. It has given the sector the best opportunity to become a destination on its own (Carruthers, 2021). Some destinations have improved touristic infrastructure and attractions. After the pandemic period also the sport tourism sector became active by organizing international running events, such as marathon runs in Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville, and Siem Reap, inviting national soccer teams from Malaysia, Singapore, and Hong Kong (Merlion Cup). 2023 became an exciting year for Cambodia hosting the South East Asian Games with more than 30 sports competitions. The organizers expect 250000 to 500000 international tourists, from 45 countries (Khmertimes, 2022). Also, active sport tourism has become a vital tourist attraction in the country. To avoid getting infected again a new sport was developed, such as “socially distanced football (White, 2021).

As the pandemic situation improved, the government implemented tax initiatives and other measures to support the recovery of the tourism sector. While the number of tourists started to increase, it still fell short of pre-pandemic levels. The successful nationwide vaccination campaign, reaching 92.6% of the population, and the efforts of local and global health management organizations have contributed to the improved epidemiological situation. The average daily COVID-19 cases and deaths decreased significantly, making tourism destinations safer for travelers.

The crisis also presented an opportunity for the tourism sector to enhance its infrastructure and attractions. Sporting events, such as marathon runs and international soccer tournaments, have become key attractions, with Cambodia hosting the South East Asian Games in 2023. Additionally, innovative sports like "socially distanced football" have emerged as new ways to engage tourists while prioritizing safety. Although COVID-19 posed a severe crisis for Cambodian tourism, the collaborative efforts of global health management services are expected to restore confidence and invite tourists to enjoy sports and other attractions. We believe that sports, as an important tool for attracting tourists and promoting a healthy lifestyle, can play a vital role in winning back visitors to Cambodia. Covid-19 was a serious crisis for the Cambodian tourism industry, but hopefully, global health management services will make tourism destinations safe again inviting tourists to experience sports and other types of attractions. We believe sport as an important tool to attract tourists and to live a healthy lifestyle could play an important role to win back tourists.

Disclosure statement

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APPENDIX 1 :

Duration: Start from 10 October 2022 – 24 December 2022

General question

Hotel

Location

Main service of hotel


Main questions for the hotel interview:

- What was the initial response like when you first opened your business?
- Can you describe the incident that occurred on February 20 and how it affected your operations?
- What measures did you have to take in response to the incident? Did you have to close any of your outlets?
- How had the past six months been for your business, considering the lockdowns and government regulations?
- Can you tell us more about the extensions Prakas and how they impacted your business?

- How did you handle the situation when some infected people broke quarantine and went clubbing?
- Did you get any support from the government to keep the hotel running?
- How do you plan to recover from the challenges faced during the lockdown period?
- Have you implemented any specific measures to ensure the safety and well-being of your customers and staff during that time?
- What are you looking forward to in the near future? Are you expecting any easing of restrictions?

Shorter Quarantine and Travel Conditions to Cambodia

Effective from 18 October 2021



ស្ថានទូតព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
មេដឹកនាំព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
Royal Embassy of Cambodia
to the Kingdom of Thailand

Period	Travelers	Requirements
FULL COVID-19 VACCINATION		
Decided by the Royal Government	High-level international delegations and senior government officials	Implement Health Measures and do the special quarantine according to the decision of the Royal Government of Cambodia based on each case
3 Days PCR test once upon arrival	1. Civil servants returning from official missions abroad 2. Foreign diplomats and international organization officials holding visa A, B (with their families) 3. Both Cambodians and Foreigners who are investors, businessmen, experts (including their families) with Guarantee or Invitation Certificate registering at (www.registrationservices.gov.kh)	1. Certificate of no Covid-19 for 72hrs prior arriving Cambodia (PRC Test) 2. Covid-19 vaccine card or certificate confirmation of complete vaccination, type of vaccine, date of vaccination 3. Accepted online booking hotel confirmation documents, OR if no then a. For Cambodians or foreigners holding visas K: quarantine location will be designated by MoH with free of charge b. For foreigners holding visas A, B (with their families): quarantine location will be the embassy residence or a separate house c. For other foreigners: deposit 600 USD for expense of quarantine and location designated by MoH 4. For foreigners not holding visas A, B, K: present Covid-19 Health Insurance of FORTE Insurance (www.forteinsurance.com/covid-19-insurance) 5. For foreigners not holding visas A, B or Cambodians: present valid Guarantee or Invitation Certificate (the certificate is valid for 30 days and single use only)
7 Days 1st RAPID test upon arrival 2nd PCR test on 6th day of quarantine	General travelers without Guarantee or Invitation Certificate such as 1. Cambodians 2. Foreigners holding valid visas K 3. Foreigners with Exemption visas 4. Foreigners holding valid visas T, E, C	1. Certificate of no Covid-19 for 72hrs prior arriving Cambodia (PRC Test) 2. Covid-19 vaccine card or certificate confirmation of complete vaccination, type of vaccine, date of vaccination 3. Accepted online booking hotel confirmation documents, OR if no then a. For Cambodians or foreigners holding visas K: quarantine location will be designated by MoH with free of charge b. For other foreigners: deposit 1,000 USD for expense of quarantine and location designated by MoH 4. For foreigners not holding visas K: present Covid-19 Health Insurance of FORTE Insurance (www.forteinsurance.com/covid-19-insurance)
NO COVID-19 VACCINATION / NOT FULLY COVID-19 VACCINATED		
14 Days 1st RAPID test upon arrival 2nd PCR test on 13th day of quarantine	All types of travelers	1. Certificate of no Covid-19 for 72hrs prior arriving Cambodia (PRC Test) 2. Accepted online booking hotel confirmation documents, OR if no then a. For Cambodians or foreigners holding visas K: quarantine location will be designated by MoH with free of charge b. For other foreigners: deposit 2,000 USD for expense of quarantine and location designated by MoH 3. For foreigners not holding visas K: present Covid-19 Health Insurance of FORTE Insurance (www.forteinsurance.com/covid-19-insurance)
Accepted online booking hotels: 1) Sokha Phnom Penh Residence 2) Courtyard by Marriott 3) Raffles Hotel Le Royal 4) Sofitel Phnom Penh Phokeethra 5) Himawari		
Remark: Visa on arrival is not available yet and Foreign travelers are required to apply visa from Royal Embassy or Consulate General of Cambodia in the host country.		
Accepted Covid-19 vaccines: 2 doses of Pfizer-BNT162b2/COMIRNATY, AstraZeneca-AZD1222 Vaxzevria, Covishield, Moderna-mRNA-1273, Sinopharm/BIBP1, SINO-VAC, Sputnik V, COVAXIN (India), Sinopharm/WIBP2, NOVAVAX, SANOFI, NVX-CoV2372/Covovax, SCB-2019, CUREVAC, EpiVacCorona, IMBCAMS, BioCubaFarma-Cuba. 1 dose of Ad26COV2.S of Janssen-Cilag International NV, Ad5-nCov of CanSinoBio, Sputnik Light of THE GAMALEYA NATINOAL CENTER		
Source: MoH of Cambodia		Royal Embassy of Cambodia in Bangkok www.cambodiaembassyinthaailand.wordpress.com

Siem Reap's checkpoint during pandemic (Source : Leng Rasy), 2020.



A new renovation of Siem Reap during pandemic (source : Leng Rasy) 2020.

