



**TITLE OF ACTION: STRENGTHENING CAPACITY OF FISHERS' NETWORK AND NGO COALITION
TOWARDS FISHERIES RESOURCES SUSTAINABILITY AND OWNERSHIP IN MEKONG AND TONLE SAP
REGIONS (SFIN-NGO)**

MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT ON

FISH CATCH IN BAK ROTES AND BOEUNG PHSAOT MOTHER FISH CONSERVATION AREAS IN 2017



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Our special thanks also go to the CCF and NAS who facilitated the weekly monitoring at the community level. Furthermore, we thank to Mr. Yat Lo and Eng Nuam who are a team leader among the 10 fishers in each mother fish conservation area, which spend the valuable time participating in the monitoring and for sharing the information with us. Without their support, active participation and contribution, this monitoring would not have been possible.

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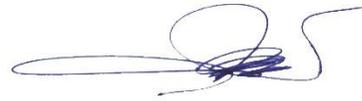


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ACRONYM

CCF	Coalition of Cambodian Fishers
CFi	Community Fishery
EU	European Union
FACT	Fisheries Action Coalition Team
FCA	Fish Conservation Area
FiA	Fisheries Administration
NAS	Nak Akphivath Sahakum

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fisheries conservation plays a crucial role in the fisheries sector. It is also a strategic goal of the Cambodian government (FiA strategic framework, goal 6¹). In the current situation, it is unrealistic to speak about fisheries management without conservation. The two years of SFIN-NGO Action provided a significant impact to communities through establishment of conservation areas.

The Action was called Strengthening Capacity of Fisher' Network and NGO Coalition towards Fisheries Resources Sustainability and Ownership in Mekong and Tonle Sap Regions (SFIN-NGO). This Action is three years (1st January 2016 to 31st December 2018) and is funded by EU. It is being implemented by consortium of three organizations namely FACT (lead), NAS (co-applicant), and CCF (affiliation). For conservation purposes, two mother fish conservation areas have been established in Bak Rotes, Kang Meas district, Kampong Cham province and Boeung Phsaot, Bakan district, Pursat province.

In order to track progress and change in terms of fish catch volume, FACT had collaborated with partners to design the fish catch monitoring protocol. The Protocol was tested and has been implemented in the conservation areas with the aim of collecting and analyzing the primary data of fish catch, measure the change in term of fish catch volume, and evaluating the livelihood of the fishers in the target locations.

The monitoring and evaluation methodologies applied a combination of research methodologies. Quantitative and qualitative data was collected from these two mother fish conservation areas. A weekly data collection within each mother was recorded by 10 selected fishers in each location by using the structured questionnaire. Additionally, the quarterly data collection was done by FACT and partners staff by conducting focus group discussions and field observations. The data had been safely stored and managed at FACT head office with quarterly data analysis, and annual report writing.

The key findings of the annual fish catch monitoring indicate that the fish catch around the mother conservation areas both Bak Rotes and Boeung Phsaot were significantly improved against with the baseline study particularly Bak Rotes mother fish conservation areas. Further, the findings reveal as follows;

For Bak Rotes mother fish conservation area, fishers spent 77.5 hours while the amount of fish catch was 46.2kg per week (equal to 6.6kg per day). They sold and earned income of US\$46.2 per week after their daily consumption. This is the result of small scale fishing by use of gillnet with mesh size 2cm-9cm and 700m-1000m length. There were various fish species caught including Siamese mud carp (Trei Riel), Giant barb (Trei Chkoak), Mekong silver barb (Trei Chpen), Snail eating barb (Trei Chrokaeng), Lesser bighead carp (Trei Lenh), Macrognathus facus (Trei Chhlounh), Bronze featherback (Trei Slat), *Mystus wolffi* (Trei Kanhchos), Spotted-ear catfish (Trei Por), and Giant barb (Trei Chhkoak). Rare fish species that the community had not seen in the last few years such as Mekong giant barb (Trei Kolraing) and Lesser bighead carp (Trei Lenh) were caught during the reporting period. The findings also show that the flooded forests have been well protected and conserved, and the illegal fishing activities had been cancelled within and around the mother fish conservation area.

In Boeung Phsaot mother fish conservation area, overall, the time spent for fishing by fishers was 83.9 hours while the quantity of catch was 113.1kg per week (equal to 16.1 per day); and income generation was US\$44.2 per week. The fishers use gillnet, hock long line, and Horizontal Cylinder Trap for Gourami. The fish catch is diversified in terms of species such as Siamese mud carp (Trei Riel), Moonlight gourami (Trei

¹ The fisheries domain is managed, developed and conserved in close cooperation with neighboring countries.

Kamphainh), Striped snakehead (Trei Dieb), Giant snakehead (Trei Ros), Mekong silver barb (Trei Chpen), and Snail eating barb (Trei Chrokeng). Furthermore, the flooded forest and water birds had been consisted within the mother fish conservation area during the reporting period.

Compared with the baseline figure of 3.3kg at Boeung Bak Rotes and 15.1kg per day at Boeung Phsaot, there was an average 46.2kg per week at Boeung Bak Rotes while quantity of catch at Boeung Phsaot averaged 113.1kg per week. It was estimated the amount of fish catch at Boeung Bak Rotes was 6.6kg per day while at Boeung Phsaot was 16.1kg per day. There was a double increment of fish catch in Bak Rotes (100%) while there was slight improvement of fish catch of 7.3% at Boeung Phsaot against with baseline figure.

To improve the fisheries resources and strengthen the mother fish conservation areas, the following recommendation have been made: (1) improve the coordination, planning, and monitoring of the illegal fishing gears, and crackdown all kinds of illegal fishing activities. Laws and policies against illegal fishing activities must be enforcement and widely disseminate to the community people; (2) The communities themselves should increase dissemination workshops on the laws, policies, sub-degree, important of conservation, rights, and full participation to their members; (3) identify the potential area to create eco-tourism for generating income to support community, and integrate the community action plans (CAPs) into commune investment plans (CIPs) for generating income to support community activities; and (4) strengthen and apply the contribution guideline of CBO/CFi for purposing to gain income to support the implementation of community activities.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction of Action

Strengthening Capacity of Fisher' Network and NGO Coalition towards Fisheries Resources Sustainability and Ownership in Mekong and Tonle Sap Regions (SFIN-NGO) Action is a three years (1st January 2016 to 31st December 2018) Action funded by EU. This Action is being implemented by consortium of three organizations namely FACT (lead), NAS (co-applicant), and CCF (affiliation). It is being implemented in 2 provinces in Mekong (Stung Treng and Kampong Cham) and 3 provinces in Tonle Sap (Pursat, Battambang and Kampong Chhnang).

1.2. Objective of Action

The overall objective of SFIN-NGO is: *To contribute to the improvement of policies and law enforcement, better access to and control of fishery resources, and improved livelihoods.* The specific objective of the Action is to *strengthen the grassroots Cambodian fisher and communities in Cambodia's Mekong and Tonle Sap and empower them to protect and conserve fisheries resources in sustainable manner.*

To realise the above specific objectives, the results of Action had been formed as following:

- R1. Networking between NGO partners working on fisheries resources management in Cambodia's Mekong and Tonle Sap is established and well strengthened.
- R2. Networking between grassroots fishers and communities in Cambodia's Mekong and Tonle Sap is established, strengthened and empowered to advocate for better fisheries resources management via policy dialogues and advocacy campaigns.
- R3. Fisheries resources in the target areas where the Action is implemented will be increased.
- R4. A result of baseline fish catch study and monitoring and evaluation on the fish catch will be produced and disseminated widely among donors, NGO partners and grassroots communities.
- R5. Experience, lesson learnt from the Action implementation will be replicated via learning and replication workshop(s).

1.3. About fish catch monitoring

The monitoring was undertaken by a partnership made up of FACT, NAS, and CCF to collect and analyze the performance of the Expected Result 3 of the Action. The ER3 focuses on the fisheries resources in the target areas where Action is implemented will increase. Besides, FACT designed the monitoring protocol including rational, objectives, methodologies, tools and analysis in order to understand and measure the changing volume of the fish catch around the mother fish conservation areas. This monitoring was conducted in the two main mother fish conservation areas. The monitoring is done on an annual basis and a report is produced and distributed among the donors, partners, and communities through publication and workshop.

1.4. Objectives of monitoring

- To collect and analyze the primary data of fish catch in the specific FCAs, namely in Bak Rotes mother fish conservation area situated in Kang Meas distict of Kampong Cham province and Boeung Phsaot located in Bakan district of Pursat province;

- To measure the change in volumes of fish that these communities can obtain as a result of this protection and conservation (R3); and
- To evaluate the livelihood change and development of the local fishers.

2. MONITORING METHODOLOGY

The monitoring is being done in two FCAs including Bak Rotes Mother Fish Conservation Area where is situated in between Prek Koy and Sdao communes of Kong Meas district of Kampong Cham province; and Boeung Phsaot Mother Fish Conservation Area where is located in Die Roneat village, Me Toek commune, Bakan district of Pursat province. And, 27.9ha out of around 100ha of Boeung Bak Rotes in Mang Meas district was identified as the conservation area coordinated by NAS while 135.34ha out of around 32,000ha in Dei Roneat identified as conservation area where managed by CCF.

The monitoring methodologies involved a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. The data collection tools were weekly data record by fishers and FGD. A weekly of fish catch data collection was implemented by selected 10 local fishers in each location, and then sent the completed data form to CCF, NAS, and FACT office for entering and storing. Routinely, FACT official and partners is regularly conduct the field monitoring every quarterly to observe the fish catch and collect additional information by using FGD (focus group discussion).

The data management process, FACT M&E and Research internal team applied the Excel programme to design the database system for entering, storing, analyzing, and reporting. The data analysis mainly focused on the descriptive analysis and presenting the figures.

3. PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS AND RESULTS

3.1. Bak Rotes mother fish conservation area

Figure 1 given elucidates the time spent, amount of fish catch, and income generation in July to December 2017 at Bak Rotes mother fish conservation area, Kang Meas district, Kampong Cham province. A result was analyzed from the data collected weekly a month between July and December 2017.

The analysis indicates that, the overall average time spent weekly on fishing was 77.5hours between July and December 2017 while their amount of fish catch was 46.2Kg per family per week. They sold and earned income US\$64.9 per week after their daily consumption. Additionally, time spent was estimated to approximately 221hours per month while the amount of catch rose up to 198kg; and income generation was around US\$185 per month².

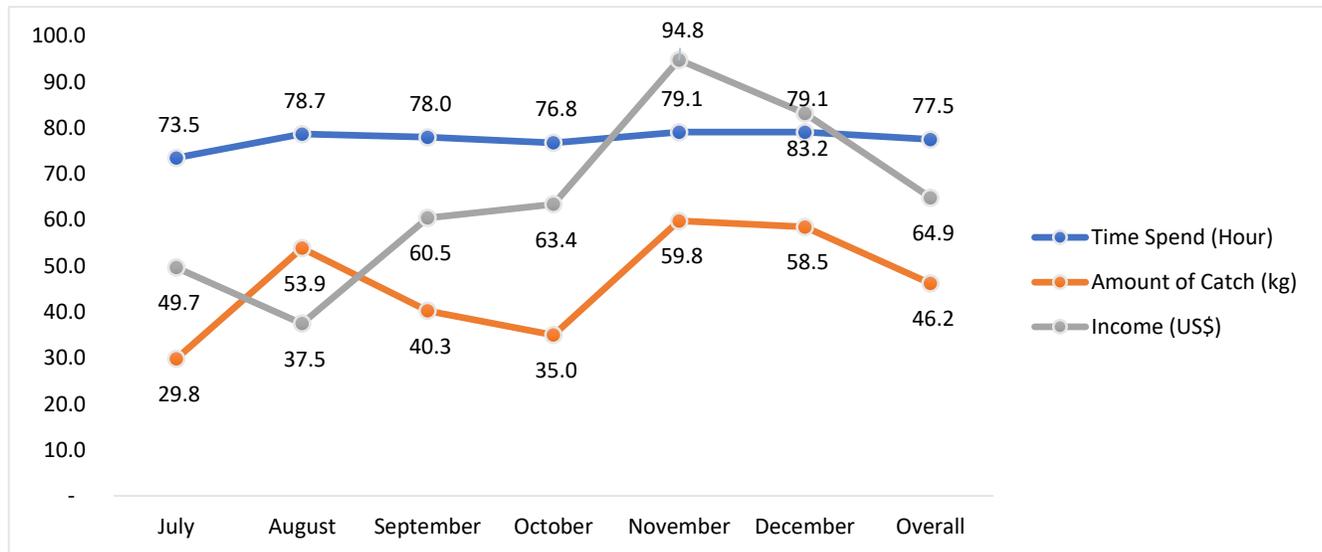
From the data analysis, the amount of catch significantly increased to between 59.8kg and 58.5kg per week for the period of November to December respectively. Albeit, the amount of fish catch was decreased in July, September, and October (Figure 1).

The findings also show that fishers at Bak Rotes spent 73.5hours a week in July. Their average weekly catch was 49.7kg; and generated income of US\$29.8 per week after their daily consumption. There was also a significant increase in time spent on fishing activities to 78.7hours in August. Also, important to note is that there was a remarkable increase in the amount of fish catch to 53.9kg; and income earned to US\$37.5. In September, there was a slight decrease in terms of time spent, but amount of catch sharply increased to 60.5kg and generated income to US\$40.3 per week. The time spent was reduced to 76.8hours; and the amount of fish catch was consistently increased to 63.4Kg while their income earned slightly decreased to

² The estimation was against with an average 20 day based on FGD during the quarterly fish catch monitoring.

US\$35.0 per week in October. Time spent slightly rose to 79.1 in November. Also, the amount of fish catch increased to 94.8Kg; and they earned income of US\$59.8. December was the second best in terms of fish catch after November. The time spent in December remained the same as in October while the amount of fish catch was slightly decreased to 83.2Kg. Their income was US\$58.5 per week (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Indicates the fishing activity of fishers at Bak Rotes in 2017



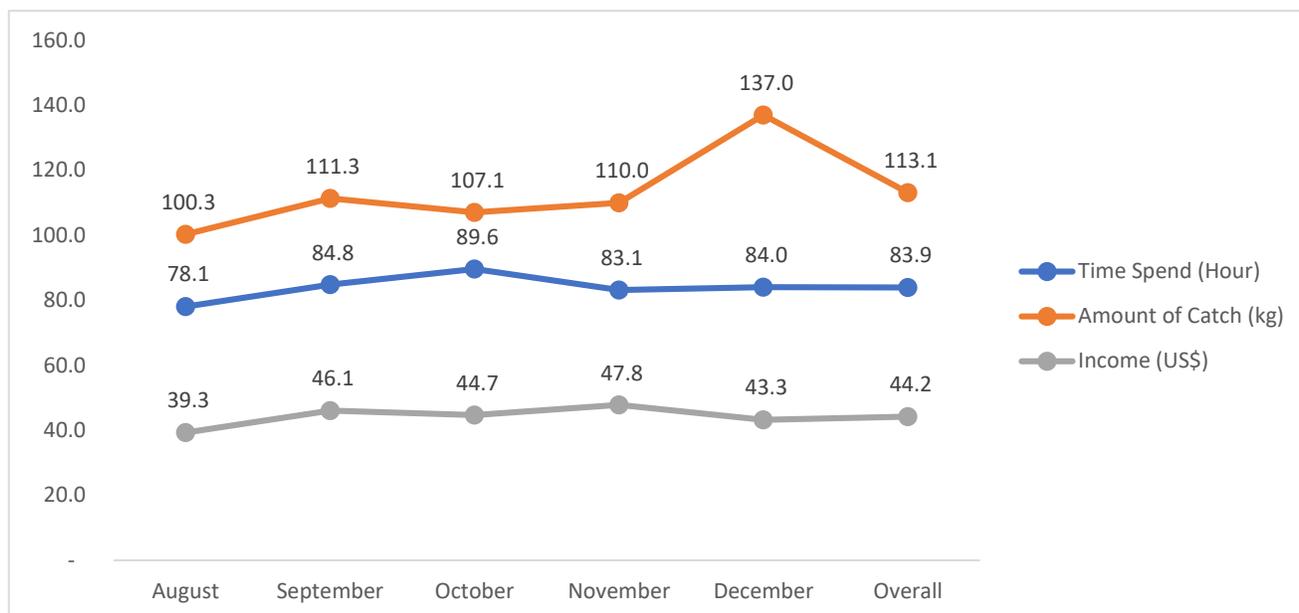
3.2. Boeung Phsoat mother fish conservation area

Figure 2 illustrates the time spent, amount of catch, and income generated from fishing activities of fishers at Boeung Phsoat mother fish conservation area, Die Roneat village, Me Teok commune, Bakan district, Pursat province. A result of monitoring between August and December 2017 was shown in Figure 2.

Overall, the time spend for fishing activities of fishers was 83.9 hours while quantity of catch was 113.1kg; and income generated from fishing was US\$44.2. Furthermore, the time spent for fishing was estimated to 336hours while amount of catch was up to 452kg; and income generation was approximately US\$177 per month after their daily consumption³.

³ The estimation was against with 28 fishing days according to the result of FGD during the quarterly fish catch monitoring.

Figure 2. Indicates the fishing activity of fishers at Boeung Phsaot in 2017



According to the figure 2 reveals that, December was the best month of collecting fishing yield at Boeung Phsaot followed by September. The fish catch amounted to 137kg per week. From figure 2 represents above, the time spent on fishing activities between August and December was 78.1hours, 84.8hours, 89.6hours, 83.1hours, and 84.0hours per week respectively. Furthermore, their amount of catch was 100.3kg, 111.3kg, 107.1kg, 110.0kg, and 137.0kg while the income generation from fishing were US\$39.3, US\$46.1, US\$44.7, US\$47.8, and US\$43.3 per week respectively (Figure 2).

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Livelihood of fishers

Occupation of the fishers was different when compared between Boeung Phsaot and Bak Rotes mother fish conservation areas. All the fishers in Boeung Phsaot were full-time fishers; they spent around 25-30 days per month for fishing. They were largely depending on the fisheries resources for their livelihood development. Their income was generated from only one and/or two sources. Furthermore, they did the aquaculture such as fishing raising. It was a reason that they were falling into the debt. Most of the fishers had acquired cash loans from middlemen for additional daily consumption, fish raising, and fishing gear purchasing. In comparison with Bak Rotes, the fishers involved with diversified occupations such as fishing, farming, cropping, and labour work. They were part-time fishers, due to the fact that they have other income generation opportunities and geographical area where can make them to generation income from other sources. As observation, nearly of the fishers who selected as data collectors had received cash loans from either microfinance and/or middlemen for their agricultural purposes.

At Bak Rotes mother fish conservation area, most of people are involved in fishing activities between August and February annually since the water level decrease sharply between March and July. Nevertheless, the 10 fishers selected for the study are regular fishers throughout the year. They do fishing more frequently during the open fishing season than the closed season. They spent around 20-25 days per month during the opening season while 15-20 days per month during the close fishing season.

Bak Rotes is potentially suitable for agricultural cultivation when water flows out. During the dry season, fishers in Bak Rotes engage in cultivating the dry field that are close to the mother fish conservation area. They cultivate rice fields; at the same time, they were able to access the fishing ground within the short period of time for their daily consumption.

Based on the result of quarterly fish catch monitoring, the fishers at Boeung Phsaot were likely to generate the amount of income less than fishers at Bak Rotes. Fishers at Boeung Phsaot earned around, i.e. US\$100 to US\$110 per month per household while fishers at Bak Rotes generated approximately US\$150 to US\$175 per month. In terms of expenditures, the fishers in Boeung Phsaot were unlikely to spend less than fishers at Bak Rotes. Fishers in Boeung Phsaot spent almost all their income on rice, food, fishing gears, children education, aquaculture raising, and health care services. Fishers at Bak Rotes spent around US\$100 to US\$120 per month on food, fishing gear, children education, livestock and poultry raising, health care services. It is important to note that, fishers at Bak Rotes were able to save their income generation approximately US\$50 to US\$55 after spending for other necessary expenditures.

Their saving is very important for contribution to agricultural purpose during the dry season. Almost all the fishers in Bak Rotes expressed that:

Money that saving from fishing was spent for agricultural purpose after the water flow up and we cultivate variation of rice and crops i.e. cucumber, corn, spicy, etc. This money saving helps them to buy oil, seed, fertilizers, insect toxic, etc.

The total amount of income from fishing could not repay to the microfinance or middlemen because the amount of debt was too high. Fishers at Bak Rotes saved money from fishing activity for cultivating the agriculture. The output from the agriculture would obtain much more money than fishing so that the fishers can pay back to the microfinance.

One of the fishers said that income from fishing activity is a small amount of money that he cannot pay back to the microfinance and/or middlemen. In this case, he has to save money from fishing to do the agriculture during the drying; and then he can sell the output/yield from agriculture to microfinance and/or middlemen respectively.

Likewise, fishers in Boeung Phsaot have practiced aquaculture such as fish raising. They borrowed money from middlemen to support this activity. Also, they spent a large amount of money on raising fish and they got a package of money. Nevertheless, fish raising was unlikely to earn more income.

A fisher expressed, fish raising was an additional occupation for life on the water. They raise fish by loaning from middlemen and payback to them after they collected this yield. Unfortunately, they obtained a small amount of interest after they payback to the middlemen; and sometime they did not get interest or income from the fish raising.

The conservation and protection of the fisheries resources was contributed to improve the livelihood of the community at both Bak Rotes and Boeung Phsaot particularly for the full-time fishers such as Die Roneat village and other locations where live on the water or nearby the water body.

4.2. Fishing activity

Fishers at Bak Rotes used a single fishing gear while those at Boeung Phsaot used multiple fishing gears. Fishers at Bak Rotes generally use gillnet with mesh size 2cm to 9cm and length between 700m to 1000m. At Boeung Phsaot, fishers used gillnet, hock long line, and horizontal cylinder trap.

There were differences between the fishers in Boeung Phsaot and Bak Rotes. Fishers at Boeung Phsaot do fishing as the full-time job. They spent around 12hours per day and was estimated to increase around 335.6hours per month. In contrast, fishers in Bak Rotes engaged in fishing activity a part-time job particularly during the drying season. They spent around 8-10hours per day of their time for fishing and approximately 310hours per month.

Fishers in Boeung Phsaot collected the fish yield higher than those in Bak Rotes. On average, the fishers in Boeung Phsaot got 113kg while those in Bak Rotes collected 46.2kg per week by using gillnet, hock long line, and Horizontal Cylinder Trap for Gourami and the catch was diversified in terms of species including Siamese mud carp (Trei Riel), Moonlight gourami (Trei Kamphainh), Striped snakehead (Trei Dieb), Giant snakehead (Trei Ros), Mekong silver barb (Trei Chpen), and Snail eating barb (Trei Chrokeng).

In terms of fish species, fishers in Bak Rotes catch Siamese mud carp (Trei Riel), Giant barb (Trei Chkoak), Mekong silver barb (Trei Chpen), Snail eating barb (Trei Chrokaeng), Lesser bighead carp (Trei Lenh), Macrogathus facus (Trei Chlounh), Bronze featherback (Trei Slat), Mystus wolffi (Trei Kanhchos), Spotted-ear catfish (Trei Por), and Giant barb (Trei Chhkoak).

Fishery resource in Bak Rotes was significantly increased. The fish catch in Bak Rotes was double increased from 3.3kg in 2016 to 6.6kg per day in 2017 with a medium size to big size of fish species.

Fishers were happy to report that fish yield increased in this year compared to last year of 2016. Fishers enjoy to fish and generate income to support their family. Furthermore, there was a noticeable increase in the size of the fish caught during this year resulting from increasing the water levels and conservation efforts. Also, there has been a decrease in cases of illegal fishing activities within and around the mother fish conservation area during to increased anti-illegal fishing operations such joint patrols around the FCA.

The conservation of the fishery resource in Bak Rotes has re-survived the biodiversity particularly rare fish species and flooded forest around the FCA.

A CFI committee expressed that the conservation in this area [Block#6] is insufficient as the lake land square was around 9,000Ha and we identified only 27.9Ha for conservation purpose. However, we have received positive impact from the conservation. There were increased number of fishers, as well as quantity of fish catch. Interestingly, we have seen that there appeared of rare fish species such Mekong giant barb (Trei Kolraing), Lesser bighead carp (Trei Lenh), and the flooded forest has been well protected and conserved.

Illegal fishing remains a mainstay both at Bak Rotes and Boeung Phsaot mother fish conservation areas. This remains an uphill task to solve and a huge challenges to realizing conservation work. It's costly to crackdown the illegal fishing due to community needs to plan the patrol of the FCA and community boundary.

A community fishery committee bravely informed that the illegal fishing activities have been reducing particularly in/around the mother fish conservation areas but it still happens in the community fishing boundary. The form of illegal fishing activities was included fyke net made of mosquito netting and electro-fishing gear. The community had less power to crackdown the illegal fishing activities.

For Boeung Phsaot mother fish conservation area, the conservation of fishery resource was a little improved in terms of fish catch in areas surrounding the Boeung Phsoat mother fish conservation area. Albeit, there was increment in terms of fish stock in the conservation area. Furthermore, it is important to note that

protection and conservation of mother fish were likely to improve the flooded forest and water birds species in the area.

A community fishery committee observed that there was significantly increased of fish stock within the conservation area. During the drying season in early of 2017, the fish stock was estimated to approximately 8-10 Tones which consists variety of fish species such as striped snakehead (Trei Dieb), Giant snakehead (Trei Ros), Mekong silver barb (Trei Chpen), and Snail eating barb (Trei Chrokeng). Furthermore, the flooded forest where burred in 2015 was been re-survive and water birds was taken place around the conservation area.

There was slight improvement in fish catch around the conservation area. Weekly fish catch monitoring data reveals that there were on average 113kg per week per household. This figure shows a slight increase when compared against the baseline of 15kg per day per household.

Comparisons in terms of income from fishing reveal that fishers in Bak Rotes generated income higher than those in Boeung Phsaot. Overall, fishers in Bak Rotes earned an average US\$64.9 while fishers in Boeung Phsaot obtained US\$44.2 per week. It was further estimated that around US\$185 in Bak Rotes and US\$176.8 in Boeung Phsaot was generated per month. Although the amount of catch at Bak Rotes was less than those in Boeung Phsaot, their income was higher because the location was close to market and easily accessed to market.

When compared against the baseline Figure of 3.3kg at Boeung Bak Rotes and 15.1kg per day per household at Boeung Phsaot, there were an average 46.2kg per week at Boeung Bak Rotes while amount of catch at Boeung Phsaot averaged 113.1kg per week. It was estimated the quantity of fish catch at Boeung Bak Rotes was 6.6kg per day while at Boeung Phsaot was 16.2kg per day per household. There was a double improvement of fish catch in Bak Rotes (100%) while there was slightly improvement of fish catch of 7.3% against with baseline figure.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The establishment of the Fish Conservation Areas (FCAs) is one of the most important components of Action. This Action is directly implemented by Coalition of Cambodian Fishers (CCF) to conserve the fisheries resources in Boeung Phsaot while Nak Akphiwath Sahakum (NAS) have been implementing this Action to conserve the fisheries resources at Boeung Bak Rotes. The protection and conservation the fisheries resource a critical Expected Result of the Action where all Expected Results contributed to improvement of the fisheries resources in the community.

In general, the fish catch around the mother conservation areas improved when compared against the baseline study. For Bak Rotes, fishers- generally spent 77.5hours between while their amount of fish catch was 46.2Kg. They sold and earned income US\$64.9 per week after their daily consumption. In Boeung Phsaot, overall, the time spend for fishing of fishers was 83.9 hours while amount of catch was 113.1kg; and income generation was US\$44.2 per week.

From comparative against with the baseline Figure of 3.3kg at Boeung Bak Rotes and 15.1kg per day per household at Boeung Phsaot, there were an average 46.2kg per week at Boeung Bak Rotes while amount of catch at Boeung Phsaot averaged 113.1kg per week. It was estimated the amount of fish catch at Boeung Bak Rotes was 6.6kg per day while at Boeung Phsaot was 16.1kg per day. There was a double improvement of fish catch in Bak Rotes (100%) while there was a slight improvement of fish catch of 7.3% against with baseline figure.

According to the results of observation, and weekly, and quarterly fish catch monitoring, the following recommendations have been made:

- The community fishery committees including competent government official should increase number of joint operations for crackdown the illegal fishing activities through increasing the number of police and provincial fisheries cantonment official to take part in patrolling activities as well as improve budget of the fishery resource conservation.
- The community committees should increase the number of dissemination activities regarding illegal fishing gears and legal fishing gears that ground rule of the CFI has been stated to local people.
- Ownership and sustainability of the CFis should be enhanced because currently the community is dependent on the donor and civil society fund. The community should seek the financial support from the government as well as the commune councils by integrating the community action plans (CAP) or community fishery management plans (CFiPM) into the commune investment plans (CIP).
- Lastly, the community fishery should strengthen the capacity of community members in resource mobilization. Update the list of community members then community should promote the community contribution guideline to its members for finding out the financial support for the fisheries resources conservation.

6. APPENDIXES

6.1. List of data collectors in Bak Rotest

N°	Name	Sex	Role	Address
1	Eng Nuam	M	Team Leader	Prek Koy
2	Lim Chheangly	M	Data Collector	Prek Koy
3	Phoun Phon	M	Data Collector	Prek Koy
4	Heng Vichey	M	Data Collector	Prek Koy
5	Yi Chhonly	M	Data Collector	Prek Koy
6	Phim Vath	M	Data Collector	Prek Koy
7	Souy Soun	M	Data Collector	Prek Koy
8	Young Chamroeun	M	Data Collector	Prek Koy
9	Yim Yath	M	Data Collector	Prek Koy
10	Nhem Sam Oeurn	M	Data Collector	Prek Koy
11	Sreang Kimsron	M	Data Collector	Prek Koy

6.2. List of data collector in Boeung Phsoat of Die Roneat village

N°	Name	Sex	Role	Address
1	Yath Lo	M	Team Leader	Die Roneat
2	Pea Sen	F	Data Collector	Die Roneat
3	Sim Phoung	M	Data Collector	Die Roneat
4	Pal Saroeurn	F	Data Collector	Die Roneat
5	Chor Thai	M	Data Collector	Die Roneat
6	Chhorn Kimlay	M	Data Collector	Die Roneat
7	Pal Phon	M	Data Collector	Die Roneat
8	Lat Lai	M	Data Collector	Die Roneat
9	Yin Thy	M	Data Collector	Die Roneat
10	Chan Sophal	M	Data Collector	Die Roneat
11	Heng Houy	F	Data Collector	Die Roneat

6.3. Monitoring photo



Weekly fish catch data collection in Bak Rotes



Fish yield collection in Die Roneat



Quarterly fish catch monitoring in Bak Rotes



Quarterly fish catch monitoring in Die Roneat



Fish stock in Boeung Phsoat lake at Die Roneat



Water birds in Boeung Phsoat lake at Die Roneat