



Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project



Workshop on implementation of the SSF guidelines

Report of the
3 February 2015 • Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

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ICSF-BOBLME

**Dissemination of FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Small-scale
Fisheries**

**MYANMAR
WORKSHOP ON IMPLEMENTATION OF SSF
GUIDELINES**

NETWORK ACTIVITIES GROUP

WORKSHOP ON
VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES FOR SECURING
SUSTAINABLE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN THE
CONTEXT OF FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY
ERADICATION WORKSHOP

A Report

3 February 2015

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Organizational Background

Network Activities Group (NAG) is a local organization dedicatedly working for the small-scale fishing communities through 'Improving Fishery Governance System' project in Delta and Rakhine Coastal Region. NAG has been organizing and strengthening the fishing communities for their fishing rights and economic development since 2009. In fostering visions of sustainable development, NAG focuses on the Governance Approach, intending to make necessary changes of various stakeholders to existing practices towards good governance which are essential and core for sustainable development and are win-win solutions for all stakeholders. Accordingly, NAG has engaged stakeholders of all levels and different arenas, trying to promote interaction, good relations, and eventually coordination and collaboration among them. For the 'Improving Fishery Governance System' in Myanmar, NAG is working closely with State and Regional Governments and Parliaments, Myanmar Fishery Federation (MFF) and Department of Fishery (DOF), and CSOs facilitating the organizing and capacity building of the fishing communities, setting up the linkages among key stakeholders, improving access to fishery resources and fish market conditions for the small-scale fishers and advocating for pro-poor fishing policies and sustainable fisheries. Recently, the Inland Fishery Law was promulgated by Rakhine State parliament, Significantly, community based fishery management system was recognized; good practices of the policy-making process including community consultation are documented with the purpose of supporting better policy-making processes in Myanmar.

Currently, Regional Small-Scale Fishery Network has been established by the small-scale fishing communities as a representative body of small-scale fishers working in the delta focusing on fishing rights, economic development and sustainable fishery resource management. SSF Network is working not only for right-based advocacy to the regional government and the Department of Fishery but also promoting social accountability to the fishing communities in Delta region for actively participating in fishery governance.

Objectives of the Workshop

The Objectives of the workshop were –

- To address the key issues in relation to small-scale fisheries in Myanmar
- To improve fishery policies, rules and regulations reflecting the VG-SSF.

Workshop Venue and Date

The National Level workshop for "Launching the Voluntary Guidelines for Small-scale Fisheries" was conducted on 3rd February 2015 at the Meeting Hall of Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development (MLFRD), Nay Pyi Taw.

Participants of the workshop

The National Workshop was jointly organized by Network Activities Group (NAG) and MLFRD in Nay Pyi Taw. At the workshop, Union Minister, Union Deputy Ministers, Director Generals, Deputy Director Generals, Directors, Assistant Directors and Officers from MLFRD, Local FAO program chief, representatives from INGOs/NGOs, two representatives from ICSF (India), and the Chief Technical Advisor, Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project participated in the workshop. There were a total of 100 participants of which 71 were male and 29 female. The detailed participant list is given in Annex II.

Workshop Design and Methodology

The workshop was designed to follow participatory methods through question and answer sessions. The SSF Guidelines adopted by FAO were presented and introduced through panel discussions, carried out by the representatives of NAG, MLFRD, ICFS, Pyoe Pin and FAO. During the workshop, the participants were divided into groups for brainstorming and small group discussion followed by group presentations.

Opening and Welcome Remark

The workshop was opened with the welcome remarks of U Khin Maung Aye, Union Deputy Minister of Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development (MLFRD). He highlighted the important role that the fishery sector played in the food security of the country. The fish production of Myanmar should be enough for food security for present and future. He said that nowadays the fish market demand and consumption rates are very high leading to over fishing. For long term production, fishery related stakeholders need to emphasize not only production but also fishery resource conservation. The human resources of DoF should be improved to increase awareness and promote sustainable fishery management systems. Without systematic procedures and management systems, poverty reduction programmes will not be successful. For effective fishery systems, DoF needs a lot of assistance for technologies, strategies and funding. Thus, DoF needs to collaborate with INGOs, NGOs and CSOs for fishery resource conservation. He hoped the results of the workshop could contribute to better management system through the active participation of all those present.

Opening Remark by NAG Representative

U Bobby, CEO of NAG welcomed the participants and informed them about NAG activities in the fishery sector at Ayeyarwaddy and Rakhine Region. He pointed out that the small-scale fishworkers are struggling to protect their livelihoods due to the difficulties they face to access credit for investment, technologies for processing and production and fishing grounds for fishing. In Myanmar, fish for local consumption are provided solely by the production of small-scale fishworkers. Thus the fishery related stakeholders should focus on small-scale fishworkers and develop this sector. Although the fishery law was specified by state and region, there are still weaknesses to access fishing rights, technologies and assistance for small-scale fishworkers especially for women. For allocation of fishing rights, the main emphasis is to get revenues and less focus is on resource conservation for long term fish production. ICSF invited NAG to join “Developing Voluntary Guidelines for SSF Workshop” lead by FAO at Rome, Italy during which the Voluntary Guidelines were further developed through discussions among representatives of CSOs, NGOs/INGOs which had been implementing fishery sector development projects. At this workshop, no representatives of MLFRD from Myanmar participated. The Guidelines are now adopted and all the fishery related stakeholders should know what the Guidelines contain and their importance for small-scale fishworkers. But some elements of the Guidelines may not be in accordance with national priorities and circumstances. Thus, we should to identify which factors are relevant and are priorities in the Myanmar context and discuss those factors for implementation. This workshop is a first step in a long term implementation process for fishery sector development. U Bobby then invited all participants to take active part in the discussions.

Background and Introduction

Ms. Nalini Nayak, Founding member of ICSF thanked the hosts for organising this workshop and BOBLME for their support to this and other workshops in the region. She presented the history and

process of the adoption of the VG-SSF, saying that these Guidelines are complementary to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries – 1995. The Committee on Fisheries (COFI 27) held in March 2007 included SSF as a separated agenda item and it was the first time Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) made a joint statement and spoke in one voice on an agenda item emphasising that combining fisheries management and social development within a human rights framework is a prerequisite to achieve responsible small-scale fisheries. For COFI Outcomes, recognition and adoption of human rights principles can help achieve poverty eradication and CSOs expressed support for a strategy of action that brought together responsible fisheries and social development. A shared journey was established between the FAO and Civil Society Organization (CSOs) representing fishworkers, academics and other organizations working on food security. FAO produced the Zero Draft of the Guidelines in May 2012 and CSOs provided inputs for it through a workshop in Rome, Italy. FAO released the Draft Voluntary Guidelines in May 2013 for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. In May 2013, FAO convened Technical Consultations in which Delegates from 68 countries and the EU and a CSO delegation of 37 delegates from 18 countries attended. In June 2014, COFI 31 adopted VG-SSF and highlighted the critical role of small-scale fisheries in contributing to livelihoods and to food and nutritional security.

She explained that the objectives of VG-SSF are to enhance the contribution of small-scale fisheries to global food security, to contribute to the equitable development of small-scale fishing communities and poverty eradication, to achieve the sustainable utilization on fisheries resources and to enhance public awareness on the culture, role and traditional knowledge of small-scale fisheries. These objectives should be achieved through the promotion of a human rights-based approach by empowering small-scale fishing communities including both men and women. VG-SSF's nature is voluntary and its scope includes coastal and inland fisheries but not aquaculture, the focus is on the needs of developing countries. The guiding principles are equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and the rule of law. It stresses the principle that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated and interdependent. The VG-SSF is based on other international instruments such as Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and the Voluntary Guidelines to support the Progressive Realization of the Right of Adequate Food.

She elaborated on the cross cutting themes which include gender justice - safeguarding the rights of women in fisheries, participation of communities, rights of indigenous people, attention to marginalized and vulnerable groups, traditional knowledge and customary rights. She highlighted that the Guidelines do not define what is small-scale but leave it to the nation state to decide, giving importance to the customary rights and traditional knowledge of communities.

Responsible Fisheries and Sustainable Development (RFSD)

This session was designed as a panel discussion and U Khin Maung Aye, Deputy Minister of MLFRD facilitated as Moderator. Before the panel discussion, he emphasised that the topics of the workshop are very important for the fishery sector and for development and thus he encouraged the participants to engage actively in the workshop so that it would lead to useful results.

Three representatives from NGOs/ INGOs, viz. U Yin Nyein (Senior Program Officer from NAG), U Aung Kyaw Thein (Strategic Advisor from Pyoe Pin) and Mr. Rick Gregory (Senior Advisor Fisheries from Pyoe Pin) were on this panel.

Governance of Tenure in Small-scale Fisheries and Resource Management

U Yin Nyein, Senior Program Officer of NAG explained that these Guidelines address the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations. He said that it was important to clarify how SSF access secure, equitable and socio-culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources, fishing areas and adjacent land and forests. If SSF do not have access to tenure rights to fishery resources, poverty alleviation and development activities will not be successful. In these Guidelines, the role of SSF & indigenous peoples are given special consideration regarding restoring, conservation, protection and co-management of local aquatic and coastal ecosystems. SSF face a lot of oppression regarding their tenure rights and DoF is unable to solve their problems in time. Fishery related departments should learn the VG- Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forest and Fisheries to facilitate equitable access for SSF to fishery resources. Disputes over tenure rights of SSF should be resolved by the state in a timely, affordable and effective manner. In addition, if SSF are affected by disasters, the State should help to restore access to traditional fishing grounds and coastal lands.

For sustainable resource management, states have to adopt measures for the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources and give due recognition to the requirements and opportunities of SSF. Rights should be provided together with responsibilities and tenure rights are balanced by duties focused towards conservation and sustainable use. Moreover, states should support SSF to take responsibilities for resource management such as Planning, Design and Implementation. States should establish and promote MCS systems for SSF and the latter should be represented and take active part in fishery decision and policy making processes. The transboundary issue should be clear in relation to tenure rights and states should clarify the roles and responsibilities of all parties with respect to co-management arrangements. Further, states should avoid policies and financial measures which contribute to over-fishing.

Social Development, Employment & Decent Work

U Aung Kyaw Thein, Strategic Advisor from Pyoe Pin started his presentation stating that all fishery related stakeholders should develop the holistic approach to rights. States should emphasize investment in human resource development by using the revenue they get from the fishery sector. Value added techniques should be promoted and the communities' knowledge on fishery resources conservation should be promoted through awareness raising activities. States should provide essential services through national and sub-national actions by considering principles of non-discrimination and other human rights to ensure equitable benefits. States should promote social security protection for workers in small-scale fisheries. In addition, states should support the development of and access to other appropriate services for small-scale fishing communities such as saving, insurance scheme and credit. State should recognize economic and professional operations along the value chain for both pre and post harvest. Moreover, professional and organizational development opportunities should be promoted for more vulnerable groups of post-harvest fish workers and women in small-scale fisheries. Decent work should be promoted and an enabling environment should be created for sustainable development. States should develop the policy framework for SSF which must be inclusive, non-discriminatory and based on sound economic principles. This framework must encourage conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and consider the gender roles in fishery sector. States should promote complementary and alternative income-generating opportunities such as community-based tourism and also small-scale responsible aquaculture. States have to create a safe environment for SSF and also should ensure access to justice. States and small-scale fisheries actors should recognize and respect the role of migrant fishers and fishworkers as a common livelihood strategy. States should address occupational health issues and unfair working by ensuring the necessary legislation and ensuring occupational health and safety. States should eradicate forced labour, prevent debt-bondage of women, men and children in fishery sector. States

should provide and enable access to schools and education facilities and promote career choices and equal opportunities for boys and girls. Small-scale fisheries actors should recognize the importance of children's well-being and also education for the future of the children and society. In addition, all parties should recognize the complexity of safety-at-sea issues by ensuring appropriate national laws and regulations consistent with international guidelines. States should protect the human rights and dignity of SSF by allowing them to pursue traditional livelihoods, access to customary fishing grounds and to preserve their culture and way of life through effective participation of SSF in decision-making processes.

Disaster Risks and Climate Change

Mr. Rick Gregory (Senior Advisor Fisheries from Pyoe Pin) used case studies to illustrate elements of the Guidelines. He spoke about the disaster Cyclone Nargis, which struck the Ayeyarwaddy Delta of lower Myanmar and at that time communities received little warning. It resulted in huge damages and in that situation, the government's role was very important in terms of relief, recovery and rehabilitation through collaboration with international agencies. Due to Nargis, small fisherfolk were severely affected and the government distributed fishing gears and boats to fishing families. During recovery work in fisheries, some lessons were learned such as the emergency response implementers were trying to “build back better” without understanding what the fisheries were like before the disaster. In addition, it proved difficult to allocate more expensive assets and support recovery of fish processing based livelihoods due to the disruption of fish supplies and market chains. States should understand the climate change related threats for capture fisheries and how this might affect capture fisheries and aquaculture. The looming disaster of climate change will test the limits of people's capacity to produce food and generate incomes. Thus the fishing community must be supported to acquire effective early warning systems for pending disasters, awareness of the changing climate conditions to come, changing weather patterns and techniques and innovations suitable for fast recovery..

Discussion

Facilitated by the Moderator, the floor was thrown open for discussion. Representatives from DoF discussed the problems of identifying leaders to implement Fishery Co-management systems. U Yin Nyein said that the fishery co-management system can't be installed in a short period and will need a longer period to be effective. Thus, during the implementation period, a lot of problems will emerge and those need to be solved through discussions among fishery related stakeholders. U Tun Win Myint highlighted that the fishery co-management system is very good for fishery sector development and thus this system should be established upto the grassroots' level. Dr. Tun Thein said that Fishery Co-management was already installed in Delta. The capacity of third parties, like FAO, INGOs/NGOs is limited regarding implementation of fishery co-management systems. NGO/INGOs advocate with the Government to reduce the tender lots for fishery conservation. However, although government abolished the tender system in some areas and allowed small-scale fishermen to fish in those areas, it resulted in over-fishing and conflicts among fishermen. Thus, there is a need to analyze the effectiveness of reduction of tender lots. U Aung Kyaw Thein said that states should increase awareness of fisheries communities on fishery resource conservation. In addition, capacity building trainings like Leadership Training and Accountability Training should be provided to fisheries communities. NGOs/INGOs and Government Departments cannot support small-scale fishermen on implementation of fishery resource conservation and management of the fishing areas indefinitely and the communities will have to manage the resources themselves in future. U Yin Nyein said that all of the supporters of the fishery sector should have a clear understanding of the components of the Voluntary Guidelines before project implementation.

Gender in Fisheries

Ms. Nalini Nayak, Founding member of ICSF explained how SSF has been a family based activity supporting livelihoods in terms of both food and income. Women and men play specific roles in SSF and both can be identified as fishworkers. Moreover, women have the responsibility of the family as well as serving the men and hence women's role in contributing to the GDP has to be acknowledged and they should be rewarded by the state. CEDAW was created to eliminate the discrimination on women and states should support and safeguard the life and livelihood of women. At the local level, states should provide and enable investments in appropriate infrastructure to support the small-scale fisheries post harvest work. In addition, they should provide capacity development to produce good quality and safe fish and fishery products for both the domestic market and export. Local existing organizations should be supported to manage local production and add value. At regional level, the state should introduce trade regulations that support regional trade in products from small-scale fisheries. States should also develop effective fisheries management systems to prevent over exploitation driven by markets, threatening the sustainability of fisheries resources, food security and nutrition. For a gendered perspective on fishery sector sustainable development, states should promote and safeguard spaces of women in fisheries.

Policy Coherence, Institutional Coordination and Collaboration

This session was designed as a panel discussion and U Khin Maung Aye, Deputy Minister of MLFRD facilitated as Moderator. Representatives from NGOs/ INGOs, viz. U Bobby (Chief Executive Officer from NAG) and Ms. Mariette Correa (Senior Programme Coordinator with ICSF) spoke at this session.

Prior to the panel discussion, Dr. Rudolf Hermes, Chief Technical Advisor, **Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project** (BOBLME) was invited to speak on the role of BOBLME in VG-SSF implementation. He said that ICSF was a partner and was being supported by BOBLME to organise workshops in the region. He spoke about the importance of the ecosystem based approach to fisheries and that the socio-economic situation of SSF communities should be emphasized in project design. He said that BOBLME phase 2 was in the process of developing a Strategic Action Programme which will be finalised shortly. It covers 4 areas - fisheries resources, habitats, water pollution, social and economic considerations. He said that this had several references to the VGSSF, especially in the last area. Dr. Hermes stated "The BOBLME SAP activities are in particular relevant to 'creating an enabling environment to implementing the guidelines' with regard to information and communication, coordination and collaboration, and policy coherence. It is a strength of projects like the BOBLME to play a very supportive role there, such as the funding for this workshop. As an FAO-implemented project, we are looking forward to more such activities and interactions."

Information, Research and Communication

Ms. Mariette Correa, Senior Programme Coordinator with ICSF presented the importance of data collection on SSF and that the data should be sex disaggregated. Research should emphasize traditional knowledge and practices of SSF communities related to fisheries conservation, management and post harvest technologies. In Myanmar, the national census could collect data regarding fishing communities. States should collect information on migration from and into fishing areas, fish catch, fishing practices and fishing gears. State should collect data on community conservation and management initiatives and other good governance practices initiated by communities. Research should be conducted on areas that affect SSF and SSF communities should be involved as participants and collaborators in research. Research should inform policy and developed to reflect the needs of the fishers and fishworkers in the

policy-making processes. In addition, the data collection and monitoring tools should have gender sensitive indicators and include gender analysis in their design. Research should be undertaken towards highlighting the contribution of SSF to food security. There is also a need to study the socio-economic condition of fishing communities. The existing governance practice of tenure, fishing practices, the causes and patterns of migration, the space and role of women in fisheries and value chain should be understood and studied. For communication, states should provide good data and information to SSF communities to facilitate management and early warning in cases of risk and disaster. The appropriate platforms for information exchange and flow should be promoted and states should provide financial and technical support to facilitate sharing of information. She concluded her presentation mentioning areas that we need to reflect on: What are the mechanisms or channels of information flow relating to fisheries activities in Myanmar? Are these reaching SSF? Are their voices heard?

Policy Coherence, Institutional Coordination and Collaboration

U Bobby, Chief Executive Officer from NAG said that states should promote holistic development in small-scale fishing communities and should understand who are the fishery related stakeholders and sectors before the project initiation and policy development. The organizations that implement the projects should know the geographical situation and consider the project related actors. Thus USE Spatial Planning Approaches should be developed on project implementation which can be accessed by Google Map. Policies affecting SSF should be harmonized with the health of marine and inland water bodies and the ecosystem. Fishery Conservation and SSF development activities will need to be done over a long term period and thus policies have to provide long term vision of SSF and the eradication of hunger and poverty, using an ecosystem approach. State has to establish and promote institutional structure and linkages to ensure working together for problem solving. State should facilitate small-scale fishworkers to promote collaboration among their professional associations and also to recognize and promote local governance structures. Some percentage of revenue got from the fishery sector should be reinvested in SSF development activities. States have to promote and enhance international, regional and sub-regional cooperation securing sustainable small-scale fisheries. Transboundary issues can be solved through this cooperation. SSF communities are poor in leadership and thus the state needs to promote the capacity of small-scale fishworkers in order for them to participate in decision-making processes and to benefit from market opportunities. Enhancing SSF communities' capacities should be based on existing knowledge and skills and be a two-way process of knowledge transfer. In addition, the State should work to develop knowledge and skills to support sustainable small-scale fisheries development and successful co-management arrangements. The State should implement these Guidelines in accordance with national priorities and circumstances, integrating it with existing plans. Moreover, the State has to promote aid effectiveness and responsible use of financial resources. The VG-SSF should be disseminated and translated versions in the local language shared with small-scale fisheries. State should recognize the importance of monitoring systems to access the progress of the implementation of the Guidelines. State should facilitate the formation of national level platforms with cross-sectoral representation and with strong representation of CSOs. FAO, too, should promote and support the development of a Global Assistance Program to support the implementation of these Guidelines.

U Khin Maung Aye, Union Level Deputy Minister of MLFRD suggested that the entire fishery related stakeholders should cooperate with Government to implement the VG-SSF to be success.

“Future Implementation of the Guidelines - Opportunities and Threats”

Ms. Nalini Nayak, Founding member of ICSF presented this topic and expressed a concern that many organizations are taking an interest in the small-scale fisheries sector. She said that States and communities need to be careful with so many different players taking an interest in SSF, with varying motives and ideological perspectives. Communities participation is very important for implementation of the Guidelines to be a success. The VG-SSF was developed with a Human Rights Based Approach to develop small-scale fishing communities. SSF communities’ indigenous knowledge on resources conservation should be promoted and the state has to respect their dignity and rights.

Discussion Session

The Moderator facilitated a discussion after the panelists spoke. Representatives from DoF said that the project implementing organizations should promote the position of SSF communities in the value chain. Value added techniques for fish production should be ensured and promoted and vocational training should be provided for women. Another representative from DoF said that the policy developing process is very dependent on the Senate. DoF will need to survey fishery sectors to know the needs of SSF and what kind of policies should be put in the fishery law. The draft fishery law will be submitted to Senate in 2016.

Contextualizing To Myanmar and Way Forward

This session was carried out through group discussions where all participants were divided into 7 groups based on components of the Guidelines. Each group had one facilitator and after the discussion, each group presented their results. These are described in Annex I.

Wrap Up Session

U Bobby, Chief Executive Officer from NAG lead this session saying that the next workshop would be conducted in March 2015 and at this workshop the Working Group formation will be the focus. This was following a commitment from the Ministry to form a working group from among the participants which would then take the Guidelines ahead. Currently, VG-SSF was translated into Myanmar and also illustrated with visible figures for SSF communities to be able to understand easily. He welcomed suggestions and comments on this version, for which they could contact U Yin Nyein, Senior Program Officer from NAG. NAG will disseminate VG-SSF with illustrated version to SSF communities and will implement the fishery sector development projects in some regions.

Closing Remarks

U Soe Win, Deputy Director General gave the closing address stating that all of the outcomes of the panel discussion were very effective and would be useful for Fishery Sector Development Activities. He then profusely thanked the participants for their active participation and said he was especially grateful to NAG, ICSF and Pyoe Pin for conducting the workshop effectively.

Annex I - Group Discussion Results

Group (1) – Governance of Tenure in SSF and Resources Management

No	Name	Position	Organization	Contact	Remark
1	U Yin Nyein	Senior Program Officer	Network Activities Group	09-8568382	Facilitator
2	U Naing Win Thein	District Officer	DoF (MDW)	09-8520408	
3	U Myint Oo	Fishery Officer	DoF (NPT)	09-401545077	
4	Daw Aye Aye Min	Assistant Officer	DoF (Bago Station Farm)	09-33377334	
5	Daw Khin Myo Naing	Fishery Officer	DoF (Phyu)	09-428162777	
6	U Nyein Chan Win	Program Development Coordinator	Helvetas		
7	Mr. Steve	-	LiFT		

Discussion Results

Priority	What to Do?	How to do?	When?	Collaboration, Who is responsible?	What Capacity & Resources required
Tenure Right of SSF	Policy and Regulation Balance Resources & Conservation Law Enforcement Education & Awareness	Working Group Multi-stakeholder Platforms Law Review and Revise Awareness Series		DoF (Focal) NGO, CSOs, SSF, Parliament	Funding Technical Resources
SSF Representation in policy & management (rights to involve SSF)	Organize SSF Groups Network Consultation	Multi Stakeholders Platforms Coordination Mechanism		DoF (Focal) NGO, CSOs, SSF, Parliament	Funding Technical Resources
Recognizing Indigenous Knowledge	Studies Documentation Integration of knowledge	Multi Stakeholders Platforms Coordination Mechanism		DoF (Focal) NGO, CSOs, SSF, Parliament	Funding Technical Resources

Group (2) – Social Development, Employment and Decent Work

No	Name	Position	Organization	Contact	Remark
1	U Aung Kyaw Thein	Strategic Advisor	Pyoe Pin		Facilitator
2	U Myo Aung	Director	DoF (MDL)	09-2000442	
3	U Htun Thein	Deputy Director	DoF (NPT)		
4	Daw Wint Wint Tun	Deputy Director	DoF (NPT)	09-421006512	
5	Dr. Thet Yu Yu Shwe	Officer	DoF (NPT)		

Discussion Results

1. To establish Community Based management
2. To establish fisher associations per activities such as saving, education, financing, etc.
3. To establish Union Level Small-Scale Fishery Partnership – To do joint implementation with Mya Sein Yaung Project and to form Fishery Committees at different levels such as Regional, District, Township and Village Level
4. To provide capacity building trainings and vocational trainings to SSF
5. To lay down Regional/ Union Law, By-Law and Procedures
6. To recognize time frames for implementation and manage the budget allocation per project regions
7. To provide services through the working together with Ministry of Home Affairs and other related ministries
 - a. Livelihood Development Activities
 - i. Basic Processing Techniques
 - ii. Value Added Techniques and Access to Market
 - iii. Financial Management Trainings
 - iv. Mobilization to Select the communities leaders and provide them TOT
 - v. Facilitate to SSF to be able extend their business not only fishing but also farming and livestock raising if the credit is available
 - vi. Campaigning to SSF and Farmers to change their thinking, temperament and behavior in positive ways

Group (3) – Value Chain, Post Harvest, Trade and Gender

No	Name	Position	Organization	Contact	Remark
1	Ms. Nalini Nayak	Founding member of ICSF	ICSF		Facilitator
2	U Thant Zin Phyo	M & E Officer	NAG	09-258317003	Facilitator
3	Daw Thet Lin Wai	Program Assistant	NAG		Facilitator
4	U Aung Naing Oo	Deputy Director	DoF (NPT)	09-250166970	
5	U Myint Thein	District Fishery Officer	DoF (Maurk Oo, Rakhine)	09-260370512	
6	U Myint Swe	District Fishery Officer	DoF (NPT)	09-33114718, 09-259148369	
7	U Tin Htun Win	Private Sector Partnership Officer	LiFT	09-73130237	

Discussion Results

- Government does not have fishery related information of Small-Scale Fisheries (e.g. – caught fish species and no. of fish)
- Assessment should be conducted at the household level in order to know gender roles and women’s needs
- SSF communities need Value Added Techniques and knowledge
- The Extension Service of Government Departments is weak due to poor Human Resources
- Technical Assistance to reduce post harvest loss
- Technical Knowledge in post harvest technology is limited (small scale)
- Budget is limited for extension services
- Need to initiate as Pilot project
- Need Mechanism for Knowledge sharing
- Women need to be involved
- Need to know about Markets
- Long Term Program to help to build up local infrastructure and people enterprise.

Group (4) – DRR

No	Name	Position	Organization	Contact	Remark
1	U Aung Aung Naing	Coalition Facilitator – Fishery	Pyoe Pin	09-448041603 – aungaung.naing@pyoepin.org	Facilitator
2	U Saw Aye Ye Htut Lwin	Deputy Director	DoF (NPT)	09-8630647	
3	Daw Aye Aye Zaw	Deputy Director	DoF (NPT)	09-5091498	
4	Daw Myat Khine Mar	Deputy Officer	DoF (NPT)	09-421057602 – mar268354@gmail.com	
5	Daw Lynn Htet Htet Oo	Deputy Assistant Officer	DoF (NPT)	09-425015428	
6	Mr. Tezzo Xevier	-	MyFish (YGN)	09-421179731	
7	Mr. Rick Gregory	-	Pyoe Pin		
8	U Soe Hlaing Myint	Fishery Officer	DoF (NPT)	09-420707886 – soehlaingmyint11@gmail.com	

Discussion Results

Priority	What	When	How	Who – Responsible	Support
Emergency Preparation	Identify Priority Areas Prepare SSF Learn From Region	GEF – Fish Adapt	Survey/ studies Assessment Community Training,	DHH, DoF, MOLRSF, NGOs, CSOs Disaster	FAO, GEF, Ministries, INGOs
Emergency Response	Consolidate Lessons Learnt – Recent Disasters Translate FAO Guidelines – Emergency Response for SSF, IEC	GEF – Fish Adapt	Workshops IEC Circulation	DHH, DoF, MOLRSF, NGOs, CSOs Disaster management Committee Inter Ministerial 2013	FAO, GEF, Ministries, INGOs
Climate Change Adaptation – Resilience	Identify Vulnerable SSF Build Resilience SSF	GEF – Fish Adapt	Communities Participatory Consultation Integrate CCA into Existing Intervention	Disaster Management Committee (Inter Ministries)	FAO, GEF, Ministries, INGOs

Group – 5 – Policy Coherence, Institutional Coordination and Collaboration

No	Name	Position	Organization	Contact	Remark
1	U Bobby	C.E.O	NAG	09-8553185 – 72.bobby@gmail.com	Facilitator
2	U Htay Win	Assistant Director	DoF (Pyay)	09-5024603	
3	U Hlwan Moe Zaw	Assistant Director	DoF (Kaw Thaug)	09-49599400	
4	U Myint Swe	Assistant Director	DoF (Myeik)	09-8515445	
5	U Min Naung	Deputy Director	DoF (NPT)	09-2552528	
6	U Zaw Lwin Win	District Fishery Officer	DoF (YGN)	09-5127139	
7	U Zaw Min Oo	Township Officer	DoF (Ye)	09-255733825	

Discussion Results

	What	How	When	Who	What Needs	Whom to Get
Policy Coherence	Base eco-system approach	Facilitate SSF to know eco-system. Develop the eco-system approach Encourage positive way and prevent negative ones	4 th Week Feb 1 st Week March	DoF, NGO, Universities	Human resources who know about eco-system approach Trainings and needs equipments Funding	
	Appropriate local management system	Resources Management committees already formed in local level Survey and analyze for the best system	May, June	DoF, GAD Fishery Related departments and representatives (Fishermen, Businessmen)	Travel allowance Ways Equipments	
Implementation Support	Provide Education	Facilitate SSF to understand the fishery related Law, Rules and Regulation and Instruction GAD, Businessmen, Fishermen, CSOs	May, June	Law Session, Advisor MFF, NGO, CSO, Fishermen	Extension Materials Meeting and Discussion	
	Monitoring and Evaluation	Indicators Ways to measures Duties and responsibilities	July	DoF, NGO, Local, GAD	Format, Design Monitoring Cost	

Group – 6 – Information, Research and Communication

No	Name	Position	Organization	Contact	Remark
1	Ms. Mariette Correa	Programme Coordinator	ICSF		Facilitator
2	U Zaw Htay Oo	Program Assistant	NAG	09-33186236	Facilitator
3	U Aung Nyi Toe	Director	DoF (Mon)	09-5027462	
4	Daw Ma Ma Lay	Assistant Director	DoF (NPT)	067-418533	
5	U Myo Lwin	Officer	DoF (Thanphyu Zayat)	09-8740464	
6	U Thein Han	Officer	DoF (Kun Chan Kone)	09-8590298	
7	U Zaw Than	Officer	DoF (Thone Gwa)	09-49294848	
8	U Nay Lin	Officer	DoF (Ngar Zun)		

Discussion Results

- What to do?
 - Small Scale fishery – definition & Collect information related to small-scale fisheries
 - Catch, processing, type of gears, fishing practice
 - Collect information on Socio Economic data
 - Health, education, housing, access to communication, water & sanitation, social security
 - Get data on Migration within Myanmar
 - Reasons, numbers, seasonal or part time, working conditions of migrants
- How to get?
 - DoF, Communities, Youths, Resources Conservation Groups, Village Committees, Through Survey –
 - FGD, Questionnaires
 - Small Research Study
 - 5 villages per state or region
 - First and second point will need 1 year (collect analyze)
 - Third point - need to cooperate with Labor department and local authority
 - For second point need to collaborate with health, rural development, education departments and local authority.
- What Capacity & resources need?
 - Data collection training, Design on studying & data collection methodology, Analyzing software training & packages software
 - Human resources, 7 persons only for data collection per village, Transport & Financial Resources
- From Whom?
 - Technical inputs from Departments
 - FAO, NAG
 - INGOs/ NGOs

Group – 7 – Capacity Development

No	Name	Position	Organization	Contact	Remark
1	U San Aung	Fishery Advisor	NAG		Facilitator
2	U Htun Win Myint	Director	DoF (Tanintharye)	09-5340929	
3	U Tin Win	Assistant Director	DoF (Laputta Dist)	09-425286636	
4	U Zaw Khaing	Assistant Officer	DoF (Mattaya)	09-797744431	
5	U Mg Mg Yee	Officer	DoF (Hinthada)	09-49872778	

Discussion Results

What	How	When	Who is R & C stakeholders	What C & R is required?	From Whom?
Training for Trainer (TOT)	Technician will provide trainings	As soon as possible	Local Authority, DoF, NGO/INGOs and related Departments	Leadership Training, Accountability Training, Sustainable Fisheries Training	For Small scale fisheries
Small scale fishing communities (Organize with Coterie and to implement Fishery Co-management system)	Provide TOT	As soon as TOT	DoF, TOT, NGO, INGOs	Leadership Training, Accountability Training, Responsible Fishing	DoF, Small Scale Fishermen & Local Communities, Environmental Resources
All Stakeholders (communication, knowledge sharing and discussion)	Discussion Coordination and Negotiation Workshop	Same time with TOT	DoF, NGO/INGOs, Local Authority	Accountability Training	Government, NGO/INGOs

Annex II – Participants List

<i>Voluntary guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication</i>					
<i>Participants List (3rd Feb 2015)</i>					
No.	Name	Position	Organization	Address/ Email/ ph no.	Remark
1	U Khin Maung Aye	Deputy Minister	MLFRD		DoF (Nay Pyi Taw)
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3	U Khin Maung Maw	Director General	DoF		
4	Dr. Mar Mar Win	Rector	University of Vateriaary and Science		
5	U Aung Tun Khaing	Deputy Director General	MLFRD		
6	U Aung Zan Htwe	Deputy Director General	LVBD		
7	U Tun Win	Deputy Director General	DoF		
8	U Myint Oo	Deputy Director General	DRD		
9	U Hla Thein Aung	Deputy Director General	DRD		
10	U Zaw Moe Hlaing	Director	DRD		
11	Dr. Tun Lwin	Director	DRD		
12	U Soe Myint	Director	DoF		
13	U Myint Zan Htoo	Director	DoF		
14	U Tun Tun Win	Director	DoF		
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42	U Min Naung	Deputy Director	DoF		
43	U Tun Wai Myint	Seionr Clerk	DoF		
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45	U Myint Swe	Officer	DoF		
46	U Saw Lin	Deputy Director	DoF		
47	U Soe Hlaing Myint	Officer	DoF		
48	U Myint Oo	Officer	DoF		
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51	U Aung Aung Naing	Program Officer	Pyoe Pin		
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64	U Aung Kyaw Oo	Reporter	MWD NEWS		
65	Dr. Myint Swe		Media (DOF)		DOF
66	U Aung Kyaw Min		Media (DOF)		
67	U Aung Khaing		Media (DOF)		

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73	U Tun Win Myint	District Officer	DoF (Tannintharyi)	09-5340929	Tanintharyi Region
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76	U Zaw Lwin Win	District Officer	DoF (YGN)	09-5127139	Yangon Region
77	U Zaw Than	Township Officer	DoF (Thone Gwa)	09-49294848	
78	U Thein Han	Township Officer	DoF (Kun Chan Kone)	09-8590298	
79	U Aung Nyi Toe	Director	DoF (Mon)	09-5027462	Mon State
80	U Myo Lwin	Officer	DoF (Than Phyu Zayat)	09-8740464	
81	U Zaw Min Oo	Officer	DoF (Yay)	09-255733825	
82	U Tin Win	Assistant Director	DoF (Laputta)	09-425286636	Ayeyarwaddy Region
83	U Maung Maung Yee	Officer	DoF (Hinthada)	09-49872778	
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89	U Thant Zin Phyo	M&E Officer	NAG - Yangon		
90	U Zaw Htay Oo	Program Assistant	NAG - Yangon		

91	Daw Thet Lin Wai	Program Assistant	NAG - Yangon	
92	Daw Soesandar Win	HR Officer	NAG - Yangon	
93	U Thet Min Aung	Office Assistant	NAG - Yangon	
94	U Aung Naing Linn	IT Assistant	NAG - Yangon	
95	Daw Thu Thu Han	Finance Officer	NAG - Yangon	
96	Daw Yee Yee Thant	Item	NAG - Yangon	
97	U Zaw Min Naing	Driver	NAG - Yangon	
98	U Hla Myint	Program Coordinator	NAG - Yangon	
99	U Ko Ko Naing	Resource Centre Coordinator	NAG - Yangon	
100	U San Aung	F&A Technician	NAG - Yangon	



Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand are working together through the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project to lay the foundations for a coordinated programme of action designed to better the lives of the coastal populations through improved regional management of the Bay of Bengal environment and its fisheries.

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