Annex 1

MINUTES FROM PAPUSSA PROGRESS AND PLANNING MEETING DECEMBER 4-5 DECEMBER

Papussa 2nd Annual Progress and Planning Meeting: Equatorial Hotel Penang

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MINUTES

4th December

8.30-9.30 Preliminaries
Will (WL) led a discussion mapping out the objectives for the two days and revising the agenda for the meeting accordingly.

9.30-10.20 Hanoi (Phuong)
Phuong (NG) presented a status report of production and livelihoods in the 4 research sites in Hanoi. Baseline and first and second monitoring are complete (third still to be undertaken); water sampling also undertaken.

Phuong summarised the baseline survey: 209 HH surveyed; 97% born in current village; just 18 out of 209 'worse off', 80 better off, and remainder, medium; 100% Vietnamese (Kinh); 87% of houses built of cement and/or tile; 99% own a TV, 95% a bicycle, 76% a motorbike, 40% a landline, 35% a refrigerator; 95% own land. 72 HH or 34% converted land to aquatic production in the last 5 years; just 1% abandoned land. No HHs interviewed who are not involved in fish and aquatic plant production systems.

Phuong outlined the perceived problems in each commune and, on the basis of these, proposed a set of interventions based around nutrition improvement, water supply stabilisation, stocking modifications, fish seed improvement, and the production of a new training booklet.

Phuong ended by highlighting the issues and problems during 2004: lack of time for data analysis, water sampling not planned in good time, insufficient training. More generally, Phuong feels they have not analysed the baseline in sufficient detail to be able to decide on interventions.

Phuong answered various questions about water quality analysis (Anders), suggested interventions (Dave, Jonathan and Kwei Lin), selection of HH (Dave), and the question of controls (non aquatic production HHs). This final point was put to one side for further consideration.

10.20-11.20 Ho Chi Minh City (Huy)
Huy(PH) presented a report on the status of HCMC's research. Like Hanoi, the baseline and first two monitoring surveys are complete. The third is scheduled for January/February 2005.

The baseline was undertaken in 6 sites. Most respondents were born in their village of residence except for Thanh Xuan which has a significant proportion (60%) of HHs from the north, producing water mimosa. This commune also has the lowest level of institutional membership, perhaps because they are new arrivals. District 9 also has a low rate of institutional membership. Some villages specialise in their aquatic production systems: Dong Thanh is all fish farming; Thanh Xuan all aquatic vegetables. Other 4 sites have various mixes of fish and aquatic vegetable systems.

Credit is at the lowest level for District 9 and Thanh Xuan – also those with the lowest institutional density. Long ownership is widespread, except in Thanh Xuan. Huy showed a graph of total HH income against morning glory production which shows (i) considerable variation and (ii) possibly a link between low incomes and specialisation in morning glory.
Considerable discussion of the nature of latrines and whether this needs further clarification.

Huy stated that there appeared to be no relationship between income and aquaculture production.

The presentation ended with a discussion of possible interventions: improving effectiveness of farmers' groups and links with local government in Dong Thanh; providing additional educational materials for water mimosa producers in Thanh Xuan; promote appropriate fish species and stocking densities in Phong Phu; promoting the wild capture of crabs and then fattening them over a three month period in ponds in Da Phuoc.

Two wider questions raised were: how far can we identify common issues which might then be appropriate for more than one site; and to what extent can we (and should we) support interventions for which we have insufficient information and insufficient time.

11.20-12.25 Bangkok (Ruangvit and Toe)

Ruangvit (RY) summarised the status of knowledge regarding Bangkok. 212 HHs surveyed – including non-aquatic HHs – across three communities. The baseline and first two monitoring surveys have been completed, as well as the first samples of water monitoring taken. Ruangvit provided annotated maps illustrating the types of system under investigation. From the pictures it would seem these HHs are wealthy – the hard work of harvesting being undertaken by hired labour.

Toe (V) provided a preliminary analysis of the baseline Q including production characteristics, income and health. This led to an explanation of triangulation and how cross-checking of data can be achieved.

On the basis that farmers have been trained *ad nauseum* and don't wish to be trained any more, Toe and Ruangvit propose the following interventions: integrating morning glory and fish culture; promotion of organic fertilisers as an alternative to chemical fertilisers; and the introduction of freshwater fish as a biological control for pests.

12.25-12.45 Phnom Penh (Sam An)

Sam An (SA) presented the results of the Phnom Penh surveys. 200 HHs were interviewed for the baseline survey and the first and second monitoring completed. The survey shows that most HHs have two main sources of income, but usually not more. Seems to show that returns from wastewater-fed Pangasius in net enclosures is less than for non-ww fed fish grown in ponds in Duong village. This would seem to indicate consumer preference for the latter. Sam An also presented a set of proposed interventions: a growing manual for morning glory and fish culture; toilet construction; introduce a new production system; and promote alternative livelihoods.

1.45- 2.30
Will presented his integrative paper from the 7AFF conference for those who were not present. Anders and Dave proposed that there might be scope to pass some of the information back to key government officials and stakeholders through workshops and seminars.

2.30-2.55 Health survey, Hanoi and Phnom Penh (Tuan Anh)
Presentation of skin problems research in Hanoi and Phnom Penh. Survey of 154 HHs with exposure to WW; 46 HHs as control in Hanoi. These HHs are to be interviewed three times; one interview has been completed. Those with skin problems are referred to a dermatologist. 22% of people exposed to WW have skin problems; just 1% of those working in non-WW. A similar patterns was identified in Phnom Penh.

Anders provided some further information on the cause of such skin problems which might be linked to WW as such, but (for example) could be linked to pesticide use.

2.55-3.10 Water quality and food safety (Anders)
Anders quickly ran through his presentation from the 7AFF conference. Water is tested at both inlet and outlet, 2 sites each, in Phnom Penh. There is also a control site. The work is on-going. A challenge is that there is enormous variation in the samples in terms of the presence of *E coli* – from counts of 40-50,000/100 ml though to 50million/100 ml. This emphasises the need for repeat sampling. Aquatic plants have also be sampled. Water quality at the outlet site and the control is good – not far from swimming water quality in Europe. Tests of water spinach show the presence of parasites. Further testing is required to identify species.

3.10-3.30 Toxic metal accumulation in plants and fish in Phnom Penh and Hanoi (Anders)
Anders (AL) presented the interim results of Helle's work in this area. Plants have been sampled throughout 2004 and will continue into 2005; fish samples have been taken through the latter part of 2004 and will continue into 2005. Heavy metal analysis is carried out using ICP-MS. Arsenic, cadmium, lead and nickel were all present in the vegetable samples from Cambodia but not in high enough concentrations to be of concern. More tests are required.

Will asked whether the feeding of morning glory to pigs might lead to the concentration of these heavy metals – and thereby present a health threat.

3.30-5.00 Status report on the database (Albert and Francis) AS FM
We have survey 880 HHs in total, or 3,330 people. Albert requested that all country teams respond to his request for missing data – and to update him if teams have changed any of the data.

Anders (AL) was asked about the inter-relationships between the health survey and the baseline and monitoring surveys. In Phnom Penh the health survey was done during the same visit as for the monitoring survey.

There was some discussion of when a clean, master database would be finalised and available. It was agreed that Bangkok, Hanoi and Phnom Penh will make the missing data available to Albert by 10th December. Albert and Francis will then compile a Master database and this will be sent to all partners. From that point on, only the Master database will be used.

Concern was expressed that there should not be any wasted time entering the monitoring data. Will proposed that just five Qs should be entered to check on stability.

Francis (FM) noted that some codes were differently specified between countries; this needs to be standardised. It was decided that partners would be sent their own databases only to avoid confusion.

Anders (AL) asked about 'ownership' of the data and who has first rights to analysis. It was agreed that each partner would undertake the in-depth analysis of their city data. Comparative analysis is more likely to be undertaken by the European partners.

Will (WL) suggested that we should have a common protocol for the analysis of the city databases.
Anders proposed that NIHE might assist in the analysis of the health section of the database. It was agreed that it might make sense for this to be divided: a first take with a common protocol;

and a second take which would be more customised to the individuals conditions and status in the 4 cities.

Dave (DL) wondered whether identified individuals from the cities could come to Stirling, and perhaps Durham and Copenhagen to undertake analysis. This was left for further discussion on Monday.

Finally, there was talk of when the third monitoring should be undertaken: Hanoi and HCMC in January or February; Phnom Penh in January; Bangkok in January and early February.

5.15-6.20 Update of status of PhD students' work

Charlie Price on Heavy metals: Will presented Charlie's work. He is collecting morning glory in Phnom Penh from markets and production sites. Suggestion that heavy metals are not found in the human waste (based on the work to date in Cambodia), but in the lake sediment. There was also some concern that it might not be possible for Charlie to trace the origins of the samples purchased in markets – and therefore he won't be able to say anything conclusive about the links between production, location, and heavy metals.

Will Leschen (WL) on Food borne trematodes in cultured fish: Will has crafted his hypotheses, undertaken a literature review, and conducted a first period of fieldwork in Hanoi, sampling fish from both ponds and two markets in Hanoi. Identification of the parasites is difficult. Next year will spend two periods of time in Hanoi. Anders proposed some link with RIA1 and with the analysis of snails.

Albert Salamanca (AS) on Peri-urban development in SE Asia: Albert is looking at the role and place of PUAFPS in wider context identifying, particularly, the historical trajectories of change. Over the next year he will be focusing on three cities to identify the key factors moulding changes in the peri-urban area. He will interview, in depth, 30 HHs in each city, including commodity chain analysis.

Nguyen Thi Dieu Phuong (NG) on Aquatic production systems and livelihoods in Hanoi: Phuong is seeking to understand aquatic production systems and livelihoods. There are difficulties juggling responsibilities and the work connected with the project as well as concerns over what is distinctive about the work.

Anders (AD) briefly summarised Helle Marcussen's work. She is working in Hanoi, in two sites, focusing on food safety and toxic metals as well as in Phnom Penh.

Possibility of accumulation of heavy metals in livestock (pigs)? fed significant rations of MG glory produced in waste water in PP to be further studied – possibility of Masters thesis project?

Tuan Anh (TA)discussed his work on skin diseases, water quality and food safety in Hanoi.

Other matters

WL asked all the partners to make some of their photos available to be published in the Photo Gallery on the website. At present there are galleries for each city which are divided up into sections on:

Fish culture
Aquatic plants cultivation
Markets
General

He proposed that a 5th section should be set up to include Public Health Related work – there were already some photos of Helle doing her PhD work which could be incorporated into PP, also Will in Ha Noi.

Anders Dalsgaard (AD) asked all of the city partners when in the field to try and take photos of any skin related conditions which they were aware of on local people in the communities. These could then be included in reports but also as above included on the web

AD also proposed meeting next year (by June?) of wider senior urban planning and health stakeholders in an appropriately chosen provincial city in Vietnam to further explore the potential for applying our findings and recommendations to smaller, up and coming developing cities in Vietnam. It was suggested that these cities might be at an earlier more appropriate level of development to better incorporate and promote aquatic production systems into their urban environment.

[END OF DAY 1 OF P&P]

Key issues/questions (JR)

Interventions

What kinds of interventions are appropriate given available time and money?

Can these interventions be designed (generic) so that they can be introduced in more than one site?

Gloves for those working in WW systems?

Gaps and Q issues

What do we do about the absence of a control ie not having any non aquatic producers in the BL and monitoring surveys, and the lack of knowledge of the wider village context within which aquaculture occurs (Hanoi and HCMC)?

Baseline Qs

How far is the density of institutions important in explaining intensification and improvement of production (HCMC)?

Is there a link between type of system and the wealth status of the HH (HCMC, Bangkok)?

How far are health problems linked to systems and activity?

Is engagement in aquaculture reserved for relatively wealthy HHs (Hanoi)?

What is the role of hired labour in production systems (Bangkok)? Can we answer this from the BL and Mon data

How far does tenurial (land ownership, leasing or renting) status link to wealth/income of HHs and the likely longevity (resilience) of the systems (Bangkok)?

How pluriactive are HHs and what is the relationship between site, system and specialisation (Hanoi, HCMC, Bangkok, Phnom Penh)?

How are health issues linked to whether labour is hired (Bangkok)?

What explains the different views between sites as to the likely resilience of the systems (Bangkok)?

Other studies?

What is the role of consumer preferences in determining demand and price?

Observation of work patterns as a means to understanding risks of WW

Testing of pigs fed with aquatic vegetables to see whether heavy metals are concentrated in the animals and/or whether parasites on vegetables are passed to the pigs and then to humans.

Minutes From Day 2: December 5th

Morning Session

9am – 10-30am

Following yesterdays programme opening modifications to the last days programme were made – list of remaining topics to be discussed was highlighted and from this list a running order of days sessions set out.

SOS Reports

Situation concerning SOS reports summarised with partners to take away required number of SOS reports available from meeting – this in consultation with Hall (WS) and WL. WS stated that nearly 50 sets of the SOS reports were disseminated at the AFF special session with the names and contact (email) addresses recorded for each of them. DL stressed the importance for each partner handing out copies of the report that they must record the following information for every person who receives an SOS report:

Name	**Job Title (Position)**	**Organisation**	**Email (contact address or tel nos)**	**Date when SOS report given**

This information would then be used to contact them again after 1-2 months to assess their reactions to the report – this assessment will involve a short questionnaire produced by RUAF partners in the Netherlands – this will need to be translated into local language.
WL suggested that one person from each city partners staff should be made responsible for keeping this list of contact names and addresses and also overseeing the handing out of the reports.

DL underlined the importance of thinking through who should receive the SOS reports and how we elicit feedback. We already have list of senior stakeholders in each city which was asked for by WL earlier in the year which can be initial starting point. However we need a revised and more comprehensive list of stakeholders by **15th January 2005.** This should also include aid agencies and media as well as Government ministries.

Outcome

Firstly on returning after the P and P meeting each partner should be immediately sending out SOS reports to each of those who participated in the SOS meeting with a short cover letter explaining that you might be contacting them in one months time to ask them some questions about what they think of the SOS report..

DL – mentioned the importance of using journalists to disseminate the impacts of the SOS reports. By sending these SOS reports to the right type of journalist you should be able to encourage them to put in articles in their papers about Peri Urban Aquatic Systems and people who work in them. Here you should ask for help from Media watch (ask **STREAM –** Graham Haylor) Stream have representatives in Bangkok, Ha Noi and can be easily contacted through their website.

Papussa Website

A short discussion was held about publication of project outputs on the website. Anders Dalsgaard (AL) and AS both made the point that care should be taken with research data and findings which was intended to be used for either PhD 's or papers to be published in peer reviewed journals – this should not be previously made available on the website since it could lead to potential conflicts in the originality of the publications.
It was agreed that only abstracts will be put on website. If partners want full powerpoints/papers posted they should inform the project coordinators.

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List of Deliverables
Session then concentrated on going through Project Document to assess how far the original list of project deliverables had been met also highlighting those which hadn't yet and those which would be unlikely or unrealistic to be expected to be met within the time scale of the project.

This exercise was really to allow us to assess what we had already done and what was required to be completed so that we could effectively use the rest of the days programme to discuss the outstanding work and deliverables to be completed.

This exercise was also of use for all of the partners in their EC Annual Reports writing so that each could justify the work that had been completed and the work remaining. This is summarised in the Table of Deliverables below:
Table 1 Update and Status of Project Deliverables

Deliverable	Deliverable title	Delivery month	Update and status
D1	**Situation appraisal report**	**M 7**	**PCAs, SOS, MAs, IAs**
D2	**Study protocols and designs**	**M 10**	**Protocols for PCAs, SOS, health reports completed**
D3	**Report of chemical and microbiological water quality**	**M 18**	**Interim results presented at 7AFF and P&P December 2004**
D4	**Report of chemical and microbiological food safety of products**	**M 18**	**Interim results presented at 7AFF and P&P December 2004**
D5	**Manuscripts for peer-reviewed journals**	**M 21**	**Draft papers presented at 7AFF, December 2004 (abstracts in conference proceedings). Proposal that set of papers submitted for publication in *Urban Agriculture***

			(Feb 2005?)
D6	**Report on nutrient dynamics, production system management, livelihoods and actor networks**	**M 21**	**PCAs, SOS, MAs and IAs, SOS published in local languages and English. Distribution of stakeholders in progress. Nutrient dynamics to be completed**
D7	**Workshop proceedings**	**M 21**	**Completed (PCAs, P&P summary reports in HCMC and Hanoi on website)**
D8	**Report on trajectories of change and role of aquatic food production in household livelihood systems**	**M 15**	**PCAs, SOS, draft MSSs, PhD proposals and literature reviews**
D9	**Report on tensions/conflicts between different production systems in peri-urban areas**	**M 16**	**PCAs, SOS, draft MSSs, PhD proposals and literature reviews**
D10	**Report on marketing and consumption of production from aquatic systems in peri-urban areas**	**M 17**	**Marketing reports completed for each site (available on project website)**
D11	**Papers prepared for publication in scientific journals**	**M 18**	**Draft MSS completed; papers in edited volumes in press**
D12	**Meetings/workshops with study site stakeholders**	**M 19**	**Completed for each site; summary results in PCAs and SOS. Dissemination back to stakeholders underway**
D13	**Protocol and design of epidemiological study and intervention study (all partners)**	**M 21**	**Epidemiological protocols ready for Phnom Penh; others forthcoming. Draft protocols for intervention presented at P&P in Penang (December 2004)**
D14	**Report of results from epidemiological and intervention study**	**M 28**	**Intervention will be carried out in year 3**
D15	**Health risk assessment report**	**M 34**	**Subcontract – makes risk assessment report – data from skin problems**
D16	**Report on impact of enhanced management on production, nutrient and water-use efficiency and livelihoods**	**M 38**	**Will deliver report but not likely to cover water –use efficiency**
D17	**High potential management strategies selected based on stakeholder assessment**	**M 39**	
D18	**Reports on selected areas/communities selected for pilot work and integrative report (D20)**	**M 30**	**Pilot communities for health work identified PP and Ha Noi**
D19	**Report on policy context at both local and national levels**	**M 35**	
D20	**Report on production, marketing and consumption**	**M 37**	
D21	**Preparation of papers for publication in scientific journals**	**M 38**	
D22	**Report on media and opinion makers**	**M 4**	**Media invited to SOS meetings (later than originally anticipated). Interview with Thailand's Channel 7 and on radio; pieces in newspapers in HCMC and Hanoi. Proposal to further target local newspapers with pieces for publication.**
D23	**Project summaries in local languages and programme of local bulletins for four sites started**	**M 4**	**SOS published in local languages and English**
D24	**Project website established and reports (D1, D6, D8, D16) posted within one month of delivery date**	**M 4**	**Project website established and being populated**
D25	**Proceedings from the final regional workshop**	**M 36**	
D26	**Project CD-ROM disseminated**	**M 36**	

Blue – deliverables which have been mainly achieved
Green - deliverables which have been partially met but need more work in Year 3
Orange - deliverables which have yet to be started and will be completed in Year 3

Annual Reports:

Discussions were held on each of the items within the above table and it was also stressed that partners should include any relevant outputs: documents, reports, maps, publications etc in the

Appendices of their Annual Reports. If this is done it will very much support their case and raise their image within the EC.

Please note under Update and Status in the table that certain areas of the deliverables are not likely to be met within the timescale of the project - this information should be incorporated into the Annual report in order to inform the EC and then include a brief explanation with the reasons behind this.

The city partners were then divided into their 4 groups to discuss and modify their proposed interventions in order to fit into basic themes – their findings were then presented individually and are summarised in the table below:

Category of Intervention	Bangkok	HCMC	Ha Noi	Phnom Penh
Production/Marketing	**MG Organic farming, IH catfish W/MG**	**1Fattening Crabs 2 Polyculture-changing stocking density and species composition**		**1Improved packaging for MG health and value 2 Introduction of gourami – fed with MG – ask MG farmer to be fish farmer**
Health				
Information availability – to producers/marketing/institutions		**Booklets for water mimosa farmers – current disease problems.**	**Info from BL and mon survey – appraisal given out to farmers to assess their reaction to the current situation in Hanoi**	
Environment		**Pesticides – farmer workshops leading to booklet**		
Institutions				
Comments DL	**Don't do health-no real health issues in Bangkok from the research so far. Suggest make assessment of farmer interest in catfish/MG integration before trialing Trial different approaches to organic fertilisation in MG**	**Is the research about an approach to improving a system through farmer visits and evaluation of impact? Or about comparing different methods of crab production?** **Polycultures** **Are you assuming that large fish are appropriate given farmers cash flow expectations, access**		

		to resources etc and difficulties in carrying out this type of farmers trial. **Mimosa trial: Workshop with farmers locally and then visits between teams to different sites in each others countries.** **Use of pesticides include best practice-food safety and occupational hazards.** **Top 5 lists –how can risks be reduced?** **Also relate to skin problems.** **Lack of technical information**		

Following completing this table the Annual Reports were discussed and also some of the problems associated with last years late completion of them. Most of the financial and budgetary problems associated with 2004's work have been related to this and DL stressed that drafts of the Annual Reports had to be submitted to Stirling for verification and corrections by **15th January 2005.**

The partners suggested that an example of a good Annual Report should be given to each partner to act as a guidance and example for the writing up process.

WL sent round memory stick with example of Annual Report – also the whole of last years Annual Report for each of the partners guidance – **Please email WL if you still require a copy.** WL also to send EC guidelines document for writing Annual Reports to each of the partners

10.30 Break

10.45 – 13.00

Interventions

Jonathan Rigg (JR) led a session on interventions, what general criteria would they have to fulfil for the project. He stressed the importance of them being :

Achievable within 6 months
Realistic
Practical
Not over complicated
Easily monitored and assessed
With measurable outputs

Albert Salamanca (AS) expressed the opinion that they should not be taking up too much of the partners time particularly earlier in the year when they would still be busy with other project work – those interventions which required significant research and background collection of data before the intervention could start would not be practical.

JR then put forward the possibility of incorporating joint intervention themes between the 4 cities whilst also tailoring each to fit the special conditions and background of the communities and aquatic systems in each. This was to be developed between JR DL AS for the afternoon.

1.00pm Lunch

2.00pm Web Site, Interventions and Water sampling

Web Site - Phuong from Ha Noi was presented with the appropriately named "Rural Aquaculture" book (retail price £35) for her article which she submitted to the Papussa web-site.

All partners are encouraged to submit any material they see as relevant to the website eg articles, case studies, collections of maps, photographs etc. There will again be a prize for the best contribution in the next 7 months of the project – up to June 2005 – Details of this will be posted on the FORUM BOARD of the website.

Water sampling - General was discussed several times early during the day and also yesterday with the outcomes of these discussions being that Ha Noi and PP would be assessing treatment

capacity of individual systems whilst Bangkok and HCMC would rather be looking at nutrient flows within systems.

Division into three groups:

Interventions

JR, DL and AS discussed and refined nature of interventions from this mornings conversations

Outcome:

Decided to have two broad interventions across all 4 cities:

1. Commission video/DVD about growing aquatic plants in all 4 cities – this to be made by 3-4 day visits to each city for filming – outside contractor responsible for filming, outcome measured by interviewing with set questionnaire those who had seen video both at local and higher policy level.

2. Production of specialised bulletins (tailored for each city) to be added to dissemination of SOS reports examples being crab fattening in HCMC, organic cultivation of MG with fish in Bangkok etc. Outcome monitored again by interviewing and feedback from those who had read the bulletins.

Water Quality Ha Noi, PP

b. AD led group discussing about water quality measuring treatment capacity in Ha Noi and PP

Outcomes:

Only one system needed to be studied in Ha Noi

Importance of it being strong waste water site with one inlet, one outlet. Phuong and Tuan Anh from NIHE to visit site in Tran Phu to confirm suitability. Production figures available from this site

Importance to sample on at least monthly basis

Protocol to be drawn up by NIHE, RIA and overseen by KVL.

Water Quality HCMC and Bangkok

c. Kwei Lin led discussion on nutrient flow water sampling in Bangkok and HCMC

Outcomes:

Came up with draft protocol for sampling

Time duration Jan – Feb

Requiring information on water quality – principally total P and N, feed and fertiliser used in system

Sample Frequency - 2-3 ponds per system

1. early culture cycle

2. end harvest

Sample collection - composite

Sample Treatment - chill - less than 7 days
- frozen - greater 7 days

Analytical Method – Boyds Manual

This protocol to be finalised by KL in consultation with AD and Stirling

4.30pm Break

4.45pm Remaining items which were discussed

Dissemination Work Package 8

WL gave brief summary of **RUAF Netherlands** proposed activities in the project from now on (2005) in stakeholder dissemination:

- CD Rom containing all project outputs plus other related peri-urban research
- Special Edition of Urban Agriculture Magazine – see below
- Specialised Policy Briefs.
- Dialogue with international stakeholders

RUAF to produce Special edition of Urban Aquaculture Magazine on Peri urban aquatic systems to be brought out in February. Aim is for partners to formulate short articles from AFF peri-urban special session powerpoint presentations. AD questioned time scale left to do this and suggested publication of magazine to be put back a few months

WL handed out reference material on memory stick which included:

- Case studies and examples how certain projects had successfully brought about positive change in promoting urban agriculture – greener cities

- Manual on Methods of successfully engaging with and disseminating research findings to senior stakeholders within the cities policy and planning depts.

- Examples of 2-4 page Policy Briefs which are meant to summarise the most important and useful information for senior stakeholders

Please email WL if you didn't receive this – this literature will very much help partners with the monitoring of their interventions and also following up on sending out all of the SOS reports monitoring the reaction and views of those people who read the reports.

Other Related Matters

AS circulated a proforma list of peer reviewed journals relevant to the project to be added to by each of the partners in their own specialised discipline areas. This will be circulating by email for completion

The venue for next years P and P meeting was discussed with Phnom Penh being put forward as the 1st choice.

The WAS meeting in Bali in May-June was discussed as another vehicle/way for presenting some more project findings – particularly by this time we should have completed a overall analysis of the BL and Monitoring surveys.

It was agreed by all partners to apply to the EC for a No Costs 6 months extension of the project. A letter was drafted and signed by the each of the partners.

Final Summary

DL congratulated the participants on the progress made within the two days summarising the work done and also the major outcomes and workplan set for Year 3 of the project. He also talked of the challenge of working in an interdisciplinary project such as Papussa and went on to describe that already within the first two years of the project how well technical fisheries/aquaculture related scientists had taken up and in fact practiced participatory social science and public health related methods in their field work and analyses, whilst similarly the social scientists and health related partners had embraced with open arms everything to do with fish and the mysterious world of aquaculturalists. This led to so much added value to the project and although at times not easy to achieve, it has led to a first: a unique and multifaceted overview of peri-urban aquatic systems and those communities relying on them.