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Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT)

**Workshop on Food Security of Fishing Communities in
Cambodia and Global Financial Downturn**

**Organized by
Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT) and Fisheries Administration (FiA)
in Collaboration with NGO Partners**



**Supported by
Oxfam Novib, ICCO, Forum Syd, and Action Aid Cambodia
At CJCC-IFL in Phnom Penh
August 25th 2009**

About Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT)

The Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT) is a coalition of local and International NGOs, established in 2000, that focus on environmental issues and in particular monitor the fisheries sector. FACT works closely fishing dependent communities around Tonle Sap, together with Cambodia's coastal regions and Mekong fisheries, supporting them in building their Community Base Organizations (CBO) and networks so that they can advocate effectively for themselves by issues that effect them. FACT also advocates to decision makers to explore alternatives for fishing communities in order to improve their livelihoods.

FACT's goal is to 'Promote sustainable management of fisheries resources in Cambodia, aiming at improving food security for the rural poor who depend on fisheries for their livelihoods, and to empower local communities to improve access to fisheries through building strong grassroots organizations'

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I. Introduction:

The “financial crisis hits food security”, warns FAO¹. The economic downturn affects Cambodia’s food security. According to CDRI (2008), “Cambodia has experienced a sudden rise in inflation, especially of essential items. The prices of all varieties of rice, the staple food crop, jumped by approximately 100% between May 2007 and May 2008. Meat prices increased by 50-70% while those of fish and vegetables became 20-30% more expensive within the same period. This raised a vital concern because the poorest 40% of the population spend 70% on food. Indeed, soaring food prices have negatively affected all walks of life. However, the extent of the impact varies according to the economic status of the people. The net food buyers tend to compare unfavourably with the net food producers. The rural poor residing in poor areas are facing the worst impact” (CDRI, 2008:2).

In the Tonle Sap, different fishing communities—floating community, stand-stilt community, and farming-fishing communities—face different types of food insecurity. The most affected communities are the floating and stand-stilt communities given the fact that they are entirely dependent on fishing as a primary occupation while the farming-fishing communities depend on fishing as a secondary occupation. The decline in household fish catch has increased the food insecurity for floating and stand-stilt communities and many of them have found no alternatives (FACT, 2008). The decline in household fish catch poses a major threat to the livelihoods of fishing communities and to the fisheries. At the same time, the Tonle Sap, which is rich in fisheries and natural resources, has the highest percentage of the poor living there, about 38 percent of the population in Tonle Sap live below the poverty line (ADB, 2005), but in some communities in Tonle Sap Lake, the population living below the poverty line increases to about 60-70 percent (ADB, 2005). Most of them are fishermen, living on floating or stand-stilt houses in the Tonle Sap Lake, owning no farmland, but doing fishing as a major source of living (FACT, & EJF, 001). Thus, food insecurity is a major issue in fishing communities in the Tonle Sap as well as in the Mekong and coastal communities.

¹ <http://southasia.oneworld.net/todayshadlines/financial-crisis-to-hit-food-security-warns-fao>

II. Overview, aims and objectives of the National Workshop

The national workshop on “**Food Security of Fishing Communities in Cambodia and Global Financial Downturn**” organized by Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT) together with Fisheries Administration (FiA) in collaboration with NGO partners which was held on August 25th, 2009 at Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center (CJCC) in Phnom Penh.

The distinguished guest of honor was H.E Sam Nuov, Deputy Director of Fisheries Administration (FiA), Mr. Sor Vorin, Deputy Director of the Local Administration Department of the Ministry of Interior (Mol), and Mr. Mak Sithirith, Executive Director of Fisheries Action Coalition Team (FACT).

The workshop participants were representative of the main stakeholder groups from all 3 regions around Tonle Sap, Coastal, and Mekong, together with organizations, donors, and government agencies. In total there were 130 participants including 36 women.

The aim of the workshop was to provide space to facilitate dialogue between stakeholders on the current status of fishing communities in Cambodia in particular focus the food security and global financial downturn.

The main objectives of the workshop are:

1. Raise awareness about the increased food insecurity facing Cambodian fishermen under the economic downturn
2. Promote a dialogue between Government, donors and civil society to address the food insecurity facing Cambodian fishermen,
3. Identify priority recommended actions that can be undertaken by government, civil society, and community actors to improve food security and livelihoods of fishing communities.
4. Urge the Royal Government of Cambodian to provide social and public services to support fishing communities in both inland and marine environments.

Dr. Meas Nee, Country Director of Village Focus International (VFI) and also FACT board member, facilitated the Workshop.

III. Description of the workshop

Before opening the speech Dr. Meas Nee, workshop facilitator, welcomed and briefed us on the global economic condition and how it affected each country's economy. Not only Cambodia, the global economic crisis has been impacted China. There are about 20 million people have been recently unemployed. Recently, China spent several million US dollars to solve those problems as in America. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has taken action on this problem as well. Today, we have a national workshop which with a diversity of participants. Including fishers from FACT's three regions (Tonle Sap Lake, Coastal, and Mekong); representatives of key government agencies; local and International NGOs, and other stakeholders involved in the fisheries sector. The dialogue is on factors impacting the food security of fishers during this global financial downturn.



Dr. Meas Nee, workshop facilitator

i. Opening Speech:

Mr. Mak Sithirith, FACT Executive Director addressed a welcome to all participants. On behalf of FACT and NGO partners, we are grateful to conduct this particular workshop in collaboration with Fisheries Administration (FiA). This workshop aims to promote a dialogue between stakeholders and bring out the concerns of Cambodian fishing households and their communities, and to work with stakeholders to seek the doable solutions and provide the RGC with recommendations through a joint statement of action.



The distinguished guest of honor far left, H.E Sam Nuov, Mr. Mak Sithirith, and Mr. Sor Vorin

There are several issues affecting Cambodian fishers. The floating village in the Tonle Sap Lake is one of the most vulnerable groups. According to the FAO and CDRI research, the fishers are more vulnerable than farmers and other groups in Cambodia. This poor state is a combination of the continual fish declines due to many kinds of illegal fishing activities; population increase and the overall poor fisheries governance in Cambodia. Furthermore, the increased prices of fishing inputs have also strongly threatened fishers' livelihoods.



Mr. Sor Vorin, MoI representative

Mr. Sor Vorin, Deputy Director of the Local Administration Department of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) spoke about the Local Administration management project (Sangkat and Commune), which was established by MoI in 2007. This project aims at improving local governance by building Commune-Sangkat councils to work with commune chiefs for developing their local communes. He also confirmed that the local people came to the commune chief when they had a problem but nowadays they turn to the Commune-Sangkat Council. The project linked peoples' concerns and recommendations to the commune council in order to jointly develop their local villages. Furthermore, we have been improving the commune councils' capacity by providing training on local administration management and livelihoods. Recently, we have also built up capacity at the district, provincial, and city council level. The Councils have to ensure an accountability and transparency of their local development projects. The Tonle Sap Sustainable Livelihood project (TSSL) funded by ADB, has identified about 2000 projects at the local Commune-Sangkat level.

H.E Sam Nuov, Deputy Director of Fisheries Administration (FiA) thanked all coming today. On behalf of H.E Nao Thuok, General Director of Fisheries Administration (FiA) and FiA itself, he expressed his appreciation in attending the national workshop. He also shared how food security is very important for all Cambodians. If we talk about the food security, we talk about the rice and fish. We have rice about 6.1 million tons and inland fish about 600.000 tons, the fish has

provided income into the national budget around 200 US dollars per years. Fish provides 75% of protein differs from foreign countries that obtain calcium from milk. In Cambodia actually, fish don't spawning and hatch in flooded forest in Tonle Sap Lake. They spawn/hatch at the Khon Falls on The Mekong because there are many deep places for easy spawning and hatching. Then in the rainy season, the fish migrate to Tonle Sap Lake. Eventually, the inland fish provided about 12% of GDP while the agriculture sector was about 15% of GDP. He added the research showed that the Cambodian people get about 80% of their protein from fish. The MRC (Mekong River Commission) have also stated that the Cambodian people eat raw fish around 50.4kg per person/year. Dry fish 9kg per person/year and smoked Fish at 7kg per person/year, and fish sauce at 2kg per person/year.

However the global economic crisis has effected many countries in the world. Its crisis effects Cambodian fishers and garment workers. So we all need to participate in order to ensure sustainable living condition despite fish declines due to illegal fishing and increase cost food and other necessities in Cambodia.

Given this, we have organized this workshop to respond to the current global economic crisis that strongly affects fishers. We (FiA) are working with NGOs and stakeholders to find the solutions in helping fishers to a better life and collaborating with other government agencies in changing the fishermen's life in order to make sure the utilization and management of sustainable fish.

ii. Presentation:

ii.1. The concern of fishers on fish decline dealing with their food security and global economic crisis facilitated by Mr. Long Sochet, Chief of Coalition of Cambodian Fishers (CCF)

Mr. Suy Keo, Raing Til village representative in Pursat province described his family's living condition. Because of fish decline, he can not catch enough fish to support his family. The gear allowed by Fishery law is not suitable for catching enough food for his family. *"We are living on the floating house; we have no land to live. Our livings on the lake are not accepted by fishery law because we have no rights to live or settle on the lake."* His children do not go to school because there is no one else to help him fish. Everyday he always has to row his boat to the fishing area about 5-6 Km away from his house because he doesn't have enough money to buy gasoline. Actually he catches 3-4 kg per day unlike the 7-10kg per day in the past and earns about 10.000-12.000 Riel per day (2-3 US dollars). In addition, he is indebt to local moneylenders in his village about 1000 US dollars. He can't pay them back, so his debt will be increasing because of he can only pay the interest. *"We have to sell fish we catch to moneylenders and the fish price is not identified by fishers, sometime they (moneylenders) gave us big and sometime small amount according to their decision"*.



Far left, Mr. Lim Ny, Mr. Suy Keo, Mr. Long Sochet, Ms. Duong Sarorn, Mr. Ry Phally

He would like to ask the government agencies, NGOs, and stakeholders to help him and other fishers who are living on the water which have been strongly impacted by the drastic fish declines especially during this global economic downturn.

Mr. Lim Ny, Phat Sanday village representative in Kampong Thom province expressed that his sole occupation is fishing. Sometimes he goes to pick vegetables in the flooded forest area in order to sell for family income. Sometime he goes to work as a fish worker. Even while attending this workshop, he worries about the fishing at his house. He never goes to the hospital because it is very far away from his village and he doesn't have money to pay for the boat trip. Because he is poor, his children have stopped going school to help in fishing. He would like to ask the government to help those fishers in Tonle Sap Lake in particular fishers who live on floating houses. He confidentially added that the fish catch in his village has been declining. Some fish have completely disappeared. *"Whether someone wants to see what happens to fishermen in Tonle Sap Lake and wish to know fish is really decline I can show what the impact of it"*. He said that many years ago he catch around 5-7kg per day by using only 20 meter of fishing net. Nowadays, he uses the same size but catch less than 5 kg.



Mr. Lim Ny, from Phat Sanday village, Kg. Thom province

Ms. Duong Sarorn, Kuoy ethnic peoples in Tam Raer community village, Kratie province. She said that in the past, her community was a conservation area; there have many deep holes for fish habitat. But now she faces food shortages because of declining fish catch. She requests government agencies to find solutions to help fishermen. She added that the family fishing scale is not suitable for the current fisheries condition. *"We have no job to do except fishing"*. She added.



Ms. Duong Sarorn, ethnic group, Tam Raer village , Kratie

Mr. Ry Phally, Srae Proat village representative in Koh Kong province said coastal fish production has been declined. Before, we could catch 10 kg of crabs per night but nowadays we can catch only 2-3 kg. *"This is because of modern illegal fishing committed by outsiders from neighboring countries come to fish in our fishing ground. Sometime they crashed our small boats while we came to stop their activities in our community area"*. He asks government, NGOs, Donors and stakeholders to help stop illegal fishing in the fishing area. Another problem is sand dredging and eliminating the beach by land filling. He added that *"because of my time has still been so difficult like this so how difficult will it be for our children if we can not prevent this problem today"*.



Mr. Ry Phally, Srae Proat village Koh Kong province

Question:

Mr. Boun Narith, Licadho in Preah Sihanouk said that based on recent news, in 1 square meter of water in Mekong River, there are 25 small fishes and as the representative of FiA mentioned previously that the fish provided about 200 US dollars per year but according to fishers they expressed their poor state because of fish decline. So why is it contrast between both respondents? What are the real causes of fish decline? Who is effect and making decline of Cambodian fishery resources?



Mr. Boun Narith, Licadho in Preah Sihanouk province

Recommendation: The fishers could not fish enough to support their daily need so he suggested fishers who live on the floating village who depend on only fishing request the government for land concessions in order for fishers to make a better living outside of fishing

Answer:

Mr. Suy Keo responded that fishing is much better in the private fishing lot and not in the community fishing ground. *"Whenever we catch fish near by their private fishing lot, they come to confiscate our boat and sometime they destroy our net. Most of them, they uses large scale of modern illegal fishing gears to catch fish example the "Uon or Uy" is a kind of long distance and small size net it catch all small and big fish. "*

Mr. Long Sochet added that it causes from both private fishing lots who use large scale, and small scale fishers that use illegal gears to catch fish in order to fill their stomach because of the family fishing scale is not applicable during the current fish decline. Anyways, he agrees the data of *fish increasing* from the government can be accepted but most of these are small fish and the number of fishing gear/family has also been increased.

Question:

Mr. Chan Sophal, President CEA asked, what is the impact if 100 out of 200 fishers leave fishing; Is this a good or bad situation? What is the impact if an additional 100 new fishers enter the fishery?

Answer:

On behalf of fishers, Mr. Long Sochet responded that fishers are not happy when there are more fishers because the household fish catch has been declining. If they had a land concession or other occupations they would not concern.

Dr. Meas Nee shared that for farmers they possess land for selling but if we talk about fishers they have only their equipments and the fisheries law does not consider that they have right to live in a house. Based on his experiences in the 3 regions—Tonle Sap, Coastal, and Mekong region, he can see that the fishermen can not make enough income to support their family. Both conservation and livelihoods are very necessary for us to discuss today. However, how should we think about **conservation and peoples' livelihoods?**

What do fishermen do during the fish decline and the global economic downturn? What direct actions should government take to help fishers, particularly through many development projects in Cambodia? We know that the participation of

people, NGOs, Development Partners and stakeholders is very important to guaranty the accountability and transparency of any development process in Cambodia

ii.2. **The finding of the NGOs on the Fishery in Cambodia** facilitated by Mr. Nhek Sarin, Program Manager (PM), Forum Syd Regional Office, Southeast Asia, Cambodia



Mr. Nhek Sarin, Program Manager of Forum Syd

Beforehand, Mr. Nhek Sarin expressed deeply fisher's feeling in previous session by fishers concerned about their fishing and issues facing their daily life. *"We are rarely to see man crying, but it is because of several serious difficulties surround them in particular the floating house living on the lack"*. He added.

▪ ***Impact and concern of fishers on the current fisheries condition and Global economic crisis***

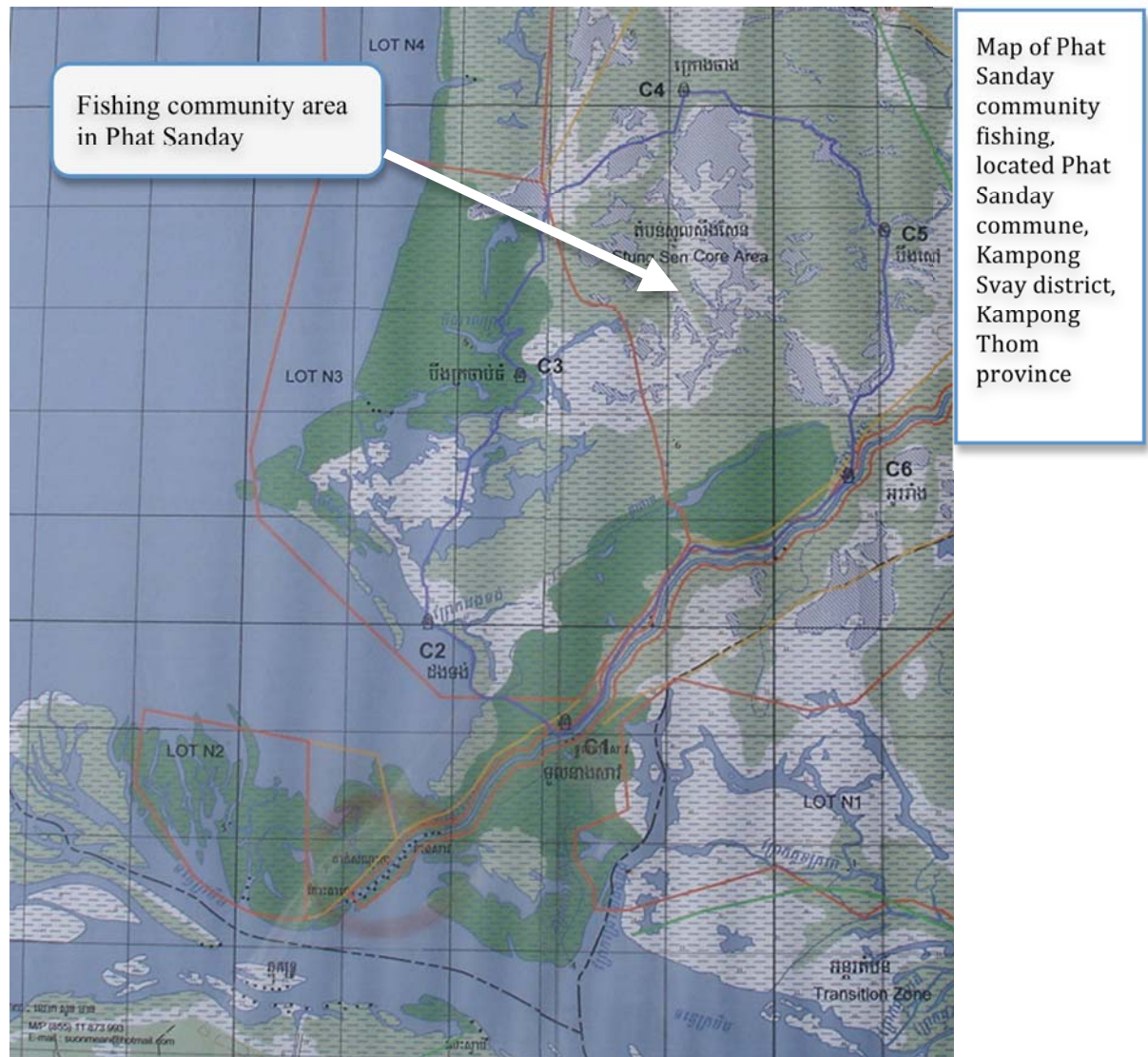
Ms. Chhom Theavy, FACT's Communication and Research officer presented her research findings on impact and concern of fishers during the current fishing decline and its impacts on food security under the global economic downturn. Before starting, she confirmed that there is no current study on the impact on Cambodia fisheries, so we conducted this research in order to find out the current situation facing fishers during global crisis. The global economic downturn has been effected many sectors of the Cambodian economy including the garment, tourist, agriculture, and the Cambodian real estate sectors.



Ms. Chhom Theavy, Communication and Research officer of FACT

The research site was conducted in Phat Sanday commune, Kampong Thom province, interviewed 65 fisher families living on the floating village. We used two of

methodology to interview with people; *individual* and *group discussion*. The results are below;



1-The fishing ground in Phat Sanday commune is too small for local fishers catch fish. It is located between the private fishing lot numbers 1 and number 2.

2-The quality life of fishers depends on fish and their livelihoods change according to the fishing season. With more fish, their quality life is obviously better. If not, they face food shortages.

3-It has no cost-benefit balance with a catch of 3kg-5kg per day. The daily expenditures focus on rice and gasoline are greater than incomes.

4-95% of fishers are indebt. They have to sell their fish to their moneylenders for lower than market prices. This can be anywhere from between 100-1400 Riels based on the type of fish.

Research recommendation:

1-The government agencies (FiA) should reconsider on community fishing ground in Phat Sanday community to suit fishing.

2-All development projects should have to pay more attention to those villages that have not listed yet by the authority.

3-The government should reconsider the current condition of legal fishing gears and the Prakas of small-scale fishing, which is not applicable.

Appendix: (Detailed please find the appendix 3)

▪ ***Impact of the global economic downturn on Cambodia's communities***

Mr. Chan Sophal, President of Cambodian Economic Association (CEA) presented his research findings on the impact of the global economic downturn on Cambodia's communities which the research was just conducted in July, 2009. It covered 15 communities, interviewing 1,070 households. His research focuses on many difference communities who depend on natural resources including the fishing communities in Tonle Sap Lake. He selected Kampong Preah village, and Chhnok Tru commune in Kampong Chhnang province as an example. This research finds out difficulties faced over the past 6 months. He expressed 3 main issues has been facing communities.



Mr. Chan Sophal, President of CEA

1-Sickness/health expenses

2-Decreased income/ unemployment

3-Lack of money to pay debts

Amongst those communities, he found that the fishing communities need rice more than any other communities. They need rice 2.2kg per day/family. There were 23 percent of fishing communities had insufficient rice to eat. This was 12% higher

than other communities. Furthermore, his research found that 91 percent of fishers were more indebted than other communities. He added that these data on fisher indebtedness is similar to the FACT findings that mentioned about 95 percent of fishers are indebted. Except the poorest rural people, the average amounts of a loan for fishing were rather lower than other types of communities. Loan sources come from Cambodian micro-finance institution as such as ACLEDA, PRASAK. However FACT's findings showed that fishers were more indebted to local moneylenders. The first priority of a fishers' loan is for fishing gear; 79 percent, and 53 percent for food expenditure. The loan has been increased much since the past 6 months in 2009 (Jan-Jul) to 70 percent compare with 21 percent of the last 6 months in 2008 (Jul-Dec, 2008).

Appendix: (Detailed please find the appendix 4)

▪ ***Strengthening resilience of small-scale fisheries and livelihoods***

Mr. Mam Kosal, Research Analyst, World Fish Center shared about finding



Mr. Mam Kosal, World Fish Center, Research Analyst

solutions to address the challenges of poverty reduction and strengthening resilience in fishing communities. Thus, we need to look at first; current strengths and assets; and second, hopes for the future and in a broader context. He started by giving a short presentation on how the capacity of communities is used to adapt changes in the current condition. Three elements need to be addressed;

- 1-Strengthen Rights
- 2-Improve Governance
- 3-Protect the commons

He added that not only focusing on the fishery, but focus on direct and indirect factors affecting access to natural resources. The community itself should be supported to design and conduct research on their issues, thus avoiding dependence on the solution of others.

Appendix: (Detailed please find the appendix 5)

▪ ***Engagement of NGOs In response to the Global Economic Downturn in Cambodia***

Mr. Chea Kimsong, Development Issues Program Coordinator of The NGO Forum on Cambodia said the impact of the global economic downturn in Cambodia;

- Garment: decrease export, factories closed, cut-off operation
 - Construction: decrease investment
 - Tourism: decrease number of tourists
 - Agriculture: decrease export and price
- ⇒ Increasing unemployment causes decrease in income. Food security and poverty, specifically on poor and vulnerable groups.



Mr. Chea Kimsong, Development Issues Program
Coordinator of NGO Forum on Cambodia

He also added that NGOs should respond to the global economic downturn by creating opportunities for effected groups, including garment workers, and their dependent families; small farmers and fishers, and raise their concerns and challenges of the negative impacts of the global economic downturn in Cambodia to the Royal Government of Cambodia and its development partners. He continued that the government provided \$1.5 million USD to support building capacity for unemployed workers but it was insufficient. He also said to reconsider the fishery law as it applies to helping fishers condition. In the end of this year, the government will organize the Government-Development Partners Coordination Committee (GDCC) in response to donors. And this is an important space for us (NGOs/Civil Society) to put fishery issues into the statement in order for government and its development partners to take more action.

Appendix: (Detailed please find the appendix 6)

Question

Mr. Man Sophat, Student of Royal University of Economic and law asked to Mr. Chan Sophal to share on how to reduce fishers' debt? Because of his (Chan Sophal) research found that the fisher was indebt about 91 percent.

Answer:

He said that it is a difficult question for him to answer this question, he thinks that;

1- The fishers should have to catch more fish. Fish increasing, we need to have maintaining more conservation areas

2- Migrate to other places for working but it depends on the internal work movement and enough employment for the Cambodian people. If yes, the fishers can migrate from the Tonle Sap Lake, thus reducing their reliance on fishing.

ii.3. The Royal government's responses to fishermen food security and global economic crisis facilitated by Mr. Chhith Sam Ath, Executive Director of the NGO Forum on Cambodia

Mr. Chhith Sam Ath was pleased to share about the term Food Security by focusing on the diet that supports our life. He spoke about Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals that the government always prepares every 5 years. It is a chance for NGOs, Civil Society and fishers to request a change the fishery law that it is not suitable for the current fishery condition.



Mr. Chhith Sam Ath, Executive Director of NGO Forum on Cambodia

▪ ***Mechanism in coordinating the co-operation financing***

Mr. Im Suor, NGO Department chief of the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC) presented the coordination mechanism of the co-operation financing by raising key points of view as such as;

1-History of co-operation financing

- 1979-1992 Co-operation financing for urgent emergency
- Since 1992, its financing has been become for the rehabilitation and development sectors.

- Nowadays, we have been achieving a rectangular strategy 2006-2010-2013 and the Cambodia Millennium Development Goal.

2-Mechanism in coordinating the co-operation financing

3-Roles of the governments' ministries and intuitions

4-Observations; Progress, Problems faced and priority activities

Appendix: (Detailed please find the appendix 7)

Question:

Mr. Om Meng, Phat Sanday community fishing representative, Kampong Thom province asked that, he heard so much of aid supporting to fisheries in Cambodia but actually his fishing community has never seen anything. Where is the money gone?

Answer:

Mr. Im Suor responded that because of years ago, this aid was disbursed ineffectively. So we decided to change by dividing into sectors, it had been rather effective than before. But for the fishing community's aid, it should be addressed by NGOs because that aid is directed through NGOs themselves.

▪ ***The strategy of the Fisheries Administration (FiA) on Cambodian fisheries and livelihoods***

Mr. Ly Vuthy, Deputy Chief of Fishing Community Development Department of Fisheries Administration (FiA) presented on how the management, Conservation and



Mr. Ly Vuthy, deputy chief of fishing community development department, FiA

development of fisheries resources can be sustainable in order to ensure food security, improve fishers livelihoods and to increase national social economic. He added that the FiA has set up the 10 years strategic plan 2009-2018 to improve fisher livelihoods by increasing social well-being as a direct priority of FiA strategy. This includes improving fisher livelihoods to be above the national average of income, and

improving the sustainable use of fisheries resources. The 10 years strategic framework is still in progress and when out will include roles for all development partners, research institutes, and private sector/business partnerships. The fishing community development programme ensures the improvement in fishers lives including social economic conditions, infrastructure, health and sanitation, the strong focus on the food, water, shelter, clothes, medicine other services is the key point of the programme. The fishing community development programme promote local fishers as owners of their surrounding natural resources, and that outside agencies are only the organizers. It is required to have community participation because it focuses on community empowerment. The livelihood of fishers is positively changed when fishers have the possibility to solve their own problems and by ensuring the current resources are available for the next generation.

"Livelihoods are more than money; it is about capacity, composed of abilities and resources which are unified to improve the lives of fishers".
Mr. Ly Vuthy said.



View of participants in the National Workshop on Food Security of Fishing Community on August 25th, 2009

Other business opportunities can be developed such as aquaculture. We need to now "feed the fish" as opposed to tradition where the "fish feed us". Catfish farming has a high potential as they grow fast. Other opportunities include mushroom farming; organic vegetable production; compost/fertilizers and different forms of animal husbandry. The FiA has set up the 4 pillars strategic framework for management and development on fishery sector in Cambodia;

- 1- Policy and fishery law
- 2- Institutional and stakeholder linkage
- 3- Strengthening/Empower the fishing community

4- Resources

Mr. Ly Vuthy mentioned how the different needs facing the fisheries sector from conservation, to corruption and illegal fishing to land filling in the coastal zone, all of these will require a cross-sectoral approach, which is lacking in Cambodia. He also mentioned that a very important task will be to develop ways to link fishing communities to the government policy process. Mr. Ly Vuthy has worked as a partner with CBNRMLI (The Learning Institute) in developing more integrated learning processes for communities. Some of the issues for which community involvement is very important concern deep pool conservation (sub-decree) in the Mekong and other protected areas management strategies.

Appendix: (Detailed please find the appendix 8)



From left, Mr. Om Chhim, Ms. Nguon Sophanny, Mr. Sim Sopanha

Question:

Mr. Om Chhim, Kampong Phluk fishing community representative and Coalition of Cambodian Fishers (CCF) member asked why fishing community people are not allowed to crack down on illegal fishing activities.

Answer:

Mr. Ly Vuthy, FiA representative responded for this question we have discussed many years. The fishing community people can participate in watching and reporting to the officials about illegal activities but they cannot crack down the illegal fishing activities. He added that FiA helps because fishers do not have any equipment to protect themselves against possible violence.

Question

Ms. Nguon Sophanny, Executive Director of KAFDOC in Kratie province said that according to H.E Sam Nuov, we should expect positive things about the fisheries

resources but while in the fishermen session, the reality of a fishing life is very sad for us. It shows that difference of opinion and perspectives between the government and the reality of everyday life of the Cambodian fisher. She asked about the process of setting up a conservation area and how to achieve a balance between conservation and development.

Answer

Mr. Ly Vuthy confirmed that he has skill on fishing community development but he can share a little bit on the legal related to term of fisheries conservation. In FiA, we have a department of conservation that has identified many places for making conservation, example many deep pole places in Upper Mekong. Recently, we have been consulting on the legal aspects of those conservation areas and we hope to implement soon. Another one we are working on is the Prakas on the use of Family scale fishing gear. The FiA are trying to make both balance between conservation and development.

Question

Ms. Nget Soseng, Licadho in Kampot mentioned the land filling in fishing community in Kampot province. Furthermore, they have MoU to support its activity. What does FiA think?

Answer

Mr. Ly Vuthy said that the land filling on beach is relevant to many stakeholders so he cannot respond because it is inter-sectors and it is not responsibility because it comes from the upper levels of the RGC. He confirmed that the FiA never agrees that land filling has no impact to water resources. The case is not approved by FiA itself but instead of divers committee consist of MoE so on.

Question

Mr. Sim Sapanha, Chronok fishing community, Kampong Chhnang province and Coalition of Cambodian Fishers (CCF) members asked, can it be possible to change the Prakas of family fishing scale because of current fish declines?

Answer

Mr. Ly Vuthy said shortly that he have never seen any fishing communities use legal fishing gears. *"Sometimes we close our eyes and sometime we open them because of fishers can not catch enough to make a living"*. It is for real. Not only the Potsar Champei fishing community federation, but also most of fishing communities do not

use legal fishing gears. He added that if the fishery law is widely changed, what are the specifications to ensure the conservation perspective of fishers. *“The fish will be completely lost if we widely allow them to catch”*. Mr. Ly Vuthy said.

▪ ***Experiment of the cooperation to crack down illegal fishing activities in the Potsar Champei fishing community federation in Takeo province***

Mr. Ou Sothea said the Potsar Champei fishing community federation was established on June 18, 2008. It was organized by the Fisheries Administration (FiA) located in 2,412 hectares including 2 communes, Pot Sar and Champei commune, Bahti district, Takeo province. Its fishing community federation was supported by many projects of UNDP, MRC, and IDRC. The illegal fishing problem exists in his community federation includes electro-cut fishing gear, and illegal small size nets. Illegal fishing activities are committed by insiders about 35%, and by outsiders about 65%. Our activities have been participated by stakeholders and include activities such as; capacity building on violation, dissemination on fishery law to each village, list of who uses illegal electro-cut fishing gear, confiscation of illegal gear, cooperation with authorities to patrol and crack down on illegal fishing activities. As result, 85 electro-cut fishing gears include 2 boats inside community and another 50 electro-cut fishing gears includes 3 boats in Kraing Yov commune (outside) were confiscated. Eight thousand meters of illegal small-mesh sized net was destroyed.



Mr. Ou Sothea, Community representatives of Potsar Champei fishing community federation

He added that the illegal fishing activities now have remarkably decreased. *“The fish have been increasing. The local people have been acknowledged about the results of our activities. The engagement of government agencies, NGOs, and stakeholders is necessary for community development. The support of both money and technical assistance by government, NGOs, and stakeholders is definitely needed.*

Appendix: (Detailed please find the appendix 9)

Question:

Ms. Nhean Phuong Maly, Executive Director of Rachna Satrey organization based in Siem Reap asked how its community federation was established, did the initiative come from local fishers or relevant stakeholder?

Answer:

Mr. Ou Sothea said that its initiative came from the local people because they noticed that the local resources had declined and because both fishing communities are close by. So we brought the letter with thumb prints to ask the FiA for establishing its community federation in order to make it easy to control on the ground.

▪ ***Presentation on the Tonle Sap Sustainable Livelihood project (TSSLP)***

Mr. Long Visith, Ministry of Interior (MoI) representative presented about the TSSL project, which was implemented by MoI. Its project was studied and documents compiled since 2005. But it receives the grant from the ADB effectively on March 09, 2006. There are 4 years of its project implementation period. The start was on June 19, 2006 and will be finished on June 30, 2010. The objectives of this project are to improve the livelihoods of Tonle Sap fishers by developing their local community and managing natural resources in a sustainable way. The total amount of this project is \$20.3 million US of which \$15 million is from the ADB, \$4.5 million US from Finland, and \$0.6 million US from Cambodia. It focuses on the 5 Tonle Sap provinces—Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Thom. There are about 37 fishing communities identified as targets of development. The TSSL project was divided into 3 components;



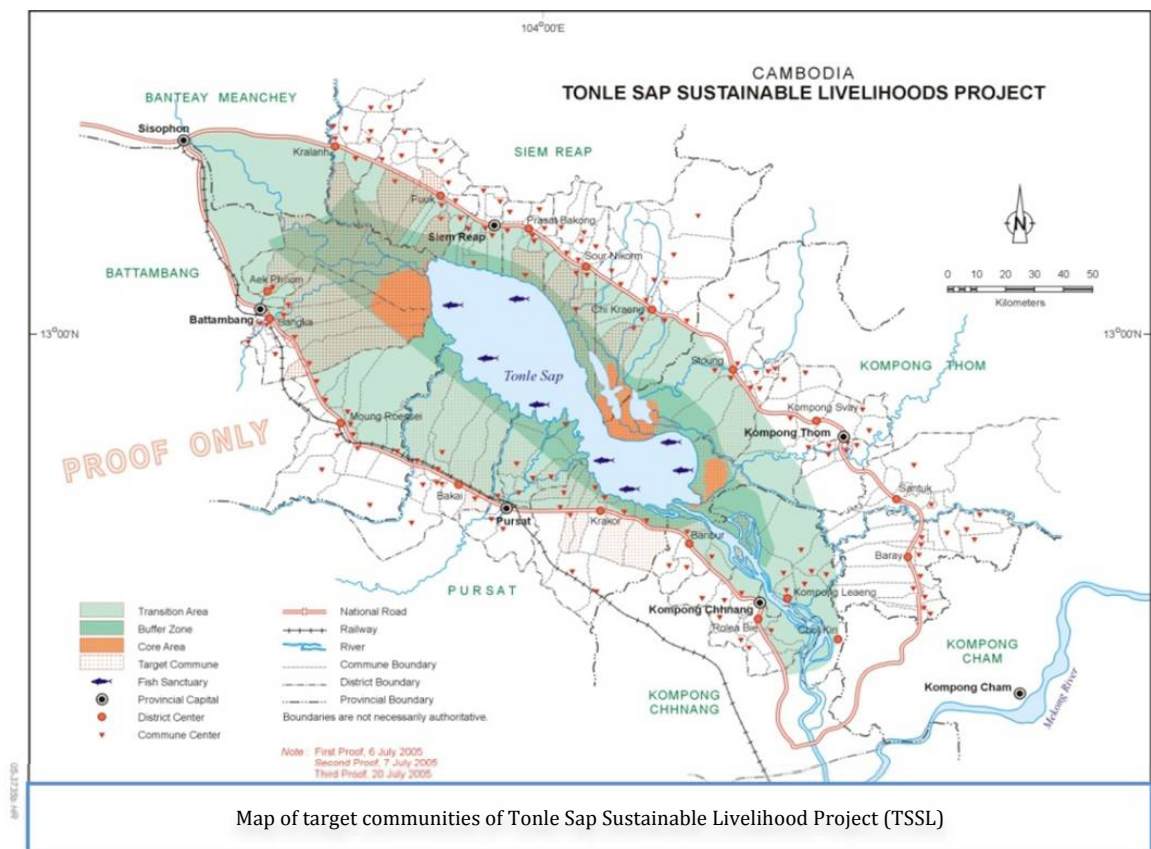
Mr. Long Visith, MoI, in charge of TSSL project

- 1- Component 1 (\$18.2 million): Support commune development initiated by community people through establishing the community livelihood fund.

2- Component 2 (\$0.8 million): Core area conservation.

3- Component 3 (\$1.3 million): Build capacity on skills and understanding of sustainable livelihoods.

Component 1 is important. It is to provide more financial aid to target commune council for supporting the development of priority projects initiated by the community identified in the Commune Investment Plan (CIP). The community livelihood fund has totally about \$11.38 million US dollars for the 2 year period (2008-2009). It is implemented by Mol. The organizational structure of project implementation has 1-) National level—Mol implementation team, 2-) Provincial level—Community livelihood facilitator team, 3-) Commune Level—Commune facilitator. Furthermore, the Inter and National council team based in Mol and each province will be apart to assist this project also. There are 3 main sub-project in the TSSL project as such as; a-) Social Infrastructure project, b-) Income increasing project, c-) Support fishing community project.



Mr. Long Visith mentioned \$20 million/4 years of RGC support to fishing communities with one of the most difficult challenges being how to deal with offenders from outside the community. Learning about the fishing community before any

project starts is important in developing an informed fishing community. So, Mol work with the FiA to get assistance in setting up a fishing community requires cooperation at and across all levels; including local/CBO, village/commune council authorities. Fishers must work with the Commune Council and the local police to crackdown on illegal fishing, as the locals do not have the powers to make arrests. The commune council level is the lowest level for enforcement, so NGO partners maybe needed here to develop the capacity to set up policing patrols.

He would like to take this opportunity to inform all of NGOs, and stakeholders to make bids on the project from Mol for fishing community development. Actually the community people cannot bid; the NGOs that have experience about bidding can participate to bidding the event.

Appendix: (Detailed please find the appendix 10)

Question:

Ms. Nhean Phuong Maly, Rachna Satrey Executive Director asked, because of NGOs work for non-profit so how can we participate bidding the project?

Answer:

Mr. Long Visith said that this is the 5th time for him to hear this question on how they can bid because of they are non-profit organization. I think NGOs can participate in to the bidding process because they are also a partner for encouraging the way of implementation and most of them have been working directly target group in local level. For income generation (IG) strategies, there is limited capacity for IG so the NGO community is invited to assist. CEDAC is actively of NGOs to be in the bidding process.

Question:

Mr. Om Meng, Phat Sanday fishing commune representative, Kampong Thom province said that his commune got 3,000 US dollars out of 5,000 US dollars of the TSSL project. But we have not yet received the last 2,000 US dollars because the proposal that we sent 7 times for requesting fund was rejected based on the proposal was not clear enough. How can we request the remaining funds?



Mr. Om Meng, Tonle Sap community representatives

Answer:

He responded that the fishing community can obtain its fund 5000 US dollars per each. All guidelines of TSSL project were trained by the national team in order for them to use accountability and cooperation with FiA. It has been faced many issues. The fund flow was late since 2007 so it can be delayed to the end of 2010 for providing funds to the community. He added that whether if funds remain the Mol would withdraw it back.

Question:

Ms. Irna Sari, from Indonesia shared her experience on income generation? If we provide income generation without building capacity, it is a concern for them to implement the project. If the community people are able to do this by themselves the project may be more sustainable than. She said the income generation project in her country was failed because of we didn't build community people capacity before let them set up businesses. She continued that the fishers want to raise fish but how can they raise fish with no experience. This is to provide them the capacity first.

Answer:

Mr. Long Visith shortly expressed that all project we had already built their capacity which in cooperation with FiA.

Question

Mr. Long Sochet, Raing Til fishing community, Pursat province and member of Coalition of Cambodian Fishers (CCF) shared that he knew that the community livelihood project of TSSL provided 1 pig/family at a of cost 50 US dollars but actually in his commune, they (Bid person) bought only small pig cost 60,000 Riel (15US dollars). So, Mr. Long Sochet requests the TSSL national level, particular Mr. Long Visith to look into this.

ii.3. The Donors 's responses to fishermen food security and global economic crisis Facilitated by: Dr. Meas Nee, Country Director of Village International (VI)

On behalf of a donor perspective, Forum Syd' s (FS) Jan-Erik Wann, Regional Director told us how FS has been working to build capacity in achieving the poverty reduction in Cambodia for 15 years, with support from SIDA. FS has been supporting 10 NGOs partners in Cambodia; among them is FACT. Many factors have been effected fishing communities in the global economic downturn. We hope that the condition will improve soon. Why I said so because the FS will to get our national donors not to deduct fund. Local and regional donors will get a little less money next from their national donors, but that communities should still receive the same amount to continue working. Whether



Mr. Jan-Erik Wann, Regional Director of Forum Syd, South East Asia

we can get the funds to continue to teach them about fishing community conditions, the problems, and their needs, He mentioned that is so important for communities to voice your concerns! To make the donors hear what your issues are. *You* must advocate your concerns in partnership with similar thinking communities. You have to build upon this workshop and carry your views forward, up the next level until you find a place where action can occur. You must i) show results of any interventions/actions, ii) show good financial management including a commitment to accountability and transparency. There is a "Swedish" debate on the meaning and impact of corruption and the effectiveness of aid delivery (more going to Africa) so it will be important for Cambodian recipients to how sound planning and financial management. Groups need to be better informed and organized around key themes of advocacy, gender and corporate governance so they are in a better position to voice their concerns to potential donors.

IV. Result of dialogue on finding solutions and recommendations to support food security and livelihoods of fishing communities

The Final Breakout Session involved the splitting of the plenary into groups, two from the Tonle Sap (TS); a group from the coastal network (CZ) and one from Mekong fishers. Here the groups were asked to list (brainstorm) "***recommended priority ACTIONS*** that the fishers see has being ***most helpful to them*** from each of these 3 levels of government **and their communities.**" These are national/provincial/civil society (CS). It was thought that it would be better to have the breakout groups concentrate on coming up with real, possible solutions, rather than



Group discussion on solutions and recommendations to support food security and livelihoods of fishing communities (Tonle Sap)

focusing on the many things that are wrong in Cambodian fisheries.

So what are the key roles for civil society? As national NGOs and organized fisher groups what should we focus on? Should the emphasis for civil society groups be on conservation, advocacy, CBO-building and support, legal activities and

actions, or perhaps all of these to some extent? There should be a portion of these activities which help communities to articulate their needs and to match this with NGO support to help them find the resources. Building of CBO capacity to find national and NGO level resources and other funding mechanisms for resources conservation and alternate income generation activities.

Mekong: National government: people are concerned about having more area to fish from to make a living; they want the government to stop the illegal fishing from the upper to lower Mekong sections, they want clear demarcation of fishing and conservation areas and they want to know more about fish migrations and what

conservation measures are needed in order to protect these fish. Also they want the government to assist in establishing community fisheries in the Mekong. From *civil society* they want to see support for new income generating activities, handicrafts, animal husbandry and to support building fisher skills, have CS and NGOs to work together with authorities and communities to stop all illegal fishing offences and to disseminate information on the types and extent of illegal fishing between river communities. Fishers should be able to effectively participate in decision-making regarding the development of fishery law.



Group discussion on solutions and recommendations (Mekong)

TS Group 1: They want the government to supply 3 ha of concession land for agriculture given to each family to support food security and livelihood initiatives. Have the government give clear marking for fishing lots for conservation fisheries communities. From *civil society* they want to build skills for conservation and habitat restoration. They want the government to clearly acknowledge the poor living conditions of TS fishermen and to supply financial assistance.

TS Group 2: They want the government to review how the law is implemented. They want land granted to fishers to help with their economic concerns about making a living, especially for the floating villages who have no land. The province and CS should help in providing or implementing conservation zones, helping to restore fish populations

Coastal Zone: The national government should have concerns for social and economic concession land for poor fishers; sand dredging and the continued illegal



Group discussion on solutions and recommendations (Coastal)

fishing by Vietnamese. At the provincial level there should be stronger fisheries and conservation policies. Through NGOs and CS, they should coordinate with fishers on problems, advocate solutions, provide legal advice and help mobilize resources. They should assist fishing communities to increase skills,

and to help in the learning and cooperation between communities. Finally CS could help disseminate information to all affected communities about the on-going problems each community faces.

CS and networks could provide help to communities to determine what gear can be used and to put this in the FiA rules! But is there really any method of public input for this type of information or does the decision-making still rest entirely in top down manners with FiA? There needs to be mechanisms which allow for the revision and improvement of fishing declaration, to ensure resource access and benefits sharing to gear users. The communities must stand up and complain over the buying and selling of illegal fishing gear (electro units).

The special cases of the floating villages need their own land to assist in food security, can no longer realistically live in the fishing lot. So a question, how can fishers own their own fishing lot? The land reforms, moving from all state land 1979-1989 to land reforms of 2001. Amend the constitution to have access to ownership, devise a property rights system which can accommodate these fishing communities in order them to have greater food security.

Mr. Lieng Sopha, Acting Director Department of Community Fishery Development (CFDD), FiA mentioned the key points of view submitted to the government. Relating to the economic land concession's requests, the government appeals to the private sector for requesting or it is initiated by the private sectors based on if those lands will not provide social benefits. As for social land concession is still to be the same request process, except fishers are going to initiate by themselves and to submit its proposal for land request to the commune and provincial levels. For eliminating, fishing lots, fishing communities get to manage about 56% of the total fishing area. Fishing lot has, since 1906, been managed by the states. Some of don't want to keep fishing lots because it effects to their community fishing ground but some of them want to manage one. Actually for the fishing community in Kampong Cham, they claimed to establish the fishing lot because it was difficult to control the illegal fishing activities by their community. He mentioned about the Prakas of family fishing scale that FiA is working on with support and input from fishing communities and fishers. Currently we will have to follow the old Prakas. According to the fishing community's policy, it is not allowed to use medium fishing scale gear for subsistence fishing.



Mr. Lieng Sopha, FiA

Mr Lieng Sopha requested people not to raise Chhdor and Ros species, as the FiA have been studying the impacts of fresh-fish feeding. He said, over the past years, the FiA has been doing what fishing communities have asked. The FiA have been informing communities about the fishery law. The FiA is also pleased to assist and are going to find more support for the global fund to support the small grants program

More Questions and Recommendation from the fisher representatives:

- i. Mr. Om Meng, CCF is pleased to thank to FiA who explain and responded to the fishers concern. But we would like pleased to ask the FiA to help in giving property rights to floating villages because the current floating houses of Phat Sanday fishing community don't have any official rights to settle, as the fishers are living in the private fishing lot number 1.
- ii. Mr. Nger Ret, Battambang fisher representative mentioned the ownership of fishing community in management still has to be advocated to the upper level of government by local level organizations. He asked the FiA to focus more attention on this problem.
- iii. Mr. Lor Chhean, Kampot fisher representative and Coastal Fishers Network (CFN) said land filling along the beach in Kampot province is still continuing despite the Prime Minister's speech to stop it.
- iv. Mr. Sim Sopanha, CCF said the presentation given by the government agencies showed the data of fish has been increased and the fish has been declined by NGOs and fishers instead. It is really difference. Anyways, he asked the FiA, NGOs, and stakeholders should please help in providing fish for raising and the technical of raising in order to make a better live.

Mr. Sam Sathya, Deputy Director of Administration Affair and Litigation Department of FiA responded to the above questions and recommendations by informing us that the floating fishing communities of the Tonle Sap are not recognized by Cambodian Land Law. According to the Land Law, land, water and sea are owned by the state for the public. There is recognition of land rights for ethnic groups, but not floating villages. These fishing villages are currently in danger of further degradation, as they have no property rights under Cambodian law.

V. Closing Remarks

Dr Meas Nee, workshop facilitator recapped the discussion results and the fishers' living conditions by telling us to pay more attention, in particular the key government and CS stakeholders. Because fishers are easily effected by many factors, such as being one of the poorest groups, a greater need for emergency food aid, high unemployment, more debt, and less overall food security they need more attention. He added that it requires getting more participation from all players, strengthening local fisher group capacity, developing and implementing good governance, and participatory policy making.

Mr. **Russell Peterson**, Country Director of American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), and also FACT board member, in his closing comments centered on how we all hear about the global economic crisis and the condition of Cambodian fisheries and the responses or lack of them from the government, and the important need for stakeholders to participate in on going dialogues. There is an immediate need to address fishing declines, but time is too short at this workshop so all those concerned groups and individuals should connect through FACT. He thanked to all participants who shared their valuable time in attending the workshop and special thanked to FACT, NGO network, Fisheries Administration (FiA), fisher networks (CCF, CFN) and all who worked hard in organizing the workshop.



Mr. Russell Peterson, Country Director of AFSC

VI. Appendixes

Appendix 1: Participation list:

N.	Name	Sex	Organization	Address/contact number
1	Nuth Vichhay	M	CSID	017253246
2	Phuong Phalla	M	CSID	017578593
3	Touth Savoeun	M	BDASE	012798216
4	Chhim Chan Chharith	M	CHETTOR	0978246099
5	Sien Sareth	M	Pursat	089706660
6	Kien Sytha	F	Kampong Thom	012967194
7	Pen Sokhon	M	KNCED	085698313
8	Him Sokny	M	NAS-Kg. Cham	012301447
9	Meas Dynaveth	F	YCC-Kampot	012568082
10	Roth Sophea	F	CWDCC-Kampot	012341960
11	Nheth Sophy	M	STT-Kampot	011776518
12	Try Chhuon	F	ADHOC-Kampot	
13	Lorm Loeun	M	LHA	092206877
14	Khin Sokimon	M	Student-RUPP	089866868
15	Sun Vutha	M	Student-RUPP	012441800
16	Seng Bunna	M	Director	012835352
17	Doch Sotheavin	F	Student-RUPP	099754611
18	Yun Sarin	M	Student-RUPP	011808784
19	Sou Pharin	F	Student-RUPP	099955109
20	Gnim Sodavy	F	Student-RUPP	016471301
21	Prak Ousapha	F	Student-RUPP	012990311
22	Ngoun Sophanny	F	Kratie	012952992
23	Nhek Sarin	M	Forum Syd	012834029
24	Men Uonsreypeou	F	Student-RUPP	092714220
25	Vong Rylida	F	Student-RUPP	012858657
26	Sou Theung	F	Student-RUPP	0976809780
27	Som Sitha	M	CI	012683778
28	Luy Rasmey	F	CEPA	012843987
29	Pen Somony	M	CVS	012708093

30	Meng Kro	M	Student-RUPP	011876021
31	Chan Sophal	M	CEA	012979298
32	Hoeung Hin	M	YCC-Siem Reap	092932392
33	Sem Sytha	M	Community chief-Kg. Cham	089266476
34	Chhim Kim Hen	F	RFCD-Pursat	099995117
35	Nei Vuth	M	Community chief-Kg. Cham	012223079
36	Ouch Ngin	M	Community chief-Takeo	092179528
37	Dim Moeun	M	Community chief-Takeo	015765053
38	Kort Savorn	M	Community-Siem Reap	092422837
39	Im Poeuv	M	Community-Kratie	011335731
40	Pav Savy	F	Community	011375979
41	In Vanny	F	Community	
42	Chhiv That	M	FiA-Kratie	092430271
43	Nop Samnag	M	FiA-Takeo	012787404
44	Hut Han	M	Community-BTB	092837790
45	Ame Trendem	F	NGO Forum	092569113
46	Khvay Atithya	M	TVK	016944052
47	Heng Sophrith	M	Research	012727752
48	Annette Olsen	F	Research	012524230
49	Khut Sok Charya	M	Phnom Penh Post	011562042
50	Pech Sereyvath	M	FiA	012445136
51	Long Visith	M	Mol, TSSL	011785777
52	Sen Darith	F	Dem Ampil (DAP)	012471222
53	Luy Lyda	F	Dem Ampil (DAP)	089842646
54	Nge Reth	M	KAWP-BTB	012624348
55	Hong Say	M	VSG	012766618
56	Lor Rasmey	M	Student	089407787
57	Chea Kim Song	M	NGO Forum	012570833
58	Cheap Sam An	M	DANIDA	012800625
59	Ly Pechadaroat	F	NGO Forum on Cambodia	012837151

60	Kate Frieson	F	CBNRMLI	012392420
61	Ham Kim Kong	M	RUPP	012406716
62	Him khorthieth	M	CEDAC	016575713
63	Ith Kong	M	Community-Kandal	092267636
64	Kork Orn	M	Community	012266347
65	My Sovann	M	VFC	089622807
66	Jan-Erik Wann	M	Regional Director of Forum Syd	012803201
67	Russell Peterson	M	Country Director AFSC	012907067
68	Sor Vorin	M	MOI, DoLA	011932417
69	Chhith Sam Ath	M	Executive Director of NGO Forum on Cambodia	012928585
70	Ngem Bora	M	Translator	012857729
71	Kong Sopheak	M	Student	0177930
72	Chap Sreyka	F	Student	092261772
73	Meng Kim San	M	CBNRMLI	012659322
74	Cheap Sotheary	F	ADHOC-Sihanouk Ville	016827512
75	Boun Narith	M	Licadho	015552745
76	Ngean Phuong Maly	F	Racha Satrey-Siem Reap	012387778
77	H.E. Sam Nouv	M	FiA	012853747
78	Sim Thavry	F		012894226
79	Paul Humphrey	M	Advisor	012970015
80	Irna Sari	F	Researcher	
81	Choun Vanna	M	Student	017556482
82	Mom Samoeun	M	PNKA-Kg. Chnang	015649451
83	Chan Dara	M	Student	017737803
84	Im Suor	M	CDC	012818836
85	Ngeth Soseng	F	Licadho-Kamptot	012597216
86	Mam Kosal	M	World Fish Center	012893007
87	Mang Sohan	M	Student	013411119
88	Puth Sariem	M	MPC-Koh Kong	016374009
89	Pen Sorn	M	KFA-Kandal	012779058

90	Nuth Mak Chhong	M	Kunathor	012957416
91	Sam Sathya	M	FiA	012855433
92	Moun Samin	M	CDC	092250734
93	Kuy An	M	CMC-Battambang	012381249
94	Sing Mon	M	CCF	099346394
95	Cheng Chon	M	Community	
96	Veng Sambo	M	Media	012971519
97	Ly Vuthy	M	FiA	011660840
98	Leap Bunleang	M	ADHOC-Kg. Chnang	012342417
99	Em Kunthea	F	Khmer Ahimsa-KK	017524757
100	Choun Naran	M	CED-Kratie	017776661
101	Sean Sareth	M	VAPSD-Pursat	08970666
102	Long Chhan	M	COP-Kg. Thom	012452407
103	Om Chhim	M	CCF-Siem Reap	012458913
104	Kong Hout	M	CCF	092927928
105	Keat Savorn	M	Community	092422837
106	Oeun Bunthong	M	Community	017283796
107	Horng Kunthea	M	Community	092976624
108	Chim Kim Rorng	F	Community	092509137
109	Phat Phalla	F	CCF-Kg. Chnang	092268489
110	Yin Meng	M	CCF	012457311
111	Pen Samon	M	Commune ouncil	089679859
112	Ke Sothy	M	CCF	017916569
113	Eam Nal	M	Commune council	012973851
114	Sim Sopanha	M	CCF	092277912
115	Mak Sithirith	M	FACT	012906279
116	Ron Jones	M	FACT	016758002
117	Om Savath	M	FACT	016855190
118	Minh Bunly	M	FACT	012674638
119	Leang Kanha	F	FACT	012525776
120	Ek Chamroeun	M	FACT	092262075
121	Chourn Bunnara	M	FACT	015759666

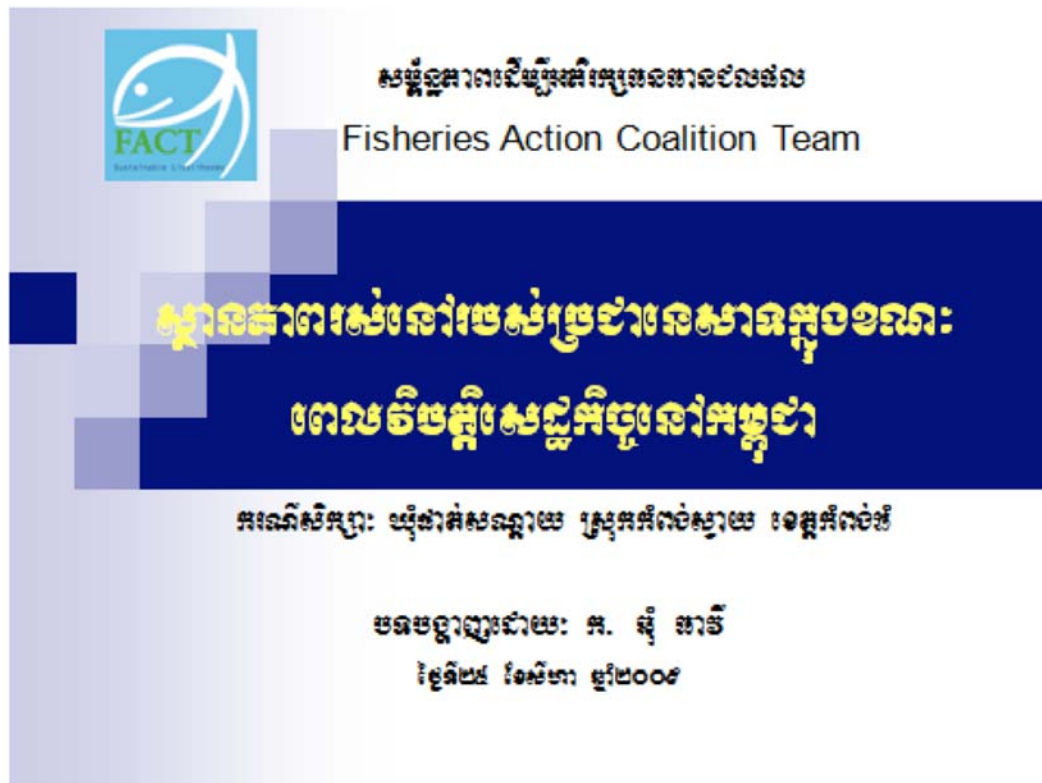
122	Thorn Riguen	F	FACT	012393719
123	Chhom Theavy	F	FACT	012343400
124	Than Bunly	M	FACT	012520660
125	Prak Rotana	F	FACT	012678657
126	Kun Chanthet	F	FACT	012984621
127	Sam Sopheak	M	FACT	013
128	Mak Puthea	M	FACT	012429597
129	Yong Yeath	M	FACT	092625643
130	Ouch Mara	M	FACT	012699129

Appendix 2: Tentative Agenda

Time	Activities	Person- in- charge
7:30	Arrival of Participants & Registration	FACT
8:00	Start and National Anthem	All participants
8:05-8:25	<p>Welcome Remark</p> <p>Impression Remark</p> <p>Opening Remark</p>	<p>- Mr. Mak Sithirith, Executive Director, FACT</p> <p>- Mr. Sor Vorin Deputy Director of Department of Local Administration Internal Auditor (PST/NCDD/Mol)</p> <p>- H.E Sam Nov, Deputy Director General, Fisheries Administration (FiA)</p>
Session 1 ³ Food security of Fishermen and global economic crisis		
Facilitated by : Mr. Long Sochet , President of Coalition of Cambodia Fishers (CCF)		
8:25-9:05	<p>Presentation of representative of fisher folk from the 3 regions, Tonle Sap, Coastal and Mekong.</p> <p>The concern of fisher folk on fish decline dealing with their food security and global economic crisis</p>	<p>- Fisher from Tonle Sap (2ps)</p> <p>- Fisher from coastal area</p> <p>- Fisher from Mekong</p>
Session 2 ³ The finding of the NGOs on the Fishery in Cambodia		
Facilitated by : Mr. Nhek Sarin , Program Manager of the Forum Syd		
9:05-9:20	The concern of fisher folk with the Current Fishing Status and food security under the global economic downturn	Mr. Than Bunly/Ms. Chhom Theavy
9:20-9:35	Presentation on the impact of the global financial crisis to the Cambodia fishery	Mr. Chan Sophal , president of Cambodia Economic Association (CEA)
9:35-9:50	Fisheries and livelihood of Fishers in Cambodia	Mr. Blake Ratner , World Fish Center, Cambodia
9:50-10:10	The Outcome of the Public Forum on the Economic Downturn and the Impacts of Garment Workers and Farmer	Mr. Chea Kimsong , NGO Forum on Cambodia
	Questions & Answers	
10:10-10:25	Break & Refreshment	
Session 3 : The Royal government's responses to fishermen food security and global economic crisis		
Facilitated by: Mr. Chhith Sam Ath , Executive Director of the NGO Forum on Cambodia		
10:25-10:40	The strategy of the Fisheries Administration	- Mr. Ly Vuthy , Deputy Chief

	(FiA) on the Cambodia fishery and livelihood Fishery Community Development and sustainable livelihood	of fishery community Development Department of FiA
10:40-10:55	The presentation of Tonle Sap Sustainable Livelihood Project (TSSL)	Team work representative of the TSSL/ Ministry of Interior (MoI)
10:55-11:30	The current situation of Cambodia fishery	H.E. Touch Sieng Tana Secretary of State of the Council Minister
11:30-12:00	Questions & Answers (30mn)	
12:00-02:00	Break for Lunch	
Session 4 : The Donors 's responses to fishermen food security and global economic crisis Facilitated by: Dr. Meas Nee, Country Director of Village International (VI)		
2:00-2:15	The CDC intervention for NGOs/CSOs for implementing its activities within harmonization.	Mr. Im Sour the Director of department of NGOs coordination, Cambodian Development Councils (CDC)
2:15-2:30	The role of Donor in supporting of fishing community	Jan-Erik Wann , Regional Director, Forum Syd
2:30-2:50	Questions & Answers (20mn)	
2:50-3:05	Break & Refreshment	
3:05-4:45	Group Discussion Identify the issues facing fishermen, recommendation, and suggestion	Mr. Chun Naran , CED in Kratie and Ms. Ngoun Sophany , KAFDOC in Kratie,
4:45-5:00	Closing Remark	Mr. Russell Peterson , The Director AFSC/ISL, PHN
The agenda will be changed if necessary!		

- Appendix 3: *Impact and concern of fishers on the current fisheries condition and Global economic crisis*



មាតិកា

- ប្រវត្តិនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវ
- គោលបំណង
- វិធីសាស្ត្រនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវ
- លទ្ធផល និងការពិភាក្សា
- សេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋាន
- អនុសាសន៍



ប្រតិបត្តិការ

- ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាបានអនុវត្តវិបត្តិសេដ្ឋកិច្ចលើវិស័យសំខាន់ៗចំនួន៤ ដោយឡែកផលប៉ះពាល់លើវិស័យ នេសាទហាក់ដូចជាមិនខាន់មានការសិក្សាអោយបានស៊ីជម្រៅទៅឡើយ ចំណែកស្ថានភាពរស់នៅរបស់ អ្នកនេសាទនាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្នហាក់ដូចជាមិនត្រូវបានគេដឹងពីអោយបានខ្ពស់ខ្ពស់ឡើយ ។ អ្នកនេសាទមាន ស្ថានភាពមួយដែលខុសពីកសិករ ។ អ្នកនេសាទមានច្រើន ប្រភេទណាស់ អ្នកខ្លះជាអ្នកនេសាទសុទ្ធ អ្នកខ្លះធ្វើកសិកម្មផងនិងជំនួញផង អាស្រ័យលើស្ថានភាពរស់នៅរបស់ភូមិឬតំបន់នីមួយៗ ។ ភូមិនេសាទខ្លះជាភូមិលិចទឹកអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ ភូមិខ្លះជាភូមិគោកផង ទឹកផង ។



ប្រតិបត្តិការ (ត)

- ផ្ទុយទៅវិញការគំរាមគំហែងទៅលើធនធានជលផលបានកើតមានយ៉ាងខ្លាំងនៅក្នុងរយៈពេល ប៉ុន្មានខែស៊ីហ្គេតក្រោយ នេះ ដូចគ្នានេះវិបត្តិសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរួមមានការកើនឡើងនូវតម្លៃម្ហូប អាហារ ប្រេងឥន្ធនៈអាចបង្កអោយមានផលប៉ះពាល់បាក់កាន់តែខ្លាំងឡើងៗដល់អ្នកនេសាទ ពិសេស នោះគឺផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់សុវត្ថិភាពស្បៀងរបស់ពួកគេ ។
- សុវត្ថិភាពស្បៀងមានទំនាក់ទំនងយ៉ាងជិតស្និទ្ធចំពោះការចូលដល់ ការទាញយកនិងការ ប្រើប្រាស់



គោលបំណងនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវ

- កំណត់អំពីសកម្មភាពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតរបស់សហគមន៍ដើម្បីទទួលបានប្រាក់ចំណូលគាំទ្រដល់សុវត្ថិភាពស្បៀងនិងដំណាក់កាលខ្វះខាតស្បៀង
- កំណត់បញ្ហាឥទ្ធិពលដែលធ្វើអោយប៉ះពាល់ដល់សុវត្ថិភាពស្បៀង
- ស្វែងយល់ពីយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រដោះស្រាយរបស់ប្រជាជនសាខាដើម្បីបំបាត់ឥទ្ធិពលខ្វះខាតស្បៀងរបស់ពួកគាត់



វិធីសាស្ត្រស្រាវជ្រាវ

- ការស្រាវជ្រាវនេះប្រើប្រាស់វិធីសាស្ត្រខាងបែបគុណវិស័យនិងបរិមាណវិស័យ
- កាលបរិច្ឆេទ៖ ការប្រមូលព័ត៌មានបឋម និងពិភាក្សាជាក្រុមចាប់ពីថ្ងៃទី ១៥-១៨ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៩ ។ ការធ្វើការសម្ភាសន៍ក្នុងបុគ្គលក៏ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃ ២១-២៤ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៩
- ការពិភាក្សាជាក្រុម៖ ៣ ក្រុម (តាមភូមិមួយៗ) និងការសម្ភាសន៍បែបស៊ីជម្រៅជាមួយ អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធសំខាន់ៗ ពិសេសគឺជាប្រជាជនសាខាមេភូមិនិងសមាជិកសហគមន៍សាខា ជាដើម ។
- ការធ្វើអង្កេតគ្រួសារ៖ ៦៦ គ្រួសារ (ភូមិជាតិសណ្តាយ ២០គ្រួសារ ខូសានសាវ ២៦ គ្រួសារ និងពាសោម ២០គ្រួសារ)
- អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវសរុប៖ ៧រូប

ស្ថានភាពគ្រួសារអ្នកផ្គត់ផ្គង់សំនាមស្រី

ប៉ុន្មានអ្នកសំនាមស្រី

-អ្នកក្រ ៤២ គ្រួសារ ~៦៣.៦គ.កម្រៃ

-អ្នកបង្កប់ ២៤ គ្រួសារ ~៣៦.៤គ.កម្រៃ

សរុប ៦៦ គ្រួសារ



➔ លទ្ធផលនៃការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ

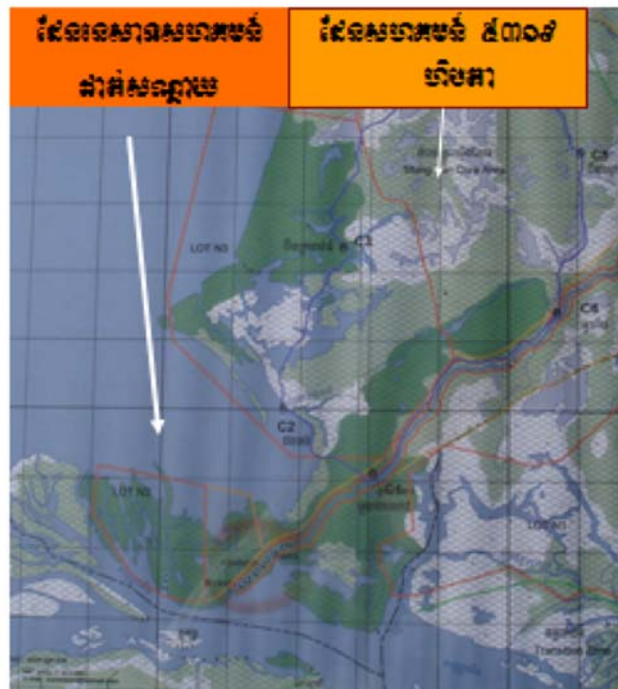
ស្ថានភាពឃុំជ័យតំបន់ឆ្នាយ

- ភូមិប៉ៃល្អតូច ផលិតផលតាមរដូវកាល
- មុនរបស់ខាងកើតនេសាទ ពីងផ្នែកលើការ
នេសាទខាងស្រុង ៩៦%
- មិនមានដីធ្លីកសិកម្ម
- មិនសូវធ្វើចំណាកស្រុក
- ចំនួនប្រជាពលរដ្ឋច្រើនរហូតដល់១០៦៩
គ្រួសារ

ឈ្មោះ	ប៉ុន្មានចំនួនប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ
កោះតាពៅ	១៦២០
ផ្កាតំសណ្តាយ	៦៣៤
កំពង់ចំលង	១០៨៥
ខាងសាវ	៩៥៥
ខ្នងខាងសាវ	៦៧០
៥ ភូមិ	៤៩៦៤នាក់=១០៦៩ គ្រួសារ

ផែនទីសហគមន៍ទេសាចរាងសណ្ឋាប្រ

- ផែនទីសហគមន៍ទេសាចមានផ្ទៃដីសរុប ៥៣១៩ ហិកតា - ជាតំបន់ដែលគោរពរំលងចំពោះការកាត់បន្ថយ មិនត្រូវបានសហគមន៍ប្រើប្រាស់ទេ តែអ្នកពិទានក្រៅជាអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទៅវិញ ភាគច្រើនអ្នកមកពីតំបន់ខាងលើ ចូលមករកទេសាចមកពីស្រុកស្ទោងខេត្ត ។
- ការទេសាចមានលក្ខណៈចម្រុះគ្នាទៅតាមខ្លោងព្រំដូចខាងលើ និងខាងក្រោម ៣



សកម្មភាពដើម្បីជីវិតរស់នៅ

- សកម្មភាពចម្បងរបស់ប្រជាជននៅភូមិខាងលើគឺការទេសាចជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ (ប្រមាណ៩៥ភាគរយនៃអ្នកផ្តល់សំភារៈគឺជាអ្នកទេសាច) ធ្វើដោយការទេសាចគឺជាប្រភពចំណូលតែមួយគត់របស់ប្រជាជនទេសាច ពិសេសអ្នកក្រីក្រមិនមានជំនាញឬបណ្តាញទៀងទាត់ពីការទេសាចឡើយ ។
- ភាគច្រើនផលទេសាចដែលរកបានត្រូវបានលក់ស្ទើរតែទាំងអស់ ដើម្បីបានថវិកាមកផ្គត់ផ្គង់ការចំណាយទាំងអស់ក្នុងគ្រួសាររួមមាន៖ ការចំណាយទៅលើម្ហូបអាហារ បុណ្យទាន សុខភាព សំលៀកបំពាក់ និងផ្ទះសំបែង ការសិក្សាអប់រំជាដើម ។
- ដូច្នេះគុណភាពជីវិតរបស់ពួកគេមានភាពខ្វះខាតខ្លាំងណាស់ទៅនឹងផលចំណូល ។ មានន័យថាប្រសិនបើផលចំណូលមានការថយចុះ នោះស្ថានភាពផ្សេងៗនៃជីវិតរបស់ពួកគេនឹងថយចុះដែរ ។



ស្ថានភាពចាប់ត្រីមកម្ម

■ ផលចាប់ត្រីមកម្មអ្នកលេខាគីប្រែប្រួលទៅតាមរដូវកាល។ **តារាងសង្ខេបស្ថានភាពចាប់ត្រីមកម្ម**

	ឈ្មោះត្រី	កាលបរិច្ឆេទ	តំបន់	ឈ្មោះត្រី	តំបន់	ឈ្មោះត្រី	តំបន់	ឈ្មោះត្រី	តំបន់	ឈ្មោះត្រី	តំបន់
	កាលបរិច្ឆេទ	២០-៣០ ថ្ងៃ ក្នុង ១ ខែ	១៥-២៥ ថ្ងៃ ក្នុង ១ ខែ	១៥-២៥ ថ្ងៃ ក្នុង ១ ខែ	១៥-២៥ ថ្ងៃ ក្នុង ១ ខែ	១៥-២៥ ថ្ងៃ ក្នុង ១ ខែ	១៥-២៥ ថ្ងៃ ក្នុង ១ ខែ	១៥-២៥ ថ្ងៃ ក្នុង ១ ខែ	១៥-២៥ ថ្ងៃ ក្នុង ១ ខែ	១៥-២៥ ថ្ងៃ ក្នុង ១ ខែ	១៥-២៥ ថ្ងៃ ក្នុង ១ ខែ
ស្ថានភាព ចាប់ត្រី	ផលចាប់ត្រី	ប្រើប្រាស់ (៧-១០ គ.ក្រ / ថ្ងៃ)	ប្រើប្រាស់ (៧-១០ គ.ក្រ / ថ្ងៃ)	ប្រើប្រាស់ (៧-១០ គ.ក្រ / ថ្ងៃ)	ប្រើប្រាស់ (៧-១០ គ.ក្រ / ថ្ងៃ)	ប្រើប្រាស់ (៧-១០ គ.ក្រ / ថ្ងៃ)	ប្រើប្រាស់ (៧-១០ គ.ក្រ / ថ្ងៃ)	ប្រើប្រាស់ (៧-១០ គ.ក្រ / ថ្ងៃ)	ប្រើប្រាស់ (៧-១០ គ.ក្រ / ថ្ងៃ)	ប្រើប្រាស់ (៧-១០ គ.ក្រ / ថ្ងៃ)	ប្រើប្រាស់ (៧-១០ គ.ក្រ / ថ្ងៃ)
	ប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី
	ឈ្មោះត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី
	ឈ្មោះត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី
	ឈ្មោះត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី
	ឈ្មោះត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី	មានប្រភេទត្រី



បំណងបង្កើន

ស្ថានភាព ត្រី	ប្រភេទត្រី	ផលចាប់ត្រីក្នុង១ថ្ងៃ	ផលចាប់ត្រីក្នុង ១ ខែ	សរុប
មធ្យម	ត្រី	៤.០៨ គ.ក្រ	២៨៧០ រៀល	១១៧០៩ រៀល
ក្រ	ត្រី	៣.៦៩ គ.ក្រ	២៣៣៣ រៀល	៨៩១៩ រៀល



ចំណាយបង្ក

ស្ថានភាពគ្រួសារ	ប្រភេទ	ចំនួនប្រើក្នុងម្នាក់	បរិមាណដែលប្រើក្នុងម្នាក់	ចំណាយសរុបក្នុងម្នាក់	ចំណាយសរុបក្នុងគ្រួសារ
មធ្យម	អង្គ	០.៤២ គីឡូ	២.៥២ គីឡូ	១៧០០ រៀល	៤២៨៤ រៀល
	ប្រេងឥន្ធនៈ		១.៥៦ លីត្រ	៣៥០០ រៀល	៥៤៦០ រៀល
ក្រ	អង្គ	០.៤២ គីឡូ	២.៥២ គីឡូ	១៧០០ រៀល	៤២៨៤ រៀល
	ប្រេងឥន្ធនៈ		០.៩៥ លីត្រ	៣៥០០ រៀល	៣៣២៥ រៀល



យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រដើម្បីចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត

- យ៉ាងហោចណាស់មានសមាជិក ៣.៦៦ នាក់នៅក្នុងគ្រួសារមួយដែលចូលរួមក្នុងការនេសាទ ។
ស្ត្រីចូលរួមតិចជាងបុរស
- ក្នុងស្ថានភាពនេះអ្នកនេសាទប្រើប្រាស់គ្រប់លទ្ធភាពដើម្បីធ្វើចំណូលបានជាអតិបរមា ដោយបង្កើនចំនួនឧបករណ៍នេសាទតាមលទ្ធភាពដែលមាន ហើយជាទូទៅដើម្បីបង្កើនឧបករណ៍នេសាទខាងនោះគេត្រូវបង្កើតឱកាសលុយពីលក្ខណៈដែលនៅក្នុងភូមិ ។ នៅពេលធ្វើនេសាទគេត្រូវធ្វើការសំរេចសំរួល (បង់ប្រាក់) ជាមួយអាជ្ញាធរដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធ ។

ការប្រើប្រាស់ឧបករណ៍ទេសាទ

ស្ថានភាពត្រី	ប្រភេទឧបករណ៍					
	មង	សន្ទុច	សបញ្ជីក	សបសន	សំរាស់	សែយ៉ុន
មធ្យម	៣៦.៤%	១០.៣%	១១%	៩%	៨%	៤-៥%
ក្រ	៦៣.៦ %	៨៩.៧%				

ស្ថានភាពការជីពាក់មីនុល

ស្ថានភាពត្រីសាវ	ភាគរយ	ម៉ូលីប៊ីញ៉ូត្រី	ប្រភេទ	ធនធានអស្ថិរភាព	សាច់ញាតិ	អ្នកជីពាក់
ក្រ	៩៩%	៨៧.៩%	១៤.៩%	២.៩%	២០%	១២.៧%
បរិភោគ		១០ម៉ីន-២៣ម៉ីន ប្រភេទ				
ស្ថានភាព		មីន ៥០០-១០០០ ប្រភេទ - ៥០០-១០០០ ប្រភេទ មីន ៥០០-១០០០ ប្រភេទ	អន្តរាគមន៍ប្រាក់	អន្តរាគមន៍ប្រាក់	អន្តរាគមន៍ប្រាក់	អន្តរាគមន៍ប្រាក់
ក្រ	៩៩%	៨៧.៩%	១៤.៩%	២.៩%	២០%	១២.៧%
បរិភោគ		១០ម៉ីន-២៣ម៉ីន ប្រភេទ				
ស្ថានភាព		- ៥០០-១០០០ ប្រភេទ	អន្តរាគមន៍ប្រាក់	អន្តរាគមន៍ប្រាក់	អន្តរាគមន៍ប្រាក់	អន្តរាគមន៍ប្រាក់



សន្និដ្ឋាន

- ប្រភពចំណូលនៃអ្នកលេខាគីត្រី ។ ផលចាប់ដែលបានមក អាចដោះដូរវិញត្រឹមម្ចាស់អាហារ និងការ ចំណាយទៅលើប្រេងឥន្ធនៈសំរាប់លេខាគី ។ ពួកគេមិនមានប្រាក់គ្រប់គ្រាន់សំរាប់ការចូលរួមក្នុង សកម្មភាពវប្បធម៌អោយបានពេញលេញ សេវាសុខភាព អប់រំ ។ ក្នុងស្ថានភាពដែលគេត្រូវការ ថវិកាដើម្បីចូលរួមក្នុងសកម្មភាពទាំងនោះ គេត្រូវបង្ខំខ្លួនឱ្យយំមួយនិង ពិធានាគារ ។ សំរាប់គ្រួសារ ដែលធ្វើ លេខាគីជាលក្ខណៈគ្រួសារមិនមានទុកនិងឧបករណ៍លេខាគីរួមទាំងគ្រឿងកាត់ដោយសារ គេមិនអោយឱ្យឈប់ ។
- អ្នកលេខាគីទាំងនោះកំពុងមានបញ្ហាសុវត្ថិភាពស្បៀង ពិសេសនៅកំឡុងនៃរកត្រីមិនសូវបាន គឺរវាងខែ កក្កដា-កញ្ញា ។



អនុសាសន៍

- កាត់ថ្លៃណែនាំនៃទូត្រីលេខាគីមកធ្វើដៃលេខាគីរបស់សហគមន៍ ព្រោះទូត្រីភាគច្រើនជាតំបន់ដែលមាន ត្រីច្រើន ។ ការណ៍ធ្វើដូច្នេះអាចធ្វើអោយសហគមន៍មានដៃលេខាគីចូលរួមជាងមុន ។
- រាល់គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នានាគួរត្រូវបានផ្តល់សំរាប់សហគមន៍ដែលមិនទាន់ចុះបញ្ជីផ្លូវការផង
- សេចក្តីប្រកាសស្តីពីឧបករណ៍លេខាគីគួរត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើង អោយស្របតាមស្ថានភាពដែលអាចរស់បាន របស់អ្នកលេខាគី

- Appendix 4: *Impact of the global economic downturn on Cambodia's communities*

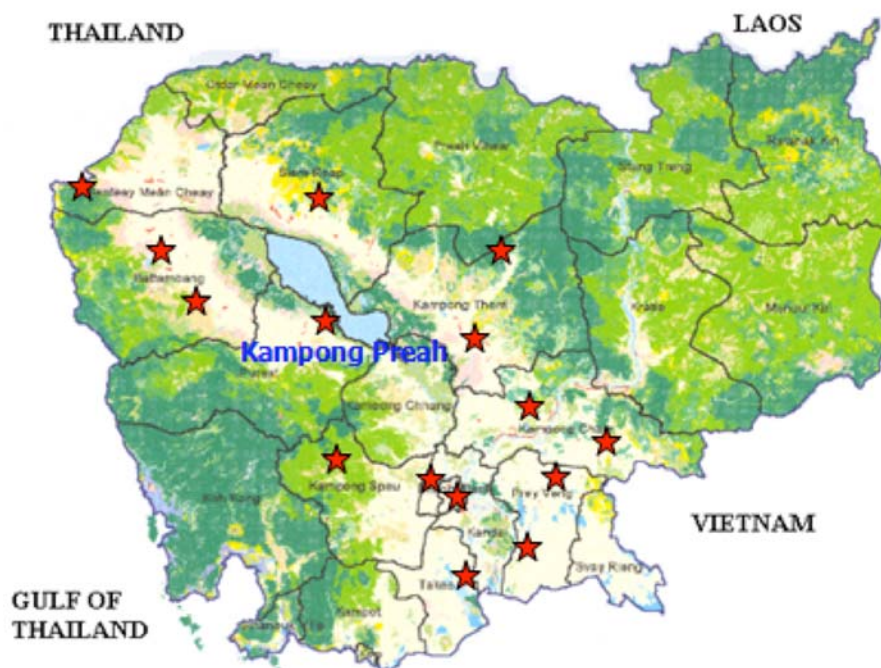
Impact of Global Economic Downturn on Cambodia's Communities:

***Study supported by Oxfam America, Oxfam GB
and NGO Forum on Cambodia***

Chan Sophal and Ngo Sothath
Cambodian Economic Association (CEA)
Presented at FACT Workshop
25 August 2009, CJCC, Phnom Penh

Please send your comments to
sophal.chan@gmail.com

Survey of 15 Communities, 1,070 households in July 2009



1.	Wet-season rice surplus	Nikum Krave village, Chroy Sdao commune, Thmar Korl district	Battembang
2.	Wet-season rice surplus	Ta Ngok Sre village, Phnov Ti Pi commune, Sithor Kandal district	Prey Veng
3.	Dry season rice surplus	Ponley Choeung village, Ponley commune, Angkor Borey district	Takeo
4.	Dry season rice surplus	Ponley village, Babaong commune, Peam Ro district	Prey Veng
5.	Maize production	Kbal Tumnop village, Ou Sampor commune, Malai district	Banteay Mean Chey
6.	Cassava production	Spean village, Dar commune, Memut district	Kampong Cham
7.	Soybean production	Sampor village, Ta Ong commune, Chamkar Leu district	Kampong Cham
8.	Fishing	Kampong Preah village, Chnok Trou commune, Boribo district	Kampong Chhnang
9.	Land abundant	Tumnop Trakuon village, Kdol Taken commune, Bavel district	Battembang
10.	Land abundant	Kang Meas village, Thnaot Chum commune, Baray district	Kampong Thom
11.	Poorest areas in poorest provinces	Anha Ses village, Toap Moan commune, Thpong district	Kampong Speu
12.	Poorest areas in poorest provinces	Sambu village, Popok commune, Stoung district	Kampong Thom
13.	Urban poor	Damnak Thom village, Sangkat Stoeung Meanchey, Khan Meanchey	Phnom Penh
14.	Urban poor	Phoum 14, Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkar Morn	Phnom Penh
15.	Tourism Dependent	Rohal village, Siem Reap district	Siem Reap

For 15 communities (% households)	Difficulty faced in past 6 months		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Sick/health expense	32%	18%	17%
Decreased income/job loss	28%	20%	11%
Lack of money to pay debt	12%	23%	22%
Lack of food	9%	7%	7%
High food price	7%	15%	15%
Shortage of money/poor	4%	4%	5%
Others	8%	14%	23%
Total	100%	100%	100%

For Fishing Community (% households)	Difficulty faced in past 6 months		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Decreased income	33%	26%	9%
Sick/health expense	27%	10%	12%
Lack of money to pay debt	19%	23%	39%
High food price	9%	23%	6%
Other	13%	19%	33%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Category of village	Household Consumption of Food Beside Rice			
	Rice consumption per day per hh	Food purchase	Own food	Total
	Kg	Riel/day in past 7 days	in July 2009	
Wet season rice	1.9	5,272	2,821	8,093
Dry season rice	1.9	5,241	3,467	8,708
Cash crops	2.0	6,825	2,837	9,662
Fishing	2.2	3,347	3,714	7,061
Land abundant	1.9	4,478	3,580	8,058
Poorest rural	2.1	2,605	2,162	4,767
Urban poor	1.6	10,173	5,667	15,840
Tourism dependent	1.9	8,865	2,000	10,865

Rice Stock in Household (% households)

	Category of villages	No rice	1kg - 50kg	Above 50kg	Total
1	Wet season rice	5%	43%	51%	100%
2	Dry season rice	4%	31%	66%	100%
3	Cash crops	12%	47%	41%	100%
4	Fishing	23%	74%	3%	100%
5	Land abundant	4%	39%	57%	100%
6	Poorest rural	3%	64%	33%	100%
7	Urban poor	8%	88%	5%	100%
8	Tourism dependent	8%	78%	14%	100%

% households facing difficulty, receiving assistance and with members migrating

	% hh facing difficulty in past 6 months	% hh receiving assistance in past 6 months	% hh having members migrating
Wet season rice	76%	13%	39%
Dry season rice	94%	29%	28%
Cash crops	84%	18%	13%
Fishing	100%	19%	10%
Land abundant	87%	46%	50%
Poorest rural	95%	68%	26%
Urban poor	95%	24%	7%
Tourism dependent	78%	5%	8%

	Village Characteristics	% indebted households
1	Wet season	66%
2	Dry season	61%
3	Cash crops	72%
4	Fishing	91%
5	Land abundant	79%
6	Poorest rural	72%
7	Urban poor	62%
8	Tourism dependent	45%
	Total	71%

	Category of village	Average loan (\$)	(% loans)				Total
			>\$0 to \$100	>\$100 to \$250	>\$250 to \$500	>\$500	
1	Wet season rice	610	15%	47%	27%	12%	100%
2	Dry season rice	365	46%	25%	17%	12%	100%
3	Cash crops	1,462	18%	23%	20%	39%	100%
4	Fishing	339	27%	58%	14%	1%	100%
5	Land abundant	529	36%	37%	15%	12%	100%
6	Poorest rural	127	74%	23%	2%	1%	100%
7	Urban poor	1,049	36%	10%	13%	41%	100%
8	Tourism dependent	626	28%	10%	26%	36%	100%

Source of Loans and Interest Rates

Village Category	Source of Loan				
	Relatives and friends	Money-lender	Acleda	MFIs	NGO/Self-help group
Wet season	22%	44%	7%	26%	1%
Dry season	41%	41%	4%	14%	0%
Cash crops	29%	35%	23%	10%	3%
Fishing	13%	13%	28%	46%	0%
Land abundant	33%	31%	11%	21%	4%
Poorest rural	72%	9%	12%	2%	6%
Urban poor	49%	38%	6%	7%	0%
Toursism dependent	33%	8%	3%	46%	10%
Interest rate per month (Average)	3.9%	6.9%	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%

% loans by loan size in fishing community

Source of loan	>\$0 to \$100	>\$100 to \$250	>\$250 to \$500	>\$500	Total
Relatives	73%	9%	18%	0%	100%
Friends	67%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Money lenders	79%	14%	7%	0%	100%
ACLEDA	0%	77%	23%	0%	100%
PRASAK	15%	67%	15%	4%	100%
Credit	18%	77%	5%	0%	100%
Total	27%	58%	14%	1%	100%

1st important reason for taking loans

Category of villages	food expense	health expense	repay old debt(s)	agric. production	business expansion	build house	others
1Wet season rice	5%	15%	6%	24%	17%	11%	22%
2Dry season rice	12%	13%	8%	29%	9%	9%	19%
3Cash crops	6%	7%	8%	50%	14%	4%	11%
4Fishing	4%	5%	8%	0%	79%	2%	2%
5Land abundant	6%	20%	7%	31%	11%	11%	15%
6Poorest rural	30%	35%	3%	6%	11%	2%	14%
7Urban poor	21%	21%	6%	0%	24%	14%	14%
8Tourism dependent	8%	10%	8%	0%	41%	15%	18%

2nd important reason for taking loans



	Category of villages	food expense	health expense	repay old debt(s)	agric. production	business expansion	build house	others
1	Wet season rice	17%	26%	14%	20%	0%	3%	20%
2	Dry season rice	32%	16%	0%	19%	13%	3%	16%
3	Cash crops	44%	16%	20%	7%	5%	2%	5%
4	Fishing	53%	13%	7%	4%	9%	9%	4%
5	Land abundant	43%	15%	11%	15%	13%	0%	4%
6	Poorest rural	46%	32%	2%	2%	7%	0%	9%
7	Urban poor	38%	12%	15%	0%	8%	4%	23%
8	Tourism dependent	55%	18%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%

Duration when loans were taken

	Category of villages	Before Jan 2008	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jul 2009	Total
1	Wet season rice	9%	8%	6%	77%	100%
2	Dry season rice	9%	11%	12%	67%	100%
3	Cash crops	5%	8%	18%	69%	100%
4	Fishing	5%	5%	21%	70%	100%
5	Land abundant	8%	6%	15%	71%	100%
6	Poorest rural	6%	4%	9%	81%	100%
7	Urban poor	11%	13%	15%	61%	100%
8	Tourism dependent	5%	15%	18%	62%	100%
	Total loans	7%	8%	15%	70%	100%

▪ Appendix 5: *Strengthening resilience of small-scale fisheries and livelihoods*

people • science • environment • partners



Strengthening resilience of small-scale fisheries and livelihoods: Capacity to adapt to change

Kosal Mam
Research Analyst, WorldFish Center
August 25, 2009

people • science • environment • partners



Focus of the presentation

It is about finding solutions to address the challenges of poverty reduction and strengthening resilience in fishing communities. Thus there is a need to look at:

- current strength and assets; and
- hopes for future and in a broader context.

people • science • environment • partners



Why resilience?

- **Capacity of the communities to adapt to changes** incl. **sudden shocks**, and other **long term trends**;
- Sudden shocks incl. rise in food price and economic downturn;
- Likely future trend incl. dam development, resource competition and climate;
- Longer term challenges – to build resilience to handle multiple stresses and shocks, i.e., resilient small-scale fishing communities.


people • science • environment • partners



Elements to be addressed

- **Strengthen rights**: Incl. basic rights to food, education and health service, productive resources;
- **Improve governance**: voice in decisions, effective methods to enforce the rules fairly, resolve disputes and manage conflicts among different groups;
- **Protect the commons**: begins with awareness about the ecosystem and factors leading to high fish production.

people • science • environment • partners





A “learning process” approach

- Involve all key players;
- Commit to a process of analysis and deliberation involving all core partners over an extended period, incl. communities as ‘researchers’
- Look for root causes, not immediate symptoms; and
- Learn by doing and assess outcome independently.




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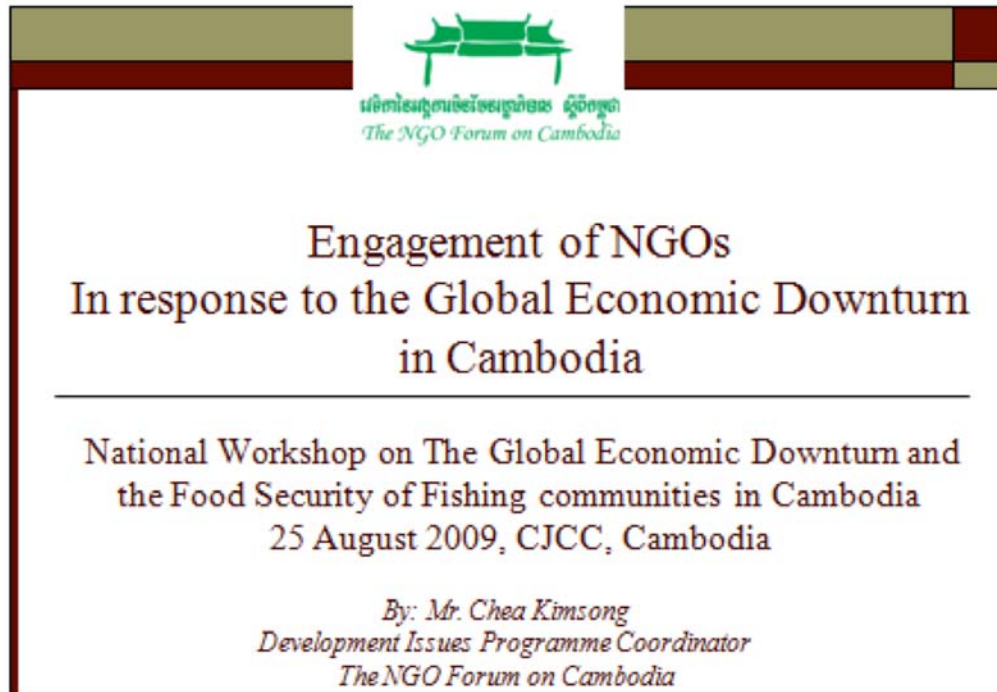


Examples of current work

- Reconciling efforts for deep pools management in Stung Treng;
- Collective actions for and the capacity to manage resource competition in Tonlé Sap lake.



- Appendix 6: *Engagement of NGOs In response to the Global Economic Downturn in Cambodia*



Impact of Global Economic Downturn in Cambodia

- Economy:
 - Garment: decrease export, factories closed, cut-off operation
 - Construction: decrease investment
 - Tourism: decrease number of tourists
 - Agriculture: decrease export and price
 - => Increasing unemployment causes decrease in income
- Food security and poverty, specifically on poor and vulnerable groups
- = Specific groups include: garment workers, construction workers, their dependent family (the poor) and farmers

How hard the impacts have on those specific groups?

NGO Engagement in response to the global economic downturn

- It is important to:
 - Create opportunity for affected groups, including garment workers, their dependent families and small farmers to raise their concerns and challenges of the negative impacts of the global economic downturn in Cambodia to the Royal Government of Cambodia and development partners
- Being in the role of coordinating the concerns and issues of poor and vulnerable groups, the NGO Forum in collaboration with economic development networks and CEA cooperate to create the opportunity and raise their voices through:



3


Public Forum on Impact of Global Economic Downturn and Needs for Policy Responses

- 320 participants: RGC, DP, NGOs, CEA's members, students, garment workers and farmers and general public.
- The representative of the affected groups including garment workers and small farmers had the opportunity to raise their difficulties and challenges facing with the impacts of the global economic downturn in Cambodia to the RGC and DP.
- RGC and DP presented policy responses and immediate responses to the impact to the public.
- NGO proposals on Impacts of global economic downturn on garment workers and farmers in Cambodia in both Khmer and English version were distributed to participants.



⇒ *Impact on their food security and livelihood*

4



Way forward...

- Research on impact of global economic downturn on communities and other researches will give accurate information on how hard impact on the poor and their food security
- Cooperate with NGO/CSOs to advocate on the impact of global economic downturn on food security and the poor to RGC and DP:
 - Workshop/forum with RGC (MEF, MAFF, CARD, MoLVT, SNEC etc) and DPs (WFP, ADB, WB, FAO etc)
 - Media strategies: press release, magazine, radio talk etc
 - Produce joint recommendations on policy options to RGC
 - ...

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Thank You.

6

▪ Appendix 7: *Mechanism in coordinating the co-operation financing*

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សិទ្ធិសារសាស្ត្រ

បញ្ជាក់សិទ្ធិសារសាស្ត្ររបស់រដ្ឋបាលនគររដ្ឋបាល និងវិស័យសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកសិកម្ម

យន្តការសម្របសម្រួលហិរញ្ញប្បទានសហប្រតិបត្តិការ

ដោយ: លោក អ៊ឹម សូរ

ប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋាន NGO កសិកម្ម/ឥរិយាបថ

ថ្ងៃទី២៥ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០០៩

Tel: 023 981 260
Email: im.sour@crdb.gov.kh
<http://www.cdc-crdb.gov.kh>


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១. សាវតារនៃហិរញ្ញប្បទានសហប្រតិបត្តិការ
២. យន្តការសម្របសម្រួលហិរញ្ញប្បទានសហប្រតិបត្តិការ
៣. តួនាទីរបស់ក្រសួង និងស្ថាប័នរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល
៤. លទ្ធផលអង្កេត: វិឌ្យនភាព បញ្ហាប្រឈម និងសកម្មភាពអាទិភាព

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សវនករវិស័យកសិកម្មនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុសហគមន៍

- ១- សង្គមស៊ីវិល
- ២- ១៩៧៩-១៩៩២, ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុសហគមន៍ប្រតិបត្តិការសម្រាប់ការសង្គ្រោះបន្ទាន់
- ៣- ចាប់ពីឆ្នាំ ១៩៩២, ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុសហគមន៍ប្រតិបត្តិការសម្រាប់ការស្តារនិងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍
- ៤- **បច្ចុប្បន្ន**: សម្រេចបានផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រតុល្យការ ផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាតិ ២០០៦-២០១០-២០១៣ និងផែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហស្សវត្សរ៍កម្ពុជា

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- ១- ១៩៩២: សន្និសីទថ្នាក់ជាតិលើកទី១ដើម្បីក្រុមការងារសម្រាប់ការស្តារនិងកសាងប្រព័ន្ធសកម្មជាតិក្នុងតំបន់
- ២- ១៩៩៣: គណៈកម្មាធិការអន្តរជាតិ សម្រាប់ការស្តារនិងកសាងប្រព័ន្ធសកម្មជាតិក្នុងតំបន់
- ៣- ១៩៩៤: គណៈកម្មាធិការអន្តរជាតិ សម្រាប់ការស្តារនិងកសាងប្រព័ន្ធសកម្មជាតិក្នុងតំបន់
- ៤- ១៩៩៦: កិច្ចប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់លើកទី១ សម្រាប់ប្រព័ន្ធសកម្មជាតិក្នុងតំបន់
- ៥- ១៩៩៧: កិច្ចប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់លើកទី២ សម្រាប់ប្រព័ន្ធសកម្មជាតិក្នុងតំបន់
(កិច្ចប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់លើកទី៣ក្រោយធ្វើនៅទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ សរុបមានចំនួន ៨លើក)
- ៦- ២០០៧: វេទិកាកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជាលើកទី១
- ៧- ២០០៨: វេទិកាកិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជាលើកទី២

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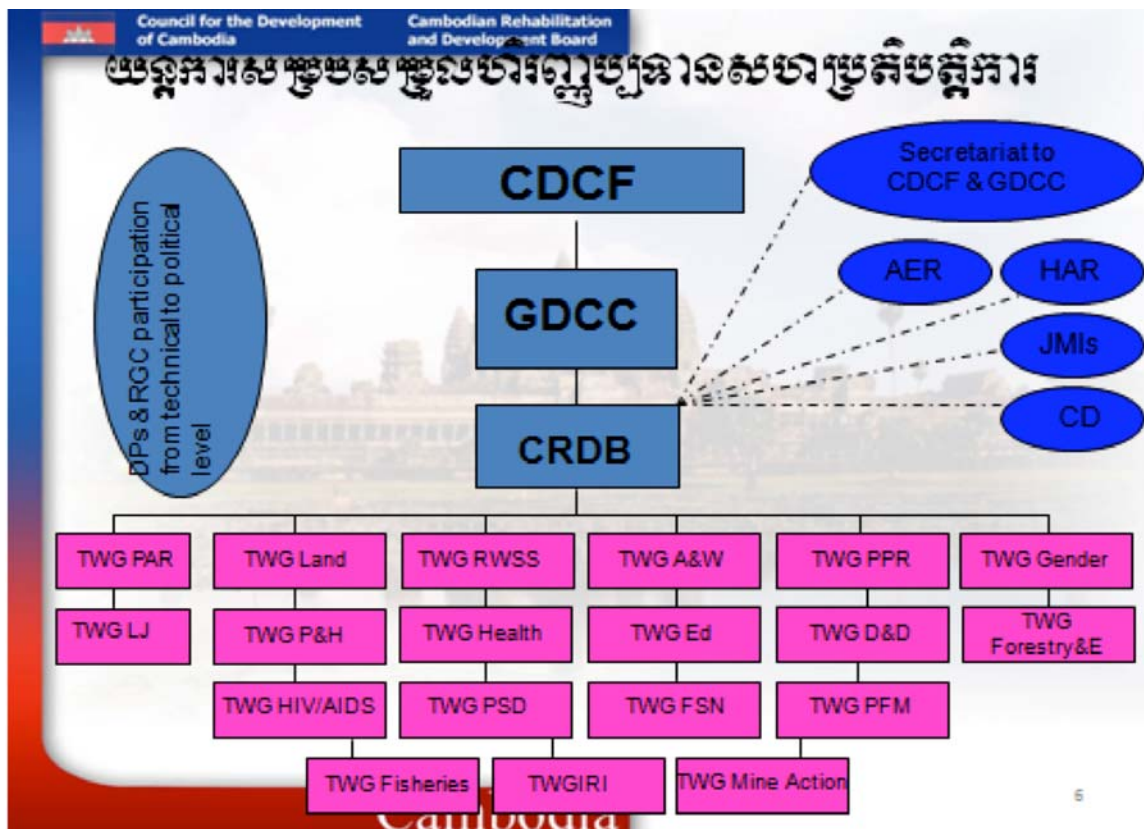
យន្តការសម្របសម្រួលហិរញ្ញប្បទានសហប្រតិបត្តិការ


១- ក្រុមការងារបច្ចេកទេសចម្រុះ Technical Working Group-TWG (មានចំនួន ១៩ TWGs ក្នុងនោះ ១៥ TWGs មានតំណាង NGOs)

២- គណៈកម្មាធិការសម្របសម្រួលវាងរវាងរដ្ឋាភិបាលនិងដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ Government-Development Partner Coordination Committee-GDCC (៣ ដងក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំ)


៣- វេទិកាភិច្ចសហប្រតិបត្តិការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា Cambodia Development Cooperation Forum-CDCF

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១. ក្រសួងការបរទេសនិងសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តរជាតិ
(ចុះបញ្ជីអង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលអន្តរជាតិ)
២. ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ (ចុះបញ្ជីអង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាលជាតិ)
៣. ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កម្ពុជា (ចំណុចប្រមូលផ្តុំ ការកៀរគរ និងសម្របសម្រួល
ហិរញ្ញប្បទានសហប្រតិបត្តិការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ផ្លូវការ)
៤. ក្រសួង/ស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋាភិបាលផ្សេងៗ (ដៃគូអនុវត្តគម្រោង/កម្មវិធី)




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លទ្ធផលអង្កេត: វប្បធម៌ បញ្ហាប្រឈម និងសកម្មភាពអាជីវកម្ម

ធាតុផ្សំនៃ PD	២០០៧	បញ្ហាប្រឈម	សកម្មភាពអាជីវកម្ម
ភាពជាម្ចាស់	មធ្យម	ការធ្វើដាក់លើទីកាមាឡា	ផ្សារភ្ជាប់រវាងផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រនិងការរៀបចំ ទីកាជាតិ
ការតម្រឹម	មធ្យម	ប្រព័ន្ធជាតិទៅឲ្យយ	ពង្រឹងកម្មវិធីកែលម្អអំពីហិរញ្ញវត្ថុសាធារណៈ
សុដុមនិយម	ខ្ពស់	ការប្រើប្រាស់អភិក្រមគ្រប់គ្រង ខ្វះខាតវិស័យនៅមាឡា	ដោះស្រាយការបែកខ្ញែកដោយបង្កើនការ ប្រើប្រាស់អភិក្រមគ្រប់គ្រងខ្វះខាតវិស័យ
គ្រប់គ្រងដោយ ផ្តោតលើលទ្ធផល	មធ្យម	តម្រូវការចូលមើលខ្លួនយើង កុំឱ្យធ្វើដាក់	អនុវត្តផែនការស្តីពីរដ្ឋាភិបាលនិងធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរ ការចែករំលែកខ្លួនយើងពីដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍
វិស័យសេដ្ឋកិច្ចខ្ចី	ខ្ពស់	ពង្រឹងកិច្ចការក្រុម	ធានាការចូលរួមពីភាពក្រុមឱ្យបានខ្ពស់បំផុត




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- Appendix 8: *The strategy of the Fisheries Administration (FiA) on Cambodian fisheries and livelihoods*

**យុទ្ធសាស្ត្ររបស់រដ្ឋបាលជលផលចំពោះ ការគ្រប់គ្រងឱស្សន៍យល់ដឹង
និងបុរេបេតិកភ័យជីវិត
ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេចក្តីសេសសម និងនិរន្តរភាពនៃចុងភាយត្រីមីរ**

ដោយ
លី វ៉ុល
ថ្ងៃទី ២៥ ខែ សីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៨

ឱស្សន៍យល់ដឹងរបស់ឱស្សន៍យល់ដឹង



• គ្រប់គ្រង
• អភិរក្ស
• អភិវឌ្ឍន៍

ធនធានជលផលប្រភេទដោយឱស្សន៍យល់ដឹងត្រូវបានប្រើប្រាស់ដោយ៖

- ការងារឱស្សន៍យល់ដឹង
- លើកកម្ពស់ជីវភាពរស់នៅ
- ការវិវត្តន៍វិស័យសេដ្ឋកិច្ចកសិកម្ម និងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជាតិ

គោលនយោបាយវិស័យជលផល

- ការគ្រប់គ្រង និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ការនេសាទ
- ការគ្រប់គ្រងសហគមន៍នេសាទ និងនេសាទគ្រួសារ
- ការគ្រប់គ្រង និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍វារីវប្បកម្ម
- ការគ្រប់គ្រង និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ការកែច្នៃផលិតផលជលផល
- ការអភិរក្សធនធានជលផល
- ការពង្រឹងរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធស្ថាប័ន ការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍
- ថវិកា និងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ

ក្របខណ្ឌផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ១០ ឆ្នាំ សម្រាប់វិស័យជលផល (២០០៩-២០១៨)

គោលដៅវិស័យសម្រាប់ផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ១០ ឆ្នាំ

- ការរួមចំណែករបស់វិស័យជលផលចំពោះសុខុមាសាសន៍សង្គមគឺជាឱកាសយ៉ាងខ្ពស់ និងធានាឱ្យមានភាពជាដៃគូ
- មុខរបរចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋនៅក្នុងវិស័យជលផលនឹងត្រូវលើកកម្ពស់ឱ្យលើសពីកម្រិតមធ្យមនៃថ្នាក់ជាតិ
- ផែននេសាទ និងធនធានជលផលត្រូវរក្សាឱ្យស្ថិតនៅក្នុងស្ថានភាពល្អប្រសើរ និងមាននិរន្តរភាព
- គ្រួសារភាពសម្បូរ សុខភាពល្អ និងជាប្រភពដ៏មានតម្លៃសម្រាប់ម្ហូបអាហារ
- អាជីវកម្មនេសាទ គឺមានផលចំណេញ មាននិរន្តរភាព និងការទទួលខុសត្រូវ
- ផែននេសាទត្រូវបានគ្រប់គ្រង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍និងអភិរក្សដោយមានកិច្ចសហការរវាងជនស្និទ្ធជាមួយនិងបណ្តាប្រទេស ជិតខាង
- គោលនយោបាយ បទប្បញ្ញត្តិ ច្បាប់ និងការគាំទ្រផលវិស័យជលផលមានភាពគ្រប់គ្រាន់ សមស្រប និងមានភាពងាយស្រួល

ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍

គឺជាការនាំមកនូវការរីកចម្រើន និងការប្រែប្រួល ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការលើកកម្ពស់សុខុមាលភាពសង្គម រួមមានការរីកចម្រើននៃ៖

- ស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច សង្គម
- ជំនាញ
- ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ
- សុភាព និងអនាម័យ ។

ចំណុចសំខាន់ៗពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍

- ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍គឺជាការផ្ដោតទៅលើការដោះស្រាយនូវបញ្ហាដែលបង្កឱ្យមានប្រជាពលរដ្ឋនៅមូលដ្ឋានរួមមាន៖ ម្ហូបអាហារ ទឹក ជម្រក សម្លៀកបំពាក់ ថ្នាំពេទ្យ និងសេវាកម្មនានា ដូចជាការសិក្សាអប់រំ ផ្លូវថ្នល់ មន្ទីរពេទ្យ ថាមពល ។ល។
- ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍គឺជាដំណើរនៃការរៀនសូត្រ មានន័យថាគឺជារៀនពីការអនុវត្តផ្ទាល់
- ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍គឺជាដំណើរការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ឡើងវិញ
- ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍គឺជាសកម្មភាពផ្ទាល់នូវមូលដ្ឋានដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋគឺជាម្ចាស់ មានគំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើម ចំពោះអ្នកក្រៅ គឺមានតួនាទីគ្រាន់តែជាអ្នកសម្របសម្រួល
- ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍គឺខាងការឱ្យមានការចូលរួម
- ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍គឺខាងការពង្រឹងនូវសិទ្ធិអំណាចរបស់សហគមន៍

ទិដ្ឋភាពនៃជីវភាពរស់នៅ/មុខរបរចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត

- ជីវភាពរស់នៅ/មុខរបរចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត គឺរួមមាន៖

- លទ្ធភាព
- ធនធាន
- សកម្មភាព

ដែលជាមធ្យោបាយសម្រាប់បំពេញនូវតម្រូវការនៃការរស់នៅ

- ជីវភាពរស់នៅ/មុខរបរចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត ចាត់ទុកថាមាននិរន្តរភាព នៅពេលដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋមានលទ្ធភាព អាចដោះស្រាយបាននូវបញ្ហាសំពាធនភាព ភាពខ្វះខាត និងការលំបាកផ្សេងៗទៀតដែលកើតឡើង ដោយរក្សាបាន នូវធនធានដែលមានបច្ចុប្បន្ន ក៏ដូចជាសម្រាប់អនាគត និងមិនធ្វើឱ្យបាត់បង់ធនធានដែលមាន។

សសរង្វឹក៖ ៤

- គោលនយោបាយ និងច្បាប់
- ស្ថានភាព និងការផ្សារភ្ជាប់
- ការពង្រឹងសិទ្ធិអំណាចសហគមន៍
- បទប្បញ្ញត្តិ

គោលនយោបាយ និងច្បាប់

- ច្បាប់ស្តីពីជលផល
- ព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យស្តីពីការបង្កើតសហគមន៍នេសាទ
- អនុក្រឹត្យស្តីពីការគ្រប់គ្រងសហគមន៍នេសាទ
- គោលការណ៍ណែនាំអំពីសហគមន៍នេសាទ
- គោលនយោបាយស្តីពីវិស័យជលផល
- ក្របខណ្ឌផែនការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្ររបស់វិស័យជលផល ១០ ឆ្នាំ

ស្ថាប័ន និងការផ្សារភ្ជាប់

- ថ្នាក់ជាតិ
 - នាយកដ្ឋានអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍នេសាទ នៃរដ្ឋបាលជលផល
- ថ្នាក់ខេត្ត
 - ផ្នែកអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍នេសាទ
- ថ្នាក់មូលដ្ឋាន
 - គណៈកម្មការសហគមន៍នេសាទ
- រដ្ឋអំណាច និងអង្គការដៃគូ

ការពង្រឹងសិទ្ធិអំណាចរបស់សហគមន៍

- ការពង្រឹងសិទ្ធិអំណាចរបស់សហគមន៍ គឺជាការបង្កើននូវសមត្ថភាព និងលទ្ធភាពរបស់សហគមន៍ដែលអាចធ្វើនូវកិច្ចអ្វីមួយឱ្យបានសម្រេច ។
- ការពង្រឹងសិទ្ធិអំណាចរបស់សហគមន៍ពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹង៖
 - ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលធនធានមនុស្សនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍
 - ការធ្វើឱ្យសហគមន៍មានជំនឿទុកចិត្តលើខ្លួនឯង
 - ការផ្តល់នូវសិទ្ធិក្នុងការចាត់ចែង

ធនធាន

- ធនធានមនុស្ស
- ធនធានធម្មជាតិ
- ធនធានសង្គម
- ធនធានរូបសាស្ត្រ
- ធនធានហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ

សកម្មភាពសំខាន់ៗនៃការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍ទេសាធ

- ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានជលផលនៅក្នុងកន្លែងទេសាធសហគមន៍
 - ការស្តារផែនទីទេសាធ
 - ការវិនិយោគ និងដាំព្រៃឈើឆ្នាំក្នុងវិញ
 - ការរៀបចំតំបន់អភិរក្ស
 - ការចងក្រងផែនការសេដ្ឋកិច្ចទេសាធ
- ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជម្រើសមុខរបរចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត
 - សកម្មភាពពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការធ្វើទេសាធ
 - សកម្មភាពផ្សេងៗទៀតដែលមិនប៉ះពាល់ដល់ធនធានជលផល

សកម្មភាពដែលបានអនុវត្ត









Community-Based Eco-tourism

Objectives:

- To protect and manage the Community Fishery's natural resources
- To give people's chance to gain sustainable income from tourism services in order to develop their community

Activities:

- Take a boat ride and visit the attractive natural scenery including flooded forests and Phnom rivers
- See local villages and family fishing activities
- Eat delicious local food, served at the cottages overlooking the river landscape
- Enjoy a pedalo ride and fishing in the river
- Local souvenirs are sold such as mats and baskets.

Attractions:

- Landscape of beautiful Phnom river with flooded forest, fish and migratory water birds
- Landscape of green rice fields and the sunset view
- Cultural attractions include the pagoda and the 11th century temple (Ek Phnom)
- See a traditional community's lifestyle (handcrafts, livestock, farming)
- Watch family rice field fishing activities (trap setting, fishing nets, line fishing)
- Taste local foods and fresh fish
- See hand made of mats and baskets made by a local women's group.

Kouk Daung Community-Based Eco-tourism

The Kouk Daung Community-Based Eco-tourism is in Kouk Daung Community Fishery. The Community Fishery consists of 3,546 hectares in Phnom Ek Commune, Ek Phnom District, Battambang Province. The site is 20 km from town & 5 km from Ek Phnom Cultural Temple.

Natural resources are abundant in this area, including many fish species, water birds, flooded forest and the landscape along the Phnom River is beautiful.

With support from the Tonle Sap Environment Management Project Fisheries Administration, the Kouk Daung Community-Based Eco-tourism was established in October 2006.




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Website : www.tsemp-c2.org

Note: New clean restroom is available at the site



Thank you for your contribution to protect and manage natural resources and help the community!







សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

គោលបំណង:

- ពង្រីកការងារ និងបង្កើនចំណូលជូនដល់ពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់
- ជួយកាត់បន្ថយការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលដល់ពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់
- ជួយកាត់បន្ថយការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលដល់ពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់
- ជួយកាត់បន្ថយការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលដល់ពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់

សកម្មភាពសំខាន់ៗ

- បង្កើនចំណូលដល់ពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់
- ជួយកាត់បន្ថយការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលដល់ពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់
- ជួយកាត់បន្ថយការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលដល់ពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់
- ជួយកាត់បន្ថយការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលដល់ពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់

ទីតាំងគោលដៅ

- បង្កើនចំណូលដល់ពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់
- ជួយកាត់បន្ថយការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលដល់ពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់
- ជួយកាត់បន្ថយការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលដល់ពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់
- ជួយកាត់បន្ថយការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលដល់ពលរដ្ឋក្នុងតំបន់

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

ប្រភេទសកម្មភាព:

- សកម្មភាពទេសចរណ៍
- សកម្មភាពវប្បធម៌
- សកម្មភាពបរិស្ថាន
- សកម្មភាពសង្គម

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ

សហគមន៍ទេសចរណ៍ធម្មជាតិ







ការមីក្លីបង្កើន



ការបង្កើនផ្លែឆ្កែ













- Appendix 9: *Experiment of the cooperation to crack down illegal fishing activities in the Potsar Champei fishing community federation in Takeo province*



ព័ត៌មានគ្រួសារអំពីសហព័ន្ធសហគមន៍នេសាទពស់សរ ចំប៉ី

- សហព័ន្ធសហគមន៍ពស់សរ ចំប៉ីត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើង ១៨-មិថុនា ២០០៦ ក្រោមការសម្របសម្រួលដោយខណ្ឌរដ្ឋបាលជលផលតាកែវ និងរដ្ឋាបាលជលផល (នាយកដ្ឋានសហគមន៍ នេសាទ)
- សហព័ន្ធសហគមន៍ពស់សរ ចំប៉ីគ្របដណ្តប់លើផ្ទៃដីសរុប ២.៤១២ ហិកតា ក្នុងនោះមាន ២ ឃុំ (ឃុំពស់សរ ឃុំចំប៉ី ស្រុកបាទី ខេត្តតាកែវ)
- សមាជិកមាន ១៦ ភូមិ (ពស់សរ ១១ភូមិ និង ចំប៉ី ៥ភូមិ)
- គណៈកម្មការសរុបចំនួន ១០៤ និងសមាជិកសហព័ន្ធសហគមន៍មានចំនួន ១៤៥០គ្រួសារ
- សហព័ន្ធសហគមន៍ពស់សរ ចំប៉ីទទួលបានការគាំទ្រពីគម្រោង នានារួមមាន:

IDRC UNDP MRC

បញ្ហាដែលកើតមាននៅក្នុងសហគមន៍តាតសៈ ចំប៉ី

- បទល្មើសដែលកើតមាននៅសហគមន៍តាតសៈ ចំប៉ីមាន៖

- ឆក់ ស្បែកមុង និងគូនឆក់
- អ្នកធ្វើនេសាទល្មើសច្បាប់នៅខាងក្នុង ៣៥ ភាគរយ
- អ្នកធ្វើនេសាទល្មើសច្បាប់មកពីខាងក្រៅ ៦៥ ភាគរយ



ជំនួយស្រាវជ្រាវនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍តាតសៈ ចំប៉ី

- កំណត់អ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធ

- ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋនៅក្នុងឃុំ ពាតសៈ និងចំប៉ី
- ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋនៅក្នុងឃុំ ក្រាំងយ៉ូវ និងឃុំស្អាងភ្នំ
- ខណ្ឌរដ្ឋបាលជលផលតាកែវ និងកណ្តាល
- អាជ្ញាធរដែនដី
- គម្រោង និងអង្គការ



- ប្រជុំអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធរវាងខេត្តតាកែវ និងកណ្តាល
- រៀបចំផែនការរួមគ្នា

ជំនោរស្រោចទឹកក្នុងសហគមន៍នេសាទពត់សរ ចំប៉ី (ក)

- រៀបចំក្រុមផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងសម្របសម្រួល
- ទទួលការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលអំពីទំនាក់ទំនងអហិង្សា
- ផ្សព្វផ្សាយច្បាប់ស្តីពីជលផលតាមគ្រប់បណ្តាភូមិ
- ស្រង់ស្ថិតិអ្នកដែលប្រើប្រាស់ឧបករណ៍ឆក់
- ចុះធ្វើការប្រមូលឧបករណ៍ឆក់ដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត និងធ្វើកិច្ចសន្យាឱ្យឈប់ប្រើប្រាស់
- សហការណ៍ និងបង្ក្រាបបទល្មើសដោយមានការចូលរួមប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ អាជ្ញាធរ បូលីស សមត្ថកិច្ចជលផល



លទ្ធផល

- ប្រមូលឧបករណ៍ឆក់ពីអ្នកស្ម័គ្រចិត្តបានចំនួន ៨៥ គ្រឿងនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍នេសាទពត់សរ ចំប៉ី និង ៥០ គ្រឿងនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ក្រាំងយ៉ូ
- ចាប់បានទូកជនល្មើសដែលប្រើប្រាស់ឧបករណ៍ឆក់បានចំនួន៥គ្រឿង៖ នៅពត់សរចំប៉ី ២គ្រឿង និងនៅក្រាំងយ៉ូ ៣ គ្រឿង
- សាស្ត្រាមុខ ៨០០០ ម៉ែត្រ និងលូស្បែកមុខចំនួន ១៤០ មាត់



លទ្ធផល (ត)

■ បទល្មើសមានការថយចុះ ដូចជា៖

- គ្មានសកម្មភាពអ្នកលក់នៅពេលថ្ងៃ (មានអ្នកតិចតួចនៅពេលយប់)
- ស្បែកមុងនៅមានប្រើប្រាស់ដោយល្អចំណាក់នៅពេលយប់តិចតួច
- ជលរុក្ខនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍មានការកើនឡើង
- ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋមានការអបអរទៅនឹងសកម្មភាពរបស់សហគមន៍ដែលបានអនុវត្ត ។



សន្និដ្ឋាន និងសំណូមពរ

- កិច្ចសហការនាំមកនូវភាពជោគជ័យ និងធ្វើឱ្យធនធានជលផលមានការកើនឡើង
- ការជួយឧបត្ថម្ភពីអង្គការដៃគូ និងគម្រោង គឺជាការចាំបាច់សម្រាប់អភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហគមន៍នេសាទ
- សហគមន៍នេសាទត្រូវស្វែងរកយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រដើម្បីបន្តនិរន្តរៈភាពរបស់ខ្លួន
- សូមឱ្យអង្គការនានាជួយគាំទ្រសហគមន៍នេសាទទាំងចរិការ និងបច្ចេកទេស
- សូមឱ្យអាជ្ញាធរពាក់ព័ន្ធបង្កើនកិច្ចសហការឱ្យកាន់តែប្រសើរថែមទៀត ។

- Appendix 10: **Presentation on the Tonle Sap Sustainable Livelihoods project (TSSLP)**



ប្រវត្តិកម្រោង

- គម្រោងត្រួតពិនិត្យភាពប្រជាជនបឹងទន្លេសាប ត្រូវបានសិក្សាស្វែងយល់ និងរៀបចំជាឯកសារគម្រោងតាំងពីឆ្នាំ ២០០៥ ។
- សម្រេចជាកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងជំនួយឥតសំណង រវាងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា និងធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី នៅថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០០៦។
- គម្រោងនេះត្រូវបានប្រកាសប្រសិទ្ធភាពក្នុងការអនុវត្តគម្រោងចាប់ពីថ្ងៃទី១៩ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០០៦ រហូតដល់ថ្ងៃបញ្ចប់គម្រោង នៅថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១០។



ការបរិយាយអំពីគម្រោង

- គោលបំណងរបស់គម្រោង :
 - លើកកម្ពស់ជីវភាពប្រជាជនបឹងទន្លេសាប តាមរយៈការបង្កើនលទ្ធភាពនៃការស្វែងរក និងទទួលបានផលប្រយោជន៍ពីកិច្ចអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មូលដ្ឋាន និងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានធម្មជាតិប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព ។
- រយៈពេលអនុវត្តគម្រោង : រយៈពេល ៤ ឆ្នាំ



ការបរិយាយអំពីគម្រោង

- សមាសភាគគម្រោង (លទ្ធផលរំពឹងទុក) :
 - សមាសភាគទី ១ : ការគាំទ្រដល់ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដែលផ្តួចផ្តើមដោយសហគមន៍ តាមរយៈការបង្កើតមូលនិធិទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពសហគមន៍
 - សមាសភាគទី ២ : ការអភិរក្សតំបន់ស្ងួល
 - សមាសភាគទី ៣ : ការកសាងសមត្ថភាពជំនាញ និងការយល់ដឹងពីការទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពរស់នៅប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរភាព

ការបរិយាយអំពីគម្រោង

- តំបន់គេរដេញបង្កើនគេរដេញ

តំបន់/ប្រជាជន	ចំនួន
ខេត្ត	៥ (សៀមរាប បាត់ដំបង ពោធិសាត់ កំពង់ឆ្នាំង កំពង់ធំ)
ស្រុក	១៥
ឃុំ	៣៧
ភូមិ	៣១៦
ប្រជាជន	២៨៧,០០០

5

ការបរិយាយអំពីគម្រោង

- ថវិការបស់គម្រោង : ២០,៣ លានដុល្លារអាមេរិក មកពី ៣ ប្រភព :

ប្រភព	ចំនួន (លានដុល្លារ)
ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី (ADB)	១៥
រដ្ឋាភិបាលប្រទេសហ្វីលីពីន	៤,៧
រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា	០,៦
សរុប	២០,៣

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ការបរិយាយអំពីគម្រោង

- ថវិការបស់គម្រោងតាមសមាសភាគនីមួយៗ៖

សមាសភាគ	ចំនួន (លានដុល្លារ)
សមាសភាគទី ១	១៨.២
សមាសភាគទី ២	០.៨
សមាសភាគទី ៣	១.៣
សរុប	២០.៣

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សមាសភាគ១

- ផ្នែកសំខាន់មួយនៃគម្រោងទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពប្រជាជនបឹងទន្លេសាប គឺសមាសភាគទី១៖ ការបង្កើតមូលនិធិទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពសហគមន៍ “CLF”
- គោលបំណងសំខាន់ គឺដើម្បីផ្តល់ហិរញ្ញប្បទានបន្ថែមដល់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំគោលដៅ សម្រាប់គាំទ្រលើការអនុវត្តគម្រោងអាទិភាព ដែលផ្ដើមដោយសហគមន៍ហើយបានកំណត់ក្នុងកម្មវិធីវិនិយោគឃុំ
- ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃគឺជាភ្នាក់ងារអនុវត្តសមាសភាគ១នេះ
- មូលនិធិ CLF សរុបមានចំនួន១១.៣៨លានដុល្លារអាមេរិក ដែលត្រូវវិភាជន៍ឱ្យទៅឃុំគោលដៅទាំង៣៧ សម្រាប់អនុវត្តក្នុង **ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ និងឆ្នាំ២០០៩** ។

8



បេឡាសម្ព័ន្ធគាំទ្រដល់ការអនុវត្តគម្រោងតាមឃុំគោលដៅ

- ថ្នាក់ជាតិ: ក្រុមការងារអនុវត្តគម្រោងរបស់ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
- ថ្នាក់ខេត្ត: ក្រុមសម្របសម្រួលជីវភាពសហគមន៍ (CLFT)
- ថ្នាក់ឃុំ: អ្នកសម្របសម្រួលឃុំ ១-៤នាក់/ឃុំ (CF)
- ក្រុមទីប្រឹក្សាជាតិ និងអន្តរជាតិប្រចាំការនៅក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ និងតាមខេត្តគោលដៅ

9



គោលការណ៍ណែនាំស្តីពីមូលនិធិទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពសហគមន៍

- គោលការណ៍ណែនាំស្តីពីមូលនិធិទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពសហគមន៍ ត្រូវបានរៀបចំ និងអនុម័តដាក់ឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់នាខែមិនា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ។
- គោលការណ៍ណែនាំនេះ ត្រូវបានកែសម្រួលលើកទី១ និងអនុម័តឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់ នាខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ។
- រៀបចំការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីគោលការណ៍ណែនាំដែលបានកែសម្រួលនេះ នាខែ មិថុនា ២០០៩ ។

10

លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តគម្រោងមូលនិធិទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពសហគមន៍

No	Province	Number of Selected projects by Category			Total Number of selected projects
		SI	IG	CFI	
1	BAT	32	90	57	179
2	KPT	10	29	16	55
3	PUR	81	233	38	352
4	KCH	30	32	7	69
5	SRP	44	95	54	193
	Total	197	479	172	848

លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តគម្រោងមូលនិធិទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពសហគមន៍

No	Province	Number of Contract Award by Category			Total number of Contract Awards
		SI	IG	CFI	
1	BAT	10	42	54	106
2	KPT	8	19	11	38
3	PUR	28	120	37	185
4	KCH	20	17	5	42
5	SRP	28	85	19	132
	Total	94	283	126	503

លទ្ធផលនៃការអនុវត្តគម្រោងមូលនិធិទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពសហគមន៍

N o	Province	Value of Contract Award by Category			Total Value of Contract Awards
		SI	IG	CFI	
1	BAT	402,847.20	156,503.92	226,422.45	785,773.57
2	KPT	225,191.74	93,445.00	50,449.00	369,085.74
3	PUR	906,146.96	567,506.03	179,496.00	1,653,148.99
4	KCH	251,247.98	73,764.71	19,834.20	344,846.89
5	SRP	821,469.97	679,417.74	88,483.18	1,589,370.89
	Total	2,606,903.85	1,570,637.40	564,684.83	4,742,226.08

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គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គម

👍 គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គម រួមមាន : គម្រោងសាងសង់ផ្លូវ ក្រាលគ្រួសក្រហម ផ្លូវដីស ស្ពាន ដាក់លូ សាងសង់សាលារៀន ស្ថានីយផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកស្អាត បង្គន់អនាម័យសាធារណៈ ផែសហគមន៍ ផ្ទះស្នាក់នៅរបស់គ្រូ ចំណតយានយន្ត ស្ដារប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ ដូចជាទំនប់ទឹក ប្រឡាយស្រោចស្រព ជីកស្រះ សាងសង់អណ្តូងទឹក អាងស្តុកទឹក ផ្តល់ធុងចម្រោះទឹកស្អាត... ។ល។

គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គម



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គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គម

👍 គម្រោង

ហេដ្ឋារចនា

សម្ព័ន្ធសង្គម



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គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គម

👍 គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គម



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👍 គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គម



18

គម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល

- 👍 គម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូលរួមមាន៖ ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជំនាញវិជ្ជាជីវៈ កាត់ដេរ ការចិញ្ចឹមត្រី ចិញ្ចឹមអន្ទង់ ចិញ្ចឹមគោ ចិញ្ចឹមជ្រូក ចិញ្ចឹមមាន់ ចិញ្ចឹមក្របី ក្រុមបណ្តុះឡើងវិញ ក្រុមដាំបន្លែ ក្រុមដាំពោត ក្រុមឥណទាន ក្រុមផលិតនំបញ្ចុក ក្រុមភ្លេងប្រពៃណី ក្រុមត្បាញកន្ទេលល្អាក់...។ល។

គម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល

- 👍 គម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល



គម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល



👍 គម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល

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គម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល



👍 គម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល

គម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល



👍 គម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល

23

គម្រោងគាំទ្រសហគមន៍នេសាទ

👍 គម្រោងគាំទ្រសហគមន៍នេសាទ រួមមាន : ការជួសជុលការិយាល័យសហគមន៍នេសាទ ការផ្តល់ឧបករណ៍ សម្ភារ និងកាណូតសម្រាប់គាំទ្រក្រុមឈ្មួញរបស់សហគមន៍នេសាទ ការជួសជុលបរិយាយរបស់សហគមន៍ ការសម្អាតពើក និងកំឡោងពីតំបន់ការពារពូជត្រី ការដាំព្រៃលិចទឹក ការដាំ ដើមស្ពោរ ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយច្បាប់ជលផល ទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សាកន្លែង ចិញ្ចឹមត្រី ... ។ល ។

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គម្រោងគាំទ្រសហគមន៍នេសាទ

👍 គម្រោងគាំទ្រសហគមន៍នេសាទ



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គម្រោងគាំទ្រសហគមន៍នេសាទ



គម្រោងគាំទ្រសហគមន៍នេសាទ

គម្រោងគាំទ្រសហគមន៍នេសាទ



7

គម្រោងគាំទ្រសហគមន៍នេសាទ



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បញ្ហាប្រឈម

- លំហូរមូលនិធិទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពសហគមន៍មានការយឺតយ៉ាវ ធ្វើឱ្យមានការរាំងស្ទះ ដល់ការអនុវត្តគម្រោងនៅមូលដ្ឋាន (បង្កើតកម្រិតគណនី ពី០.៥លាន ទៅ ១លាន ដើម្បីបង្កើនលទ្ធភាពនៃការផ្ទេរ)
- សេចក្តីណែនាំ ស្តីពីការប្រើប្រាស់មូលនិធិទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពសហគមន៍ នៅមានការ ខ្វះចន្លោះ ជាពិសេស ចំពោះនីតិវិធីសម្រាប់ការរៀបចំ នីតិវិធីវាយតម្លៃផល ប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថាន នីតិវិធីសម្រាប់ការពិនិត្យបញ្ជាក់ បច្ចេកទេសគម្រោង និង នីតិវិធីជ្រើសរើសផ្តល់សេវាកម្ម សម្រាប់ការអនុវត្តគម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល (តែសម្រួល)

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បញ្ហាប្រឈម

- សមត្ថភាពរបស់បុគ្គលិក និងក្រុមហ៊ុនប្រឹក្សា នៅមានកម្រិត ពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការ ជួយក្រុមហ៊ុនប្រឹក្សា ក្នុងការរៀបចំគម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល និងគម្រោង គាំទ្រសហគមន៍នេសាទ (ដំណើរការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជាបណ្តើរៗ)
- ការរៀបចំគម្រោងមានការយឺតយ៉ាវ និងគុណភាពនៃឯកសារគម្រោងនៅ មានកម្រិត ជាពិសេសគម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល (ជ្រើសរើសអ្នកជំនាញ ឯកទេសបន្ថែម) ។

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បញ្ហាប្រឈម

- ពិបាកក្នុងការរកអ្នកផ្តល់សេវាកម្ម សម្រាប់ការអនុវត្តគម្រោងបង្កើតប្រាក់ចំណូល។ (រៀបចំ វេទិកាផ្សព្វផ្សាយតាមខេត្តគោលដៅ ជាមួយអង្គការមិនមែនរដ្ឋាភិបាល និងអ្នកផ្តល់សេវាកម្មផ្នែកឯកជន)
- ការតាមដានលើការអនុវត្តគម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ របស់អ្នកត្រួតពិនិត្យបច្ចេកទេស និងគណៈកម្មការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងនៅមានកម្រិត ទាមទារការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាព និងជំនាញបន្ថែម។

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បញ្ហាប្រឈម

- ការគ្រប់គ្រងឯកសារគម្រោង នៅតាមឃុំគោលដៅ មិនទាន់បានល្អប្រសើរ ដោយសារមិនមានទូរ និងសម្ភារៈទុកដាក់ឯកសារ រួមទាំងការខ្វះខាតសម្ភារៈភារិយាល័យសម្រាប់ក្រុមសម្របសម្រួលឃុំ ដែលត្រូវបំពេញការងារនៅទីនោះ ផងដែរ។ (មានផែនការទិញសម្ភារចាំបាច់ទាំងនេះឱ្យឃុំ)