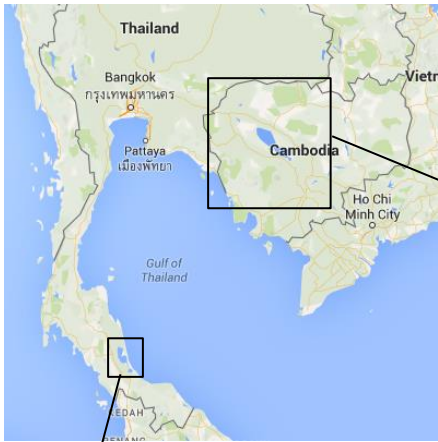


Joint Report

on

The Exchange Visit between Tonle Sap Lake, Cambodia, and Songkhla Lake Basin, Thailand.



Songkhla Lake Basin



Tonle Sap Lake

August 10, 2015
Table of contents

PART I.....	3
1 Introduction	3
2 Theoretical and conceptual aspects	3
3 Songkhla Lake - Tonle Sap Exchange Visit Findings	3
3.1 Finding of Exchange Visit to Songkhla Lake	3
3.1.1 IWRM lake governance in Songkhla Lake	3
3.1.2 Natural based livelihoods in Songkhla Lake.....	4
3.1.3 Healthy Lakes aspect in Songkhla Lake.....	5
3.1.4 Lessons, Achievement and Follow-up Action in Songkhla Lake.....	6
3.1.5 Key Lessons for Tonle Sap.....	6
4 Songkhla Lake - Tonle Sap Exchange Visit Findings	8
4.1 <i>Finding of Exchange Visit to Tonle Sap</i>	8
4.1.1 IWRM lake governance in Tonle Sap.....	8
4.1.2 Natural based livelihoods in Tonle Sap	8
4.1.3 Healthy Lakes aspect in Tonle Sap	9
4.1.4 Lessons, Achievement and Follow-up Action in Tonle Sap.....	9
4.1.5 Key Lessons for Songkhla Lake.....	9
5 Concluding Remarks.....	9
PART II: Proceeding of the Meeting	10
Proceeding Report for Exchange Visit of Tonle Sap Team to Songkhla Lake Basin	10
Proceeding Report for Exchange Visit of Songkhla Team to Tonle Sap Lake.....	26
References	34

PART I

1 Introduction

2 Theoretical and conceptual aspects

This chapter will elaborate related theory or conceptual aspects on three main outcomes i) IWRM lake governance, ii) Natural based livelihoods and iii) healthy lakes

3 Songkhla Lake- Tonle Sap Exchange Visit Findings

3.1 Finding of Exchange Visit to Songkhla Lake

The visit found that Songkhla Lake Basin (SLB) is largest natural resource lake in Thailand, located in southern part of Thailand. Based on Kongthong and Ratanachai, (2012), the Basin is located between the sea and a mountain range and covers area of 8,495 km². The basin has long resources and biodiversity, and supported people's livelihood. Below shows findings of the visit on IWRM governance, natural based livelihoods and healthy lake aspects in Songkhla Lake Basin as well as key lesson learnt for Tonle Sap Lake.

3.1.1 IWRM lake governance in Songkhla Lake

- What is IWRM? Based on the Global Water Partnership's definition (2007), the IWRM is a process which promotes the co-ordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems (GWP, 2007).
- The management systems of the two lakes seems different modalities including planning and management body.
- The Tonle Sap Lake is overseen and coordinated by Tonle Sap Authority (TSA) as governmental coordination body while the Songkhla Lake Basin is coordinated by the Songkhla Lake Basin Committee (SLBC) which established in 2007 as an inter-agency coordination body.
- At national level: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE) is in charge of water resources and the environment in Thailand while two Ministries such as Ministry of Environment, is in charge of the environment, and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, is in charge of water resources in Cambodia.
- Several fishery communities, farmer communities, women communities and water user groups are found in the Songkhla Lake Basin (SLB). The communities were initially established by the root people's initiatives with high commitment without support by government. The communities have capacity to develop their own plan, rule and policy, and most of communities are also able to have self-financial support for running the communities.

- The communities have strong commitment and active in natural resources conservation and monitoring program even if governmental commitment was limited. Nowadays government of Thailand accepts that the community's rule and participation are important in lake management.
- Developmental conflicts: Inappropriate and unplanned land use; conflicts between shrimp farming and paddy cultivation; and impacts of roads and other physical development on drainage and wetlands habitats (Kongthong and Ratanachai, 2012). The cases are similar to Tonle Sap issues which causes complex problems in term of land use, ineffective flooded forest conservation, water consumption and waste management.
- Fishery Management: Over-fishing capacity is noted, thus government of Thailand releases fish into the lake two times per year to against fish decline in the lake. As given by Kongthong and Ratanachai (2012), there were over 2,000 bag nets and over 30,000 sitting cages in Songkhla Lake,
- Now a day, illegal fishing activities have still occurred in the Thale Noi even in conservation areas but the activities have been decreased. The illegal fishing gears including electricity and chemical poison are still being used in the area. The community therefore will continue its plan for public awareness raising on related fishery law as well as capacity building for young generation.

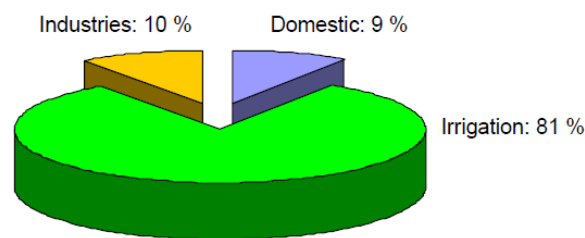
3.1.2 Natural based livelihoods in Songkhla Lake

Economic potential of the lake is indicated by corporation of bird nest, eco-tourist and fishing. The lake provides community economic opportunities such mainly:

- Fish resource: Based on discussion with local community, villagers can access to catch fish for their livelihood but they should follow fishing regulation particularly using fishing gear. According to local observation and communities it was noted that fish resources in the lake are declining thus government released fingerling and lobster into the lake two times per year.
- The total numbers of islands in the Songkhla lake basin are fourteen (14) islands of which eight (8) of them have been privatized to private sector for investment while other 8 islands have been conserved for public uses to improve local community livelihood in the basin area. The investment are bilateral benefit to private sector and government through improving quality of bird nest and payment of 709 million Thai Bath to government for every 7 years. As for benefit from this investment, 60 % will go to private investor and remaining 40 % will go to commune for local development.
- Bird nest: The island, where delegates visited, is named as Koh Si Koh Ha (island number 4 and 5) where supported people livelihood in this area long time ago. Based on a guide, local people can support their lives through key occupations such as collecting bird nest at the outside of the islands invested by the private company, fishing in the Songkhla lake and employment by the private investment company on the bird nest.
- Tourist: A lot of birds, flooded forest and wetland still found in the SLB areas particularly ThaleNoi where made attractive to tourist; as ThaleNoi alone after registration as Ramsasite, local people livelihood has been improved through specific income from agriculture, fishing,

fish processing, running gift shop and home stay like quest house and hotel. There are 100,000 to 200,000 tourists per year who came to visit resorts in Thalenoi.

- Visiting areas of bird nest on the islands located in Songkhla Lake area where historical record had since fifth regime of Chao Youhour King who first King visited the islands in 1890. Inflow water source of Songkhla Lake come from sea water and rainfall so that the lake waters consist of salt water, brackish water and freshwater. Because of strategic location and natural resources in the lake basin, economic potential of the lake is indicated by corporation of bird nest, eco-tourist and fishing.
- The communities are created by root villager's initial ideas who interested in conserving resources in the lake basin and converted those existing resources such as sugar palm fruit, fish and water for improving community livelihood and running communities. In support this concept, Kongthong and Ratanachai (2012) state that the Tambon Ta-Hin community council is active in livelihoods development, including the *One-Tambon-One-Product* scheme (with sugar palm products); as well as ecotourism (with home stays); fisheries; and operation of a community fund.
- Based on ILEC (2012) there were 1.6 million in the SLB in 2010 and the lake area covered 1,040 km². The lake supplied water for development in industrial, domestic and irrigation sector with percentage in below:



Source: ILEC (2012)

3.1.3 Healthy Lakes aspect in Songkhla Lake

- Quality of lake health: generally water quality was good condition through observation during the visit; however the Kongthong and Ratanachai (2012) state that pollution from solid waste and sewage disposal from domestic, industries, and pig and shrimp farms are challenges in the lake.
- The ThaleNoi registered as Ramsar since last 17 years but illegal fishing activities such as using electricity, large fishing net and chemical poison have still happened.
- Challenging impacts from climate change caused irregular rainfall and more drought for some months and longer dry season resulting lake to be shallow and bird migration irregularity. Nowadays, the community has offered a public awareness on adaptation to the changes.
- Clearing wetland and flooded forest for cultivation and urbanization, was issue affecting healthy lake management.

3.1.4 Lessons, Achievement and Follow-up Action in Songkhla Lake

- Sharing experiences for both lakes on regulation enforcement, community's establishment and role, issues and lake management.
- Sharing experiences of making dry fish from Cambodia. This method has been shown from the first step such as selection of types of fish to be used for dry fish, equipment use, method of cleaning fish and mixing with ingredients, and drying fish.
- Sharing lessons learnt on integrated concepts on conservation, social and economic factors for community benefit which includes as an example on bird nest investment, soap making from palm tree fruit and biogas project.
- Agreeing on continuing cooperation and information share for our better lake management and information.
- Public awareness raising on lake sustainability in relation with community livelihood should be organized in both lakes.
- Agreeing on bilateral benefit of the exchange visit between Tonle Sap Lake and Songkhla Lake Basin experiences and lessons learnt.
- Lesson learnt on local soap product from palm tree fruit are also interesting in Tonle Sap Lake's communities that can be applied at some pilot communities particularly fishery community in PrekLoung commune, Battambang province as well as community in Kampong Chhnang Province where have a lot of palm trees and other natural resources. This would be proposed for real action of TSA Strategic Plan for 2015-2020.
- In return the TSA's WG shared experiences on fish processing such as dried fish and smoke fish as well as fishery community establishment, implementation and management particularly spawning fish stock.
- Climate change is so important issues for Tonle Sap as well as the Mekong implications.

3.1.5 Key Lessons for Tonle Sap

Through the whole exchange visits to Songkhla Lake Basin, key lessons learnt are summarized as follows:

- **Formulation or establishment of communities:** The community was established with villager initial ideas and good structure for operation so that the visited communities have strong commitment on works with clear vision for protection and conservation of the Songkhla lake basin. Through series of debate and meeting, communities were able to establish their concrete role and achieve their objectives particularly community voice to be accepted by government. Hence community strong commitment and debate patiently are key lesson learnt for other communities to achieve the objectives and success. In addition, the communities in Thailand have been integrated with many sectors such as environmental conservation, to improve local's economic and social consideration. Connection between many sectors provides opportunity to exchange knowledge and skill to improve their livelihood and environmental protection. Examples of these activities include converting existing natural resource such as palm tree fruit to be local product of soap and paddy rice field to be changed to rubber plantation for improving community livelihood for higher benefit, and bird nest business.
- **Bird nest investment:** the bird nest is a good case to illustrate benefit sharing all related parties including government, private sector and local community people through tax payment, local job and sharing benefit. It showed clearly that the bird nest investment are bilateral benefit to private sector and government through improving quality of bird nest and payment of 709 million Thai Bath to government for every 7 years. As for benefit from

this investment, 60 % will go to private investor and remaining 40 % will go to commune for local development.

- **Regulation enforcement of fisheries management:** Through three days visit in Songkhla Lake Basin, law enforcement has been implemented in the whole basin even though some illegal activities still happened. With cooperation between the government and community in regulation enforcement, most of people as well as fishermen have followed regulation; as an example caught fish were released if they are banned by law on fish size and fish for breeding.
- **Business of Community: The local community soap product is well known:** This should be good lesson learnt for Cambodian people who live with rich natural resources like Cambodia on how to convert local existing resources to be economic as local soap product from palm tree fruit as an example.
- **IWRM practices and Implementation:** The concept of the IWRM is also implemented in the Songkhlalake basin. Multiple institutions from relevant NGOs, communities and governmental agencies are integrated in good communication and facilitation with Songkhla Lake Basin Committee. Through coordination and sharing information, those institutions were reducing overlapping in works and interest conflict.
- **Existing Documentation:** better understanding of the nature-society historical systems, and challenges including forest and mangrove declines, sedimentation, developmental conflict with inappropriate and unplanned land use, over water extraction (causing saline intrusion), fishery (resources are over-used), flooding exposure and pollution in SLB, and short and long-term benefits from ecosystem service particularly through natural resource management, bird nest investment and tourist.
- Both countries expressed to continue sharing new lesson learnt and to implement existing strategic plan for overcome on the remaining illegal matters and improving the lake management.

4.1 *Finding of Exchange Visit to Tonle Sap*

The revisit confirmed that Tonle Sap Lake Basin has diversified environments and a broad range of resource-dependent livelihoods, as earlier remarked in Botkosal (2009). Within both Tonle Sap and Songkhla lake basins, complex sets of dependencies exist between the peoples' livelihoods and the environmental health. Below summarizes observations and findings of IWRM lake governance, natural resource-based livelihoods and healthy lake aspect in Tonle Sap Lake, as well as remarks on lessons, achievement and follow-up actions.

4.1.1 IWRM lake governance in Tonle Sap

- Natural resources and environmental governance modalities in the two lake basins are quite different - including planning, implementation and public participation.
- TSL is overseen by several government agencies, coordinated by TSA. TSA also gives technical assistance where needed.
- TSL area has several water user communities, farmer communities, and fishery communities. In Cambodia, the communes conduct their own development planning; but most communes lack human and financial resources. They are in need of strengthening.
- Tourism: There are many lessons, good bad experiences to be learned from both sides. Tourism can impose conflicts, as well as synergies, with other resource-based livelihoods. Cambodia has enjoyed over 15% annual increase of tourists during the past few years. Chong Khneas commune (near Siem Reap) receives up to 1,500 tourists per day. They expect even more tourists, but there are concerns about environmental degradation. Better organized plan is needed for mass tourism, ecotourism and bird sanctuaries.
- Fisheries management: In Cambodia, government agencies organized and facilitated conservation zoning, communities' fishing ports, enacting and enforcing communities' rules & regulation, controlling mesh sizes of fishing nets.
- Government allocated fishing lots to major operators and local communities.
- The unique inundated forests, which are threatened by cultivation in certain areas, were noted.

4.1.2 Natural based livelihoods in Tonle Sap

- Poor logistic infrastructures make local people inaccessible to needed education, hospitals, marketplace where they can get good price for their products, just to name a few (as also found in Save Cambodia's Wildlife, 2014). All these led to peoples' incapacity.
- There are many possibilities for post-harvest products which can be generated from sugar palm trees.
- Promoting post-harvest agricultural products can yield additional income, as well as empower the community.
- Besides fishery—the key focus of this project, other resource-based livelihoods include forestry, cultivation, fish (and crocodile) breeding, and livestock.

4.1.3 Healthy Lakes aspect in Tonle Sap

- Quality of life - sanitation & hygiene: serious problems were noted in some of the communes visited, especially solid wastes and wastewater disposal, and drinking water. Waterborne diseases were common. Water hyacinths were widespread.
- Efforts should be made to build upstream-downstream people network. They should cooperate and understand each other: their roles, activities, and impacts of their activities on another, on the basin-wide management.
- Impacts from climate change have not been well understood by general public. They must be better understood. Both sides should work together in developing climate change adaptation and coping plan for local communities.
- A number of solar cells were observed.

4.1.4 Lessons, Achievement and Follow-up Action in Tonle Sap

- Sanitation, drinking water, wastewater and solid wastes management: Given the increasing population, problems tend to get worse. Communities must be more alert to help themselves, and not just wait for the government's help. The problem in Cambodia is still at infant stage, as compared with Thailand. It is advisable that The solution to this problem should be planned early (now) while it is still easily manageable and affordable.
- Use of alternative energy, especially biogas, should be promoted.
- Disasters, disaster management and disaster resilience: Both lakes suffer from severe floods. Vast number of people are vulnerable. Despite historically developed local wisdom (such as well floating villages), past few years' flood had been unusually widespread and destructive – affecting paddy lands and infrastructure, including rice mills. It is anticipated that climate change might worsen future scenarios. Its implications must be better understood.

4.1.5 Key Lessons for Songkhla Lake

- Both lakes share common aim, i.e., sustainable fisher, and impose similar activities and regulations, such as conservation zoning, communities' fishing ports, communities' rules & regulation, control of mesh sizes of fishing nets, and enforcement of regulation. In TSL, they are overseen by government agencies; while in SLB, they were initiated by public participatory approach. Each modality has advantages and disadvantages. Thorough discussion and investigation would benefit both lakes and their peoples.
- SLB colleagues should find more opportunities to transfer knowledge and experiences about post-harvest products from sugar palm trees to local communities.
- Public awareness, with regards to lake sustainability—in both lakes should be raised.

5 Concluding Remarks

The exchange visit is very important that can share the lake vision, strategic plan, experiences and lesson learnt in both lakes, improved lake management in sustainability. Both can get value each other, to overcome from dialogue and communication.

Continuing dialogue and communication is valuable for further implementation of action plan in both lakes to improve lake-based livelihoods and healthy lake aspects.

PART II: Proceeding of the Meeting

Proceeding Report for Exchange Visit of Tonle Sap Team to Songkhla Lake Basin

16 – 20 February 2015



**Draft
The Working Paper Report
on
Exchange Visit to Songkhla Lake Basin, Thailand
<<16-20 February 2015>>**



Prepared by the TSA's Working Group, Cambodia

April 2015

Abbreviation

CNMC	:	Cambodia National Mekong Committee
IWRM	:	Integrated Water Resources Management
MRC	:	Mekong River Commission
PIP	:	Project Implementation Plan
Q	:	Quarterly
SLB	:	Songkhla Lake Basin
TNMC	:	Thailand National Mekong Committee
TSA	:	Tonle Sap Authority
TSL	:	Tonle Sap Lake
WB	:	World Bank
WG	:	Working Group

Table of Contents

I. Introduction	13
II. Objectives and outputs	13
III. Delegation	14
IV. Activities and Outputs	14
4.1 Visiting Node-Na-Le learning center	14
4.2 Visiting Songkhla’s Bird nest	17
4.3 Visiting Fishery Community, Thale Noi	19
5. Relevance and Lessons learnt	20
6. Conclusion	20
7. Recommendation	21
8. Appendixes: visiting activities, agenda and participant list	22

I. Introduction

The Communication Outreach Project was prepared by CNMC and TNMC, who strongly believe that it will provide mutual benefits derived by bridging Tonle Sap Lake of Cambodia and Songkhla Lake Basin of Thailand, linking not only the people of the two lake basins but also knowledge and learning experiences on lake management. Both CNMC and TNMC share the strong conviction that long term social and environmental sustainability through IWRM process can be promoted through the establishment of a forum where people of the two lake basins can communicate and share their knowledge, good practices and learning experiences.

The project convers on consolidation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) modalities, aiming at good governance in support of healthy and prosperous lakes and lake basins in the project area of Tonle Sap in Cambodia and Songkhla in Thailand. Thailand has good experiences in lake management due to Songkhla lake has been developed more advance in terms of natural resources conservation and management.

This report aims to record experiences sharing between Tonle Sap Lake and Songkhla Lake Basin particularly key lessons learnt through exchange visit to Songkhla Lake Basin. The key lessons learnt such as soap making from palm tree fruit, regulation enforcement and community formation and commitment will be an example to be improved in implementing communities and Tonle Sap Lake management in Cambodia. Pilot community to be established in Battambang province and this being part of activities to implement the TSA Strategic Plan for 2015-2020.

II. Objectives and outputs

The exchange visits of two countries is the strategic mechanism with purpose as following objectives:

1. to support better understanding on current situation of the two lake basins
2. to improve knowledge on lake management and IWRM and livelihoods of rural poor in two lake basins
3. to share a good case study by country on practical efforts to enhance benefits to the rural poor from the use and management of natural resources including fish production, tourism attraction, water supply and sanitation such bio-gas development
4. to document? their people lessons learnt and recommendations for how the experience can contribute to other initiatives and application in the Tonle Sap and Songkla Lake areas respectively

Expected Outputs

1. Brief report on both lake current situation, their analysis and project activities have been implemented, their results;
2. TSA policy, strategy-Boundary/mapping. Recorded ideas, voices of people inspired to catalyse or facilitate initiatives that enhance the benefits from lake management and IWRM to the rural poor of people in the exchange visit;
3. Demonstrating materials like document on fish production and bio-gas development provided to participants in the exchange visit built and enhanced relationships between

working group members and other stakeholders working in the areas of Lake Basin and livelihoods who participated during the Exchange Visits.

4. Lessons learnt from the people initiatives, analysis of livelihood benefits from the institutional arrangement that can be communicated to other stakeholders, and capacity and relationships built among participants in the exchange visit;

III. Delegation

The Cambodia's delegate consisted of 6 peoples from Tonle Sap Authority and the TSA's Working Group for implementing Tonle Sap Lake and Songkhla Lake Basin project, visited Songkhla Lake Basin from 16 to 20 February, 2015. The delegate was led by Mr. Sin Viseth, Deputy Chairman of the TSA's Working Group, and Department Director of Exploration and Conservation, TSA. The Cambodia's delegate presented in the below table:

Table 1: Name and position of the Cambodia's delegates

No	Name	Position	
		Tonle Sap - Songkhla	Government
1	Mr. Sin Viseth	Deputy Chairman of the TSA's Working Group	Director Department of Control, Exploration and Conservation, TSA
2	Mr. Sour Sethy	National Consultant	-
3	Mr. Ou Touch	Member of the TSA's WG	Deputy office chief, TSA
4	Mr. Sun Mengly	Member of the TSA's WG	Office chief, TSA
5	Mr. Saint Rola	Member of the TSA's WG	Deputy chief office, TSA
6	Mr. PonVuthy	Member of the TSA's WG	Chief office, TSA

IV. Activities and Outputs

4.1 Visiting Node-Na-Le learning center

In the morning of 17 February 2015, Cambodia's delegates visited Tambon Ta Hin community at the Node Na Le Learning Center where located in Satingphra District, Songkhla Province.

Dr. Chatchai Ratanachai, National Consultant, introduced the project background of the Tonle Sap and Songkhla Lake Basin, main purpose of the visit and Cambodia's delegates. Chief of Ta-Hin community shared her presentation on organization of the Tahin community and its activities. Her presentation covers key points as follows:

- This community consists of 9 villages with 4,194 people (with 2,175 women) and 1,024 households in total.

- Vision of Tambon Ta-Hin Community include (i) good quality of life, (ii) preserve traditional way-of-life & wisdom, and (iii) promote ecotourism.
- The specific objectives of the community were presented as following:
 1. to promoting participation of communities, local administrative organizations and other relevant sectors in sustainable management of Songkla's lake basin.
 2. to develop instrument for monitoring achievement of activities, promoting basin management, taking it as a learning model for other communities.
 3. to prepare knowledge, experiences and learning lessons for exchange with other communities.
- Activities of community have been implemented in the below: (1) starting with making Dogmai Jan (artificial flowers for funeral rite), (2) evolving to 'Node-Na-Le' ecotourism group, promoting income for local people along with preserving natural resource [Node = Sugar Palmyra; Na = Paddy field; Le = Lake], (3) civic council was established which in turn strengthened the community, (4) welcomed by, and received cooperation from, relevant local government agencies, (5) link with other networks, e.g., Songkhla Lake Basin Council, Sating Phra Peninsula Tourism Group, NGOs, government agencies, etc., (6) organize for community welfare, (7) organize for preparation for coping with natural disaster, and (8) organize for community fund for housing development.

Next presentation was made by Mr. Sin Viseth, Deputy Chairman of the TSA's WG. He presented on Dried Fish Making with summary as below:

- Tonle Sap Lake is connected to Mekong River through Tonle Sap River and locate in six provinces such as Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang, BanteayMeanchey, Siem Reap and Kampong Thom provinces.
- The lake covers on 2,500 km² in dry season and about 15,000 km² in rainy season. There are 647,406 ha of flooded forest in the lake.
- Total fish caught is between 1,400 to 2,500 tons/month in closed season and 2,500 to 4,500 tons/month in open season. Total production of dried fish is between 1,428 to 3,448 tons per year.
- All provinces surrounding Tonle Sap Lake have produced dried fish, smoke fish and prohok (fish fermentation).
- Important types of fish in Tonle Sap such as *Channamicropeltes*, *Channa striata*, *Micronemam micronema*, *Clariasspp*, *Boesemaniamicrolepis* and *Wallago attu* (Trey Sanday) to be made dried fish, equipment to be used for this dried fish making, cleaning, frozen preserving container, ingredient and method to be mixed ingredient and keeping 24 hours for fermentation before drying with sunshine.

Discussion on community establishment, running of community activities and other key concerns summarized in following:

- Cambodia's delegates raised important issues with regard to success of community, sources of funding support and how long to get positive impact from the activities. As responded by Chief of community, she said that the community has no any funding support from donor or government. Actually the community has done many kinds of activities by themselves including public awareness raising, involvement of community members and trying to extend our public voice to government for conservation in Songkhla Lake. As for the second question, I on behalf of community would like to share that we got positive impact after 10 years implementation, probably in 2005.

- The Cambodia's delegate requested TonleSongkhla community share information on number of fishery communities in the Songkhla Lake, how there were established until now and how they are coordinated among those communities? Chief of the Tahin community responded that she doesn't have real numbers of fishery community because her community focused on woman empowerment, palm sugar making and other livelihood activities, however she promised to provide further information on fishery community and association later.
- With regard to the discussion on illegal fishing activities Cambodia's delegate questioned on whether illegal fishing such as overfishing or using some fishing banned gears and so on occur in Songkhla Lake or not? In response to the question, there are indeed illegal fishing activities like overfishing, electricity fishing and some fishing banned gear which happened similar to Tonle Sap Lake in Cambodia. However, a number of those illegal activities have been decreased. Cambodia delegate expressed that in Cambodia, governmental agencies particularly Tonle Sap Authority and communities will continue to implement existing strategic plan for overcome on the remaining illegal matters and improving the lake management.

At afternoon on the same day, Cambodia's delegate visited household biogas and discussed with farm owners and villager members of Tahin community. There were also demonstration on soap making from sugar palm tree. The activities were shown in following pictures:



Activities of delegate visited rice paddy field and discussed with farmer, 17 February 2015,



Demonstration on how to prepare soap from sugar palm tree by members of Tahin community on how to prepare sugar tablet, 17 February 2015, at the Node-Na-Le Learning Center.

4.2 Visiting Songkhla's Bird nest

In the morning of 18 February 2015, the Cambodian delegate visited areas of bird nest on the islands located in Songkhla Lake area where historical record had since fifth regime of Chao Youhour King who first King visited the islands in 1890. Inflow source of Songkhla Lake come from sea water and rainfall and there are three types of water in the lake; salt water, brackish water and freshwater. Economic potential of the lake is indicated by corporation of bird nest, eco-tourist and fishing. The lake provides community economic opportunities such mainly:

- **Fish resource:** Based on discussion with local community, villagers can access to catch fish for their livelihood but they should follow fishing regulation particularly using fishing gear. According to local observation and communities it was noted that fish resources in the lake are declining thus government released fingerling and lobster into the lake two times per year.
- **Bird nest:** The island, where delegates visited, is named as Koh Si Koh Ha (island number 4 and 5) where supported people livelihood in this area long time ago. Based on a guide, local people can support their lives through key occupations such as collecting bird nest at the outside of the islands invested by the private company, fishing in the Songkhla lake and employment by the private investment company on the bird nest. There are fourteen (14) islands in the area but only eight (8) of them were contracted between private sector and government for this bird nest investment for every 7 years period with payment of 709 million Thai Bath to government. As for benefit from this investment, 60 % will go to private investor and remaining 40 % will go to commune for local development.
- **Ecotourism:** the islands particularly the island which visited by King Chao Youhour since 1890 becomes a historical island to make more attractive to local and international tourist.

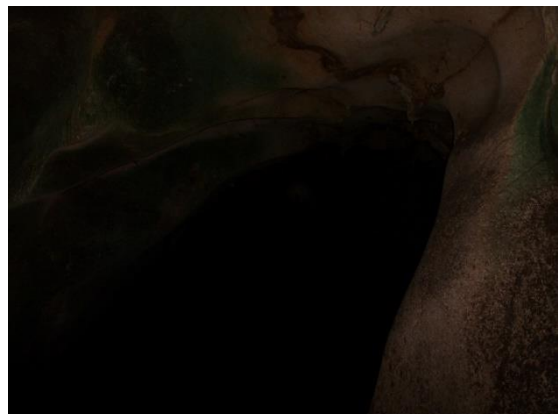
Activities of the delegates and some pictures show in below:



During the visit to Bird nest's island by machinery boat, the delegates could learn some types of fishing gear which used to catch fish in the Songkhla Lake as shown in the picture.

Then the delegate team continued trip to visit bird nest's island # 4 and 5 as shown in pictures below.

Given by guide/translator, the bird nest can be harvested three times in February, July and November per year.



The left picture shows visiting activity and right picture shows a crater of a mountain/island where bird live and produce bird nest (Photo on 18 February 2015).

In the afternoon of 18 February 2015, Cambodia delegates continued trip to visit ThaleNoi community office where located in Phattalung Province, and met with Chief of Community. ThaleNoi covers 300-400 Rai (480,000-640,000 m²) with rich natural resources during last 5 decades then it is registered as Ramsa site for conservation in last 17 years. After registration as Ramsa site, local people livelihood has been improved through specific income from agriculture, fishing, fish processing, running gift shop and home stay like quest house and hotel. He also added that there are 100,000 to 200,000 tourists per year who came to visit resorts in Thalenoi. During the visit, chief of fishery community expressed his concern on illegal fishing activities which still happening in the ThaleNoi. The illegal fishing activities includes using electricity, large fishing net and chemical poison. Another critical issue is that the ThaleNoi is shallow and impact of climate change to the ThaleNoi.

Chief of fishery community, ThaleNoi, accompanied the Cambodia delegates to see the wetland and natural resources of ThaleNoi. There are a lot of birds and flooded forest found in the area. In this lake, law enforcement has been carried out since last few decades and communities also have organized many public awareness raising activities for changing people behavior thus illegal activities particularly illegal hunting and fishing have been decreasing. However the community will still continue those activities.



The left picture shows the meeting and presentation by chief of community at the ThaleNoi Office and the right picture shows landscape of ThaleNoi report.

Key discussion were focused as following items:

- Climate Change: The community received MRC budget to implement a project related to climate change even though the community is challenging impacts from climate change which caused irregular rainfall and more drought for some months and longer dry season resulting lake to be shallow and bird migration irregularity. Nowadays, the community has offered a public awareness on learning how to adapt to climate change.
- Fishing activity: Now a day, illegal fishing activities have still occurred in the ThaleNoi even in conservation areas but the activities have been decreased. The illegal fishing gears including electricity and chemical poison are still being used in the area. The community therefore will continue raising public awareness on related fishery law as well as capacity building for young generation.

4.3 Visiting Fishery Community, ThaleNoi

Cambodia delegate continued a trip to visit the 3rd project implementation site “the fishery WG”, located in Ban Chong-feun, TambonKoMak, Pakphayun District, Phattalung Province. During the visit, Mrs.SupapornPhannarai, DeputyHead of the fishery WG, introduced the summary of Community as following:

- Duties of the community includes: protection, conservation and maintenance of ThaleSongkhla and education to villagers/people. The total members of community are 1,293 people and consists into five groups such as saving group, gender group, conservation group, training group and monitoring group.
- There are two main occupation in the community including paddy rice and fishing activities. The paddy rice has been decreased because people changed to grow rubber tree for better income and market.
- Community raised that there was not good cooperation between this fishery community and government for last 30 years because government did not accept rule of communities yet while communities were also set up informally too so that communities have tried to raise its voice by themselves until government paid attention to their request. It is good cooperation between community and the government for now.
- Government now also release lobster 2 times per year into the lake for supporting aquatic resources and conservation purpose.

Below are meetings and visiting activities:



The key discussion focused on illegal fishing activities for both lakes (Tonle Sap lake of Cambodian and Songkhla lake of Thailand) including overfishing and some banned fishing gears. Due to this matter, members of community particularly fishing monitoring group in Thale Sap Lake can catch illegal fishers to police. At the time, Mr. Viseth also shared that fishing community in Cambodia has no power to catch illegal fishing man but they just can stop and cooperate with police to catch those illegal fishers due to law. He continued that we should not look only about community activities if we want to assess impacts from our acts; thus increased resources such as fish, flooded forest, bird and healthy lake are key indicators to show about the positive results from the activities.

5. Relevance and Lessons learnt

Through the whole exchange visits to Songkhla Lake Basin, key lessons learnt are summarized as follows:

- **Formulation or establishment of communities:** The community was established with villager initial ideas and good structure for operation so that the visited communities have strong commitment on works with clear vision for protection and conservation of the Songkhla lake basin. Through series of debate and meeting, communities were able to establish their concrete role and achieve their objectives particularly community voice to be accepted by government. Hence community strong commitment and debate patiently are key lesson learnt for other communities to achieve the objectives and success. In addition, the communities in Thailand have been integrated with many sectors such as environmental conservation, to improve local's economic and social consideration. Connection between many sectors provides opportunity to exchange knowledge and skill to improve their livelihood and environmental protection. Examples of these activities include converting existing natural resource such as palm tree fruit to be local product of soap and paddy rice field to be changed to rubber plantation for improving community livelihood for higher benefit, and bird nest business. The bird nest is a good case to illustrate benefit sharing all related parties including government, private sector and local community people through tax payment, local job and sharing benefit.
- **Regulation enforcement of fisheries management:** Through three days visit in Songkhla Lake Basin, law enforcement has been implemented in the whole basin even though some illegal activities still happened. With cooperation between the government and community in regulation enforcement, most of people as well as fishermen have followed regulation; as an example caught fish were released if they are banned by law on fish size and fish for breeding.
- **Business of Community: The local community soap product is well known:** This should be good lesson learnt for Cambodian people who live with rich natural resources like Cambodia on how to convert local existing resources to be economic as local soap product from palm tree fruit as an example.
- **IWRM practices and Implementation:** The concept of the IWRM is also implemented in the Songkhla lake basin. Multiple institutions from relevant NGOs, communities and governmental agencies are integrated in good communication and facilitation with Songkhla Lake Basin Committee. Through coordination and sharing information, those institutions were avoid overlapping in works and interest conflict.

6. Conclusion

During the visit, it concludes that the both teams of Cambodia and Thailand have found good results in:

- Sharing experiences for both lakes on regulation enforcement, community's establishment and role, issues and lake management.
- Sharing experiences of making dry fish from Cambodia. This method has been shown from the first step such as selection of types of fish to be used for dry fish, equipment, method of cleaning fish and mixing with ingredients, and drying fish.

- Sharing lessons learnt on integrated concepts on conservation, social and economic factors for community benefit which includes bird nest investment, soap making from palm tree fruit and biogas project.
- Agreeing on continuing cooperation and information share for our better lake management and information.
- Agreeing on bilateral benefit of the exchange visit between Tonle Sap Lake and Songkhla Lake Basin experiences and lessons learnt.

7. Recommendation

Both team agreed that some illegal activities such as overfishing, using banned fishing gears and local capacity are still challenging issues and improvement on lake management and people livelihoods in both lake basins is needed. Thus we all will commit to continue implementing plan and activities to be met a project vision and objectives for healthy and prosperous lakes and also request the WB as well as M-IWRM still keep continuing to support the lake's needs in term of finance and technical aspects.

Through the lessons learnt from visiting Songkhla Lake Basin, regulation enforcement seems effective in Songkhla Lake that most of fishermen released the caught fish relating to fish size which are not permitted by law. Actually regulation has also implemented in Tonle Sap Lake by Cambodia governmental agencies including TSA, Fishery Administration, Ministry of Environment and local authority; however an effectiveness of coordination and communication among those sectors on regulation enforcement are still limited. The illegal activities including overfishing, using banned gears, cutting flooded forest for land occupation and water pollution are still occurred. Hence public awareness and law enforcement from the Songkhla lake basin's lessons learnt will be an example for implementation in Tonle Sap Lake which expects to get more effective and efficient.

Lesson learnt on local soap product from palm tree fruit are also interesting in Tonle Sap Lake's communities that can be applied at some pilot communities particularly fishery community in PrekLoung commune, Battambang province as well as community in Kampong Chhnang Province where have a lot of palm trees and other natural resources. This would be proposed for real action of TSA Strategic Plan for 2015-2020.

In return the TSA's WG shared experiences on fish processing such as dried fish and smoke fish as well as fishery community establishment, implementation and management particularly spawning fish stock (fish parent). In addition, both sides will share on how to convert local natural resources of clay soil to be economic such as pot and jar.

Climate change is so important issues for Tonle Sap as well as the Mekong implications.

8. Appendixes: visiting activities, agenda and participant list

Appendix A: visiting activities



Pictures of presentation and discussion at the Node Na Le Learning Center, 17 February 2015, Songkhla Lake, Thailand.

Appendix B: Visiting Agenda

To meet the above objectives, the discussion items of Cambodia Delegates are as follows:

DAY	TIME	ACTIVITIES	Facilitated by
16 Feb 2015		PNP-BKK-Hat Yai	All Cambodia's delegates
17 Feb 2015	17:00 pm	Arrive Hat Yai& check-in at the hotel	All Cambodia's delegates
	09:00 am	- Leave Hat Yai	All
	10:00 am	Arrive 1st Project Implementation Site: Node-Na-Le Learning center, Tambon Ta-hin, Satingphra District, Songkhla Province:	Mrs.PoonsapSrichoo
	10:30 am	Discuss about women empowerment & job promotion for women	All
Refreshment			Mrs. PoonsapSrichoo

	11.30 am	Refreshment	
	12:00 am	Visit biogas demonstration site	Mr.YomPetsri-sung
	13:00-14:00 pm	Lunch	
	14:00-15:00 pm	Discuss on the project progress and IWRM implementation in Songkhla Lake Basin	Thai
	15:00-15:30 pm	Current situation and lake management in Songkhla Lake Basin	Thai
Refreshment	15:30-16:30 pm	Training on dry fish making and fish preservation	Mr. Sin Viseth
	16:30-16:45 pm	Q&A	All Presenters
	16:45-17:00 pm	Closing remarks	Representative of TNMC (Ms. PanpornSuwan)
	17:00- pm	Travel to Kaochan Resort, Pakpayun District, Phattalung Province	

Appendix C: List of Participants:

1. Assoc.Prof.Dr. ChatchaiRatanachai National consultant, TNMC
2. Mr.Poonsup Srichu Deputy Secretary, SLBC (head, women emp. WG)
3. Mr.Chin Buaban Committee, SLBC (head, CC adaption WG)
4. Mr.Banyat Pattatham Chair, SBLC
5. Mr.Kraisorn Pongsakul Dept. of Water Resourcem, Regional Office 8
6. Mrs.Pitchaya Keawkao Committee, Comm. Dev Fund
7. Ms.Supaporn Panarai Chair, Pakpayun Fishers' Association
8. Ms.Saowanit Pakbara Member,SLBC
9. Ms.Utumporn Rathirun RaksTalethai Association
10. Ms.Benjawan Pengnoo RaksTalethai Association
11. Mr.Sanan Wilaiprasonk Vice chairman, SLB
12. Ms.Jattawan Krutaraniyom MRC TSL-SLB project secretary
13. Ms.Siriporn Bunworakit Prince of Songkhla University
14. Ms.Panporn Suwan National Coordinator, TNMC
15. Ms.Paninya Chaicharoen Assistant to National Coordinator, TNMC
16. Mr.SourSethy National consultant, CNMC
17. Mr.Sin Sethy TSA & Dir., Dept. of Exploitation Control and Conservation
18. Mr.Pon Vuthy TSA
19. Mr.Sun Mengly TSA
20. Mr.Saint Rola TSA
21. Mr.Ou Touch TSA
22. Mr.Boonyung Surimanon SLB
23. Mrs.Khwanruethai Aksornwong SLB
24. Mrs.Somjai Khemakorn SLB

25. Mr.Panupong Suwanna	SLB
26. Mrs.Chien Chukeaw	SLB
27. Mrs.Pan Kammak	SLB
28. Prayoon Srisuksai	SLB
29. Mrs.Prason Jampruek	SLB
30. Mrs.Chaloemkwan Muenpak	SLB
31. Ms.Kanchana Nujan	SLB
32. Mrs.Laor Khwanorn	SLB
33. Mr.Prakob Srisuwan	SLB
34. Ms.Panee Somsawat	SLB
35. Mrs.Chobkit Prathom	SLB
36. Mrs.Puan Kampoy	SLB
37. Mrs.Prasert Panthong	SLB
38. Mrs.Lamai Timwan	SLB
39. Mr.Ekkachai Saisri	SLB
40. Mrs.Runгнаpa Keawnuan	SLB
41. Mr.Natthawut Suparat	SLB
42. Mr.Jakkapong Jitjamnong	SLB
43. Mr.Apichet Sukkeaw	SLB
44. Mr.Tim Samnang	SLB (Cambodian student at PSU)
45. Ms.Kaniya Kewthongchin	SLB
46. Mrs.Lornna Mattayom	SLB
47. Mr. Ausan Lae-heem	SLB
48. Mr.Chem Jantana	SLB
49. Mr.Sawat Jariya	SLB
50. Mrs.Lor-ha Mahasean	SLB
51. Mrs.Tima Jantana	SLB
52. Mr.Donlor Lhee-jae	SLB
53. Mrs.Sunee Nintajan	SLB
54. Mrs.Siya Lae-heeb	SLB
55. Mr.Prapin Nupseanthong	SLB
56. Mr.Somnuek Pannasak	SLB
57. Mr.Muhummit Boonling	SLB
58. Ms.Saupassorn Phomjinda	SLB
59. Mr.Atnan Nun-anan	SLB
60. Mr.Sitthichai Sujavipan	SLB
61. Ms.Pattarasaya Bin-lae	SLB
62. Kanchana Chumjan	SLB
63. Cha-aom Thongprasri	SLB
64. Aunjit Changdam	SLB
65. Chuen Keawkob	SLB
66. Pui Gadeduang	SLB
67. Muean Pannarai	SLB
68. Khai Thongprasi	SLB
69. Jampa Meunnoo	SLB
70. Sawang Yokthong	SLB

71. Aim Pucharoen	SLB
72. Somrod Noonoi	SLB
73. Pong Kliengkeaw	SLB
74. Niyom Kairak	SLB
75. Teunjai Chudam	SLB
76. Boonrid Taveesuk	SLB
77. Aun Kongdam	SLB
78. Hua Lunnui	SLB
79. Lamyoung Kluangkong	SLB
80. Kimhong Kueathavorn	SLB
81. Awan Audchumsuwan	SLB
82. Thin Duanjan	SLB
83. Nang Keawjan	SLB
84. Sasikarn Sungduk	SLB
85. Pornpilin Pinthongpan	SLB
86. Preawnapa Khaodong	SLB
87. Intira Jan-in	SLB
88. Rattanaporn Chungcheng	SLB
89. Sirivipa Ketduang	SLB

Proceeding Report for Exchange Visit of Songkhla Team to Tonle Sap Lake
27 April – 1 May 2015



Thai delegation:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1) Dr. Chatchai Ratanachai | Faculty of Environmental Management |
| 2) Ms. Poonsup Srichu | Head, Empowerment WG |
| 3) Mr. Chin Buaban | Head, Climate Change Adaptation WG |
| 4) Ms. Benjawan Pengnoo | Deputy Head, Fishery WG |
| 5) Mr. Kraisorn Peng-sakul | Director, Office of Water Resource Region 8 |

Participation:

The exchange visit was participated by MRCS (MIWRMP), CNMC and TNMC. The Cambodian delegation included representatives from MAFF, MOE and TSA. The Thai delegation included representatives from the study team and the Department of Water Resources (Region 8 office). Their names are listed above.

Programme:

27 April 2015

Travelled from Songkhla to Phnom Penh via Bangkok.

28 April 2015

The participants travelled by van to visit pottery community, in Kampong Chhnang. Two methods of pottery making were demonstrated. The first one was the traditional method where the whole process—the way clay was prepared, mixed with essential additives, formed into desired shape—were performed manually without modern equipment. The second one relied on modern equipment and some innovations. The traditional pottery workers formerly earned 50-60 USD/month. Later, they formed an association, and the earnings became 100-200 USD/month. The modern workers earned somewhat higher income. The traditional-style factory was established as an Association, with assistance of German agency, Phnom Penh Teachers' College, and the Ministry of Industry.

In the afternoon, the participants were taken to visit the fishermen community which is also in Kampong Chhnang, where they were demonstrated how to harvest the fish, how to make dried fish and smoked fish.



Traditional method for pottery-making



Some of the hand-made pottery products



Manually shaping the pottery

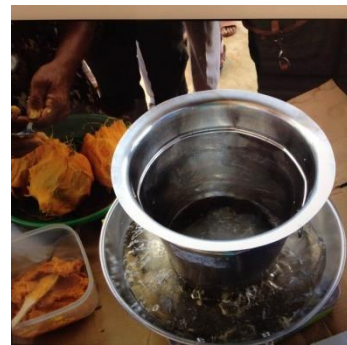


Fish harvest demonstration

29 April 2015

The Thai participants visited a community in Battambang, discussing about forest conservation, forestation, and zoning. Thereafter, the Thai participants organized the training workshop demonstrating how to make soap from palm sugar, which are abundant both in Songkhla and in Cambodia. The training was well received by both government officials and local people. They expressed interest to adopt this and continue doing it for their additional income. In fact, they requested the Thai participants to extend the training for another day; unfortunately, the Thai team ran out of Glycerol, the key ingredient for soap-making. The Glycerol was not available in the market, either. Thus, the training could not be extended.

The Thai participants also held the training on biogas. They discussed and exchanged ideas and experiences at some length. Nonetheless, the local people were not much interested, since they did not raise cattle, consequently they did not have the key input (cattle dung).



Thai participants organize the training workshop for making soap from palm sugar

In the afternoon, the participants were taken to visit the fishery conservation community. The community's activities were organized by government officials. The participants visited the conservation zone, which is located within Tonle Sap boundary. Fish-harvesting in the conservation zone was demonstrated to the participants (This is often performed as part of an ecotourism). It was noted that the most fish caught have scars indicating that they have been poisoned by pesticides. Apparently, adjacent to the conservation zone is the large (approx. 30-40 rais) bean plantation. The fishermen also demonstrated how to make dried fish and brohok—the traditional Cambodian preserved fish.



Fish harvesting in Tonle Sap



Road condition



Fish market Thai delegation in front of a long-column house in Tonle Sap (at low water level)



30 April 2015

The participants visited Kampong Phluk, the area they visited in November 2011. They visited the forest reserves, which was inundated during flood, and fishery activities in Tonle Sap. The participants also visited tourist boat activities which used to be operated by the government, but now privatized as a concession.

In the afternoon, the participants were taken to the fish market, where fish was bought from fishermen, and sold to buyers. Some fish was transported to Thailand by simple pick-up truck, filled with ice to keep the fish frozen. It took approx. 2.5 hours to the Thai-Cambodia boarder.

1 May 2015

A wrap-up session was organized where both Thai and Cambodian study teams attended. What had been observed during the 3-day visit was brought on the roundtable, constructive questions were raised and discussed. Besides exchanging ideas, it helped guiding future collaboration between the two study teams.



Tonle Sap view at low water level



SLB – TSL Teams

Observations:

At the time of the visit, the water level was close to the lowest level of the year. The scene of Tonle Sap was markedly different from what we saw during our first visit in November 2011. We travelled on the roads which were totally inundated during our first visit. Some of the really floating houses were still floating on the top water level. Others turned out to be in fact sitting on top of very long column (some 8-10 meters), fixed on the ground. Some of the underwater forest reserves resurfaced.

Impression & experiences gained:

- The Thai participants were happy to have had opportunities to meet and exchange experiences with a good number of local fishermen.
- The Thai participants were impressed about effective fishery zoning in Tonle Sap
- Fish markets were operated by middlemen, with little involvement of fishermen (some laborers were fishermen's children)
- The local communities were interested in soap-making. They however had difficulties in getting the key ingredient (Glycerol).
- Although the time (of dry season) was too short for road improvement, the road was usable. The condition is as good as unpaved rural roads elsewhere in developing nations.
- The NGOs seemed to work quit well with government agencies and local communities. This was also noted during our last visit.

**Agenda for Exchange Visit to Tonle Sap Lake
27 April – 01 May 2015**

DAY	TIME	WAY/ACTIVITIES	RESPONDS BY
27/04/2015		Thai Delegates Arrival at Siem Reap Airport	Mr. Ou Touch Mr. PonVuthy
28/04/2015	6:30-07:00 am	Breakfast	All Thai delegates
	7:00-10:00 am	Departure by van to Kampong Chhnang province.	TSA's WG
	10:00-12:00 am	- visit pots soil and jugs soil association, and - Demonstration on soap making from Palm Tree fruit	Mr. Sin Viseth and Head of Community -Thai delegate
	12:30-13:30 am	Lunch at Monorom restaurant, Kampong Chhnang province.	TSA's WG
	13:30-15:00	Travel to Pursat province	TSA's WG
	15:00-16:30pm	Visit fish gate at Kampong Loung	Mr. Sin Viseth Mr. Seng Ly (Fishery officer)
	16:30-19:30pm	Travel to Battambang province	TSA's WG
	19:30-20:30 pm	Check in SovannPhom hotel	TSA's WG
	20:30-21:30 pm	Dinner and first day summary at Cold Restaurant	TSA's WG
29/04/2015	8:00-9:00 am	Check out and breakfast at Asian Restaurant	TSA's WG
	9:00-10:00 am	Visit fishery community	TSA's WG
	10:00-12:00 am	- Visit fishery community, - Demonstration on	- Mr. Sin Viseth & Mr. Sour Sethy

		Biogas & Soap making to villagers around fishery community	- By Thai delegate
	12:00-14:00	Lunch and Discussion at fishery community	Head of fishery community
	14:00-14:30	Travel to fish processing at BB province	TSA's WG
	14:30-16:00	Visit fish processing	Mr. Sin Viseth & Mr. Sour Sethy
	16:00-19:00	Travel to Siem Reap province	TSA's WG
	19:00-20:00	Hotel check in at Taprum Hotel, Siem Reap province	TSA's WG
	20:00-21:30	Dinner (buffet)	TSA's WG
30/04/2015	08:00-09:00am	Breakfast at hotel	All
	09:00- 09:45 am	Visit Chong Kneas: Fishing gate, Floating..	Mr. Sin Viseth, Mr. Sour Sethy & Mr. Ton Nay
	10:30-12:00 am	Visit fishing community and floating house at Kampong Phlouk	Mr. Sin Viseth, Mr. Sour Sethy & Chief of Fishery Community
	12:00- 13:45 am	Lunch at Kampong Phlouk	TSA's WG
	14:30- 15:30 am	Visit dry fish market	Mr. Sin Viseth, Mr. Sour Sethy & Mr. Ton Nay
	19:00 pm	Dinner	TSA's WG
01/05/2015	08:00-09:00 am	Breakfast at hotel	All
	09:00-12:00 am	Discussion on Exchange Visit Result	All
	12:00-13:30 pm	Lunch	All
	13:30 – 15:00 pm	Wrap-up	Representatives of Cambodia and Thailand
	15:00-15:30 pm	Closing remark	H.E Watt Botkosol

List of Participants:

1. Piriya Uraiwong	M-IWRM coordinator/MRCS
2. Sajavith Kiihnokh	M-IWRMP Program Assistant/MRCS
3. H.E.Watt Botkosal	National Coordinator, CNMC
4. Federico Hodingue	ICCS office/MRCS
5. Prum Vothana	MRCS
6. Chatchai Ratanachai	Faculty of Environmental Management /SLB
7. Poonsup Srichu	Head, Empowerment WG / SLB
8. Chin Buaban	Head, Climate Change Adaptation WG / SLB
9. Benjawan Pengnoo	Deputy Head, Fishery WG / SLB
10. Kraisorn Peng-sakul	Director, Office of Water Resource Region 8 / SLB
11. Apichet Sukkaeo	Member / SLB
12. Sour Sethy	National Consultant / TSL
13. Sin Viseth	Deputy Chairman of the TSA's Working Group / TSL
14. Sun Mengly	Member of the TSA's WG / TSL
15. Saint Rola	Member of the TSA's WG / TSL
16. Ou Touch	Member of the TSA's WG / TSL
17. PonVuthy	Member of the TSA's WG / TSL
18. Keomani Sengsoaiya	Student /RUPP
19. Rin Channy	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
20. Ton Nay	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
21. Khier Sophy	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
22. Pom Sopheap	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
23. Choun Sombi	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
24. Chea Toun	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
25. Chea Sokhom	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
26. Khat Korn	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
27. Reung Leap	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
28. Choom Phy	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
29. Moun Pok	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
30. Muy Reun	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
31. Porn Sophat	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
32. Ke Sokhien	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
33. Tum Samon	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
34. Soa Saran	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
35. Yim Por	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
36. Kev Chanthea	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
37. Dem Sokhy	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
38. Like Kinat	Farmer / Kampong chhnang / TSL
39. Py Heut	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
40. Dy Sreychom	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
41. Khut Pi	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
42. Roum Chenda	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
43. Di Sopol	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL

44. Cheng Chheang	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
45. Pov Pom	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
46. Chhorm Oun	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
47. Brong Chean	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
48. Saint San	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
49. Ngieng Samnang	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
50. Sin Visal	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
51. Pov Bunthun	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
52. Sun Sara	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
53. Chhom Kheun	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
54. Oung Young	Fisheries / Battambang / TSL
55. Hor Samath	Member of CF / Battambang / TSL
56. Sor Reung	Chief of CF / Siem Reap / TSL
57. Seny Ly	Vice chief of CF / Siem Reap / TSL
58. Lay Sitha	Member / Siem Reap / TSL
59. Khong Samann	Member / Siem Reap / TSL
60. Doung Vichet	Member / Siem Reap / TSL
61. Hok Sophea	Member / Siem Reap / TSL
62. Douk Kakada	Member / Siem Reap / TSL

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