A STUDY OF THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CAMBODIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SMALL-SCALE AQUACULTURE.

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Abstract

This paper draws on data collected from a sample of subsistence farming families attempting fish culture for the first time, under the AIT/DOF small-scale aquaculture research project in Svay Rieng District. Cambodia. Family members from a total of 10 male and 10 female headed households were interviewed, in order to assess the roles and responsibilities that women and children had adopted as a result of the family taking up aquaculture.

Introduction

Contrary to the impressive traditional fish culture systems of Snakeheads and Catfish, the small-scale aquaculture of carps and tilapias in Cambodia is undeveloped. The AIT/DOF[1] collaborative field research project in Svay Rieng Province is exploring small-scale aquaculture development issues, to better understand constraints and opportunities open to resource poor farmers in the area. Although no traditional fish culture systems exist in Svay Rieng, aside from a small number of farmers who culture Pangasius, the trapping of wild fish in small ponds is common throughout the area, particularly in the wake of the FFP[2] pond digging programme. It is anticipated that as wild stocks of fish decline through increasing human population and environmental pressure, the scope for

[1] The Asian Institute of Technology Aquaculture Outreach Programme and the Cambodian Department of Fisheries.

[2] Family Food Production Programme

small scale fish culture to become an accepted part of the farming system will increase. The ways in which farm families make the transition from wild fish trappers to fish farmers and the effects on family labour; decision making and resource control are the main themes explored by this paper.

Methodology

The survey used for this study was designed, implemented and analysed by two female DOF staff. Women and children from a total of 10 male and 10 female headed households in 8 villages of Svay Chrum District who were culturing fish under the guidance of the AIT/DOF small scale fish culture project, were interviewed through an open questionnaire. These interviews sought to establish the levels of women and children's participation in aquaculture and the degree of decision making power the women were able to command. The largely qualitative data collected was entered into a computer spreadsheet for simple analysis. Data relating to family demographics, labour divisions, decision making and fish production and control of the catch, have been divided into two groups for comparative analysis, (female headed and male headed households).

Background Information on Svay Rieng Province.[3]

Svay Rieng occupies a territory covering 2,966 sq. km. in the SE corner of Cambodia. It is bordered by Prey Veng Province to the north and west and by Vietnam to the south and east. The Province is divided into 7 districts, 80 communes and 690 villages. Politically stable since 1979, the population has increased steadily from 292,000 in 1981 to the current level of 418,080 of which 218,348, (52.2%) are female, giving a population density in the Province of 141 persons per sq. km. Agriculture, particularly rice production remains the primary subsistence activity. Average wet season rice yields are often below one tonne per hectare and soils are generally poor. There are few opportunities for earning cash from on farm activities outside of pig raising, sugar cane and sugar palm production. It is estimated that forest cover has declined from 41,000 ha, (14% of total land area) in 1966 to 24,500 ha, (8%) in 1993, (CIDSE 1993). There are thought to be a total of 7,500 ponds in the Province,

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[3] This information is taken from Svay Rieng Provincial Agriculture Services statistics

(Tana 1993), representing a family to pond ratio of around 11 : 1. Catches of wild fish from ricefields, streams, swamps and trap ponds in fish deficit areas of Svay Rieng have been estimated at 30 kg. per household as opposed to 86 kg per household in areas closer to perennial water bodies, (Tana 1993).

Female and Male Headed Household Details.

All families lived in simple wooden huts without electricity. Water supplies were from wells in all cases. Other details of the families studied in this paper are presented in Table 1.

Culture Systems.

All families were attempting fish culture for the first time in FFP sized ponds of $80m^2$, although some were linked to adjacent rice field areas where the fish could forage for food for some of the culture period. Tilapia, (*Oreochromis niloticus*), Silver Barb, (*Puntius gonionotus*) and Common Carp,(*Cyprinus carpio*) were stocked in all ponds at 3 fish/m^2. Fish were fed on duckweed, termites and ricebran. Cow and buffalo manures were collected by family members and put into the pond regularly.

Results

Family Labour Divisions.

In the sample **male headed households,** male labour declined over the fish production cycle, whilst women's labour involvement increases, (Fig 1). The data collected clearly shows the domination by male family members in the preparatory and pre-harvest phases of the fish culture cycle. However, the adoption of fish culture by the family places additional work burdens on the women and children during the pre-harvest period, especially in the areas of finding on farm fertilisers and feeds. Men dominated the harvesting of fish from the ponds. Following the fish harvest, female family members tend to dominate activities. Men are actively involved in the marketing, although women are able to control the income derived from fish sales. Children's involvement is both highest and ends with the catching of the fish.

In the sample **female headed households,** women had much more involvement with preparatory and pre-harvest activities, although they are still

dependent to some extent on male labour during pond construction and embankment repair, (Fig. 2). The women in this group were more active in finding feeds and fertilisers than from the male headed household group. Following the fish harvest, women appeared to dominate activities as with they did in male headed households.

The most striking issue in the female headed household group, relates to the catching of the fish. Despite increased involvement in the areas of finding feeds and fertilisers, women were not greatly involved in harvesting the fish. To compensate for this, children and male relatives were called upon for this activity.

Women and Children's Labour.

Forty four percent of all women interviewed, stated that their own labour input was considerably increased over that required for traditional wild fish management whilst the remainder found the additional workload increased to a lesser extent. By male and female headed household groups this figure was 33% and 50% respectively. Given the existing heavy work load of women from poor households in the area, this presumably means that other work was being neglected. Several women remarked that generally they were able to spend less time with their children as a result of their involvement in fish culture. The women's heavy labour involvement and time away from the household during the rice transplanting season was increased through the tendency for women, (and men) to collect fish feeds and fertilisers on their way back from the fields, thus delaying their return home. Children were also heavily involved with 30% of all women stating that the demand on the children's labour was high.

The current dependence on "on farm" foraged pond inputs, such as duckweed and termites suggests that the labour burden exerted by aquaculture on members of the family cannot be easily reduced unless fish farming families rely more on purchased inputs such as inorganic fertilisers or pelleted feeds. However, these materials are often not available in the village and even if they were, families opined that they would still prefer to labour for on farm feeds and fertilisers rather than purchasing inputs.

Decision making Power

Table 2 presents details on the decision making power in the male and female headed households surveyed. All values are in numbers of households.

In the **male headed households**, women only had decision making power in 2 cases. However, they were able to discuss what decisions were to be made regarding the family's aquaculture in 9 cases. Children had no influence in deciding how the pond was managed.

In the **female headed households,** women had total control of the resource and in the decision making. However in 4 cases, male relatives could discuss the management of the pond and perhaps influence the outcome. Due to the absence of a male household head, the decision making influence of the children appeared slightly increased with 3 households claiming that the children participated in discussion relating to the management of the pond.

Access to information

At present, little formal or informal information on small-scale fish culture is available to farmers in the area as it is largely an untried and unproven farming activity in the area. As women are usually more tied to the homestead the issue of mobility and therefore access to information which might help their attempts at fish culture was also investigated. The clustered nature of the Project's collaborating farmers allowed and perhaps encouraged most women and virtually all children culturing fish to visit other ponds under aquaculture in their village. There appear to be no cultural restrictions on women and children becoming involved in informal information and experience sharing within their village and this is something which could be exploited by agencies targeting women in aquaculture extension programmes. However whilst women reported that their men folk frequently visited neighbouring villages to talk to other fish farmers, women did not do this.

Fish Harvesting.

From the **male headed household**, 7 of the women stated that they had to ask their husband's permission to take even a small quantity of fish from the pond. Three women stated that informing their husbands after catching fish was adequate. One woman felt free to take fish without having to inform her

husband. Traditionally then men appear to maintain more control over the fate of the fish pond stock and this is probably strengthened by the earlier finding that women are not usually involved with the actual activity of catching fish from ponds. This is endorsed by the studies findings that only 4 of the female headed households had fishing gear as opposed to all 10 of the male headed households.

In female headed households, women appear to be in total control of the fish catch. 9 of the women stated that they neither needed any other persons agreement nor permission to arrange for fish to be harvested from their pond.

Fish Production levels.

Fish Production from these small culture systems were modest ranging from 12 - 55kg. The Fig 3 shows that female headed households generally produced more fish than the male headed households. The average fish production from female headed households was 30.2 kg and from the male headed households was 24.1 kg.

Post Harvest Management.

The table provides details on the post harvest management of the fish. The trend is clear. Female headed households ate and processed more fish than male headed households who sold the majority of their fish (Table 3).

Discussion.

The adoption of fish culture by farming families in the area seems to add a considerable labour burden on women, children and men. With the exception of catching the fish, it appears that Cambodian women can freely participate in all the tasks necessary for fish culture to be successfully carried out. Women also appear to command a fair share of the decision making power even in male headed households.

(Hatha et al. (1994) in their study on Cambodian women found) From the sample families in this study, ponds managed by female headed households were more productive than those by male headed households. This is possibly because these women were able to observe the pond for longer periods of time and could make their own management decisions without waiting to discuss things with their menfolk.

Women in both female and male headed households appeared unable or

unwilling to break the male role of fish catcher. This may undermine their control of the enterprise and put them in a weak bargaining position if they want to harvest fish when their menfolk don't. The data on post harvest management suggests that women and men might differ in what they wish to do with the fish catch. This might be expected as generally women are more concerned for the nutrition of their families. Quite how much a woman's incapacity to harvest fish alone affects her overall control of the enterprise could represent a weak link in the fish production cycle chain of events with implications for Cambodian aquaculture extension programmes deliberately targeting women. Aquaculture extension workers should look at ways of encouraging women to develop this fishing capacity so that they are freer to make decisions relating to fish harvesting, consumption and marketing.

Table 1. Household Details

Details	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households
Average Family size	5.9	6.4
Average Income U$	92.3	130.0
Average land holding (Ha)	2.1	1.5
Illiteracy rate	44%	39%
Primary School Ed.	42%	42%
Secondary School Ed.	7%	9%
Average No.Draft animals/household	2.7	2.9
Average No. Pigs/household [1]	2.13	0.82
Average No. Chickens/household	9.00	9.73

Table 2. Family Decision Making Power in Small-Scale Aquaculture

	Male Headed Households	Female Headed Households
Women		
Power to Decide	2	10
Power to Discuss	9	0
No Power	0	0
Men		
Power to Decide	9	0
Power to Discuss	2	4
No Power	0	-
Children		
Power to Decide	0	0
Power to Discuss	1	3
No Power	10	-

Table 3. Post Harvest Management of Fish catch.

	Female Headed Households	Male Headed Households
% fish Eaten	50.7	32.5
% fish Sold	36.6	65.5
% fish Processed	13.7	2.2

[1] Pig raising appears to be more popular in the female headed households, possibly because this represented an agricultural income generating/saving activity close to the homestead.

Fig 1.

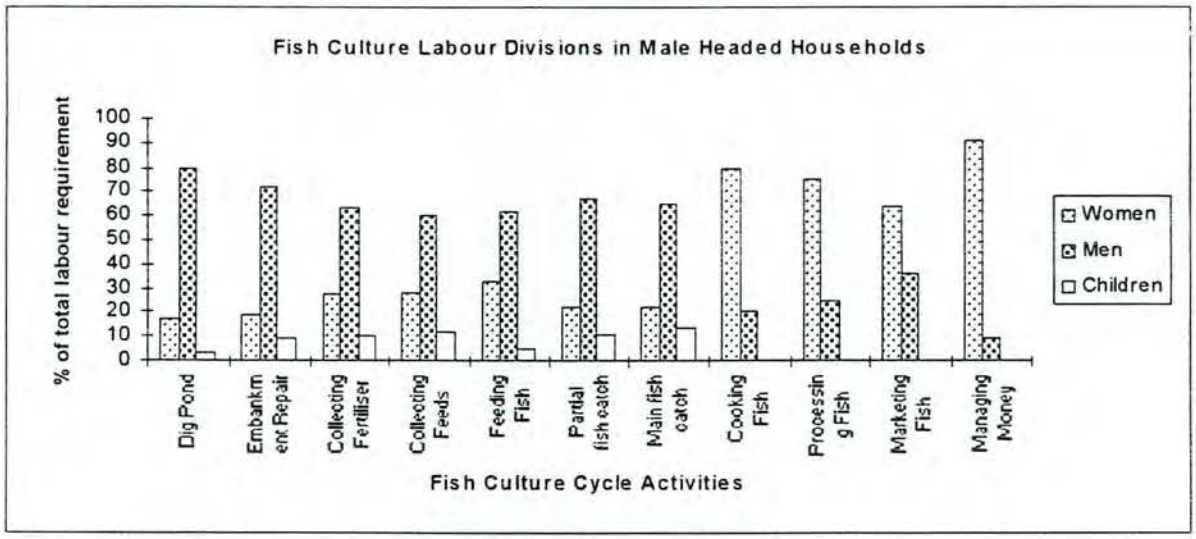


Fig 2

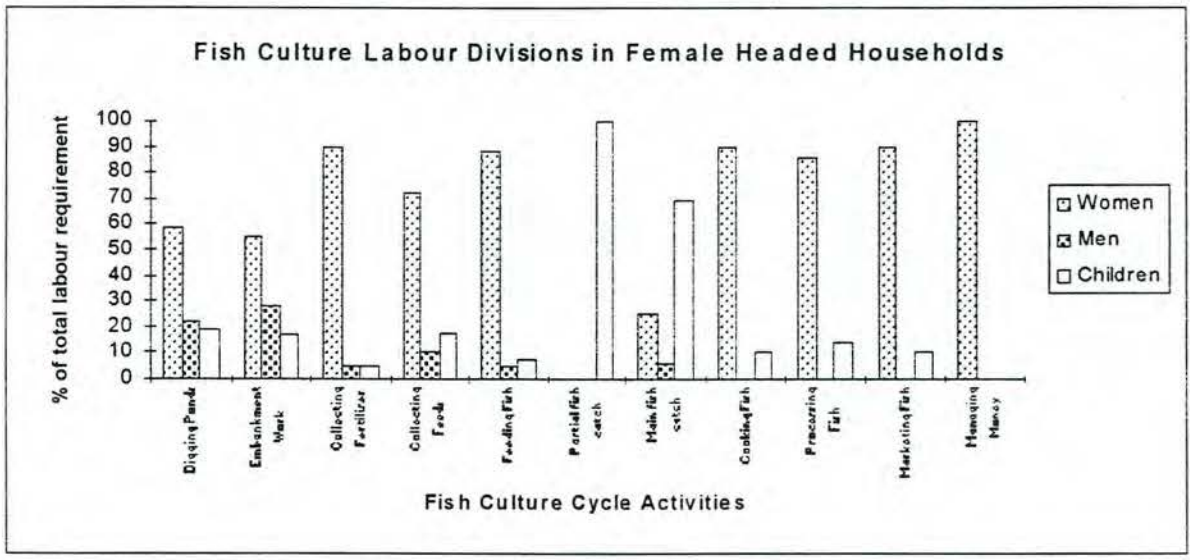
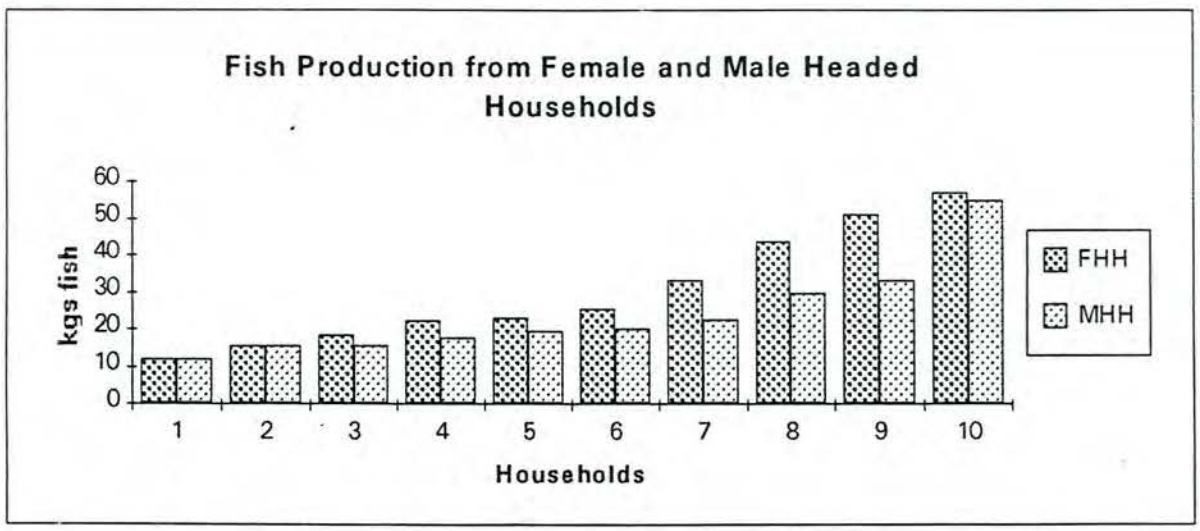


Fig3.



WOMEN IN CAMBODIAN AQUACULTURE

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Introduction

Cambodian capture fisheries is well known for both the abundance of fish and varieties of fishing methods. Owing to the abundance of fish in the natural water bodies, fish forms the main source of animal protein for the people. Different types of gears and capturing methods have been evolved to capture fish from the natural water bodies. Prior to 1950's, the percapita availability of fish wa reported to be at more than 25kg/person/year. However, with the increasing population deteriorating environment resulting in decline in fish availability from natural water bodies, the per capita availability at present is estimated at less than 13kg/year. Though this is a national average, there is great variation in the amount of fish consumed between those families living close to water bodies and those living far off. To mitigate the problem of declining fish availability, the Department of Fisheries (DOF) has placed a special emphasis for the development of small scale aquaculture in rural areas. Although fish culture in ponds is new, cage culture is reported to have originated in Cambodia. At present, three main types of culture systems can be noticed in the country. They are:

- small scale aquaculture in ponds
- cage culture
- pond culture of pangasius

It is anticipated that through the promotion of aquaculture throughout the country, the percapita availability of fish could be increased at least to a minimal level. The Mekong River Commission

(MRC) has recommended based on the food habits of the people and nutritional requirement, a minimum of 32kg/person/ year, while the optimal level as 48kg. However, if success has to be achieved in the promotion of aquaculture, it is necessary that gender issues are given appropriate importance to achieve rapid progress. In order to reach this level of fish availability, intensive promotion of aquaculture is recognised as the only alternative

In this paper, an effort has been made to examine the role of women in the three types of aquaculture systems mentioned above.

Small scale aquaculture in ponds:

During the past 2-3 years, various organizations in the country have made an effort to promote small scale aquaculture with varied degree of success. Padek' (Partnership for Development in Kampuchea) is involved in community development through the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices. It is working in 4 provinces namely, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kompong Speu and Siem Riep. In all these areas, community need assessments studies have identified fish culture as the highest priority requirement of the farmers, including in Siem Riep wherein the Great Lake is known to contribute largely to the country's fish production. Some of the farmers in Prey Veng province made an effort to culture fish as early as in 1991 with tilapia. However, most of the people met with failure owing to technical problems and the activity was restarted again during 1993 with the technical support. The Bati Fisheries Station provided technical support to 77 farmers spread in Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces to reinitiate small scale fish culture activity. These farmers were trained in fish culture, but no emphasis was placed for training of women. In the initial trainings conducted, participation of women was less than 20-30% in different areas. However, as the fish culture activity continued, it was noticed that large part of the pond management activities were carried out by women in many families. The level of involvement of women varied widely between the farming families and area. At the end of the

culture period, a survey was conducted to understand the production strategies adopted, production obtained and participation of women in the culture activities.

In Prey Veng province, among the 52 families there were 13.5% of the families wherein women carried out almost all the activities related to fish culture. These included pond preparation, seed collection, stocking, fertilization, feed search, feeding and harvesting. These women carried out all these activities with the help of children. There were nearly another 33% of the families wherein 50% of the activities were carried out by women. In these families, women carried out the activities such as fertilization, feeding and harvesting. There were almost equal percentage of women who carried out 25% or less than this level of the activities. This group of families undertook mostly feeding of fishes. In general, the level of women participation in aquaculture activity in Prey Veng province was relatively less (Fig. 1). The level of involvement of women in fish culture appears to have direct bearing on the production obtained by these families. Nearly 40% of the families obtained less than 20kg of fish/100m^2/8months. In these families, the level of involvement of women was poor. In such of those families wherein active participation women could be noticed, the production level was satisfactory. About 45 % of the families obtained production between 20 and 40 kg/100m^2 and this production level is considered to be good for small scale farms (Fig.2).

In Svay Rieng Province, there were 25 farmers who undertook the activity, but the results obtained by these farmers were different from those observed in Prey Veng Province. Women participation in training as well as in carrying out day to day activities related fish culture was high in this province. There were only five families wherein involvement of women was lower in aquaculture activity. In fact these are the families who obtained poor production of fish which was less than 20 kg. There were nine families wherein 75% of the activities were carried out by women and in another 40% of the families, 50% of

the activities were carried out by women (Fig.3) . There was also one family wherein all the activities were carried out by the house wife with the help of children. Large percentage of the families obtained production which was more than 20 kg/100m^2 (Fig 4). Women took active role in pond preparation, maintainence of green colour of water through frequent fertilisation, feeding fish by collecting various on-farm resources available in the area, harvesting fish for daily consumption, etc. Though no definite reason could be attributed for the varied level of women participation between the two provinces, it appears that the level of fish availability in the natural environment has some influence on women participation in fish culture activities in these provinces. In Svay Rieng, fish availability is much lower as compared to Prey Veng province wherein there are many water bodies from which farmers can obtain fish during larger part of the year. However, women in both these provinces have identified a number of benefits from fish culture.

- increased fish availability
- improved financial situation
- better social status owing to adoption of new technology
- recreation through greening of area around ponds and feeding of fish
- children could spend more time in studies since they do not need to hunt fish
- gain more friends through distribution of fish and also sometimes enemies
- better use of unused resources
- better utilization of time
- improved nutrition of the family

Based on the observations made during 93-94, strategies for the promotion of aquaculture through the participation of women have been developed. Apart from organising trainings, individual family visits and distribution of leaflets have been adopted as principal means to increase awareness of women on fish culture techniques.

Cage culture activity:

Different species of fish are cultured in cages in both industrial level as well as in small scale. Snakehead, pangasids and cyprinids are the three

groups of fish which are widely cultured. Impressive productions are obtained in both the culture of snake heads and catfishes. Snakeheads are generally cultured in smaller cages of less than $100m^3$, while pangasids are cultured both in small and bigger cages which could be as big as $3000m^3$. With a stocking density of 10-40 kg of fish/m^3, a production of up to 150 kg/m^3 has been obtained in snake head culture during a culture period of one year. These fishes are fed largely with trash fish collected from the wild. In the case of pangasids, with a stocking density of 5-10 kg of fish/m^3, a production of 70-80 kg/m^3 is obtained. These fishes are fed with both the trash fish during the fishing season and with cooked rice bran during the lean season.

Women are involved in various activities in cage culture from construction of cage to harvesting fishes. The intensity of women involvement was found to be high in such of those families which carried out cage culture in small scale, the level of women participation was low in those families which carried out the activity on large scale. While men undertake collection of trash fish from nature, women participated actively in feeding of these fishes. In general men cooked the feed assisted by women. Overall nearly 25-50% of the cage culture activities were contributed by women.

Pond culture of pangasids:

In the Mekong river, pangasids form an important fishery. Pond culture of pangasids culture has been developed around Phnom Penh city using the seeds collected from the wild. There are a number of farmers who have undertaken this activity in smaller ponds ranging from 300-$1500m^2$. Seeds collected from the wild are stocked at 4-10 fish/m^2 and grown to more than 1kg over a period of one year. Owing to stocking of bigger size seeds of about 100-150 g, generally high survival is observed during the culture period. Fish are fed with cooked rice bran during most part of the year, though during glut fishing season, they are fed with trash fish. In addition fish are also feed with dry fish when it is available. Depending on the management strategies adopted, productions as high

as 100 tone/ha/year are obtained by some enterprising farmers.

Women were found to be the active participants in feeding of these fish as here again, cooking is generally done by men, and women with children assist in feeding of fishes. Intensity of women participation was high when the activity was undertaken on an small scale. With the increasing intensity of operation, women participation was less.

Conclusion:

Women actively participate in fish culture activity though they do not participate in trainings. Most ponds being backyard ponds, large part of the pond maintenance in terms of fertilization and feeding of fish is carried out by women. Women participation in trainings is generally low, owing to their additional responsibilities in 'the family and lower literacy level. During 1993-94, when the small scale aquaculture activities were started, number of women who participated in the trainings was less than 20% and no special efforts were made to provide education to these women. partially , this is attributed to the fact that all the persons involved in the promotion of the activity were men and did not recognise the importance of women in the implementation of the activity. Most of these women derived the knowledge through from men members of the family who attended the training's. In order to ensure the direct transfer of knowledge to women, it is essential that women are encouraged to attend trainings. In order to facilitate their participation, training's should be preferably organized at places and time which are convenient to women. It is also essential that the literacy level of women is taken in to consideration in organizing the trainings which involve less listening and writing, but are more based on learning by seeing /doing Small scale aquaculture is directly benefiting women since this new activity largely helps the family in having food security during lean season of the year. In addition, sale of small part of the fish grown also helps the family in obtaining some cash income to meet the family expenses. In view of the many hardships encountered in the country for effective communication, it is advisable to develop

effective mechanisms such as farmer based extension systems for the rapid delivery of fish culture messages. Further, simplification of the culture technology would benefit women in carrying out the activity without heavy dependence on men.

In the fields of cage culture of snakeheads and pangasids and pond culture of Pangasids, women would be benefited if the improvements to the technology such as cooking methods, artificial feed formulation, etc., could be made. Presently, cooking is largely undertaken by men owing to the heavy work load involved in cooking of large amount of feed. Similarly, in the culture of snake heads, families have to heavily depend on catching trash fish from the nature for culture of these fishes. Introduction of herbivore species in cage culture would possibly benefit these families in obtaining higher returns with less input in terms of labour and money.

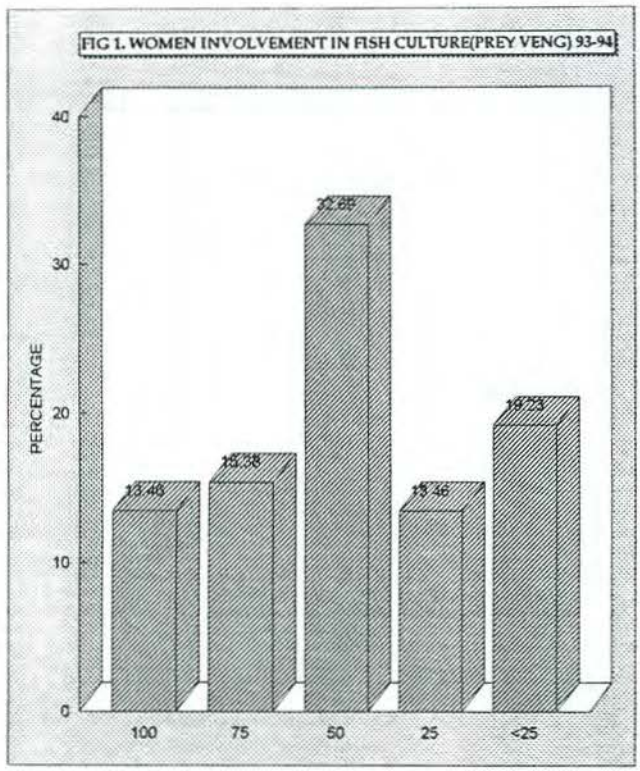
FIG 1. WOMEN INVOLVEMENT IN FISH CULTURE(PREY VENG) 93-94
PERCENTAGE
0
10
20
30
40
13.46
15.38
32.69
13.46
19.23
100
75
50
25
<25

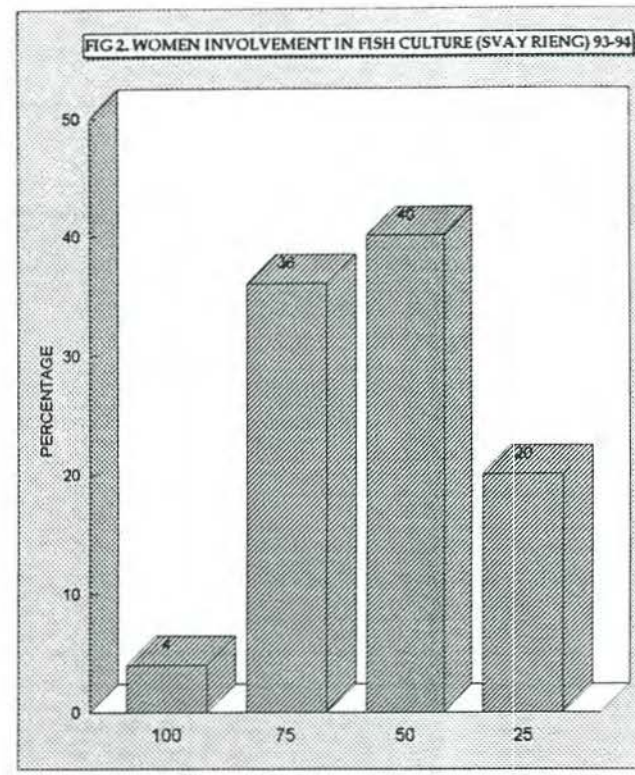
FIG 2. WOMEN INVOLVEMENT IN FISH CULTURE (SVAY RIENG) 93-94
PERCENTAGE
0
10
20
30
40
50
4
36
40
20
100
75
50
25

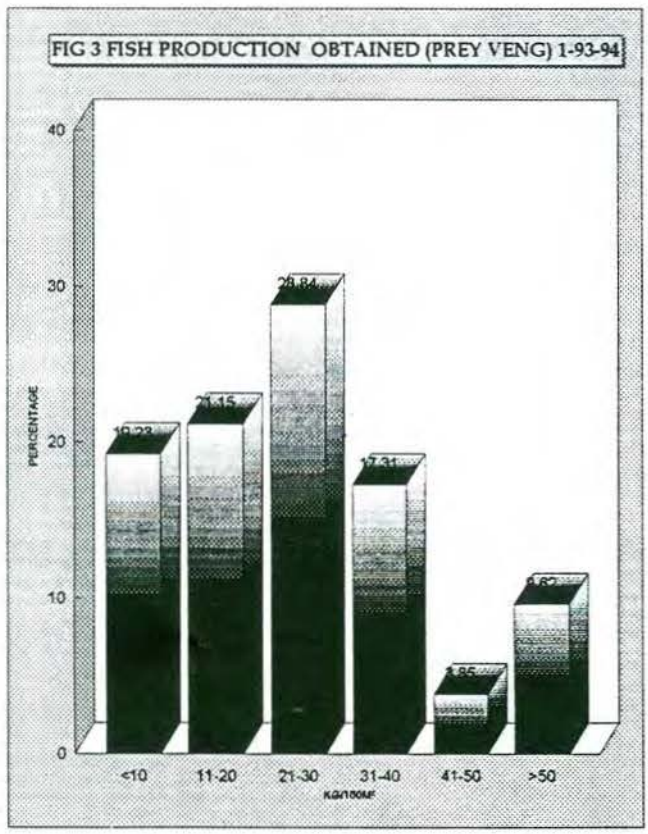
FIG 3 FISH PRODUCTION OBTAINED (PREY VENG) 1-93-94
PERCENTAGE
0
10
20
30
40
19.23
21.15
28.84
17.31
3.85
9.62
<10
11-20
21-30
31-40
41-50
>50
KG/100M²

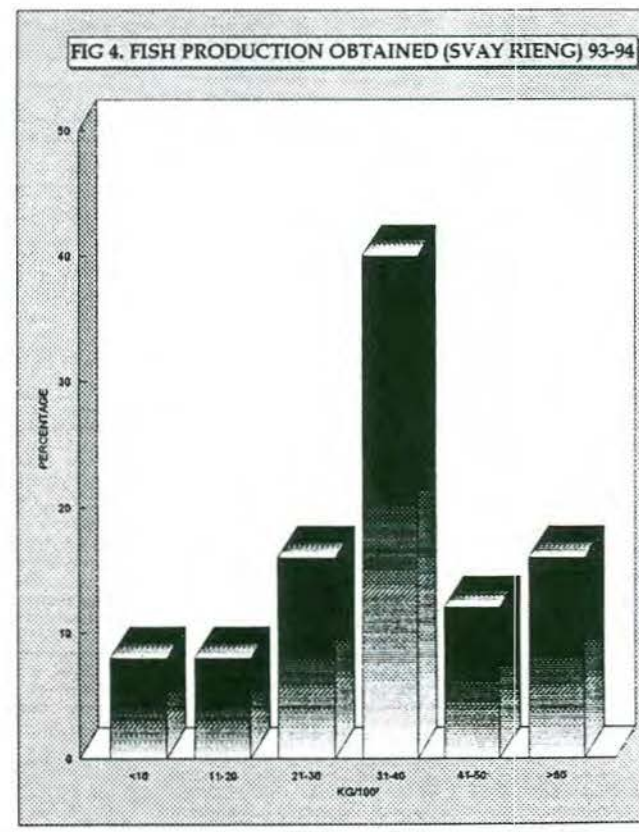
FIG 4. FISH PRODUCTION OBTAINED (SVAY RIENG) 93-94
PERCENTAGE
<10
11-20
21-30
31-40
41-50
>50
KG/100M²

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

NATIONAL WORKSHOP

ON

WOMEN IN CAMBODIAN FISHERIES

7th - 9th Nov. 1994

7.11.94

9.00 to 10.00 AM:	Inaguration
Master of ceremony:	Mr. Ngan Heng, Director, BFSPRC
Welcome by:	Dr.M.C.Nandeesha, Fisheries Advisor, PADEK
Address by:	HE Tep Nunnery, Governor, Prey Veng Province
Address by:	HE Hiam Rum, Secretariat of State for Women Affairs
Address by:	HE May Sam Oeun, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Inagural address by:	Mr.Michiel Peyra, Director of PADEK

I SESSION:

Chairman:	Ms.Barbara Cam
Rapporteur:	Dr. Millet Santos

10.00 to 10.30 AM:	Tea break
10.30 to 11.00 AM:	Women in Cambodia, Director, WID, Secretariat of State for Women Affairs.
10.30 to 11.30 AM:	Women in Cambodian Fisheries- an overview Mr. Touch Seang Tana, Fisheries Advisor, DOF
11.30-12.00 Noon:	Discussion.
12.00 to 13.30 PM:	Lunch break

II SESSION:

Chairman:	Ms. Hou Sameth
Rapporteur:	Mr.NganHeng
1.30 to 2.30 PM:	Social and economic issues related to women in fisheries. Dr.Revathi Balakrishnan
2.30 to 3.00 PM:	Women in the capture fisheries, Dr.M.Ahmed, Hap Navy and Ly Vuthy
3.00 to 3.30 PM:	Women in coastal fisheries, Mr.Jeffrey A.Guy, APHEDA
3.30 to 4.00 PM:	Women in Aquaculture in Kandal Province, N. Goddard, E. Santos, H.F.S. Dowell and Kong Thida
4.00 to 4.30 PM:	Tea break
4.30 to 5.00 PM:	Women in fish processing in Siem Riep Province, Mr. Nao Thuok
5.00 to 5.30 PM:	Discussion
6.00 to 7.00 PM:	Dinner

8.11.94

III. SESSION:

Chairman:	Dr.Mafuzidin Ahmed
Rapporteur:	Ms. An Pich Hatha
8.00 to 8.30 AM:	Policy issues related to the role of women in development of water resources in the lower Mekong basin. Mr. Samran Chooduangern, Mekong Secretariat
8.30 to 9.00 AM:	Women in Cambodian fisheries - a feminine perspective. Ms.Sophea Nhonh, UNICEF
9.00 to 9.30 AM:	Women in Fisheries in Battambang Province, Ms.Noun Bona and Mr. Ith Sophal, CARERE

9.30 to 10.00 AM:	Role of women in the Cambodian Fisheries, Department of Fisheries, Ms. KeoSovannary (Mekong/DOF)
10.00 to 10.30 AM:	Tea Break

IV SESSION:

Chairman:	Mr. Rick Gregory
Rapporteur:	Ms. Keo Sovannary

10.00 to 10.30 AM:	Women in Fish Marketing in Cambodia, Mr.Touch Seang Tana, DOF
10.30 to 11.00 AM:	Changes in the role of women and children following the introduction of aquaculture. Ms. An Pich Hatha, Ms. Sam Narath and Rick Gregory AIT/DOF
11.00 to 11.30 AM:	Women in Aquaculture in Romeas Hek, District,Svey Rieng, Province. Women Farmer Leader, PADEK project area
11.30 to 12.00 Noon:	Women in Aquaculture in Chear Khlang Commune, Prey Veng Province. BY Women Farmer Leader, PADEK project area
12.00 to 12.30 PM:	Women in Cambodian aquaculture. Dr. M.C.Nandeesha, PADEK
12.30 to 2.00 PM.	Lunch break

SPECIAL GROUP DISCUSSION SESSIONS:

2.00 to 3.30 PM

Group discussion

I. SESSION:	**Women in Aquaculture**
Chairman:	Ms. Barbara Cam
Rapporteur:	Dr. M.C.Nandeesha

II. SESSION:	**Women in Fisheries Research, Education and Development**
Chairman:	Mr. Nou Thuk
Rapporteur:	Mr. Rick Gregory

III SESSION:	**Women in capture fisheries**
Chairman:	Mr. Touch Seang Tana
Rapporteur:	Dr.Mafuziddin Ahmed
IV. SESSION:	**Women in Fish Processing**
Chairman:	Ms.Sophea Nhon
Rapporteur:	Mr.Wayne Gum
3.30 to 4.00 PM:	Tea Break
V. SESSION:	
Chairman:	Mr. Touch Seang Tana
Rapporteur:	Mr. Kuong Yun
4.00 to 5.00 PM:	Presentation of group discussion results followed by discussion.
5.00 to 6.00 PM:	Some research ideas to address the issues related to Women in Cambodian Fisheries, Barbara Cam and Mafuzuddin Ahmed
6.00 to 6.30 PM:	Discussion.
6.30 to 7.30 PM:	Dinner
9.11.94	
Chairman:	Dr.Nandeesha
Rapporteur:	Mr. Jeff Guy
9.00 to 11.00 AM:	Meeting of the planning committee
11.00 to 11.30 AM:	Tea
11.30 to 11.45 AM:	Closing remarks by PADEK Director
12.00 to 1.00 PM:	Lunch