

CFDO-SCALE-STREAM Stakeholders Meeting

Phnom Penh, 16-17 May 2002

## Report

Hosted by  
Community Fisheries Development Office (CFDO)  
Department of Fisheries

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## The Meeting

The CFDO-SCALE-STREAM Stakeholders Meeting was held on the 16th and morning of the 17th of May 2002 in the Department of Fisheries (DOF) meeting room. This was the first opportunity for a range of stakeholders to gather for presentations and discussions on the STREAM Initiative and its partnership with the Community Fisheries Development Office (CFDO) and the Cambodian NGO SCALE. Participants (Appendix 1) included representatives of:

- CFDO and other DOF departments
- provincial Departments of Fisheries of Kandal, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu, and Kratie
- Departments of Women's Affairs from Kandal, Kompong Chhnang and Kratie
- International organizations based in Phnom Penh and regionally
- Local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Cambodia and regionally
- SCALE, and
- STREAM

The objectives of the Stakeholders Meeting were:

- Familiarizing stakeholders with the regional STREAM Initiative and the work being done by CFDO in partnership with the NGO SCALE and STREAM
- Welcoming stakeholder discussion and feedback on the CFDO-SCALE-STREAM partnership and the STREAM Cambodia Country Strategy Paper (draft)

The meeting agenda (Appendix 2) was structured around elements of the draft STREAM Cambodia Country Strategy Paper (CSP). Khmer and English PowerPoint presentations were followed by stakeholder group discussions that resulted in feedback for the CFDO-SCALE-STREAM partnership to consider as part of a broader process of developing STREAM support in Cambodia. Immediate responses to the feedback were made when possible. The eight PowerPoint presentations in both languages have been recorded on a CD-ROM that is available with Khmer and English versions of this report.

## Opening Remarks

After participants arrived and registered, opening remarks (on the following page) were given by Mr Sam Nouv, Deputy Director of the Department of Fisheries.

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Fisheries Department, I would like to express our warm welcome to all of you participating in the CFDO-SCALE-STREAM Stakeholders Meeting. Today, we are proud that the Department of Fisheries, Community Fisheries Development Office, in partnership with SCALE and the regional STREAM Initiative, is hosting this one-and-a-half day meeting which will focus on the work being done by STREAM Cambodia and the development of Cambodia Country Strategy Paper.

The fisheries sector plays an important role in food security, family income generation and livelihoods support in rural Cambodia. It provides more than 75% of animal protein consumed and employment directly or through associated activities to over two million Cambodians. The inland ecosystems produce an estimated 290,000 to 430,000 tons of fish with a value of US\$ 150-250 million, which is about 16% of the GDP. Through family fishing and foraging in rice fields, poor people catch between 160,000 and 250,00 tons of aquatic resources.

Currently, poor people who depend on the natural resources of Tonle Sap Lake and the Mekong River system are constrained by extreme economic disparity, inequality of access rights, severe escalating poverty, growing rural population pressure, less than sufficient or nonexistent tenure rights, cultural and ethnic divisions, weak civil society, and poor communication. Inequitable management and conflicts have resulted in overexploitation of resources, which has placed the wetland ecosystem and all its dependents at risk.

In responding to the challenges facing the fishing sector, the Royal Government of Cambodia has a policy oriented to reform the management of fisheries, dealing with conflicts among stakeholders, and making it more responsive to the needs of poor communities. In line with the policy, the government decided to release 56% of concessions (fishing lots) for local communities to organize community-based fisheries management. This policy provides a good opportunity for fisheries-dependent people to participate actively in management and achieve the goals of protection, conservation, development and sustainable use of the fisheries resources. In line with this policy, the Department has established a new Community Fisheries Development Office to facilitate and coordinate community organization and related matters.

The STREAM Initiative has been able to respond quickly to facilitate the development of the new office, through capacity-building and strategic planning. A VSO placement supported by STREAM through the Business Partnership Scheme is a particularly valuable full-time, hands-on input. In addition, the CFDO is proud to host the STREAM Cambodia Communications Hub. This will link CFDO through the Internet with colleagues in other national hubs around Asia-Pacific, and will support lesson sharing.

The Department of Fisheries signed a partnership agreement in December 2001 with STREAM, linking the efforts of the Community Fisheries Development Office, the NGO SCALE and the regional STREAM Initiative. The aim of this agreement is to support the Community Fisheries Development Office, Department of Fisheries, and SCALE in building a network to coordinate and share lessons learnt among those responsible for supporting the livelihoods of poor people who depend on aquatic resources both nationally and regionally.

A sub-decree establishing the legislative framework for community fisheries co-management systems is currently being processed and approval is expected soon. The establishment of community fisheries is ongoing.

I hope that this meeting will contribute to the development of a policy framework and guidelines for fisheries management in Cambodia. And last but not the least, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest thanks to the STREAM Initiative, SCALE, DFID, honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen, for participating in this meeting.

I wish all of you a good time and that you will achieve fruitful discussions and the expected results. Thank you for your kind attention!

## Introductions and Overview of the Meeting

Bill Savage, STREAM Communications Specialist and meeting facilitator, asked participants to identify themselves as belonging to the various stakeholder groups, and encouraged participants to introduce themselves to each other. He then reviewed the meeting objectives and described the meeting sessions according to the agenda.

## The STREAM Initiative

Graham Haylor, the STREAM Director, presented an overview (*PowerPoint 01*) of the STREAM Initiative from a regional perspective, noting that STREAM Cambodia itself would be described in the following presentations.

## STREAM Cambodia Activities: Past and Present

Ka Ming of SCALE presented a summary of past and present activities (*PowerPoint 02*). He covered early relationship-building with the DFID Aquatic Resources Management Program, the poverty study, awareness-raising about livelihoods approaches and participatory methods, and links with the DOF and the Department of Women's Affairs (DOWA), who collectively could play a role in investigating village life. Ka Ming described how SCALE had increased its capacity in livelihoods analysis, a six-month study of village livelihoods that it had carried out, and a planning workshop it had conducted with the CFDO and DOWA on understanding livelihoods. Ka Ming reflected on how adults learn and how working together has helped to build trust and respect. Although slow and sometimes confused, the partnerships had enabled us to learn together, reduced replication and allowed for pooling of resources. This has achieved a strong relationship, and building institutional capacity, skills and tools.

## What is a CSP?

Louise Mackeson-Sandbach is the VSO Management Advisor working with the STREAM Initiative in the CFDO. She gave a presentation (*PowerPoint 03*) describing the sections of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) which will be developed by each STREAM country partner. The aquatic resources context in the CSP comes from a larger study available from STREAM and the CFDO in Khmer and English. The process of drafting the CSP involved the STREAM National Coordinating Team, STREAM Regional Office, SCALE, CFDO and VSO. The CSP was drafted as the focus for consultation at this national Stakeholders Meeting. Louise described how the STREAM Cambodia CSP fits into regional and national processes and the importance of its relationship with the CSPs of other STREAM countries. The Cambodia CSP is the first to be developed; Vietnam is now drafting theirs. The June STREAM Regional Conference was mentioned, as was the Regional Coordinating Committee. The STREAM CSPs will be discussed at the June conference at NACA in Bangkok.

## STREAM Partnerships

The STREAM Cambodia partnerships (*PowerPoint 04*) were presented by Thay Somony, CFDO Chief-designate and STREAM National Coordinator. Somony discussed the existing relationships within STREAM, national strategic and management processes and the roles of national partners. Somony requested feedback from the meeting about the composition and membership of the National Coordinating Team. STREAM activities proposed in the CSP were presented in the context of the STREAM logframe.

### Discussion

Bill opened the discussion session on the previous presentations, and addressed a participant's earlier question about which elements of the proposed activities were to be discussed by the Stakeholders Meeting. He highlighted that the activity referred to as "best practice" was a cross-cutting issue across all activities, and described how the activities relate to one another and the logframe.

Participants were now seated in stakeholder groups of CFDO and other DOF offices, provincial DOF, Department of Women's Affairs (DOWA), and NGOs and international organizations (IOs). They were asked to discuss three matters:

- Composition of the National Coordinating Team
- Involvement and role of stakeholders, and
- Other questions

Bill talked about the wide array of organizations involved in STREAM thus far (government, local and international NGOs, international and intergovernmental organizations, and funding agencies), and related this to STREAM's inclusive approach. He also made reference to an adult learning model presented by Ka Ming. He highlighted that STREAM's approach starts with learning about people's own experiences.

For example, when running the workshop about livelihoods analysis, we started with the question "What do we need to know to understand people's livelihoods?", not "Here is a livelihoods framework". When we ran the workshop on PRA methods, we did not start with a training manual, but with participants' experiences of working with communities, for example from SCALE and the DOWA.

Finally, it was pointed out that one of the roles of the Communications Hub will be to produce STREAM documentation in Khmer, for example, CD-ROMs and the *STREAM Journal*.

## Feedback

### *Composition of the National Coordinating Team*

- CFDO-DOF**     ▪ Request to include local provincial authorities, local Departments of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries and more CFDO staff.
- Provincial DOF**     ▪ Chief of provincial fisheries in each province might be included.  
                          ▪ In other cases, it might be someone else to represent the province (want freedom to select).
- DOWA**             ▪ The composition is appropriate as DOWA will be involved at the provincial level.
- NGOs and IOs**     ▪ Necessary to consider connection with the provinces.  
                          ▪ Mechanism for appropriate representation for NGOs (the NGO Forum?) and coordination with IOs (in general and in relation to the previous day's CFDO Coordination and Partnerships Meeting with organizations interested in working with the CFDO).  
                          ▪ Who should be on the team relates to the role of the STREAM Initiative and what it wants to achieve. If assisting the CFDO with strategic planning, for example, then there should be wide IO involvement.

### *Involvement and Role of Stakeholders*

- CFDO-DOF**     ▪ NGOs should be involved.
- Provincial DOF**     ▪ NGOs and other organizations should be involved.
- DOWA**             ▪ Commune leaders should participate in the network as they have a remit under local government to be involved with local poverty alleviation.
- NGOs and IOs**     ▪ If the objective is to facilitate co-operation and co-ordination most should participate.  
                          ▪ Could STREAM help to establish a Community fisheries working group (like forestry?) to facilitate more coherent support?  
                          ▪ Could STREAM take another look at what has been undertaken already (not necessarily livelihoods analysis but case studies short reports, etc.)?

## Other Questions

- CFDO-DOF**
- In what ways should fishers and farmers be represented?
  - Why is STREAM not working in a coastal community?
- Provincial DOF**
- What is the percentage of poverty reduction that STREAM wants to achieve?
- DOWA**
- No feedback
- NGOs and IOs**
- Clarification of proposed pilot project (is it a pilot process, is it area-based?)
  - Could the documentation more clearly clarify the mandate of STREAM and its link with NACA?
  - Could the documentation more clearly highlight the sustainability of the initiative?
  - Could the initiative build capacity for provinces to have a voice? Livelihood studies yes, but also to strengthening provincial level bodies to communicate with the centre.

## Responses

*What should be the composition of the National Coordinating Team?*

It should include provincial level representation.

*What are appropriate mechanisms for NGO representation (NGO Forum?) and IO coordination (with reference to the CFDO Coordination and Partnerships Meeting)?*

In terms of broader NGO/IO input in to the CFDO office this was discussed at the meeting held on the 15<sup>th</sup> May (CFDO Coordination and Partnerships meeting) and a recommendation was that the CFDO host a meeting every 3-6 months to bring the different partners together.

*What is the role of the STREAM Initiative in CFDO?*

Louise highlighted her temporary nine-month role as a VSO Management Advisor to the new CFDO, which has included strategic planning support. It was stressed that support to CFDO's development is one early role for STREAM, but not a long-term primary one.

*Is the pilot project a pilot process or is it area-based?*

Ka Ming addressed the issue, highlighting that the selection of the three provinces for the livelihoods studies was based on analyses of poverty incidence and dependence of poor people on aquatic resources. The necessary support would come out of proposed activities to increase our understanding, including livelihoods studies.

*In what ways should fishers and farmers be represented?*

It was suggested that the livelihoods studies themselves would be one mechanism for facilitating fishers and farmers to be represented in the overall process.

*Why is STREAM not working in a coastal province?*

The designation of the study provinces was based on analyses of poverty and aquatic resources issues. A key issue is people's access to the inland fishery. Kratie is representative of upstream river communities, Kampong Chhang of poor people dwelling near the Tonle Sap Lake, and Kandal of downstream river communities.

*By what percentage will STREAM reduce poverty in Cambodia?*

It was implied that it was not possible to answer this question.

Other comments and questions would be dealt with in the revisions to the approach and documentation relating to STREAM and the CSP.

### Sustainable Livelihoods

STREAM's proposed sustainable livelihoods activities (*PowerPoint 05*) were presented by Bun Thol and Ka Ming of SCALE. They discussed the current situation, conflict, the need to bring sustainability to management, and the inequality in access to aquatic resources and the impact of this on poor people.

SCALE has built up capacity in this type of analysis, has a good relationship with the DOF, and STREAM offers the opportunity to share the outputs quickly. This study should provide a number of opportunities, especially giving a voice to people to explain their situation, perhaps to better understand their situation, and to build capacity among study partners in this kind of work.

Ka Ming presented plans for the participatory six-month study in the three provinces of Kandal, Kompong Chhang and Kratie, making reference to a poverty focus and gender sensitivity. The study is the next step which builds on the work undertaken so far.

It is hoped that a key outcome will be the use of this information in the reformulation of the fisheries law, especially Article 15 on the definition of subsistence fishers and the definition of support.

## Discussion and Feedback

- CFDO-DOF**
- SCALE carried out a livelihoods study in Kompong Speu. After understanding the issues, how far was SCALE able to address them?
  - On the fisheries law and sub-decree, as this will take time, what approach can STREAM take to address these?
- Provincial DOF**
- When we do the livelihoods study, we will understand what fishers and farmers need and the issues in the village. After we have understood, we will know the priorities to provide support to fishers and farmers.
  - We will also learn about natural resources, and people's habits and local knowledge in using those resources.
  - We will also get information about what people want that is appropriate to the new sub-decree. How will the information be used in the sub-decree formulation?
- DOWA**
- The presentation was good and comprehensive, but we want to know what the constraints will be during the implementation? Will we start this soon? When?
- NGOs and IOs**
- It seems that the livelihoods study will take a participatory approach, while an analytical approach is needed that feeds into policy at the national level. What type of approach will be taken: participatory or analytical? PRA methods suggest a particular way of doing things. Analysis suggests going off and analysing data separately. How do these fit together?
  - Is the purpose of the livelihoods study to build capacity of CFDO and provincial department staff? Or is it a professional research study? The definition of subsistence fishing to feed into the draft law is a short-term piece of work and would require professional research. Capacity-building is a much longer-term process with mistakes. Are these two purposes in conflict?
  - Perhaps STREAM could consider a combination of 2<sup>nd</sup> research + primary LH study + a substantive Workshop to help define fishing categories in the law. Perhaps consider working with CDRI to review existing research
  - The focus and objectives of the livelihoods study are not yet clear. There seem to be many. How to fulfil all of these? It is suggested to focus on a few issues and ensure that the study contributes something new. What type of impact is the main objective: is it the sub-decree; is it fisheries management support?
  - There is a risk of raising community expectations when carrying out livelihoods studies.
  - In terms of the focus on poor fishers and farmers, how would that be measured? What types of indicators will be used so that the outcomes are about the livelihoods of poor fishers and farmers?

## National Database

Heng Da and Ka Ming presented the proposal for a national database on community fisheries (*PowerPoint 06*), which would systematically collect information and support the process of monitoring community fisheries. It was pointed out that the whole of Cambodia has been mapped digitally and that this is a key resource for overlaying and displaying “hard” and “soft” information. Teams drawn from a range of organizations could monitor and validate the “changing situation” and output this regularly, perhaps quarterly as a CD-ROM or on the web). The national database would highlight successes,

conflicts and persistent problems not currently covered by other existing databases. It would be open-access, validated and regularly updated.

## **Discussion and Feedback**

- CFDO-DOF**     ▪   The database activity would need capacity-building in areas such as GIS.
- Provincial DOF**   ▪   This is important as it would allow us to know catch statistics, and monitor whether the catch is up or down. In Kandal, there are problems with data-gathering on the fish catch.
- A database would also allow us to know the categories of fishers and the gear they use.
- We could see the “before and after” situation with establishment of community fisheries, and see effects on fish stocks.
- Communications between fishers and other stakeholders can be informed.
- We can know if the fisheries law and sub-decree are appropriate for fishers.
- We can compare permanent fishers and others whose livelihoods are more diverse.
- Validation is important.
- Important in terms of establishment of new community fisheries and development of co-management plans.
- DOWA**           ▪   Database would need to account for the differences between quantitative and qualitative information.
- Information to be collected for the database needs to related to STREAM Cambodia’s four outputs.
- NGOs and IOs**    ▪   Databases are costly and difficult to set up and get continuous funds for.
- What type of information could be kept updated and what would be useful?
- There is much demand for information as expressed by the provincial DOF.
- A small team collecting a lot of information nation-wide and keeping it updated would make it “impossible” to collect a wide array of data.
- Need to understand quality of data build capacity to verify this
- One option is to visit a random sample regularly e.g. 15 assessed for status
- It was suggested to put data from the livelihoods study into a database for widespread use.
- The current method which reports on community fisheries could be used and these then sub-sampled.

## **Review of Day One**

Bill and Yak presented a summary of questions and issues raised in the first day’s discussions and feedback on the sustainable livelihoods study and national database.

## **Sustainable Livelihoods Study**

*How to deal with the issue of raising expectations?*

As a part of capacity-building, SCALE carried out a pilot livelihoods study in Kompong Speu. The final step was writing an action plan with the community on what should be done. SCALE and CFDO will look at what follow-up actions were possible and what lessons can be drawn from their experience.

*How will the information be used in policy and law? Can information be available in time to influence the sub-decree?*

*Timing: when is the start date?*

*Will the study take a participatory or analytical approach? Is it for capacity-building or is it a professional research study? Are these purposes in conflict?*

*The focus and objectives of the study are not yet clear. It was suggested to focus on a few issues and ensure that the study contributes something new.*

*How would the focus on poor fishers and farmers be measured? What types of indicators would be used so that the outcomes would be an understanding of the livelihoods of poor fishers and farmers?*

### **National Database**

*The database needs to fulfil the information needs of the CFDO and support its mandate.*

*There is a need to build capacity in CFDO to build and manage databases.*

*Provinces have information needs, which could be fulfilled by the CFDO reviewing current databases and extracting information relevant to its mandate. Provincial DOFs want information for the systems that they could implement with communities.*

*The livelihood studies carried out by CFDO-SCALE need to be linked with the database in terms of the teams and data.*

*Attention needs to be paid to the scope of the database, data collection and maintaining of the database.*

## Communications

Yak gave a presentation on STREAM's communications activities (*PowerPoint 07*). Bill guided the discussion by asking especially the provincial DOF and DOWA to think about their capacity to access and interact with the technologies. He also noted that the *STREAM Journal* and *STREAM UPDATE* had been made available, and what did people think about these publications?

### Discussion and Feedback

- CFDO-DOF**
  - Most of the communications are in English, which is not well known to Cambodians. It's difficult to understand even when translated from English.
  - Web resources are not yet accessible.
- Provincial DOF**
  - There is no experience or expertise in using the Internet or e-mail and we have old computers. The responsible officials should be trained.
  - Request STREAM or SCALE to equip the provinces for communications.
- DOWA**
  - Agree with the provincial DOF about equipment.
  - Want the *STREAM Journal* translated.
- NGOs and IOs**
  - Rather than only have STREAM Cambodia on the website, build a DOF website linked to the STREAM website to increase ownership; would require building support.
  - Intellectual property rights is a concern with the downloading .
  - The FAO OneFish website was highlighted as a good source of fisheries information that STREAM could link to.
  - The *STREAM Journal* was seen as a positive innovation.
  - So far all the communications methods discussed are based on written language. We need to bring experiences together in face to face discussions. The information access survey should help with this.

### Responses

STREAM wants to look for creative ways of linking the provinces with the Communications Hub.

The aim is to produce the same version of the *STREAM Journal* in Khmer. We are looking at how to do this. In the next number there will be an article from an Indian farmer. We want more pieces like this but also to represent a range, from technical articles to stories of experiences and important issues. For example, in the first number, there is an article about conflict between a forest community, a logging company and the government. There is an e-mail address at the end of the article where that forest dweller can be contacted through an Indonesian NGO located nearby. During the process of putting the article together, there was dialogue with Benyamin, the forest dweller about his story. VSO helped to make sure the publication of this article would not cause any problems for Benyamin. From India, the farmer wrote a story about his experience of government service provision in aquaculture. It was written in Hindi, translated into

English and expanded by a local DOF official and will be published as a co-authored article.

We are starting a process to make these communications materials available in Khmer. The media company we are working with in Bangkok is helping us to find tools and mechanisms to easily replicate materials in other languages. The Communications Hub will be looking at these issues.

The CFDO has access to the Internet. Are there other websites in Khmer? The NGO Forum has launched a website in Khmer. There are Khmer newspaper websites and a Cambodian government website. We can contact these to learn how they built them.

## Information Access Survey

Alison Mee presented the proposal being developed for an information access survey (*PowerPoint 08*), looking at the match between extension tools, people's access to different types of information and communications method preferences.

### Discussion and Feedback

- CFDO-DOF**
  - It is difficult to gather information where there is flooding. There may not be time for fishers and farmers to participate in meetings.
  - Most fishers and farmers like to hear broadcasts and drama is a good option.
  - In relation to the types of information to extend, they should be simple, attractive and responsive to fisher and farmer needs.
  
- Provincial DOF**
  - The information we gather from villages can be part of "information centers" that can be set up in communities. Information should be related to their livelihoods and simple to understand. Information should be coordinated using video, drama and other media.
  - Need to think about place and time for meetings and villagers' participation.
  
- DOWA**
  - Information should be about daily livelihoods and the future. It should also be simple.

- NGOs and IOs**
- Need to be clear about what type of information we are trying to move around.
  - What is the purpose of the survey: for a STREAM communications strategy or for co-management?
  - It may be interesting to look at conflict situations and how information is used.
  - Should involve Village Development Committees, which have power and knowledge in communities.
  - Identify what community information needs are rather than how people access information.
  - Access of technical information to be passed to communities or more complex information about community fisheries?
  - This survey is focussed on the same provinces as the livelihoods studies. A good study should pick up this information anyway.
  - There is a lot of work already done on this in other sectors and a lot of learning can be taken from them.
  - Need to recognize information dissemination within and between communities, not just from the center to the community.
  - We have an example in the *STREAM Journal* of how inter-community communication led to change in a conflict situation.

## **Responses**

The issue of defining the relationship of STREAM to CFDO, DOF, SCALE and community fisheries in Cambodia has come up several times in the meeting. This will need to be resolved as we learn about how the different pieces fit together. There is an important role for NACA itself in this work. NACA is an intergovernmental organization with 15 member countries in Asia-Pacific. NACA's Governing Council (GC) is the body which gave rise to STREAM. Nao Thuok is the GC member for Cambodia and Viseth (Aquaculture Office) is on NACA's Technical Advisory Committee. So we need to look again at the relationships among NACA, STREAM, SCALE, the CFDO, DOF and the Ministry, to begin defining who is supporting whom.

The discussion and feedback on the national database, communications and information access survey indicate that these three activities need to be based around what we learn from STREAM's livelihoods work.

## Follow-up Actions from the Meeting

These are the general follow-up actions which CFDO-SCALE-STREAM will take:

- Write up and translate meeting document and distribute to participants with CD-ROM of PowerPoint presentations
- Write up and distribute minutes from *ad hoc* CFDO Coordination and Partnerships Meeting on 15 May
- Review composition of National Coordinating Team
- Determine appropriate representation and involvement of NGOs and IOs
- Review and revise designs and processes in the Country Strategy Paper: livelihoods study, national database, communications and information access survey
- Develop CFDO-SCALE-STREAM workplans

The Stakeholders Meeting ended with words of appreciation for participants and organizers from Graham Haylor. It is hoped that when we meet again, it will be to discuss the progress of activities that have been shaped by the feedback from the meeting.

## *Appendix 1* *Participants*

1. Ms Sa Chan Heng	DOWA	Kratie
2. Ms Ker Chanmony	DOWA	Kompong Chhnang
3. Ms Hung Thadara	DOWA	Kompong Chhnang
4. Mr Chan Tong	FAO	Siem Reap
5. Ms Bun Puthy	DOWA	Kandal
6. Mr Hang Leap	DOF Aquaculture	Phnom Penh
7. Mr Sam Kim Lun	DOF	Kratie
8. Mr Heng Da	SCALE	Phnom Penh
9. Mr Klaing Vanthol	DOF	Kandal
10. Mr Nem Kano	DOF	Phnom Penh
11. Mr Pen Phanrith	DOF Inspection Office	Phnom Penh
12. Mr Chhun Vannak	DOF	Phnom Penh
13. Ms Chhun Sony	DOF	Phnom Penh
14. Mr Deap Polin	DOF	Phnom Penh
15. Mr Ung Rachana	DOF	Phnom Penh
16. Mr Lou Lykhim	DOF	Phnom Penh
17. Ms Ung Solackana	DOF	Phnom Penh
18. Mr Elmer	IDRC	Manila
19. Mr Kim Meng	IDRC Project Leader	Phnom Penh
20. Mr Gary Newkirk	LeaRN IDRC	Manila
21. Mr Ka Ming Au	SCALE	Phnom Penh
22. Mr Prak Leang Hour	DOF	Kompong Chhnang
23. Mr Thay Somony	CFDO DOF	Phnom Penh
24. Mr Matt Fox	CFDO DOF	Phnom Penh
25. Mr Ruth O'Connor	Advisor, FAO	Siem Reap
26. Ms Manoshi Mitra	ADB	Manila
27. Mr Hav Viseth	Aquaculture DOF	Phnom Penh
28. Mr Seng Leang	DOF	Phnom Penh
29. Mr John Sandall	Aquaculture DOF	Phnom Penh
30. Ms Jen O'Brien	Aquaculture DOF	Phnom Penh
31. Ms Alisa Mee	Communications Specialist	Phnom Penh
32. Mr Bun Thol	SCALE	Phnom Penh
33. Mr Toby Carson	Advisor, WWF	Phnom Penh
34. Mr Richard Friend	IUCN	Bangkok
35. Mr Brad Pettitt	Oxfam America	Phnom Penh
36. Mr Ouk Vibol	AMS MRC	Phnom Penh
37. Mr Graham Haylor	STREAM Director	Bangkok
38. Mr Pech Bunna	CFDO DOF	Phnom Penh
39. Mr Shaun Vincent	Project Advisor, VSO	Bangkok
40. Ms Phann Sota	DOF	Phnom Penh
41. Mr Sem Viryak	CFDO DOF	Phnom Penh
42. Ms Keo Sitha	DOF	Phnom Penh
43. Ms Dy Moeunnary	DOF	Phnom Penh
44. Ms Louise Mackeson-Sandbach	VSO Management Advisor CFDO DOF	Phnom Penh
45. Mr Bill Savage	STREAM Communications Specialist	Bangkok
46. Mr Peter Degen	MRC DOF	Phnom Penh
47. Ms Kaing Khim	DOF	Phnom Penh
48. Ms Chan Ratana	DOF	Phnom Penh
49. Mr Lim Ngeth	AIMS MRC	Phnom Penh
50. Mr Chris Price	Advisor DFID	Phnom Penh
51. Mr Mahfuzuddin Ahmed	Project Leader ICLARM	Penang

**Thursday, 16 May**

0830	Arrival and Registration	
0900	Opening Remarks	Mr Sam Nouv, DOF Director
0915	Introductions	Director Bill Savage
0930	Overview of the Meeting	Bill Savage
0945	The STREAM Initiative	Graham Haylor
1000	Break	
1015	STREAM Cambodia Activities: Past and Present	Ka Ming
1045	“What is a CSP?” and STREAM Partnerships	Louise Mackeson-Sandbach and Thay Somony
1130	Discussion	
1200	Lunch	
1400	Sustainable Livelihoods	Bun Thol and Ka Ming
1445	Discussion	
1530	Break	
1600	National Database	Heng Da and Ka Ming
1645	Discussion	
1730	Finish	

**Friday, 17 May**

0900	Review of Day One	Bill Savage
0915	Communications	Sem Viryak
0930	Discussion	
1000	Break	
1015	Information Access Survey	Alison Mee
1045	Discussion	
1115	Follow-up actions from the meeting	Bill Savage
1200	Finish	