

411

207

ME

T67

# 312

Library



1000008561

# Proceedings of the Workshop on Locally-Based Management of Natural Resources

(especially living aquatic resources)

10-11 April 2001

Neak Pean Hotel, Siem Reap, Cambodia

**Magnus Torell and Albert M Salamanca**  
*Editors*



Sida

0000015182



**ICLARM**  
THE WORLD FISH CENTER

The workshop was held in Neak Pean Hotel in Siem Reap, Cambodia on 10-11 April 2001. The Department of Fisheries hosted the workshop. Thirty-five participants attended the workshop including representatives from international/regional organizations such as FAO, IUCN, ADB, JICA and AIT. Most of the local participants were senior government officers from various government agencies in Cambodia. Presentations and working group discussions were key aspects of the workshop. The workshop discussed the following important issues:

- *Criteria for site selection*
- *Recommendations on the general features of a "community"*
- *The process to define a "community"*
- *Recommendations on size and shape of "management units" (pilot areas)*

The first day of the workshop was fruitful. The result of the discussion showed that there is no one particular definition of what a community is about in "community-based natural resources management", but there are characteristics of what constitutes a "community". First, it may be composed of villages or communes. Second, these villages or communes are located close to the resource and are actively using (or controlling) the resource; thus, are benefiting from the resource. Third, the resource in question is located within the same geographic area or region as the community and vice-versa. Fourth, there are different members of a community. They could either be direct, indirect or occasional members of the community. Direct members of the community refer to the people who directly use the resources and live in the same place as the resource. Indirect members are those who are "outsiders", or those who live spatially distant/away from the resource. Their relationship to the resource is defined in terms of customary use of the resource or the presence of an immobile resource (e.g. land) within the location of direct community members. Occasional members of the community are those who are not permanent users of the resource, but are transient users. These members may use the resource but subject to the rules and regulations set up by direct community members. These members do not have clear stake on the resource or place.

One of the main issues discussed on the second day is site selection. The participants raised the following criteria that may be followed:

- *Areas should be affected by the seasonality of the hydrological (water) regime. We are looking for areas with differences in use during dry and wet seasons. Hydrological regimes play an important role in the nature of use the site is being subjected to.*
- *These are (groups) village(s) using the resource, or are affected by its use.*
- *High complexity.*
- *Several sectors overlap geographically.*
- *Several legal and institutional issues overlapping geographically.*
- *Opportunity to link with other ongoing development initiatives/interventions from the government, NGOs or other international bodies.*

Based on the above, practically one or several villages are the "community". Involvement of "other" users is desirable, but often difficult to implement due to practical realities such as distance. For this the ICLARM project would probably want complex situations; multiple use of resources; and wide range of stakeholders.

The information that will be used during the initial stages of this project, particularly during the pilot site selection stage, is based on secondary information produced by other organizations. This will be used in relation to participatory rapid appraisal methodologies to better target the primary data that the project will gather during the implementation phase. From the presentations, the size and the shape will be determined after all the secondary information is gathered and there is a better opportunity for a more informed decision.

As the meeting ended, no decisions were made on the date of the first project management meeting and who the liaison officer will be. The final decision of these issues was deferred at a later stage.

Wetlands and wetland resources are vital to the people and the development of the Mekong River Region as essential food sources and as a major economic resource. The types of wetlands are varied, including both public and private, and the development options will depend on the appropriate choice of fields and sectors to be promoted for the type of wetland/aquatic habitat. There is general lack of awareness among decision-makers on the values of wetlands and wetland resources. It has been ascertained that there is insufficient knowledge about production levels and the potential values of wetlands and wetland resources to decide on the appropriate developmental decisions for sustainable management of wetlands and their resources. A coherent legal and institutional framework also needs to be in place or made operational in order for integrated planning and coordinated management to be carried out.

According to the RAMSAR definition, wetlands are *“areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres”*. Based on this and the classification adopted by the Wetland Programme of the Mekong River Commission (MRC), all water bodies fall under the generic term “wetlands” and all aquatic resources (fish, rice, frogs, mangroves, etc.) should be seen as wetland resources<sup>1</sup>. All uses of wetlands such as fishing, rice cultivation, inland navigation, and hydropower should be included among the uses of wetlands. Subsequently, decisions and planning related to land use, land use changes, infrastructure development, among others, will have impact on the availability of natural resources and the basis for which natural resources can be managed locally, individually or collectively.

In order to achieve sustainability in wetland use and development, the available resources in the wetlands and their real and potential values must be assessed. At the same time, the legal, institutional and policy needs and applications of each of the countries must be analysed. In response to these challenges, the International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM), with financial support from the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida), has implemented the project **“Legal and Institutional Frameworks, and Economic Valuation of Resources and Environment in the Mekong River Region – A Wetlands Approach”**. The outcome of the project includes an enhanced capacity of the relevant institutions in sustainable wetland management through their active participation in the process of assessment and analysis.

Through consultations with national partners in Cambodia, it was decided that the Department of Fisheries (DoFi) would be the central focal point. This is also logical as the DoFi has far-reaching mandates when it comes to fisheries, aquatic resources and wetlands based on existing fisheries law. The role of the DoFi and the supportive functions that the project could contribute has been further highlighted through recent requirements being placed on the DoFi by the government. Since December 2000, DoFi is supposed to provide or facilitate a process that would lead to community-based fisheries management for both inland and coastal fisheries.

The task ahead for DoFi involves many difficulties – and opportunities – given the size and dynamics of Cambodian fisheries and modes of aquatic resources use. One of the early challenges toward community-based fisheries management is to define what “community” means. The task is important and not that easy in Cambodia given the extreme seasonal variation in flood regimes

<sup>1</sup> For more discussion on this, please refer to PRLAP 1999. *The Legal and Institutional Framework, and Economic Valuation of Resources and Environment in the Mekong River Region: A Wetlands Approach*. Programme/Project Document. ICLARM, Manila.

and the diversity of communities sharing the same resource. In Tonle Sap, for instance, a “community” would most likely include more than 100 000 people.

The timing for a supportive role of this ICLARM project is quite good as one of the early tasks that need to be developed under the Cambodian component of the project is a framework for pilot activities – including criteria for site selection. Also the immediate objective of the ICLARM project is in line with the future tasks of DoFi. The immediate objective is:

“To improve the national legal and institutional framework and to increase local capacity to manage wetlands and their resources and the environment in Cambodia”

The focus of the ICLARM Project on the productive elements and the production values (and other values) from wetlands and wetland (aquatic) resources blends well with the mandate of DoFi. Conservation and environmental protection aspects are obviously very important as the biggest threats to sustained production of (freshwater) aquatic resources is environmental degradation. Furthermore, environmental protection and conservation should not be seen only in the context of establishment of national parks but in the context of maintaining sustainable level of production by “securing” migration paths, dry season refuges, breeding areas, etc.

An important element in the criteria setting exercise is to define the group of people to be involved and the size of the area to be covered in a given context. The DoFi will go through a similar exercise in the different parts of the country to define the “community” and establish or identify boundaries for “management units”. The work that is to take place under the ICLARM Project could provide information for DoFi on the processes that should be considered.

Another important consideration in criteria setting and the definition of “communities” is the dramatic seasonal changes in water availability in Cambodia. As a result, such an exercise should not be done with a narrow focus on “fish” only but toward a much broader focus in order to adequately respond to these seasonal changes.

In view of this, it was decided, through national consultations early in the project implementation, that a workshop be held to look into locally-based management of natural resources, criteria for pilot site selection and definitions of a “community”. It was suggested to invite representatives from different projects working with local management, central authorities, provincial representatives and other wetlands related NGOs.

The workshop was held in Siem Reap, Cambodia, on 10 to 11 April 2001 and was organized by the Department of Fisheries of Cambodia. Khmer was the primary language during the duration of the workshop to facilitate ease in communication among the participants. Non-Khmer speakers were provided with interpreters.

At the start of project implementation, one of the first things needed to be done is to define the boundaries of the field areas in each of the field sites identified during previous workshops. One field site will be chosen in the Tonle Sap region, one in Stung Treng, and one in Svay Rieng (or Takeo). The results of the workshop will be used as a framework in defining the field sites. The outputs of the workshop were:

- *Criteria for site selection*
- *Recommendations on the general features of a “community”*
- *The process to define a “community”*
- *Recommendations on size and shape of “management units” (pilot areas)*

There were presentations by projects dealing with community or locally based natural resources management and working group discussions. The working groups discuss features of the “community” in the context of different types of resources management and sizes and shapes of management units (pilot areas) in the Cambodian context of very high seasonal variation of flooding and water availability.

The participants came from the different government agencies and NGOs involved in wetland use and development as well as representatives from bilateral/multilateral donor organizations (Annex 1).

## DAY ONE

This section provides a summary of the major highlights, achievements and discussions during the workshop (Refer to Annex 2 for the Program). Attempts were made to ensure that all the major points raised were covered.

### Opening

The workshop was opened by Mr. Ouk Siphon, Deputy Director of Planning of the Ministry of Tourism. He delivered the welcome address on behalf of His Excellency, The Governor of Siem Reap Province, who was unable to attend due to some matters demanding his urgent attention. He welcomed the participants to the workshop and thanked them for accepting the invitation. He also highlighted the importance of the workshop and encouraged the group to make full use of the time to achieve the objectives of the workshop.

### Session 1: Presentations by projects that are dealing with aspects of community or locally based natural resources management

#### Presentation 1

**Mr Nissay Sam, Socio-economist/Public Participation Specialist of the Environment Management of the Coastal Zone of Cambodia, Ministry of Environment-Danida**

#### Criteria for selection of community villages

Kampot is a pilot project on mangrove rehabilitation and fish cultivation mixed with agriculture with the objectives of increasing public awareness on the sustainable use of coastal resources; improving coastal resource management; sustaining the use of coastal environmental resources; and, increasing public awareness on the role of women in natural resources management.

The criteria developed to identify the five villages as candidates for pilot projects were:

- *Existence of mangrove and agricultural lands;*
- *Destruction of coastal resources;*
- *Declining living standard /poverty level;*
- *Existence of some infrastructure to build community management into village organization, chief, group of people, members etc.;*
- *Existence of traditional knowledge on the importance of mangroves;*
- *Potentials for law enforcement;*
- *Community interest;*
- *Accessibility; and*
- *Support by local authority.*

The selection criteria should be carefully identified for each pilot project and linked with sustainable livelihoods. There will always be general criteria for all provinces and specific criteria for specific objectives.

After selection of 4-5 villages using the criteria, the villages were shortlisted using a ranking system. Discussions were made on the criteria and the shortlisted villages.

#### Pre-testing of selection criteria and selected villages

Pre-testing of the criteria was made on one of the five identified villages, being the nearest. Additional information was needed to establish the village profile such as stakeholders/relevant informants to talk with; socio-economic status (poverty, ethnicity, population/households, gender issues, health issues, education, etc); existing livelihoods; and impact of destruction of natural resources.

Since the time available to prepare the village was short, the team only managed to meet with the chief, a key informant, and groups composed of fishermen and women from a poorer part of the village.

#### Selection of village and village profile

The next step in the identification of a pilot project is to identify a village that will qualify and is interested in a pilot project. The following could be some of the steps in the identification process:

1. Selection of a prioritized village/community, referring to the community selection criteria;
2. Preparation of (i) objectives of visit, (ii) information you will require and questions that might provide you with this information, (iii) methods, and (iv) logistics including budget;
3. Prior to a visit, identification of likely informants (individual/groups), which should include key informants (teachers/officials/leaders/monks/people with long experience in the village), chiefs, representatives of male and female households, fishermen/fisherwomen, particular groups in the village mainly stakeholders in the mangrove rehabilitation (or another field project);
4. Draw a stakeholder map with participants (group of key people);
5. Interaction with the village, carrying out the task in a participatory manner, using the various tools that the TF has prepared;
6. Seeking also detailed information about experience in problem solving and cooperation among people in the village (how, who, when, why, why not etc);
7. Before leaving the village, feeding back to the village what was learnt from the visit to share knowledge on the village;
8. Discussing the findings with the team and prepare a village profile, which later can be presented to the village; and
9. Drawing up village profile.

#### **Note**

*The first village visited might qualify, so there will be no need for selecting a second village for the type of project. Information should be detailed. Problems coming up from these visits are important and should be noted down for later use.*

Answers should be sought to the following kind of questions: how the village participants would solve related problems; whether they have tried to solve problems together at community/village level; how they usually solve problems; how they usually go about project/solving problems; who decide(s) on what to do should be sought.

### Definition of “community”

- *A community is a combination of people that has a formal or informal organizational structure involving members in benefit sharing, decision-making, participatory management and development activities in their areas.*

The process in defining the community/set of villages to be involved in the project is as follows:

Survey/study > identification > project development > pre-appraisal  
> implementation > monitoring > evaluation

How to set the size and shape of management

The community size is unlimited and the size would depend on:

- *size of projects (objectives, activities);*
- *problems and needs;*
- *impacts;*
- *interested people;*
- *people participation; and*
- *linkage/collaboration/cooperation etc.*

The lesson learnt in the coastal zone management (CZM) project are:

- *Community should start from small things. It will automatically expand when the project has demonstrated tangible benefits.*
- *The community has to work closely with development projects. The “community organization” may die, if there are no development activities in the area.*

## **Presentation 2**

**Mr Hav Viseth, AIT-AARM Cambodia National Program Director, Aquaculture Office,  
Department of Fisheries**

The result of the research activities carried out by AIT-AARM on community ricefield refuge management in Kandal Village, Svay Chrum District, Svay Rieng Province was presented. The assumption being tested was that management of refuges could increase local availability of



ricefield fishes. The results of the activity were difficult to quantifiably measure, but management of the refuges was adopted and continually being refined by the local community/village.

### Criteria for site selection

The criteria were based on the physical characteristics of the water bodies. Landsat images were used to locate the water bodies and village/s meeting the following criteria:

- *Holds water for 5-10 consecutive years (i.e. rarely dries up);*
- *Only one village is the primary user; and*
- *The water body is isolated (i.e., not connected to other water bodies).*

### Definition of the community

The village has traditional user rights to the resources. (In this case, the resource was specifically selected so that the community could be easily defined).

Process involved in defining the “community” to be involved in project:

Waterbody selection as described above. Stock enhancement (i.e. broodstock of indigenous species) was conducted to secure participation of the “community” by giving them clearer benefit from participation.

### Decisions on how to set size and shape of “management units”

The management unit was selected specifically to be able to clarify the results from the intervention (i.e. fish refuge management). Any difficult variables that would make interpretations of results difficult were excluded. These included physically complex waterbodies and multiple use areas.

## **Presentation 3**

Mr Ly Vuthy, Head, Office of Community Fisheries Development, Department of Fisheries

### **Basic assumptions and definition**

- ***“Any” form of management is co-management. It is either co-management or no management. It is defined as “ a formalized process of sharing of authority and responsibility by government and user groups in decision-making aimed at sustainable resource management”. The direct resource users at commune and village levels play a critical role in co-management.***

### **Key Issues are:**

- ***Decentralization of decisions or devolution of rights over decisions;***
- ***Process-orientation “if you get the process right you get the results right”; and***
- ***Adaptive management – learning from implementing activities. Resource management is always experimental, draft.***

### Practicality to manage

- *Break down the noun “management” to the verb “to manage”*
  - \* *Who manages?*
  - \* *Where do people/stakeholders manage?*
  - \* *How do they manage?*
- *To manage: to analyze, to organize, to plan, to implement, to adjust plans, to monitor, to solve conflicts, to motivate, to communicate, etc.*

### Criteria for site selection 1

Put people first:

1. Self-help. Capability to organize themselves along common interests;
2. Interest in solving problems in their fishery. Interest is energy and motivation ► translates into active and broad participation;

internal conflicts <► external conflicts

3. Local context of resource use patterns and needs for livelihood. Dependency on fishing activities; and
4. Potential for collaborations with other NGOs to address other subjectively felt needs of the village.

### What is a “community”?

- *The “community” must be defined by the target group as a matter of enhancing ownership.*
- *Defining what is a “community” depends on the self-help capacity of the people and the facilitation skills of the “project” (staff).*
- *Communities are socially heterogeneous.*

### Management Units

- *Depends on pre-existing organizational structures and local capacities;*
- *Need to be a result of a comprehensive process of communication and negotiation between and among neighboring villages/communities; and*
- *Seasonal migrants might be considered within “management units” (e.g. Kg. Thom).*

Co-management is a long and dynamic process. People are important in management.

### Presentation 4

Mr Renaud Bailleux, Participatory Rural Development and Gender Specialist of the Participatory Natural Resources Management of the Tonle Sap, a project of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

### Short Project Presentation

The FAO project “Participatory Natural Resources Management in the Tonle Sap region”, based in Siem Reap, was initiated in January 1995 and ran for three years until December 1997.

During that time, activities were focused on the inundated forests within Sotr Nikum district and extensive data was collected on the socio-economic situation of the local fishing and farming communities, the soils, and the flora of the inundated zone.

The second phase of the project started in 1998 with emphasis on field implementation of activities and the project target area expanded to cover 4 districts. The primary emphasis of the project is to promote management of natural resources by local communities in the inundated zone. Currently, we have communities (communes) protecting and managing more than 12,000 ha of inundated forests (5 communes, 22 villages) in the inundated zone of Siem Reap province. In all of these sites, the inundated forests are being managed primarily for fish production and secondarily, for fuelwood production.

#### Criteria for site selection

- *Positive assessment on the interest of the people in protecting the resources;*
- *High threat on the resources – if there is no protection the resource will be badly degraded;*
- *Support of local government – commune, district, province; and*
- *Area without many conflicts – easy to define users.*

#### Definition of community

A community is a group of people in a village or in a commune who are organized to voluntarily work together and setup a system to protect, manage and develop the natural resources.

In the community fisheries sub-decree, a community fisheries is defined as a group of Cambodian people who agree to cooperate in order to establish a local organization with the objective of managing, conserving, developing and sustainably using their fisheries resources.

#### Process involved in defining the community

Two major steps to define the community that will manage the resource: the people have to live near the resource and the majority of the people of this community are using the resource.

#### Size and shape of the “management units”

The size of the protected area depends on the number of villages or people using the resource. Villagers will not want an area that is too big as they might not be able to protect it; neither will they want it to be too small as it might not provide enough resources (fuelwood, fishing grounds) to cover the needs of the population.

The size of the protected area can also be the result of a compromise between a fishing lot and the community or might also follow administrative boundaries.

Within the protected area, blocks are drawn according to the actual natural resources (e.g., density of the forest, lake, dry season ricefields, vegetable fields etc). Once the blocks are agreed by the participants, they decide on forest use to stop illegal activities and respect the law.

## Conclusion

With 61,000 ha to be effectively released by the fishing lots on 01 June 2001 in Siem Reap province and 500,000 ha along the Tonle Sap, great developments are promised for the community fisheries in Cambodia. It will however be a real challenge as reluctant authorities, under-trained provincial fisheries staff, existence of many conflicts between users, and illegal fishing practices will not enable the implementation of this new co-management concept easier.

## **Discussion**

The session did not seek any conclusions at this stage but merely set the stage for the group work<sup>2</sup>.

**Question (Q)** – What is the definition of a community biologically?

**Answer (A)** – A community is a group of people and this definition is different from a biological community. It is not homogeneous.

**A** – It is a confusing question. There is a difference between the biological and social definitions of a community.

**Q** – The definition of a community is still not clear. Recently, we are discussing about the sub-decree of fisheries. Why not discuss the sub-decree first?

**A** – In the fishery communities, the NGO and the government can provide the legal framework to the communities.

**Q** – I don't understand the difference between co-management and no management.

**A** – It is not the rule or regulations that set the hypotheses for doing something. This is just the assumption. All management are co-management. Sometimes co-management means no management as the case of Cambodia. Nobody take care about management. People can do whatever they want. There's too much freedom that's why there's no management.

**Q** – Question on reservoir fishery?

**A** – We were the choosing the area in Takeo Province due to the agreement of the people and no interference from religious organizations. We have set up pond in the area around a Pagoda. The Buddhists do not catch fish because it belongs to the temple. It was explained that the purpose of the pond is to increase food production and provide seeds for other areas. The area is selected where the people is interested.

**Comment** – Site selection is made on areas with least conflict in order to ensure the success of the project. The reality in the area is that the people want to participate, what is the foundation to formulate the community? The area belongs to the public but sold to the private sectors.

**Q** – Do we really want to solve the problems in the area or just plainly to ensure the success of project implementation?

**Q** – What is the objective of facilitating community-based management? What is the level of representativeness in community-based resource management? How much of the community is actively involved in the management?

**Q** – What are the benefit observed in the communities to encourage their participation?

**A** – The communities benefit from tourism economically. They also benefit from capacity-building from the project. International organizations also come to work in the area. The communities earned from marketing their produce to project visitors. When

---

<sup>2</sup> Questions and answers in the discussion are presented here as they appeared in the discussion.

communities are set up, it would be easy to get donors to support various undertakings. At this time, Danida is providing support for crab fattening as a livelihood for the communities. Therefore, community mobilization is important in order to strengthen them.

Q – What are the criteria for site selections? Why is there a need for 4-5 villages to formulate a community (question posed in relation to Danida project)?

A – The selection is based on the objectives of the project and the plans made. We invite all relevant agencies and discussion is facilitated in order to involve stakeholders and gather their ideas. It also depends on the budget where you can group all the people and create a community.

Q – Have there been experiences where the mobilization of a community displaces the problem as their destructive behavior is transferred elsewhere, such as a community is organized to protect their resources but they transfer to other areas to cut for fuelwood?

A – The rights of the community is not only limited within the community but also covers outside of their jurisdiction. Cooperation is also needed to stop illegal fishing activities outside the community.

Session 2: This session's group work tackled the features of a "community" in the context of the different types of resource management, especially fisheries and living aquatic resources management vis-à-vis other resources.

Mr Hans Guttman, Consultant from AIT Aqua Outreach, introduced the guidelines for the group work.

#### Resource Management

- *productivity*
- *equity*
- *sustainability*

#### The resource

- *mobility (fish)*
- *area (forest)*
- *non-living (water)*

#### The community - in terms of management of a resource

- *beneficiaries*
- *losers*
- *conflicts (outsiders)*

Definition - e.g. village-based, interest group-based, social strata-based

#### Management type

- *broad-based involvement*
- *by representation*

#### Question for the group work

- *Is there anything to prevent an exclusive group from claiming to be the "community" that should manage (and thus benefit) from the resource, if we have no way of defining a community?*

## Group 1

Definition of a community – there is no specific definition but there are characteristics of what constitute a community such as the following:

- *Based on geography*
  - *Located in the same region; and*
  - *Uses the resources in the same region.*
- *Based on community members*
  - *People who use the resources and live within the same place;*
  - *Users who live outside the community area. They can be a member but they should also be consulted due to customary use of the resource or they have immobile land found in the area; and*
  - *With regards to users who are not permanent. They are not members of community, but if they use the area they have to respect the laws and regulations set up to manage the resources. They don't have a clear stake of the place.*

### Criteria for the selection of pilot study<sup>3</sup>

- *A place where the resource is damaged or under threat. Therefore, very critical;*
- *The place that has people living and they are interested to participate in the management and conservation of natural resources (has motivation to participate);*
- *The place that has conflicts between users of natural resources; and*
- *The place where the project can be implemented for a long time.*

## Group 2

### Criteria for selection of community<sup>4</sup>

- *A place where people are interested in and responsible for conservation and management of natural resources;*
- *A place where there are different indigenous/ethnic people involved in natural resource management;*
- *A place where there are important migratory species breeding and spawning in the area;*
- *A place where endangered species are found;*
- *A place where resources are rich;*
- *Avoid any place where other projects are being implemented;*
- *A place that fulfills the policies of the government on poverty reduction;*
- *A place that is multiple use; and*
- *A place where resources are damaged.*

<sup>3</sup> Note that the responses of the group already touch upon the criteria for selection of pilot studies as such.

<sup>4</sup> Again group responses already look towards the pilot area as such.

## Group 3

### Social characteristics of a community

- *Human factor – the people have to have the same problem, need and objectives.*
- *The community member lives in the same location.*
- *The location is peaceful.*
- *The community has similar socio-economic and cultural characteristics.*
- *Each community has a particular geographic characteristic.*
- *The community must have people living in the area.*
- *The ownership of the natural resources is provided.*
- *The community member should understand the importance/benefits of the resources.*
- *The community members have the same right to the resources.*

### Definition of the community as defined by availability of resources

- *The community must have resources, e.g. inundated forests, birds etc.*
- *Based on law enforcement, it must serve the benefit of the community.*
- *The community member must participate in natural resource use management.*

## English-speaking Group

The discussions in the English-speaking group became more directed towards what it was all about and the usefulness in broader terms. The drift of the discussion is perhaps best reflected by quoting some of the points raised, such as:

- *There is an urgent need to look into the system, e.g. public administration, particularly developing capacities and improving human resources including raising salaries.*
- *The aim of the ICLARM project is to seek approaches where all these issues can be addressed.*
- *What are we talking about when we say community-based management?*
- *If you look at "it", everything is a farce. Current bureaucratic posturings on fisheries improvement is basically geared toward political objectives particularly with the coming elections.*
- *As a kind of summary or compromise, the English speaking group came up with two broad points on characteristics of the community:*
- *Has a certain level of control of resource(s); and*
- *Members benefit from the resource(s).*

## Plenary Discussion

**Q** – In a community with many villages and many communes, can they be combined to constitute community-based resources management?

**A** – The group who lives close to the resource have the preferential right over the management. That is to say, those who are far may be excluded from the management of the resource. If a village has many communes and they use the resource, then they should be involved.

**Comment** – Members should directly use the resource rather than other groups outside of the village.

**A** – The issue of giving concession to other groups to use the resource was not discussed in much detail.

**Comment** – Community members who live away from the resource but have been traditionally using the resource for a long time should be involved. They also have ownership of the resource.

**A** – It may not be right to use the word “ownership” but stewardship. Community members are not owners but stewards of the resource.

## DAY TWO

### Intermediate session

As means of recapping the outcome of the first day, it was recommended that a summary or synthesis of the first day's group work should be done. Mr Albert M Salamanca presented the summary. There were 4 groups in the workshop. One group was composed of participants who are English-speaking while the rest of the groups were Khmer-speaking. Several groups had, during the first day, already made references to criteria for pilot sites as such. In line with this, the summary had two sections one on “communities” and another on “pilot sites”.

### Features of the “community”

Based on the results of the workshop, there is no one particular definition of what a community is about in “community-based natural resources management”, but there are characteristics of what constitutes a “community”. First, it may be composed of villages or communes. Second, these villages or communes are located close to the resource and are actively using (or controlling) the resource; thus, are benefiting from the resource. Third, the resource in question is located within the same geographic area or region as the community and vice-versa. Fourth, there are different members of a community. They could either be direct, indirect or occasional members of the community. Direct members of the community refer to the people who directly use the resources and live in the same place as the resource. Indirect members are those who are “outsiders”, or those who live spatially distant/away from the resource. Their relationship to the resource is defined in terms of customary use of the resource or the presence of an immobile resource (e.g. land) within the location of direct community members. Occasional members of the community are those who are not permanent users of the resource, but are transient users.

These members may use the resource but subject to the rules and regulations set up by direct community members. These members do not have clear stake on the resource or place.



Some of the expressed characteristics of the pilot study site are:

- *It is a multiple use area.*
- *There are direct resource users who live in the area, which may be different villages.*
- *There are distinct wetland resources or environment that calls for management or are currently being managed.*
- *Resource users and institutions are interested and supportive of wetland management efforts or activities.*
- *The resource users may be composed of different ethnic backgrounds and their socio-economic situation may not necessarily be similar.*
- *Conflicts between resource users and types of resource use are prominent.*
- *The issues on resource use and management must be complex enough to elucidate the strengths and weaknesses of current institutional arrangements across different levels of administration (i.e. local, national, regional) so as to better understand what contributes to the success or failure of past and current wetland use and management.*
- *Where practicable, several villages may be involved including "other" users.*
- *There should also be availability of background information in order to permit initial comparative assessment.*
- *It adequately provides for opportunities to understand the interactions, intricacies and mechanisms of legal-institutional framework for managing wetland resources and environment.*
- *The pilot site should also represent the management issues of wetlands in the rest of Cambodia in order to permit comparison of economic values and development options.*

Session 2: The group work discussed the size and shape of management units (pilot areas) in the Cambodian context of very high seasonal variation of flooding and water availability.

### Recapturing the overall Objectives of the ICLARM project

After the summary by Mr Salamanca, Dr Magnus Torell brought the focus back on the relationship between the outcomes from the first day with the overall objectives of the project (please refer to Annex 3 for the Log-frame of the Cambodian component). Specifically, reference was made on the outputs expected from this workshop based on the outputs drafted during the national and regional workshops in 2000 in Siem Reap<sup>5</sup>. The workshop is specifically expected to contribute to the following outputs:

- *Strengthened capacity among agencies to involve local communities in planning, management and sustainable use of wetland resources (use pilot sites for testing); and*
- *Improved methods for wetland and aquatic resources management (related to planning as well as in terms of necessary procedures) to integrate local practices into institutional regulatory and planning processes.*

<sup>5</sup> 11-12 October 2000 and 13-15 November 2000, "Legal and Institutional Frameworks and Economic Valuation of Resources and Environment in the Mekong River Region - A Wetlands Approach" Workshops, Siem Reap, Cambodia.

## Specifics for the Group Work

Following the recapturing of the objectives of the project and outputs for this workshop Mr. Hans Guttman presented the elements to be considered during the group work. He reiterated the need to assess the legal and institutional framework for aquatic resources management is functional and the extent economic valuations are “real”. To do this, there is a need to identify a set of pilot areas/sites covering a spectrum/range of situations/settings where the objectives of this project will be carried out/tested. The task is to discuss what should be covered by the “pilot sites”. Now, there is a need to come up with recommendations on the physical characteristics of the sites, covering a range of resources. The sites to be selected should cover relevant “sectors”, which should also include private lands in addition to fisheries and public lands. Finally, there is also a need to identify opportunities to work with on-going initiatives. Also, some areas representing diverse uses should also be considered such as the area of Tonle Sap, representing multiple use; Stung Treng, for biodiversity; and Takeo, for other uses such as communication and navigation.

The workshop was again split up in three Khmer speaking groups and one English speaking group.

## Group Presentations

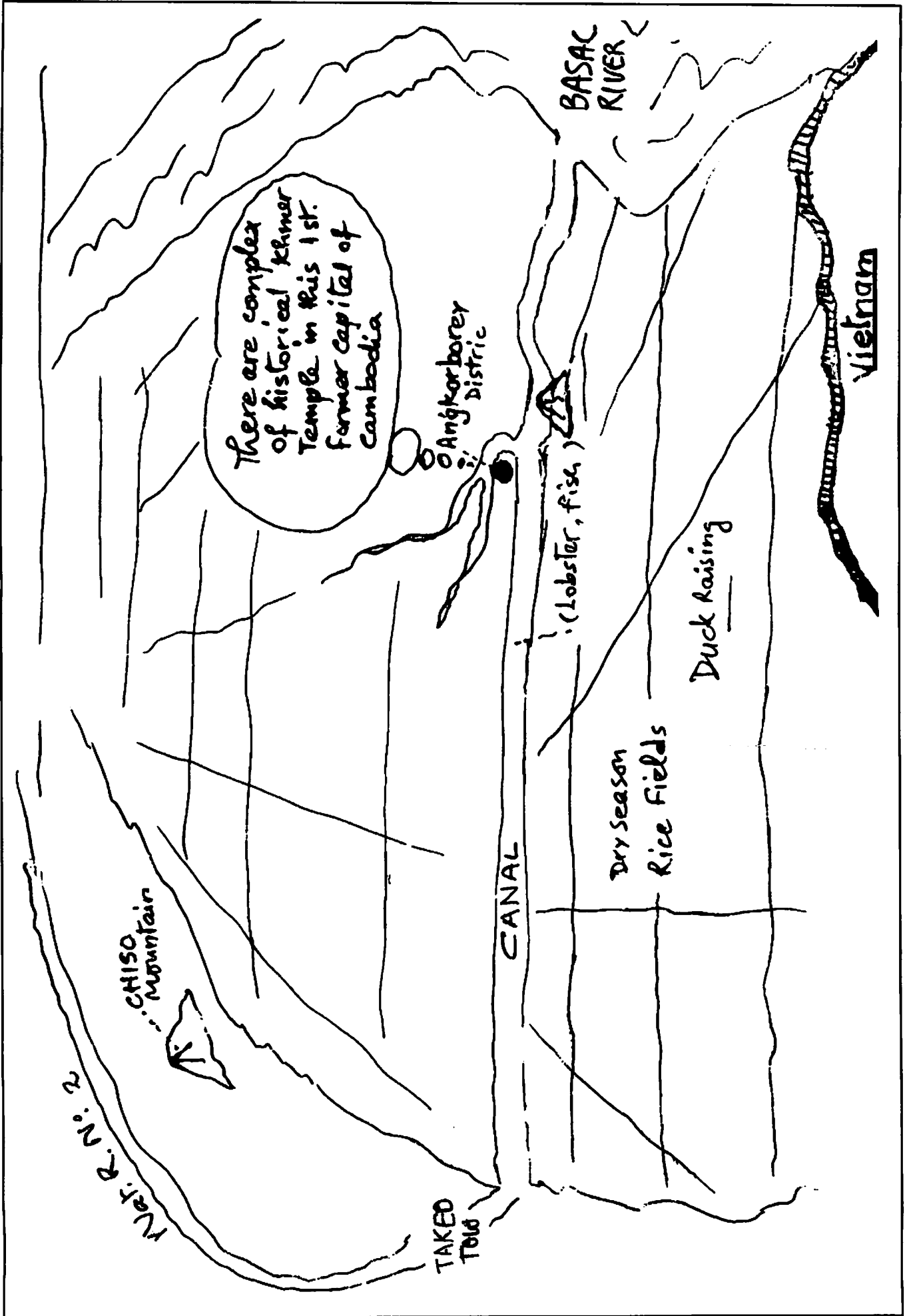
### Group 3

The group presented the physical characteristics of the pilot sites in a diagram (see diagram on p.19).

The group concentrated their discussion on a site located in Takeo Province. There are various resource use issues. It is located beside the Bassac River. Angkor Borei and other historical landmarks are located in the site. Transportation issues between Cambodia and Vietnam are also present in the Bassac River. The site also has handicraft industries. In the border near Vietnam is Bayankov Mountain, where a waterfall is present. This area also produces freshwater prawn and elephant fish. Furthermore, duck raising is an important agricultural activity.

The issues to consider in the selection of the pilot sites are:

- *Physical character of the site;*
  - *rainy season (open water)*
  - *dry season (green)*
  - *water flowing in & out*
- *Boundary of community (or rather communes and villages);*
- *Potentially complex set of development options due to tourism, commerce, agriculture, fisheries and transportation;*
- *Enforcement of various laws:*
  - *Fishery law*
  - *Environmental laws*
  - *Sub-decree on agricultural material standard (pesticides, fertilizers, seeds)*
  - *Sub-decree on phytosanitary law*



- *Water utilization law*
- *Draft regulation on tourism*
- *Involvement of various international organizations such as the MRC, AIT and PRASAC (EU-funded project under the governor's office).*

#### Recommendation

- *Participatory rural appraisal*

#### Size and Shape of the Management Unit

##### *Size:*

- *relative to direct resource users (insiders & outsiders);*
- *according to the request of interested villagers;*
- *according to relationship between users and resources in the particular area; and*
- *according to institutional framework.*

##### *Shape:*

- *geographic site*
  - *resource use and boundary*
  - *composition of sites*
- *hydrological characteristics*
  - *water flow*
  - *flooding regimes*

## Group 2

### The pilot size should include

- *flooded forests, wildlife, endangered species, permanent and non-permanent flooded area, availability of broodstock, important plant species, and involvement of relevant sectors such as tourism, fishery, agriculture, hydrology, transportation and handicraft (trade and industry).*

### Relevant legal framework to consider in pilot site work

- *sub-decree relevant to community fishery management;*
- *other relevant sub-decrees such as environment, water resource development etc.; and*
- *guidelines.*

### Relevant institutional framework

- *other projects or programs, e.g. PRASAC;*
- *donor community; and*
- *cooperation with relevant local authorities and institutions.*

The group suggested a number of areas to be considered for pilot work. They specifically advised that selected sites should be in areas that have been removed from fishing lot concession. For example, in the Kandar Province, the specific areas are Prasat, Toyo commune; in Takeo Province, should be in Kork Thlok commune in Angkor Borei district; in Siem Reap and Battambang Province, should be in Lot No 3 of Battambang province and Lot No 3 of Siem Reap province.

### Shape and Size

- *Depending on the availability of the resources and the number of users.*

### **Group 1**

Group 1 looked specifically at sites in Sombor District, Prek Toul and Boeung Chammar and ended their discussion with some general remarks on size and shape of management units.

#### **Sombor District (Stung Treng)**

This site is selected due to various characteristics.

- *There are 2 communes in the site with a high number of people.*
- *Illegal exporting of fish to Laos is reported.*
- *Rare birds collection during dry season is also reported.*
- *There is clearance for rice cultivation.*
- *There is insufficient framework for the management of natural resources.*
- *There are several organizations working in the area such as Community Aid Abroad (CAA), UNICEF and PFD.*
- *Some information is available through the MRC.*
- *The area is famous for the Irrawaddy dolphin.*
- *The area has a large population of water birds.*
- *There is substantial population living around the habitats of the Irrawaddy dolphin.*
- *There are some tourism activities in the area.*
- *Land use issues are of important concerns .*
- *There are existing infrastructures for collection of data.*

#### **Prek Toul and Boeung Chammar**

- *Resources are abundant in the flooded forests.*
- *There are endangered wildlife such as waterbirds.*

- *There is a high potential for ecotourism.*
- *There are existing legal framework including the designation of the area as a biosphere reserve and RAMSAR site. For example, there are regulations on harvesting of waterbirds and eggs and firewood collection.*
- *Support for credit system is available through funding from UNESCO and the Belgian government based in the Tonle Sap Coordination Unit at the Ministry of Environment.*
- *There are threats of water pollution.*
- *There are migrant users in the resources of the area.*
- *There are basic data available.*
- *There are some threats to the wildlife in the area.*

#### Size and shape of the management unit

- *Shape should be flexible.*
- *The size should cover all the ecological sub-units and social conditions.*
- *The community should manage the resources.*
- *There is a need to come up with the appropriate values of wetland environment and resources.*
- *Integration of other economic activities in wetland areas should also be considered.*

### **Group 4 – English-speaking group**

The discussions among the English-speaking group came out a bit different and suggestions became more “generic”. Selection of management units was based on sector involvement, size needs and institutional characteristics.

#### Areas

Upper Mekong (e.g. Stung Treng), Great Lake, Lower Mekong Basin (e.g. Bassac and Takeo Province)

In Takeo, transportation issues are an important management issue, whereas in Stung Treng forestry and fishery issues might be the prominent ones.

#### Sectors

Fisheries, agriculture, transport, protected area, forestry, tourism

The characteristics of these areas are area specific. For instance, the tourism in Takeo is more related to historical sites compared to the one in Stung Treng where tourism is more related to natural sites.

#### Size

It needs to be flexible and large enough to show the interaction between and among sectors.

### Institutional differences

It should also be considered among sites. For example, the SEILA process being implemented by CAREERE and UNDP and the decentralization planning in certain areas affects community-based natural resources management.

**Session 4. Summing up. Mr Hans Guttman summarized the morning's group presentation.**

### Site characteristics

- *Area should be affected by the seasonality of the hydrological (water) regime. We are looking for areas with differences in use during dry and wet seasons. Hydrological regimes play an important role in the nature of use the site is being subjected to.*
- *(Groups) village(s) that are using the resource, or are affected by its use.*
- *High complexity. Several sectors overlap geographically.*
- *Several legal and institutional issues overlapping geographically.*
- *Opportunity to link with other ongoing development initiatives/interventions from the government, NGOs or other international bodies.*

### Link between this ICLARM Project and the MRC Environment Program

Mr Chin Samouth, Program Officer of the Environment Unit of the Mekong River Commission, presented the linkage between this project [i.e. ICLARM Mekong Wetlands Approach project] and the projects and programs of the Mekong River Commission. MRC has 3 core programs: water utilization program, basin development plan, and the environment program. In addition to these, the MRC has a number of sectoral programs that include fisheries, irrigation, navigation, watersheds and agriculture.

The presentation also made specific reference to the components of the MRC Environment Program.

**I. Environmental monitoring and assessment (A)**

1. *water quality*
2. *people and aquatic ecosystem*

**Output: areas where people are highly dependent on aquatic ecosystem productivity**

- a. *A system to monitor aquatic ecosystems and how changes affect people in the Mekong River Basin;*
- b. *A system for agencies to manage and share information on aquatic ecosystems;*  
*and*
- c. *Improved capacity to monitor and assess threats to aquatic ecosystems.*

**3. Integrated environmental analysis and monitoring**

- II. *Environmental management support system (B)*
- III. *Strategic networking and co-ordination (C)*
- IV. *Basin awareness creation (D)*
- V. *Support studies and research facilitation (E)*

Specific clarifications were made on the links between the MRC and the ICLARM Project in the Cambodian context.

**Mr Watt Botkosal** – The Cambodia National Mekong Committee has an environment program. ICLARM's project is linked with the MRC's. CNMC has the information already and it is possible to share this.

**Mr Chin Samouth** – MRC is happy to inform the participants that it is open to everyone and they are willing to share the information that they have.

**Mr Watt Botkosal** – Anyone wishing to use the information that CNMC has may send a letter to them requesting the use of their data/information.

Next steps in the ICLARM Project...

At this point, Dr Magnus Torell briefly explained to the group what the next steps would be for the project. He noted that the following are the possible next steps:

1. *Ongoing dialogue between the project and MRC and AIT, not only with the secretariat but also the whole setup (including NMCs);*
2. *There will be a Project Management Meeting which the DoF will call with the following proposed agenda:*
  - a. *Report from this meeting;*
  - b. *Establish 2 working groups (1 for legal-institutional issues and 1 for economic valuation).*

*This will be comprised of key government agencies with major roles in wetland use and management. The information from this workshop will be used to draft the terms of reference for the working groups.*

- c. *Appoint a liaison officer. The participants in the workshop may appoint the liaison officer.*
- d. *Develop draft time frame and budget of implementation until the end of the year. The time frame should not overlap with other projects or programs of the different agencies. This meeting is encouraged to suggest dates for the preparatory meeting.*
3. *Working group activities.*
4. *Liaison officer to assist with preparation of provincial meeting.*
5. *Provincial meetings to set priority areas and methods.*

Two important concerns that the participants need to address: *date of the project management meeting and the appointment of the liaison officer.*



**Mr Mam Kosal** – The concerns of this project cover not only fisheries issues but also broad multi-sectoral issues. Based on other experiences such as UNDP for multi-sectoral projects, the coordination is not lodged in a particular department due to jealousies among the agencies involved. Another thing, how can the project avoid duplication of advises to government especially in relation to different project already carried out by various institutions working separately in inland and marine aquatic environments? Such duplication may prevent the government from responding proactively to issues if it is stymied by various diverging advises on legal and institutional issues surrounding resource management.

**Dr Magnus Torell** – It has not been suggested that the DoF will be the secretariat. What was decided was that DoF will initiate the meetings but the coordinating functions will be decided or confirmed later. On the next question, the legal and institutional framework deals broadly at the national level as there is a commonality among the framework in the country to look into the problem raised by the question.

**Mr Hans Guttman** – In addition, there has been a lot of discussions on legal issues in this project. It is not the role of this project to suggest drastic changes on the legal framework at the national level but to suggest mechanisms in improving the *operationalization* of existing legal-institutional frameworks especially at the local level. Another issue that needs to be discussed is the relation between this project and the MRC. It should be pointed out that the objectives of this project are in line with that of the MRC's.

**Dr Magnus Torell** – In relation to the link between inland and coastal/marine areas, in Thailand this will be addressed by carrying out a case study in a coastal area, particularly in Pattalung in Southern Thailand.

As the meeting ended, no decision on the date of the project management meeting and who the liaison officer will be were made. The final decision of these issues was deferred at a later stage.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:21 PM.

Mr Eric Meusch  
 Advisor  
 AIT-AARM Cambodia  
 Aquaculture Office, Department of Fisheries  
 186 Norodom Blvd  
 Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
 Phone : +855-23 210565  
 Fax : +855-23 210565  
 Email : smallfish@bigpond.com.kh

Mr Hav Viseth  
 National Program Director  
 AIT-AARM Cambodia  
 Aquaculture Office, Department of Fisheries  
 186 Norodom Blvd  
 Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
 Phone : +855-23 210565  
 Fax : +855-23 210565  
 Email : smallfish@bigpond.com.kh

Mr Roel Schouten  
 Fisheries Consultant, Protection and Management  
 of Critical Wetlands in the Lower Mekong Basin  
 Asian Development Bank-Ministry of Environment  
 #48 Samdech Preah Sihanouk Ave  
 Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon  
 Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
 Fax : +855-23 982739  
 Email : schouten@mozart.inet.co.th

Mr Hans Guttman  
 Advisor  
 Asian Institute of Technology  
 PO Box 4, Klong Luang  
 Patumthani, Thailand 10120  
 Phone : +66-2 524 5215  
 Fax : +66-2 524 5218  
 Email :hans\_guttman@yahoo.com, hguttman@ait.ac.th

Mr Watt Botkosol  
 Senior Program Officer  
 Cambodia National Mekong Committee  
 23 Mao Tse Tung Road  
 Chamkar Morn  
 Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
 Phone : +855-23 426201  
 Email : watt\_botkosol@cnmc.gov.kh

Dr Awae Masae  
 Associate Professor  
 Coastal Resources Institute  
 Prince of Songkla University  
 Hat Yai  
 Songkla, Thailand 90112  
 Phone : +66-074 212752 / 212800  
 Fax : +66-074 212782  
 Email : mawae@ratree.psu.ac.th

**Mr Nin Chansamean**  
Director  
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Stung Treng Province  
#01, Rd 600, Sangkat Boeung Kak II  
Khan Tuol Kork  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : +855-074 973 730  
Fax : +855-074 973 990 / 973 814

**Mr Hang Tay**  
Vice Director  
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery of Takeo Province  
Takeo, Cambodia  
Phone : 032 931 238

**Dr. Hean Vanhan**  
Chief, Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Inspection Office  
Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement  
#10 Monireth St., Toul Svayprey II  
Chamcarmaon District  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : +855-23 36 99 66  
Fax : +855-23 216 227  
Email : agronomy@bigpond.com.kh

**Mr. Choup Sokhan**  
Fisheries Biologist  
Department of Fisheries  
168 Norodom Blvd.  
Khan Chamcar Morn  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : 023 210565  
Email : soknachoup@hotmail.com.kh

**Mr Kim Sour**  
Officer  
Department of Fisheries  
#186 Preah Norodom Blvd., PO Box 582  
Khan Chamcar Morn  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : +855-12 942640  
Email : sourkim@hotmail.com

**Mr Ly Vuthy**  
Head, Office of Community Fisheries Development  
Department of Fisheries  
186 Norodom Blvd, PO Box 582  
Khan Chamcar Morn  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : 023-723 275  
Fax : 023-427048  
Email : ifric@bigpond.com.kh

Mr Lek Sophat  
Head, Laboratory Unit, Aquaculture Office  
Department of Fisheries  
186 Norodom Blvd, PO Box 582  
Khan Chamcar Morn  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : 023-723 275  
Fax : 023-427048  
Email : ifric@bigpond.com.kh

Ms Nouth Moniko  
Assistant, Aquaculture Office  
Department of Fisheries  
186 Norodom Blvd, PO Box 582  
Khan Chamcar Morn  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : 022-210 565  
Fax : 023-427048  
Email : ifric@bigpond.com.kh

Mr Srun Lim Song  
Chief, Aquaculture Office  
Department of Fisheries  
#186 Preah Norodom Blvd., PO Box 582  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : +855-23 210565  
Email : smallfish@bigpond.com.kh

Mr Shingo Takahashi  
JICA Advisor  
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)  
JICA Cambodia Office  
PO Box 613, House No 36, Street No. 184  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : +855-23 210565  
Fax : +855-23 211340  
Email : jstaka@bigpond.com.kh

Mr Meas Rithy  
Officer, Technical Coordination Unit for the Tonle Sap  
Environment and Natural Resources Planning, Ministry of Environment  
No. 48 Samdech Preah Sihanouk Ave  
Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : 023-212994

Mr Nissay Sam  
Socio-economist/Public Participation Specialist  
Environment Management of the Coastal Zone of Cambodia  
Ministry of Environment-DANIDA  
No 48 Samdech Preah Sihanouk, Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia PO Box 2298  
Phone : +855 23 216 510  
Fax : +855 23 211 406  
Email : nissay@czm.bigpond.com.kh

Mr Mak Sideth  
Staff  
General Maritime Administration and Environment Protection  
Merchant Marine Department, General Department of Transport,  
Ministry of Public Works and Transport  
Russian Blvd  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : +855 12 835 867  
Fax : +855 23 881 846  
Email : mmd@forum.org.kh

Mr Mao Kosal  
Liaison Officer  
IUCN (The World Conservation Union) - Cambodia  
#21, Street 306, PO Box 1504  
Boeng Keng Kang I  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : +855-23 211944  
Email : iucn@forum.org.kh

Mr Chin Samouth  
Program Officer, Environment Unit  
Mekong River Commission  
P.O. Box 1112  
364 M.V. Preah Monivong  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : +855-23 720979  
Fax : +855-23 720972  
Email : samouth@mrcmekong.org

Mr Meas Sophal  
Deputy Director, Department of Nature Conservation and Protection  
Ministry of Environment  
#48 Samdech Preah Sihanouk Ave  
Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : +023-21 2836  
Fax : +855-23 212848  
Email : swamps@bigpond.com.kh

Mr Ouk Siphon  
Deputy Director, Planning Development Department  
Ministry of Tourism  
3 Monivong Blvd.  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : +855-12 897806  
Fax : +855-23 426877/+85523 426877  
Email : nhim@camnet.com.kh

Mr Lieng Sopha  
Fishery Biologist  
MRD/DoF/Danida project for the Management of Freshwater Capture Fisheries of Cambodia  
186 Norodom Blvd, PO Box 582  
Khan Chamcar Morn  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : 023-723 275  
Fax : 023-427048  
Email : ifric@bigpond.com.kh

**Mr Has Piron**  
Community Environment Facilitator  
Participatory Natural Resources Management of Tonle Sap  
FAO-Siem Reap  
Street 7 January  
Siem Reap, Cambodia  
Phone : 012 980 642  
Email : faofish@rep.forum.org.kh

**Mr Sok Issaravith**  
Community Fishery Facilitator  
Participatory Natural Resources Management of Tonle Sap  
FAO-Siem Reap  
Street 7 January  
Siem Reap, Cambodia  
Phone : 012 980 642  
Email : faofish@rep.forum.org.kh

**Mr Chan Tong**  
Community Fishery Facilitator  
Participatory Natural Resources Management of Tonle Sap  
FAO-Siem Reap  
Street 7 January  
Siem Reap, Cambodia  
Email : faofish@rep.forum.org.kh

**Mr Renaud Bailleux**  
Participatory Rural Development and Gender Specialist  
Participatory Natural Resources Management of Tonle Sap  
FAO-Siem Reap  
Street 7 January  
Siem Reap, Cambodia  
Phone : 012 630 056  
Email : renaudb@rep.forum.org.kh

**Ms Penny Everingham**  
Participatory Natural Resources Management of Tonle Sap  
FAO-Siem Reap  
Street 7 January  
Siem Reap, Cambodia  
Phone : 012 870 850  
Email : faofor@rep.forum.org.kh

**Mr Seng Samphal**  
Lecturer 2 & Coordinator  
Royal University of Agriculture  
Dangkor District  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Mr Sar Sitha**  
Deputy Director  
Siem Reap Department of Environment  
Siem Reap, Cambodia

**Mr Prin Savin**  
Deputy Chief  
Siem Reap Department of Fisheries  
Street 7 January  
Siem Reap, Cambodia  
Phone : +855-63 963502  
Fax : +855-63 963502

**Mr Chheng Vibolrith**  
Deputy Director  
Siem Reap Department of Fisheries  
Street 7 January  
Siem Reap, Cambodia  
Phone : 012 833 958  
Fax : 063 963 502

**Mr Sok Song**  
Officer  
Siem Reap Fisheries Office  
Street 7 January  
Siem Reap, Cambodia  
Phone : 012 833 958  
Fax : 063 963 502

**Mr Mam Kosal**  
Director  
Wetlands International  
21 Boeng Keng Kang 1  
Chamkarmon  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Phone : 23-214910  
Fax : 23-214224  
Email : [wetlands@bigpond.com.kh](mailto:wetlands@bigpond.com.kh)

**Tuesday, 10 April 2001**

8:00 - 8:30	Registration
8:30 - 9:00	Opening
9:00 - 9:30	Introduction by Dr Magnus Torell, ICLARM
9:30 - 10:00	Coffee Break
10:00 - 12:00	Presentations by projects that are dealing with aspects of community or locally based natural resources management

Facilitated presentations on experiences or procedures related to:

- Criteria for site selection
- Definition of a "community"
- Processes involved to define the "community" or set of villages to be involved in the projects
- The size and shape of "management units" (pilot areas)

12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 14:00	Presentation continues and plenary discussion
14:00 - 14:15	Introduction to Group Work 1 to discuss features of the "community" in the context of different types of resources management, especially on fisheries and living aquatic resources management in relation to other resources.
14:15 - 15:00	Group Work
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break
15:30 - 16:15	Continuation of Group Work
16:15 - 17:00	Presentations of Group Work and discussion
19:00	Dinner

**Wednesday, 11 April 2001**

8:30 - 8:45	Introduction to Group Work to discuss the size and shape of management units (pilot areas) in the Cambodian context of very high seasonal variation of flooding and water availability
8:45 - 9:45	Group Work
9:45 - 10:15	Coffee Break
10:15 - 12:00	Group work continues
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 14:30	Presentation of group work and discussion
14:30 - 15:00	Coffee Break
15:00 - 15:30	Summing up

Main outputs should be related to:

- Criteria for site-selection
- Recommendations on how the project defines "community" in the Cambodian context
- Process developed to define a "community"
- Recommendations on size and shape of "management units" (pilot areas)

15:30 - 15:45	Next Steps...
---------------	---------------



## Modified LogFrame for the Cambodia Component of the Project

Development Objective	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (OVI)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumption
<p>To enhance the quality of life of the people in Cambodia by supporting environmentally sound development, and sustaining and improving the values and functions of wetlands in Cambodia.</p>	<p>Documented references to project outputs in legal and institutional development</p> <p>Increased, recorded, cooperation between institutions and between institutions and people on implementation</p> <p>Number of people trained</p> <p>Local involvement in decision and management (expressed through reports from local meeting, state of the art reports, etc.)</p>	<p>Means of Verification</p>	<p><b>Assumptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ongoing co-operation between involved institutions</li> <li>- national institutions will co-operate with the project;</li> <li>- GO staff can participate in training and fieldwork, and continue within their respective departments;</li> <li>- access to field areas during the time of the project;</li> <li>- local people in priority sites co-operate with the project and related projects.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risks, such as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- institutions may have difficulty adjusting to the more innovative aspects of the project outputs,</li> <li>- Conflicts among groups and stakeholders within selected villages or areas/provinces</li> <li>- no permission to do planned activities</li> </ul>

---

**Outputs:**

1. Improved understanding of wetland management issues at local, provincial and national level (awareness raising) --- relates to Output A of the programme/project document.

1. valuations undertaken, documented and presented
  - institutional aspects described, documented and presented
  - procedures and techniques for wetland management elaborated and documented
  - public awareness campaign undertaken

Reports, documents and presentations – by Cambodians

Reports, documents and presentations – by Cambodians

Documentation of procedures and techniques indicating the local (Cambodian) involvement in the development

Documentation on the campaign – indicating where, when and the number of people involved (and their position, province, etc.)

Risks and assumptions, see above

2. Improved linkages and networks for information (incl. data) sharing and dialogue on wetland management between institutions at national and regional levels (communication) --- relates to Output C of the programme/project document.

2. analysis of information exchange undertaken

- informal/formal exchange communication processes increased
- lines of communication documented

Reports and documentation on analysis of information exchange

Reports on actual communication including frequency and involved partners

Reports, graphs and documentation

---

---

**3. Strengthened capacity and empowerment of local communities to participate in planning, management and sustainable use of wetland resources (use of pilot sites for testing) – relates to Output E of the programme/project document**

**3. work on sustainable use of wetland resources at pilot sites undertaken**

**Reports (and field interviews) indicating type and frequency of resource use and attitudes among villagers**

- **training for communities developed and being provided**
- **local awareness raising undertaken**

**Curricula for training, reports on training events including lists of participants (and their role in the village)**

**Documentation on the campaign – indicating where, when and the number of people involved (and their position, village, etc.)**

**4. Improved understanding and implementation of institutional, policy and legal frameworks for wetland and aquatic resources management – - relates to Output G of the programme/project document.**

**4. studies and analysis of institutional, policy and legal frameworks undertaken (by Cambodians)**

**Reports, documentation and presentations – by Cambodians (linked to relevant institutions)**

- **a learning by doing scheme applied in training**
- **field testing being done**

**Reports on the process of learning, including sequences of training elements being provided and lists of persons involved (and their positions)**

**Reports on results of field test including documented feedback from relevant institutions and villagers**

---

5. Improved methods for wetland and aquatic resources management (related to planning as well as in terms of necessary procedures) integrating local practices into institutional regulatory and planning processes --- relates to Output F. of the programme/project documents

5. field work being done with villagers on methods for integrating local practices in wetland management

- studies on local practices undertaken
- improved methods documented and presented

Reports on process and progress in work at village level (events, places, involved people and their position, etc.)

Report on local practices with reference to the existing national framework

Report on trials to improve methods harmonise local and "central" systems (including narrative feedback from villagers)

6. Cambodian Component well managed

6. activity plans developed, review meetings arranged, implementation facilitated and reports prepared and disseminated

Annual activity plans, reports from review meetings, reports on efforts to facilitate implementation and regular progress reports

**Activities for the next six to 12 months**

Activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicator (OVI)	1 <sup>st</sup> Q			2 <sup>nd</sup> Q			3 <sup>rd</sup> Q			4 <sup>th</sup> Q		
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
<p>Activities to manage the programme in Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with DoFi on implementation, monitoring and follow-up</li> <li>- Set up working group advisory committee</li> <li>- Assignment of tasks to be undertaken</li> <li>- National seminar on criteria for site selection (to be conducted jointly with MRC Wetlands/Aquatic Habitat Programmes</li> <li>- Networking with national relevant groups</li> <li>- Organise a national workshop to make a six-monthly revision of the work so far</li> <li>- Organise a national workshop to develop the activity plan for year two</li> <li>- Review and monitoring</li> </ul>	<p>Report from meeting. lists of participants</p> <p>Working group advisory committee established</p> <p>Working groups established with tasks assigned</p> <p>Report from seminar and list of participants</p> <p>Documentation of established networks</p> <p>Review report and list of participants</p> <p>Activity plan for year two</p> <p>Reports on monitoring and reviews</p>												

<p><i>Cooperation to be sought with others (AIT Aqua Outreach, MRC, and others to avoid duplication of work)</i></p> <p>Activities related to review and analysis of existing information on wetlands and wetland resources (contributes to outputs 1 and 2).</p> <p>Compile and analyse existing information related to management issues and wetland benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Select and assign a group to carry out compiling of existing information on issues, resources and benefits</li> <li>- Carry out the compilation of existing information on issues, resources and benefits</li> <li>- National workshop on the availability and suitability of existing information for the analysis of wetland benefits and values</li> <li>- Identification of training needs for the analysis and valuation of benefits from wetlands and wetland resources</li> <li>- Training on the analysis and valuation of benefits from wetlands and wetland resources</li> <li>- Valuation of benefits from wetlands and wetland resources based on existing information</li> </ul> <p><i>Cooperation to be sought with others (AIT Aqua Outreach, MRC, and others to avoid duplication of work)</i></p> <p>Activities related to the management of data and information including the communication and sharing of data (contributes to outputs 1 and 2)</p>	<p><b>MoU's and LoA's</b></p> <p>Working group established and tasks being assigned</p> <p>Report on existing information, list of sources</p> <p>Workshop report, list of participants and recommendations for continued valuation</p> <p>Report and recommendations on training needs</p> <p>Curricula and list of participants</p> <p>Valuation report on wetland benefits</p>
--	---

<p>outputs 1 and 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and improve database system on wetlands as well as mechanisms for sharing information between involved institutions (in coordination with others, especially the MRC)</li> <li>- Seek out database resource persons in relevant institutions and focal points at national and provincial level for the handling of information</li> <li>- (Jointly with MRC and others) identify training needs in database management</li> <li>- make, and maintain, a list of experts, institutions, projects involved in wetland (in its broader context)</li> <li>- identification of national scientists working on wetlands and wetland resources (including national RAMSAR focal points)</li> </ul> <p><i>Cooperation to be sought with others (AIT Aqua Outreach, MRC, and others to avoid duplication of work)</i></p> <p>Activities related to institutional and legal analysis (contributes to outputs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)</p> <p>Analysis of existing institutional, policy and legal framework, with special focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) existing legal and institutional framework and its applications</li> <li>b) community/local rights, user rights and access rights (including control and management rights)</li> </ul>	<p>Reports on the availability of database including information on how, and where, to access it</p> <p>List of resource person and their position</p> <p>Recommendations on needed training (training possibly done by MRC or others)</p> <p>List of experts, institutions and projects (to be updated)</p> <p>List of Cambodian scientists</p>												
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<p>c) existing approaches and procedures for involvement in planning, management, decision-making by wider audience such as local community, NGOs, private sectors</p> <p>d) enforcement and compliance of laws an policies</p> <p>e) existing framework with regards to constraints, needs and potential for further implementation</p> <p><i>Note the focal areas are directly incorporated from the suggestions made during the Cambodian workshop (11 – 12 October 2000 in Siem Reap).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- selection and assignment of group(s) for collection of materials, analysis and training</li> <li>- collection of information on existing institutional and legal framework</li> <li>- Analysis and training through a series of mini-workshops</li> <li>- Conduct a national workshop on the results of the studies and analysis made</li> <li>- Identify further training needs based on results from the workshop</li> <li>- Reporting on the experiences and results of analysis including recommendations on:</li> </ul> <p>a) refinement of existing management approaches</p> <p>b) field trials on institutional, legal, policy alternatives including participation of users and stakeholders on legal, policy review</p>	<p>Working group established and tasks being assigned</p> <p>Report on existing information, list of sources</p> <p>Report on training elements and workshop results, list of participants</p> <p>Workshop report, list of participants and recommendations for continued work</p> <p>Report and recommendations on training needs</p> <p>Report and recommendations on point a) to f)</p>													
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct training</li> <li>- Development of materials on wetlands and their importance and benefits and values (brochures, posters, newsletters, etc.)</li> </ul>																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	<p>Conduct workshops, organize meetings, inform the media and organize public campaigns and debates on regular basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One workshop to be held (jointly with others) during the first year</li> <li>- One public campaign to be organized (jointly with others) during the first year</li> </ul>																																																																																																																																																																																																											

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and maintain functions and network for cooperation, facilitation and support at the provincial level, including coordination with villages and NGO's working in the area</li> </ul> <p>Initiate and undertake work within pilot areas (based on work being done by others (MRC, AIT, etc). as feasible)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collect information on the local situation (social, institutional, resources availability, etc.) based on existing information, locally and elsewhere (using various techniques as suitable from time to time (desk studies, field survey, PRA methods, public hearings, etc)</li> <li>- Assessment of local resource situation with focus on wetlands and wetland resources</li> <li>- Analysis, at local and community level, local management functions and stakeholders (including those relating to community based management) in the light of legislative support and other (institutional) support systems for assistance in all aspects required for better management</li> <li>- Linked to assessment and analysis, organize pilot testing in selected villages or communities to involve them in learning by doing processes (incorporating NGOs and VDCs as suitable).</li> <li>- Identify training needs at local level</li> <li>- Training of trainers on wetland resources management</li> <li>- Local training at province, village and community level on benefits/advantages of wetland resources</li> </ul>	<p>Functions and networks established and documented</p> <p>Reports on the local situation including information on the people (local and central) that has been involved in the work and methods being used</p> <p>Report on the local resource situation (and people involved in the assessment)</p> <p>Report and analysis documented, list and functions of people involved in the analysis</p> <p>Pilot testing in villages, involving local people, undertaken and reported (including lists of involved people)</p> <p>Training needs identified and reported</p> <p>Curricula, report from training and list of participants (with their institutional and local role)</p> <p>Curricula, report from training and list of participants</p>												
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<p><b>benefits/advantages of wetland resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>Develop recommendations on actions to be taken at local and provincial level while ensuring local participation in the planning process</b></li> <li>- <b>Recommendation for continued work during year two</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>training of trainers on wetland resources management</b></li> <li>• <b>local training at community level on benefits/advantages of wetland resources</b></li></ul></li></ul> <p><i>Cooperation to be sought with others (AIT Aqua Outreach, MRC, and others to avoid duplication of work)</i></p>	<p><b>Recommendations on actions at local and provincial level developed and reported</b></p> <p><b>Recommendations for year two developed and reported</b></p> <p><b>Specifications as developed for year two</b></p> <p><b>Specifications as developed for year two</b></p>												
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Project Organizational Structure for Cambodia

