

Report

Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia

27-28 October 2021

(virtual meeting)



Fisheries Management Section
Research and Development Division

Training Department
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

TD/RP/233



Report

Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia

**virtual meeting
27-28 October 2021
SEAFDEC/TD**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The “Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia” was aimed at sharing the existing effective practices and lessons learned on improving and diversifying the small-scale fishers’ livelihoods, as well as on the adaptations from the impacts of COVID-19 and the approaches to access microfinance services. The best practices shared among the representatives from the ASEAN Member States (AMSs) during the Regional Workshop could guide and support the efforts of small-scale fishers in the communities of Southeast Asia in improving their livelihoods.

2. This Report is divided into 9 sections, namely: 1) Executive Summary, 2) Introduction, 3) Opening of the Workshop, 4) Background of the Workshop and Adoption of Agenda, 5) Review on Effective Practice for Supporting and Improving Livelihoods in Small-scale Fisheries and Adaptation to COVID-19 Situation, 6) Review of the Development of Microfinance Services for Small-scale Fisheries, 7) Practical Lessons for Improving Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in the Implementation of SSF Guidelines, 8) Recommendations and Way Forward, and 9) Closing of the Workshop.

3. The Regional Workshop was opened by the Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC and Deputy Chief of SEAFDEC Training Department *Mr. Koichi Honda*. This was followed by the introduction of the Workshop and the Objectives by the Head of Fisheries Management Section of SEAFDEC/TD. Specifically, the Workshop aimed to: 1) enable the participants to understand the options for effective practices in supporting and improving the livelihoods of small-scale fishers; 2) review the approaches for small-scale fishers to access microfinance services; and 3) provide recommendations for supporting the livelihoods and well-being of small-scale fishers.

4. Representatives from the SEAFDEC Member Countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam presented the overview, lessons learned, and key factors that could be learned from the success case(s) on effective practices for supporting and improving livelihoods of small-scale fishers including adaptations of small-scale fishers to the COVID-19 situation, in their respective countries. The representatives also mentioned the importance of microfinance and credit, and capacity building to enhance the skills of fishers toward improving their livelihoods and household incomes. Moreover, suggestions were also made on marketing and funding support which should be introduced for the sustainability of small-scale fisheries (SSF).

5. The resource person from the Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA) presented the microfinance services for small-scale fisheries and approaches to access microfinance services, while the resource person from the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) of Thailand discussed about the loan projects that had been provided to SSF in 22 coastal provinces of Thailand. The representative from Kasetsart University presented the definition, types, and benefits of microfinance as well as introduced the fishery cooperative, especially the Maeklong Fishery Cooperative which represents a successful case of fisheries cooperative in Thailand.

6. The resource person from the Fisheries Administration of Cambodia presented and shared the experiences from the project including the activities that support the fishers’ livelihoods in communities, and mentioned that training and budget had been provided, and alternative livelihoods were promoted in support of the communities. The lessons learnt indicated that livelihood development

depends on the capacity of the community fisheries, opportunities, and the existing traditions which the government should consider in supporting the communities with their capabilities.

7. The Workshop then discussed the key issues including the recommendations for supporting and improving the livelihoods and well-being of SSF. The key issues were classified into 10 categories: 1) social development, employment, and decent work; 2) governance; 3) gender equality; 4) post-harvest, value chain and marketing; 5) microfinance; 6) sustainable resource management; 7) policy coherence, institutional coordination, and collaboration; 8) information research and communication; 9) capacity development; and 10) alternative livelihood.

8. Prior to closing the Workshop, the Deputy Secretary General of SEAFDEC thanked the participants, resource persons, and the team for the successful conduct of the Workshop. He expressed the hope that the enhanced understanding on effective practices that the participants gained from the Workshop could contribute to improved livelihoods and resilience of small-scale fishers in the fishing communities, and then declared the Workshop closed.

**REPORT OF
REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON EFFECTIVE PRACTICE FOR SUPPORTING THE
LIVELIHOOD AND WELL-BEING OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA
27-28 OCTOBER 2021, 08:30-12:00 (UTC+07:00)
(VIRTUAL MEETING)**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia was organized virtually on 27-28 October 2021 through zoom platform. The Workshop was aimed at 1) enabling the participants to understand the options for effective practices in supporting and improving the livelihoods of small-scale fishers; 2) reviewing the approaches for small-scale fishers to access microfinance services; and 3) providing recommendations for supporting the livelihoods and well-being of small-scale fishers. The expected outputs of the Workshop include increased awareness and better understanding of the effective practices that could contribute to improved livelihoods and resilience of small-scale fishers in the fishing communities, as well as the options for livelihood diversification and development of microfinance services for small-scale fishers. The Prospectus of the Workshop appears as *Annex 1*.

2. The Workshop was attended by representatives from the SEAFDEC Member Countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Also in attendance were the resource persons from the Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA); Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) of Thailand; Kasetsart University (KU), Bangkok, Thailand; and the Fisheries Administration of Cambodia (FiA); and staff of the SEAFDEC Secretariat and the SEAFDEC Training Department. In total, the Workshop had forty-eight (48) participants (18 women and 30 men). The List of Participants appears as *Annex 2*.

II. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

3. The Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC and Deputy Chief of SEAFDEC Training Department *Mr. Koichi Honda* delivered the Opening Remarks and mentioned the importance of small-scale fisheries in terms of providing seafood for human consumption and generating incomes to support local and national economies. He added that SEAFDEC has supported the Members Countries in implementing the SSF Guidelines to improve the livelihoods of small-scale fishers in the Southeast Asian region. In this regard, he encouraged the participants to share their experiences and the lessons learned from their respective countries in order to support and improve the livelihoods in small-scale fisheries of the region. His Opening Remarks appears as *Annex 3*.

III. BACKGROUND OF THE WORKSHOP AND ADOPTION OF AGENDA

4. The Head of the Fisheries Management Section, *Ms. Thanyalak Suasi* presented the background, objectives, and agenda of the Workshop and the programs scheduled from 27 to 28 October 2021. Specifically, she indicated that the first day of the Workshop would focus on case studies in the SEAFDEC Member Countries on the effective practices for supporting and improving livelihoods of small-scale fishers as well as on the adaptations to the COVID-19 situation in the fisheries sector. On the second day, the development of microfinance services for small-scale fisheries

would be reviewed based on the presentations by the resource persons from APRACA, BAAC, and Kasetsart University as well as the lessons learned and experiences from project implementation to support the fisher's livelihood in communities based on the presentation by the resource person from the Fisheries Administration of Cambodia.

IV. REVIEW ON EFFECTIVE PRACTICE FOR SUPPORTING AND IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD IN SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES AND ADAPTATION TO COVID-19 SITUATION

5. The representatives from SEAFDEC Member Countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam, presented the overview, lessons learned, and key factors from their respective success case(s) on effective practices for supporting and improving livelihoods of small-scale fishers including the adaptations of SSF to the COVID-19 situation, challenges and constraints.

6. The representative from Brunei Darussalam, *Ms. Moraqidah Sawal*, a Senior Fisheries Assistant, emphasized that for the effective practice to support and improve livelihoods in SSF, capacity building, raising awareness on the responsible fishing practices, and upgrading the SSF landing site, *etc.* should be taken into consideration. In order that the SSF could adapt to the COVID-19 situation, fishers drive to nearby communities to sell their products as well as via the online platform. Moreover, they also engage family members/employ the locals to operate their fishing boats and gears. To support the SSF in the future, the government could distribute the necessities and increase resource enrichment programs including conduct of more training for capacity and skills building of the fishers. In addition to involving the government, NGOs and the private sector should also be tapped to financially support the SSF, and that the development of platforms to sell their catch should also be considered. Her presentation appears as *Annex 4*.

7. The success case(s) of effective practice for supporting and improving livelihood in SSF and adaptation to the COVID-19 situation in Malaysia was presented by *Mr. Anuar bin Deraman* and *Mr. Muhammad Zahir bin Zakaria*. The presentation provided information on fisheries production of Malaysia in 2019 and the zoning of fishing areas in Malaysia. Then, the program on My Fisheries Community Program (MyPK) established by DOF of Malaysia was introduced based on the community-based management (CBM) concept in 2020 to support SSF on empowering microfinance, safety, and economics. The crab bank activity served as a good example of the activities under MyKP. Moreover, the COVID19 pandemic has impacted the SSF in Malaysia, as fishing activities and marketing had been reduced, however, the government has implemented programs to support fishers during the pandemic. The recommendations from Malaysia on improving the fishers' livelihood included increasing the fish stocks, improving the systems of fish marketing, strengthening Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) and Ecosystem Approach Fisheries Management (EAFM), and developing the fishermen's plan. The presentation appears as an *Annex 5*.

8. In the discussion after the presentation, the representative from Malaysia indicated that the country has a program for supporting fishers' livelihoods in the areas of aquaculture and fish processing. The aquaculture program is aimed at helping the fishers to obtain certain incomes during the closed season. For the financial requirements of fishers in Malaysia, funds could be availed of under MyKp program. However, fishers borrowing money from middlemen is the main problem in Malaysia and all countries in ASEAN region that should be addressed for better benefits to fishers.

9. The Deputy Director of the Department of Fisheries (DOF) of Myanmar, *Dr. Nilar Shein* presented the case study of Myanmar. The SSF in Myanmar consists of inland capture fisheries and aquaculture. There is a national program assisting SSF in the communities including the granting of subsidies for fish hatchery and breeding, and the evergreen community development fund for investments in livestock and fisheries. Collaboration with partners to implement the SSF Guidelines could obtain more benefits to SSF. Moreover, the online survey on the impacts of COVID-19 conducted by the DOF Myanmar was able to identify the aquaculture supply chain and provide the recommendations to develop SSF and environment friendly aquaculture program. During the discussion on this presentation, it was noted that the rice fish system could be promoted for the sustainability of SSF and aquaculture in Myanmar and could also be applied to the other Southeast Asian countries. Her presentation appears as *Annex 6*.

10. The country presentation by the representative from the Philippines, *Mr. Boop Benjack Dacup*, mentioned about the program of the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) that addresses the concerns of the SSF sector which comprises the registration of municipal fisherfolk and boats, skills training on fiber reinforced plastic (FRP) boat fabrication, loan program, establishment of Community Fish Landing Centers (CFLCs) for marketing and promotion of value-added products, National Payao Program or fish aggregating devices to promote conservation and management of the fisheries resources. Moreover, there is a specific initiative to implement the SSF Guidelines to improve the food security and nutrition situation of fisherfolks in selected areas of the Philippines. In addition, the fisherfolk contribute to decision-making processes through the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC), especially in the planning and formulation of policies and programs for the management, conservation, protection and sustainable development of fisheries and aquatic resources. His presentation appears as *Annex 7*.

11. The representative from the Department of Fisheries (DOF) of Thailand, *Mr. Deeka Ratanachamnong* mentioned about the timeline of the COVID-19 program in Thailand, and that the government has financial aspects to support the people who are affected by COVID-19, such as credit facility to enhance the liquidity of fisheries operations, including the soft loan program to promote liquidity for crocodile farmers and related businesses, and compensation project to help farmers affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. Moreover, he mentioned that the establishment of local fishing community organizations has created a new marketing channel for buy-sell of products through the online ordering system for aquatic animals, to support the distribution of fish products. For the adaptation of SSF to the COVID-19 situation, he explained that the project “Carrying rice farmers, exchanging fish for fishermen” supported by Thai Royal Airforce, is a Barter System that exchanges one kilogram of jasmine rice to one kilogram of dried fish/salted fish. Furthermore, another project is direct sale, where fishers can sell their fish to customers via Fisheries Shop which is supported by DOF. His presentation appears as *Annex 8*.

12. The representative from Viet Nam, *Mr. Vu Duyen Hai*, presented an overview of the SSF in the country and that there are 63,497 vessels of length less than 15 meters and employ 330 thousand crew members with budget of USD 200/person/month for fishing operations. There is decentralization of authority to local authorities both the provincial government and coastal communities. The government is trying to reduce the vessels by promoting alternative livelihoods. For example, promotion of tourism services in Cu Lao Cham, Phu Quoc, and Hon Mun including promotion of seaweed aquaculture in Ninh Thuan Province. The COVID-19 pandemic had impacted much on the large fishing vessels, as about 14% of vessels could not go fishing and up to 40% of local ports are closed due to the COVID-19 situation. There is an action plan for vaccination of 50% and testing

SARS-CoV 2 when fishers land at the ports. Moreover, fishing supply chain and enhancement of frozen facilities are being promoted at local ports. The recommendations raised by Viet Nam included the development of microfinance programs in the provinces as well as implementation of cold chain for SSF. Moreover, strengthening the capacity of fishers on co-management and community-based management, and enhancing their resilience to climate change should also be considered. The presentation appears as *Annex 9*.

V. REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MICROFINANCE SERVICES FOR SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

13. The Microfinance Services for SSF was presented by *Dr. Prasun Kumar Das*, Secretary-General of the Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA). He mentioned about the need for the SSF to access microfinancing and the limitations to access microfinance and credit systems. Then he explained the definition of microfinance which could be in terms of money and non-financial support. The proposal of establishing microfinance in the fishing communities should be part of fishers' empowerment to secure their livelihoods. New approaches and innovations of microfinance to small-scale fisheries were then introduced in his presentation. Moreover, APRACA and FAO established the global network of microfinance in small-scale fisheries, where there is a national platform in the Philippines and a regional platform in the Asia-Pacific region. In some countries, APRACA collaborates with local banks such as the Agro Bank in Malaysia. APRACA continues to work on microfinance and promote insurance schemes for SSF. His presentation appears as *Annex 10*.

14. The representative from BAAC *Mr. Sutee Wisitwarakorn*, presented the financial aspects to SSF businesses in Thailand. The BAAC provides loan for coastal and deep-sea fishery for about USD 84 million, which comes in the form of direct or indirect loans for SSF. Each fisher can loan money from BAAC by using boat for guarantee or collateral. Moreover, the BAAC also provides loan to organizations and cooperatives' village funds. The BAAC has a project for providing loans to SSF which targets 22 coastal provinces. The conditions for availing for loans such as the fishing boat must not be larger than 60 GT and registered as Thai fishing boat, and the fishers do not have non-performing loan (NPL) with BAAC or other banks. The project covers the period 2020-2027 and offers an interest rate of 7% per year (4% from borrower, and 3% is supported by the government). The presentation appears as *Annex 11*.

15. The representative from the Department of Cooperative, Faculty of Economics of Kasetsart University, *Dr. Tidarat Kumkit* presented the fisheries cooperative system in Thailand. She also presented the definition of microfinance, benefits, and the three types of microfinances such as: 1) Regulated, 2) Cooperatives, and 3) Unregulated such as NGOs, non-bank financial intermediaries. She focused on the fisheries cooperative, and that there are 66 fishery cooperatives (11,000 members) in Thailand. She also introduced the Mae Klong Fishery Cooperative which is a large market for selling and distribution the aquatic animals. The presentation appears as *Annex 12*.

16. During the discussion, the problem was raised about fishers not being able to pay back their loans to the cooperative during the Covid-19 situation. The resource person points out that the cooperative is looking for the possibility of decreasing the interest rate of the loans. Furthermore, the representative from the Philippines shared the idea that training on financial literacy and management in the fishers' households is very important as this would allow the fishers to learn more on how to manage their financial situation through their efforts to maintain personal savings.

VI. PRACTICAL LESSONS FOR IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD AND WELL-BEING OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SSF GUIDELINES

17. The resource person from the Fisheries Administration of Cambodia, *Dr. Lieng Sopha*, presented the results of a case study on supporting the livelihood and well-being of small-scale fishers in Cambodia. Two community fisheries (CFi), namely: Peam Popech and Phlong CFi were selected to be pilot sites to carry out the data collection by interviewing community members in 2016 to understand the characteristics and situation of CFis before providing support and interventions. The survey considered the two periods - the dry and wet seasons. Then, several activities have been conducted in the CFis such as alternative livelihood programs, developing annual action plans, savings groups and revolving funds. However, the establishment of community fisheries could provide the opportunity for fishers to work together in supporting their livelihood as well as managing the fisheries resources by themselves. His presentation appears as *Annex 13*.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

18. After sharing their ideas, the participants recommended the key issues and way forwards for supporting and improving the livelihood and well-being of SSF. The key issues were divided into 10 items, namely: 1) social development, employment, and decent work; 2) governance; 3) gender equality; 4) post-harvest, value chain and marketing; 5) microfinance; 6) sustainable resource management; 7) policy coherence, institutional coordination, and collaboration; 8) information research and communication; 9) capacity development; and 10) alternative livelihood, as following:

Key issues for supporting and improving the livelihood and well-being of small-scale fishers

1) Social development, employment, and decent work

- Enhance responsible/sustainable investment in social infrastructures in coastal and inland areas

2) Governance

- Government in collaboration with related national and international organizations, to arrange resilient supportive mechanisms for small-scale fishers and aquaculture farmers
- Develop and promote the necessary support (includes funding/microfinancing) of Government, NGO, INGO, academia, related organizations (fisheries cooperatives, federations, and associations) and the private sector, to small-scale fishers and small-scale aquaculture farmers
- Develop Small-scale Fisheries and Aquaculture Management Plan (SFAMP)
- Develop Fishermen's Development Plan (FDP)
- Promote community-based management/co-management by means of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)
- Decentralize the support for local communities

3) Gender equality

- Empower women and stimulate the improvement of their roles in business activities relating to small-scale fisheries (SSF) and small-scale aquaculture (SSA)

4) Post-harvest, value chain and marketing

- Promote business development and product diversification (*e.g.*, development of value-added products)
- Develop business matching with restaurant owners, supermarkets, etc.

- Promote online platform for fishers to sell their catch effectively/efficiently
- Establish a direct link between small-scale fishers and the retailers
 - Fisheries shop
 - Seafood festival to bring the consumers directly to SSF
 - Sustainable products from SSF to the market including consumers' education
- Initiate a pilot program to establish fishing cooperatives and community-based Small-Scale Fisheries Product Producers (Fishers, Aqua-farmers, and processors) for promoting and improving market accessibility
- Revitalize/promote/improve traditional processing practices and diversification
- Improve inspection systems (community-based M&E, *etc.*) for catch quality and safety at the landing sites and products quality at processing plants
 - Fishing/fishers cooperatives, community fishers' associations, and fishing guilds
 - Seek possibilities of introducing SSF products to the international market
 - Market certification for SSF products
 - Centralized landing for SSF
- Develop good cold chain system for SSF in the supply chain
- Develop community fish landings

5) Microfinance

- Provide microfinance programs suitable for SSF including SSA
- Facilitate and improve access to financial services
- Update information on financial services and opportunities in SSF and SSA
- Develop a national/regional network on financial services in SSF and SSA
- Develop/enhance the functions and diversification of rural financial services

6) Sustainable resource management

- Enhance resources enrichment programs
- Enhance sustainable utilization of existing resources
- Monitor and conduct surveillance of the resources from over exploitation
- Introduce, implement, and empower communities to support closed seasons in overfished areas at the coastal and inland environments
- Establish artificial fishing grounds in coastal waters for tourism and entertainment purposes
- Promote small-scale aquaculture (SSA) and environment-friendly aquaculture
- Promote Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP) and provide pilot programs to establish small-scale aquaculture farmers' association or cooperatives to facilitate sustainable fisheries and introduce affordable technology demonstrations, financing, and technical support

7) Policy coherence, institutional coordination, and collaboration

- Develop policies to integrate fisheries, agriculture (rice-fish system) and irrigation services (to ensure efficient and effective sharing of water for aquaculture and fisheries in dams and reservoirs)
- Study fisheries policies and institutional arrangements of successful fisheries nations
- Establish vocational institutions for the promotion of fisheries and aquaculture technologies
- Increase stakeholders' involvement in project activities to ensure the sustainability of the programs/activities

8) Information research and communication

- Implement and improve access to information at all levels by using ICT tools
- Improve fisheries statistics compilation and database systems for developing fisheries value chain and further conduct of development research

- Conduct outreach programs for coastal fishing communities (in inland fisheries as well) to understand the disadvantages of destructive fishing practices, and the need to maintain healthy inland waters and marine ecosystems, etc.

9) Capacity Development

- Conduct different skills training and capacity building courses (including financial literacy/self-financial literacy training)
- Strengthen the capacity of local communities in co-management and resilience to climate change
- Enhance knowledge and capacities of relevant stakeholders on the EAF concept
- Provide scholarship opportunities (quota) for students from fishing communities to enroll in universities that specialize in fisheries
- Develop specific curricula for primary/secondary schools on coastal and inland fisheries depending on the characteristics of communities
- Develop training and livelihood programs
- Improve institutional capacities on R&D (research and development), database system, evidence-based research for fisheries policies, etc.

10) Alternative livelihood

- Promote small-scale aquaculture
- Diversify small-scale aquaculture by utilizing short-term harvestable small indigenous species (SIS) and other species resilient to climate change
- Enhance seaweed aquaculture
- Promote processed products (fishery and non-fishery products)
- Promote/develop value added fisheries products
- Promote rice-fish culture system (integrated fish farming) in potential areas

VIII. CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

19. The Deputy Secretary General of SEAFDEC, *Mr. Koichi Honda* thanked the participants, resource persons from FAO/APRACA, Kasetsart University, BAAC, and FiA Cambodia, and the team for the successful conduct of this workshop. He expressed the hope that the participants should have better understanding on the effective practices that could contribute to improved livelihood and resilience of small-scale fishers in the fishing communities, as well as on options for livelihood diversification and development of microfinance services for the fishers. His Closing Remarks appears as *Annex 14*.



PROVISIONAL PROSPECTUS

Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia SEAFDEC/TD, Zoom Platform 27-28 October 2021

I. Introduction

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 14 "Life below Water" clearly stated the importance of small-scale fisheries (SSF) as a vital source of livelihoods for millions of people particularly in developing countries, and in providing food and nutrition for billions. While large industrial fishing fleets have been the main target for fisheries management efforts and political interests, it is important that the policies are refocused to also address the needs and challenges faced by the SSF. The FAO's Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) adopted by the FAO member countries in 2014 represent a global consensus on the principles and guidance to ensure that small-scale fisheries are governed and developed toward the sustainability for the benefit of small-scale fishers, fish workers, as well as their community/society in the broader context. The SSF Guidelines also advocate the need for good collaboration among government agencies, small-scale fishery organizations, fishing communities, and other stakeholders. It is therefore a big challenge for SEAFDEC to support countries in the Southeast Asian region in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines as well as relevant actions specified in the SDGs.

The SSF provides fish catch for direct human consumption in local communities, while also generating incomes to support local and national economies. Although many small-scale fishing communities contribute to food security and nutrition, poverty eradication, equitable development, and sustainable resources utilization; they have been facing several challenges and constraints, including those brought about by the COVID-19 situation, requiring them to adapt and become resilient to such situation and impacts. Toward this, SEAFDEC Training Department (TD) with support from the Japanese Trust Fund (JTF) is planning to organize the "Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia" to share the practices and lessons learned from its activities on improving and diversification of the SSF livelihoods, as well as their adaptation to the COVID-19 impacts. In addition, approaches for the SSF to access microfinance services would also be addressed during the Workshop in order to strengthen the knowledge and provide information to participants to enable them to develop appropriate financial schemes in their respective country. It is envisaged that promotion of these practices among the SEAFDEC Member Countries would contribute to improved livelihoods of small-scale fishers and their communities in the Southeast Asian region in the future.

II. Objectives

The Workshop has objectives as follow:

- 1) To enable the participants to understand options for effective practices in supporting and improving livelihood of the SSF
- 2) To review approaches to facilitate microfinance services for small-scale fishers
- 3) To provide recommendations for supporting the livelihood and well-being of small-scale fishers

III. Expected Outputs

From this Workshop, the participants are expected to obtain awareness and better understanding on effective practices that could contribute to improved livelihood and resilience of small-scale fishers in the fishing communities, as well as on options for livelihood diversification and development of microfinance services for the fishers.

IV. Date and Platform

With travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Workshop would be conducted virtually via Zoom on 27-28 October 2021 from 08:30 to 12:00 (UTC+7). The Zoom link will be prepared and informed to the participants later on.

V. Expected Participants

The expected participants of the Workshop are:

- 1) Representatives from the SEAFDEC Member Countries (2 persons from each country), who are fisheries officers responsible for small-scale fisheries development and have experience on livelihood support program(s) for fishing communities;
- 2) Experts from various institutions/academes (*e.g.* APRACA, BAAC, Kasetsart University), who have experience and are involved in microfinance schemes;
- 3) Resource person(s) that could provide technical support to its member countries in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines; and
- 4) Officers from the SEAFDEC Secretariat and TD.

VI. Tentative Agenda and Timetable

Day 1: Wednesday 27 October 2021	
08:30–09:00	Signing-in to the Meeting (Zoom platform)
09:00–09:15	Agenda 1. Opening Session 1.1 Opening of the Workshop <i>(Opening Remarks by the SEAFDEC Secretary-General)</i> 1.2 Introduction of the Participants 1.3 Virtual Group Photograph
09:15–09:30	Agenda 2. Introduction of the Workshop and Adoption of the Agenda 2.1 Introduction of the Workshop <i>(Introduction on background, objectives, and arrangements of the meeting)</i> 2.2 Adoption of the Agenda
09:30–10:30	Agenda 3. Review on Effective Practices for Supporting and Improving Livelihood in Small-scale Fisheries and Adaptation to COVID-19 Situation <i>(Country presentation on success cases, 15 minutes each)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brunei Darussalam - Malaysia - Myanmar
10:30–10:45	<i>Refreshment break</i>
10:45–12:00	Agenda 3. Review on Effective Practice for Supporting and Improving Livelihood in Small-scale Fisheries and Adaptation to COVID-19 Situation <i>(Cont'd)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Philippines

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thailand - Viet Nam
Day 2: Thursday 28 October 2021	
08:30–09:00	Signing-in to the Meeting (Zoom platform)
09:00–09:45	Agenda 4. Review of the Development of Microfinance Services for Small-scale Fisheries: <i>(Organization’s presentation on approaches to facilitate microfinance services for small-scale fishers)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APRACA - BAAC - Kasetsart University
09:45–10:15	Agenda 5. Practical Lessons for Improving Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in the Implementation of SSF Guidelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fisheries Administration, Cambodia
10:15–10:30	<i>Refreshment break</i>
10:30–11:30	Agenda 6. Recommendations and Way Forward <i>(Plenary discussions to identify key factors and recommendations for supporting and improving the livelihood and well-being of small-scale fishers)</i>
11:30–12:00	Agenda 7. Closing of the Workshop <i>(Closing Remarks by the SEAFDEC Deputy Secretary-General)</i>

Note: For Agenda 3, participants from the SEAFDEC Member Countries are requested to prepare their respective country’s presentation on “Success Case(s) of Effective Practice for Supporting and Improving Livelihood in Small-Scale Fisheries and Adaptation to COVID-19 Situation” (15 minutes each). The outline of the presentation is as follows:

- Overview
- Lessons learned from success case(s), and key factors contributing to the success (including example(s) of microfinance services and activities, if possible/available)
- Adaptation of SSF to the COVID-19 situation
- Challenges and constraints
- Recommendations and way forward

VII. Contact Person of the Workshop

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List of participants
Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being
of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia
27-28 October 2021

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OPENING REMARKS*By Mr. Koichi Honda*

SEAFDEC Deputy Secretary-General

**Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia
27-28 October 2021**

Distinguished Delegates from the Asia-Pacific Agriculture and Rural Credit Association (APRACA), Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperative (BAAC), Kasetsart University, Resource person from Fisheries Administration of Cambodia The Representative from ASEAN Member States (AMSs) My Colleagues from SEAFDEC Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Morning!

It is a great pleasure for me to deliver this opening remark in this valuable event and welcome all of you to **the Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia**, which is organized by the SEAFDEC Training Department, the workshop will be held from today until 28 October 2021.

As we know the importance of small-scale fisheries that provides fish catch for direct human consumption in local communities, while also generating incomes to support local and national economies. The FAO's Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) were endorsed by COFI in 2014, represent a global consensus on the principles and guidance to ensure that small-scale fisheries are governed and developed toward the sustainability for the benefit of small-scale fishers, fish workers, as well as their community/society in the broader context.

The SSF Guidelines also advocate the need for good collaboration among government agencies, small-scale fishery organizations, fishing communities, and other stakeholders. SEAFDEC has supported members countries in the Southeast Asian region in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines to improve the small-scale fisher's livelihood.

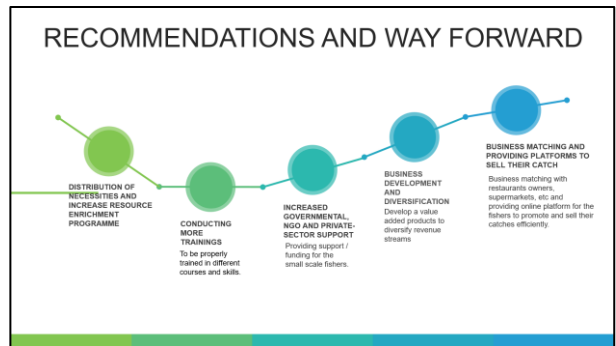
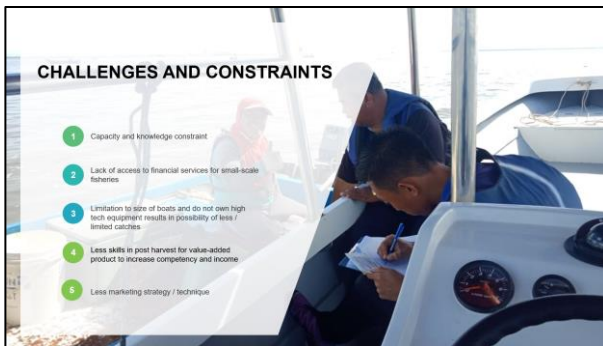
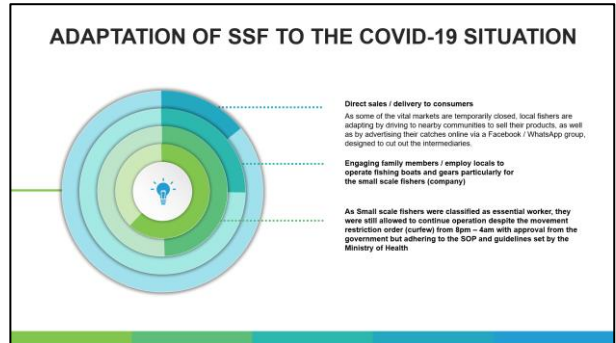
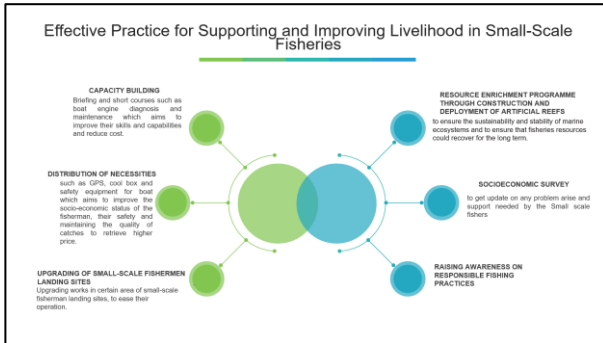
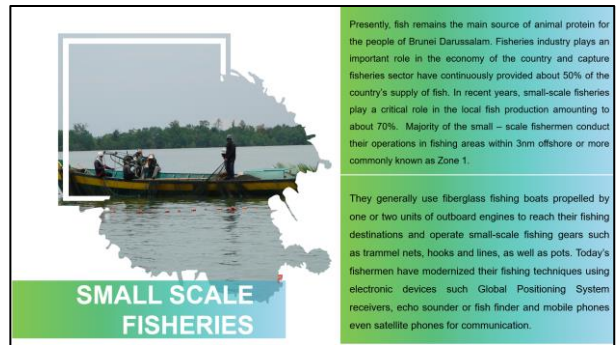
This workshop aims to share the practices and lessons learned from its activities on improving and diversification of the small-scale fisheries livelihoods, as well as the approaches to access financial services for the small-scale fisheries would also be addressed during the Workshop. It is envisaged that promotion of these practices among the SEAFDEC Member Countries would contribute to improved livelihoods of small-scale fishers and their communities in the Southeast Asian region in the future.

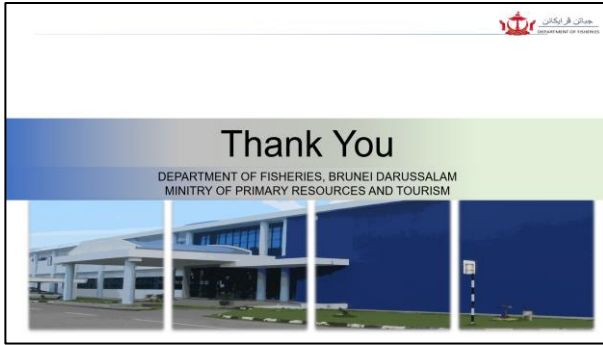
Last but not least, I would like to take this opportunity thank the Member countries, Regional Organization and Academic institute and everyone for your sincere efforts that will contribute to this workshop success.

With that ladies and gentleman, I am pleased to declare **this Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia** open.

Thank you very much, have a good day and stay safe from COVID 19 pandemic!

Country Presentation Brunei Darussalam





Country Presentation Malaysia



REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON EFFECTIVE PRACTICE FOR SUPPORTING THE LIVELIHOOD AND WELLBEING OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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PRODUCTION: MALYSIAN FISHERIES (2019)

- Produce 1.79 million mt, Value at RM13.86 b
- Marine Capture Fisheries 1.38 mt (RM10.11 b)
- In land Capture fisheries 5,639 mt (RM83.35 m)
- Aquaculture 400,017 mt (RM3.11 b)
- Average per capita consumption: 44.17 kg/year
- Labor: 122,931 fishers, 20,262 aqua entrepreneurs
- Big players/Multinationals: Estimated 30 companies
- SME's: Estimated 4000-5000 companies






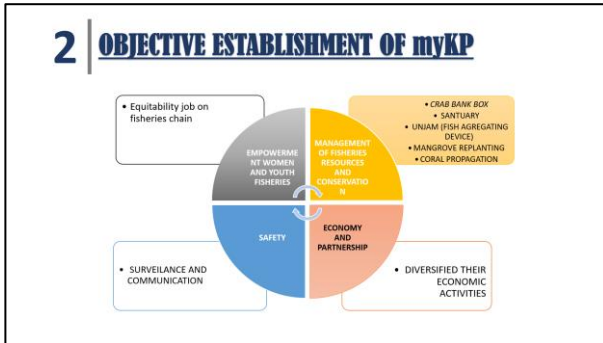

	Zon A	Zon B	Zon C	Zon C ² & C ³
FISHING GEAR	For Traditional Fisherman & Traditional Anchovy (100% local fisher)	Trawlers & Purse Seiner Kenka 2Bot	Trawlers & Purse Seiner (Owner Operated & Non Owner Operated)	Tuna Longliners & Tuna Purse Seiner
TOTAL VESSEL unit	40,918	5,095	2,287	533
TOTAL FISHERMEN People	70,697	18,656	19,280	11,195
TOTAL LANDING Metric tonne	408,500	373,868	387,620	214,098
CONSERVATION ZONING Aquaculture and Shellfish who operate by SSF	1 – 5/8 nm < 40 GRT	5/8 – 12/15 nm < 40 GRT	12/15 – 30 nm 40 - <70 GRT	30 nm till EEZ > 70 GRT

myKP FISHERIES COMMUNITY PROGRAMME

Introduction of community fisheries program under supervised Department of Fisheries since 2020 till now widely known as myKomuniti Perikanan (myKP). Member of these program were among fishermen and community who operated fisheries activities as their source of income.



The diagram shows a central 'myKP' logo surrounded by various community activities: 'Module Ideal' (Radio and Communication Station, Net Workshop, Boat and Engine Workshop), 'Fisheries Transformation Centre (FTC)', 'Stall', 'Aquaculture', 'Vessel & Recreational Boat', and 'Minor Shop Centre'.



myKOMUNITI PERIKANAN A07 Teluk Senangin, Manjung

ESTABLISHMENT 2018

LEAD
SAFIE BIN MOHD AKHIR

NO. OF MEMBERS
40 Orang


019-419 2798

PROGRAMME/ACTIVITIES

- FISHERMEN
- Fisheries Resources Management (Crab Bank Box, Turtle Eggs collector)
- Agrotourism (Homestay / Chalet)

ADDRESS
Pt.4316, Kg Labohan Bilis, Teluk Senangin, Segari, 32200 Lumut, Perak

PERAK



myKOMUNITI PERIKANAN A07 Teluk Senangin, Manjung



CRAB BANK



FISHERIES ACTIVITIES



EGGS COLLECTION OF TURTLE EGGS



BEACH CLEAN UP ACTIVITIES BY COMMUNITIES AND NGO



Crab Juvenile was found hiding in soft coral as their substrate



LANDING CATCHES OF CRABS by myKP TELUK SENANGIN

2021	Blue Crab		Tiger Crab		Mud Crab		LAIN		
	Month	No. of Fish	KG	No. of Fish	KG	No. of Fish	KG	ekor	KG
1		946	134.56	70	4.20	16	3.47		
2		833	132.40	34	15.46	8	4.85		
3		766	121.98	68	23.95	10	5.4		
4		969	164.10	52	8.31	0	0		
5		1164	180.10	130	20.50	0	0		
6		2082	310.10	175	31.45	0	0		
7		2113	330.90	97	14.46	0	0		
8		3374	528.50	169	26.73	0	0		
9		2912	452.85	90	15.14	0	0		

Sumber: daripada En Moh Zahar Bin Abu Hassan

ADAPTATION OF COVID-19 OUTBREAK

MONITORING CONTROL ORDER (MCO)

- The MCO had been execute since Mac 2020 where the spread of outbreak COVID-19 occurred
- The impact of this MCO affected all economic and social including the marketing of fish catches even though all the activities of fisheries has been allowed to operate from catch to

National Recovery Plan

- Moratorium
- All activities regarding of agriculture are recognized as essential services and allowed to operate
- Special Vaccination programmed for agriculture front liner

Special Fund From Government

DOF received special budget from Gov't to help fisherman's affected due to Covid 19 outbreak
Provide training and special course for fishers to gain more knowledge and strengthen the capability to go fishing
Self-Employment Social Security Scheme had been introduce to agriculture sector who self employed under the provisions of the self-Employment Social Security Act 2017 that was started in 1's of January 2020.

CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINS

A. FISHERIES RESOURCES STOCK DECLINE

- Resources Competition (SSF and Commercial - encroachment)
- Fish landing size become small
- Fishermen spending more time to catch the fish
- Resources lost due to development (e.g. mangrove – nursery)
- Land-based development (e.g. land-based pollution – runoff)
- Overfishing and used destructive fishing gear
- Coastal Area competition among coastal users (e.g. tourism, oil and gas and aquaculture)

CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAIN
<p>B. CHAIN FISH MARKETTING VALUE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The price of fish market too high compare to operational cost borne by fisherman ▪ Unstable fish market price due to manipulation price of middle man ▪ Application of Technology for marketing among fishermen too low ▪ Competition with imported seafood products

WAY FORWARD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) and Ecosystem Approach Fisheries Management (EAFM). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action: 53 FMP had been establish as a guideline to manage fisheries resources • Introduction and implementation of closed season at overfishing area water. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action: Pilot project of closed season has been execute to anchovy and mackerel fishing area within 3 month every year. This also applied to trawler purse seine closed season in certain area.

WAY FORWARD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishermen Development Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reorganize and restructure of fisherman category to help government identified eligible candidate through updating their profile.



Country Presentation Myanmar

Outline of the Presentation

- ❖ Myanmar Fisheries Overview
- ❖ Lessons learned from the success cases
- ❖ Challenges and constraints
- ❖ Adaptation of SSF in the COVID-19 pandemic
- ❖ Recommendations and way forward



Effective Practice for Supporting and Improving Livelihood in Small-Scale Fisheries and Adaptation to COVID-19 Situation (27-28 October, 2021)


Small - Scale Fisheries in Myanmar

Nilar Shein (Deputy Director)
Kyaw Moe Aung (Assistant Director)
Department of Fisheries

Role of SSF in Myanmar Fisheries Production

Inland fisheries


Year	Total landing	Inland Fisheries Landing	(%)
2014-15	5.32	1.48	27%
2015-16	5.59	1.58	28%
2016-17	5.68	1.59	28%
2017-18	5.86	1.59	27%
2018-19	5.97	1.60	27%



(Source: Fishery Statistics 2019, DOF)


Myanmar Fisheries Overview

- Myanmar Fisheries includes large and small scales :
 - Large scale (LSF) :
 - Marine capture fishery
 - Aquaculture
 - Small scale (SSF):
 - Inland capture fishery and
 - Aquaculture (less aware comparably)
- Current production
 - (i) 3.3 million MT in marine (ii) 1.6 million MT in inland
 - (iii) 1.1 million MT in aquaculture
- Contributed about 8% to National GDP in 2018-19

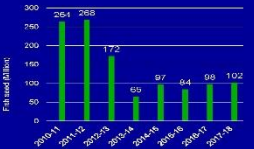


National Program assisting SSF in the communities

I. Annually subsidies hatchery breed fish seeds into the reservoirs and natural water



II. Subsidies hatchery breeds fish seed into paddy fields (500 pcs / A)



National Program assisting SSF in the communities (cont.)

III. Ever green community development funds to invest livestock and fisheries

- SSF hhs to invest improving livelihoods and incomes
- Beneficiaries: update 390 villages in 15 Regions and States
- Funding(subsidize): 30 million Kyat per village as revolving fund.

Sr.	Sectors	Vilgs /Hhs	MMK- million	perce ntage
1	Fisheries	390 / 40193	3256.487	54.264
2	Livestock	13595	923.013	15.380
3	Agriculture	11641	811.246	13.518
4	Business	8400	504.265	8.403
5	Others	6841	506.191	8.435
	Total	78670	6001.202	100

(1US\$ = 1700 MMK)



DOF Implementation of Small scale fisheries development

- ❖ Partner with JICA – SAEP project
 - Paddy cum fish/prawn farming
 - Backyard fish hatcheries
 - Community based small scale aquaculture
 - Technical dissemination
- ❖ Beneficiaries - > 1500 HHS



DOF Implementation of Small scale fisheries development (Cont.)

- ❖ Partner with WorldFish - MYFish project
 - Technologies transferred : > 300 Hhs (carp polyculture, rice-fish system)
 - Introduced 3 new species - GIFT & 2 -SIS (Mola and Climbing perch)
 - Improved hatchery and nursery performance
 - Provision of extension in the communities
 - Established :
 - i. "No fishing zone" to protect resources
 - ii. Fishery R&D Network (FRDN): 3 symposia + 22 studies + 10 publications (+ + +)






DOF Implementation of Small scale fisheries development (Cont.)

- ❖ Partner with WorldFish, MFF - MYCulture project (LIFT)

Scaling-out of MYFish Project

- **Fish seed used** - GIFT (*Oreochromis nilotica*), Rohu carp and silver barb
SIS (Mola carplet, climbing perch)
- **Nutrition intervention**
 - Demonstrate cooking method of mola carplet to maintain nutrition value
 - Integration of vegetables growing on the bunds, consumed and sold
- ❖ **Beneficiaries** - about 4000 HHs (within 3 yrs.)

Lessons learned from SSF implement

- Small scale aquaculture is **feasible with standing livelihood** in the communities.
- **Productivity varies widely** due to investment and management.
- Opportunities for intensification.
- Farmers **seek cost effective and affordable alternatives**.
- Strengthening small-scale **input suppliers is essential** to extend sustainably.
- **Institutional policy backup is needed** for the following:
 - Land and water uses
 - Microfinance
 - Affordable technology
 - Constant encouragement

Challenges and constraints

- **Technical implications**
 - Less aware, **monitoring and conservation** of SSA resources
 - Less encourage to expand SSA in the community
 - Weak **species diversification** using SIS in SSA
 - Require resilient aquaculture methods apart from seed production mainly.
- **Policies**
 - Needs tangible policies to develop
 - Rice fish system
 - Small scale fisheries and aquaculture in **dam and reservoirs**
 - Micro-financing / annual fisheries **loans** such as annual agriculture loan system

Challenges and constraints (cont.)

- **Institutions**
 - Weak fisheries and aquaculture **education** system
 - Weak statistics and **data based** system
 - Less investment and incentives for **R&D** and innovations.
 - Inadequate experienced and specialized **resources persons**
 - **Limited outsources** for resilient innovations and utilization of existing resources
- **Information sharing**
 - Insufficient implication of **ICT system** for information sharing.

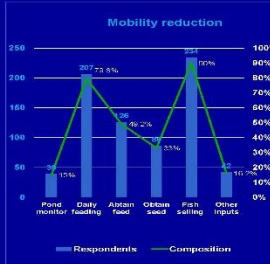
Impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on fisheries in Myanmar

- **COVID-19 Impact** (online survey) to identify aquaculture supply chain was conducted in June / July 2020 (AQUADAPT-Myanmar project: DoF, WorldFish with 4 Mekong Countries)
- Sample size: 247 fish farmers from the Delta, CDZ , NayPyiTaw and Shan State
- Methods: Randomly communicated fish farmers were interviewed using the questionnaires with smart phone installed *surveyzigno* app.
- Analysis was done with the assistance of Unit of Social and Environment Research (USER) in ChaiMaing University

Survey Outcomes

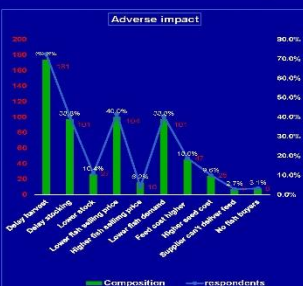
Mobility reduction

- ❖ **Market declined about 90% in the beginning**
- ❖ **Farm inputs: seed, fertilizer etc. obtain only 16%**
- ❖ **80% farmers reduced feeding**



Survey Outcomes

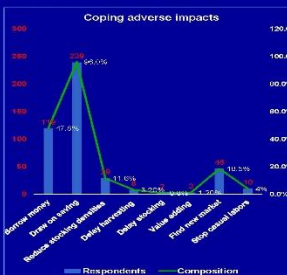
Adverse impact



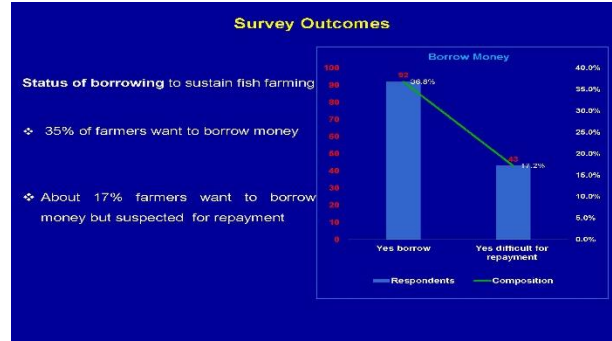
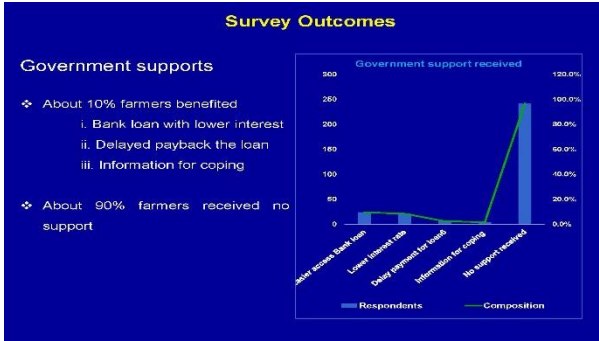
- ❖ Harvest delayed about 70%
- ❖ Restock down to 10% of normal stocking
- ❖ About 40% of farmers suffered lower selling price

Survey Outcomes

Solving adverse impact



- ❖ About 50% farmers borrow money
- ❖ About 20% seek new market
- ❖ Farmers 5% reduced causal labor



COVID-19 Economic Relief Plans –CERP loans
(through DOF recommendation)

- Aqua farmers : 2000 **fish fingerling per acre** worth of 40000 Kyat for 150,000 Acres over the country
- Disbursed 6 billion kyats for **aquaculture farmers** depend on the impact of suffered by COVID 19
- Also for the **industrial fisheries** -
 - (i) Offshore fishing boats: 3.2 Bil Kyat @ 10 mil Kyat
 - (ii) Jetty, owners: 2 Bil Kyat @ 200 Mil Kyat
 - (iii) Processing factory: 100 mil Kyat @ 100 Mil Kyat
- Small loans of UMFCCI for SME
- Currently has been planned for **small loans** to support and relief the impact of COVID-19 **3rd wave**.

- ### Recommendations for the way forward
- Develop **SSA and environment friendly aquaculture**
 - **Develop policies** to integrate fishery, agriculture and irrigations (dams and reservoirs)
 - Analysis the impact of fish seed release in **rice fields**
 - Extend Good Aquaculture Practice (**GAQP**) with affordable demonstrations, financing and technical supports
 - Access to information at all levels through using **ICT** tools
 - Improve fisheries statistics and **data base system** applicable the development of fisheries value chain
 - Improve **institutional capacity** of "research in development", data base system, utilize evidence base research outcomes for fisheries policies
 - Study fisheries **policy and institutional arrangement** of success fisheries nations
 - Establish **vocational institution** for fisheries and aquaculture technology

Thank you

Country Presentation Philippines





Philippine's validation of SDG 14.b

- Programs
- Specific initiatives for SSFG
- Mechanisms - Decision Making

RD Jun Bacolod
Joaren Yleana
Dennis Calvan





PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
Home » Statistics » Multi-Sectoral » Sustainable Development Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

The Philippine SDGs
List of Philippine SDG Indicators for Initial Monitoring





Are there any laws, regulations, policies or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fisheries sector?



BFAR Initiatives relevant to SSF


Programs/Projects	What
BoatR and FishR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed to enhance, fast-track, and complete the registration of municipal fisherfolk and boats; • This is established to protect the preferential rights of subsistence fisherfolk, and provide reliable information relevant to the welfare and to fisheries and coastal conservation; and • To efficiently deliver government service and benefits to small scale fisherfolk; • As of Feb. 2021, FishR and BoatR registered a total of 2.1M and 267.87 thousand, respectively.
FB Pagbabago	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a livelihood intervention of the DA-BFAR under the National Fisherfolk Program. The program aims to uplift the economic status of Filipino fisherfolk through the provision of disaster-resilient fishing boats and resource-appropriate fishing gears. • Skills training were also provided to fisherfolk through FRP boat fabrication






BFAR Initiatives relevant to SSF

Programs/Projects	What
Community Fish Landing Centers (CFLCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFLC is a targeted intervention to spur "inclusive growth" in coastal areas with high poverty incidence and large population of registered fisherfolk under the BFAR's FishR Program. • It is an economic growth center for marketing, promotion of value-added products, site for skills development training in post-harvest, value-adding and fishery conservation and resource management. • Total of existing CFLCs: 725
Payao Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is to contribute to the DA BFAR Fish Sufficiency Program as well as provide livelihood for small-scale fisherfolk. • A National Payao Program or TCMZ, has also been established for small-scale handline fishers to have their own payao. Also to promote conservation and management of offshore areas by targeting large-bass species only.
Fishing Gear and Paraphernalia	






Assistance to Municipal Fisherfolk




- A total of 2.1M fisherfolk were registered nationwide June 2021 through the MUNICIPAL FISHERFOLK REGISTRATION PROGRAM (FishR)



Assistance to Training and Livelihood Program



- Skills training were also provided to fisherfolk through FRP boat fabrication



Assistance to credit loan facilitation program




- A total of 1,250 fisherfolk were served and assisted to avail the loan program offered by Land Bank of the Philippines





Does your country have a specific initiative to implement the SSF Guidelines?

*A food-secure Philippines
with prosperous farmers and fisherfolk*

Adopting the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines):

An integrated approach to improving the food security and nutrition situation of fisherfolks in selected areas of the Philippines

*A food-secure Philippines
with prosperous farmers and fisherfolk*

VGSSF Guidelines

- visibility, recognition and enhancement of small-scale fisheries and to contribute to global and national efforts towards the eradication of hunger and poverty.
- Aims to promote responsible fisheries and sustainable social and economic development for the benefit of current and future generations, with an emphasis on small-scale fishers and fish workers.
- It is emphasized that these Guidelines are voluntary, global in scope and with a focus on the needs of developing countries.

*A food-secure Philippines
with prosperous farmers and fisherfolk*

VGSSF

OBJECTIVES

- To ensure food security, improve nutritional status and reduce poverty among the small-scale fishers in selected coastal communities of the Philippines.
- Four (4) areas of improvement where the SSF Guidelines can be applied:
 - local governance;
 - social protection;
 - livelihoods and;
 - adaptation to climate change and disaster risks.

CRITERIA SET IN SELECTION OF THE AREA

- Coastal municipalities
- High incidence of poverty
- High prevalence of malnutrition among children
- Number of barangays
- Good governance/supportive LGU

Source: UN-FAO PowerPoint Presentation during the inception meeting

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Inception meeting with LGUS

Based on the inception meeting last November 2020, conducted by UN-FAO and BFAR, the following Local Government Unit were selected to be the beneficiaries of the project;

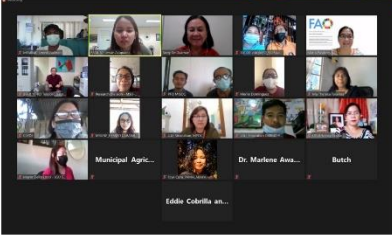
- Lopez Jaena Misamis Occidental
- Sinacaban, Misamis Occidental
- Gitagum, Misamis Oriental
- Alubijid, Misamis Oriental

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VGSSF Orientation

Inception Meeting with the Local Government Unit last November 2020


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May 27, 2021 – Service provider orientation and planning of activities which includes:

1. Capacity building needs in the fisheries sector as well as official in the LGU;
2. Access to social protection program;
3. Food security and nutrition situation

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with progressive farmers and fisherfolk



Does your country have mechanisms through which small-scale fishers and fish workers contribute to decision-making processes?

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Fisherfolk Contribution to Decision-making Processes

Fisherfolk participation and contribution in the planning implementation and decision-making process from the ground (e.g., FAO, CNFIDP, Management Plans, etc.)



Empower the fisherfolk through FARMC in the planning and formulation of policies and programs for the management, conservation, protection and sustainable development of fisheries and aquatic resources;

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FARMC ORIENTATION AND STRENGTHENING



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Installation of Fisherfolk Regional Director



- The FRD's role was established through the Department of Agriculture's Special-Order No. 88, Series of 2005, to install a local fisherfolks representative to participate in the Bureau's Regional programs and activities.
- This mainly aims to immerse them, for them to acquire a better grasp of the Bureau's inner workings and role in the protection and improvement of the nation's aquatic resources.


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End...

Thank you very much..


A food-secure Philippines
with progressive farmers and fisherfolk



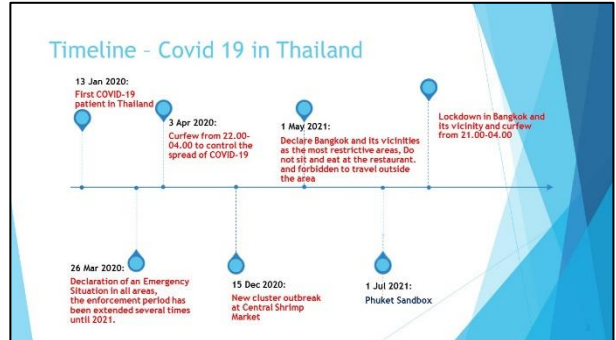
Country Presentation Thailand

"Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia" (27-28 October 2021)

Effective Practice for Supporting and improving Livelihood in Small-Scale Fisheries and Adaptation to COVID-19 Situation in Thailand



Deeka RATANACHAMNONG
Inland Fisheries Research and Development Division
Department of Fisheries




Financial measures



To care and heal people affected by the Coronavirus (COVID-19):

- ❖ Credit project to enhance liquidity of fisheries operators
- ❖ Soft loan program to promote liquidity for crocodile farmers and related businesses
- ❖ Compensation Project to help farmers affected by the COVID-19 outbreak



Local fishing community organization




Support 2,450 local fishing community organizations Developing fishing careers, generating income


	Coastal fisheries	Offshore fisheries	Freshwater fisheries	Aquatic animal processing	Aquaculture
Community	775	64	504	800	307
Member	32,011	3,780	17,946	30,557	7,504



Fisherman's Village Resort

Local fishery lifestyle, fresh seafood, hoping to stimulate the SSF community economy, create a career, generate income, and promote the quality of life for fishermen to have a better life. and will be molded into a model for agricultural tourism in the future




Fisheries Shop

DoF creates a new marketing channel for buy-sell products through the online ordering system for aquatic animals, to support the distribution of produce to help farmers affected by the Covid-19 crisis, as well as inviting the public to support fresh, clean, safe and standard aquatic animals.




Fish aggregating devices



Protection and restoring key aquatic habitat



Food security = Village fish pond

Stock enhancement

Adaptation of SSF to the COVID-19 situation

The project "Carrying rice farmers, exchanging fish for fishermen"

4 kilograms of jasmine = 1 kilogram of dried fish, salted fish, and sweet fish of good quality

Adaptation of SSF to the COVID-19 situation

Challenges and constraints

SSF - Livelihood

- Seafood is low price
- Closed market No tourist
- Inconvenient logistics
- Increased of household consumption for aquatic animals
- Decrease fishing day
- Asian seabass cage culture increased
- Online marketing

Challenges and constraints

SSF - Conservation activity

- Decreased activity
- Reduced to small group
- Online meeting for core team
- Cost increase
- Learning center closed

Challenges and constraints

Officer - Illegal fishing

Recommendations and way forward (1)

Issue	Objectives	Good practice and ongoing initiatives
Appropriate management systems for long-term conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ HRBA to sustainable, productive and healthy ecosystems and improved well being of fishing communities ❑ Alternative livelihoods exist (switching to tourist activities) ❑ Knowledge (scientific and traditional) base management 	EAF capacity strengthening

Recommendations and way forward (3)

Issue	Objectives	Good practice and ongoing initiatives
Lack of empowerment of SSF communities at all levels	Integrated ecosystemic holistic approach for SSF development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Community-based/collaborative management + meaningful participation in decision making <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible/sustainable investment in social infrastructure in coastal areas <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnership at local level for fish marketing

Recommendations and way forward (2)

Issue	Objectives	Good practice and ongoing initiatives
Co-management, consultations and representation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Consultation processes at national levels in place established <input type="checkbox"/> Equitable participation of SSF actors in co-management (not top down only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Areas of self-regulation

Recommendations and way forward (4)

Issue	Objectives	Good practice and ongoing initiatives
Limited or lack of access to education for all	Informed and educated coastal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Schools and teachers provided to coastal communities by Civil Society Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Quota of scholarships for students from fishing communities to access university specialized in fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Development of context-specific curriculum for primary/secondary school for coastal communities

Recommendations and way forward (5)

Issue	Objectives	Good practice and ongoing initiatives
Need for gender sensitive legal, regulatory and policy framework and its implementation	Active promotions and realization of gender equality and equity in SSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 'women in business' including for fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Empowerment programs is targeting to SSF women

Recommendations and way forward (6)

Issue	Objectives	Good practice and ongoing initiatives
Access to markets	SSF meet local food security needs, participate as partners in domestic and global value chains and get a fair share of the benefits	<p><u>Ongoing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing/fishers cooperative and fishing guilds <input type="checkbox"/> Promote the SSF products to the International market <input type="checkbox"/> Market certification for SSF products <input type="checkbox"/> Centralized Landing for the SSF <p><u>Good practices:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Direct link between SSF to the retailers <input type="checkbox"/> Seafood festival to bring the consumers directly in to the SSF <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting sustainable product from SSF to the market including consumers education

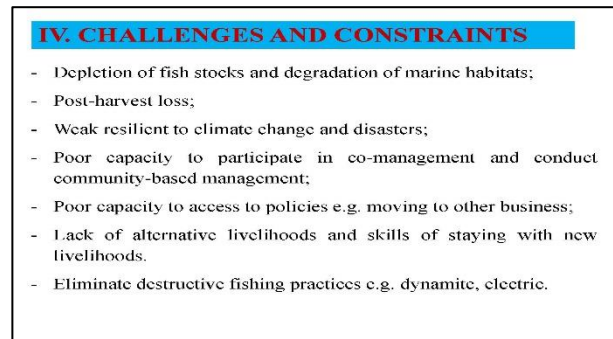
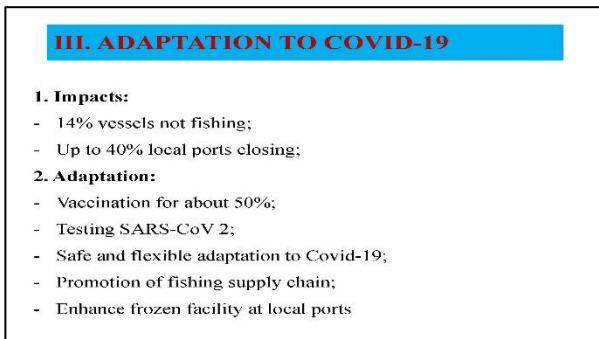
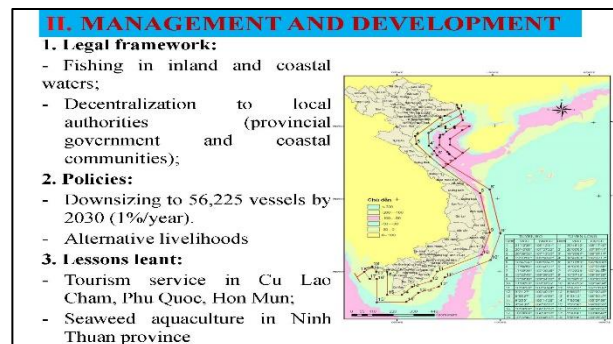
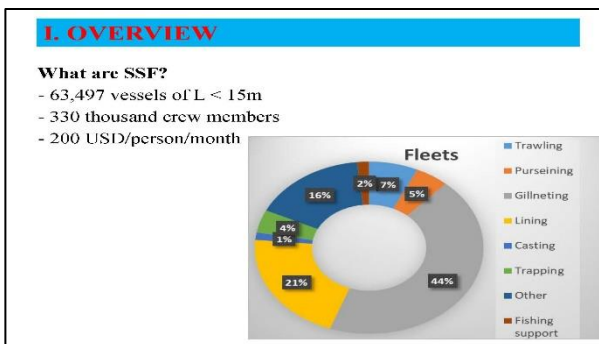
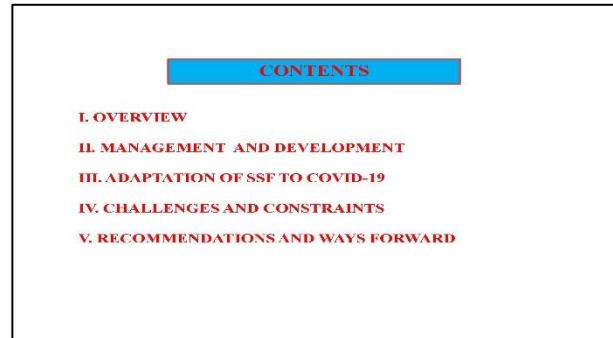
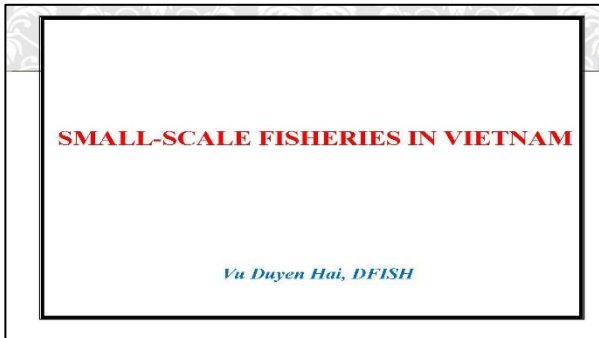
Recommendations and way forward (7)

Issue	Objectives	Good practice and ongoing initiatives
Avoiding post-harvest losses	Reduce fish losses and ensure quality of the product to increase fishers' income and support sustainable fisheries management	<p><u>Ongoing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement of traditional processing practices and diversification <input type="checkbox"/> Inspection systems for the catches quality and safety at the landing site <p><u>Good practice:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Good cool chain system along the supply chain

Thank you
for your attentions

Country Presentation

Viet Nam



The Microfinance Services for Small-scale Fishers

by APRACA



Outline

- 1 Do Small Scale Fishers Need Microfinance?
- 2 Traditional Credit vis-à-vis Microfinance
- 3 Microfinance to SSFs: Traditional Approaches
- 4 Microfinance to SSFs: New Approaches
- 5 Innovations in Microfinance to SSFs
- 6 Value Chain Finance Approach to SSFs
- 7 Steps for Improving Microfinance to SSFs

Do Small Scale Fishers Need Microfinance?

- Microfinance is key to the financial empowerment and economic resilience of vulnerable, marginalized small-scale fishing communities, providing them access to credit so they can generate more revenue and contribute productively to blue growth.
- As small-scale fishers generally need working capital for fuel, gear and ice, they have an ongoing need for small credit, which makes them subject to exploitation by intermediaries (traders) and informal moneylenders.
- Microfinance can help break the cycle of exploitation and continuing indebtedness faced by fishers and their families. A well-defined financial delivery infrastructure not only provides microfinance services, but also helps beneficiaries to build their savings through various wealth management option plans.
- Small-scale fishers generally operate in remote areas where it is difficult to obtain access to common banking and credit services. The majority are unable to provide collateral and, as a result, cannot access credit from formal financial institutions. Consequently, fishers and their families experience lower productivity and incomes from their work.

Traditional Credit vis-à-vis Microfinance

Traditional Credit Services	Microfinance Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional credit services are important for established enterprises or for entrepreneurs that have a profitable economic opportunity, capable of regular repayment and can capitalize on credit when it is made available. Delivery mechanisms are straightforward, follow SOPs and are based on regulatory and institutional guidelines. Loan sizes can vary and can be suitable for small, medium and large enterprises. Loans are generally only provided for productive purposes. Interest rates fluctuate based on risks assessed by the financial institution that provides the credit. Obtaining credit often involves a lengthy documentation process and requires understanding of borrowers' rights and obligations. Credit availability is based on the creditworthiness of the enterprise. Mortgage or collateral is generally used to guarantee (partly) the repayment of the loan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microfinance serves low-income groups that have no access to formal financial services and focused to women clients. Microfinance services are often accompanied by training in financial literacy and business skills. Multiple models are used worldwide for delivery of microfinance services. Microloans are offered at a lower interest rate for economic activities/consumption to meet family and household needs. Loan products can be specialized or customized to include insurance and risk management which also creates opportunities to save by microfinance clients. The documentation process for microfinance services is generally simple and minimal. Collateral or guarantee is not required and group members generally stand as guarantors for each other. The digital microfinance service channels offer lower turnaround time.

Microfinance to SSFs: New Approaches

Village Banking Approach:

- How it works:** Community-based credit and savings association. Generally, involves collaboration among 25 to 50 entrepreneurs with low income. Initial loan capital may come from an external source for the village bank.
- Benefits:** Members run the banking services and have the right to choose new members. Members elect their own officers and establish their own by-laws. Members distribute loans to individuals, collect loan payments and maintain savings by members. No collateral needed; the group stands collateral for each individual's loan.
- Challenges:** No new loans until fellow members have made their loan payments and/or deposited savings.

Farmer Producer Group Approach:

- How it works:** A Producer Organisation (PO) is a legal entity formed by primary producers, viz. farmers, milk producers, fishermen, weavers, rural artisans, craftsmen. A PO can be a producer company, a cooperative society or any other legal form which provides for sharing of profits/benefits among the members.
- Benefits:** Group structure is used to encourage mutual benefit and support of the members. A PO will support the members in getting more income by undertaking many activities. For example, by aggregating the demand for inputs, the PO can buy in bulk, thus procuring at cheaper price compared to individual purchase. Besides, by transporting in bulk, cost of transportation is reduced.
- Challenges:** Limited value of credit flow, as group members lend among themselves initially, using the savings amount. Need to obtain credit approval, based on the group's financial discipline, to get access to credit services from formal institutions such as banks, with a minimum waiting period of six months generally required.

Innovations in Microfinance to SSFs

Technology-based financial delivery systems: As mobile phones are widely used in all regions, offering financial services through digital channels provides a means of reaching areas that are underserved by banks, such as coastal fishing communities.

Fisheries innovation challenge fund: An innovation challenge fund is a competitive financing facility for disbursement of public-sector or private foundation funding of international development projects for market-based or incentive-driven solutions.

Fisheries microfinance investment vehicles: mobilizing private funding for microfinance. Microfinance – traditionally funded by the international investment arm of public development agencies – is increasingly being funded through private investment. Indeed, microfinance has become a leading asset class in the impact investment landscape.

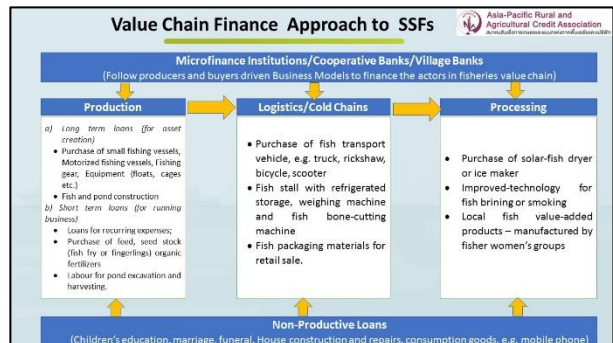
Microfinance to SSFs: Traditional Approaches

Self-help groups (SHG) Approach:

- How it works:** Group acts as financial intermediary. Homogeneous group of 10 to 20 people. Group determines loan size, interest rate to members, repayment periods and penalty fees for late payment.
- Benefits:** Group structure is used to encourage mutual benefit and support. Groups are self-managed, practicing collective leadership and decision making in credit management. Group has the flexibility to decide on the savings amount. No collateral required. Familiarity among group members facilitates tracking of loan disbursements and defaults.
- Challenges:** Limited value of credit flow, as group members lend among themselves initially, using the savings amount. Need to obtain credit approval, based on the group's financial discipline, to get access to credit services from formal institutions such as banks, with a minimum waiting period of six months generally required.

Joint Liability Group (JLG) Approach:

- How it works:** Group acts as financial intermediary. Homogeneous group of 10 to 20 people. Group determines loan size, interest rate to members, repayment periods and penalty fees for late payment.
- Benefits:** Group structure is used to encourage mutual benefit and support. Groups are self-managed, practicing collective leadership and decision-making in credit management. Group has the flexibility to decide on the savings amount. No collateral required. Familiarity among group members facilitates tracking of loan disbursements and defaults.
- Challenges:** Limited value of credit flow, as group members lend among themselves initially, using the savings amount. Need to obtain credit approval, based on the group's financial discipline, to get access to credit services from formal institutions such as banks, with a minimum waiting period of six months generally required.



Success stories Microfinance to SSFs

Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association
www.apraca.org

1. **Microfinance programme for SSFs in Lombok Island, Indonesia:** An interest subsidized loan for productive purposes in fisheries sector was launched in Lombok Island. SSFs were organized as a coastal group based on asset ownership, financial capability, and access to finance. Saving product that is bundled with insurance benefits for MFIs clients. The saving account is automatically activated for the credit programme beneficiaries. Non collateral loan, and the risk mitigation is adjusted by fish farmer cooperatives.
2. **Aquaculture development through microfinance support in the northern uplands of Viet Nam:** A project in three northern upland provinces of Viet Nam – Hoa Binh, Son La and La Chau – used microfinance to support investments by poor farmers in small-scale aquaculture development, to reduce poverty and enhance local food security among poor ethnic communities. The project sought to enhance the productivity of small-scale farms through the introduction of appropriate aquaculture technology, establishment of effective extension services and an innovative commune-managed credit and savings scheme.
3. **Microfinance programme of the South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies:** As part of its integrated, holistic model of marine fisheries development, the South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS) introduced a microfinance programme to meet the needs of its members. In spite of the perception that credit to fisheries is high-risk lending, SIFFS successfully provides productive-purpose loans to small-scale fishers, using a flexible repayment structure and low interest spread.

Steps for Improving Microfinance to SSFs

Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association
www.apraca.org

Increased access of rural people to financial services
Broadening and deepening of MFIs outreach to rural people through the programs.

Increased function/diversification of rural financial services
Additional non-financial services provided by MFIs that support clients' business

Improvement of business performance of the target groups
Identify positive impacts of the clients' business from the financial best practices at the pilot test

Gender mainstreaming
Stimulate the improvement of women's role in business activities

Participation of stakeholders
The stakeholders' involvement in the project to assure the sustainability of the programme



Thank You

For further queries, please contact

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Website: www.apraca.org

Financial products to small-scale fishery businesses in Thailand by BAAC

Financial products to small-scale fishery business

Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives

Loan performance in fishery business in Thailand

Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives

Total Loan Outstanding for Fishing industry and aquaculture

966,517,979
USD

134,731 contracts

at 30 Sep 2021

⇒

For coastal and deep sea fishery

84,735,760.13
USD

21,219 contracts

Loan Characteristic

Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives

Normal Agricultural Loan

Direct Loan

Indirect Loan

+

Specific Agricultural Loan

Government Assisted Loans

Normal Agricultural Loan

Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives

Direct Loan
to small-scale fishermen

- For Individuals (one household one loaner)
- Collaterals; Title deed, Guarantors; Joint liability group
- MRR

Indirect Loan
to small-scale fishermen

- For organizations
 - Cooperatives
 - Village funds
 - Farmer groups
- Collaterals; Title deed, Guarantors
- MLR

Specific Agricultural Loan

Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives

Government Assisted Loans

- Collaterals Assisted
- Interest Assisted

Present project:
Liquidity Support for Fisheries Entrepreneurs Project

Liquidity Support for Fisheries Entrepreneurs Project

Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives

Objectives

- To support liquidity to individual fishery entrepreneurs and juristic fisheries entrepreneurs who run traditional or commercial fishery.
- To facilitate fishery entrepreneurs to legally fishery business and help conserve aquatic animals and marine natural resources as well as to promote sustainable fishery.

Liquidity Support for Fisheries Entrepreneurs Project

Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives

Lending guidelines

- Targeted clients in 22 provinces on the seashore areas.
- As working capital and/or investment in fishery business.
- Individual/Juristic entrepreneur who has been registered in the project with Department of Fisheries.
- The boat must not be larger than 60 ton of gross tonnage and registered as Thai fishing boat
- Has no Non-Performing Loan (NPL) with BAAC or other banks.

Liquidity Support for Fisheries Entrepreneurs Project

Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives

Lending guidelines

- Project period: from May 26, 2020 the loan repayment schedule must be completed no later than March 31, 2027.
- Interest rate 7% per year (4% from borrower, 3% is supported from the government).
- Collateral
 - Title deed
 - Joint liability group (only those who are fisheries entrepreneurs)
 - Mortgaged fishing boat with less than 60 ton of gross tonnage, the Bank can lend up to 50 percent of its mortgaged value.



The fisheries cooperative system in Thailand

by Kasetsart University

KU
KASETSART UNIVERSITY

“Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia”
during 27-28 October 2021

Dr. Tidarat Kumkit
Department of Cooperatives
Faculty of Economics, Kasetsart University

KU
KASETSART UNIVERSITY

Microfinance

Fisheries Cooperatives

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What is microfinance?

Microfinance refers to the financial services provided to low-income individuals or groups who are typically excluded from traditional banking. Most microfinance institutions focus on offering credit in the form of small working capital loans, sometimes called microloans or microcredit.

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Benefit of Microfinance

Access to essential financial services can empower individuals economically and socially by creating self-reliance and economic sustainability in impoverished communities where salaried jobs are scarce. The benefits of microfinance include:

- Small loans enable entrepreneurs to start or expand micro, small and medium enterprises.
- Savings help families build assets to finance school fees, improve homes (e.g., install power or running water) and achieve goals.
- Insurance products can offset the cost of medical care.
- Money transfers and remittances allow families to easily send and receive money across borders.

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Types of Microfinance

Regulated : Banks, regulated non-bank financial intermediaries, regulated NGOs

Cooperatives: Financial cooperatives and credit unions

Unregulated: NGOs, non-bank financial intermediaries, MFI projects and others

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Microfinance: Fisheries Cooperatives

- 1 Fisheries Cooperatives in Thailand
- 2 Seven principles for fishery cooperatives
- 3 Performance and case study

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- 1 Fisheries Cooperatives in Thailand

Fisheries cooperatives consist of members who involve in fishing activities, both freshwater and seawater. The main purpose is to deal with production and marketing problems through joint purchasing, access to loan funds, increased knowledge of the fishing industry, and promotion of natural resources conversation.

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Why the fisheries cooperatives need to establish?

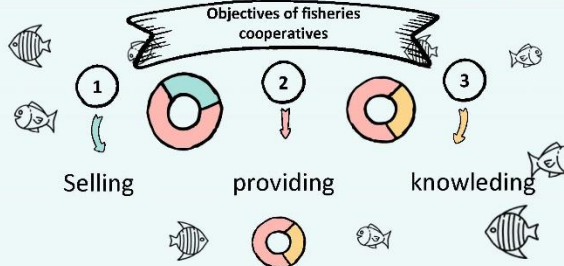
- Lacking of Fund
- Lacking of human resources and mastery of technology
- Lacking of fisheries management
- High Pricing of equipments and tools

History of fisheries cooperatives in Thailand



Background The first fisheries cooperative named Pissanu Fishery Cooperative, Ltd. Was established in 1949 at Krabangpongno canal, Phrom Phiram district, Phitsanulok with 54 fresh water fisherfolk members. At that time, the cooperative activities were focused on land allocation, marketing, processing aquatic animals, and obtaining a concession. The cooperative also introduced new fishery techniques and promoted the preservation of aquatic animals. Until 1970, the government's policy was to designate all canals around the country as public canals so that people had freedom to fish in them. The objective in obtaining a concession, however, was not achieved so it decided to collaborate with the Phrom Phiram Agricultural Cooperative, Ltd. Presently, there are three categories of fisheries cooperatives based on their members' occupations

Objectives of fisheries cooperatives



1 Selling
2 providing
3 knowledging

Here are the **7 Cooperative Principles** used by co-ops around the world and how they apply to a fishermen's cooperative

1. Voluntary and Open Membership
2. Democratic Member Control
3. Members' Economic Participation
4. Autonomy and Independence
5. Education, Training and Information
6. Cooperation among Cooperatives
7. Concern for Community



Performance of Fisheries cooperatives in Thailand

In 2019, there were 66 fishery cooperatives (11,000 members), a decrease of 10.81% from 2018. Most cooperatives Fisheries were in the eastern region of 18, accounting for 27.27 percent, followed by 15 in the southern region, accounting for 22.73%. The central region had the least cooperatives, 2, accounting for 3.03% of the total number of cooperatives.

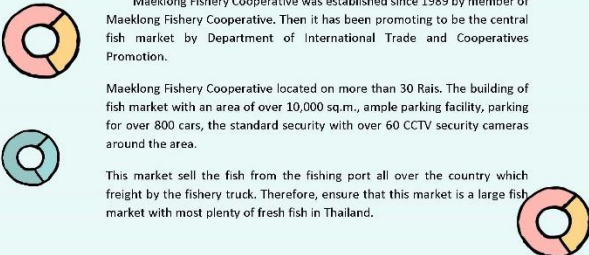
While as the number total fishermen across of country is more than 150,000 persons so, there are still many fishermen are not membership of fishery cooperatives. Just only less than 10 % .



Maeklong Fishery Cooperative was established since 1989 by member of Maeklong Fishery Cooperative. Then it has been promoting to be the central fish market by Department of International Trade and Cooperatives Promotion.

Maeklong Fishery Cooperative located on more than 30 Rais. The building of fish market with an area of over 10,000 sq.m., ample parking facility, parking for over 800 cars, the standard security with over 60 CCTV security cameras around the area.

This market sell the fish from the fishing port all over the country which freight by the fishery truck. Therefore, ensure that this market is a large fish market with most plenty of fresh fish in Thailand.





Maeklong Fishery Cooperatives



Performance of Maeklong fishery cooperatives

In 2019, the Maeklong fishery cooperatives had total assets of 155.35 million baht that decreasing around 3.7 million baht from the previous year, or a decrease of 2.34%. While as the total debt is 39.84 million baht, a decrease of 4.3 million baht from last year or around 9.8 percent of decreasing. The cooperative has a total capital of 115.50 million baht, an increase of 0.60 million baht from the previous year or an increase of 0.53%. The cooperative's capital consists of stock capital, reserve funds, other capital and net profit (loss) for the year 2019 with a total net profit of 5.33 million baht. decreased from last year by 0.52 million baht or 8.88% decrease

THANK YOU



Dr. Tidarat Kumkit
Email: fecotrk@nontri.ku.ac.th

Practical lessons for improving livelihood and well-being of small-scale fishers in the implementation of SSF Guidelines

by FiA, Cambodia

“Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia SEAFDEC/TD, Zoom Platform 27-28 October 2021: A Case of Cambodia”

by
Sopha Lieng
 Fisheries Administration, Cambodia
 Email: liengsopha@gmail.com

1

Outline for the Presentation

1. Background
2. Problems
3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries
4. Supporting Activities to the communities
5. Lessons learnt

2

1. Background

- Fish and rice have long history of importance for Khmer.
- 516 community fisheries were established, millions of SSFs, occupy more than 1 million ha.
- In central Cambodian floodplain, 35% was part-time fishers, 15% full-time fishers.
- 82% of Cambodian were farmers, and also fishers.
- The SSF 's dependence on fisheries for their livelihood.

3

2. Problems

- The communities suffer problems :
 - Limited capacity of communities
 - Daily fish catch gone down, low income from fishing
 - Fishery conflict still exist, but less
 - Destructive fishing
 - Habitat degradation/loss of flooded forest & mangrove
 - Climate change
 - Poverty and livelihood hardship, especially in the impact of Covid-19 pandemic.
 - Shortage of budget to implement action plan

4

3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

Location of 2 Cfi:

- The characteristics of fishing community should be understood before giving a support and intervention
- 2 sites/community fisheries (CFI) were selected among the 10 sites, among the 10.
- Peam Popech & Phlong CFI

5

3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

- The interview was carried out on 2016 in the wet and dry seasons.

6

3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

1. Education

Education level of the interviewees	Peam Popech	Phlong
No education	6 (7.8%)	13 (16.7%)
Not finished primary school	43 (55.8%)	40 (51.3%)
Finished primary school	14 (18.2%)	12 (15.4%)
Finished junior high school	13 (16.9%)	13 (16.7%)
Finished senior high school	1 (1.3%)	0 (0%)

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3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

2. Household income from fishing in dry season

Number of households getting income from fishing	Peam Popech	Phlong
No income from fishing	19 (26%)	16 (19.3%)
0–30%	45 (61.6%)	45 (54.2%)
30–70%	9 (12.3%)	21 (25.3%)
70% up	0 (0%)	1 (1.2%)

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3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

3. Household income from fishing in **wet season**

Number of households getting income from fishing	Peam Popech	Phlong
No income from fishing	18 (24.7%)	16 (19.3%)
0–30%	45 (61.6%)	40 (48.2%)
30–70%	9 (12.3%)	24 (28.9%)
70% up	1 (1.4%)	3 (3.6%)

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3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

4. Livelihood activities in **wet season**

Number of households that received income from different livelihood activities in wet season	Peam Popech	Phlong
Rice farming	63 (29.4%)	64 (30.5%)
Crops	41 (19.2%)	17 (8.1%)
Factory worker	10 (4.7%)	10 (4.8%)
Construction worker	9 (4.2%)	10 (4.8%)
Fish trade	16 (7.5%)	20 (9.5%)
Fish processing	12 (5.6%)	15 (7.1%)
Fishing gear making	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Livestock	41 (19.2%)	51 (24.3%)
Other	23 (10.7%)	23 (11.0%)

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3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

5. Livelihood activities in **dry season**

Number of households that received income from different livelihood activities in dry season	Peam Popech	Phlong
Rice farming	9 (6.4%)	9 (6.3%)
Crops	10 (7.1%)	4 (2.8%)
Factory worker	8 (5.7%)	8 (5.6%)
Construction worker	12 (8.5%)	12 (8.3%)
Fish trade	17 (12.1%)	21 (14.6%)
Fish processing	11 (7.8%)	13 (9%)
Fishing gear making	5 (3.5%)	0 (0%)
Livestock	35 (24.8%)	48 (33%)
Other	34 (24.1%)	29 (20.1%)

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3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

6. Occupation in **dry season**

Number of occupations per household in dry season	Peam Popech	Phlong
0 occupation	4 (5.2%)	7 (8.4%)
1 occupation	27 (35.1%)	33 (39.8%)
2 occupations	29 (37.7%)	25 (30.1%)
3 occupations	12 (15.6%)	12 (14.5%)
4 occupations	5 (6.5%)	5 (6.0%)
5 occupations	0 (0%)	1 (1.2%)

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3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

7. Occupation in **wet season**

Number of occupations per household in wet season	Peam Popech	Phlong
0 occupation	0 (0%)	1 (1.2%)
1 occupation	4 (5.2%)	10 (12.0%)
2 occupations	30 (39.0%)	30 (36.1%)
3 occupations	26 (33.8%)	30 (36.1%)
4 occupations	12 (15.6%)	9 (10.8%)
5 occupations	4 (5.2%)	2 (2.4%)
6 occupations	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.2%)

13

3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

8. Fish consumption in **dry season**

Number of households that reported different weekly consumption levels of fish in dry season	Peam Popech	Phlong
Not consumed	1 (1.3%)	1 (1.2%)
Less than 3 days	1 (1.3%)	3 (3.7%)
3–5 days	40 (53.3%)	44 (54.3%)
Everyday	33(44.0%)	33 (40.7%)

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3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

9. Fish consumption in **wet season**

Number of households that reported different weekly consumption levels of fish in wet season	Peam Popech	Phlong
Not consumed	0 (0%)	2 (2.4%)
Less than 3 days	5 (6.5%)	2 (2.4%)
3–5 days	32 (41.6%)	33 (39.8%)
Everyday	40 (51.9%)	46 (55.4%)

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3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

10. Household assets

Size of owned farmland (ha) *	Peam Popech	Phlong
0–0.5	3 (4.2%)	21 (32.8%)
0.5–1	13 (18.3%)	7 (10.9%)
1–1.5	32 (45.1%)	10 (15.6%)
1.5–2	9 (12.7%)	5 (7.8%)
2–2.5	10 (14.1%)	8 (12.5%)
3–3.5	4 (5.6%)	9 (14.1%)
4–4.5	0 (0%)	2 (3.1%)
4.5–5	0 (0%)	2 (3.1%)

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3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

11. Household assets (cont.)

Size of owned cropland (ha)	Peam Popech	Phlong
0-0.5	6 (12.5%)	1 (5.3%)
0.5-1	13 (27.1%)	5 (26.3%)
1-1.5	18 (37.5%)	10 (52.6%)
1.5-2	2 (4.2%)	1 (5.3%)
2-2.5	6 (12.5%)	1 (5.3%)
2.5-3	1 (2.1%)	1 (5.3%)
3-3.5	1 (2.1%)	0 (0%)
3.5-4	1 (2.1%)	0 (0%)

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3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

12. Engagement in social community

Number of households engaged in an association*	Peam Popech	Phlong
Community fisheries	70 (90.9%)	80 (96.4%)
Farming association	0 (0%)	2 (2.4%)
Savings group	42 (54.5%)	20 (24.1%)
Women's group	16 (20.8%)	9 (10.8%)
Water management community	12 (15.6%)	8 (9.6%)

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3. Characteristics of the 2 community fisheries (Cfi)

13. Engagement in social community (cont.)

Number of households engaged in different number of associations	Peam Popech	Phlong
Not engaged in any association	5 (6.5%)	3 (3.6%)
Engage in 1 association	24 (31.2%)	51 (61%)
Engage in 2 associations	32 (41.6%)	19 (22.9%)
Engage in 3 associations	12 (15.6%)	8 (9.6%)
Engage in 4 associations	4 (5.2%)	2 (2.4%)

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4. Supporting Livelihood Activities to the communities

- Provide budget support to livelihood animal husbandry, fish & frog culture, raising of chicken, pig, and cattle, vegetable growing, and fish processing.



4. Supporting Livelihood Activities to the communities

- Training to Cfi members on Cfi management, livelihood and administration
- Provide Cfi an working office
- Provide budget grant to support Cfi to implement their annual action plan
- Support to establish eco-tourism (bungalow, restaurant, tourist boat)

Patrol illegal fishing



4. Supporting Livelihood Activities to the communities

- Trust fund
- Saving group/revolving fund: the fund Cfi members may used for:
 - ❖ The part of the interest earned may used for fisheries management and conservation
 - ❖ Fisheries patrol
 - ❖ Buying rice seed, water pumping, fertilizer
 - ❖ Buying fishing gear
 - ❖ Children education, health care
 - ❖ Charity to the poor in the Cfi



5. Lessons learnt:

- ✓ Livelihood link to fishery. The fishing income is invested in other economic activities.
- ✓ Integrated livelihood relieve pressure on fishery resource and to improve their income.
- ✓ Cfi need to subsequently follow up with the Cfi, training, coaching, advise and support the Cfi activities.
- ✓ Livelihood development depend on the capacity of the Cfi, opportunity, potential for the development in the Cfi, the existing traditional practice, to promote what they can do



5. Lessons learnt:

- ✓ Trust fund is source of sustainable fund for Cfi.
- ✓ Savings is important for urgent need without collateral, & low interest rate.
- ✓ The most Cfi took attention to the saving group and promote participation.
- ✓ The savings is invested in other economic activities & fishery mgnt.
- ✓ The saving relieved the stress of concerns about loan and pay the debt.
- ✓ The implementation of the Cfi provide the opportunity for fishers to work together to improve the livelihood, create solidarity, they can catch more fish, eat more fish (Jonh 2017).
- ✓ give them a responsibility to manage the fisheries.





CLOSING REMARKS

By Mr. Koichi Honda
SEAFDEC Deputy Secretary-General

**Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being
of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia
27-28 October 2021**

Distinguished Delegates from the Asia-Pacific Agriculture and Rural Credit Association (APRACA),
Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperative (BAAC),
Kasetsart University,
Resource person from Fisheries Administration of Cambodia
The Representative from ASEAN Member States (AMSs)
My Colleagues from SEAFDEC
Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Morning!

On behalf of Secretary General, SEAFDEC, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all the participants for your active participation and cooperation during the workshop. Your efforts have indeed led to the success of this workshop, and I would also wish to thank Resource person from FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, the Asia-Pacific Agriculture and Rural Credit Association (APRACA), Kasetsart University and Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperative (BAAC) for deliver knowledge and experience for all participants and thanks to the organizer who have worked hard for the smooth arrangements of this online workshop.

Ladies and Gentlemen, during two-days of the workshop, I do hope that all of you have better understanding on effective practices that could contribute to improved livelihood and resilience of small-scale fishers in the fishing communities, as well as on options for livelihood diversification and development of microfinance services for the fishers.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my role now to declare this ***Regional Workshop on Effective Practice for Supporting the Livelihood and Well-being of Small-scale Fishers in Southeast Asia*** closed.

I wish you all safe from COVID-19 and looking forward to seeing you again in near future.

Thank you.



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