COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

A Case Study

from Tboung Khlaa and O Mreal Villages
Stung Treng Province
Kingdom of Cambodia

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This case study was proposed to document the reasons why people participate in fisheries management in Tboung Khlaa and O Mreah villages in Stung Treng Province. Fisheries resources are one of the main sources for local peoples' livelihoods in Cambodia. Almost 90% of the population living in rural households use and eat fish daily. In the past (1985-1998), inland fisheries faced depletion. There are a number of reasons for this degradation, such as years of civil war, overexploitation, outsider pressure, poor management, and low law enforcement. The decline of fish resources has impacted upon the daily lives of the villagers and reinforced poverty.

For these reasons, communities were encouraged to establish community fisheries in their areas with the support of Oxfam Community Aid Abroad (OCAA) in close cooperation with the Stung Treng Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Community members are interested to maintain this approach because there are signs of gradual reduction in fishing violations, clearer roles and responsibilities, as well as other benefits from community organizing. Local communities understand that sustainable resource use can be achieved through active participation in management of fishery resources and improving fishery biodiversity for future generations.
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Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Initiative
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
Oxfam America
Regional Center for Community Forestry Training (RECOFTC)
Preface
The Case Study Process

Recognizing that community based natural resource management (CBNRM) is a relatively new concept and practice to Cambodia, the documentation of the experiences and lessons learned forms an important component of analyzing and sharing information between local communities, other projects, and relevant agencies working on CBNRM.

The development of this case study has been part of an integrated learning initiative (based on an experiential learning cycle model) lasting from June 2001 to November 2002 and beyond. An initial training on case study writing was conducted in Siem Reap province for more than thirty CBNRM project practitioners during July 2001 to provide basic skills for PRA, analysis of information, writing and documentation. As a result of high demand for this type of work, a follow-up training was held during November 2001 in Ratanakiri province for more than forty participants to build upon research and writing skills and to initiate a conceptual framework for CBNRM in Cambodia. Resulting from these trainings, case study work plans were prepared that included the identification of potential topics and draft main messages.

This case study is part of a series of ten case studies focusing on both fisheries and forestry issues developed in four main geographical areas of Cambodia: Uplands (Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri), Lowlands (Pursat and Kompong Chhnang), Mekong/Tonle Sap (Stung Treng and Siem Reap), and Coastal areas (Koh Kong and Kompong Som).

In most cases, the first drafts of the ten case studies were developed by mixed groups of researchers and writers from January to April 2002. A second draft was presented for peer feedback at a reflection and synthesis workshop held in Koh Kong province during May 2002. The case studies were then revised, translated into English and edited for publishing and dissemination. The local project field facilitators played the lead role in selecting the topic for research, collecting the information and writing. National coordinators and advisors provided assistance on reviewing case study outlines, analyzing information, translations and editing.

Working on this initiative has given participants at various levels the opportunity to learn more skills and to share experiences with other projects and people working on CBNRM throughout Cambodia. In this way, the CBNRM case study writing initiative has been used as a tool for networking and sharing of lessons learned. The case studies will also be shared at forums such as the CBNRM workshop on November 2002. It is expected that the results will be used to help inform ongoing policy development in Cambodia.
Main Message: There are many factors why villagers choose to establish and maintain community fisheries.

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There are many factors why villagers choose to establish and maintain community fisheries

1) Introduction:

To ensure sustainability of natural resources, it is key to have participation in management by local people because these resources are the main sources of their livelihoods. Such participation is pivotal for community fisheries management.

There are both reasons why and benefits to organizing community fisheries. Villagers in Tboung Khlaa and O Mreah villages, Stung Treng province, established community fisheries as a way to reduce fisheries resources decline resulting from anarchic activities and resolve conflict between villagers and with outsiders – to sustain resources for the future. Villagers also engaged in organizing community fisheries because of an absence of supporting technical institutions and fisheries policy. Further, the communities were able to organize into community fisheries because of support from the Australian NGO, Oxfam Community Aid Abroad.

The benefits of establishing these community fisheries have included:
- decrease in fishing violations
- increased community participation
- roles for both men and women in management
- more clearly defined legal resource rights and responsibilities, and
- increased awareness and understanding of fisheries ecosystems and resources management.

2-Background

a)-Geography
Tboung Khlaa and O Mreah community fisheries are located on mountainous, upland areas rich in economically valuable natural resources and features include fisheries resources, forest products, wildlife, ditch and canal systems, and streams and rivers. Furthermore, these villages along the Mekong River have geographic characteristics,
such as river-pools, rough stones, small islands, flooded forests, and strong flowing water in the rainy season, that often acts as obstacles to fishing for some middle scale fishers. This landscape provides good habitat for fish and aquatic animals for spawning and feeding.

b) Villages and Livelihoods
The local population has been gradually increasing, creating a strain on the natural resources. The villagers, who live along the Mekong River, rely heavily on two major occupations: rice field cultivation and fishing. Besides these, they collect various non-timber forest products such as wild fruit, wild vegetables, and medicinal plants, hunt wildlife, and grow vegetables along the bank of river to supplement their livelihoods.

During the Sihanouk regime, from 1960-1970, Tboung Khlar and Omreah was one village named Chrouy Sleng village. Most of villagers are from the original minority Koury. During the Lon Nol regime, from 1970-1980, the local population moved from various areas to stay in this place. After, the village separated into two villages named Tboung Khlar and Omreah, located in Omreah commune, Siem Bok district, Stung Treng province, approximately 58 kilometers south of the provincial town.

Nowadays, the two villages have an administrative boundary. There are a total of 152 families and two different local ethnicities. In Tboung Khlaa, there are 80 Khmer families and 54 indigenous Koury for a total of 134 families. In O Mreah, there are 18 families, 8 of which were minority Koury and 10 Khmer families. About 90% of these villagers rely on rice farming and fishing, and 10% of them work in small shops or as middlemen in these villages.

3. Reasons for Local Communities Organizing into Community Fisheries

a. Anarchic Fishing Activities in the Fishing Domain
During 1984-1998, violations often occurred in the fishing domain. Violations have involved fishing of economically valuable fish and reptile species. Also, some villagers fished with middle scale fishing gear during closed seasons without paying attention to the fishery law which states that fishing can only occur in one calendar period. Moreover, fishermen from outside the area used illegal fishing methods such as poisons, electric shock, and grenades (explained below), because by spending little money they could easily harvest a large amount of fish, particularly when fish concentrate into

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\[1\] A fishing domain is a legal term for the area of open access for community fishing.
pools in the dry season. Also, due to local and foreign markets, the demand for fisheries resources quickly expanded. The middlemen came to these villages and gave people, particularly outsiders, the opportunity to use prohibited fishing gear by offering to purchase fish caught in the streams, canals and river pools of the Mekong River. The majority of fish products were exported to Laos and Thailand, and some was sold in various provinces of Cambodia. In addition, the prohibited fishing methods have been copied and used by some villagers, mainly due to poverty and only for household consumption. These anarchic fishing activities were most unsustainable and have destroyed fish and various aquatic animals. Moreover, local people planted vegetables along the bank of river by cutting the flooded forests which are the shelter for fish spawning and feeding.

There was also a company exploiting forest products and storing cut trees nearby the river pools, waiting to transport them to various areas. The bark from these trees is poisonous and releases toxic substances into the water that cause many species of fish and reptile to leave or die, particularly dolphins that were valuable for tourism. Over several years, these anarchic fishing activities have caused a decrease in fishery resources.

b) Illegal Fishing Methods

I. Electric shock
This method is powered by 1 or 2 volt batteries and consists of an electric wire which runs along a bamboo handle connecting to a thin iron square; a switch operates to shut down or start up the battery. The form of electric shock is different depending on fishermen's demand. It is easily assembled and transported and can be used everywhere, especially streams, river pools and canals for collecting big fish. When fishermen use electric shock, fish and various aquatic species in the fishing domain die, or if fish survive, then their body systems are damaged and they cannot spawn, thereby eliminating millions of fingerlings.

II. Explosives
Grenades and TNT powder are used in the fishing domain. This method kills fish and aquatic animals, and negatively impacts fisheries biodiversity. Explosives are easily transported and can be used everywhere for collecting all species of fish.

c) Impact on Local Community's Livelihoods Due to the Decrease in Biodiversity
During 1980-1984, people in the two villages only cultivated rice for household consumption, but they fished for selling and gained a good income to buy house materials. This is because during that period, there were no outsiders fishing in the area who used modern fishing gears yet. Normally each family in these villages used nets that were only 90 meters long for fishing and he or she gained 6-11 kilograms of fish per day. Also, their livelihoods were still stable. In the years 1984-1998, most of villagers
did not gain much income from fishing because the fish collection was of very low yield and used only for the family. The villagers used cast nets and traps but no gill nets. Because outsiders fished with illegal gear and put barriers across streams and canals, to collect many fish, it meant a lower market value for the catch. These activities seriously decreased fisheries biodiversity. Livelihoods were threatened and some faced starvation.

The scarcity of fish forced some local people who had sufficient capital to buy and use illegal fishing gears and use nets that are 200-250 meters long. However, the quantity of fish caught is less all the time, sometimes only 1-2 kilograms per day. At times they have no fish to sell in the market. Furthermore, in the absence of local fisheries inspection stations, external fishermen and some villagers have tried to maximize their catches by over-fishing, threatening the stock more. Therefore, the decline of fish resources and decreased quantity of fish to sell in the market has impacted upon the daily lives of the villagers and reinforced their poverty.

d) Conflict Between Villagers and Fishing Outsiders
Conflict has always occurred due to exploitation of the fishing domain by users of illegal fishing gear and competition to gain the most from the fisheries resource. Within the villages themselves, there was conflict between local people. Beyond the villages, outsiders were seen as not respecting the fishery law and had powerful men protecting them, supporting them and giving them money, causing more conflict with villagers. Even the police supported the outsiders.

e) Wanting to Sustaining Natural Resources for the Future
Almost all local communities had seen the damage to fisheries biodiversity, particularly as there was no competent authority to stop the anarchic and illegal fishing activities that badly affected the daily lives of those villagers who were willing to conserve the fisheries resource. These villagers wanted to protect fisheries biodiversity and help in its sustainable management.
f) Lack of Supportive Technical Institutions and Fisheries Policy

From 1982 to 1993, fishery and forestry works were combined in the provincial office of forestry, because there was not enough technical staff to be in charge of fisheries. At the end of 1993, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries issued the decision to separate the two offices in order to implement their new responsibilities. In that period, the fishery authority could not stop the violations because army forces and powerful men assisted these activities; the local authority also did not join to stop these violations. Meanwhile, the Royal Government had not yet reformed its policy; that meant that the technical institution did not dare to make a decision to reform its policy either. This lack of will to reform left rural people’s livelihood at risk. It also encouraged violators to take advantage of the illegal opportunities to collect fish in this area.

g) Support from OCAA

The Fishery Office, recognizing the damage being done in this area, decided to work in cooperation with OCAA, an Australian NGO which has implemented rice banks, animal health projects, and community fisheries resource management programs. Although the fishery department did not yet write a sub-decree for community fisheries, in 1998 the provincial fishery office sent staff to participate in organizing community fisheries by promoting local communities' understanding of sustainable fishing practices. The process of establishing community fisheries has been a site-by-site development using the strategies of OCAA and the facilitation of the Provincial fishery office.

Now, even after community fisheries have been established, OCAA continues to strengthen the process of community organizing and helps to solve issues that occur around the community fishery. Also, OCAA has

From 1985 to 1997, outsiders and army forces used illegal fishing gear in Koh Vaichor and they used 5-10 grenades per day in these watering holes, which killed a lot of fingerling. However, fishing violations were reduced gradually after the establishment of community fishery. Mr. Phan Vuthy, 38 years old, 13 February 2002.
assisted in budgeting and facilitating communication with local authorities, stakeholders, the fishery office, and provincial authorities. This networking has helped to promote understanding of conservation principles and proper management to avoid depletion. Furthermore, OCAA has been building the community fisheries facilitation capacity of fishery officers. The NGO has been strengthening local communities' capacity to train community committees and main members through workshops and study tours to various areas and neighboring countries where they have learned a great deal from other's experience.

4. Benefits of maintaining Community Fisheries Organizing

   a) Decrease of Fishing Violations

The goals for organizing community fishery in Tboung Khlaa and O Mreah include helping to empower the villagers to sustainably manage the fisheries resource and reduce fishing violations in the fishing domain. Recently, there were a few Vietnamese fishermen from the lowlands that used illegal gear such as electric shock, and light and spears. This fishing gear was combined and used in the Koh Vaichor river pool. Villagers in O Mreah halted these illegal fishing activities.

However, there are still challenges because some people still use illegal fishing gear. For example, some violators use lamp light with a chemical substance that attracts fish to come near the fishing boat. Moreover, military forces continue to use their power to prevent villages from stopping all violations. Although, these communities have already written guidelines that define the regulations and violations clearly, a few villagers still take the opportunity to use prohibited gear to catch more fish. Even so, most of local villagers participate actively in the conservation of fisheries resources and reduction of fishing violations.

   b) Increased Participation in Fisheries Resource Management

The villagers had made a decision to turn part of the pool near Thmor Thom and the pool at Koh Vaichor into a conservation area, particularly for endangered dolphins and other important species. In the future, these areas will become important ecotourist areas. Mr. Kuong Vong, 54 years old, 2 February 2002.

outsiders who go on depleting the fish resource and aquatic animals around the fishing domain. Moreover, they are willing to separate the fishing domain into areas such as conservation areas and
fishing areas (for daily needs). The villagers limit fishing equipment in order to fit the situation of the fishing area.

As well, the community regulations have clarified the role of community committees and members, and added a prohibitory notice for halting anarchic fishing activities. In the past they didn’t have full rights to join in the management and exploitation of the fish resource, local people recognize this is the best chance they have to make decisions regarding responsibility for fisheries resource conservation. Also, the government’s policy of decentralization may enable them to receive equal benefits from the fishery resource.

The local communities are still limited in fisheries resources management capacity; even the technical officers of governmental agencies lack experience in planning for managing community fisheries. However, most local people through the facilitation of OCAA and the provincial fishery office are working towards improved management, step by step.

5) Clear Role and Structure of Management of Community Fisheries in Tboung Khlar and Omreah

The above section shows how and why community fisheries came to be. This section describes the structure and functioning of the community fisheries.

The Community Fishery is a part of the community development committee. Its committee is elected from the local community and plays the role of managing the sustainable use of fisheries resources.
The following is a diagram of the structure of community fisheries in Tboung and O Mreah villages:

The Chairman
The leader of community committee is responsible for organizing the regulations and planning and implementation within the whole community. Furthermore, the leader of the community must carry out activities including meetings, networking, and communication with technical agencies, provincial authority and international organizations. Meanwhile, the leader monitors the management of fisheries resources and fishing gear use, and provides suitable benefits to local communities. Moreover, the leader has to disseminate information that relates to fisheries management to community members, and join actively in resolving any fishing conflicts. In the cases not resolved, the leader must take time to send for the local authority and technical stakeholders.

b) The Deputy of Community Committee
He or she takes on the work for community fisheries when the leader is absent.
c) Team Leaders
Team leaders guide the team members in implementing their work, give information to members, monitor activities of team practices, develop ideas for community action plans, and submit these plans and ideas to the community committee.

d) Communities Fishery Members
Each member has to implement the tasks that come from the team leaders and community committees. Particularly, they must participate in voting to select committees and establishing the fishery regulations, and provide ideas to improve the process of community fisheries.

e) Roles for Men and Women in Community Fisheries
Despite the fact that opportunities for finding work are better for men than for women, women noted that they are now playing important roles in disseminating information. Also, in the development of community fisheries, men and women have equal rights to join. Moreover women have to engage in making decisions on fisheries management because they use the resource directly. In fact, women have made most of the decisions in the process of community fisheries management in the two villages. Women were less in number than men, making up 40% of the committees because they had other tasks like childcare and other domestic duties. However, they had full right in discussion, providing ideas, and planning. Moreover, some women were placed in charge as deputies of the community committees, leaders of extension teams, and cashiers.

6. Resource Rights and Responsibilities
Most of the local communities are very happy to have a legal right in management of the fisheries resources used in and by these communities. The Committee members and all local participated to share ideas in community fishery management planning. Moreover, they are very active in patrolling around the community fishery fishing to detect fishing anarchy. This is important to give them a sense of ownership in fishery resource management.

However, the local authority seems to have less support for the process than the communities, especially for resolving the fishing violations. A few local authorities, with the assistance of powerful men, continue to catch fish with illegal fishing gear. Sometimes, they use their power to threaten the villagers. This has caused the villagers to remain uncertain about their responsibility for the ownership and management of fisheries resources. However, many villagers are willing to take the responsibility for conservation. They already have the incentive to fish for livelihood consumption without paying taxes, but they recognize that they must implement the regulations for community fisheries.
7. Increased Awareness and Understanding and Information Dissemination

After the central government announced the establishment of community fisheries, the national fishery department did not disseminate information in order to promote understanding of local communities about the government decentralization policy and technical standards. The project officer, however, directly disseminated information related to fisheries management to local communities through workshops, trainings, and discussion meetings. However, it is accepted that it is particularly important that the military forces clearly know about fisheries biodiversity and management because they are needed to participate in stopping the fishing violations and cooperate with local communities to improve the process of community fisheries.

8. Conclusion

Natural resources, if managed properly, can provide long-term benefits by supporting local community livelihoods. However, resources that are economically valuable are being threatened, especially by fishers from outside the local areas with links to military forces and powerful men. These outsiders use illegal fishing gear to exploit fisheries resources. These anarchic activities have caused a decrease in the fisheries. In recognizing the damage being done to this resource, OCAA cooperated closely with the provincial fishery office and local authorities to establish community fisheries in Tboung Khlaa and O Mreah, which have caused a gradual decrease in fishing violations.

Challenges in increasing awareness and understanding and decreasing illegal activities remain. However, the local communities have a better understanding of using fisheries resources sustainably due to the support of OCAA in facilitating training workshops and study tours of various areas to learn from experiences of other communities. Presently, fisheries resources in Tboung Khlaa and O Mreah are gradually increasing, because of the improvement of local people's understanding of the process of conservation and management of fisheries biodiversity. This has been accomplished through the establishment of the management structure of community fisheries that defines clear roles for all stakeholders. Also, use of illegal fishing gears were reduced. Critical also is the fact that villagers now have a right to collect fish without paying tax to the government, as before. This is a key factor to promoting the local communities' participation in natural resource management.

9. Recommendations

- Community members should stand for neutrality and not lean towards any political party; particularly they should be willing to participate actively in the process of community fisheries.
• To improve the process involved in community fisheries, technical and relevant institutions, as well as OCAA, must provide logistical support and facilitate local communities in developing capacity for fisheries management. In addition, local authorities and military forces should cooperate closely with the technical institution and local communities.

• To ensure long-term benefit in management and sustainable use of fishery resources, it is necessary for technical officers to extend standards related to fishery resource management to local communities.

• Tours to various areas to gain experience for planning for fisheries management should be encouraged.

• In order to halt activities of powerful men and anarchic armed forces who over-exploit the fisheries resource, technical fishery departments must promote the quick approval of the community fisheries sub-decree.

• Local authorities and military forces should provide full rights to villagers to be responsible for the conservation and sustainable use of fisheries biodiversity.
10. OCAA Organization Profile

The Head Office of OCAA is located in Phnom Penh. Its target area is Takeo, Kratie and Stung Treng provinces. Particularly, OCAA Stung Treng is administered from the OCAA Head Office in Phnom Penh. It began to implement its task in 1997. OCAA has worked directly with local communities and cooperated closely with governmental agencies such as the Provincial Department of Agriculture-Forestry-Fishery, Department of Rural Development, Department of Health and networking NGOs. Also, this organization has focused on supporting livelihoods of villagers by creating micro finance and organizing community fishery. In fact, OCAA built the capacities of villagers, local authorities and counterpart officers in the technical institutions concerning the key concepts that related to Community Fishery Resources Management through workshops, trainings and study tours.

OCAA Aim - Strategic Change Objectives

AIM 1. **Right to a Sustainable Livelihood**

1- People living in poverty will achieve food and income security
2- People living in poverty will have access to secure paid employment, labor rights, and improved working conditions.

AIM 2. **Right to Health and Right to Education**

1- People living in poverty will achieve tangible improvements in their health, through increased access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation.
2- All children living in poverty will achieve their right to a good quality basic education, and poor adults will have access to sufficient educational opportunities to help overcome their poverty.

AIM 3. **Right to Life and Security**

1- Fewer people will die, fall sick, suffer deprivation, as a direct result of armed conflict or natural disasters.
2- Fewer people will suffer personal or communal violence, forced displacement or armed conflict.

AIM 4. **Right to say**

1- Marginalized people will have an effective voice in influencing decisions effecting their lives, will achieve their civil and political rights, and will enjoy equal status with others.

AIM 5. **Gender Equity and Diversity**

Women and men will enjoy equal rights.

OCAA Stung Treng is supported by:

1- Oxfam  Newszerland
2- Australian Aid
3- Charity
As a result of implementation from 1997 to 2002, OCAA decided to select 29 villages, including 16 villages of Seambok and 13 villages of Thalaboriwath districts and set up micro finance for supporting their livelihoods. Moreover, project officers helped facilitate the establishment of community fishery, in 29 villages. In addition, it has built the capacity to villagers about how to use sustainable fish resources and to promote the participation of local communities in protection, conservation and monitoring fishery biodiversity including environment education. Furthermore, this organization has been building the capacity of counterpart officers and relevant agencies to strengthen the community based natural resource management. The main strategy of OCAA is triangular. It has been trying to facilitate the cooperation between government agencies and local communities in good collaboration and common understanding in order to preserve the natural resources, especially fisheries in the Mekong River basin. This year OCAA will extend the community fishery project to five new villages in Sesan district.

Project Networking:
OCAA networks with all NGOs and government agencies in Stung Treng through the provincial monthly meeting, such as PFD, Sitkoma, CEPA, WYWAM, etc.

Impact positively on OCAA:
This case study writing process has mainly provided writing skills to the project officers and counterpart officers in the technical institution, especially gaining understanding of the key concepts of CBNRM so that they are able to reflect upon the project activities and better disseminate project information. Therefore, the case study writing helped OCAA to clarify the strengths and weaknesses of project activities that have been implemented. Moreover, OCAA can update its main activities for improving the organization process.

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11. CBNRM Organizational Profile

CBNRM Learning Initiative

The CBNRM Learning Initiative is an integral component of the socio-economic development policies and strategies of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). Specific objectives and challenges of this initiative include:

1. Capacity Building
2. Lessons Learning
3. Networking
4. Policy Support

The project supports linkages to locally based approaches that empower local communities to participate actively in the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources through:

- Community Forestry
- Co-Management of Fisheries
- Participatory Land Use Planning
- Participatory Protected Areas Management

The overall goal of the project is to promote CBNRM as an integral component of the socio-economic development policies and strategies of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). Specific objectives and challenges of this initiative include:

1. Capacity Building
2. Lessons Learning
3. Networking
4. Policy Support

Ongoing activities of the program include the development of a conceptual and analytical framework for Cambodia-based CBNRM, as well as capacity building through case study writing to enhance research, documentation, and analysis skills, networking of CBNRM supporters throughout the country and in the region, and supporting the consultative process for the development of relevant policy and legal frameworks.

CBNRM Partner Organizations:

- Community Forestry and Buffer Zone Management Office
- Department of Nature Conservation & Protection, MoE
- Community Forestry Unit
- Department of Forestry and Wildlife, MAFF
- Community Fisheries Development Office (CFDO)
- Department of Fisheries, MAFF
- WWF
- Oxfam America
- IDRC
- RECOFTC
- LeaRN
- Mekong Learning Initiative
- Participatory Management of Mangrove Resources (PMMR)
- Ream National Park, Sihanoukville
- Concern Worldwide
- FAO Siem Reap
- OCAA Stung Treng
- Community Forestry Research Project (CFRP)
- Non Timber Forest Projects (NTFP)
- Partnership for Local Governance, Ratanakiri (PLG/IDRC)
- MOSAIC, Mondulkiri
- GTZ-CGFP
- Royal University of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Faculties
- Royal University of Phnom Penh, Faculty of Environmental Science
- Community Forestry Working Group
- Fisheries Law Working Group
- PLUP Training Team
- CF Network
- NGO Forum on Environment

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Oxfam America

International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Regional Community Forestry, Training Center (RECOFTC)

CBNRM Initiative

Learning Cycle of CBNRM

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