

Report on Project Launch Meeting
Linkage between Trade Development and Poverty Reduction
At HOTEL CAMIBODIA, Tonle Sap Room Level 2
Tuesday, August 23, 2005 From 8:30 a.m.– 13:00 p.m.

Session –I Opening and Welcoming Speech

The launching conference was started with the singing of the national anthem. Then **Mr Sok Hach**, Director of the Economic Institute of Cambodia (EIC), made a welcoming speech of the launching conference. First, he expressed his sincere thanks to all the participants. Next, he introduced the topic and the issue of trade, development and poverty reduction (TDP). He informed that TDP is an old issue, but new to Cambodia and poverty reduction depends on material i.e. spirits and technological assistance, which has been provided for Cambodia by a number of international institutes such as the World Bank (WB) and Department for International Development (DFID), UK. According to him, in the Washington Consensus, it is believed that trade liberalisation is an opportunity for development, which leads to economic growth and ensuing poverty alleviation. In East Asian perspective, it seems to be untrue. As a matter of fact, trade liberalisation creates investment boosting economic rate, but it does not automatically reduce poverty. He explained that in East Asia, the economic growth rates are high, for example, in Indonesia, the Philippine and Cambodia, but poverty reduction rate is unsatisfactory. In contrast, Vietnam seems to have benefited more than those countries in terms of poverty alleviation through trade liberalisation.

Then, **Mr Sok Hach** introduced the guest speakers to the audience, one by one. He went on, emphasizing that this was the first day of the 5-year project on TDP in cooperation with CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment (CUTS-CITEE) of India. This project is supported by DFID, UK, which helps in 15 countries in Asia, Africa and Eastern Europe. Thus, it is the chance to exchange experiences to find ways to make trade reduce poverty, and the reasons why it fails to play such an essential role. Thanking DFID and the Netherlands, he ended his opening speech with good wishes to the listeners.

Session –II Presentation Session:

1. Mr Chan Sophal (Poverty Specialist, WB): Poverty Situation in Cambodia: A Data Update

Mr Sok Hach introduced the first presenter, **Mr Chan Sophal**, who used to work at Cambodia Development Research Institute (CDRI) for about 10 years before he switched over to the World Food Programme (WFP). Currently, Mr Chan Sophal is working at the World Bank (WB).

After welcoming the audience, **Mr Chan Sophal** made a preliminary remark, stating that his presentation focused only on real data. He went on to say that poverty has caught much attention in all walks of life. Some people consider that poverty has been decreased due to the advent of motorcycles and modern cars, while the others are against such a view, saying that it is static. For us to know exactly whether poverty has decreased or not, he explained, a national estimate must be made. A number of socio-economic surveys have been conducted so far such as in 1993/94, 1996/97, 1999 and 2003/04. Unfortunately, the recent national estimation has not yet been finished.

Next, he discussed how poverty is defined saying that poverty is a multi-phenomenon; it can be defined in terms of consumption, assets and durable, human development, and other dimensions, namely rights and power (the last dimensions were not the focus of the presentation). He recalled that it is very hard to compare poverty at one time to that of another due to different methods used by institutions such as the WB, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

In terms of consumption, poverty is measured with poverty food line. A number of people lack basic food. It is said that the poor spend most on food, and based on data of 1993, the poor spent 70 percent of their incomes on food and it decreased slightly to 64 percent in 1994. In contrast, in Phnom Penh, the incomes spent on food decreased to 40 percent in 1994. Regarding per capital expenditure, he informed that the amount has decreased in Phnom Penh and other urban areas, but dropped in rural areas Riel 1500 per day (US\$40). The gap between the rich and the poor has enlarged 5 to 7 times.

Concerning assets and other durables, he stated that an amount of progress has been made because houses are better, and the number of luxuries has increased such as modern vehicles, and TV. On the contrary, a large number of rural population still haven no access to clean water and toilet.

With regard to human development, he presented two points: education and health services. Regarding education he informed that the literacy rate has increased but more males than females have become literate, resulting in gender inequality. The enrollment rate in primary schools has made a remarkable progress (up to 70-80 percent). However, the rate in lower and upper secondary schools has dropped even in Phnom Penh. He feared that the goal of universal education could not be reached. On health care services, most people rely on self-treatment of diseases when ill, while some use traditional methods. Only a very small number of people depend on government health services. He informed that average life expectancy, at present is about 53, the lowest in the world, but it has been estimated that it will slowly increase to about over 65 in 2011. He concluded that poverty in Cambodia is still high (42.4 percent live on less than a dollar day).

The second point of his presentation was about the reasons why poverty was still high in Cambodia. He stated that the main sources of income for Cambodians are agriculture, common property resources, namely, fishery and forest products, and modern sectors such as garment, construction and services. In agriculture sector, 50 percent of farmers are landless or do not have sufficient land, he informed, while a small number of people hold much land. So, the benefits go mainly to those rich landowners. However, he was optimistic that the poor could add more value to agricultural produce through selling their labour if the produce was processed locally before exportation. Under common property resources, most of the poor depend on fishery and forest products. But now such resources have deteriorated, making the living standard worse. In garment and construction industry, although many labourers are hired, most of them are still entrapped in poverty due to low and insufficient wages. He said that factory workers get about one or two US dollar per day, while construction workers in Siem Reap, who work from dawn to dusk, get the same wages.

Mr Chan Sophal ended his presentation by saying that consumption case and poverty rate declined a little bit between 1993 and 1999, but remain high and the highest among neighbouring nations. Inequality between the rich and the poor, and between urban and rural areas has enlarged.

2. **Mr Huot Pum, Lecturer in Economics, Royal University of Law and Economics (RULES): Why Trade Is Important for Cambodia?**

Mr Huot Pum asked why people and nations trade with each other and explained that they trade because of cross-country differences in supply like different technologies, and industrial organisation. He stated the second reason as the cross-country differences in demand or preference and the third one is to exploit economy of scale.

Next, he explained a number of trade theories, such as Mercantilism, Absolute Advantages of Adam Smith, Comparative Advantages of David Ricardo and Factor Properties Model of Heckscher-Ohlin, Product Life Cycle of Vernon, Strategic Trade Theory of Krugman and National Competitive Advantage of Professor Michael E Porter etc.

Mr Huot Pum explained the advantages of trade, which according to him, provides benefits to government, traders and society as a whole. He said that trade helps increase transparency in governance, establish effective control method, improve security and reduce corruption etc. Besides, trade lowers administrative and compliance cost and costs of imported goods, creates economy of scale and reduces clearance time for traders, helps develop society as a whole by enhancing living standards, and raises the national economy, he added.

The, he talked about the determinants of foreign direct investment (FDI) in Cambodia. Extracting from Mr Wen-jen Hsieh of National Cheng Kung University, he showed a number of data of key macro economy of Cambodia,

such as gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate and the size of FDI flow. He pointed out that there are not many investors from EU, US and Japan in Cambodia except regional businessmen.

He ended his presentation with a brief conclusion that the most important determinants are the open-period lagged FDI inflows, GDP per capita and the degree of openness. He also suggested that the government should explore the agglomeration or self-supporting economy, enlarge GDP per capita, and adopt open-door policies to successfully attract appropriate FDI.

3. **Mr Neak Samsen, Economic Researcher, EIC, Phnom Penh: Trade in Garments and Poverty Reduction**

Mr Neak Samsen drew the relationship between trade and poverty alleviation asking a question if trade could help reduce poverty. If so, how much trade has reduced poverty in Cambodia?

Then, he presented a general aspect of garment industry in Cambodia stating that there are three types of garment factories: modern, cottage, and traditional, and most of the factories are located at the periphery of Phnom Penh, and only a few in provinces. He informed that machinery and other material are mostly imported amounting to 63 percent of the total sales. He said that women dominate men in this industry, and most of the owners are from overseas countries such as China and Korea. Concerning market for the industry, the US and EU are the largest markets, he added.

The garment industry accounts for 14 percent of the GDP and 84 percent of the total exports in 2004. Moreover, it created jobs for more than 24 0000 people, most of who were from rural areas.

On the positive side, he said, garment industry provides Cambodians with many jobs with a salary of 50 to 75 US dollar per month, most of which are sent to their families. Besides, the industry helps improve the role of women in society, especially in the economy. If a rural family has a daughter working in a garment factory, the livelihood of this family is better, and they have a set of television.

On the negative side, he said, the living condition of the factory workers is poor: they live on a small amount of food because they save the money to be sent home; so, they have health problems due to low caloric food, lack of clean water and bad environment in some factories. On top of that, there are external risks waiting for them: m Most women face sexual harassment and threats, he informed.

Then, **Mr Neak Samsen** illustrated a number of factors that have made Cambodian garment industry successful: first, the success comes from the gain of the quota system and some trade agreements with the US and EU; second, the industry is famous for its social responsibility, which is helped by a number of

institutions such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Garment Manufacturing Association in Cambodia (GMAC) and the government; and last, Cambodian garment industry also gains from the restriction on India and China of the access to the US and EU markets.

He ended his presentation by stating that the garment industry has been succeeded in alleviation poverty and achieving an annual economic growth of 5 or 6 percent, creating jobs and spillover incomes particularly for rural population, and making Cambodian labour policies coherent with international standards.

4. Mr Touk Khy, Economic Researcher, EIC: Fish Trade and Poverty Reduction

Mr Touk Khy gave a brief content of the presentation in which he focused on four main points: the current situation of fishery, fish trade, fish management and poverty alleviation in fishing areas. Before explaining the first point, he gave a short description of the methodology used in his research stating that the research was conducted through the interview of two fishing communities in Kampong Tralach district, Kampong Chhnang Province and Along Rang district, Pursat Province and through literature review.

He informed that fish stock before the year 2002 has been increasing, but it dropped in 2004. He stated that there are three sources of fish in Cambodia: inland fish, sea fish and fed fish, and among the three, inland fish is the main source for the population because the geographical conditions favour its growth. Besides rice, the main staple food is fish, and according to a report by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, per capita consumption of fish amounts to 40 kilograms per annum, he informed.

Mr Touk Khy explained that three million people gain directly and indirectly from fishery that provides not only food for local consumption but also jobs for those settling near or along the water ways. Fish, especially raw fish is exported mostly to Thailand. Cambodia has potential in processing fish for exportation, thus creating more jobs and value added services, he added. He further explained that this exportation is strengthened by the access to Globalised Systems of Preferences (GSP) from the EU, the US and Japan. However, he said, high cost of transportation coupled with the requirement of health and sanitary standard imposed by developed countries causes trouble to fishing industry.

On fish management, he discussed that there was no strict management of fishing: hence, fish stock has declined. In fact, the fishing community in Anlong Rang complained that there was illegal and destructive fishing, resulting in fewer fish in 2004. In addition, the ensuing fish prices have dramatically increased, while resource distribution remained unfair for the poor. He informed that due to this

about 40 to 60 percent of the people in such provinces live below the poverty line (BPL).

He concluded that trade in fishing industry did not alleviate poverty due to mismanagement of fish resources and external barriers.

At this point, **Mr Sok Hach** made an additional comment that fish trade did not help reduce poverty due to incompatibility with international trade standard. He informed that there are six provinces whose poverty reaches 40 to 60 percent while in Phnom Penh it is only 10 percent. There is a potential of taking advantages from fishing industry for the benefits of the people, added.

5. **Mr Mike Bird, Oxfam GB: How to Make Trade Benefit the Poor?**

First, Mr Mike Bird pointed out that Oxfam helps in advocacy on international trade, especially for the benefits of poor countries.

He went on to explain that international trade has surprised many people in the world since many rounds of the WTO negotiations, particularly those between developing countries, like Cambodia and developed ones. Extracting speeches from the Cambodia Daily, he touched the issues resulting from trade, like the barrier imposed on agricultural products by the US, the EU and Japan.

On Cambodia's case, he said, it is too early to say what difference will occur to this country. However, he stressed that Cambodia has not yet realised the opportunity gained from the WTO accession in terms of poverty deduction.

Next, he pointed out the role of the government in order to gain from the Hong Kong Ministerial Meeting in December, emphasising that it was the last chance for developing countries, like Cambodia though the prospect was not as good as expected.

He called for cooperation among the stakeholders and least developed countries (LDCs), in particular, to try to find a way out of the issue. He suggested some solutions, pointing out to a number of reforms by developing countries, i.e. the reform of trade rules to expand market for farmers in particular. Further, he asked the developed countries to stop demanding for special treatment from LDCs.

Then, he discussed the controversial issues of the Doha Round proposing some solutions to make the poor gain from trade, a need to improve agricultural productivity and technology enhancement as well as the role the government.

At this point, **Mr Sok Hach** after thanking **Mr Mike Bird**, emphasised the need for consistency for poor countries' approach in meeting the WTO demands saying that though developed countries promise to give many benefits to LDCs in

bilateral agreements, they take more advantages from those poor countries. Then, **Mr Sok Hach** asserted that bilateral agreements play a vital role in settling issues.

Mr Sok Hach ended his remarks by calling for participation from young generations and other institutions in solving the problems.

III Question-Answer Session:

A. Questions and Comments

1. Mr Keo Chamroeun, NGO Forum, Cambodia

The gap between the rich and the poor has enlarged. Although GDP has increased over the last few years, unemployment is still high. Does the WB have any solution to the problem in order to prevent ensuing social impacts?

2. An audience from UNDP

First, he announced a project of the UNDP, titled *Human Development Impact Assessment* saying that this project answers nearly all the questions raised in the conference, so he would like the stakeholders to be involved in his project.

Then, he talked about some theories of trade, referring back to the presentation by **Mr Huot Pum**. He emphasised the role of the EIC in educating Cambodian young generations in the field of economics and human development. Lastly, he made a brief comment on the Washington Consensus.

3. Mr Tim Conway, Poverty Specialist, WB

Mr Tim Conway opined that Cambodia is a small market, in contrast to China and India, who sell their products to Cambodia showing that trade is important for this country. He told that the spirit of Washington Consensus was not clear to make any judgment.

He then pointed to the role of the government in bridging the gap between the poor and the rich, stressing the assistance from the WB and ADB. According to him, these institutions could not directly address this issue, but they could provide advice to the government, NGOs and the donors on the issues.

He also recalled that the source of Cambodian economic growth is narrow. He then stressed that it was not the border problem, but the issue lied in the point of land policy and market.

4. Mr Ly Kom, President, Cambodian Tourism and Service Workers Federation (CTSWF)

He opined that the government has been talking about poverty reduction, but poverty still increases. In fact, in some rural areas, people are starving. Then, he went on that EIC had held many workshops for the purpose of the development of Cambodia. Based on this statement, he asked: how will EIC assist the government in poverty deduction? Will the government listen to and implement the findings? Does the government realise its the weak points?

Then, he stated that the government really knows about the problems but it does not take action due to corrupt practices. He pointed to the claims of factory workers to get a pay rise from US\$45 to US\$80 per month, asserting that the factory owners threatened to close their factories. He went on say that this was because those factory owners wanted to indulge in corruption. At the end, he supported his statement by saying that if there was no corruption, then factory workers would be able to get up to US\$150 per month.

5. Mr Oum Sothea, Researcher, EIC

Mr Chan Sophal briefed on poverty, which is now on the increasing trend. Then, he suggested some solutions to the problem that in agricultural sector people are landless, and they sell their labour to other industries, but those industries lag behind; as a result, they are entrapped in poverty. Thus, he went on, attention should be paid to the problem of land and the development of garment industry.

Meanwhile, he asked **Mr Neak Samsen** whether he conducted research on the impacts of Vietnam accession into the WTO.

Coming back to the topic of agriculture sector, he said that the fact that there is no technology, coupled with lack of capitals, results in low productivity. On top of that, prices fluctuate according to seasons, he added.

He proposed s solution that agriculture should be done on contract to ensure a fixed price and a future market, including a study on the impacts of trade to determine weather trade with a certain country provides a gain or a loss.

6. Mr Nou Keosothea, Researcher, CDRI

Mr Nou Keosothea opined that research should focus not only problem identification but also solution to the problems. The government will not pay attention to problems put forward because the government is already overwhelmed with many issues. To his opinion, the best way is to present the solution to the government, referring to the remarks by **Mr Oum Sothea** on agriculture.

7. Ms Ros Sokonthy, Women Agenda for Change (WAC):

Ms Ros Sokonthy reflected her ideas on the National Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Royal Government of Cambodia. She stated that the government aims to reduce poverty through trade liberalisation, but to her dismay, trade has not yet benefited Cambodia. To her, it is due to poor preparation before jumping into world competition. She pointed out low exports in support of her statement.

Then, she raised the issues in garment industry saying that there is research showing the situation in the year 2004, not after 2004, the period noted by the end of the quota system. She further said that there is no study on the impacts of the end of the quota system, raising a point that some factories were closed and the workers did not get their wages. As she continued her remarks, she doubted the statement that trade benefits economic growth.

In terms of agriculture, she said that Cambodia failed in its attempt to export agricultural product.

On the issues of the Ministerial Meeting in Hong Kong, she expressed her concern about the possibility of unwanted desires namely TRIPs.

8. A student at RULE

He expressed his opinion that due to improper fish management fish stock has decreased as a result of which the prices have gone up.

Then, he asked a few important questions: What is the impact of the decrease in fish stock on poverty? Will Cambodia be able to trade fish in the future? Will the illegal fishing be reduced?

9. An audience (Freelance Editor from Quiz Times)

FDI inflow for Cambodia is low if compared to that of neighbouring countries. What factors do investors need so that they will make investment? What should be prioritised to attract investors?

B. Answers:

1. Mr Huot Pum, Lecturer, RULES

It is very hard to present many trade theories in such a short time here. As he thanked the comments by the audience, he acknowledged that there are other theories related to trade.

Then, he came to the issue of agriculture that the supply of local produce is not enough for tourism industry; as a consequence, hotels in Cambodia import such produce from neighbouring countries.

Before he finished, he answered to the above question suggesting to take into account the fact that why exported produce can compete with local products when transportation cost is high.

2. Mr Chan Sophal, Poverty Specialist, WB

The WB also paid attention to the issue of inequality by issuing a report on the issue of inequality, and the report is also brought into Cambodia because Cambodia is on the trend toward inequality.

On land issue, he stated that only a small number of people are trying to own the land illegally for their own sake.

3. Mr Mike Bird, Oxfarm GB

First, Mr Mike Bird attracted the audience's attention to the winners and losers from trade saying that there is no policy that is good for all.

On the National Poverty Reduction Strategy, he stressed the importance of poverty impact assessment when Cambodia becomes a Member of the WTO.

Next, he said EIC plays the role of generating ideas on the issues of who wins and who loses, raising several debates for the sake of Cambodia.

At the end of his speech, he referred to the Ministerial Meeting in Hong Kong, stressing the role of government in negotiations.

4. Mr Neak Samsen, Researcher, EIC

On the question of the study of the impacts of Vietnam accession into the WTO, we need time because now Vietnam is preparing to become the WTO Member.

5. Mr Touk Khy, Researcher, EIC

There are three impacts. First, agricultural GDP has decreased, but there is an increase in prices. Second, small and medium-size fish has started to disappear and due to the decrease in the quantity of fish, the living standard of the people around the Tonle Sap Lake is difficult. Lastly, high price of petroleum is another major problem.

Then, he answered that population has increased, creating more demand for fish. This factor and improper fish management give rise to serious pressure for fish trade. The best solution, he stated, is to feed fish by using modern technology.

6. **Mr Huot Pum, Lecturer, RULES**

In terms of foreign investment, there are only investors from Malaysia, Taiwan and Hong Kong, but rarely from the US, EU and Japan. This is due to poor law enforcement and governance. We are in the process of preparing ourselves to meet international standard.

Next, he said inventors look at the incomes before they make investment. In Cambodia's context, most people are poor, so what is the point of investing in Cambodia?

7. **Mr Chan Sophal, Poverty Specialist, WB**

He stated that trade provides opportunity, but the problem lies in the facet whether we are able to catch such opportunity or not. The poor have only labour for sale; they know nothing, so it turns out to be nothing.

8. **Mr Neak Samsen, Resaercher, EIC**

He accounted that there are a number of research tasks have been conducted so far on the topic of garment industry by UNDP and EIC, which mention what garment sector is likely to be.

The impacts after the end of the quota system are uncertain because many factories owners are reluctant in making their decisions.

Then, he asked for the finds of the research by WAC on the garment issues.

At the end of question-answer session, **Mr Sok Hach** took that chance to express his opinion on the issues saying that today is just the beginning of the study into the issue of trade. Then, he introduced a study on FDI, assisted by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), in Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, emphasising the question: which country does, among the 10 member investors, want to invest in the most? According to his remarks, Vietnamese and Thais do not want to make any investment in other countries except in their own countries. Only the Malays showed the interest in overseas business, but not much interest in Cambodia. The Malays have interest in Indonesia because of the same culture. Unfortunately, Indonesia is plagued by a number of similar issues, like Cambodia. Before he ended his speech, **Mr Sok Hach** came to the issue of garment industry stating that in 2005 there is no serious issue in this sector. Furthermore, productivity in this industry can be increased by 20 to 25 percent, due to a study supported by USAID.

IV Concluding Remarks

Dr Prasad P. Ranade, Research Director of CUTS-CITEE

Dr Prasad P Ranade concluded the workshop by expressing his deep thanks to the audience. Then, he recalled the work of CUTS-CITEE done so far. To help the participants find the answers to their question, he suggested referring to the brochure on trade, development and poverty reduction, prepared by CUTS-CITEE.

Then, he stressed the importance of the role of social institutions and the framework in which the government plays an important role to ensue that poverty is on the declining trend.

More importantly, to help strengthen the role of the government, he continued, the media and the academia play a very vital part through advocacy, for example. Additionally, the success also come from the efforts of young generation.

V Outputs

- All participants, especially policy-makers, understand well the importance of trade, the issues raised by trade and especially the linkage of trade, development and poverty reduction.
- Moreover, they seem to be determined to participation in next workshop related to the issues.
- Additionally, many suggestions and solutions were made, which provides a guideline for policy-makers in making decisions.

Project Launch Meeting

"Linkages Between Trade, Development & Poverty Reduction"

August 23, 2005 From 8:30 to 13:00

N°	Name	Position	Organization
1	Dr. Jirn Ricken	CTA	GTZ/GOPA/MOC
2	Dr. Prabir De	Associate Fellow	RIS, New Delli
3	Dr. Prasad P. Ranade	Research Director	CUTS-CITEE

4	Dr. Sailendra Narain	Chairman	SDC
5	H.E. Sabu Bacha	Senator	Senate
6	Mr. Chy Cham Rong	Excom-Assistant	SME Cambodia
7	Mr. Debashish Sanyal	Finance Manager	Total Cambodge
8	Mr. Deep Johari	General Manager	Zifam
9	Mr. Ear Sosathya	Member of CEA	PUC
10	Mr. Eng Panharith	Hospitality Service Manager	World Vision
11	Mr. Heng Sokros	Assistant to Chair	PPSMIA
12	Mr. Hok Bunthoeun	Director	CREDO
13	Mr. James Kheng Sok	Office Manager	CHA
14	Mr. So Minirath	Assistant Commission N° 9	Senate
15	Mr. Sok Hoo Sambath	Advisor to President	Mong Rethy Group Co., Ltd
16	Mr. Toeun Bunthorn	Assistant Admin. Officer	UTM
17	Mr. Tun Sophorn	National Project Coordinator	ILO
18	Mr. Vey Lavy	Officer	MIME
19	Mr. Yavuz Yasar	Consultant	UNDP
20	Mr. Yi Kosalvathanak	Assistant Project Officer Advocacy	UNICEF
21	Mr. Yous Virak	Director	Newton Thilay University
22	Ms. Dy Many	Program Officer	Action Aid International Cambodia
23	Ms. Nou Socheat	Shop Manager	CEDAC
24	Naomi Vicacars	Third Secretary	Australian Embassy
25	Mr. Suon Sothea	Staff	JICA
26	Ms. Didier Grebert	Directeur Adjoint	AFD
27	Ms. Swan Fauveaud	Chargee de Projects	AFD
28	Mr. Ly Korm	President	CTSWF

29	Mr. Nou Chandy	Education	CTSWF
30	Mrs. Khim Livola	Secretary General	CTSWF
31	Mr. Moeun Tola	Public R. Officer	CLO
32	Mrs. Ny Lya	Media Project Officer	CLO
33	Mr. Chad Conlin	Intern	NGO Forum
34	Mr. Keo Chamroeun	Coordinator	NGO Forum
35	Ms. Heng Sotavatey	Education	FIE
36	Ms. Neth Angkearoth	Education	FIE
37	Dr. Tim Conway	Poverty Specialist	The World Bank
38	Mr. Chan Sophal	Poverty Specialist	The World Bank
39	Ms. Nil Kagnarith	J.P.O	WAC
40	Ms. Ros Sokunthy	J.P.O	WAC
41	Mr. Hay Chandara	Member of CEA	CEA
42	Mr. Lang Tyleang	Member of CEA	CEA
43	Mr. Sok Sopros	Student	CEA
44	Mr. Tin Fesol	Member of CEA	CEA
45	Ms. Say Gekmuy	Member of CEA	CEA
46	Ms. Femy Pinto	Senior Program Officer	Oxfam America
47	Ms. Seyda Sorn	Program Assistant	Oxfam America
48	Mr. Mike Bird	Program Manager	Oxfam GB
49	Mr. Huot Pum	Lecturer	RULE
50	Ms. Tuot Sopheavy	Student	RULE
51	Ms. Yoeung Ravie	Student	RULE
52	Mr. Hing Vutha	Researcher	CDRI
53	Mr. Phim Runsinarith	Researcher	CDRI
54	Ms. Kem Sithon	Research Assistant	CDRI

55	Ms. Pon Dorina	Researcher	CDRI
56	Ms. Tuot Sokphally	Researcher	CDRI
57	Nou Keo Sothara	Researcher	CDRI
58	Oum Vanthrith	Reporter	PP Post
59	Mr. Ju Ming	Reporter	Jian Hua Daily
60	Mr. Kay Kimsong	Reporter	Cambodia Daily
61	Mr. Ky Soklim	Reporter	Cambodge Soir
62	Mr. Ngo Salong	Reporter	Sinh Chew Daily
63	Mr. Chan Vuthy	Researcher	EIC
64	Mr. Chea Samnang	Researcher	EIC
65	Mr. Chhoeung Kong Kea	Camera Man	EIC
66	Mr. Chou Huot	Research Assistant	EIC
67	Mr. Neak Samsen	Researcher	EIC
68	Mr. Nou Seiha	Researcher	EIC
69	Mr. Oum Sothea	Researcher	EIC
70	Mr. Sok Hach	Director	EIC
71	Mr. Touch Ratha	Camera Man	EIC
72	Mr. Touk Khy	Researcher	EIC
73	Ms. Kheang Seang Horn	EIC Organizer	EIC
74	Ms. Ouk Chan Sopheap	Minute Taker	EIC
75	Ms. Pich Rathvatey	EIC Organizer	EIC
76	Ms. Sao Sonita	EIC Organizer	EIC
77	Ms. Sok Klara	Researcher	EIC
78	Ms. Yam Yinh	EIC Organizer	EIC