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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

FISHERIES ADMINISTRATION



Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Project Phase III – Component 1

# **TECHNICAL REPORTS**

Baseline survey of fishing households in Kratie and Stung Treng Provinces



2018

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## BASELINE SURVEY OF FISHING HOUSEHOLDS IN KRATIE AND STUNG TRENG PROVINCES

Prepared by the Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute for the Fisheries Administration

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

A relatively small percentage of village household members (19%) and CFi household members (21%) consider themselves to be full-time fishers. A similarly small percentage of village household members (15%) and CFI household members (16%) consider themselves to be part-time fishers. All households and CFi households report that the main sources of household income comes from a mix of fishing and agriculture practices (crops, orchards, livestock), although CFi households report slightly more income from fishing than agriculture practices. Among CFi households, 29% report fishing as their primary source of household income with the highest amount coming during the season of May to July, the dry season. Only 3% of all households and CFi households process fish.

Both all households and CFi households report that 72% of their protein comes from fish. However, more than 80% of the households report that there is not enough fish to meet their family needs during all seasons of the year. More than 60% of households report that there is not enough meat to meet their family needs during all seasons of the year. More than 90% of all households and CFi households eat fish 3 – 7 times per week.

On average, the CFi households report that there are three CFi meetings per year. Seventy-nine percent of CFi households report satisfactory participation in the CFi. The Community Fisheries Committee (CFC) coordinates their activities with the commune council or Fisheries Cantonment. Forty-one percent of CFi households report that the CFi seeks funding for the CFi and 62% report that they are successful in obtaining funding from such sources as NGOs and individuals. Fifty-six percent report that the CFC manages the CFi finances well. Eighty-one percent feel that the CFC makes decisions in a transparent manner. Eighty-two percent of CFi households report that the CFi benefits them both socially and economically by increasing fish catch, providing alternative livelihoods and opening up more markets for their fish catch.

Seventy-two percent of CFi households report that there is conflict in the fishery. This is a result of illegal fishing (electrofishing, gillnets, bed nets), competition for resources, outside the community fishers fishing in the CFi, and patrols confronting illegal fishers. Thirty-one percent feel that the CFi helps to reduce conflict. Thirty-two percent report that the CFi has a mechanism to resolve conflict. Eighty-eight percent of households report that illegal fishing is a problem. Ninety-one percent (91%) feel that government is taking action to reduce illegal fishing and 89% report that the CFC is taking action to reduce illegal fishing. Thirty-seven percent report that illegal fishing has decreased, 31% that it has increased, and 23% that it has stayed the same. Eighty-two percent report that enforcement has been taken to address illegal fishing. Seventy-four percent report that some people do obey the fishing rules.

Ninety-one percent of CFi households report that fish catch has declined in the last five years. More than 50% report that the condition of the fishery is bad. This is a result of illegal fishing, increased fishing pressure and fishing in the breeding season. Seventy-eight percent (78%) feel that conservation areas are good. Sixty-four percent report that the CFi has improved the fish stock. Eighty-nine percent report that the CFi has improved fish stock. Eighty-nine percent report that the CFi has improved fish habitats. Among CFi households, 48% expect that the fishery will maintain its current level of productivity over the next five years. The main threats to the fishery include electrofishing, illegal fishing gears and practices, and population growth. The suggested approaches to improve fisheries management include prevent illegal fishing, more conservation areas, and more patrolling and enforcement.

Eighty-four percent of CFi households report that the CFi has by-laws and internal regulations; 77% report having identified boundaries and map of the community fishing area; 74% report having a community fishing area agreement; 54% report that the CFi is registered and recognized by MAFF; 66% report that there is a community fishing area management plan; 71% report that there are rules and regulations against illegal fishing; and 69% report having a conservation area.

The CFi households reported that participation of women needs to more supported and encouraged, there needs to more education and training on gender, and more meetings and workshops to encourage participation. The CFi households reported that participation of indigenous people needs to be supported and encouraged through more education and training on indigenous people for more understanding and more meetings and workshops to encourage participation.

The following recommendations should be considered during project implementation:

- 1. A priority should be to provide support to continue to diversify livelihoods of all households as fishing is a livelihood and income source for a small percentage of the households and all households rely on a mix of livelihood and income sources, such as agriculture.
- 2. Improved fisheries management is critical to be able to maintain food security for households as a majority of households report not having enough fish to meet their needs.
- 3. The CFis are considered to be working well and provide benefits to members. The CFis capacity to manage the fisheries and to serve its members needs to be strengthened on administration (i.e. funding, CFC roles and responsibilities) and fisheries management.
- 4. Conflict is an important issue and capacity building on conflict management and dispute resolution is needed by the CFi members and the CFC.
- 5. Illegal fishing is considered to be the most important fisheries issue. Increased capacity building and resources need to be put into enforcement and compliance activities.
- 6. It is recommended to enhance the participation of women and indigenous people in all CFi activities and as members of the CFC.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The objective of the Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Phase III project (M-IWRM III) is to enhance Cambodia's institutional capacity and infrastructure to sustainably manage its water and fishery resources in the northeast of Cambodia, and thus more effectively engage in trans-boundary water management. The project is implemented in the Mekong River Basin at the Northeast of Cambodia and the implementation duration of the project is 5 years (2016-2020). The Project consists of two components:

1) Component 1: Support for Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management in Northern Cambodia managed by IFReDI/FiA as Implementing Agency.

2) Component 2: Support for River Basin Management in the 3S sub-basin and 4P sub-basin and Coordination with riparian Countries in Northern Cambodia managed by CNMC as Implementing Agency.

Component 1 has the following general objectives:

- establishment of community-based fisheries management organizations including development of fisheries management plans and demonstration of supplementary livelihood activities;
- strengthening public sector fishery management including monitoring, enforcement of regulations, and supporting indigenous species aquaculture and stocking.
- Providing support for local government capacity building and rural infrastructure.

Among natural resources in the Mekong River, capture fisheries are of particular importance for the communities along the Mekong and its tributaries. With the river's large flood pulse, abundant wetlands and estuaries, fisheries in the Mekong have been productive, and have always been the main livelihood for the local population. Based on Mekong River Commission (MRC) estimates, capture fisheries in the Mekong are valued at US\$2-3 billion. Reportedly, more than two-thirds of about 800 fish species migrate between the Mekong Delta in Vietnam and northern Lao PDR, and all species are significantly affected by flow regimes and water quality. In this context, fisheries management is considered to be a part of the larger water resources management in the Mekong Basin.

This component, managed by IFReDI/FiA, aims to establish sound fisheries management in the mainstream Mekong between Kratie and Stung Treng in Northern Cambodia where a significant number of critical habitats are located.

The key stakeholders involved with this component are: The Fisheries Administration (FiA), The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM), provincial FiA, fishing communities, technical institutions, community groups, and civil society organizations.

In order to assess the overall performance of the project, a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system was put in place. This M&E includes a component on the impact of the project activities on socioeconomics, governance and ecological performance of Community Fisheries (CFi). This implies a comparison of the situation in each CFi at time  $t_0$  in particular at the beginning of the project and at time  $t_n$  in particular at the end of the project.

The present document is focused on project performance, i.e. on the specific questions the M&E must answer in order to assess intervention benefits and progress towards fully functional CFi. As previously mentioned, the two main objectives of these questions are:

i) to assess the situation in each CFi, based on questionnaires in the households of the villages featuring a CFi;

ii) to compare for each CFi the situation at the beginning and at the end of the project. the overall question being:

iii) what has been the impact of the project in the 70 target CFi?

The Methods section below describes the methodology for data analysis, then individual questions and answers are detailed.

### 2. METHOD

The baseline survey was undertaken between September 2017 and October 2018. The following steps were undertaken during the baseline survey:

- 1. Preparatory activities August to September 2017
- 2. Development of questionnaire, coding and database creation-September 2017
- 3. Training of interviewers (19 provincial fisheries officers from the two provinces) and questionnaire pre-test– September 2017
- 4. Field data collection October to December 2017
- 5. Data encoding January to April 2018
- 6. Development of book of M&E questions for analysis May 2018
- 7. Data analysis June to September 2018
- 8. Report preparation September to October 2018

During the preparatory activities the objective of the study was defined, the study area and community fisheries were identified, the indicators were defined, and the survey team was identified.

The monitoring required the development of a baseline survey initiated before the project started its assistance activities at the CFi level. The questionnaire of that baseline survey is also the questionnaire for the monitoring of CFI (see the companion report "Questionnaire for the monitoring of Community Fisheries"). Each questionnaire is designed at the household level, with a representative number of households surveyed in each CFI; then results about the CFI can be inferred from the sample of CFI households. A copy of the questionnaire is presented in Appendix 1.

To take advantage of the substantial sampling effort, the questionnaire was designed with a larger scope than just ex-ante / ex-post assessment. It includes in particular a number of questions that go beyond the mere project M&E, to also inform the Gender and Safeguards components of the project and potentially allow students and researchers to undertake larger assessments and research studies (e.g. explanatory analyses about the different trajectories of CFI depending on village wealth, composition, or gender proportions).



Figure 1: Relevance of the baseline survey to several analyses

During the baseline, the households surveyed were members of the CFI *or not* (769 households were members of a CFI, 431 were not). This implies distinguishing, as was done below, which questions should be analyzed for CFI members only (typically in relation to fishing or CFI functioning) and which questions can be analyzed for all village households (typically in relation to environment or resource availability). By default, the data analyst averaged the answers from different households belonging to a given group.

It is also important to distinguish questions at time t in the survey questionnaire (e.g. "How many women are there in your CFI") from questions required for the M&E as a before/after comparison (e.g. "Has the proportion of women in CFI progressed between the beginning and the end of the project?"). In this example, preparing answers to the M & E questions implied:

- moving from answers to questions at the household level (in questionnaires) to answers to questions at the CFI level;
- converting numbers (in household questionnaires) into proportions (in CFI).

Ten classes of indicators were used in this study to analyze the impacts of the project: *fishing, aquaculture and processing activities; income; food and nutrition; CFI governance; gender and indigenous people; satisfaction about CFI management; and perceived social and environmental benefits from management.* 

In total, the monitoring and evaluation was done using 59 indicators:

- Fishing activities: 6 indicators
- Aquaculture activities: 5 indicators
- Processing activities: 2 indicators
- Income: 7 indicators (including indicator about fishing, aquaculture and processing)
- Food and nutrition: 8 indicators
- CFI governance: 13 indicators
- Gender and indigenous people: 5 indicators
- Satisfaction about CFI management: 4 indicators
- Social and environmental benefits from management: 9 indicators

This is supplemented with questions about extension services as part of the FiA's contribution to comanagement.

The total sample size was 1200 households. The sample size was determined as the maximum number doable given project budget, staff availability, time availability and logistical constraints.

The survey was conducted in two provinces (Kratie and Stung Treng). The details of the sample location is presented in Table 1. This included 540 households in Stung Treng province and 660 households in Kratie province. This also included 769 community fisheries households and 431 non-community fisheries households. All villages with community fisheries in the two provinces were included in the survey. A random sampling methodology was used in each village.

After cleaning the data, it was determined that 29 questionnaires were not useable. The total sample size used for the analysis was 1181 households. This included 762 community fishing households and 419 non-community fishing households.

Province	District	Commune	<b>Community Fisheries</b>	Village
	Seam Bok	6	16	16
	Thalaboreivat	6	25	27
Stung Treng	Say san	4	5	11
	Seam Bang	2	1	3
	Steong Traeng	1	4	3
Sub-total	5	19	51	60
	Kratie	3	3	6
	Sombo	7	27	27
Kratie	Chet Borey	6	11	12
	Chhloung	5	5	11
	Snuol	4	5	6
	Preak Brosob	7	15	20
Sub-total	6	32	66	82
Total	11	51	117	142

### Table 1: Villages and CFi surveyed



Figure 2: Location of the 82 villages surveyed in Kratie province



Figure 3: Location of the 60 villages surveyed in Stung Treng province

Based on the questionnaire, a book of questions to be addressed in the data analysis was prepared; the questions are those reflected in the present report.

The overall objectives for the data analysis are:

- to generate a set of routine in MS Excel, so that answers to household survey questions can be aggregated into answers to M&E questions about CFI;
- to generate a set of CFI profiles (one per CFI receiving project assistance) answering all M&E questions.

With these results, it will be possible to compare, during the last year of the project and for each CFI, the answers to M & E questions at the beginning of the project and at the end of the project (questions in blue).

The data analysis of CFI was done in two parts:

- i) questions about individual CFI, leading to a portfolio of answers by CFI and, later on, an assessment of the progress within each CFI (e.g. satisfaction rate among CFI households);
- ii) questions about *all CFI collectively*, in order to assess overall progress in the CFI of the two provinces (e.g. progress in development of a Management Plan among Community Fisheries)

The data analysis utilized descriptive statistics for each question.

The baseline survey faced a number of limitations/challenges. Time differences in schedules for the fishers and interviewers slowed the completion of the sample respondent interviews. The Khmer language was not spoken in some villages so a translator was needed. Access to some target villages was difficult due to their remote location.

Importantly, the results presented here are overviews and summaries about ALL villages and ALL Community Fisheries; of course individual data are available for EACH Community Fishery, and will provide the basis of individual sheets about the situation in EACH community at the beginning and at the end of the project.

### 3. **RESULTS**

#### 3.1. Main patterns among individual CFI answers

This section presents results on fishing, aquaculture, income, nutrition, CFi governance, gender and minorities, benefits of management, satisfaction with CFi management and extension services. The numbers refer to the numbering of questions in the questionnaire. The questions are those from both the questionnaire (first) and the book of questions (second) used to direct the data analysis.

### 3.1.1. Fishing activities and trends in yield

*M&E perspective: Comparison of the percentage of village households involved in full-time fishing activities Questionnaire question 9.2: How many members of your household are engaged in fishing FULL TIME? Data analysis question: Among all village households, what is the percentage of household members involved in full time fishing?* 

**Baseline:** Among all village households, only 19% of the household members are involved in full time fishing. This is 1215 persons out of a reported total of 6235 household members in all village households.

#### M&E perspective: Comparison of the percentage of CFI households involved in full-time fishing activities

Questionnaire question 9.2: How many members of your household are engaged in fishing FULL TIME? Data analysis question: Among the CFI households, what is the percentage of household members involved in full time fishing?

**Baseline:** Among only CFi households, only 21% of the household members are involved in full time fishing. This is 864 persons out of a reported total of 4119 household members in all CFi households.

#### *M&E perspective: Comparison of the percentage of village households involved in part-time fishing activities*

Questionnaire question 9.3: How many members of your household are engaged in fishing PART TIME? Data analysis question: Among all village households, what is the percentage of household members involved in part-time fishing?

**Baseline:** Among all village households, only 15% of the household members are involved in part-time fishing. This is 963 persons out of a reported total of 6235 household members in all village households.

### M&E perspective: Comparison of the percentage of CFI households involved in part-time fishing activities

Questionnaire question 9.3: How many members of your household are engaged in fishing PART TIME? Data analysis question: Among the CFI households, what is the percentage of household members involved in part-time fishing?

**Baseline:** Among only CFi households, only 16% of the household members are involved in part-time fishing. This is 639 persons out of a reported total of 4119 household members in all CFi households.



Figure 4: Role of fishing as an occupation

### M&E perspective: No comparison here, just for information

Questionnaire questions 9.17, 9.24, 9.30: What is the most important of your fishing gear? Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what are the three dominant fishing gears? **Baseline:** Among all CFI households, the three dominant fishing gears ranked from most utilized are gillnet, hook longline/single line and cast net.

### M&E perspective: Comparison of the catch per week per season per dominant large-scale gear

Questionnaire questions 9.18, 9.25 & 9.31: During what seasons do you use this gear? Data analysis question: For the first most important gear in the CFI and for each season during which the gear is used, identify how many kilos are caught per week (average of all CFI households)

**Baseline:** Among all CFi households using gillnets, the most dominant gear used by CFi households, the average catch per week for each of four fishing seasons is reported in Table 2.

Gear	Average catch per week February-April	Average catch per week May- July	Average catch per week August- October	Average catch per week November-January
Gill net	20.44kg	27.18kg	16.98kg	19.46kg

Table 2. Average catch per week using gillnet by fishing season for CFi households

### M&E perspective: Comparison of the catch per week per season per dominant large-scale gear

Questionnaire questions 9.24, 9.25 & 9.26: During what seasons do you use this gear?

Data analysis question: For the second most important gear in the CFI and for each season during which the gear is used, identify how many kilos are caught per week (average of all CFI households)

**Baseline:** Among all CFi households using hook longline/single line, the second most dominant gear used by CFi households, the average catch per week for each of four fishing seasons is reported in Table 3.

Gear	Average catch per week February-April	Average catch per week May- July	Average catch per week August- October	Average catch per week November-January
Hook longline/single line	13.05kg	15.54kg	13.56kg	14.75kg

Table 3. Average catch per week using hook longline/single line by fishing season for CFi households

M&E perspective: Comparison of the catch per week per season per dominant large-scale gear

Questionnaire questions 9.30, 9.31 & 9.32: During what seasons do you use this gear?

Data analysis question: For the third most important gear in the CFI and for each season during which the gear is used, identify how many kilos are caught per week (average of all CFI households)

**Baseline:** Among all CFi households using cast net, the third most dominant gear used by CFi households, the average catch per week for each of four fishing seasons is reported in Table 4.

Gear	Average catch per week February-April	Average catch per week May- July	Average catch per week August- October	Average catch per week November-January
Cast net	12.80kg	18.10kg	7.50kg	9.50kg



Gill net Hook longline/single line Castnet

### 3.1.2. Aquaculture activities

#### M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households that practice aquaculture

Questionnaire question 11.1: Do you practice aquaculture? All households

Data analysis question: Among all village households, what percentage of the households practice aquaculture? **Baseline:** Among all village households, only 3% of the households practice aquaculture. That is 36 households out of a total of 1181 households.

### M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households that practice aquaculture

Questionnaire question 11.1: Do you practice aquaculture? CFi households

Data analysis question: Among CFI households, what percentage of the CFI households practice aquaculture? **Baseline:** Among CFi member households, only 3% of the households practice aquaculture. That is 25 households out of a total of 762 households.

# *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households that do aquaculture with fingerlings coming from the wild*

Questionnaire question 11.4: What is the percentage of your fingerlings coming from the wild?

Data analysis question: Among CFI households, \_\_\_\_\_% of the households who do aquaculture use fingerlings coming from the wild.

**Baseline:** Among CFi member households, only one household of the 25 households who practice aquaculture reported using fingerlings coming from the wild.

## *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households that do aquaculture with fingerlings coming from a hatchery*

Questionnaire question 11.5: What is the percentage of your fingerlings coming from a hatchery? Data analysis question: Among CFI households doing aquaculture, \_\_\_\_\_% of households use fingerlings coming from a hatchery.

**Baseline:** Among CFi member households, only one household of the 25 households who practice aquaculture reported using fingerlings coming from a hatchery.

# *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households that do aquaculture and feed their farmed fish with fish from the wild*

Questionnaire question 11.6: Do you feed your aquaculture fish with fish from the wild? Data analysis question: Among CFI households doing aquaculture, \_\_\_\_\_\_% of the households feed their farmed fish with fish from the wild

**Baseline:** Among CFi member households, 88% of households or 22 of the 25 households who practice aquaculture reported feeding this farmed fish with fish from the wild.

### *M&E perspective: Evolution of the quantity of fish produced per season among households doing aquaculture*

*Questionnaire questions* **11.1 & 11.8:** For each of the past seasons, how many kilos of aquaculture fish did your produce?

Data analysis question: Among CFI households doing aquaculture and for each season, identify how many kilos of aquaculture fish are produced per season (average of all households doing aquaculture)

**Baseline:** Among all CFi households practicing aquaculture, the average production per each of four seasons is reported in Table 5.

Average production for season February- April	Average production for season May-July	Average production for season August- October	Average production for season November- January				
196kg	14.92kg	52.48kg	24.72kg				

### Table 5. Average production from aquaculture per season

### 3.1.3. Processing activities

### M&E perspective: Comparison of percentage of households that process fish

### Questionnaire question 10.1: Do you process fish?

Data analysis question: What is the percentage of all village households that process fish? **Baseline:** Of all the village households, 59% or 700 households of a total of 1181 households, process fish.

### M&E perspective: Comparison of percentage of households that process fish

### Questionnaire question 10.1: Do you process fish?

*Data analysis question: What is the percentage of CFI households that process fish?* **Baseline:** Of all CFi member households, 39% or 459 households of a total of 762 households, process

fish.

### M&E perspective: Comparison of the fish biomass processed per week per season per household

### Questionnaire questions 10.1 & 10.4: How many kg do you process per week?

Data analysis question: In the CFI, among households doing processing, for each season during which processing is done, identify how many kilos are processed per week (average of all households doing processing activities) **Baseline:** For CFi households that do fish processing, the average amount of fish processed per week for each of four seasons is reported in Table 6.

### Table 6. Average amount of fish processed per week for each of four seasons by CFi member households

Average amount processed February-April	Average amount processed May-July	Average amount processed August- October	Average amount processed November- January
3.39kg	9.25kg	1.57kg	2.00kg

### 3.1.4. Income

M&E perspective: Comparison of income by activity to assess the evolution of livelihoods

Questionnaire question 4.1: What is the percentage of household income that comes from each activity in a year? Data analysis question: Among all households of the village, what is the percentage of household income that comes from each activity in a year?

**Baseline:** For all village households, farming of crops (28%) and fishing (26%) provide the largest percentage of household income in a year. Table 7 provides a breakdown of all sources of household income for village households.

Category	%	
Crops	28	
Fishing	26	
Orchard	13	
Livestock	11	
Labour	8	
Selling in general	6	
Farming in general	3	
Government Official	1	
(Teacher, police, etc.)	±	
Timber products	1	
Aquaculture	< 1	
Gathering of aquatic	< 1	
products		
Related to fishing		
(processing, trading,	< 1	
boat/gear building, etc.)		
Animal rearing	< 1	
Remittance	< 1	

Table 7. Self-estimate of sources of household income among all villages households



Figure 5: Self-estimate of sources of household income among all villages households

# *M&E perspective: Comparison of the pie charts of percentage of income by activity to assess the evolution of livelihoods*

Questionnaire question 4.1: What is the percentage of household income that comes from each activity in a year? Data analysis question: Among household members of a CFI, what is the percentage of household income that comes from each activity in a year?

**Baseline:** For all CFi households, farming of crops (26%) and fishing (28%) provide the largest percentage of household income in a year. Table 8 provides a breakdown of all sources of household income for CFi households.

	_
Source of Income	%
Fishing	28
Crops	26
Livestock	13
Orchard	13
Labour	7
Selling in general	5
Farming in general	3
Government Official	1
Timber products	1
Aquaculture	< 1
Gathering of aquatic products	< 1
Related to fishing (processing, trading, boat/gear building, etc.)	< 1
Animal rearing	< 1
Remittance	< 1

Table 8. S Self-estimate of sources of household income among all CFI households



Figure 6: Self-estimate of sources of household income among all CFi households

#### M&E perspective: Comparison of the estimated role played by fish in households' income

*Questionnaire question 9.11 (checking of answers to 4.1): What percentage of your household INCOME do you think comes from fish and fishing?* 

Data analysis question: In the CFI, households think that \_\_\_\_\_% of their income comes from fish and fishing **Baseline:** For all CFi households, the respondents stated that approximately 29% of their annual income comes from fishing and farming.

*M&E perspective: Details about the above comparison: evolution of the estimated role played by <u>fishing</u> in households' income per season* 

Questionnaire question 9.13: Average monthly income from fishing by season?

Data analysis question: In the CFI,

a. Average monthly income from fishing in wet season:

b. Average monthly income from fishing in dry season:

c. Average monthly income from fishing during rising water season:

d. Average monthly income from fishing during receding water season:

**Baseline:** Table 9 presents the reported average monthly income of CFi households (in US dollars) from fishing for each of four seasons during the year.

Season	Income
February-April	\$88.05
May-July	\$114.40
August-October	\$57.54
November-January	\$80.47

#### Table 9. Average monthly income of CFi households from fishing by season

*M&E perspective: Evolution of the estimated role played by <u>fish trade</u> in households' income per season Questionnaire question 9.14: Average monthly income from fish trading (retail, wholesale) by season? Data analysis question: In the CFI,* 

a. Average monthly income from fish trading in wet season:

b. Average monthly income from fish trading in dry season:

c. Average monthly income from fish trading during rising water season:

d. Average monthly income from fish trading during receding water season:

**Baseline:** Table 10 presents the reported average monthly income of CFi households (in US dollars) from fish trading for each of four seasons during the year.

Table 10. A	verage monthly income of CFi	households from fish trading	g by season
	Secon	Incomo	

Season	Income
February-April	\$14.26
May-July	\$15.08
August-October	\$8.67
November-January	\$9.76

### M&E perspective: Evolution of the estimated role played by fish processing in households' income per season

Questionnaire question 9.15: Average monthly income from fish processing by season? Data analysis question: In the CFI, average monthly income from fish processing

a. in wet season

b. in dry season:

c. during rising water season:

d. Average monthly income from fish processing during receding water season:

**Baseline:** Table 11 presents the reported average monthly income of CFi households (in US dollars) from fish processing for each of four seasons during the year.

Table 11. Average monthly income	of CFi households from	fish pro	ocessing by season
Table 11.7 Herage monthly meene			

Season	Income
February-April	\$6.50
May-July	\$14.48
August-October	\$1.48
November-January	\$2.23

### M&E perspective: Comparison of the income from fish processing per week per season

Questionnaire questions 10.3 & 10.7 (checking of answers to 9.15): What is the total sale value of fish processed and sold per week? (USD) by season?

Data analysis question: For each season during which processing is done, identify the total income in USD from processing per week (average of all households)

**Baseline:** Table 12 presents the reported average weekly income of all village households (in US dollars) from fish processing for each of four seasons during the year.

Season	Income
February-April	\$12.00
May-July	\$12.42
August-October	\$7.90
November-January	\$10.76

### Table 12. Average weekly income of all village households from fish processing by season

M&E perspective: Comparison of the income from aquaculture fish per season for people doing aquaculture

*Questionnaire questions* 11.1 & 11.11: What is the total sale value of aquaculture fish production for this system per season? (USD) by season?

Data analysis question: In the CFI and for each season, among people doing aquaculture identify the total value of aquaculture fish production (in USD) per season (average of all households doing aquaculture)

**Baseline:** Table 13 presents the reported total value of aquaculture production for CFi households practicing aquaculture (in US dollars) for each of four seasons during the year.

Season	Income
February-April	\$30.33
May-July	\$6.00
August-October	\$6.07
November-January	\$2.23

### 3.1.5. Food and nutrition

M&E perspective: Evolution of the estimated contribution of fish and fishing to protein supply

*Questionnaire question 9.12: What percentage of the meat (protein) eaten in your household do you think comes from fish?* 

Data analysis question: In the village, households believe that \_\_\_\_\_% of the meat (protein) they eat come from fish and fishing

**Baseline:** For all village households, the respondents reported that 72% of the meat (protein) that they eat comes from fish and fishing.

M&E perspective: Evolution of the estimated contribution of fish and fishing to protein supply

*Questionnaire question 9.12: What percentage of the meat (protein) eaten in your household do you think comes from fish?* 

Data analysis question: In the CFI, households believe that \_\_\_\_\_% of the meat (protein) they eat come from fish and fishing

**Baseline:** For CFi households, the respondents reported that 72% of the meat (protein) that they eat comes from fish and fishing.



Figure 7: Self estimated sources of protein in the diet for all households

M&E perspective: Comparison of the <u>processed</u> fish biomass <u>consumed</u> per household per week per season

Questionnaire questions 10.3 & 10.5: How many kilos of processed fish do you eat per week (own use) by season? Data analysis question: Among CFI households, for each season during which processing is done, identify how many kilos of processed fish are consumed in-house per week (average of all households)

**Baseline:** For CFi households that do fish processing, Table 14 presents the amounts of kilograms of processed fish consumed by the household per week by season.

Table 14. Amount of	processed fish consumed by	y CFi households weekly	y by season
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Season	Kg
February-April	5.83
May-July	6.21
August-October	3.34
November-January	4.61

### M&E perspective: Evolution of the aquaculture fish consumption among people doing aquaculture

Questionnaire questions 11.1 & 11.9: How many kilos of the production are consumed by the household by season?

Data analysis question: Among CFI households, for each season, among people doing aquaculture identify how many kilos of aquaculture fish are consumed in-house per season (average of all households doing aquaculture) **Baseline:** For CFi households that practice aquaculture, Table 15 presents the amounts of kilograms of fish consumed by the household by season.

Season	Кg
February-April	8.91
May-July	4.78
August-October	8.57
November-January	1.17

Table 15, Amount of ad	waculture fish consum	ed by CFi house	holds weekly	ر h	/ season
Table 13. Allount of au	lacalla consum	cu by critilouse	IDIUS WEEKIY		, 3643011

M&E perspective: Evolution per season of the fear that there is not enough fish to meet the family needs

Questionnaire question 12.3: Is there a season during which there is not enough fish to meet the family needs? Data analysis question: Among all village households the percentage of households who fear that there is not enough fish to meet the family needs

a. in the dry season is \_\_\_\_\_%,

b. s in the flooding season is \_\_\_\_\_% ,

c. in the Flood/rainy season is \_\_\_\_\_% ,

d. in the flood recession season is \_\_\_\_\_%

**Baseline:** For all village households, Table 16 presents the percentage of households who fear that there is not enough fish to meet the family needs by season.

Season	Season Description	%
February - April	Dry	86%
May - July	Flooding	92%
August - October	Flooding/rainy	79%
November - January	Flood recession	91%

### Table 16. Village households who fear there is not enough fish to meet family needs by season



Figure 8: Average seasonal percentage of village households who fear there is not enough fish to meet the family needs

*M&E perspective: Evolution per season of the fear that there is not enough meat to meet the family needs* 

Questionnaire question 12.4: Is there a season during which there is not enough meat to meet the family needs? Data analysis question: Among all village households the percentage of households who fear that there is not enough meat to meet the family needs

a. in the dry season is \_\_\_\_\_%,

b. s in the flooding season is \_\_\_\_%,

c. in the Flood/rainy season is \_\_\_\_\_% ,

d. in the flood recession season is \_\_\_\_\_%

**Baseline:** For all village households, Table 17 presents the percentage of households who fear that there is not enough meat to meet the family needs by season.

Table 17.	Village households	who fear there is n	ot enough meat to	meet family needs	by season

Season	Season Description	%
February - April	Dry	69%
May - July	Flooding	68%
August - October	Flooding/rainy	62%
November - January	Flood recession	69%

*M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households who worry that in the past four weeks they would not have enough food or have to cut on portions / quality* 

*Questionnaire question 12.5: In the past four weeks = 30 days, did you worry that your household would not have enough food or have to cut on portions / quality?* 

Data analysis question: Among all village households, the percentage of households who worry that in the past four weeks they would not have enough food or have to cut on portions / quality amounts to \_\_\_\_\_%

**Baseline:** For village households, Table 18 presents the percentage of households that worry that in the past four weeks they would not have enough food or have to cut portions/quality.

Concern about availability of enough food	Households that worry about not having enough food	%
Never	483	41%
Sometimes	477	40%
Often	115	10%
Daily	106	9%
Total	1181	100%

Table 18. Village households that worry about having enough food in the past four weeks

*M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households who ate fish respectively 02, 3-5 or 6-7 times a week Questionnaire question 12.8: Number of days household has eaten fish over last 7 days? Data analysis question: Among all village households,* 

\_\_\_\_% of households ate fish 0 to 2 times a week \_\_\_\_\_% of households ate fish 3 to 5 times a week

**Baseline:** For village households, Table 19 presents the percentage of households that eat fish 0-2 times weekly, 3-5 times weekly and 6-7 times weekly.



Table 19. Percentage of village households that eat fish by times per week

Figure 9: Frequency of fish consumption per week among all village households

*Questionnaire question 12.9 : Number of days households have eaten aquatic animals over last 7 days? Data analysis question: Among all village households,* 

\_\_\_\_% of households ate aquatic animals 0 to 2 times a week \_\_\_\_% of households ate aquatic animals 3 to 5 times a week, \_\_\_\_% of households ate aquatic animals 6 to 7 times a week M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households who ate aquatic animals respectively 02, 3-5 or 6-7 times a week

**Baseline:** For village households, Table 20 presents the percentage of households that eat aquatic animals 0-2 times weekly, 3-5 times weekly and 6-7 times weekly.

Times per week eat aquatic animals	Number of HH	%
0-2	1091	92%
3-5	83	7%
6-7	7	1%
Grand Total	1181	100%

Table 20. Percentage of village households that eat aquatic animals by times per week

### 3.1.6. CFI governance

The following questions apply only to households member of a CFi. Again, individual data are available for each community and will be analysed at the end of the project for an ex-ante / ex-post comparison at the level of each CFi.

# *M&E perspective: For each CFI, evolution in the average number of annual meetings between CFC and CFI members*

Questionnaire question 17.8: How often does the CFC meet with members?

Data analysis question: In all CFI, average number of annual meetings between CFC and CFI members as reported by households members of the CFI

**Baseline:** The average number of CFi meetings held annually as reported by the CFi household members was 3.

# *M&E perspective: For each CFI, evolution in the percentage of households reporting that the CFC does coordinate with commune council or the Fisheries cantonment?*

Questionnaire question 17.10: Does the CFC coordinate with commune council or the Fisheries cantonment? Data analysis question: In all CFI, percentage of households reporting that the CFC does coordinate with commune council or the Fisheries Cantonment (Yes answer)

**Baseline:** Eighty-two percent (82%) of the CFi households reported that the CFC does coordinate with the commune council or Provincial Fisheries Cantonment. Sixteen percent (16%) did not know and 2% responded that the CFC does not coordinate with the commune council or Provincial Fisheries Cantonment.

# *M&E perspective: For each CFI, evolution in the percentage of households reporting that the CFC does develop networks with other CFI and organizations*

Questionnaire question 17.11: Does the CFC Develop networks with other CFs and organizations? Data analysis question: In all CFI, percentage of households reporting that the CFC does develop networks with other CFs and organizations (Yes answer)

**Baseline:** Fifty-five percent (55%) of the CFi households reported that the CFC does develop networks with other CFis and organizations. Thirty-three percent (33%) did not know and 12% responded that the CFC does not develop networks with other CFis and organizations.

### 3.1.6.1 CFI finances

## *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of CFI households reporting active fund raising by the CFC Questionnaire question 16.1: Does the CFC seek funding?*

Data analysis question: Percentage of households reporting active fund seeking by the CFC

**Baseline:** Forty-one percent (41%) of the CFi households report that the CFC engages in active fund raising, 40% report not knowing, and 19% report that the CFC does not engage in active fund raising.

# *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of CFI households reporting that the CFC is somewhat successful at raising funds*

Questionnaire question 16.2: Does the CFC get funding?

Data analysis question: Percentage of households reporting that the CFC does get funding

**Baseline:** Sixty-two percent (62%) of CFi households report that the CFC is somewhat successful in raising funds, 22% report that they are not successful, and 15% do not know.

### M&E perspective: For each CFI, evolution and diversification in the number of sources of funding

### Questionnaire question 16.3: If yes, how is the CFi financed?

Data analysis question: Among the CFI households who report that the CFC does get funding, percentage of each source of funds: Government \_\_\_\_\_%, NGO \_\_\_\_%, Donor \_\_\_\_%, People \_\_\_\_%, Companies \_\_\_\_%, Church \_\_\_\_%, Other \_\_\_\_%, Unknown \_\_\_\_%

**Baseline:** Among the CFi households that reported that the CFC is successful at fund raising, Table 21 presents the sources of the funding.

Funding source	Number of CFi financed from that source	%
NGO	113	58%
Individuals/people	56	29%
Unknown	17	9%
No funding	4	2%
Government	3	2%
Donor	2	1%

### Table 21. Source of funding raised by the CFC

*M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of CFI households thinking that the finances record of the CFI are available for all members to examine* 

Questionnaire question 16.5: Are the finances record (income and expenditures) of the CF available for all members to examine?

Data analysis question: In the CFI, percentage of households thinking that the finances records of the CFI (income and expenditures) are available for all members to examine

**Baseline:** For CFi households, 30% of the households think that the financial records of the CFi are available for all member to examine, 12% report that they are not, and 58% do not know.



Figure 10: Awareness of members about finance records in the Community Fisheries

### 3.1.6.2 Illegal fishing and conflicts

# *M&E perspective: Evolution in the proportion of CFI households thinking that there are no conflicts over fisheries, fishing area and other resources in the area*

Questionnaire question 15.17: Are there conflict over fisheries, fishing area and other resources in the area? Data analysis question: In the CFI, what is the percentage of households thinking that there are NO conflict over fisheries, fishing area and other resources in the area.

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 28% report that there are no conflicts over fisheries, fishing area and other resources in the area.

### M&E perspective: Not for comparison but for project information

### Questionnaire question 15.18: What types of conflict?

Data analysis question: Among CFI households who say there are conflicts, what are the 3 main types of conflicts? **Baseline:** The top three types of conflicts as identified by CFi households are illegal fishing, outside community fishers fishing in the community fisheries and conflict between the community fisheries patrol and illegal fishers (Table 22)

Type of conflict	Number of households	%
Illegal fishing	94	44%
Outside community fishers	36	17%
CFi/patrol with illegal fishers	28	13%
Do not know	24	11%
No conflict	12	6%
Between legal and illegal fishers	10	5%
Competition for resources	9	4%

### Table 22. Types of conflicts as reported by CFi households

## *M&E perspective: In the CFI, evolution in the percentage of households thinking that illegal fishing is a problem Questionnaire question 15.22: Is illegal fishing a problem?*

Data analysis question: In the CFI, percentage of households thinking that illegal fishing is a problem **Baseline:** Among CFi households, 88% think that illegal fishing is a problem. Six percent (6%) do not know if illegal fishing is a problem.

### M&E perspective: Not for comparison but for project information

### Questionnaire question 15.23: What type of illegal fishing occurs?

Data analysis question: Among the CFI households, what are the 3 dominant types of illegal fishing described? **Baseline:** Among CFi households, the most dominant type of illegal fishing is electrofishing, reported by 68% of households. This was followed by gillnets (28% of households), bed nets (18% of households), fishing in the breeding season (6% of households) and shooting in water (4% of households).

# *M&E perspective: In the CFI, evolution in the percentage of households thinking that the government is taking effective action to reduce illegal fishing*

Questionnaire question 15.25: Is the government taking effective action to reduce illegal fishing? Data analysis question: In the CFI, percentage of households thinking that the government is taking effective action to reduce illegal fishing

**Baseline:** Among the CFi households, 91% think that the government is taking effective action to reduce illegal fishing.

### *M&E perspective: In the CFI, evolution in the percentage of households thinking that the Community Fisheries Committee works to reduce illegal fishing*

Questionnaire question 15.26: Does the Community Fisheries Committee work to reduce illegal fishing? Data analysis question: In the CFI, percentage of households thinking that the Community Fisheries Committee work to reduce illegal fishing

**Baseline:** Among the CFi households, 89% think that the Community Fisheries Committee is working to reduce illegal fishing.

### M&E perspective: Not for comparison but for project information

Questionnaire question 15.28: Have illegal fishing activities increased, remained the same or decreased in the past year?

Data analysis question: Among CFI households and compared to the previous year, percentage of households thinking that illegal fishing activities have:

increased \_\_\_\_% remained the same \_\_\_\_% decreased \_\_\_\_%

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 37% think that illegal fishing activities have decreased with the CFi, 31% think that it has increased, 23% think that illegal fishing activities have stayed the same, and 8% do not know.

### 3.1.6.3 Enforcement

# *M&E* perspective: In the CFI, evolution in the percentage of households reporting enforcement against illegal fishing (also checking of 15.27)

Questionnaire question 15.29: Is there any rule enforcement against illegal fishing?

Data analysis question: What is the percentage of CFi households reporting enforcement against illegal fishing? **Baseline:** Among the CFi households, 82% report enforcement against illegal fishing and 18% report no enforcement against illegal fishing.

# *M&E perspective: In the CFI, evolution in the percentage of households thinking that no one obeys the fisheries rules*

*Questionnaire question 15.34 (checking of 15.22 and 15.29): What was the compliance with fishery rules NOW? Data analysis question: In the CFI, percentage of households thinking that* 

No one obeys the fisheries rules \_\_\_\_\_% Some people obey the rules \_\_\_\_\_% Everyone obeys fisheries rules \_\_\_\_\_%

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, Table 23 reports on the percentage of households that think that people obey the fishing rules and regulations.

Response	%
No one obeys the fisheries rules	4%
Some people obey the rules	74%
Everyone obeys fisheries rules	18%
Do not know	3%

### Table 23. CFi households reporting on people obeying fishing rules and regulations

### 3.1.7. Gender and indigenous people

*M&E perspective: For each CFI, evolution in the proportion of women in the CFI Questionnaire question 14.4 and 14.5: Number of FEMALE CFi members? Data analysis question: What is the proportion of women in the CFI?* **Baseline:** Approximately 49% of CFi members are women.

### M&E perspective: For each CFI, evolution in the proportion of women in the CFC

*Questionnaire question 17.3 and 17.5: Number of FEMALE Community Fisheries Committee Members? Data analysis question: What is the proportion of women in the CFC (i.e. CFI committee)?* **Baseline:** Approximately 25% of Community Fishing Committee members are women.

# *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households that have received training or awareness raising on gender*

Questionnaire question 15.39: Have CFi members received any training or awareness raising on gender concept, gender issues in fishery and aquaculture sector?

Data analysis question: Percentage of households answering that CFI members have received training or awareness raising on gender concept, gender issues in fishery and aquaculture sector? (Yes answers only) **Baseline:** Among CFi households, 59% report that they have received training or awareness raising on gender. Twenty-two percent (22%) report having received no training or awareness raising on gender. Nineteen percent (19%) reported not knowing if they have received any gender training or awareness

raising.

# *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households who think that women do participate actively in CFI activities*

*Questionnaire question 15.41: Do women participate actively in Community Fisheries activities? Data analysis question: Percentage of CFI households who think that women participate actively in CFI activities* **Baseline:** Among CFI households, 61% reported that they think that women actively participate in CFi activities. Thirty-three percent (33%) reported that they think that women do not actively participate in CFi activities. Six percent (6%) of household's report do not know.

# *M&E perspective: In villages with indigenous people, evolution in the percentage of households thinking that indigenous people participate actively in Community Fisheries activities*

Questionnaire question 15.43 (checking of 15.26): Do indigenous people (if any) participate actively in Community Fisheries activities?

Data analysis question: In villages with indigenous people, percentage of households thinking that indigenous people participate actively in Community Fisheries activities

**Baseline:** In communities with indigenous people, 48% of households do not think that indigenous people participate actively in community fisheries activities, 32% think that they do actively participate, and 20% do not know.

### 3.1.8. Satisfaction about CFI management

## *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households who think their participation to the CFI operation is satisfactory*

Questionnaire question 15.37: Is your participation to the CFi operation satisfactory?

Data analysis question: In the CFI, percentage of households who think their participation to the CFI operation is satisfactory (Yes answers only)

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 79% think that their participation in the operation of the CFi is satisfactory. Fifteen percent (15%) do not think that their participation in the operation of the CFi is satisfactory and 6% do not know.

## *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households thinking that the CFC manages finances well Questionnaire question 16.4: Does the CFC manage finances well?*

Data analysis question: In each CFI, percentage of households thinking that the CFC manages finances well **Baseline:** Among CFi households, 56% do not know if the CFC manages the CFi finances well. Thirty-three percent (33%) think that the CFC manages the CFi finances well and 11% do not think the CFC manages the CFi finances well.

# *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households estimating that elections and re-elections for the CFC were open to everyone*

Questionnaire question 17.14: Were elections and re-elections for the CFC open to everyone?

Data analysis question: In each CFI, percentage of households estimating that elections and re-elections for the CFC were open to everyone

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 75% think that the elections and re-elections for the CFC were open to everyone. Fifteen percent (15%) do not know and 10% do not think that the elections and re-elections for the CFC were open to everyone.

# *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households estimating that decisions by the CFC are made openly or transparently*

Questionnaire question 17.16: Are decisions by the CFC made openly or transparently?

Data analysis question: In each CFI, percentage of households estimating that decisions by the CFC are made openly or transparently (Yes answer)

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 81% think that the decisions made by the CFC are done openly and transparently. Sixteen percent (16%) do not know and 6% do not thing that the decisions made by the CFC are done openly and transparently.

### 3.1.9. Social and environmental benefits from management

## *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households who declare that the fish catch respectively increased, remained the same, or decreased in quantity or value*

 Questionnaire question 9.8: During the last five year has your fish catch: Increased? Same? Decreased?

 Data analysis question: In the CFI, the percentage of households declaring that during the last five years the fish catch has:

 increased in quantity amounts to \_\_\_\_\_%

 remained the same amounts to \_\_\_\_\_%

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 91% think that the quantity of fish catch has decreased in the last five years. Seven percent (7%) think that the quantity of fish catch has increased in the last five years. Two percent (2%) think that the quantity of fish catch remained the same in the last five years. One percent (1%) do not know.

## *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households who declare that the fish catch respectively increased, remained the same, or decreased in quantity or value*

Questionnaire question 9.8: During the last five year has your fish catch: Increased? Same? Decreased?Data analysis question: In the CFI, households declare on average that during the last five years the fish catchhas:increased in quantity by \_\_\_\_\_%decreased in quantity by \_\_\_\_\_%

**Baseline:** Among CFi households that think that the quantity of fish has increased in the last five years, they think that on average the quantity of fish catch has increased by 3%. Among CFi households that think that the quantity of fish has decreased in the last five years, they think that on average the quantity of fish catch has decreased by 48%.



Figure 11: Perspective of CFi households about changes in fish catch

### M&E perspective: Not for comparison but for project information

#### Questionnaire question 9.9: What is the reason?

Data analysis question: What are the 3 dominant reasons given for the dominant answer?

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, the dominant reasons given for a decrease in fish catch in the last five years include electrofishing, illegal fishing gear such as gillnets, increased fishing pressure due to population increases, fishing in breeding season and in prohibited areas, use of explosives, pollution, irregular water cycle, dams and climate change. Among the CFi households, the dominant reasons for an increase in fish catch in the last five years include enforcement of fishing laws and regulations and water cycle is good.

# *M&E perspective: For each CFI, evolution in the percentage of households thinking that the conservation area is useful for the conservation of the fishery*

Questionnaire question 15.16: Is the conservation area useful for the conservation of the fishery? Data analysis question: In the CFI, what is the percentage of households thinking that the conservation area is useful for the conservation of the fishery? (15.16)

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 78% think that conservation areas are useful for the conservation of the fishery. Twelve percent (12%) do not know and 10% do not think that conservation areas are useful for the conservation of the fishery.

# *M&E perspective: For each CFI, evolution in the percentage of households considering that the CFI helps resolve conflict in fisheries*

Questionnaire question 15.20: How does the CFi normally resolve conflicts?

Data analysis question: In the CFI, what is the percentage of households thinking that the CFI helps resolve conflict in fisheries?

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 33% think that the CFi helps to resolve fisheries conflicts. Thirty-four percent (34%) do not feel that the CFi helps to resolve fisheries conflicts and 33% do not know.

# *M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households thinking that being a member of the CFI has helped them socially and economically*

Questionnaire question 18.2: Do you think that being a member of the CFi has helped you to socially and economically benefit rather than being alone?

Data analysis question: In each CFI, percentage of households thinking that being a member of the CFI has helped them socially and economically

Among CFi households, 82% think that being a member of the CFi has helped them both socially and economically. Nine percent (9%) do not know and 8% do not think that being a member of the CFi has helped them both socially and economically.

### M&E perspective: Not for comparison but for project information

### Questionnaire question 18.3: If yes, please explain how?

Data analysis question: In each CFI, and among households who answered Yes to the previous question, percentage of households thinking that this has helped them by:

Catching more fish catch \_\_\_\_\_% Getting more income \_\_\_\_\_%

 Having more markets for fish \_\_\_\_\_%
 Accessing alternative livelihood \_\_\_\_\_%

**Baseline:** Among CFi households and those households who answered yes to being a member of the CFi has helped them both socially and economically, 40% think that this has helped them by catching more fish, 32% by having access to alternative livelihoods, 28% by having more markets for their fish, and 21% by getting more income.

### M&E perspective: Evolution of the perspective about the condition of the fish stock

 Questionnaire question 18.5: How would you describe the condition of the fish stock today?

 Data analysis question: Among CFI households, percentage of households that would describe the condition of the fish stock now:

 Very bad
 %

 Bad
 %

 Good
 %

 Very good
 %

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, Table 24 presents the percentage of households that would describe the condition of the fish stocks now as very bad, bad, neither god nor bad, good and very good.

Condition of fish stocks	%
Very bad	7%
Bad	45%
Neither good or bad	38%
Good	8%
Very good	1%
Do not know	2%

Table 24. CFI households reporting condition of fish stocks now



Figure 12: Perspective of CFi households about the current status of the fish stock

*M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households who feel that the CFI has improved the fish stock in the area* 

*Questionnaire question 18.6: Do you feel that the CFi has improved the fish stock in the area?* 

Data analysis question: In the CFI, percentage of households who feel that the CFI has improved the fish stock in the area?

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 61% feel that the CFi has improved the fish stocks in the area. Twenty-eight percent (28%) do not know and 11% feel that the CFi has not improved the fish stocks in the area.

### M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of each category

*Questionnaire question 18.8: What would you say about the management of the fish resource NOW? Data analysis question: In the CFI, percentage of households who feel that:* 

The fish resource is not managed \_\_\_\_\_% There are some management initiatives \_\_\_\_\_%

 There are good initiatives\_\_\_\_\_%
 There is good sustainable management\_\_\_\_%

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, Table 25 reports on the percent of households who feel that the fisheries are managed at different levels.

Fisheries management	%
The fish resource is not managed	8%
There are some management initiatives	67%
There are good management initiatives	22%
There is good sustainable management	2%
Do not know	2%

Table 25. CFi households who feel that fisheries are managed at different levels

*M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households who feel that the CFI has improved the fish habitats Questionnaire question 18.9: Do you feel that the CFi has improved the habitats (wetlands, flooded forests) for fish in the area?* 

Data analysis question: In the CFI, percentage of households who feel that the CFI has improved the habitats (wetlands, flooded forests) for fish in the area?

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 76% feel that the CFi has improved the habitats (wetlands, flooded forest) for the fish in the area. Fifteen percent (15%) do not know and 9% feel that the CFi has not improved the habitats (wetlands, flooded forest) for the fish in the area.

*M&E perspective: Evolution in the percentage of households who expect the fishery to maintain its current level of productivity* 

*Questionnaire question 19.2: Do you expect the fishery to maintain its current level of productivity over the next 5 years?* 

Data analysis question: In the CFI, percentage of households who expect the fishery to maintain its current level of productivity over the next 5 years (Yes answer only)

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 48% expect that the fishery will maintain its current level of productivity over the next five years. Forty-two percent (42%) do not expect that the fishery will maintain its current level of productivity over the next five years and 9% do not know.

### 3.1.10. Extension services

*M&E perspective: In the CFI, evolution in the percentage of households provided with information from extension agents* 

*Questionnaire question 20.2: Do extension agents contact you or any women fishers to provide technical information or market information for your fishing and aquaculture?* 

Data analysis question: In the CFI, percentage of households provided with information from extension agent (Yes answers)

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 70% reported that they are provided with information from extension agents.

# *M&E perspective: In the CFI, evolution in the percentage of households who feel that the local administration is helpful for assistance and conflict management*

Questionnaire question 20.3: In your opinion, do you feel that the local administration is helpful to you if you request any assistance, especially with respect to CFi conflicts?

Data analysis question: In the CFI, percentage of households who feel that the local administration is helpful for assistance and conflict management (Yes answers)

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 88% feel that the local administration is helpful for assistance and conflict management.

### 3.2. General patterns among all Community Fisheries

### 3.2.1. CFI governance

### *M&E perspective: Among all CFI, evolution in the percentage of CFI having by-laws and internal regulations Questionnaire question 15. 4: Are there CFi by-laws and internal regulations?*

Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what is the percentage of CFI having by-laws and internal regulations? **Baseline:** Among CFi households, 84% report that the CFi has by-laws and internal rules. Fourteen percent (14%) do not know and 2% report that the CFi does not have by-laws and internal rules.

## *M&E perspective: Among all CFI, evolution in the percentage of CFI having completed mapping of the community fishing areas*

*Questionnaire question 15.6 (mistake in the questionnaire: should be 15.5): Have boundaries and mapping of the community fishing areas been completed?* 

Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what is the percentage of CFI having boundaries and maps of the community fishing areas completed?

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 77% report that the CFi has boundaries and completed maps of the community fishing area. Twenty percent (20%) do not know and 3% report that the CFi does not have boundaries and completed maps of the community fishing area.

## *M&E perspective: Among all CFI, evolution in the percentage of CFI having a Community Fishery Area Agreement Questionnaire question 15.7: Is there a Community Fishery Area Agreement?*

Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what is the percentage of CFI having a Community Fishery Area Agreement? (15.7)

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 74% report that the CFi has a Community Fishing Area Agreement. Twenty-three percent (23%) do not know and 2% report that the CFi does not have a Community Fishing Area Agreement.

#### M&E perspective: Among all CFI, evolution in the percentage of CFI registered and recognized by FiA

*Questionnaire question 15.8: Has there been registration and recognition of the community fisheries by FiA and MAFF?* 

Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what is the percentage of CFI registered and recognized by FiA and MAFF? **Baseline:** Among CFi households, 54% report that the CFi is registered and recognized by FiA and MAFF. Twenty-seven percent (27%) do not know and 19% report that the CFi is not registered and recognized by FiA and MAFF.

### M&E perspective: Among all CFI, evolution in the proportion of CFI having a management plan

Questionnaire question 15.10: Is there a Community Fishery Area Management Plan?

Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what is the percentage of CFI having a Community Fishery Area Management Plan?

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 65% report that the CFi has a community fishery area management plan. Twenty-eight percent (27%) do not know and 8% report that the CFi does not have a community fishery area management plan.

# *M&E perspective: Among all CFI, evolution in the proportion of CFI having rules and internal regulations <u>for</u> <u>fisheries management</u>*

Questionnaire question 15.11: Are there rules and internal regulations for fisheries management in CFi? Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what is the percentage of CFI having rules and internal regulations for fisheries management?

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 83% report that the CFi has rules and internal regulations for fisheries management. Fifteen percent (15%) do not know and 2% report that the CFi does not have rules and internal regulations for fisheries management.

# *M&E perspective: Among all CFI, evolution in the proportion of CFI having rules and regulations against illegal fishing*

Questionnaire question 15.12: Are there rules and regulations against illegal fishing? Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what is the percentage of CFI having rules and regulations against illegal fishing?

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 71% report that the CFi has rules and regulations against illegal fishing. Twenty-one percent (21%) do not know and 8% report that the CFi does not have rules and regulations against illegal fishing.

### M&E perspective: Among all CFI, evolution in the proportion of CFI having an activity plan for the next six months

Questionnaire question 15.13: Does the CFi have an activity plan for the next six months?

Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what is the percentage of CFI having an activity plan for the next six months?

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 37% report that the CFi has an activity plan for the next six months. Forty-seven percent (47%) do not know and 16% report that the CFi does not have an activity plan for the next six months.

### *M&E perspective: Among all CFI, evolution in the proportion of CFI having a conservation area Questionnaire question 15.14: Does your CFi have a conservation area*?

Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what is the percentage of CFI having a conservation area? **Baseline:** Among CFi households, 69% report that the CFi has a conservation area. Twenty-three percent (23%) report that the CFi does not a conservation area and 8% do not know.

### *M&E perspective: Among all CFI, evolution in the percentage CFI having a mechanism to resolve conflicts Questionnaire question 15.19: Does the CFI has a mechanism to resolve conflicts?*

Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what is the percentage of CFI having a mechanism to resolve conflicts? **Baseline:** Among CFi households, 32% report that the CFi has a mechanism to resolve conflicts. Forty-four percent (44%) do not know and 24% report that the CFi does not have a mechanism to resolve conflicts.

### 3.2.2. Main threats and recommendations

Note: these questions and answers are not for comparison but for project information (relevant to the project for interventions)

Questionnaire question 9.16: In your opinion, what are the main threats to the fisheries? Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what are the top three threats to fisheries?

**Baseline:** Among all CFi households, the top three threats to the fisheries are electrofishing, illegal fishing gears such as gillnets, and population growth/increase in fishing (Table 26).

Threats to the fisheries	%
Electrofishing	52%
Illegal fishing methods (Gillnet, etc.)	42%
Population growth/Increase in fishing	19%
Fish in breeding season, fish in prohibited area, etc.	17%
Natural issue (climate change, etc.)	9%
Dam	7%
Explosives	6%
Pollution	5%
Weak law enforcement	5%
Do not know	4%
Modern fishing methods	3%
Outsiders	2%
Limited Knowledge	< 1%

### Table 26. Threats to the fisheries

Questionnaire question 15.18: What types of conflict?

Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what are the three main types of conflict reported?

**Baseline:** Among all CFi households, 58% do not know the main types of fisheries conflict reported (Table 27). Thirteen percent (13%) report competition for resources, 11% illegal fishing and 8% no conflict.

### Table 27. Types of fisheries conflicts

Type of Conflict	%
Do not know	58%
Competition for resources	13%
Illegal fishing	11%
No conflict	8%
Outside fisherman	4%
Conflict legal and illegal fishermen	2%
CF/Patroller with illegal fishermen	4%

*Questionnaire question 19.4: In your opinion, how can the management of fisheries be improved (recommended action for fish stock sustainability and better social organization)?* 

Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what are the three main actions recommended to improve the management of fisheries?

**Baseline:** Among CFi households, 55% report that the main recommended action to improve fisheries management consists in preventing illegal fishing (Table 28). This is followed by conservation and patrolling and law enforcement.

Recommendations to improve fisheries management	%
Prevent illegal fishing	55%
Conservation	12%
Patrolling and law enforcement	9%
Do not know	8%
Cooperation with NGOs, etc.	4%
Education	3%
Report to CFi/experts, etc.	3%
Provide money/things	2%

### Table 28. Main recommended actions to improve fisheries management

Questionnaire question 10.8: In your opinion, what are the main problems in processing?

Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what are the top-three main problems identified in processing? **Baseline:** Among all CFi households, 62% do not know any problems in fish processing (Table 29). Sixteen percent (16%) had not problem, 9% had limited ingredients and 5% had low quality meat.

Problems in processing	%
Do not know	62%
No problem	16%
Limited ingredients (Fish, salt, etc)	9%
Low quality meat	5%
No Hygiene	2%
Problem with technique (to little salt, etc)	2%
Follow traditional way	1%
Not engough time/busy with farming	1%
No market	< 1%
Pricey	< 1%

Table 29. Problems with fish processing

*Questionnaire question 10.9: In your opinion, how can processing be improved? Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what are the top-three recommended ways to improve processing?* **Baseline:** Among CFi households, 67% do not know ways to improve fish processing (Table 30). Fifteen percent (15%) want to have technical training and 14% want standardization in processing methods.

Recommendations to improve processing	%
Do not know	67%
Want to have technical training	15%
Standardization (Add more salt, etc)	14%
Hygiene	2%
Find market	1%
Use fresh fish	1%

 Table 30. Recommendations to improve fish processing

Questionnaire question 11.12: In your opinion, what are the main problems in aquaculture? Data analysis question: Among all CFI, for households doing aquaculture, what are the three main problems in aquaculture?

**Baseline:** For all households doing aquaculture, the three main problems that they face are health problems with fish, limited technology and access to money for the operation.

Questionnaire question 11.13: In your opinion, how can aquaculture be improved?

Data analysis question: Among all CFI, for households doing aquaculture, what are the top-three recommended actions to improve aquaculture?

**Baseline:** For all households doing aquaculture, the two main recommended actions to improve aquaculture are more technical training on aquaculture and access to health care for the fish.

Questionnaire question 15.42: What are your suggestion to improve active participations of women in the CFi? Data analysis question: Among all CFI, what are the top-three suggestions among households to improve the active participation of women in the CFI?

**Baseline:** Among all CFi households, 17% do not know how to improve the active participation of women in the CFi (Table 31). Fifteen percent (15%) report encouragement and support, 15% report education and training on gender and 12% report meeting/participation/workshops in gender.

I	
Answer	%
Do not know	17%
Encouragement/support	15%
Education/training	15%
Meeting/participation/workshop	12%
Help women's tasks	7%
Disseminate about the advantage of fish/resource	6%
Gender support	5%
Donate/provide things or money	1%

Table 31. How to improve the active participation of women in the CFi

Questionnaire question 15.44: What are your suggestion to improve the active participations of indigenous people (if any) in the CFi?

Data analysis question: In villages having ethnic communities, among all CFI, what are the top-three suggestions among households to improve the active participation of indigenous people (if any) in the CFI?

**Baseline:** Among all communities with indigenous people, the top three suggestions of households to improve the active participation of indigenous people are 8% more education/training on participation, 7% more support/encouragement to actively participate, and 7% having more meetings to allow for more participation (39% of respondents do not know).

### 4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A relatively small percentage of household members (19%) and CFi household members (21%) consider themselves to be full-time fishers. A relatively small percentage of household members (15%) and CFI household members (16%) consider themselves to be part-time fishers. All households and CFi households report that the main sources of household income comes from a mix of fishing and agriculture practices (crops, orchards, livestock), although CFi households report slightly more income from fishing than agriculture practices. Among CFi households, 29% report fishing as their primary source of household income with the highest amount coming during the season of May to July, the dry season. Only 3% of all households and CFi households process fish.

Both all households and CFi households report that 72% of their protein comes from fish. However, more than 80% of the households report that there is not enough fish to meet their family needs during all seasons of the year. More than 60% of households report that there is not enough meat to meet their family needs during all seasons of the year. More than 90% of all households and CFi households eat fish 3 – 7 times per week.

On average, the CFi households report that there are three CFi meetings per year. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of CFi households report satisfactory participation in the CFi. The Community Fisheries Committee (CFC) coordinates their activities with the commune council or Fisheries Cantonment. Forty-one percent (41%) of CFi households report that the CFi seeks funding for the CFi and 62% report that they are successful in obtaining funding from such sources as NGOs and individuals. Fifty-six percent (56%) report that the CFC manages the CFi finances well. Eighty-one percent (81%) feel that the CFC makes decisions in a transparent manner. Eighty-two percent (82%) of CFi households report that the CFi benefits them both socially and economically by increasing fish catch, providing alternative livelihoods and opening up more markets for their fish catch.

Seventy-two percent (72%) of CFi households report that there is conflict in the fishery. This is a result of illegal fishing (electrofishing, gillnets, bed nets), competition for resources, outside the community fishers fishing in the CFi, and patrols confronting illegal fishers. Thirty-one percent (31%) feel that the CFi helps to reduce conflict. Thirty-two percent (32%) report that the CFi has a mechanism to resolve conflict. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of households report that illegal fishing is a problem. Ninety-one percent (91%) feel that government is taking action to reduce illegal fishing and 89% report that the CFC is taking action to reduce illegal fishing. Thirty-seven percent (37%) report that illegal fishing has decreased, 31% that it has increased, and 23% that it has stayed the same. Eighty-two percent (82%) report that enforcement has been taken to address illegal fishing. Seventy-four percent (74%) report that some people do obey the fishing rules.

Ninety-one percent (91%) of CFi households report that fish catch has declined in the last five years. More than 50% report that the condition of the fishery is bad. This is a result of illegal fishing, increased fishing pressure and fishing in the breeding season. Seventy-eight percent (78%) feel that conservation areas are good. Sixty-four percent (64%) report that the CFi has improved the fish stock. Eighty-nine percent (89%) report that the CFi has improved fisheries management. Seventy-six percent (76%) feel

that the CFi has improved fish habitats. Among CFi households, 48% expect that the fishery will maintain its current level of productivity over the next five years. The main threats to the fishery include electrofishing, illegal fishing gears and practices, and population growth. The suggested approaches to improve fisheries management include prevent illegal fishing, more conservation areas, and more patrolling and enforcement.

Eighty-four percent (84%) of CFi households report that the CFi has by-laws and internal regulations; 77% report having identified boundaries and map of the community fishing area; 74% report having a community fishing area agreement; 54% report that the CFi is registered and recognized by MAFF; 66% report that there is a community fishing area management plan; 71% report that there are rules and regulations against illegal fishing; and 69% report having a conservation area.

The CFi households reported that participation of women needs to more supported and encouraged, there needs to more education and training on gender, and more meetings and workshops to encourage participation. The CFi households reported that participation of indigenous people needs to be supported and encouraged through more education and training on indigenous people for more understanding and more meetings and workshops to encourage participation.

The following recommendations should be considered during project implementation:

- 7. A priority should be to provide support to continue to diversify livelihoods of all households as fishing is a livelihood and income source for a small percentage of the households and all households rely on a mix of livelihood and income sources, such as agriculture.
- 8. Improved fisheries management is critical to be able to maintain food security for households as a majority of households report not having enough fish to meet their needs.
- 9. The CFis are working well and provide benefits to members. The CFis capacity to manage the fisheries and to serve its members needs to be strengthened on administration (i.e. funding, CFC roles and responsibilities) and fisheries management.
- 10. Conflict is an important issue and capacity building on conflict management and dispute resolution is needed by the CFi members and the CFC.
- 11. Illegal fishing is considered to be the most important fisheries issue. Increased capacity building and resources need to be put into enforcement and compliance activities.
- 12. Enhance the participation of women and indigenous people in all CFi activities and as members of the CFC.

### 5. ANNEX: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

### Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Project (Phase III) Component 1 Community Fisheries Survey in Kratie and Stung Treng Provinces គម្រោង គ្រប់គ្រងធនធានទឹកចំរុះ ទន្លេមេគង្គ (តំណាក់កាលទី III), ផ្នែកទី 1

## ភារស្ងួចំនតិសមាគនស៍លេសាន ខេត្តត្រចេះ សិចខេត្តស្ងឺចត្រែច

This Fisheries Administration is undertaking a five-year project to improve the management of fisheries resources in Stung Treng and Kratie Provinces. We want to understand the socioeconomic characteristics and livelihoods of village members in the project area, and their perceptions about the status and trends of their fisheries, and community fisheries management. The findings of this survey will provide a baseline to inform project activities, monitor project progress, and evaluate project impact.

To improve this understanding, we need your help to complete a questionnaire. All households selected for this survey were randomly selected, and all responses will remain confidential. You are able to withdraw at any point during interview. You are able to withdraw at any point during interview. If you choose to withdraw, your information will not be used. Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

រដ្ឋបាលជលផលកំពុងអនុវត្តគម្រោងរយៈពេល 5 ឆ្នាំដើម្បីកែលំអរ ការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានជលផលនៅខេត្តស្ទឹង ត្រែង និងក្រចេះ។ យើងចង់យល់ពីលក្ខណៈ សេដ្ឋកិច្ច សង្គម និងជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជននៅភូមិក្នុងតំបន់ គោលដៅនៃគម្រោង និងការយល់ឃើញរបស់ពួកគេអំពីស្ថានភាព និងនិន្នាការ នៃការនេសាទត្រី និងការ គ្រប់គ្រង សហគមន៍នេសាទ។ ការរកឃើញនៃការស្ទង់មតិនេះនឹងផ្តល់នូវមូលដ្ឋានមួយដើម្បីផ្តល់ពត៌មានដល់ សកម្មភាពគម្រោងតាមដានវឌ្ឍនៈភាពគម្រោង និងវាយតំលៃ ផលប៉ះពាល់របស់គម្រោង។

ដើម្បីបង្កើនការយល់ដឹងនេះយើងត្រូវការជំនួយរបស់អ្នកដើម្បីបំពេញកម្រងបញ្ជីសំណួរនេះ។ គ្រួសារទាំងអស់ ដែលត្រូវបានជ្រើសរើសសម្រាប់ការស្ទង់មតិនេះ ត្រូវបាន ជ្រើសរើសដោយចៃដន្យហើយចម្លើយទាំងអស់នឹង រក្សាជាការសម្ងាត់។ អ្នកអាចដកចេញនៅចំណុចណាមួយក្នុងអំឡុងពេលសំភាសន៍។ ប្រសិនបើអ្នកជ្រើស ដើម្បីដក ទិន្នន័យរបស់អ្នកនឹងមិនត្រូវបានប្រើ។ ជំនួយរបស់អ្នកត្រូវ បានកោតសរសើរយ៉ាងខ្លាំង។

Do you have any questions about the survey? Do we have your agreement to proceed? តើអ្នកមានសំណួរអ្វីផ្សេងទៀតទេ អំពីការស្ទង់មតិនេះ ? តើអ្នកអនុញ្ញាត្តិដំណើរការបានទេ

Participant understands role and has given verbal consent (please check) អ្នកចូលរួមយល់ពីតួនាទី និងបានផ្តល់ការព្រមព្រៀងដោយផ្ទាល់ (សូមពិនិត្យមើល)

During the interview, convert all currency units into US dollars (USD 1 = KHR 4000)  $\overline{p}_{1}$ ងកំឡុងពេលសំភាសន៍ ប្តូរឯកតារូបិយប័ណ្ណទាំងអស់ជាដុល្លារអាមេរិក (USD 1 = 4000 រៀល)

### Part ផ្ទៃពទី I Questionnaire for Household Survey កម្រងសំណួរសម្រាប់ការស្ទង់មតិតាមគ្រួសារ

### 1. Identification ការកំណត់អត្តសញ្ញាណ

1.1	Date of Interview	
	ថ្ងៃធ្វេសម្ភាសន	
1.2	Household Identification Number	
	in the village chief books លេខអត្ត	
	សញ្ញាណគ្រួសារនៅក្នុងសៀវភៅមេ	
	ភូមិ	
1.3	Village Name ឈ្មោះភូមិ	
1.4	Commune Name ឈ្មោះឃុំ	
1.5	District Name ឈ្មោះស្រុក	
1.6	Province ខេត្ត	
1.7	Name and Telephone number of	
	Interviewee លេខទូរស័ព្វ និងឈ្មោះ	
	របស់ អ្នកផ្តល់សម្ភាសន៍	
1.8	Questionnaire number on this date លេខរៀងនៃកម្រងសំនួរក្នុងកាលបរិច្ឆេទ	
	នេះ	

### 2. History ប្រវត្តិ

2.1 How long has your family been living in this village? តើគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នកបានរស់នៅក្នុងភូមិ នេះអស់រយៈពេលប៉ុន្មានហើយ? Years ឆ្នាំ\_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Household composition សមាសភាពគ្រួសារ

3.1	How many people are part of your household? (those living in and those living outside but who send money to or receive money from home) តើសមាជិកក្នុងគ្រួសារបស់អ្នកមានប៉ុន្មានាក់ ? (គិតទាំងអ្នក ដែលរស់នៅក្នុង និងក្រៅគ្រួសារ រួមទាំងអ្នកដែលផ្ញើប្រាក់ឬ	Number of people ប៉ិន្លួនមនុស្ស
	ទទួលប្រាក់ពីផ្ទះ)	

	r	
3.2	How many male among the household people? តើមាន	Number of male ប៉ំនួនមនុស្សប្រុស
	ប្រុសប៉ុន្មាននាក់នៅក្នុងគ្រួសារ <b>?</b>	
3.3	Gender of the household head តើនណាជាមេគ្រួសារ ?	1. Male ប៉ុរែស ( ) 2. Female ស្ត្រី ( )
3.4	Ethnicity ជនជាតិកាគតិប	Phnong ឮង Kouy កួយ Steing ស្ងៀង Mil មិល Kroal ក្រោល Thmorn ឬន Khaonh ខូញTompuonn ទំពួន Charay ចារាយKroeung គ្រឹង Kavet
		ការវតSaouch ស្អូច Lun លុន Kachak កញ្ចាក់ Praov ព្រៅ Khmer ខ្មែរ Cham ចាម
		Vietnamese វៀតណាម Lao ឡាវ Other ផ្សែងៗ
3.5	Language spoken and understood កាសានិយាយនិងយល់	Mil មិល Kroal ក្រោល Thmorn ថ្ម័ន Khaonh ខូញTompuonn ទំពាន Charay ចារាយKroeung គ្រឹង Kavet កាវេតSaouch ស្អូច Lun លុន Kachak កញ្ចាក់ Praov ព្រៅ Khmer ខ្មែរ Cham ចាម Vietnamese វៀតណាម Lao ឡាវ Other ផ្សែងៗ

## 4. Livelihood វបវបិញ្ចឹមជីវិត

What is the percentage	ge of household income th	at comes from each activity in a year	? តើភាគរយ នៃ
ចំណូល ប្រចាំគ្រួសារ ខែ	ដលបានមកពីសកម្មភាពនី	មួយៗនាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ននេះប៉ុន្មាន ?	
Crop ដំណាំ:	%	·	
Livestock សត្វប៊ិញ្ចឹម:	%		
Orchard ប៉ំការ:	%		
Fishing ការនេសាទ: _	%		
Aquaculture វ៉ារីវិប្បកិម្ម	į:%		
Gathering ការប្រមូលរ	វលវារីជាតិ:%		
Fishing related ichs (	processing trading boat/	rear building) ຄາເອາເຫລ່ຕັ້ດຊື້ອງດູດເ	າເເກທີ່ດີເດັດ
Fishing related jobs ( លក់ដូរ, ទូក / ធ្វើឧបក	processing, trading, boat/រួ ណ៍នេសាទ ):	gear building) ការងារពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងនេស %	ាទ (ការកែច្នៃ, ក
Fishing related jobs ( លក់ដូរ, ទូក / ធ្វើឧបក Non-Fish-Farm Jobs	processing, trading, boat/រួ រណ៍នេសាទ ): (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកតំ	gear building) ការងារពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងនេស % រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់):	ាទ (ការកែច្នៃ, ក %
Fishing related jobs ( លក់ដូវ, ទូក / ធ្វើឧបក Non-Fish-Farm Jobs Non-Fish-Farm Jobs	processing, trading, boat/រ រណ៍នេសាទ ): (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកតំ (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកតំ	gear building) ការងារពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងនេស % រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់): រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់):	19 (ការកែប្នៃ, ក % %
Fishing related jobs ( លក់ដូរ, ទូក / ធ្វើឧបក Non-Fish-Farm Jobs Non-Fish-Farm Jobs Non-Fish-Farm Jobs	processing, trading, boat/រូ រណ៍នេសាទ ): (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកតំ (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកតំ (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកតំ	gear building) ការងារពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងនេស % រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់): រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់): រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់):	ាទ (ការកែច្នៃ, ក % % %
Fishing related jobs ( លក់ដូរ, ទូក / ធ្វើឧបក Non-Fish-Farm Jobs Non-Fish-Farm Jobs Non-Fish-Farm Jobs Non-Fish-Farm Jobs	processing, trading, boat/ រណ៍នេសាទ ): (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកសំ (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកសំ (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកសំ (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកសំ	gear building) ការងារពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងនេស % រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់): រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់): រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់): រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់)	ាទ (ការកែច្នៃ, ក % % %
Fishing related jobs ( លក់ដូវ, ទូក / ធ្វើឧបក Non-Fish-Farm Jobs Non-Fish-Farm Jobs Non-Fish-Farm Jobs Non-Fish-Farm Jobs Remittance (Specify)	processing, trading, boat/ រណ៍នេសាទ ): (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកត់ (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកត់ (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកត់ (Specify) ការងារក្រៅពីកត់ ការផ្ទើរប្រាក់ (បញ្ហាក់)	gear building) ការងារពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងនេស % រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់): រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់): រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់): រិដ្ឋានចិញ្ចឹមត្រី (បញ្ជាក់)%	ាទ (ការកែច្នៃ, ក % % %

# 5. House and land assets ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្ទះ និងដី

5.1	What is the construction material of the house? ប្រភេទនៃផ្ទះ?
	(1 = thatch house ផ្ទឹះស្បូរី, 2 = wooden house roofed with tin sheets ផ្ទឹះដំបូលប្រក់ក្បឿង, 3 = Wooden
	house roofed with tiles and fibrous cementផ្ទះដំបូលប្រក់ក្បឿងនិងស៊ីម៉ងត៍, 4 = concrete/brick house ផ្ទះ
	បេតុង / តិដ្ឋ, 5 = others (specify): ផ្សេងៗ (បញ្ញាក់ )

## Part ផ្នែกទี II

## FISHING, AQUACULTURE AND NUTRITION QUESTIONNAIRE ការនេសាទ, វ៉ារីវិប្បកម្ម និងសំណួរអាហារ រូបត្ថម្ភ

### 9. FISHING ការនេសាទ

9.1	How many years have you been fishing? តើអ្នកបានធ្វើការនេសាទប៉ុន្មានឆ្នាំមកហើយ <b>?</b> years ឆ្នាំ						
9.2	How many members of your household are engaged in fishing FULL TIME?						
	តេសមាជកក្នុងគ្រួសារបុន្មាននាកដែលបានធ្វេការនេសាទជាប្របា?						
9.3	How many members of your household are engaged in fishing PART TIME?						
	តែសមាជកក្នុងគ្រួសារបុន្មាននាកដែលបា	នធ្វេការនេសាទម្តងម្កាល?					
Do you	o you own any fishing equipment with a Number ប៉ំនួន Resale Value តម្លៃលក់បន្ត						
value	> US\$1000 តើអ្នកមានឧបករណ៍នេសាទ	-					
ផ្ទាល់ខ្លួ	ន តម្លៃធំជាង <b>1000</b> ដុល្លា						
9.4							
9.5							
9.7	What other products do you catch/coll	ect besides fish? កើមការវែម្នា	្រ ជេលមើខៈក្រៅពីកើ <b>ខ</b>				
	SnailsชามีTurtles หนินที่กิ Crab	s กู้เบ Snakes ถึงOt	her ផ្សែងៗ (specify) បញ្ជាក់				
9.8	During the last five year has your fish	catch: តើការចាប់ត្រីរបស់អ្នកក្នុ	ងវយៈពេល ៥ឆ្នាំចុងក្រោយ៖				
	Increased in quantity by មានបំនួនកើន	ឡើងគិតជា%					
	Remained the same មានបំនួនដូបពីមុន						
	Decreased in quantity by មានបំនួនប័យ	រចុះគិតជា%					
		1					
9.9	What is the reason? តើមានហេតុផលអ្វីរួ	3:?					
9 10	If fish catch has decreased how did ye	ou cope with the decline in vo	our catch? (Note: answer choices				
2.10	focus on the livelihood decision to co	ne with change). ប្រសិនបើក	រេនេសាទតើថយចុះតើអកបានមាន				
	ອີກດອນດະເດດເຮັ້ນອາເກສະຫຼາຍ	່າເຮັບເຮັບເຮັບແຮ່ບາດ <b>ດ</b> (ຕິດເ	$\dot{\mathbf{n}}$ . Surface with consideration				
	រធានការទបទលេនឯការធ្លាក់បុះនេះការចាប់ត្រូវបស់អ្នកជេរឬទេ? (ចំណោ: ជម្រើស ចរម្ល័យ ផ្តោតលោការ						
	សម្រេចចិត្តនៃការចិញ្ចឹមជវិតដេម្បីទប់ទល់និងការផ្លាស់ប្តូរ ) ។						
	1. Increase farming activities U	រ៉ឺនសកម្មភាពកសិកម្ម					
	2. Started to farming on rented fa	ırm ចាប់ផ្តើមធ្វើកសិកម្មលើកតំ	រិដ្ឋានជួល				
	3. Started upland cultivation ເກີບໍ່	ផ្តើមដាំដុះលើដីទួល					
	4. Bought farmland ទិញដីស្រែបំក	ករ					
	5. Economic migration of some r	nembers (in country or abroa	៲d) ការធ្វើចំណាកស្រុក ដោយសា				
	សេដ្ឋកិច្ច នៃសមាជិកមួយចំនន	(នៅក្នុងប្រទេស បក្រៅប្រទេស	۶)				
1		ਂ ਵਾਹ ਹੈਹੇ ਹੈ					

	6. Borrowed money បានខ្ចីលុយ	
	7. Reduced food consumption កាត់បន្ថយការប្រើប្រាស់អាហារ	
	8. Other (Please specify) ផ្សេងទៀត (សូមបញ្ជាក់អោយច្បាស់)	
9.11	What percentage of your household INCOME do you think comes from fish and fishing? តើអ្នកគិតឋាចំណូលនៃគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នកប៉ុន្មានភាគរយពីត្រី និងការនេសាទ <b>?</b> %	
9.12	What percentage of the meat (protein) eaten in your household do you think comes from fish? តើប៉ុន្មានភាគរយ នៃសាច់ (ប្រូតេអ៊ីន) ដែលហូបនៅក្នុងគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នក, អ្នកគិតឋាបានមកពីត្រី?%	

Fishing Income ចំណូលពីការនេសាទ	Dry season (Feb-Apr) រដូវក្តៅខែ	Flooding (May-July) វដូវទីកជំនន់ ខែ	Flood/rainy season (AugOct.) រដូវវស្សានិងទឹកជន់ខែ	Flood recession (Nov January) រដូវទឹកជំនន់ស្រក ខែ
	( កុម្ភៈ-មេសា )	(	(សីហា-តុលា)	(វិច្ឆិកា-មករា )
9.13 Average monthly income from fishing បំណូលប្រចាំខែជាមធ្យម				
ពីការនេសាទ				
9.14 Average monthly income from fish trading (retail, wholesale) បំណូល ប្រចាំខែ ជាមធ្យមពីការ លក់ដូរត្រី (លក់រាយ,				
លក់ដុំ )				
9.15 Average monthly income from fish processing ប្រាក់ចំណូល ប្រចាំខែពីការកែច្នៃត្រី				

Do not include the catch of waged labor in fisheries for other people. កុំរាប់បញ្ចូលការចាប់យកពលកម្មដែលបានរៀបចំឡើងក្នុងវិស័យជលផលសំរាប់អ្នកដទៃ។



### 

9.17 What is the most important of your fishing gear (Number 1)? តើឧបករណ៍នេសាទណាមួយដែលសំខាន់ជាងគេដែលចាប់ត្រីបានច្រើន (ទី ១)? Name: ឈ្មោះ.....

Examples: "Gillnet"; "Castnet", "Traps"; "Hook longline/Single" (ឧទាហរណ៏: មង, សំណាញ់, លប, សន្ទូ ចរនង/បង្កៃ)ផ្សេងៗទៀត.....

Questions	Dry season (Feb-Apr)	Flooding (May-July)	Flood/rainy season (AugOct.)	Flood recession (NovJanuary)
សំណរ	រដូវក្តៅ ខែ	រដូវទឹកជំនន់ ខែ	រដូវវស្សា	រដូវទឹកសម្រក
ω	កុម្ភៈ-មេសា	ឧសភា-កក្កដា	ខែ សីហា-តុលា	វិច្ឆិកា-មករា
<b>9.18</b> During what seasons do you				
តើក្នុងរដ្ឋវណាដែលអ្នកប្រើឧបករណ៍				
នេះ? (បាទ = 1 គ្មាន= 0)				
9.19 How many days per month do				
you use this gear? តើអ្នកប្រើ				
ឧបករណ៍នេះប៉ុន្មានថ្ងៃក្នុងមួយខែ ?				
<b>9.20</b> What is the total weight (kg) of your catch <u>per week</u> ? Include fishing activity of all household members តើអកចាប់ បាន ប៉ុនាន គ				
.ក ក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍? រាប់បញ្ចូល				
សកម្មភាព នេសាទ របស់សមាជិក				
គ្រួសារទាំងអស់។				
9.21 How many kilos of catch are				
eaten (own use) <u>per week</u> ? តើប៉័ន្មាន				
គីឡូក្រាម សម្រាប់ហូប (ការប្រើ				
ផ្ទាល់) នៃការ ចាប់បានក្នុង១សប្តា				
ហ៍?				
9.22 How many kilos of catch are				
sold <u>per week</u> ? តើប៉ុន្មានគឺឡូក្រាម				
សម្រាប់លក់ នៃ ការចាប់បាន ក្នុង១				
សប្តាហ៍ ?				
9.23 What is the total sale value of				
fish catch (USD) <u>per week?</u> តែការ				
លកត្រី សរុបគិតជា ដុល្លារ ក្នុង ១				
សប្តាហ៍ ? (ដុល្លារអាមេរិក)				

<sup>\*</sup>Use only Kilograms; if Tons, convert by x 1000 kg គិតជា (គ.ក), ប្រសិនបើជាតោន ត្រូវគុណ X ១០០០គ.ក

### 9.24 What is the most important of your fishing gear (Number 2)?

តើឧបករណ៍នេសាទណាមួយដែលសំខាន់ជាងគេដែលចាប់ត្រីបានច្រើន (ទី ២)? Name: ឈ្មោះ..... (Examples: gillnets "mong kang"; fishing rod "santouch bobok"; cylinder trap "lop nhek sre"; handle scoop basket "chhnieng dai"; scissor push net "thnorng runh") ឧបករណ៍នេសាទត្រីតូចៗ (ទៀងទាត់) សំខាន់ពីវ (ឧទាហរណ៍: មងកាំង, បបក់, លប, ឈ្នាង និងថ្នងរុញ), ផ្សេងៗទៀត

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Questions សំណួរ	Dry season (Feb-Apr) រដូវក្តៅ ខែកុម្ភៈ-មេសា	Flooding (May-July) រដូវទឹកជំនន់ ឧសភា-កក្កដា	Flood/rainy season (AugOct.) រដូវវស្សា ខែ សីហា-តុលា	Flood recession (NovJanuary) រដូវទឹកសម្រក វិច្ឆិកា-មករា
9.25 During what seasons do you use this gear? (yes=1, no=0) តើក្នុងរដូវណាដែលអ្នកប្រើឧបករណ៍				
នេះ? (បាទ = 1 គ្មានលេខ 0)				
<b>9.26</b> What is the total weight (kg) of your catch <u>per week</u> ? <i>Include fishing activity of all household members</i> . តើអ្នកចាប់ បាន ប៉ុន្មាន គ.ក ក្នុងមួយស				
ប្តាហ៍ ?រាប់បញ្ចូលសកម្មភាព ់ នេសាទ				
របស់សមាជិកគ្រួសារទាំងអស់។				
<b>9.27</b> How many kilos of catch are eaten (own use) <u>per week</u> ? តើប៉័ន្មាន				
ក្នុង១សប្តាហ៍ នៃការចាប់បាន?				
<b>9.28</b> How many kilos of catch are sold <u>per week</u> ? តើប៉័ន្មានគីឡូក្រាម សម្រាប់ លក់/១សប្តាហ៍នៃការចាប់បាន ?				
<b>9.29</b> What is the total sale value of fish catch <u>per week</u> ? (USD) តើការលក់ត្រីសរុប/១សប្តាហ៍តម្លៃ				
ប៉ុន្មាន/១សប្តាហំ(ដុល្លារអាមេរិក)				

\*Use only Kilograms; if Tons, convert by x 1000 kg គិតជា (គ.ក), ប្រសិនបើជាតោន ត្រូវគុណ ១០០០គ

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### 9.30 What is the most important of your fishing gear (Number 3)? តើឧបករណ៍នេសាទណាមួយដែលសំខាន់ជាងគេដែលចាប់ត្រីបានច្រើន (ទី ៣)? Name: ឈ្មោះ......

Questions សំណួរ	Dry season (Feb-Apr) រដូវក្ដៅ ខែកុម្ភៈ- មេសា	Flooding (May-July) រដូវទឹកជំនន់ ខែ ឧសភា-កក្កដា	Flood/rainy season AugOct. រដ្ឋរិវេស្សា ខែ សីហា-តុលា	Flood recession (NovJanuary) រដូវទឹកសម្រក វិច្ឆិកា-មករា
9.31 During what seasons do you use this gear? (1=yes, 0=no) តើក្នុងរដូវណាដែលអ្នកប្រើឧបករណ៍				
នេះ? (បាទ = 1 គ្មានលេខ 0)				
<b>9.32</b> What is the total weight (kg) of your catch <u>per week</u> ? Include fishing activity of all household members. តើ				
អ្នកចាប់បានប៉ុន្មាន គ.ក ក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ ? រាប់				
បញ្ចូលសកម្មភាពនេសាទ ់របស់សមាជិក				
គ្រួសារទាំងអស់។				
9.33 How many kilos of catch are eaten (own use) per week? តើប៉ុន្មាន				
គីឡូក្រាមសម្រាប់ហូប (ការប្រើផ្ទាល់)				
សម្រាប់១សប្តាហ៍ នៃការចាប់បាន ?				
9.34 How many kilos of catch are sold per week? តើប៉ុន្មានគីឡូក្រាម សម្រាប់លក់/១សប្តាហ៍នៃការចាប់បាន?				
<b>9.35</b> What is the total sale value of fish catch <u>per week</u> ? (USD) តើការ លក់ត្រីសរុបក្នុងមួយសប្តាហ៍តម្លៃ ប៉ុន្មាន ក្នុង ១សប្តាហ៍? (ដុល្លា)				

\*Use only Kilograms; if Tons, convert by x 1000 kg គិតជា (គ.ក), ប្រសិនបើជាតោន ត្រូវគុណ ១០០០គ.ក 9.36 By whom is fishing done? តើកាគប្រើនអ្នកណាទៅនេសាទត្រី**?** by women ដោយស្ត្<u>រី</u>\_\_\_\_%; menដោយ បុរស\_\_\_\_\_%; ដោយកូនក្មេង by children \_\_\_\_\_% (sum should be ផលបូកត្រូវបាន 100%)......%

### 10. PROCESSING การกักไซู

10.1 Do you processes fish? តើអ្នកមានកែច្នៃត្រី YES ធ្វើ\_\_\_\_\_NO អត់\_\_\_\_\_ 10.2 If yes, by whom is processing done? (*sum should be 100%*) ប្រសិនបើមាន, តើការកែច្នៃត្រីត្រូវបានធ្វើដោយនរណា **?** (ផលបូកត្រូវគិតជា **100%)** 

Men បុរស	Percentage: ជាភាគរយ%
Women ស្ត្រី	Percentage: ជាភាគរយ%
Children ក្ម៉េង	Percentage: ជាភាគរយ%
Total សរុប	Percentage: ជាភាគរយ%

	Dry season (Feb-Apr)	Flooding (May-July)	Flood/rainy season (AugOct.)	Flood recession (NovJanuary)
Questions	រដូវក្ដៅ ខែកុម្ភៈ-	រដូវទឹកជនន់ ខែ	វដូវវស្សា	រដូវទឹកសម្រក
	មេសា	ឧសភា-កក្កដា	ខែ សីហា-តុលា	វិច្ឆិកា-មករា
10.3 During what seasons do you process fish? (1=yes, 0= no) តើក្នុងរដូវណាដែលអ្នកធ្វើការកែច្នៃ ត្រី				
នេះ? (បាទ = 1 គ្មានលេខ 0)				
10.4 How many kg do you process <u>per week</u> ? <i>Include</i> <i>activity of all household</i> <i>members</i> . តើប៉ុន្មាន គ.ក ដែលអ្នកធ្វើ				
ការ កែច្នៃក្នុង ១សប្តាហ៍ ? រួមបញ្ចូល				
សកម្មភាព សមាជិកគ្រួសារទាំងអស់				
10.5 How many kilos of processed fish do you eat <u>per</u> week (own use)? តើត្រីកែប្ងៃប៉័នាន				
គីឡូក្រាម សម្រាប់ហូប (ការប្រើ				
ផ្ទាល់់ ) ក្នុង១សប្តាហ៍ ?				
10.6 How many kilos of processed fish do you sell <u>per</u> <u>week?</u> តើត្រីកែច្នៃប៉ុន្មានគីឡូក្រាម				
សម្រាប់ លក់ក្នុង ១សប្តាហ៍ ?				
10.7 What is the total sale value of fish processed and sold <u>per</u> <u>week</u> ? (USD) តើការលក់ត្រីបានកែច្នៃសរុបក្នុងមួយ				
សប្តាហ៍ ប៉ុន្មាន ក្នុង ១សប្តាហ់ ?				
(ដុល្លារអាមេរិក)				

\*Use only Kilograms; if Tons, convert by x 1000 kg គិតជា (គ.ក), ប្រសិនបើជាតោន ត្រូវគុណ ១០០០

គ.ក

10.8	In your opinion, what are the main problems in processing? ក្នុងគំនិតរបស់អ្នក, តើអ្វីទៅជាបញ្ហា បម្បងក្នុងការកែច្នៃត្រី ?
10.9	In your opinion, how can processing be improved? តើនៅក្នុងគំនិតរបស់អ្នក, តើធ្វើបែបណាដើម្បីធ្វើ ឲ្យប្រសើរ ឡើងក្នុងការកែច្នៃត្រី ?

## 11. AQUACULTURE ก็มีชิบุกิษู

11.1	Do you practice aquaculture តើអ្នកធ្វើវារីវិប្បកម្មទេ? YES ធ្វើNO អត់	
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11.2 If yes, by whom is processing done? (*sum should be 100%*) ប្រសិនបើមាន, តើការកែច្នៃត្រីអ្នកណាជាធ្វើ**?** (ផលបូកត្រូវគិតជា **100%)** 

Men ប៉័រស	Percentage: ជាភាគរយ%
Women ស្ត្រី	Percentage: ជាភាគរយ%
Children ក្មើង	Percentage: ជាភាគរយ%
Total សរុប	Percentage: ជាភាគរយ%

11.3	What species are you raising តើប្រភេទអ្វីខ្លះអ្នកប៊ិញ្ចឹម?
11.4	What is the percentage of your fingerlings coming from the wild? តើកូនត្រីវបស់អ្នកយកមកពីជម្មជាតិ
	មានប៉ុន្មានភាគរយ?%
11.5	What is the percentage of your fingerlings coming from a hatchery? តើកូនត្រីរបស់អ្នកយកមកពីការ
	ភ្ញាស់មានប៉ុន្មានភាគរយ?%
11.6	Do you feed your aquaculture fish with fish from the wild? តើអ្នកបិញ្ចឹមត្រីដោយឲ្យបំណី ដែលរកបាន
	ពីធម្មជាតិដែលឫទេ ?
	Yes No
11.7	If yes, what is the percentage of wild fish in the protein they eat? ប្រសិនបើមាន, តើត្រីពីធម្មជានោះ
	ប៉ុន្មានភាគរយ ឲ្យវាស៊ី?%

Questions សំណួរ	Dry season (Feb-Apr) រដូវក្តៅ ខែកុម្	Flooding (May-July) រដូវទឹកជំនន់ ខែ	Flood/rainy season (AugOct.) វដូវ៉ាស្សា	Flood recession (NovJanuary) រដូវទឹកសម្រក
	ភិ:-មេសា	ឧសភា-កក្កដា	ខែ សីហា-តុលា	វិច្ឆិកា-មករា
<b>11.8</b> For each of the past seasons, how many kilos of aquaculture				
fish did your produce? សម្រាប់វដ្				
វកាលនីមួយៗកន្លងមក តើការ				
ចិញ្ចឹម ត្រី បានប៉ុន្មានគីឡូក្រាម ?				
11.9 How many kilos of the production are consumed by the household? តើបំនួនប៉ុន្មាន Kg នៃ				
ផលិតកម្ម ត្រូវបានប្រើប្រាស់ដោយ				
គ្រ៊ួសារ ?				
<b>11.10</b> How many kilos of the production are sold? តើបំនួន Kg				
នៃការផលិតកម្មត្រូវបានលក់ ?				
<b>11.11</b> What is the total sale valueof aquaculture fish productionfor this system per season?(USD) តើអ្នកលក់ត្រីចិញ្ចឹមបាន				
ប៉ុន្មាន ក្នុងមួយរដូវ? (ដុល្លា)				

11.12 In your opinion, what are the main problems in aquaculture? តើនៅក្នុងគំនិតរបស់អ្នក, តើអ្វីទៅជា បញ្ហាចម្បងក្នុង ការធ្វើវារីវប្បកម្ម?

11.13	In your opinion, how can aquaculture be improved? តើនៅក្នុងគំនិតរបស់អ្នក, តើធ្វើបែបណាដើម្បីធ្វើ
	ឲ្យប្រសើរ ឡើងក្នុងការការធ្វើវារីវិប្បកម្ម ?

## 12. FOOD AND NUTRITION អាហារនិងអាហារូបត្ថម្ភ

### Focus on the whole year ផ្តោតលើវយៈពេល ពេញមួយឆ្នាំ

Is there a season during which there is not enough food to meet the family needs? តើមានរដូវកាលដែល មិនមានអាហារគ្រប់គ្រាន់ដើម្បីបំពេញតាមតម្រូវការរបស់គ្រួសារទេ?

Focus on the whole year ផ្ដៅតិ លើរយៈពេល ពេញមួយឆ្នាំ	Dry season (Feb-Apr) វដូវក្ដៅ ខែ កុម្ភៈ-មេសា	Flooding (May-July) រដូវទឹកជំនន់ ខែ ឧសភា-កក្កដា	Flood/rainy season (AugOct.) វដូវវស្សា ខែ សីហា-តុលា	Flood recession (NovJanuary) រដូវទឹកសម្រក វិច្ឆិកា-មករា
12.1 Not enough rice អង្ករមិន				
គ្រប់គ្រាន់				
12.2 Not enough vegetable បន្លៃ				
មិនគ្រប់គ្រាន់				
12.3 Not enough fish ត្រីមិនគ្រប់				
គ្រាន់				
12.4 Not enough meat សាប់់មិន				
គ្រប់គ្រាន់				

### Focus on the past month (4 weeks) ផ្តោតលើខែកន្លងទៅ (4 សប្តាហ៍)

	Neve r មិន ដែល	Sometimes (1-10 times) ពេលខ្លះ (1- 10 ដង)	Often (>10 times) ជាញឹក ញាប់ (> 10 ដង)	<b>Daily</b> ប្រចាំ ថ្ងៃ
12.5 In the past four weeks = 30 days, did you worry that your household would not have enough food or have to cut on portions / quality? ក្នុងវយៈពេលបួនសប្ តាហ៍ = 30 ថ្ងៃតើ អ្នកព្រួយបារម្ភជាគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នកមិន មានអាហារគ្រប់គ្រាន់ឬត្រូវកាត់បន្ថយ 1ផ្នែក/ គុណ ភាព?				
12.6 In the past four weeks, did you or any household member increase fishing, especially to get more food for the household? ក្នុងវយៈពេលបួនសប្តាហ៍ចុងក្រោយ នេះតើអ្នក ឬសមាជិក គ្រួសារណាម្នាក់បង្កើនការនេសាទ ជាពិសេសដើម្បីទទួលបានអាហារច្រើនជាងសម្រាប់ គ្រួសារ?				

<b>12.7</b> In the past four weeks, did you or any household member increase gathering of snails, crabs, shell-fish, morning glory, water lilies, or wild lotus, especially to	d n, o
get more food for the household? ក្នុងរយៈពេលបួនស	J
ប្តាហ៍កន្លង មកនេះតើអ្នកឬសមាជិកគ្រួសារណាម្នាក់	זֹן
បង្កើនការប្រមូលបាន ខ្យង, ក្តាម, ខ្យង, គ្រំ លៀស,	ī,
ត្រកួន, ព្រលិត, ក្រអាវឈូក ជាពិសេសដើម្បីទទួលបាន	3
អាហារច្រើនជាងសម្រាប់គ្រួសារ ?	

### Focus on the past 7 days. ផ្តោតលើ 7 ថ្ងៃកន្លងទៅ

Ask respondents to recall if they ate the following food items over the **past 7 days**. Items could be smoked, dried, salted, fermented or have undergone any other preservation technique. Amounts reported are for the whole household.

សួរអ្នកឆ្លើយសំណួរឱ្យរំលឹកឡើងវិញប្រសិនបើអ្នកញ៉ាំអាហារដូចខាងក្រោមក្នុងរយៈពេល 7 ថ្ងៃចុងក្រោយ។ សេចក្តីរាយការដូចជា បានជក់បារី, ដំណាប់, ត្រីប្រលាក់, ទឹកផ្លែឈើត្រាំ ឬមានបច្ចេកទេសប្រចាំគ្រួសារផ្សេងៗ ទៀត ណាមួយសម្រាប់គ្រួសារទាំងមូល។ ផ្សេងៗទៀត.....

Food item សារជាតិម្ហូបអាហារ	12.8 Number of days eaten over last 7 days បំនួនថ្ងៃដែល ទទួលទាន ក្នុងរយៈពេល 7 ថ្ងៃចុងក្រោយ	<b>12.9</b> Quantity in (Kg) ( <b>Last 7 days in total</b> ) បរិមាណ ជា ( <b>Kg) (</b> សរុប <b>7</b> ថ្ងៃប៊ុងក្រោយ)
Fish ត្រី		
Aquatic animals e.g. Snails, Shellfish, Crabs and Snakes ខ្យង , គ្រំ, ក្តាម និងពស់		

Need a conversion table from units to kg) e.g. 3 snakes = 500 g ត្រូវការតារាងបម្លែងពីឯកត្តាទៅជាគីឡូក្រាម. 2 (ពស់ 3 =

500 ក្រាម

### Part ផ្នែកទី III

## Community Fishery Survey ការស្ទង់មតិសហគមន៍នេសាទ

## Details about the Community Fishery (CFi) ព័ត៌មានលំអិតអំពីសហគមន៍នេសាទ

13. Are you a member of the CFi? តើអ្នកជាសមាជិក ស.ន ? Yes បាទ\_\_\_\_ No ទេ\_\_\_\_

14	Description of CF ពិពណ៍នាអំពី		
	ស.ន		
14.1	What is the name of the CF? តើ		
	ស.ន មានឈ្មោះអ្វី?		
14.2	Where is it located? តើមានទីតាំង	Village ភូមិCommun	e ឃុំ
	ស្ថិតនៅកន្លែងណា ?	District ស្រ័្រî Prov	vince ខេត្ត
14.3	Total area of CFi (ha) : មានផ្ទៃដី	ហ៍.តិ Unk	nown អត់ជំងឺង
	សរុបប៉ុន្មាន (ហ.ត)		
14.4	TOTAL number of CFi members		
	ចំនួនសមាជិក ស.ន សរុប	នាក់	Unknown អត់
		រឹង	
14.5	Number of FEMALE CFi		
	members ប៉ំនួនសមាជិក ស.ន ជា	នាក់	Unknown អត់
	ស្ត្រី	រឹង	

15	Management/operation of CFi ការគ្រប់គ្រង/ដំណើរ	
	កានៃ ស.ន	
15.1	Has the government (such as fisheries cantonment) provided technical assistance to the establishment of community fishery? តើមានស្ថាប័នជំនាញ (ដូចជា	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	ខ័ណ្ឌរដ្ឋបាលជលផល ) បានផ្តល់ជំនួយបច្ចេកទេសក្នុង	
	ការបង្កើត ស.នដែរឫទេ ?	
15.2	Has some organization (such as an NGO) supported the community fishery? តើមានស្ថាប័នផ្សេងទៀត	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	(ដូចជា អង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល) បានគាំទ្រ Should be	
	delete ?ស.នដែរឫទេ ?	
15.3	If yes, name of organization ប្រសិនបើមាន ឈ្មោះ នៃ	
	ស្ថាប័ន	
15.4	Are there CFi by-laws and internal regulations む.S	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	មាន លក្ខខ័ន្តិកៈ និងបទបញ្ជាផ្ទៃក្នុង	

15.6	Have boundaries and mapping of the community	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	fishing areas been completed? In Ilin ilin S & Su	
157	ផេនទី ស.ន បានបញ្ហាប់ហេយឫនោះ	
13.7	Is there a Community Fishery Area Agreement?	Yes មានNo អតUnknown អត់ធង្
1.5.0	មានកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងកិន្លេងនេសាទសហគមន?	, , , oi,
15.8	Has there been registration and recognition of the	Yes មានNo អត៌Unknown អត៌ដង
	បុទបព្វ សមទទួលស្គោល លេង ណេយ រដ្ឋបាលផលផល	
15.0	នុងក្រសួងកលកម្មដែរឫទេ ?	
13.9	What year was the CFi registered? ໂຄ້ ស.S ປີເSບຼະ	
	បញ្ចូ នៅឆ្នាណា ?	Unknow អត៌ដឹង
15.10	Is there a Community Fishery Area Management	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
15 11	Plan? មានធែនការគ្រប់គ្រង ស.ន ដេរឫទេ?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
15.11	management in CEi2 HSB011 St 1191100 Bob	Yes មានNo អតិUnknown អតិដង
	សម្រាប់គេប់គេង ដលផលកង ស ន ដែរបទេ?	
15.12	Are there rules and regulations against illegal	Yes អាន No អត់ Unknown អត់ដឹង
	fishing? តើមានច្បាប់និងបទបញ្ហាប្រឆាំងនឹងនេសាទ	
	ខុសច្បាប់ដែរឬទេ ?	
15.13	Does the CFi have an activity plan for the next six	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	months? តើ ស.ន មានផែនការសកម្មភាពសម្រាប ៦ខេ	
	ខាង មុខទេ ?	
15.14	Does your CFi the conservation area? តើ ស.ន របស់	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	អ្នកមានកន្លែងអភិរក្ស ?	
16.15	What is the size of the conservation area? តើកន្លែង	ha. Unknow អត់ជំងឺង
	អភិរក្សមានទំហ៊ំប៉ុន្មាន ?	
15.16	Is the conservation area useful for the conservation	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	of the fishery? តែកិន្លេងអភិរក្សមានប្រយោជនសម្រាប	
	ការអភិរក្សជលផលដែរឬទេ ?	
15.17	Are there conflict over fisheries, fishing area and	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	នេះបាទ ប្ដាល ៣៣, ៣ន្លុជនេះបាទ និងជនជាន់ផ្សេង លោកថាទងទំពល់លេះទំពល់ ០	
15.19	ទៀតនៅក្នុងតំបង់នេះដោមទេ?	
13.10	What types of conflict? តើមានជំហោះអ្វខ្លះ ?	
1		

15.19	Does the CFI has a mechanism to resolve conflicts? តើ ស.ន មានយន្តកាដើម្បីដោះស្រាយទំនាស់នោះទេ?	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.20	Does the CFi help to resolve conflict in the	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	ានាំខាមនេះ តោល.ង សួយដោះស្រាយទំងាំសក្នុងសេយ	
15.21		
13.21	How does the CF1 normally resolve conflicts? In	
	CFi ជាធម្មតាដោះស្រាយជម្លោះដោយរបៀបណា?	
15.22	Is illegal fishing a problem? តើការនេសាទខុសច្បាប់	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	គឺជាបញ្ហាទេ ?	
15.23	What type of illegal fishing occurs? តើការនេសាទ	
	ខុសច្បាប់អ្វីខ្លះ កើតមានកន្លងមក?	
15.24	What percent (%) of total annual fish harvest comes	%
	from illegal fishing? តាមកាវប៉ាន់ស្មានផលត្រីសរុប	
	ប្រចាំឆ្នាំបាន មកពីការនេសាទខុសច្បាប់ មានប៉ុន្មានភាគ	
	1W ?	
15.25	Is the government taking effective action to reduce	None អត់ (0%) Some ខ្លះ (50%) A great deal
	illegal fishing? តែវដ្ឋាភិបាលចាត់វិធានការដែលមាន	ប្រសិទ្ធភាព (100%)%
17.25	ប្រសទ្ធភាព ក្នុងការ កាតបន្ថយការនេសាទខុសច្បាប?	
15.26	Does the Community Fisheries Committee work to	None អត់ (0%) Some ខ្លះ (50%) A great deal
	ແດນເລນດຣຸລຣາຕູລະຫຼານເຮັດ	ប្រសិទ្ធភាព (100%)%
		Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.27	Does the CF do regular patrolling? តើ ស.ន ប៊ុះ	Yes មានNo អត់ Unknown អត់ដឹង
	ល្បាតជាទៀងទាត់?	Sometimes ខ្លះ Often ជាទៀងទាត់
15.28	Have illegal fishing activities? តើស្ថានភាពបទល្មើស	Increased កើនឡើង Remained the same
	នេសាទយ៉ាងណាដែរ ?	នៅដដែល orឫ decreasedប័យប៊ុះ
		compared to last year ប្រៀបធៀបឆ្នាំប៊ុង
		ក្រោយ? Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.29	Is there any enforcement of the rules and internal	None អត់ (0%) Some ខ្លះ (50%) A great deal
	regulations against illegal fishing? តើមានការអនុវត្ត	ប្រសិទ្ធភាព (100%)% Unknown
	ណាមួយ នៃច្បាប់ និងបទបញ្ហាផ្ទៃក្នុង ប្រឆាំង នឹងការ	អត់ដឹង
	នេសាទខុសច្បាប់?	
15.30	Can the CFi punish those who break the rules and	No 19
	regulations? តេ ល.ន អាបជាការទាស់ជ័លអ្នកណៅជើល	Yes, informallyបាទ, ក្រៅផ្លូវការ
	បានធ្វេឌុសច្បាប នង បទបញ្ហាធ្វេក្នុង?	Ĭ

		Yes, formallyបាទ, ជាផ្លូវការ Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.31	What type of punishment? តើការដាក់ទណ្ឌកម្មបែប ណា ?	
		Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.32	Does the CF know what to do when poachers are caught? តើ ស.ន ដឹងពីអ្វីដែលត្រូវធ្វើនៅពេលដែលគេ ចាប់បានជនល្មើស ?	Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.33	What was the compliance with fishery rules FIVE YEARS AGO? តើកាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន ការប្រតិបត្តិតាម ច្បាប់ជលផល មានសភាពដូចម្ត៉េចដែរ ?	No one obeys the fisheries rules គ្មាននរណាម្នាក់គោរពច្បាប់ជលផលទេ Some people obey the rules មនុស្សមួយចំនួនគោរពច្បាប់ជលផល Everyone obeys fisheries rules មនុស្សគ្រប់គ្នាគោរពច្បាប់ជលផល Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.34	What was the compliance with fishery rules NOW? តើបច្ចុប្បន្ន ការប្រតិបត្តិតាម ច្បាប់ជលផល មានសភាព ដូចម្ត៉េចដែរ ?	No one obeys the fisheries rules         គ្មាននរណាម្នាក់គោរពច្បាប់ជលផលទេ         Some people obey the rules         មនុស្សមួយចំនួនគោរពច្បាប់ជលផល         Everyone obeys fisheries rules         មនុស្សគ្រប់គ្នាគោរពច្បាប់ជលផល         មនុស្សគ្រប់គ្នាគោរពច្បាប់ជលផល         មនុស្សគ្រប់គ្នាគោរពច្បាប់ជលផល         Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.35	Are there indigenous people (non-Khmer) in the village? តើមានជនជាតិភាគតិច (មិនមែនខ្មែរ) នៅក្នុង ភូមិដែរឬទេ?	Yes មានNo អត់់ Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.36	If yes, are there indigenous people members of the CFi? ប្រសិនបើមាន / តើមានជនជាតិដើមកាគតិចដែល ជាសមាជិកនៃ CFi ដែរឬទេ ?	Yes មានNo អត់ Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.37	Is your participation to the CFi operation satisfactory? តើការចូលរួមរបស់អ្នកចំពោះប្រតិបត្តិការ ស.ន ពេញចិត្ត ដែរឬទេ ?	Yes មានNo អត់ Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.38	Is corruption an issue in the CFI management? តើ អំពើពុករលួយគឺជាបញ្ហានៅក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ ស.ន ដែរឬទេ ?	Yes មានNo អត់់ Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.39	Have CFi members received any training or awareness raising on gender concept, gender issues in fishery and aquaculture sector? តើសមាជិក ស.ន ទទួល បានការបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ឬការលើកកំពស់ ការ	Yes មានNo អត់់ Unknown អត់ដឹង

	យល់ដឹងអំពីគំនិតយេនឌ័រ បញ្ហា យេនឌ័រ ក្នុងវិស័យជល	
	ផល និងវារីវប្បកម្មដែរឬទេ ?	
15.40	Have you heard about FiA's gender mainstreaming policy and action plan for the fisheries sector? តើអ្នក ធ្លាប់ឮ អំពីគោលនយោបាយបញ្រួបយេនឌ័រ របស់រដ្ឋបាលជល ផល សម្រាប់ វិស័យជលផល?	Yes មានNo អត់ Unknown អត់ដឹង
15.41	Do women participate actively in Community Fisheries activities? តើស្ត្រីចូលរួមសកម្មនៅក្នុង សកម្មភាព ស.ន ដែរឬទេ?	1-ចូលរួមប្រជុំជាទៀងទាត់, 2- រាយការណ៏ពីការ នេសាទខុសច្បាប់, 3- ចុះល្បាត 4- ដាំព្រៃលិចទឹក 5- ផ្សេងៗ
15.42	What are your suggestion to improve the active participations of women in the CFi? តើអ្នកមាន យោបល់អ្វីដើម្បីធ្វើឲ្យប្រសើរឡើង ក្នុងការចូលរួមរបស់ ស្ត្រី ក្នុង ស.ន	
15.43	Do indigenous people (if any) participate actively in Community Fisheries activities? តើជ័នជាតិដើមភាគ តិច ចូលរួមយ៉ាងសកម្មនៅក្នុងសកម្មភាព ស.ន ឬទេ?	Yes មានNo អត់ Unknown អត់ ដឹង
15.44	What are your suggestion to improve the active participations of indigenous people (if any) in the CFi? តើអ្នកមានអនុសាសន៍អ្វីដើម្បីធ្វើឲ្យប្រសើរឡើង ក្នុងការ ចូលរួមសកម្ម នៃជនជាតិ ដើមភាគតិច ( ប្រសិនបើ មាន ) ក្នុង ស.ន	

# 16. Financial sustainability of the CFI និវន្តវកាពហិរញ្ញវត្ថុរបស់ ស.ន

16.1	Does the CFC seek funding? តើ គ.ស.ន បានស្វែង រកមូលនិធិទេ ?	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
16.2	Does the CFC get funding? តើ គ.ស.ន ទទួលបាន មូលនិធិដែរឫទេ ?	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
16.3	If yes, how is the CFi financed? បើសិនជាទទួលបាន តើ ស.ន ទទួលបានហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ពី ណាមកខ្លះ ?	No funding មិនទទួលបានមូលនិធិទេ Government រដ្ឋាភិបាល NGO អង្គការ Donor ម្ចាស់ជំនួយ Peoples ប្រជាជន Companies ក្រុមហ៊ុន Church ព្រះវិហារ Other (specify) ផ្សែងៗ

		Unknown អត់ដឹង
16.4	Does the CFC manage finances well? តើ គិ.ស.ន	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	គ្រប់គ្រងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុល្អដែរឬទេ ?	
16.5	Are the finances record (income and expenditures) of the CF available for all members to examine? តើកំណត់ត្រាហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ (ចំណូល និងចំណាយ) របស់ ស.ន មានឲ្យសមាជិកទាំងអស់ ដើម្បីពិនិត្យមើលទេ?	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង

## Details about the Community Fishery COMMITTEE (CFC) ព័ត៌មានលំអិតអំពី គ.ស.ន

17.1	Is there a Community Fisheries COMMITTEE? ត្រី	Yes មានNo អត់_Unknown អត់ដឹង
	មាន គ.ស.ន?	
17.2	Are you a member of the Community Fishery	Yes មាន_ No អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង_
	Committee? តើអ្នកិជាសមាជ័ក៌ គិ.ស.ន?	
17.3	TOTAL NUMBER of Committee members ប៊ំន្ទួន	
	សមាជិកគណៈកម្មាការសរុប	
17.4	Any specific quota for female for committee	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	member? តើមានកំណតិបេកិភាពស្ត្រសម្រាប គ.ស.ន -	
	ដែរឬទេ ?	
17.5	Number of FEMALE Committee Members ប៉ំនួនស្ត្រី	
	ជាសមាជិកគណៈកម្មាការសរុប	
17.6	Positions of FEMALE committee members	CFC chiefប្រជាន Vice chiefប្រជាន
	តួនាទរបស់សមាជកគណៈកម្មាការជាស្ត្រ	Accountant គណនេយj Extension
		ផ្សព្វផ្សាយ Patrolling ក្រុម
		ល្បាត Unknown អត់ដឹង
17.7	Does the CFC meet/consult CFi members? តើគ.ស.ន	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង_
	ជួបប្រជុំ /ពិគ្រោះ យោបល់ជាមួយសមាជិក ស.ន ដែរ	
	ឬទេ?	
17.8	How often does the CFC meet with members?	times/vear ដង/ឆាំ Unknown អត់ដឹង
	តើ គ.ស.ន តែងតែជួបជាមួយសមាជិកប៉ុន្មានដង?	
17.9	Does the CFC report violations? តើ គ.ស.ន រាយ	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	ការណ៍ពីការរំលោភ បំពានឬទេ ?	
17.10	Does the CFC coordinate with commune council or	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	the Fisheries cantonment? តើ គ.ស.ន ធ្វើការសម្រប	
	សម្រួលជាមួយ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា ឃុំ ឬខណ្ឌដលផលដែរឬទេ ?	

17.11	Does the CFC Develop networks with other CFs and	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	organizations? តើ គិ.ស.ន បង្កើតបណ្តាញជាមួយ ស.ន	
	និងអង្គការ ដទៃទៀតដែរឬទេ ?	
17.12	Does the CFC engage with women in the	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	community? តែ គ.ស.ន បានចូលរួមជាមួយស្ត្រនៅក្នុង	
15.10	សហគមនប្បទេ?	
17.13	Does the CFC engage in community development	YesមានNoអត់Unknownអត់ដង
	projects? ថា អ.ស.ង បានបូសរួចក្រុងស្រេកហេត្តត្រ សហគមន៍ដែលមុខ 2	
17.14	Were elections and re elections for the CEC open to	
1/.14	everyone? (อีกมณา:เตอ Santur):เตอเรียงไต	Yes មានNo អតិ Unknown អតិដង
	សម្រោប គ ស e បើគ ចំពេះអ្នករំបានសម្រោបតេដ្ឋាភារដ្ឋាភារដ្ឋា	
17.15	Does the CEC represent all affected groups in fisheries	
17.15	management decision-making? តើរាល់កាសម្រេចិត្ត	Yes ยเร_NoHa_Unknown Haaa
	របស់ គ.ស.ន តំណាងឱ្យផលប្រយោជន៏របស់ប្រជាជន	
	ដែរឬទេ?	
17.16	Are decisions by the CFC made openly or	Yes មាន Noអត់ Unknown អត់ដឹង
	transparently? តើការសំរេចចិត្តដោយ គ.ស.ន បានធ្វើ	
	ឡើងដោយចំហរ ឬតម្លាភាពទេ ?	
17 17	How fair was the allocation of access rights FIVF	Unfair
1/.1/		
1/.1/	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ	មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ ?	មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ ទីនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ Some unfairness
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ ?	មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ ទome unfairness មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយបំនួន
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ ?	មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ ទីនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន Completely fair មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងសេង
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ ?	មិនមានកាពសមធម៌ទេ Some unfairness មិនមានកាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន Completely fair មានកាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង Unknown អត់ដឹង
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ ? How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW?	មិនមានកាពសមធម៌ទេ Some unfairness មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន Completely fair មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង Unknown អត់ដឹង Unfair
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ? How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW? នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធនេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នា	មិនមានកាពសមធម៌ទេ Some unfairness មិនមានកាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន Completely fair មានកាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង Unknown អត់ដឹង Unfair មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ? How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW? នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធនេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នា ឬទេ?	មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ Some unfairness មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន Completely fair មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង Unknown អត់ដឹង Unfair មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ Some unfairness
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរត្នាឬទេ ? How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW? នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធនេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នា ឬទេ ?	មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         ទិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         Completely fair         មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង         Unknown អត់ដឹង         Unfair         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         ទិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ ? How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW? នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធនេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នា ឬទេ ?	មិនមានកាពសមធម៌ទេ ទំនមានកាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន មិនមានកាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន Completely fair មានកាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង Unknown អត់ដឹង Unfair មិនមានកាពសមធម៌ទេ Some unfairness មិនមានកាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន Completely fair
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ ? How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW? នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធនេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នា ឬទេ ?	មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         ទិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         Completely fair         មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង         Unknown អត់ដឹង         Unfair         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         Some unfairness         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         Completely fair         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         អ្នកពេសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ ? How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW? នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធនេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នា ឬទេ ?	មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         ទិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         Completely fair         មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង         Unknown អត់ដឹង         Unfair         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         Some unfairness         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         Some unfairness         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         Completely fair         មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង         Unknown អត់ដឹង
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ ? How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW? នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធនេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នា ឬទេ ?	មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         ទិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         Completely fair         មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង         Unknown អត់ដឹង         Unfair         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         Some unfairness         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         Completely fair         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         បnfair         បnfair         បnfair
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរត្នាឬទេ? How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW? នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធនេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នា ឬទេ? (For female) Do you have any difficulty in performing your task on the committee? (See the note) (Female only សូរសម្រាប់តែស្ត្រីជាគណះកម្មកា)	មិនមានកាពសមធម៌ទេ ទំនមានកាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន Completely fair មានកាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង Unknown អត់ដឹង Unfair មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ ទំនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន Completely fair មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង Unknown អត់ដឹង
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ? How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW? នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធនេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នា ឬទេ? (For female) Do you have any difficulty in performing your task on the committee? (See the note) (Female only សួរសម្រាប់តែស្ត្រីជាគណះកម្មកា) (សមោប់សើ) តើអកមានការលំបាកកងការ បំពេញការ	មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         Completely fair         មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង         Unknown អត់ដឹង         Unfair         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         Some unfairness         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         Some unfairness         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         Completely fair         មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង         Unknown អត់ដឹង
17.17	<ul> <li>YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ</li> <li>នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ?</li> <li>How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW? នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធនេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នា ឬទេ?</li> <li>(For female) Do you have any difficulty in performing your task on the committee? (See the note) (Female only សួរសម្រាប់តែស្ត្រីជាគណះកម្មកា)</li> <li>(សម្រាប់ស្ត្រី) តើអ្នកមានការលំបាកក្នុងការ បំពេញការ កិប្បរស់អក កង គណៈកម្មាការដែរបទេ? (អើលកំណត់</li> </ul>	មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         ទិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         Completely fair         មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង         Unknown អត់ដឹង         Unfair         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         Some unfairness         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         Completely fair         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         Completely fair         មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង         Unknown អត់ដឹង
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ នេសាទមានភាពស្មើរត្នាឬទេ ? How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW? នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធនេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នា ឬទេ ?	មិនមានកាពសមធម៌ទេ ទិសាន unfairness មិនមានកាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន Completely fair មានកាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង Unknown អត់ដឹង Unfair មិនមានកាពសមធម៌ទេ ទិសានកាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន Completely fair មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង Unknown អត់ដឹង
17.17	YEARS AGO? កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធ Sេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នាឬទេ ? How fair was the allocation of access rights NOW? នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន តើការផ្តល់សិទ្ធនេសាទមានភាពស្មើរគ្នា ឬទេ ? (For female) Do you have any difficulty in performing your task on the committee? (See the note) (Female only សួរសម្រាប់តែស្ត្រីជាគណះកម្មកា ) (សម្រាប់ស្ត្រី) តើអ្នកមានការលំបាកក្នុងការ បំពេញភារ កិច្ចរបស់អ្នក ក្នុង គណៈកម្មាការដែរឬទេ ? (មើលកំណត់	មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង         Completely fair         មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង         Unknown អត់ដឹង         Unfair         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         Some unfairness         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌ទេ         Some unfairness         មិនមានភាពសមធម៌មួយចំនួន         Completely fair         មានភាពសមធម៌ទាំងស្រុង         Unknown អត់ដឹង

17.20	(For female) What is your recommendation to improve women's performance as CFC members? (សម្រាប់ស្ត្រី) តើអ្នកមានយោបលអ្វីដើម្បីកែលម្អការ អនុវត្ត ការងាររបស់ ស្ត្រីជា សមាជិក គ.ស.ន ?	
17.21	(For male) According to you, what are women's difficulties in performing tasks in the committee? (See the note) (Male only សូវសម្រាប់តែបុរស) (សម្រាប់បុរស) យោងទៅតាមយោបលរបស់អ្នកតើអ្វីជា ការលំបាក របស់ស្ត្រី ក្នុង ការបំពេញការងារនៅក្នុងគណៈ កម្មាការ?	
17.22	(For male) What is your recommendation to improve women's performance as CFC members? តើអ្នកមានអនុសាសន៍អ្វីដើម្បីកែលម្អការអនុវត្តរបស់ស្ត្រី ជាសមាជិក CFC ?	

### Note: mention

- Work load បន្ទុក៌ការងារ
- Household work load (involved more in domestic work). បន្ទុកការងារក្នុងផ្ទះ (ជាប់ពាក់ព័ន្ធ ច្រើន នឹងការងារ ក្នុងគ្រួសារ)
- Lack of support from other CFC members. ខ្វះការគាំទ្រពីសមាជិក គ.ស.ន ដទៃទៀត
- My voice is not heard សំលេងរបស់ខ្ញុំមិនត្រូវបានលឺ
- Lack of support from my family ខ្វះការគាំទ្រពីគ្រួសាររបស់ខ្ញុំ
- Culture constraint 2បសគ្គវប្បធម៌
- Other ផ្សេងទៀត

18	Impact of CF ផលប៉ះពាល់ នៃ ស.ន	
18.1	Has your access to the river to fish improved as a member of the CFi តើក្នុងនាមអ្នកជាសមាជិក ស.ន	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	មានសិទ្ធជាអាទិភាពក្នុងការនេសាទប្រសើរជាងមុនដែរ	
	ឬទេ?	
18.2	Do you think that being a member of the CFi has helped you to socially and economically benefit rather than being alone? តើអ្នកគិតឋាការធ្វើជា	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
	សមាជិករបស់ ស.ន បានជួយអ្នកក្នុង ការ អនុវត្តសង្គម	
	និងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចល្អប្រសើរជាងការនៅតែឯង?	
18.3	If yes, please explain how? ប្រសិនបើមាន ,បានដោយរ	បៀបណា ?
	More fish catch ចាប់ត្រីបានច្រើន More income	បានចំណូលច្រើន
	more markets for fish ត្រីមានទីផ្សាវប្រើន Alt	ernative livelihood របរប៊ិញ្ចឹមជីវិត

	Other (specify) ផ្សេងៗ បញ្ញាក់	
18.4	How would you describe the condition of the fish stock five years ago? តើអ្នកអ្នកអាបប្រាប់ខ្ញុំបានទេ អំពីស្ថានភាព នៃផលត្រី កាលពីប្រាំឆ្នាំមុន?	Very bad អាក្រក់ណាស់ bad អាក្រក់ neither good nor bad មិនឋាល្អ ឬអាក្រក់ good ល្អ very goodល្អ ណាស់ Unknown អត់ដឹង
18.5	How would you describe the condition of the fish stock today? តើអ្នកអ្នកអាចប្រាប់ខ្ញុំបានទេអំពីស្ថាន ភាព នៃផលត្រី បច្ចុប្បន្ននេះ?	Very bad អាក្រិកំណាស់ bad អាក្រិក់ neither good nor badមិនឋាល្អ ឬអាក្រក់ good ល្អ very good ល្អ ណាស់Unknown អត់ដឹង
18.6	Do you feel that the CFi has improved the fish stock in the area? តើអ្នកមានអារម្មណ៍ថា ស.ន បានកែ លម្អផលស្តុកត្រី នៅក្នុងតំបន់នេះដែរឬទេ?	Yes មានNoអត់្Unknown អត់ដឹង
18.7	What would you say about the management of the fish resource FIVE YEARS AGO? តើអ្នកគិតយ៉ាង ដូចម្តេចចំពោះការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានជលផលកាលពីប្រាំ ឆ្នាំមុន ?	Fish resource not managed         គ្មានការគ្រប់គ្រងធនជានត្រីទេ         Some management initiatives         មានការគ្រប់គ្រងមួយបំនួន         Good initiatives         មានការគ្រប់គ្រងល្អ         Good sustainable management         មានការគ្រប់គ្រងល្អ         ភាពការគ្រប់គ្រងល្អ UD ក្របដោយនិរន្តរ         កាព Unknown អត់ដឹង
18.8	What would you say about the management of the fish resource NOW? តើអ្នកគិតយ៉ាងដូចម្តេចចំពោះការ គ្រប់គ្រងធនធានជលផលក្នុងពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន ?	Fish resource not managed         គ្មានការគ្រប់គ្រងធនជានត្រីទេ         Some management initiatives         មានការគ្រប់គ្រងមួយបំនួន         Good initiatives         មានការគ្រប់គ្រងល្អ         Good sustainable management         មានការគ្រប់គ្រងល្អ         Good sustainable management         មានការគ្រប់គ្រងល្អ ប្រកបដោយនិរន្តរ         ភាព Unknown អត់ដឹង
18.9	Do you feel that the CFi has improved the habitats (wetlands, flooded forests) for fish in the area? តើអ្នកមានអារម្មណ៍ថា ស.ន បានធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរឡើងនូវ ជម្រក (តំបន់ដីសើម និងព្រៃលិចទឹក) សម្រាប់ត្រីនៅ ក្នុងតំបន់នេះដែរឬទេ?	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង

## 19. Impact of management ផលប៉ះពាល់ នៃការគ្រប់គ្រង

19.1	Do you feel that the condition of the fish resource is stable or has improved thanks to management? តើអ្នកមានអារម្មណ៍ថាស្ថានភាពនៃធនធានជលផលមាន ស្ថេរភាព ឬមានការប្រសើរឡើងដោយសារការគ្រប់គ្រង នេះទេ?	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
19.2	Do you expect the fishery to maintain its current level of productivity over the next 5 years? តើអ្នករំពឹងឋាការ នេសាទ នឹងរក្សាកំរិតផលិតភាពដូចបច្ចុប្បន្ន បានរយៈ ពេល ៥ឆ្នាំ ខាងមុខទៀតទេ ?	Yes មានNo អត់Unknown អត់ដឹង
19.3	If no, why? ប្រសិនបើអត់, ហេតុអ្វី ?	
19.4	In your opinion, how can the management of fisherie stock sustainability and better social organization)? តាមយោបល់របស់អ្នក តើការគ្រប់គ្រងជលផលត្រូវបានកែ រៈភាព ផលស្តុកត្រី និងអង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិលបានល្អប្រសើរជ	s be improved (recommended action for fish លេម្ពរ (សកម្មភាពដែលបានណែនាំសម្រាប់និរន្ត វាងមុន) <b>?</b>

## 20. EXTENSION SERVICES សេវាកម្មផ្សព្វផ្សាយ

20.1	Iow do you usually receive information relating to economic and fisheries management related ctivities? (Rank in order of frequency: 1 to 9, noted from rank number 1 for information is often eceived until number 9 for information is less received). វាទូទៅតើអ្នកទទួលព័ត៌មានដែលទាក់ទងនឹងសកម្មភាពពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការគ្រប់គ្រងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងធនធានជល វល <b>? (</b> ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់តាមលំដាប់លំដោយពី លេខ 1 ដល់ <b>9</b> ។ កំណត់សំគាល់ពីចំណាត់ថ្នាក់លេខ 1 សម្រាប់ តែមានត្រូវបានទទួលញឹកញាប់ និងបន្តបន្ទាប់រហូតដល់លេខ <b>9</b> សម្រាប់ព័ត៌មានត្រូវបានទទួលតិចជាងគេ )	
	a. Word of mouth (friends and neighbors) ពីមាត់មួយទៅមាត់មួយ (មិត្តភក្តិ និងអ្នកជិតខាង) b. Groups, association, network (CF, Community Base Organization) CBO, and other groups) ក្រុម, សមាគមន៍, បណ្តាញ (ស.ន, សហគមន័មូលដ្ឋាន និង ក្រុមដទៃទៀត)	
	c. Village and commune chiefs/officials តាមមេភូមិ និងមេឃុំ	
	d. Village/commune police តាមប៉ូលីសភូមិ និងប៉ូលីសបុស្តិ៍	
	e. Provincial and district government departments មន្ទីរ និងការិយាល័យតាមស្រុក	
	f. NGOs អង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាល	
	g. Television/Radio ទូវទស្សន៍/វិទ្យុ	
	h. Business people and money lenders អ្នករកស៊ី និងតាមអចងការប្រាក់	
	i. Other, specify ផ្សេងទៀតបញ្ជាក់	

20.2	Do extension agents contact you or any women fishers to provide technical information or market information for your fishing and aquaculture? មានភ្នាក់ងារផ្សព្វផ្សាយទាក់ទងអ្នក ឫក៏អ្នកនេសាទស្ត្រីណាម្នាក់ ដើម្បីផ្តល់ពត៌មានបច្ចេកទេសពត៌មានទី ផ្សារ សម្រាប់ការនេសាទ និងការចិញ្ចឹមត្រីរបស់អ្នក? • Yes មាន • No អត់
20.3	<ul> <li>Nottri</li> <li>In your opinion, do you feel that the local administration is helpful to you if you request any assistance, especially with respect to CFi conflicts?</li> <li>នៅក្នុងគំនិតរបស់អ្នកតើអ្នកគិតថារដ្ឋបាលមូលដ្ឋានមានប្រយោជន៍ចំពោះអ្នកទេបើអ្នកស្នើសុំជំនួយណាមួយជា ពិសេសទាក់ទងនឹងជម្លោះ CFi?</li> <li>Yes មាន</li> <li>No អត់</li> </ul>
20.4	Question to both men and women: សំណួរសួរទាំង បុរស និងស្ត្រី What is the challenge FOR WOMEN to access information and services អ្វីដែលជាបញ្ហាប្រឈមសម្រាប់ស្ត្រីដើម្បីទទួលបានព័ត៌មាននិងសេវាកម្ម
20.5	What are your recommendations to improve the extension service? ដើម្បីកែលម្អរសេវាកម្មបន្ថែម តើអ្នកមានអនុសាសន៍របស់អ្វីខ្លះ ?

### Background

The project "Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management - Phase III" is funded by the World Bank. The objective of this project is to establish the foundation for effective water fisheries resource and management in the northeast of Cambodia. Within this project, Component 1 (Fisheries aquatic resources management in and Northern Cambodia) is executed by the Fisheries Administration and implemented by **Fisheries** the Inland Research and Development Institute. The objective of this component is to improve the management of fish and aquatic resources in selected areas in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces.