

Annual Project Progress Report



- Project title** : **Integrated Coastal Resources Management in Shihanoukville (ICRM – SV)**
- Program Categories** : Programs under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG Mechanism
- Program Title** : Capacity Building of Human Resources and Participation in Integrated Coastal Resources Management
- Duration of Project** : 3 years from January 2005 to December 2007
(including the 6-month preparatory stage)
- Executing Agency** : The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia
- Collaborating Agency** : SEAFDEC/TD
- Funding Agency** : The Japanese Trust Fund (FCG Scheme and Special 5-year Program)
DOF Cambodia (Co-financing)
Japanese Grassroots Level Aid (Japanese Embassy)
- Proposed Budget (2005 only)** : USD 46,380 (Under the Japanese Trust Fund)
USD ? (DOF Cambodia Input)
- Reporting period** : **January to December 2005**

Prepared by : Sei Etoh, Project Leader
26th January 2006

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1. GENERAL ACCOUNT

The project was initiated with the 6-month preparatory stage from January 2005 and this report covers activities for one year from January to December 2005. The next project progress report will be prepared with the biannual base covering 6 months from January to June 2006.

The project formulation process progressed in line with the original schedule with completion of the project document (prodoc). However, the actual project activity which was designed to begin in July 2005 had been by far delayed until November 2005 when the 1st Steering Committee meeting endorsed the prodoc mainly due to dragging preparatory process. It is anticipated to commence the planned activity in full swing from January 2006 in spite of slow start-up.

The project opening ceremony was held on 11 November, thereby the project commencement was declared publicly.

The complementary financial input to the project by the Japanese Grassroots Grant Aid was arranged for mud-crab and grouper aquaculture.

The baseline socio-economic and fishing gear surveys were conducted.

The 1st Fisheries Workshop was conducted in December.

The 1st project Implementation Coordinating Committee was held in November.

2. ACTIVITIES

The commencement of most planned activities has been delayed for almost 4 months due to dragging process of approval of the Prodoc as seen in the attached Project Progress Monitoring Sheet of **Annex 1**.

2.1. Project preparatory phase

In the wake of the preliminary site inspection made in June 2004, the proposed site was visited on 10th January 2005 accompanied by the Research Division Head of SEAFDEC/TD. During this trip, repeated deliberations with the concerning authorities and organizations like the DOF Cambodia, the Sihanoukville Fisheries Office, FAO Representative Office were made. As a result, the site where the project was to deploy its operation was determined in the community of Prey Nop 2 in Sihanoukville Municipal Administration and an understanding in principle in the operational mode of project execution was gained among concerning parties. The detailed description in this mission is seen in the attached travel report of **Annex 2**.

Based on the above study and the result of the socio-economic survey, the project document (Prodoc) for the project Integrated Coastal Resources Management in Sihanoukville (ICRM-SV) was drafted in June and send to DOF for their perusal and comments. This draft was scrutinized by them the DOF Cambodia and pending issues were subsequently discussed in detail on 17 October, thereby the prodoc was finalized. This document was further endorsed by the 1st Steering Committee meeting held on 10 November with minor amendments.

Meantime, a possibility for co-financing source emerged with the Japanese Grassroots Grant Aid Scheme which was controlled by the Japanese Embassy in Phnom Penh. It is planned to inject this financial component in the activity line of promotion of local business; more specifically for promotion of aquaculture in mud-crab and grouper. The application and coordination have been made by the JICA expert assigned to DOF Cambodia. The exact amount to be injected is yet to be decided.

The project initiation was publicly declared by the Director General, Department of Fisheries, on 11 November, which was 4 months behind the schedule.

2.2. Baseline / monitoring survey

Aimed at understanding precisely and profoundly the socio-economic condition in the project operational area before commencement of the project, the baseline socio-economic survey was conducted by the team composed of both staff from SEAFDEC/TD and DOF Cambodia on 14 – 17 March 2005. The survey employed the rapid rural appraisal method with questioning the interviewees selected at random and filling the questionnaire form. The survey was conducted in all four target groups (villages) of Teuk Thla Commune (Sangkat); i.e. Prek Pros, Prek Sangke, Prek Tal and Kampong Chin, with an average representation of 13.3%. The raw data was analyzed by the SEAFDEC/TD and the result was compiled in September. The report was published in English in December and the Khmer version is to be yet published in early 2006.

The result disclosed many fresh findings, some are positive and others are negative. Among these, it should be noteworthy that most fishers are concerned about evidently dwindling fisheries resources and, partly because of that, a half of them are willing to change their occupation. This is a discouraging fact. The detailed outcome of the survey is described in the above report published and its essence is seen in **Annex 3: Results of Socio-economic Survey**.

The survey result was disseminated to the beneficiaries in the Fishers Workshop on 14th December 2005.

2.3. Encourage and extend locally based fishery resources management

The DOF got the Royal Decree on the Establishment of Community Fisheries approved on 29 May 2005 and also the Sub-decree on Community Fisheries Management on 10 June 2005. The legal framework was established by promulgation of this new decree, and dissemination of the provisions of these decree and sub-decree among potential beneficiaries was vital as the next step. To follow that, the fishers' workshop was organized on 15 December and the detailed context in both Decree and Sub-decree was explained to the fishers in detail.

2.4. Promotion of local business

During the Fishers' Workshop on 14 December, the project approach in promotion of the local business was explained to the participants and the request was posed to the fishers so as to discuss among them to identify any conceivable local business which were considered applicable and promising for the community. The outcome will be further discussed in the next fishers' workshop in early 2006.

Discussion on establishment of the women's group was made in the above workshop and the activities made in the two sister projects; ICRM-PD in Thailand and ICRM-PL in Malaysia, were demonstrated to the participants. They were all impressed at the activities and impacts given and willing to begin similar activity in the project. Thereafter, the orientation toward the initiation of the group activity was briefed. It was suggested that one women's group should be formed in one village meaning four groups should be formed in the project area, Prek Nop II. The structure of the group was suggested including a chairwoman, a vice-chairwoman, a secretary and a cashier. It was agreed that they would repeat internal discussions among them and bring forward a concrete proposal at the next meeting to be held in January 2006.

The discussion on potential local business was also made but could not reach to the final decision; some suggested managing a poultry farm. It needs more study with discretion and agreed to finalize at the next meeting, meantime they would discuss this matter among them for any unique and promising ideas.

2.5. Enhance human resources capacity and participation

The project opening ceremony was held in the project operational area, Prek Nop 2, on 11th November 2005. The background, the purpose and the proposed activity of the project was thoroughly addressed to the fishers concerned at this occasion.

The 1st Fishers Workshop was held in the Prek Nup 2 on 14-15 December 2005 with 46 and 45 participants on 14th and 15th respectively aiming at (1) disseminating the result of socio-economic survey among stakeholders in the project site, (2) disseminating the result of fishing gear survey and based on that identifying the selected fishing methods which might be introduced to the area, (3) accounting the contents of the Royal Decree on Establishment of Community Fisheries and the Sub-decree on Community Fisheries Management recently signed and (4) briefing them on establishment of a women's group. The detailed description of the workshop is seen in the attached **Annex 4: Report on the 1st Fisheries Workshop.**

2.6. Rehabilitate and enhance coastal resources

No particular activity pertinent to this activity line was initiated during this reporting period.

An idea to install fish enhancement devices was initially proposed as similarly done in other sister projects during the 1st Fishers Workshop on 14 December. However, the Provincial Fisheries Office Sihanoukville was in view that installation of any material in the sea is against the fisheries law in Cambodia. They suggested further that installation can be made as an experimental case in the conservation area in the coast. Given the constraint as such, it should be further contemplated.

2.7. Fishing / fish handling technologies development

The preliminary survey on prevailing fishing methods in the project operational area was conducted simultaneously with the socio-economic survey in March 2005. The detailed description is dealt at length in the report: Present situation of fishing gear practice in Sihanoukville (Taweekiet 2005). The result of this survey was disseminated by the fishing technologist of SEAFDEC/TD in the 1st Fishers Workshop in December 2005 and the findings and recommendations were demonstrated to the participants. Based on the findings, the recommendation was proposed on introduction of a fishing method called "fyke net". This fishing method is considered as an eco-friendly fishing method and popularly employed in the south of

Thailand. However, the fishers were in view that such an installation might occupy extensive area that would disturb the traditional fishing activity and the reaction was negative. Also, the Provincial Fisheries Office Sihanoukville was not favour with the proposition by referring to the Cambodian Fisheries Law that prohibited any physical installation in the waters. The workshop concluded that the SEAFDEC/TD would reconsider some appropriate approaches complying with the request by fishers and the Cambodian Fisheries Law. The detailed description on this issue is seen in the attached **Annex 5: Proposal on Introduction of Improved Fishing Methods**.

It was stressed by DOF Cambodia in the Project Opening Ceremony on 11th November 2005 that more efforts should be exerted on improvement of fish handling technology as it would lead to increase of fish selling prices. This direction should be taken into account.

2.8. Project management meeting

Steering Committee meeting

The 1st Steering Committee(SC) was summoned in Sihanoukville on 10th November 2005. The major agenda in this meeting lay in endorsement of the draft project document (prodoc). The description on the prodoc was made in detail followed by lively discussion and it was eventually endorsed by the meeting. The content of discussion is dealt at length in the attached **Annex 6: Minutes of the 1st SC meeting**.

Implementation Coordinating Committee meeting

After completion of the 1st SC meeting, the 1st project Implementation Coordinating Committee (ICC) meeting was held on 10th November. The major agenda in this ICC meeting was to discuss matters in line with the immediate work plan at the project operational level. In this meeting, a request was raised by the chief of TTCF to try out the fresh or brackish water aquaculture as a part of local business promotion. The detailed description in discussion is seen in the attached **Annex 7: Minutes of the 1st ICC meeting**.

3. OUTCOMES

The major outcomes of the project activities during this reporting period are:

Project preparatory phase

- The Prodoc was formulated and endorsed by the 1st SC meeting.
- The project commencement was publicly declared on 11 November 2005.

Baseline / monitoring survey

- The baseline socio-economic survey was conducted and the result was analyzed and published.
- The fishing gear survey was conducted and the result was analyzed.

Encourage and extend locally-based fishery resources management

- Dissemination of the contexts of the Royal Decree on the Establishment of Community Fisheries and the Sub-decree on Community Fisheries Management was made.

Promotion of local business

- Briefing on organization of a workable women's group was made in the occasion of the 1st Fishers Workshop
- An approach to job creation by the project was understood among the fishers.
- The additional financial input from the Japanese Grassroots Grant Aid was arranged in mud-crab and grouper aquaculture by the JICA Expert.

Enhance human resources capacity and participation

- The background, the justification and the proposed plan of activity in project execution was fully imparted to the beneficiaries.
- The future orientation along with the project operation was fully realized among the beneficiaries.

Rehabilitate and enhance coastal resources

- No particular progress has been made yet in this field

Fishing / fish handling technologies development

- The baseline fishing gear survey was conducted.
- Findings of the survey and recommendations for introduction of new or improved fishing gear were discussed in detail with the fishers at the workshop and the conclusion was derived.

Project management meeting

- The 1st SC meeting was held.
- The 1st ICC meeting was held.

4. MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

The project commenced officially on 11th November 2005. This was almost 4 months dragging behind the schedule. This delay was made mainly because of confusion and slow process in arrangement of organizing the 1st SC meeting which was to endorse the Prodoc. In spite of this delayed kick-off, however, it is anticipated to catch up the pace of planned project execution in 2006 onward.

It is a discouraging fate that the budget for 2006 has to be reduced by 40% due to the financial constraint by the donor, Japanese Trust Fund. Under these circumstances, it is inevitable to review and re-arrange the whole activity lines in consistence with the priority. This should be thoroughly discussed at the next SC meeting.

5. WORK PLAN FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

The work plan covering 6 months from January to June 2006 is described as follows.

Baseline / monitoring survey

- Establish a workable fish landing data collection system
- Collection of fish data landing

Encourage and extend locally-based fishery resources management

- Preparation of Community Management Plan
- Reinforcement of the structure and capacity of Local Enforcement Unit (LEU)

Promotion of local business

- Organizing a women's group
- Identify and prepare a cottage scale industry
- Organizing the aquaculture sub-group and construction of fish ponds for mud-crab culture

Enhance human resources capacity and participation

- Study tour to inspect the activity of the sister project in Thailand
- Reinforcement of the structure and capacity of TTCF

Rehabilitate and enhance coastal resources

- No particular activity

Fishing / fish handling technologies development

- No particular activity

Project management meeting

- The 2nd SC meeting
- The 2nd ICC meeting

6. REPORTS PREPARED

Reports and documents prepared under the project during to this reporting period are listed below.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title of the report</u>	<u>Name of author</u>	<u>Date of issue</u>
01.	Travel Report to Sihanoukville, Cambodia (2)	Etoh S.	Jan. 2005
02.	Travel Report to Sihanoukville, Cambodis (3)	Etoh S.	July 2005
03.	Report on Baseline Socio-economic Survey	Etoh et al	Sept. 2005
04.	Travel Report to Sihanoukville, Cambodia (4)	Sumitra R. & Jariya S.	Dec. 2005
05.	Present Situation of Fishing Gear Practice in Sihanoukville	Taweekiet A.	May 2005
06.	A Proposal of Tentative Plan on Introduction of Improved Fishing Metho	Taweekiet A.	Jan. 2006

Annex 1: Project Progress Monitoring Sheet for 2005 - ICRM-SV

←-----→ Planned
 ←====→ Executed

Revision 1(01.06.05)
 As of 31December 2005

Activity	Month												Remarks	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1. Project preparatory phase														
1.1. Preparatory mission for site inspection	←→													
1.2. Preparation of Project Document (Prodoc)				←-----→										
1.3. Approval of Prodoc at SC meeting				←====→										
2. Baseline / monitoring survey														
2.1. Base line socio-economic survey		←→												
3. Encourage and extend locally-based fishery resources management														
3.1. Study on current level of CBRM								←-----→						
3.2. Prepare and submit Community Management Plan (CMP)										←-----→				
4. Promotion of local business														
4.1. Identify job opportunities to be introduced								←-----→						
4.2. Organize working groups for introduction of job opportunities								←-----→						
4.3. Introduction of new local business										←-----→				
5. Enhance human resources capacity and participation														
5.1. Workshop on imparting data and information								←→					←→	
6. Rehabilitate and enhance coastal resources														
6.1. Identify and formulate a plan for resources enhancement										←-----→				
7. Fishing / fish handling technologies improvement														
7.1. Identify improvement needs in fishing /fish handling technologies			←-----→											
8. Project management meeting														
8.1. Steering Committee (SC) meeting								←→					←→	
8.2. Implementation Coordination Committee (ICC) meeting								←→					←→	

Travel Report to Sihanoukville, Cambodia (2)

Sei Etoh
SEAFDEC/TD
15 January 2005

1. Background

Subsequent to the proposal endorsed at the 27th PCM meeting held on 6th – 9th December 2004, it was envisaged to initiate the Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project in Cambodia as the third CBRM project deployed under the collaborative project arrangement with SEAFDC/TD from the year 2005. Prior to initiation of the project formulation, the SEAFDEC/TD mission was mounted with the member consisting of the author and Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon, HERD, with the objective of discussing the project framework under which the project is to be executed. The course of the discussion and the findings and recommendations are described as follows.

2. Objectives of the field trip

The objectives of this field trip were;

- To discuss with the officials of DOF Cambodia on the modality of the project operation and management of ICRM-SV,
- To visit the proposed project site and inspect the surroundings of the fishing community and verify the viability of the project operation,
- To discuss with the Sihanoukville municipal fisheries officials the practical logistic supply and facilities that the project expect to use with them,
- To visit the fishing villages in and around Sihanoukville to become familiarized with the fishing, fish handling, distribution and marketing practices in the area,
- To identify a candidate for SEAFDEC/TD Liaison Officer cum extension worker who is to be responsible for the coordination of the project at the local level and for maintaining good communication with SEAFDEC/TD,
- To visit the FAO Representative office with the aim of clarifying their similar project in the coastal areas and exchanging views in coastal fisheries development in Cambodia.

3. Itinerary

10 Jan. 2005 (Mon)

08.20 : Leave BKK for Phnom Penh (PPN)
09.20 : Arrival to PPN
10.30 – 11.30 : Briefing at the DOF office with the Director and Dpt. Director
14.30 : Leave PPN for Sihanoukville (SHV)
18.00 : Arrival at SHV

11 Jan. 2005 (Tue)

09.00 – 12.00 : Discussion with the Sihanoukville Municipality Fisheries Office
13.30 – 17.00 : Inspection of the proposed project site, Prey Nop 1

12 Jan. 2005 (Wed)

09.00 – 11.30 : Inspection of the alternately proposed project site in Prey Noup II
11.30 – 12.00 : Visit to Angkor Shrimp Culture farm
14.00 – 15.30 : Visit to the cage culture ponds and fish landing points
17.00 – 18.00 : Meeting with Dpt. Director of Fisheries

13 Jan. 2005 (Thu)

10.00 : Leave SHV for PPN
14.00 : Arrival in PPN
16.00 – 16.45 : Meeting with the FAO Country Representative

14 Jan. 2005 (Fri)

10.25 : Leave PPN for BKK
11.25 : Arrival in BKK

4. Activity, observations and findings

Briefing at the DOF office in Phnom Penh

The mission was briefed by the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Mr. Ing Try, on the trip to Sihanoukville and a courtesy call on the Director General of Fisheries Department, Mr. Nao Thuok, was made. The Director expressed his wish for the earliest commencement of the project activities in correspondence with the urgent need of the CBRM application in the area.

Meeting at the Sihanoukville Municipality Fisheries Office

The meeting was held with the SEAFDEC/TD Mission and the DOF staff at the Sihanoukville Municipality Fisheries Office. The meeting started with an explanation of the purpose of the mission's visit in line with the prospectus and accounting the tentative project work plan in 2005 in line with the tentative Project Operational Plan which was submitted to the 27th PCM in December 2004. The content of discussion in the meeting is described in the attachment.

Visit to Prey Nop I Community Fisheries

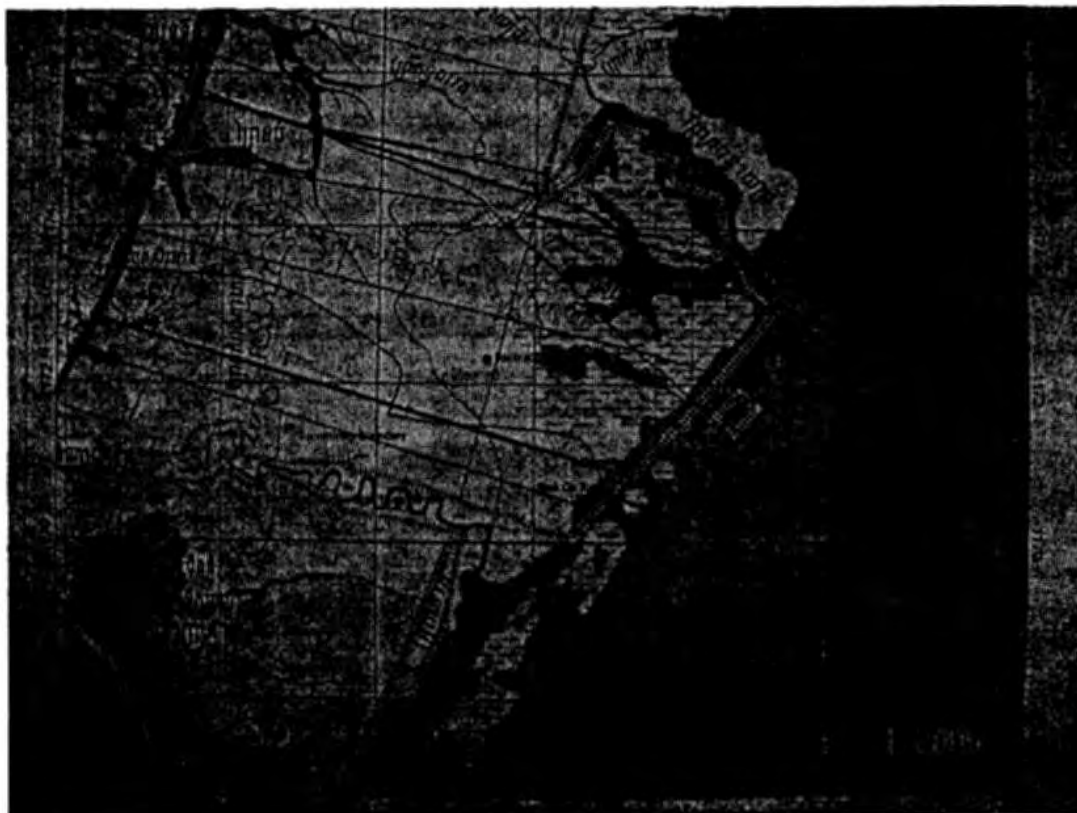
The visit to the proposed project site, Bang Chum Village of Bang Taprum Commune, Pre Nup I Community Fisheries in the Prey Nup Khan (district), Sihanoukville Municipality, 30 Km east of Sihanoukville town, was made. The landscape was greatly changed in comparison with the visit in June last year when the author visited during the rainy season. The water level of canal which connected to sea had been greatly reduced and the distance from the village became relatively far. A meeting was held with the community Leader. From this interview, the following information was obtained.

- 1). In the Bang Taprum Commune, there are two villages namely Bang Chum Village and Phnam Touch Village. This commune consists of about 500 households and of those 280 households engage in fulltime fishing using very simple fishing techniques like cast net, hand catching, hand pushnet, gillnet, etc. A total of 100 non-motorized fishing boats and around 4 motorized longtail boats (5Hp) have to travel around 3-4 km from the Village to reach the sea.
- 2). From the site observation, it was found that the Village is located 3-4 km from the sea (coast line). The fishermen must walk 1km from the village to the landing site then using the irrigation channels, by boat around 3 km or 2.5 hrs to reach the sea. The fishing grounds are

around 2-3km from the shore (see map). Another fishing ground for catching crab is in the mangrove area, 2-3 km from the village.

- 3). The catch-rate of each fishing boat is quite poor for example; after 5-6 hours in the fishing grounds, it is about 2kg a day when crab fishing and about 3-5kg of fishes at sea. Captured fish will be taken back to the village and sold to the middleman living in the same village. The price of small fermented crab is 2500 Ryo/kg and 10,000 Ryo/kg for mud crab respectively. There is no ice for preservation of fish from the fishing ground to the village before sale.
- 4). It seems that fishing activities is a minor business, the other businesses for this village are agriculture, and in particular, in rice production.

Fig. 1: Map of Bang Taprum Commune (Prey Nop 1)



Visit to Prey Nop II

Responding to the request made by the SEAFDEC/TD mission to inspect a possible alternative site in place of Prey Nop I, the DOF introduced another site called "Prey Nop II" which is located 75Km north-east of Sihanoukville. The fisheries development and administrative division Prey Nop II consists of two communes; i.e. Teuk Tla and Teuk Laak, which may be reached after a 1 hour drive from Sihanoukville. The general information of the proposed site is as follows.

In Teuk Tla Commune: This consists of 4 villages with 775 households, and a population of 4,293 peoples (based upon 2003 data), 40% of these engage in full time fishing. The Community

Fisheries in this commune were established on Oct, 2002 by the Sihanoukville Fisheries Office in cooperation with the Department of Fisheries. The reasons for the establishment are 1) to follow the government policy, 2) to solve/reduce the fishing gear conflict between trawler/pushnet and small scale fishing gear, and 3) to protect the mangrove resources.

Household and population information:

- 1) Prek Pros Village: 317 households, 1831 people
- 2) Prek Sangke Village: 200 households, 920 people
- 3) Prek Tal village: 156 households, 771 people
- 4) Kampong Chin Village: 165 households, 955 people

Fishing Boat Information:

- None motorized boats: 117 boats
- Motorized Boats: 135 boats

Fig 2: Map of Prey Nop II



Fishing Gear Information;

- Trawlers; 28 Boats (15-20Hp, 40 Hp)
- Pushnet;
- Gillnet : Crab, fish, shrimp
- Longline; bottom LL ,
- Hook and line
- Trap: crab, fish, Bamboo stick trap
- Shell collected by hand

In Teuk Laak Commune: This consists of 4 villages with 697 households and the population is 3,406 people (based upon 2003 data) and 60% engage in fishing. This commune has not set up community fisheries yet.

Household and population information:

- 1) Prek Phav Village: 120 households, 637 people
- 2) Chro Loung Village : 126 households, 622 people
- 3) Toul Village : 276 households, 1269 people
- 4) Kampong Smach Touch Village: 175 households, 878 People

Fishing Boat Information;

- None motorized boats: 64 boats
- Motorized boats: 11 boats

Fishing Gear Information:

- Pushnet;
- Gillnet : Crab, fish, shrimp
- Longline; bottom LL ,
- Hook and line
- Trap: crab, fish, Bamboo strake trap
- Shell collected by hand

Meeting at the FAO Representative's Office in Phnom Penh

Aimed at collecting information on the FAO pipeline project in Sihanoukville, a visit was made to the FAO Representative's office on 13th January. It was found that the TCP project entitled "Capacity Building for Community Fisheries Management in the Department of Fisheries Cambodia" at a cost of USD 280,742 was formulated and would be signed in due course, most probably by the end of January as this project is expected to begin in January 2005. The main objectives of this project lie in capacity building of the government staff, particularly for the officers of the Community Fisheries Development Office of DOF, in the establishment of community-based co-management and fisheries management through training activities. This seems to be very opportune attempt for the collaborative project between SEAFDEC/TD and DOF Cambodia which is about to begin. The two projects share common goals by supplementing each other, but with no duplication in their activities.

5. Conclusion

After completion of the site inspection, the concluding meeting was held on 12th January at the Sihanoukville Fisheries Office attended by the Deputy Director of Fisheries. At the meeting, the following matters were discussed and agreed.

- 1). The site proposed to the previous mission, i.e. Pery Nop I, is found too difficult for the operation of a CBRM project as the area has not reached the level of CBRM requirements but needs a fundamental approach for the improvement of living standards including basic infrastructure construction. Also, the site is sandwiched between two on-going coastal zone management projects that are financed by UNDP and DANIDA.
- 2). The alternative site introduced at this time is by far more appropriate in many aspects; e.g. a fishermen's' community has already been organized and environmental protection activities have been initiated voluntarily. Moreover, the level of requirements for CBRM is realistic and

high and the living standard of the fishermen in the area is reasonably sufficient to introduce such a concept.

- 3). As to the expenditure mode proposed by the DOF Cambodia, SEAFDEC/TD will clarify after internal consultations are made within SEAFDEC/TD.
- 4). Upon commencement of the project, the DOF is ready to assign a few officers to be exclusively engaged in the project activities. Their professional fields would be extension, marine biology, fisheries socio-economics and fishing technology etc.
- 5). The office space for the project will be provided in the premises of the Marine Enforcement Office together with furniture.
- 6). Considering the fact that direct communication between the project office in Sihanoukville and Bangkok is not at all reliable, any communications should be always made through the DOF HQ in Phnom Penh which will transmit messages by special mail services.
- 7). The DOF Cambodia proposed to procure a secondhand vehicle upon the commencement of the project with the accumulated cost of car rental during the project tenure of 3 years. The Mission responded that in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of SEAFDEC/TD it was very difficult, but still a consultation with the appropriate section would be made and the result would be advised.
- 8). The JICA expert, Mr. Itoh stated that there was no clear intention that the JICA would be involved to this project at this moment.

6. Persons met

During this duty travel, the author contacted the following persons.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Title or position</u>
01.	H.E. Nao Thuok	Director General, Fisheries Department, Phnom Penh
02.	Mr. Ing Try	Dept. Director, Fisheries Department, Phnom Penh
03.	Mr. Ly Vuthy (CFDO), Phnom Penh	Chief, Community Fisheries Development Office
04.	Mr. Chhuon Kimchhea	Vice-Chief, CFDO, DOF, Phnom Penh
05.	Mr. Kao Monirith	Officer, Marine Inspection Unit, Sihanoukville Municipality Fisheries Office (SMFO)
06.	Mr. Duong Sanath	Chief, SMFO
07.	Mr. Hoce Laim	Vice-chief, SMFO
08.	Mr. Sin Satharath	Vice-chief, SMFO
09.	Mr. Yos Chantmana	Chief, Administration Section, SMFO
10.	Mr. Nen Chamroeun	Vice –Chief, Community Fisheries Development, SMFO
11.	Mr. Rim Mou	Chief, Community Fisheries Prey Nop II
12.	Mr. Prachan Chaidecha	Managing Director, Angkor Shrimp, Sihanoukville
13.	Mr. Kimoto Tsukasa	FAO Representative in Cambodia
14.	Mr. Susumu Itoh	JICA Expert, Fisheries Advisor, Phnom Penh

Attachment 1:

The minutes of meeting

Venue: Municipality Fisheries Office, Sihanoukville, Cambodia

Date: 11th January 2005

Present:

Chief of the Fisheries Office:	Mr. Duong Samath
Vice Chief of the Fish. Office:	1) Mr. Hoc Laim 2) Mr. Sin Satharath
Fisheries officers:	1) Mr. Yos Chanthana (Administrator) 2) Mr. Neiv Chamroeun (CFDO)
Vice Chief of CFDO, DOF:	1) Mr. Chhuon Kim Chhea (from Phnom Penh)
Officer of Marine Inspector Unit:	1) Mr. Kao Monirith (from Phnom Penh)
JICA Expert :	Mr. Susumu ITO
SEAFDEC/TD:	1) Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon 2) Mr. Seiichi Etoh

Introduction and discussion:

1. Introduction of the Officers with their job descriptions
2. Mr. Etoh explained the tentative project operational plan to the meeting.
3. Some points (as below) were noted during the course of the discussions.
 - Formulation of the project document should be conducted early after this meeting.
 - Establishment of the Project Implementation Committee; Local level (in Sihanoukville)
 - Establishment of the Steering Committee should be held in April or May 2005 before the start of the project activity.
 - Before starting the baseline survey, a workshop and campaign with the fishers (including a fishery officer) will be carried out
 - Total Community Development is urgently needed before/or with the promoting of coastal resources management by the fishers themselves. Fisher's businesses like aquaculture business (JICA project of 2006) is one of choices to introduce to fishers for increasing the fishers' supplemental income. JICA will support a part of the SEAFDEC project in 2005.
 - The Socio-economic survey: will include fishing tech. survey in the pilot area (only).
 - A Structure Chart of the Fisheries Office in Sihanoukville will be prepared and presented to TD.
5. With regard to the site selected by the preliminary inspection mission mounted in June 2004, the DOF staff explained that the site was sandwiched between two operational project zones. The one in the south is the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Project in Ream National Park executed by the Ministry of Environment financed by DANIDA. The other in the northern part is the SEILA Program under CDC (Cambodia Development Council, Ministry of Finance) focusing on infrastructure. This is financed by UNDP. Such information was not provided to the SEAFDEC/TD mission in June 2004.

(Recorded by Dr. Somboon)

Results of Socio-economic Survey

A. Findings and analytical observations

Based on the above analytical result, the following findings and observations were derived.

Part I: General information

Age groups of fishermen

1. 41 percent of fishermen surveyed are aged between 36 – 45 years which is almost 10 years younger compared with those in Malaysia and Thailand. The fishermen under 45 years old occupy 75.9% while over 45 are only 24.1%. (Comparison with the national average age should be made.)
2. It is noteworthy that the age group of 16-24 years is predominant in Prek Tal and followed by the age group of 46- 55 unlike other three villages. There must be some underlining reasons for this phenomenon which should be clarified.
3. The average age of fishers surveyed is 38.8 years old.

Marital status

4. Most (94 percent) male heads of households surveyed are married, one is single and two widowers.
5. About 11% of female households are widows, which is much higher compared with the case of widowers.

Occupation

6. Only 23 percent of fishers surveyed are exclusively engaged in fisheries activities. Others are engaged in as part-time fishers with other occupations like agriculture (44 percent), livestock farming (14 percent), general labour (11 percent), trading (5 percent) and processing (2 percent). Some of them (31 fishers at maximum) are engaged in multi-combined occupations with fisheries.
7. There is a clear tendency in the correlation between full-time fishers against part-time fishers by the age group; aged fishers tended to opt for combined occupations. (This is contrary to the trend of most other countries.)
8. Prek Sangke village is more dependent on fisheries followed by Kampong Chin. Combined occupations are more prevalent in Prek Pros followed by Prek Tal.

Family structure

9. Just 6 percent of fishing households surveyed have no children.
10. Over 90% of households surveyed have child(ren).
11. The average number of children in the households surveyed is 5.3 persons varying from 4 to 7.
12. The average family member is 6 persons per household.

Education

13. 54 percent of fishermen surveyed had completed primary school, 19 percent had completed

lower secondary and 1.8 percent upper secondary school.

14. Higher education levels were more evident in younger age groups in general except the youngest age group 16-24 years. Almost one third of them are not educated at all. Some underlining political or social factor may cause this adverse trend.

Monthly income

15. The average monthly income for the target group in the project operational area is USD 28.6 per household.
16. Fishers engaged in trading as part-time occupation earn the most, followed by full-time fishers. It is noticeable that the income level of full-time fishers is higher than the part-time fishers except those working with trading business.
17. There are wide variations in income level among different occupation ranging from USD 70.0 (part-time fishers working with trade) to USD 4.7 (part-time fishers working with livestock farming).
18. There is no significant difference in income level among four villages varying from USD 31.1 to USD 24.2.
19. There is a general trend that more educated fishers earn more, except in the aged group of 66-75 which is commonly treated as the workforce of easy or retired job and naturally the average income is comparatively lower than the younger groups. This trend is more conspicuous in the younger age groups under 35 years.

Ownership of fishing boats and other assets

20. According to the survey, 68.8 percent of fishermen are boat owners but no significant variation of ownership by the age groups was noticed.
21. Most fishermen (97.0%) surveyed lived in their own homes with lands.
22. More than a half of the fishermen (61.3%) surveyed own the farm land they are living on.
23. The major transportation means in the villages are bicycles and motorbikes but the possession of those is limited to only 13.7% and 9.5% for motorbikes and bicycles respectively.
24. About one third of fishers own cattle.
25. There is no noticeable difference of the ownerships of properties by the age group.
26. There is no noticeable difference in distribution of properties among 4 villages.

Religion

27. In the area, 61% fishers are Buddhist, 37% are Muslim and Christian is negligible to 0.9%.

Part II: Engagement in fisheries sector

1. Almost 70 percent of fishers (as a unit of household) are boat owners and no employed crew are existed. (N.B. There is some discrepancy in the figures with the compiled data in Part I – Ownership of fishing boats and other assets).
2. Almost 30% fisheries are engaged in capture fishing without using boats.
3. Of these motorized boats, over 80% is motorized with out-board motors (OBM) and 20% with inboard motors..
4. Almost 90 percent of the fishing vessels were unlicensed.
5. There are 12 fishing methods being employed in the project operational area. Those are; crab trap, hand push net, hand shellfish collection, fish gill-net, crab gillnet, mullet gillnet, mackerel gillnet, hand crab fishing, hook & line fishing, shrimp gillnet, set bag-net and cast net

in order of commonly used.

6. IBM boats are utilized only for crab trap fishing and OBM boats are mainly used for crab trap fishing and gillnet fishing.
7. Hand push nets are mainly operated by either foot fishers or non-motorized fishing boats. Also, some OBM boats are also in operation.
8. Most fishing operations in use of fishing boats are carried out with a single crew except shrimp gillnet, crab trap, fish gillnet and mackerel gillnet fishing which are operated by 2-3 crews who are normally from the same family of the owner (captain).
9. Most fishing are carried out throughout the year round except shrimp gillnet fishing which is limited to 5 months (due to the regulation ??).
10. Fishing hours per a fishing trip are varied depending on fishing methods from 5 hours to 10.5 hours within a day.
11. The mean fish catch per boat / day daily fish sales are listed as follows;

Table 1: Fish catch and sales

<u>Fishing methods</u>	<u>Daily catch (Kg)</u>	<u>Daily sales (Kg)</u>
- Crab gillnet	5.0	4.6
- Shrimp gillnet	10.0	8.0
- Crab trap	1.0 – 5.1	1.0 – 5.1
- Fish gillnet	4.1 – 4.7	4.0
- Mackerel gillnet	20.0	20.0
- Mullet gillnet	6.0	5.0
- Hand push net	3.4 – 4.2	2.8 – 3.3
- Hand Crab fishing	1.7	1.5
- Hand shell fishing	2.0 – 6.0	1.6 – 6.0
- Set bagnet (small shrimp)	8.0	0 (All are processed)

12. The majority of fish catch are disposed for sales remaining only 6.4% and 8.1% for family consumption and further processing.
13. Fish catches are marketed through middlemen at the rate of 95% while the remains are sold at local markets.
14. The monthly net incomes per boat or a fisher in case of foot fisher are calculated as follows;

Table 2: Net income by fishing operation

<u>Fishing methods</u>	<u>Net income(USD)</u>	<u>Fishing boat</u>	<u>No. of crew</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
- Crab gillnet	110.1	NM boat	1	
- Shrimp gillnet	318.5	OBM boat	3	
- Crab trap	35.7	NM boat	1	
- Fish gillnet	28.7	NM boat	1	
- Mackerel gillnet	91.2	OBM boat	3	
- Mullet gillnet	58.2	NM boat	1	
- Hand push net	60.9	Foot fisher	1	
- Hand Crab fishing	48.0	Foot fisher	1	
- Hand shell fishing	28.0	Foot fisher	1	
- Set bagnet	9.6	NM boat	1	Small shrimp for dry processing

Among all types of fishing methods, the crab gillnet and shrimp gillnet fishing fetch better

income.

15. There are three sources that provide fishers with loans; e.g. Commercial Bank, middlemen and other sources like relatives, but no appropriate government agency is functioning.
16. About 84% of loan is used for fisheries purpose.

Part III: Gender roles

1. About 10 percent of women interviewed have work outside the home.
2. Most fishermen are involved in various works like fishing gear repairing and preparation, fish trading fish processing etc in addition to their fishing activities.
3. About 80% of the fishermen interviewed, except widowers, spent between 3 and 4 hours a day for over 20 days a month on household work.

Part IV: Fishermen's participation in social organizations

1. 58% of fishers surveyed are members of CF.
2. The fishers are exclusively members of CF. It seems that no other group is existed in the communities.
3. Among the 65 members of CF out of the 112 interviewees, two are committee members and the rest are ordinary members.
4. The proportion of member for CF is higher in Prek Pros and Prek Sangke but lower in Prek Tal and Kampong Chin (only 17%).
5. About 3 fourth member of CF dedicate to patrolling for around 3 hours a day with 20 days' participation per month.
6. The CF meeting are fairly frequently held; about 30 times a year, and about 30% fishermen participated in the FC meeting.
7. The most dedicated age group for participation in the community activities like patrolling and the CF meeting is the one 36-45 years followed by 25-35 years and 56-65 years. The younger age group like the 16-24 years is not eager.
8. The most dedicated village for participation in the community activities is Kampong Chin and followed by other three villages which show more or less the same degree of attendance.

Part V : Problems, interests, needs and future expectations

1. The most serious problem for the fishers in the area is encroachment by illegal or industrial fishing boats.
2. The fishers feel that the authority has put little efforts to prevent these illegal fishing.
3. The fishermen feel concerned about dwindling fisheries resources and environmental degradation.
4. It seem that the fishers feel more serious problems lie in improvement of basic infrastructure necessary for enjoying civilized lives like water and electricity supply and sewage systems, public transportation system, schools and hospitals.
5. In general, the fishers feel that their income is insufficient to support their families.
6. About 40% fishers' households are engaged in agriculture (mostly paddy fields) and many of them are facing a serious problem of sea water flow-in to the cultivated land.
7. The fishers' motivation to learn new or improved technologies in fisheries related business is

relatively high.

8. Some are interested in learning new business like tailoring, barbering, cooking etc. This may be closely related with the tendency indicated in following 14.
9. Some are willing to learn English.
10. Most fishers are willing to procure larger or motorized fishing boats to expand fishing activity.
11. The fishers feel it necessary to reinforce the patrolling capacity by equipping the patrol boat with a marine engine.
12. The fishers feels necessary to build a common house for the CF thereby the CF enjoy the symbolic entity.
13. The fishers need a public credit scheme which can provide them with loans at lower interest.
14. It is so pessimistic that more than half of the fishers are willing to change the profession to other occupations like agriculture, animal husbandry etc., remaining only 10% fishers to stick on fisheries.
15. Some are expecting sound fishing under the well controlled coastal resources management regime.
16. Most fishers are concerned about limited opportunities of obtaining jobs for their family members. To alleviate that, they are expecting that any factory be established nearby to create the employment opportunity.

B. Conclusion and recommendations

1. No significant social and economical differences are existed among four fishing villages. This factor would be an advantage when executing the project.
2. The average monthly income for the target group in the project operational area is USD 28.6 per household. This can be employed as the base line figure of income level per household.
3. About one third of the population in the society is Muslim.
4. The average age of the fishers is 38.8 years. This is comparatively younger, which constitutes the positive factor in the project operation.
5. The full-time fishers (23% out of total fishers) are enjoying higher incomes compared with the part-time fishers except those who are engaged in combined occupation with trading, only 5% though. This is the favorable factor thinking in terms of the prospective fisheries.
6. There is a clear trend that more educated fishers earn more. This demonstrates the belief prevailed in the region as "The education is the best investment".
7. The strange trend was demonstrated in the education level with age groups. Higher education levels were more evident in younger age groups in general except the youngest age group 16-24 years. Almost one third of them are not educated at all. Some underlining political or social factor may cause this adverse trend. It should be clarified.
8. There is no significant trend in correlation between property owners and ages. This may suggest the fact that the fishers are generally passing unaffordable lives with little savings.
9. Almost 70 percent fishers are boat owners. This is primarily due to the fact that the fishing boats in the area are generally small and operated by 1- 2 fishers. There is no employed crew as such, because most fishing is carried out within family members. About 30 percent of the fishers are engaged in capture fishing without a boat. This peculiarity should be taken into account in fisheries development in the area.
10. Almost one fourth of fishing boats are non-motorized. The remaining ones are motorized by either in-board engines (5.1%) or out-board engines (21.5%). However, 90% of them are not

licensed. This should be clarified when the project begins.

11. There are 12 fishing methods prevailing in the area. Among these, the most popular one is crab trap fishing.
12. The fishers are generally engaged in fishing throughout the year round without distinct off-seasons. The average fishing days varied from 227 to 283 days depending fishing methods, which are relatively high. The average fishing hours varied from 5 – 11 hours per day.
13. The average fish catch per boat per day varies from 1.7 to 20.0Kg depending on the fishing methods.
14. The majority of fish catch are marketed through the middlemen and a few are brought to the markets in a fresh form. Only 6% are turned to further processing. This proved the traditionally strong ties with the middlemen. The project should put this factor into consideration when envisaging improvement of fish handling technique on-board.
15. The highest net income per head is derived from crab gillnet fishing followed by shrimp gillnet fishing and the lowest one is in set-bagnet fishing. The detailed figures in Table 4: Net income by fishing operation should be retained as the baseline data constituting a mile stone.
16. Only 10 percent of housewives are working outside other than housekeeping works. Women's working forces are idling.
17. Fishermen are generally involved in housekeeping work in addition to their professional work.
18. About a half of fishers are the members of Community Fisheries. The proportion of membership varies depending on villages.
19. The majority of the CF members voluntarily participate in the patrolling.
20. The most serious problem for the fishers is encroachment by illegal or industrial fishing boats. The fishers feel that the authorities have put little efforts on it. The project ought to put more efforts to alleviate the situation.
21. The fishers feel that more serious problems lie in the improvement of basic infrastructure necessary to enjoy civilized lives like water and electricity supply and sewage systems, public transportation system, schools and hospitals, which are beyond the project mandate.
22. The fishers are already concerned about dwindling fishery resources and environmental degradation.
23. The major problem for those who engaged in both agriculture and fisheries lies in seawater flow-in of the cultivated land. This is also beyond the capacity of the project.
24. Most fisheries feel that reinforcement of patrolling is necessary. The project should exert every effort on it.
25. Creation of a public credit line with marginal interests is necessary.
26. It is so pessimistic to see that more than half of the fishers are willing to change the profession to other occupations like agriculture, animal husbandry etc., remaining only 10% fishers want to stick to fisheries. Efforts should be so made as to encourage the fishers to continue the professional line. This can be one of indicators to measure the attainment of the project goals.

**Report on the 1st Fishers' Workshop
in Teuk Thla, Sihanoukville
on 13-16 DECEMBER 2005**

Sumitra Ruangsivakul
Jariya Sornkliang
26 December 2005

1. Background

Consistent with the work plan in the project document which was just endorsed by the Steering Committee meeting on 10th November 2005 in Sihanoukville, a fisher's workshop was conducted between 14-15 December 2005 in the community house of project site, Teuk Thla Sangkat, Sihanoukville, in which 46 fishers (27 men and 19 women) and 45 fishers (26 men and 19 women) participated on 14 and 15 December respectively.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the Fishers' Workshop are as follows.

1. To impart the data and information obtained through the socio-economic baseline survey carried out in March 2005 to the stakeholders so as to have them accurately understand the socio-economic situation upon commencement of the project

Maintaining stakeholders well-informed of all sorts of information and data which were obtained through the project operation is essential and crucial particularly in the initial stage. They need to understand precisely the situation where they are surrounded by, and also these can work as an indicative milestone to measure the degree of future progress in the project operation. The preliminary baseline socio-economic survey was jointly carried out in March 2005 with SEAFDEC/TD and DOF Cambodia and the result was analyzed. Hence, the essence of analytical data is disseminated to the stakeholders in the workshop.

2. To impart the data and information obtained through the fishing gear survey carried out in March 2005

The same argument as above, the information and data obtained through the fishing gear survey is disseminated among the fishers in the workshop.

3. Based on the above, consultation with the fishers in association with the Sihanoukville Fisheries Office is made on the proposed follow-up activity in improvement of fishing and fish handling technologies,

After description of the current situation and encountering constraints on the fishing methods and handling as above, a consultation with concerning fishers is deployed over any relevant solution to improve the situation. This exercise will lead to identification of the prospective fishing gear and fish handling methods to be subsequently introduced.

4. To disseminate the contexts of “Royal Decree on the Establishment of Community Fisheries” and “Sub-decree on Community Fisheries Management”

The Royal Decree on the Establishment of Community Fisheries and the Sub-Decree on Community Fisheries Management were signed on 29 May 2005 and 10 June 2005 respectively. This achievement would make a great epoch in substantial development in CBRM in Cambodia. As the project document spelled out, the orientation of the project strategy in pursuing the CBRM concept adheres consistently to the newly promulgated Royal Decree and the Sub-Decree. Therefore, it is essential to impart each provision of the decree and the sub-decree to the concerning stakeholders from the outset. The timing is now opportune for this propagation.

5. To discuss with the potential women’s group to seek the possibility to form a women’s working group to pursue the local business promotion

One of the major project objectives lies in “an alleviation of poverty in the community” through the creation of means of supplemental income for families. To tackle this theme, the project envisages at first identifying a possibility to utilize the surplus women’s labour force in the community at maximum. In this occasion, a dialogue with the women’s group would commence to collect more information and explain the project future tactics in this line. If possible, a step can be made to organize a women’s group or reorganize it if some have been already existed.

3. Participants

The following members from SEAFDEC/TD, DOF Cambodia and Fisheries Office of Sihanoukville attended the workshop.

DOF Cambodia / Fisheries Office Sihanoukville

1. Mr.Chan Sovathpheap
1. Mr.Ku Huyleng
2. Mr.Sok Ven
3. Mr.Samrith Sambo
4. Mr.Yos Chantana
5. Mr.Yi Boros
6. Mr.Hoc Laim
7. Mr.Prak Saravath
8. Mr.Doung Samath

SEAFDEC/TD

1. Mr. Seiichi Etoh
2. Ms. Sumitra Ruangsvakul
3. Dr. Taweekiet Amornpiyakri
4. Ms. Jariya Sornkliang

4. Agenda and timetable

13.12.2005 (Tuesday)

09.05	SEAFDEC/TD team arrived in Phnom Penh (PNH)
10.30 – 14.00	SEAFDEC/TD and DOF teams moved to Sihanoukville (SHV)
16.00 – 17.30	Visit the Fisheries Office, Sihanoukville, to discuss preparation work

14.12.2005 (Wednesday)

08.30 – 08.40	Workshop opening followed by accounting the purposes and the agenda (Team Leader/FD)
08.40 – 11.00	Findings in the socio-economic survey followed by free discussion (Project Leader / SEAFDEC & Team Leader/FD)
11.00 – 10.15	Break
11.15 – 12.30	Findings in the fishing survey followed by free discussion (Fishing Technologist/SEAFDEC & Fishing Technologist/FD)

15.12.2005 (Thursday)

08.30 – 08.50	Lecturing on the advantage in CBRM approach (SEAFDEC Project Leader)
08.50 - 09.20	Lecturing on the provisions of the Royal Decree on the Establishment of Community Fisheries and its practical application followed by free discussion (CFDO/DOF)
09.20 – 10.45	Lecturing on the provisions of the Sub-Decree on Community Fisheries Management and its practical application with the supporting guideline followed by free discussion (CFDO/DOF)
10.45 – 11.00	Break
11.00 – 12.00	Discussion with the women's group (Socio-economist / SEAFDEC & Socio-economist / DOF)
12.00 – 12.10	Closing the workshop

5. The result

5.1 The meeting on preparation work between DOF, Sihanoukville and SEAFDEC/TD on 13 December 2005 (1500-1700 hr.)

- 8 staff from DOF, Sihanoukville, and 4 staff from SEAFDEC/TD attended to this meeting. Firstly, Mr. Etoh introduced team of SEAFDEC, especially Dr. Taweekiet, Fishing gear technologist.
- This Fishers' workshop is the 2nd time, composed of 3 themes. The 1st one is the presentation of socio-economic survey data to be disseminated among stakeholders. The demonstration would be made only in the outline and translated to Cambodian language. The socio-economic survey report was published already in English and to be translated into Khmer now.
- The 2nd one is the theme of fishing gear improvement. The presentation is made by Dr. Taweekiet and the practical site work is expected to start in the next year.
- Women's group activity will start in the next year also, this workshop will discuss the situation of women's group, how to organize the groups and suggest them for the future approach.

- On the second day, Mr. Etoh will lecture on what is the advantage on community based fishery resources management citing the case in Japan.
- After that, the context of Royal Degree and Sub-degree on Community Resource Management will be explained to fishermen including how these should be applied in the local community. This presentation will be made by the staff of CFDO, PNH.
- Mr. Etoh informed more on the program saying it is flexible and asking any comments. Mr. Doung Smath, Head of Fisheries Office, Sihanoukville agreed on this program.
- Mr. Doung Smath will attend this workshop in place of Mr. Ing Try.
- The venue of workshop will be used a school of Teuk Thla Sangkat.
- The issue on fishermen's passport in the project site, Ms. Sumitra will find the channel to obtain the boarder passes without passport, by discussion with the custom offices at Trad Province, Thailand.

5.2 The contents of Fishermen' workshop on 14 December 2005

- Participants were composed of 27 fishermen and 19 women in the project site, 4 staff from the Governor's Office of Teuk Thla Sangkat, 8 staffs of DOF and 4 staffs of SEAFDEC/TD.
- Mr. Yos Chanthana, the team leader of DOF, Cambodia, invited Head of Governor, Teuk Thla Sangkat to given the speech and open the workshop.
- After Mr. Governor opened workshop, Mr. Yos Chanthana invited Mr. Etoh to present the results of socio-economic survey which was carried out in March 2005.

The results of socio-economic survey on 14-18 March 2005

- Mr. Etoh informed that this is the second fishermen's workshop, on the first fisher's wrkshop, we explained the background, objectives and proposed activities of the project. For this workshop, we explained the results of socio-economic survey which was taken place on 14-18 March 2005.
- These data of socio survey was complied and published in English.
- The purpose of this demonstration lay in that firstly the stakeholders had to realize the socio-economic condition of the community and secondly these data would be used as the milestone for the future progress to compare the degree of the project success.
- The results of socio survey were explained in its digest only which was considered most interesting and relevant to the stakeholders.
- There are 4 villages, in where only 30 % (100 persons) of population were interviewed in this survey. The summary of results is shown as follows;
 1. Age: the majority of age was 36-45 years. why is the population of Prek Tal younger than other village (range is 16-24 years). Because the population of Prek Tal is less than other villages. the fishermen explained.
 2. Occupation: Most fishermen are dealing with other combined occupation like agriculture in rice, which differ largely from the cases in Thailand and Malaysia.
 3. Income: An average income will be a good indicator for this project success. It should be improved upon completion of the project. The income by the groups who are either engaged in fisheries only or combine with trading recorded higher income. Mr. Etoh appreciated on this figure as it would be promising for fisheries. The relationship between the education level and income: the question was posed why the secondary school graduates can get lower income than primary school graduates. The explanation was that many higher and competent graduates are left the villages looking better jobs and also some biased tendency was suspected in sampling.
 4. Religion: The 2 religions, Buddhist and Muslim are mixed in the proportions of 61% and 37% respectively unlike the cases of Langkawi and Thailand, i.e. 100% of Buddhist in Thailand, and 100% of Muslim in Langkawi.

5. Fishing boat: About 70% were boat owners, which figure is relatively higher compared with the cases of Langkawi, Malaysia, and Chumphon, Thailand. However, the fact that almost 30% of fishers are engaged in foot fishing without a fishing boat should be taken into account. Among these, 90% of fishing boat is unlicensed, remaining 10% is licensed. The explanation was that small boats were not liable to registration in Cambodia.
6. Fishing gear: There are 12 different fishing methods prevailing in the project area. More detail on fishing gear will be explained by Dr. Taweekiet later.
7. Fishing season and fishing days: This data is an important factor in a sense to improve the fishermen's lives. The international standard in the developing countries in fishing day was around 220 days, compared with 252 days in this area.
8. Disposal of fishing catches: 85.5% of total catches is for sale, 8.1% for processing and 6.4% for family consumption. 95% of fish is sold to middlemen and the rest 5% is sold to local markets.
9. Source of credit and amount: Almost a half of fishers is enjoying loans in one way or another. Among these, 20% receives from friends and relatives, 40% from the commercial bank and 40% from middlemen.
10. Net income: This is a very important indicator; how much fishermen get as income from fisheries, the figure will be shown income per type of fishing gear. Now, it is hoped that after three years it will be improved.
11. Gender role: 10% of women working outside of their houses and 90% of women work in house. A lot of women's workforce was available. The project plans to organize women's groups to start activities. Most fishermen who are doing both fishing and fishing gear maintenance and preparation.
12. Membership of Community Fisheries (CF) and other groups: 58% was member of CF, and 42% was non-member of CF. The reason for non member, because fishermen complained that Enforcement unit/DOF did not do anything with illegal fishing and now the resources was declining.
13. Problem, Interest, Needs and Expectation in the future after incomes have increasing
 - **Problem**: Most comments complain that the government doesn't support anything, the resources is declining and the infrastructure like water supply, electric and hospital, etc. are remained unattended.
 - **Interest**: Most fishermen are willing to have a training in new fishing methods (this is expected to commence by the project in 2006). They also interested in animal husbandry and some women would like to study English, it is very unique.
 - **Immediate needs**: Most of fishermen would like to buy larger fishing boats, and subsidy for fishing, infrastructure like the water and electricity supply systems, hospitals, toilets in house, etc.
 - **Expectation in the future**: Changing their profession to animal husbandry and create job opportunities for their families, only 10% of fishermen would like to continued fishing (this is a very negative factor.)

The results of fishing gear and methods

- The results of fishing gear and methods, presented by Dr. Taweekiet, started to introduce himself, the duration of this survey, on 14-18 March 2005.
- The location of Tuek Tha Commune, with 4 villages for data collection, and shown the Aerial view (Satellite image).
- General condition from his observation and finding:
 1. Small-scale fishing gear
 2. With or without fishing boats
 3. Fishing ground, mangrove estuary or seaside
 4. Manually made fishing gear

- 5. Mostly wooden boats with or without engine
- 6. Catch for local consumption
- 7. Minor activities, animal raising, fish culture, charcoal producing and paddy fields.
- Types of fishing gear in Tuek Tha Commune are presented by single trawlers, gill netters, harvesting around the fish shelter, Collapsible crab trap, fyke net or bag net, octopus line, cast net and hoop-typed trap (for demersal fish), etc.
- The other activities in concerned with fishing practices; Crab meat processing factory, Fish culture on Tilapia, Paddy field, animal raising and Charcoal producing.
- The problems from fishing community; Poverty (Lack of facility, transportation, communication), Lack of awareness or low education level, Declination of resources, Natural condition (Monsoon season), Conflict between fishing ground and fishing gear, Too dense population in the family.
- Suggested sustainable and eco-friendly fishing gear or fishing method (Utilization of natural materials). General characteristics, natural material or low cost materials, available in the village or adjacent area, environmental friendly materials, highly effective to attract fish or target species, easy construction, etc.
- Proposed ideas for improvements of quality of life of the fishermen in terms of fishing technology (more information in camera)
- In 2006, project will be started program on fishing gear improvement.

5.3 The contents of the Fishermen's Workshop on 15th December 2006

Finding the idea on fishing gear improvement

- Chairman of CF explained on the group duties of CF, and each member of committee given more activities of Community Fisheries (CF)
- Mr. Etoh explained more on the fishing gear and ground requesting fishermen to hear from them more their views.
- One member gave an idea on aquaculture development, this activity have planed and started at next year by Japanese Fund (JICA), but this workshop would like to known that, what kind of fishing gear to be improved and some idea from fishermen to shown with project, because the results of socio survey, fishermen would like to training on new technology of fishing gear.
- Mr. Etoh informed more on the fishing gear improvement that, SEAFEC has limited knowledge on fishing ground in this area therefore it is too early to decided. He asked them to think and discuss among them and present in the next meeting. Meantime, the SEAFDEC will discuss with DOF, Cambodia, on the plan of fishing gear improvement also.
- The last, Mr. Etoh informed that he appreciated on their awareness on CBRM and keep coordination.

Community Based Resource Management (CBRM) by Mr. Etoh

- The main proposal of this project have 3 proposal that;
 1. Resource management at Community Fisheries
 2. Rehabilitation by improved fish habitat
 3. Improvement living condition, focus on women's group, may be more income to households.
- Mr. Etoh gave more information that the outcome of project will be measured on Human Resource Development after 3 years of project, Community Fisheries (CF) may be operated resource management by themselves.
- In general, SEAFDEC decided to implement CBRM concept to member countries by Japanese system. In the world, they are a lot of government find to promote the CBRM concept to community by Japanese model.

- Mr. Etoh explained the outline of the Japanese model of resource management. More than 50 years ago, Japanese have no control of fisheries, then immediately the resources declined by catch, what happen, many fishermen must go to other countries to catch fishes in fishing area. 200 Mile economic zone established in each country, so fishermen must returned back to Japan and continue the program to rehabilitation their fishing ground by collaborative with DOF.
- More information give by by Mr. Etoh that Cambodia authority have Royal Decree and Sub-decree like Fisheries Cooperative of Japan. Now this area just started on this system, but Japan have started last 50 years ago, I hope to see this area have developed in next 30 years also.

5.4 Royal Decree and Sub-decree by Mr. Doung Smath, Head of Fisheries of Sihanoukville, in Cambodian language.

The contents of the Royal Decree on Establishment of Community Fisheries signed on 29th May 2005 and the Sub-Decree on Community Fisheries Management were thoroughly made by the officials from Community Fisheries Development Office (CFDO) of DOF Cambodia in use of the pamphlet distributed to fishers. Questions concerning practical application by fishermen were also made and responded by the officers.

5.5 Women's group meeting

- After closed Fishermen's Workshop, SEAFDEC called women's group to meeting, there were 19 women and committee of Community Fisheries (CF) attended in this meeting.
- Ms. Sumitra gave the sample of women's activities in Chumphon and Langkawi, this presentation showed the step of group establishment.
- After that, Mr. Etoh explained more that Thailand and Malaysia Project were the same case. The DOF of each country will support with necessary equipment and machines to women's group.
- The identification potential products will be given to SEAFDEC in the next month, and this time, women's group may be discussed on group establishment.
- The last, Mr. Etoh would like to obtain some places to initiate the women's group activities. As a result, one volunteer offered a space to use it as a processing yard in future.

5.6. Closing the Workshop

The workshop was closed by the Fisheries Officer, Sihanoukville with expressing thanks to SEAFDEC/TD and DOF Cambodia.

Proposal on Introduction of Improved Fishing Methods

Taweekiet Amornpiyakrit
6th January 2006

A. Present situation of fishing gear practices during 14-18 March 2005

1. Background

The preliminary socio-economics survey in Sihanoukville, Cambodia has been carried out during 14-18 March 2005 by the SEAFDEC/TD staff members. One of the objectives of this survey was to investigate the present situation of fishing gear practices in the project area and to identify improvement needs in fishing technology and taken into account that the factors that they should be effective, energy saving and also environmental friendly.

2. Observations and findings

The surveys on the Present situation of fishing gear practices and the Socio-economics status have been carried out simultaneously by interviewing fishermen through the villages and inspecting at the sites (fishing ports and fishing grounds).

According to the survey, the main fishing gear used in the proposed site "Prey Nop 2, Sihanoukville" are small-scale or artisanal types. Manpower fishing activities are commonly seen for small fishing boats with only required 1-2 fishermen. Main fishing grounds are mangrove areas, estuary or near shore (shallow water) areas where affected by the tidal waves. Fishing gear are mostly made and modified by using natural materials available in the villages (bamboo, timber), while engines and nets are imported from neighboring countries like Thailand and Vietnam. Fishing boats (LOA 5-6 m) are totally built in the boat building yards located in the villages and the materials are timbers with or without engines. Apart from fishing activities, fishermen also have their alternative activities such as animal raising (livestock), fish culture in the cage, charcoal producing and paddy fields. Fish of commercially important species such as groupers, snappers, or shrimps will be selected, transported and sold in Sihanoukville. Some products such as boiled crab meat would be exported to Thailand.

The fishing gear used in the surveyed fishing villages can be categorized as follows;

1. Trawl

Single trawlers are widely operated along the shoreline in Sihanoukville. (Pair-trawlers are considered illegal in Cambodian waters). Most catches contain trash small fish that have no value in the market, non-edible species and juveniles of economically important species. This gear is dominant due to the easy access to Phnom Penh via the National Road No.4 and supports from the tourist facilities, electricity and also fish processing factories.

2. Shrimp gill net or Trammel net

Shrimp gill nets are mostly used throughout the villages. This fishing gear is used for capture of shrimp, catfish and mixed fishes (demersal species).

3. Fish gill net

Mostly this type of fishing gear is mainly used for catching mackerel or chub mackerel, therefore a special design may vary depending on what the target species is. Mackerel gill net is used to catch pelagic species especially mackerel while chub mackerel gill net is anchored or weighted at the bottom and mainly catches various pelagic species. This gear is also widely used by the fishermen who live in the village.

4. Crab gill net

This is another type of gill net with various mesh sizes, and operated in the shallow or inshore water and is anchored at the bottom. The main species caught are crabs, demersal fish.

5. Crab trap (Collapsible type)

This fishing gear is operated in the mangrove area or in the estuary. Instead of bamboo frame, nowadays it is constructed of iron, covered with nets and can be collapsed when it is carried to a fishing ground. It is used to catch the mud crab and the number can be up to 100 in an operation. Crab trap is mostly used in this area.

6. Fyke net (or Bag net)

This gear is constructed as a bag with a cylindrical trap at the end to catch various kinds of fish at the flowing water areas as river or estuary. There were a few samples found in this village and considered as small-scale (width is less than 10 m).

7. Push net

Push net is only operated by one fisherman, so it is called "Hand-held push net. The v-shaped bamboo length varies from 4-7 m connected to the woven thread. It is widely used in most families in the villages to catch small shrimp in shallow area (tidal zone).

8. Octopus line

This fishing gear has been recently introduced to the Cambodian fishermen who live near the Cambodia-Vietnam border. A set of this gear composes of an empty shell (Volute) connected to a branch line and then to a main line. The shell can act as a shelter or hiding place so as to attract some small octopus. The number of empty shell can be up to 500 or more in an operation. Only a few groups of fishermen use this gear at the moment.

9. Miscellaneous fishing gear

Some other fishing gears are seldom used as an alternative gear in their family such as cast net, shrimp fork and round-shaped frame collapsible trap (for fish). Cockle (Blood clam) collection (by hand) is also another fishing activity done by the fishermen in the villages.

Other activities in concerned with fishing practices

1. Crab meat processing

There are around 5 processing factories in the village. Crabs are caught by trap and gill net then unloaded and sold to local buyers in the village. They will be boiled and the meat will be then extracted into three parts, abdomen, legs and pincers. Boiled-crab (whole body) 5 kgs can be extracted to be pure crab meat for 1 kg. Crab meat is finally transported to local market in Sihanoukville and exported to Thailand.

2. Boat building yard

All of the fishing boats operated in the surveyed sites are hand-built locally. The length of the large-scale boats (with engine) range between 10-12 m and 5-6 m for boats without engine. Boat building yards can be seen in the most areas where fishing activities exist. Women are also engaged in this activity.

3. Fish culture

Fish culture (Tilapia, snapper, grouper) activities can be found along the river near the estuary. The fishermen build the cages just in front of their house. Fish are mostly for local market.

Other activities

1. Animal raising (Livestock: pig, poultry, cattle)

Animals are raised either for home use or for making profit in backyard of fishermen's house.

2. Charcoal production

This activity can be found in the villages, which located nearby the mangrove areas.

3.- Paddy field

Paddy plantation is temporarily stopped in summer and would be re-started in June.

The types of fishing gear used in the surveyed villages can be classified by locations as shown in the table 1.

Table 1 Types of fishing gear survey classified by locations

Type of fishing gear	Location
Trawl	1, 2
Shrimp gill net	1, 2, 3
Fish gill net	1, 2
Crab gill net	4
Crab trap (Collapsible)	1, 2, 3, 4
Fyke net (or bag net)	1, 2,
Push net	1, 2, 3
Octopus line	1, 2
Miscellaneous (Cast net, shrimp fork, round-shaped frame collapsible trap and cockle collection etc.)	1, 2, 3, 4

- * 1: Prek Pros Village
- 2: Prek Sanke Village
- 3: Prek Tal Village
- 4: Kampon Chan Village

3. Problems

There are several problems which fishermen are facing both in fishing activities and their daily life. These can be described and listed as follows:

1. Poverty (Lack of facilities, transportation, electricity, hygienic water supply, hospital, etc.) and low income
2. Lack of awareness or low level education
3. Declination of the resources caused by non-selective fishing gear (too small mesh size, incidental catch of non-target species)
4. Improper utilization of the marine resources (such as utilize non-marketable size of crab and commercially important species of fish for human consumption)
5. Improper utilization of mangroves and timbers (charcoal production by cutting down mangrove or using timbers as materials for building boats)
6. Natural condition (such as monsoon, windy condition)
7. Conflicts among various kinds of fishing activities (such as encroachment of the trawlers and push nets in near-shore fishing grounds)

4. Proposed ideas for improvements of quality of life of the fishermen in terms of fishing technology

1. Fishery laws and regulations enforcement to prevent trawlers to disturb inshore fishing activities
2. Establishment of protected area for mangroves as marine sanctuaries and nursery ground
3. Introduction of post harvesting technology improvement onboard (for example using ice to preserve fish)
4. Introduction of selective fishing methods (for example; using larger mesh size in case of trap

- to release small crab or fish when hauling)
5. Introduction of optimal utilization of marine resources
 6. Introduction of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) to enhance or recruit the marine resources.

B. Proposal of tentative plan on introduction of improvement of fishing technology and fish handling methods in Commune Teuk Tla, Sihanoukville, Cambodia

The present fishing and fish handling practices have been investigated in the Commune Teuk Tla, Sihanoukville, Cambodia during 14-17 March 2005 by interviewing the fishers and on-site observation. Generally, the findings showed that it was in a condition of 'overexploited'. Undersized-fish (non-marketable size) were unloaded and they were priceless. Furthermore, the marketable size catches were not preserved properly to keep their freshness during transportation to the market. **Fishing gear used are generally similar to those used in Thailand and mainly for artisanal types. To improve the catch efficiency is not recommended without controlling the mesh size of the gear (netting gear).** Therefore, in order to recruit marine resources in the mangrove and estuary, shelter or sanctuary should be considered instead. This may prolong their resource and confine the invasion of other destructive gear like trawl not to allow in the near-shore areas. With regards to these problems, I would like to propose two missions, which would be carried out as follows;

Shrimp/Fish shelters construction (-A barrier for a purpose of resource enhancement and prevention of encroachment of the trawlers)

In terms of catch efficiency of fishing gear used at the present by the local fishers, it seemed to be saturated and the resources were extremely over-exploited. There were plenty of fishing gear varieties existed in the surveyed areas mostly were small-scale fishing gear as collapsible trap for crab (similar designs with Thai style), cast net, hand-held dip net, fish trap, gill net and so on with mostly by non-motorized boats. The severe problem was the encroachment of the trawlers (motorized boats) from off-shore into their fishing grounds and always caused a conflict between those trawlers and near-shore fishers. This seems to be a common problem occur in the region.

To solve those problems mentioned above, it is required to recruit the resources and protect their areas from the encroachment of trawlers. A fence like barrier (made of natural materials like timber or bamboo available locally) may help in protecting the areas and simultaneously used as animal sanctuary, enhancement of the marine resources or as nursery ground (Fig. 1-3, an example in Surattani Province, Thailand). Locally available materials such as bamboo or non-price timber (which can be recruited rapidly) would be selected for construction. The structure of the fence is composed of bamboo poles that would be set firmly fixed to the ground in a row or a small group (probably inserted with nepa leaves to increase the shelter or shade) to serve as a shelter. This may cover the area that the fishers earn their living, where the trawlers can approach or such a way that does not block the transportation or causing any obstacle. After leaving them for a while, they can harvest the marine animals which live in the area by using a small encircling net, trap or hand line (depending on fishers' skill). Another advantage of this gear is probably to attract the mussels (Green mussel) to live on the fence, grow up and can be utilized as a by-product. However, the unit must be replaced or fixed periodically depending on the environment condition.

The project may start within an area of $100 \times 100 \text{ m}^2$ at the beginning and must be proclaimed as an experimental site and to be taken care by the local fishers and officer concerned.



Fig. 1 Shrimp shelter is set as a fence to serve as a shelter, popular used in Ban Din Don, Don Sak Bay, Surattani Province, Thailand (Southern part).

Tentative working plan

1. Fish/Shrimp shelters construction

Date	Time allocation	Activity	Remark
Year 2006	? days	Preparation of materials: Bamboo or other similar material available locally for pole construction, may be transported by truck or boat to the site	Prepared by man power, time duration may vary depending on the source of materials, preferably to be prepared prior to the arrival of the team if possible
	? days	Setting of the shelters in the area of around 100×100 m ² , cover estuary and mangrove areas in scattering or small group pattern	By man-power

*This proposal has been previously made prior to the arrival in Sihanoukville and expected to be discussed with the local fishers. However, it has finally not accepted by them.

C. Report on the discussion with the fishers on the introduction of FADs (Fish and shrimp shelters), Tuek Thla Commune, Sihanoukville

15 December 2005 (Thursday), 0815-0900 hrs.

The proposed fishing methods to improve the fishing technology in Tuek Thla Commune, Sihanoukville has been finally declined due to some conflicts against the Fishery Laws and Regulations of Cambodia. Some opinions and comments from fishers (Representatives from 4 villages, Prek Pros, Prek Sanke, Prek Tal and Kampong Chin) are described as follows;

1. According to the Fishery Laws and Regulations of Cambodia, FADs utilization is prohibited in anyway including using luring lights except in an area proclaimed by the DOF of Cambodia

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2. Due to the limited fishing ground, therefore such large fishing method (Shrimp and Fish shelters) are unable to be set up in this area
 3. This fishing gear may cause some conflicts among each villages in the number of fishing gear to be set up
 4. The fishing ground is too shallow (estuary, near shore)
 5. Some fishermen requested an introduction of the aquaculture (crab and blood cockle) instead. However, aquaculture is one of the plans to be implemented in 2006 in this area

SEAFDEC/TD will re-consider and clarify on the appropriate fishing gear and technique to be implemented in this area later on and/or find out an alternative environmental friendly fishing activity to suit the area.

Minutes of the 1st Steering Committee(SC) Meeting
Integrated Coastal Resources Management in Sihanoukville (ICRM-SV)

Venue: The meeting room, Agriculture Department, Sihanoukville, Cambodia

Date : 10th November 2005

1. List of Participant

DOF, Cambodia

01. H.E.Nao Thuok	Director General, DOF, Phnom Penh (PP)
02. Mr.Ing Try	Deputy Director General, DOF, PP
03. Mr.Neou Ratana	Director, Agriculture Department, Sihanoukville (SV)
04. Mr. Kuy Hak	Deputy Director, Agriculture Department, SV
05. Mr.Ke Dha	Deputy Director, Agriculture Department, SV
06. Mr.Duong Samath	Chief, Fishery Office, SV
07. Mr.Haing Leap	Vice Chief, Agriculture Office, DOF.P.P (SV)
08. Mr.Samrette Sambo	Vice chief CFDO ¹ , DOF, PP
09. Mr.Tit Phearak	Fishery Officer, CFDO, DOF, PP
10. Mr.Chan Souatepheap	Fishery Officer, CFDO, DOF, PP
11. Mr.Bouy Roitana	Senior Fishery Officer, Exploitation Office, DOF, PP
12. Mr.Va Longdy	Fishery Officer, DOF, PP
13. Mr.Yos Chanthana	Fishery Officer, Fishery Office, SV

SEAFDEC/TD

14. Mr.Sei Etoh	Project leader
15. Ms.Sumitra Ruangsvakul	Socio-economic Section Head
16. Ms.Jariya Sornkliang	Assistant Researcher

JICA

17. Mr.Ito Susumo	JICA Expert
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2. Content of meeting

2.1. Welcome address:

- Mr. Roitana addressed information on the proposed project and the agenda, followed by self-introduction of all participants. He invited both Director of Agriculture Department, Sihanoukville, as well as Director General of Fisheries Department, Cambodia to give the opening address.
- Mr. Neou Ratana, Director of Agriculture Office, SV, expressed sincerely thanks to both DOF Cambodia and SEAFDEC/TD to initiate a project tackling a problem of community development which was one of the constraints in this area.
- H.E. Noa Thouk, Director General, DOF, expressed his appreciation to SEAFDEC/TD to initiate the coastal resources management project compatible with the government fisheries strategy that oriented toward restructuring the fisheries sector so as to focus on

¹ Community Fisheries Development Office (CFDO)

- more supporting to artisanal scale fishers. This was officially declared by the Prime Minister. He further stated that the Cambodian fisheries had heavily relied upon and biased to fresh water fisheries in the past, but it has been realized the magnitude for marine fisheries and the DOF was trying to place more efforts in marine fisheries development in future. He said that we could say that "Cambodian eat fish everyday in many forms, e.g. in fresh, fish paste, fish sauce, etc., which constitute the main diet of people". Therefore, this project was considered very opportune and important, he added. He concluded with wishing all the success of the project.

2.2. Project Background and proposal of ICRM-SV

- Mr. Bouy Roitana explained about two sister projects, ICRM-PD and ICRM-PL (Chumphon project and Langkawi project respectively). Overall goals of two projects are sustainable development of coastal fishery community. Similarly, the ICRM-SV Project immediate objectives are as follows:
 - The establishment of sustainable coastal resources management at local level
 - The rehabilitation of coastal resources
 - The alleviation of poverty in coastal fishing communities

2.3 Description of the Program document

- Mr. Etoh explained the outline of project in Sihanoukville that, on October of 2001 SEAFDEC/TD and DOF, Thailand started the collaborative project at Chumphon Province. In August 2003, the sister project took off its implementation at Langkawi, Malaysia in use of experiences and knowledge gained through the project in Thailand.
- At the 27th PCM meeting, the commencement of the third project in Cambodia was agreed among other member countries like Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Myanmar who had already expressed their interests to initiate a similar project in their countries.
- On the basic concept, ICRM-SV project will tackle the theme that improve living standard in the project operational area. The duration of project will be three years subject to the result of the mid-term project evaluation.
- The Project employs three Cambodian project staff, a team leader, a fishing technologist and an aquaculture specialist, who should be seconded by DOF Cambodia or Fisheries Office Sihanoukville.
- As for a part of the activity in "Promotion of local business", Mr. Ito gave more information on aquaculture that SEAFDEC could not provide facilities and equipment to the project in principle and therefore the project requested the Japanese Embassy to accommodate the required fund to start up the aquaculture scheme as a part of the project activities.
- In 2006, the project will construct culturing ponds for fattening mud-crab under the auspice of Japanese Grassroots Grant from the Japanese Embassy in Phnom Penh . In this attempt, baby mud-crabs are fattened to the marketable size and sold in Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh.
- In 2007, the fish cage culture activity will be implementing with grouper.

2.4. Comments from the meeting

- The budget earmarked for 2005 will be lost if not utilized by the end of December.

- The Governor of the District Office is not the member of SC meeting, it is recommendable to participate in the project activity.
- Mr. Etoh reiteratively explained the budget of Japanese Grass Root as it meant for providing only procurement of necessary facilities and equipment but not including the operational and training expenses which might be covered by the fund of SEAFDEC/TD or the DOF contribution.
- The DDG of DOF stated that the budget of traveling is too high and it should be converted for procurement of a second hand car. Mr. Etoh explained that SEAFDEC was not allowed to purchase a car by all means with the project fund and only the way that the project could rely on was renting cars or expecting those from DOF Cambodia as required.
- He further explained the mode of collaborative project framework that SEAFDEC/TD would contribute the majority of technical inputs in the initial stage of the project and it would gradually phase out with the project span passing. This is the basic approach of the project operation.
- Mr. Etoh stated that the basic language of the collaborative project should be bilingual with English and Khmer and important reports and publication should be prepared in both the languages. For the publication cost of the reports could be borne by the SEAFDEC/TD side, he added.
- The DDG of DOF asked clarification of the translation cost of the reports. Mr. Etoh stated that it would be borne by SEAFDEC/TD in case of ordering to outsourcers.
- At the end, the DG expressed his regret in delayed approval of the project document due to the complex administrative procedures with the authorities which caused the project losing valuable funds and time. He further stated that the project was well prepared with a good framework and good teams of SEAFDEC/TD, DOF Cambodia and JICA and wished all the success of the project.
- The DG further stated that the DOF might consider to share some components of the project operation like procurement of necessary equipment and DSA for the Cambodian staff under the basic collaborative project framework.

2.5 Closing

- The DG declared that the project document was approved in principle by the Steering Committee meeting today and thanked all participants for lively deliberations.
- Mr. Etoh said that he would arrange the project document incorporating amendment and elaboration resulting from the today's meeting and send to the DG of DOF through the official channel in the next week.
- Mr. Bouy Roitana gave more information that more detailed program of the project will be explained in the ICC meeting in the afternoon.
- The 1st SC meeting was closed.

Draft by: Sumitra Ruangsivakul
Jariya Sornkliang
(23rd November 2005)

Endorsed by: Sei Etoh (2nd December 2005)
Yos Chantana (21st December 2005)

Minutes of the 1st Implementation Coordinating Committee (ICC) Meeting
Integrated Coastal Resources Management in Sihanoukville (ICRM-SV)

Venue: The meeting room, Agriculture Department, Sihanoukville, Cambodia

Date: 10th November 2005

1. List of Participant

DOF Cambodia & Fisheries Office Sihanoukville

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 01. H.E..Nao Thuok | Director General, DOF, Phnom Penh (PP) |
| 02. Mr.Ing Try | Deputy Director General, DOF, PP |
| 03. Mr.Neou Ratana | Director, Agriculture Department, Sihanoukville (SV) |
| 04. Mr. Kuy Hak | Deputy Director, Agriculture Dept., SV |
| 05. Mr.Ke Dha | Deputy Director, Agriculture Dept., SV |
| 06. Mr.Duong Samath | Chife of Fishery Office, SV |
| 07. Mr.Haing Leap | Vice Chief, Agriculture Office, DOF, PP |
| 08. Mr.Samrette Sambo | Vice chief CFDO ² , DOF, PP |
| 09. Mr.Tit Phearak | Officer of CFDO, DOF, PP |
| 10. Mr.Chan Souatepheap | Pfficer of CFDO, DOF, PP |
| 11. Mr.Bouy Roitana | Team Leader, Combodia ³ |
| 12. Mr.Va Longdy | DOF's staff, PP |
| 13. Mr.Yos Chanthana | Fishery Officer, Fisheries Office, SV |
| 14. Mr. Reum Musear | Chief of TTFC ³ |

SEAFDEC/TD

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 15. Mr.Sei Etoh | Project leader |
| 16. Ms.Sumitra Ruangsvakul | Socio-economic Section Head |
| 17. Ms.Jariya Sornkliang | Assistant Researcher |

JICA

- | | |
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| 18. Mr.Ito Susumo | JICA Expert |
|-------------------|-------------|

2. Content of the meeting

2.1. Work plan for 2005

- Mr. Etoh explained the work plan 2005 in line with the project document as follows.
 - Activity 1: Base line survey: The project prepares initiation of fish landing survey and marine biology survey.
 - Activity 2: Encourage and extend locally based fisheries resource management: Dissemination of the context of Decree and Sub-decree will be made to relevant fishers through training.

² Community Fishery Development Organization(CFDO)

³ Change to Mr.Yos Chanthana

³ Teuk Thla Community Fisheries

Activity 3: Promotion of local business: Introduction of the potential local business will commence in 2006. Prior to that, the preparation in organization of the women's group is conducted. Aquaculture is one of the ways to promote local business. This activity will be made in collaboration with the JICA Expert, Mr. Ito. This activity will commence in 2006, initiated by organization of the aquaculture group. The bookkeeping and accounting training is also carried out simultaneously.

Activity 4: Enhance human resources capacity and participation: In December, the project arranges a workshop to impart the socio-economic survey data and information to the stakeholders in the project operational area.

Activity 5: Rehabilitate and enhance coastal resources: Rehabilitation needs are at first identified in 2006 through the primary research on the current condition of the coastal habitat. In case of Chumphon, approached to mangrove reforestation are made by voluntary participation by school students and fishers, while in Malaysia, the habitat enhancement is primarily achieved by installation of ARs and FEDs. These activities are mostly supported by the contribution by the host governments as they required significant amount of funds which is beyond the capacity of SEAFDEC/TD.

Activity 6: Improvement of fishing / fish handling technology: In December, the data and information obtained through the fishing gear and fish handling survey conducted in March 2004 are imparted to the relevant fishers in the workshop. Also, the consultation with the fishers on appropriate fishing gear to be introduced is made in this workshop.

Activity 7: Project management meetings: The 1st SC was held in the morning today and the 1st ICC meeting is hereby held.

- In the ICC meeting, the progress of activity in the past three months and the future three months' perspective work plan are reported by the SEAFDEC/TD project leader.
- The DG stated that introduction of a new fishing method should be cautiously done abiding by the fisheries law of the country. In addition, improvement of the fish handling is more important as it may lead to increment of the income by fishers, he added.
- Mr. Etoh mentioned that it was found according to the result of past socio-economic survey that the fishers were willing to learn the new or improved fishing technology. This matter is further discussed with the fishers in the forthcoming workshop in December.

2.2 Immediate work in November to December 2005

- In December, the project conducts activity as follows.

Base line survey

- The result of socio-economic survey result is published.
- The survey data and information is imparted to the stakeholders in the workshop.
- Fishing gear and handling survey data and information are imparted to the fishers.

Encourage and extend CBRM

- Study the present structure of the TTCF is made in an attempt to reorganize the structure.

Promotion of local business

- Organization of a women's group will be worked out initially in a bid to initiate the cottage scale local industry.

Enhance human resources capacity and participation

- Study tour to the Chumphon project by the leading fishers.
- Fisher's workshop

2.3 Comments from meeting

- The DDG of the DOF requested to add dissemination of the provisions of both the Royal Decree on the Establishment of Community Fisheries and the Sub-Decree on Community Fisheries Management in the workshop of December.
- Mr. Etoh agreed to it with appreciation.
- The DG requested more participants in a study tour; one may be added from the neighboring village.
- The Chairman of Teuk Thla Community Fisheries stated that the living standard of Teuk Thla had been increasing partly due to the fact that illegal fishing was decreasing thanks to the effort that the DOF have strengthening monitoring by the patrol boat at site and the commune council provided fuel for the patrol boat.
- He further requested introduction of fresh or brackish water aquaculture which can produce Tilapia, carps etc. Mr. Etoh replied that it would be consulted with the specialists and decided.

2.4. Closing the meeting

The DG expressed his appreciation to all participants and live discussion and consultation on the project implementation which had just stated.

Draft by: Sumitra Ruangsivakul
Jariya Sornkliang
(23rd November 2005)

Endorsed by: Sei Etoh
(2nd December 2005)
Yos Chanthana
(21st December 2005)