



Towards the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in the Southeast Asia region

**Proceedings of the Southeast Asia Regional Consultation Workshop on the
Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable
Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication**

**24–27 August 2015
Bali, Indonesia**



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Preparation of this document

This document provides a summary of the presentations, discussions and conclusions and recommendations of the Southeast Asia Regional Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, held in Bali, Indonesia, on 24–27 August 2015. The report was prepared by Simon Funge-Smith and Lena Westlund with important contributions by Nicole Franz, Susana Siar, staff of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of the Government of Indonesia and workshop presenters and participants.

The workshop was co-hosted by the MMAF and FAO with the collaboration of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center and the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project. The organizational and financial support provided by the MMAF and the BOBLME, including its donors, is gratefully acknowledged.

The presentations given by the speakers are reproduced as submitted, as is the material included in the annexes.

Abstract

Following the endorsement of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in June 2014 and in line with paragraph 13.6 of the document itself, promoting the development regional plans of action for their implementation, a regional workshop was held in Southeast Asia to discuss implementation of the SSF Guidelines. The workshop was co-organized by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of the Republic of Indonesia and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) and the FAO Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project. Some 116 participants attended the workshop representing governments, regional and international organizations, fisherfolk organizations, civil society organization, non-governmental organizations, academia and other relevant actors.

The workshop acknowledged the importance of the SSF Guidelines for the Southeast Asia region and agreed on a number of priority action areas for inclusion in a regional plan of action to be developed with the support of SEAFDEC. National plans of action will also be promoted, and the workshop outcomes will be reflected in the implementation planning of the BOBLME Strategic Action Plan (SAP). FAO will continue to support these processes in collaboration with its partners with a view to securing sustainable small-scale fisheries and enhancing the sector's contribution to food and nutrition security, poverty alleviation and natural resources management.

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Sincere thanks are due to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia, which provided generous financial support, and to its staff for technical contributions and invaluable logistical support before and during the entire event.

The precious collaboration of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center and the FAO Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project is also gratefully acknowledged.

Special thanks are also due to the chairpersons of the workshop sessions and to all contributors and participants for their valuable inputs at the workshop. Thanks also go to Magda Morales for preparing the layout of this publication.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AICHR	ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights
AMAF	ASEAN Ministerial level on Agriculture and Forestry
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
ASAPP	Accelerated and Sustainable Anti-Poverty Program
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASFW	Association of Southern Fisher Women
ATSEA	Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program
BOATR	National Program for Municipal Fishing Vessels and Gears Registration
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
BPS	Indonesian Bureau of Statistics
CBFM	community based fisheries management
CBNRM	community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CFi	Community Fishery (Cambodia)
CFLC	Community Fish Landing Centres
CI	Conservation International
COFI	Committee on Fisheries (FAO)
CSO	civil society organization
DJPT	Direktorat Jenderal Perikanan Tangkap
DOF	Department of Fisheries
EAF	ecosystem approach to fisheries
EAFM	ecosystem approach to fisheries management
EDF	Environmental Defense Fund
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARMC	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (Philippines)
FCA	Fisheries Cooperation Association (Japan)
FISHR	National Program for Municipal Fisherfolk Registration
GDP	gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German development bank
GRT	gross register tonnage
GT	gross tonnage
HCS	Human Rights Committee for Social Justice
HNSI	Himpunan Nelayan Seluruh Indonesia, Indonesia Fisherman Association
HP	horsepower
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
ICZM	integrated coastal zone management
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPB	Bogor Agricultural University

ISLME	Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	illegal, unreported and unregulated (fishing)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAPI	KAPI Indonesia People's Coalition for Fisheries Justice
KIARA	Indonesia Traditional Fisherfolk Union
KNTI	Indonesia Traditional Fisherfolk Union and People's Coalition for Fisheries Justice
KP3K	Kelautan dan Perikanan termasuk Direktorat Jenderal Kelautan Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil
LARReC	Living Aquatic Resources Research Center (Lao People's Democratic Republic)
LGU	Local Government Unit (Philippines)
LOA	length overall
MCD	Centre for Marine Life Conservation and Community Development
MCS	monitoring, control and surveillance
MFF	Mangroves for the Future project
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia)
MPA	marine protected area
MRC	Mekong River Commission
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific
NAG	Network Activities Group
NGO	non-governmental organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
nm	nautical mile
NPOA	national plan of action
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
P2HP	Directorate General of Processing and Marketing of Fisheries Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
PIFWA	Penang Inshore Fishermen's Welfare Association
R&D	research and development
Rio+20	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 2012)
RPJMN	National Medium Term Development Plan
RPOA	regional plan of action
RTC	Regional Technical Consultation
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SDA	Sumber daya alam (natural resources)
SDF	Sustainable Development Foundation
SDI	Directorate of Fish Resources
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (Switzerland)
SocMon	Socio-economic Monitoring Initiative
SSF	small-scale fisheries
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
TARGET	Targeted Actions to Reduce Poverty and Generate Economic Transformation
TBTI	Too Big To Ignore (research network)

TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
TFFF	Thailand Fisher Folk Federation
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSRIP	United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
WFF	World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers
WFFP	World Forum of Fisher Peoples
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Executive summary

The Southeast Asia Regional Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (the workshop) was held in Bali, Indonesia, on 24–27 August 2015. It was co-organized by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of the Republic of Indonesia and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) and the FAO Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project. The workshop was attended by 116 participants including representatives of governments, regional and international organizations, fisherfolk organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia and other relevant actors.

The objectives of the workshop were to raise awareness and develop a draft Southeast Asian regional plan of action (RPOA) to support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) in the region. Over three and a half days, participants examined the current status of small-scale fisheries in the region, shared experiences through country and topical presentations, and discussed elements of a regional plan of action to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

Across the region, small-scale fisheries contribute to livelihoods, food security, and local and regional economies. In most countries, the majority of fishers and fishworkers are employed in the small-scale fishery subsector.

There is significant diversity among the small-scale fisheries of the region in terms of activity and context, but there are also some common characteristics. Small-scale fisheries are typically characterized by open access, low levels of empowerment and a general lack of organizational structures and formal representation in decision-making processes. They also typically involve rather complex livelihood strategies combining fishing and other activities.

Threats to small-scale fisheries include declining resources, habitat degradation, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, post-harvest quality issues, increasing competition for access to resources and fishing areas between small-scale fisheries and commercial fisheries and other sectors, high levels of poverty and vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change, and low levels of formal representation.

A VISION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SSF GUIDELINES

Based on the focus of the workshop and its discussions, a vision for the future was proposed:

- Resource management, rights, social and economic constraints are addressed through the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, leading to increased empowerment, improved livelihood and food security and increased resilience of small-scale fisheries and those people which depend upon them.

ENSURING THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SSF GUIDELINES RECEIVES ADEQUATE POLITICAL AND POLICY SUPPORT

Promotion of a Southeast Asian RPOA for implementation of the SSF Guidelines, to be led by Indonesia and coordinated by SEAFDEC:

- The workshop appreciated the Government of Indonesia's initiative to develop its national plan of action (NPOA) for small-scale fisheries, and for taking a leading role in the region in promoting implementation of the SSF Guidelines.
- The workshop further welcomed the commitment by SEAFDEC to support the development and implementation of a Southeast Asian RPOA for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication, for subsequent introduction to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for consideration.

The workshop identified the need for additional activities:

- Further consultations addressing specific issues, to inform and guide national and regional implementation planning.
- National programmes for awareness raising and mainstreaming of the SSF Guidelines into policies and actions at all levels (following the example set by Indonesia).
- Proactive partnership and cooperation with relevant non-fisheries institutions and organizations, including national human rights commissions (NHRCs), to resolve small-scale fisheries issues relating to labour, social development, rights and tenure, which may not lie within the direct area of competence of fisheries agencies or agriculture ministries.
- Soliciting support for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines by national and regional partners and projects. Encourage recognition and incorporation of the implementation priorities of the SSF Guidelines into future and, to the extent possible, current regional projects and initiatives (as exemplified by the BOBLME Strategic Action Programme – SAP).

OVERARCHING OBJECTIVES OF AN RPOA

- Regional and national government policy commitment to promote an NPOA for the implementation for the SSF Guidelines.
- Sustainable and equitable management of small-scale fisheries and access of their products to markets.
- Small-scale fishers and their communities are empowered to participate in and benefit from sustainable development associated with the fisheries and resources upon which they depend.
- Improved livelihoods and working conditions of small-scale fishing communities.
- Gender considerations are mainstreamed as an integral part of small-scale fisheries development strategies.
- Reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, climate variability and climate change, and increase climate resilience.

APPROACH AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF AN RPOA

The workshop acknowledged the importance of all principles of the SSF Guidelines for the region and that these must guide implementation.

The workshop acknowledged that the comprehensive nature of the SSF Guidelines requires a holistic and human rights-based approach to small-scale fisheries governance and development. It was further recognized that actions must take regional, national and local characteristics into consideration and be inclusive of all stakeholders. This includes the mainstreaming of gender considerations in implementation.

The workshop recognized that the implementation of the SSF Guidelines should be anchored at the local and national level, but that regional attention and support would also be required to address shared concerns and transboundary issues.

The workshop emphasized the role of governments in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines as well as regional and local fisheries organizations, communities and

private sector, to ensure ownership of the SSF Guidelines. The workshop called upon these stakeholders to be proactive in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. This implementation should take place in the same inclusive and consultative spirit that characterized the SSF Guidelines development process.

The workshop recommended that implementation of the SSF Guidelines would require the initiation of new actions, but would also build on the existing experiences, good practices and processes supporting small-scale fisheries in the region, some of which were identified during the workshop.

PRINCIPLE AREAS FOR ACTION IDENTIFIED BY THE WORKING GROUPS

The working groups identified objectives and actions. Potential priority areas for actions to be considered further in national and regional implementation planning processes proposed by the workshop are based on the following three thematic areas, which follow Part 2 of the SSF Guidelines.

GOVERNANCE OF TENURE IN SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (CHAPTER 5 OF THE SSF GUIDELINES)

The workshop identified six possible priority areas for implementation of the SSF Guidelines:

- **Improve current arrangements for access to fishery resources for small-scale fisheries.** Existing zoning systems giving exclusive access for small-scale fisheries in coastal and inland waters need strengthening, and enhanced systems of user and access rights should be considered.
- **Review existing tenure rights systems (for fisheries and land) to protect small-scale fisheries** including legalizing or recognizing customary tenure systems of indigenous peoples, to ensure access to resources including to coastal/waterfront areas as well as inland waters.
- **Follow an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) and apply a human rights based approach (HRBA)** to achieve sustainable, productive-use, healthy ecosystems and improved well-being of fishing communities. A change in attitude will be needed from seeing small-scale fisheries as recipients to rights holders, and processes should include consultations, capacity development and empowerment at the regional and national levels.
- **Ensure equitable participation of small-scale fisheries in co-management and other initiatives and frameworks** (such as integrated coastal zone management, and blue economy and marine protected area [MPA] development). Fisheries advisory bodies need to be established that include small-scale fisheries representation.
- Ensure that appropriate fora, including regional human rights and legal mechanisms, exist to address transboundary issues, including in relation to transboundary resources and migrants and migratory fishers and fishworkers.
- Include small-scale fisheries – and not only fisheries in general – in national and regional **climate change adaptation and disaster risk management** legislation, strategies and plans. Early warning systems, vulnerability assessments, disaster-related social security and insurance systems and other arrangements should be adapted to cater for small-scale fisheries.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK AND GENDER EQUALITY (CHAPTERS 6 AND 8 OF THE SSF GUIDELINES)

The workshop identified six possible priority areas for action in relation to this theme, which also considered the issue of climate change and disaster risk and gender:

- **Empower small-scale fishing communities through an integrated ecosystem / holistic approach for small-scale fisheries development.** The establishment of national platforms representing all related stakeholders to support implementation of the SSF Guidelines in a participatory manner (as indicated in particular in paras. 13.4, 13.5 and 10.1 of the SSF Guidelines) and the promotion of interdepartmental collaboration within each country outside the Fisheries Department are key in this context. This includes the incorporation of the SSF Guidelines into the agenda of the ASEAN Ministerial-level Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry. This process could be supported by thematic research on small-scale fisheries by the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, a mapping of ongoing related initiatives, and sharing about current empowerment conditions in the region.
- **Address tensions generated by transboundary and transborder issues to support an environment for small-scale fisheries communities that have decent work and living conditions.** This would require in particular collaboration between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Fisheries Department as well as a better understanding of issues in relation to transborder/boundary issues at the local level (e.g. on risks of IUU fishing, migration for labour) and efforts to seek humanitarian and responsible solutions.
- **Enable access to education for all to achieve informed and educated coastal communities.** Study visits at the regional level, the participatory development of curricula and the exploration of new technology for education could be supportive in this context.
- **Improve living and working conditions and social protection in small-scale fisheries to contribute to ensuring decent work in the region.** This should be based on International Labour Organization (ILO) guidance and good practices, in particular in relation to migrant labour and work in fishing. The sharing of experiences in relation to national social protection schemes in this context could support change in the region.
- **Actively promote and realize gender equality and equity in small-scale fisheries through the development and implementation of gender-sensitive legal, regulatory and policy frameworks.** This could be supported, *inter alia*, through targeted programmes and the gathering and sharing of best practices on the empowerment of women, also through social media and cultural campaigns.
- **Ensure effective climate change adaptation, emergency response and disaster risk management in small-scale fisheries by including fisheries and fishing communities, including indigenous people, in related national policies and plans at all levels.** At the regional level, the ASEAN Declaration on Climate Change and Resilience should be taken into account in this context, and pilot projects should be initiated at the national level to learn and inform a regional programme.

VALUE CHAINS, POST-HARVEST AND TRADE (CHAPTER 7 OF THE SSF GUIDELINES)

The workshop identified the following five priorities under this theme:

- **Small-scale fisheries meeting local food security and human development needs participate as partners in domestic, regional and global value chains and receive a fair share of the benefits:** Proposed actions include conducting small-scale fisheries value chain assessments and risk analysis, market analysis, improvement of traditional value-added products and promotion of small-scale fisheries products, and inclusion in traceability systems.
- **Reduction of fish losses and ensuring quality of the product to increase fishers' income and support sustainable fisheries management:** Proposed

actions include regional assessment on sustainable fish catch and processing capacity and most critical fisheries, potential causes of fish losses, promoting best practices for handling and distribution, and establishment of a regional platform to promote exchange of experiences among small-scale fisheries.

- **Develop a conducive policy and business environment to encourage investment in infrastructure appropriate to small-scale fisheries:** Proposed actions include identifying best policies for facilitating investment in infrastructure, establishment of regional and national organization for fishing port managers, capacity development for the maintenance and management of landing site/fishing ports and small-scale fisheries business skills, and encouraging innovation in the appropriate technology on infrastructure for small-scale fisheries.
- **Establish transparent market information systems for local and international market and trade, facilitate networking between small-scale fisheries and end users, and promote better access to information through suitable information and communications technology (ICT):** Proposed actions include identification of information needs of all players in the supply chain, ensuring regional scalability and compatibility of ICT, providing up-to-date and transparent market price information system, and establishment of fishers markets.
- **Organize small-scale fisheries associations, facilitate their evolution and strengthening to encourage fair and inclusive environment, improve their bargaining positions through an inclusive legal framework, and promote community-based resource management combining local wisdom and scientific knowledge:** Proposed actions include creating and strengthening fishing associations and empowering them to become involved in resources management and capacity building, empowering regional EAF management working groups to support small-scale fisheries, and conducting regional review on how traditional systems have evolved and adapted.

IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS TO FOLLOW-UP TO THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP

The follow-up actions identified by the workshop to progress the RPOA and further promote implementation of the SSF Guidelines have been clustered thematically according to the structure of Part 3 of the SSF Guidelines.

POLICY COHERENCE, INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION

- Identify key partners at national and regional levels (NGOs, privates, other government departments), including indigenous peoples and NHRCs.
- Map regional projects/initiatives to explore synergies and opportunities for implementation of the SSF Guidelines (e.g. BOBLME, Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program, and the Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem, which already include references to the SSF Guidelines).

INFORMATION, RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATION

- Each participant should bring back the learning from this workshop to colleagues.
- Support lobbying at national level with the government to implement the SSF Guidelines.
- The SSF Guidelines should be translated into national languages (simple version).
- Develop mechanisms for alternative reporting (CSO/non-governmental) on how the SSF Guidelines can support the improvement of small-scale fisheries.

- Select one to two major market and trade activities at the regional level (e.g. assessment of value chain of small-scale fisheries; organization of a regional event to promote small-scale fisheries products).
- National- and local-level workshops organized to raise awareness on the SSF Guidelines (including fishers, local and national governments, partners, e.g. International Collective in Support of Fishworkers).
- Raise awareness on the SSF Guidelines by Mangroves for the Future through steering committee and national coordinating bodies.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- Understand needs and support capacity building at the national level, targeting public institutions.
- Provide support to CSOs / fisheries organizations that supported development of the SSF Guidelines and/or are following up on their implementation on the ground, including sharing of best practice among small-scale fisheries groups.
- Strengthen small-scale fishers organizations.
- FAO to support development of guidance on implementation of the SSF Guidelines (in partnership with thematic experts / countries), and specific thematic small-scale fisheries issues.

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT AND MONITORING

- Prepare the zero draft of the RPOA and organize a SEAFDEC regional technical consultation to discuss the zero draft (for subsequent introduction into the ASEAN mechanism).
- Initiate national processes to develop an NPOA for small-scale fisheries for each country (e.g. example from Indonesia) by sharing the results of the regional workshop with all relevant stakeholders (e.g. in Thailand).
- Identify small-scale fisheries “hotspots” (most numerous, most dependent, most vulnerable, most poor, women, indigenous people, etc.) and develop pilot activities at the subnational level to demonstrate change through the application of the SSF Guidelines (requires criteria on identifying hotspots and financial support for piloting).
- Organize virtual working groups to work on specific topic and define outcome.
- Create channel to report progress on implementation to relevant regional institutions.
- Report progress on implementation of the SSF Guidelines to the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in 2016
- Aim for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in five years’ time.
- BOBLME, subject to a second phase, should support the further development of an RPOA for implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

The workshop extended its gratitude to the MMAF of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for hosting the workshop.

Opening of the workshop

The workshop was opened with welcoming statements by Mr Mark Smulders, the FAO Representative to Indonesia, and opening remarks on behalf of the Honourable Susi Pudjiastuti, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF,) by Dr Gellwyn Jusuf, Director General of Capture Fisheries, MMAF. Both statements highlighted the importance of small-scale fisheries to the Southeast Asian region and their contribution to economic development, livelihoods and food security. The significance of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) was emphasized, and the need for an effective plan for their implementation was noted.

The opening statements are included in Annex 1.

The opening was followed by a group photograph of the workshop participants.



Background to the workshop, objectives, expected outputs and modus operandi

BACKGROUND TO THE WORKSHOP

In June 2014, the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) endorsed the SSF Guidelines, the first international instrument specifically dedicated to small-scale fisheries. The SSF Guidelines are also the first negotiated instrument that fully explores the social and economic aspects of fisheries governance. They represent a global consensus on the need for more holistic and integrated approaches to improve the livelihoods of the more than 500 million people who are directly or indirectly dependent on fisheries for their well-being. A significant portion of these people live in the Southeast Asia region.

The SSF Guidelines provide a comprehensive framework for States and other stakeholders for supporting the visibility, recognition and enhancement of the already important role of small-scale fisheries and contributing to global and national efforts towards the eradication of hunger and poverty. However, the objectives of the SSF Guidelines will only be met if they are implemented.

While the final text of SSF Guidelines was negotiated by countries at the international level, the development process of the SSF Guidelines followed the same principles that they advocate – participation, collaboration and empowerment. Their global participatory development process included consultations with more than 4 000 stakeholders from more than 120 countries. This was achievement was made possible thanks to the efforts and collaboration of many different stakeholders. The SSF Guidelines are evidence that fishers, fishworkers, their communities and their representatives have effectively influenced and had a direct impact on the final content of the instrument.

In order to move the SSF Guidelines from a globally endorsed instrument to action, regional and subregional action plans are proposed. The strategy to support their implementation should be in the same spirit as that of their development process, based on broad engagement of stakeholders at all levels.

As part of the SSF Guidelines development process, a regional consultative workshop for the Asia and Pacific region was held in Bangkok, Thailand, in October 2010. This meeting, which brought together participants from 20 countries and regional organizations, provided initial important inputs into the SSF Guidelines contents.

This Southeast Asia Regional Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (hereafter referred to as the workshop) was co-hosted by the MMAF and FAO in collaboration with the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) and the FAO Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project. The workshop was held in Bali, Indonesia, on 24–27 August 2015. It was the first in a series of envisaged regional workshops to provide consultative inputs into the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Mr Trian Yunanada (Assistant Deputy Director for Programme Cooperation, MMAF)

The overall objective of the workshop was to raise awareness and support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in the region and contribute to ongoing regional processes. The workshop was guided by outcomes of the workshop held by FAO in December 2014 on the Development of a Global Assistance Programme in Support of the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication.¹

It is considered essential that the implementation of the SSF Guidelines should be anchored at the local and national level with strong links to regional and international policies and strategies. The workshop was specifically tasked to develop the following outputs:

- Establish the current status of small-scale fisheries in the countries of the Southeast Asian region.
- Provide inputs and advice on priorities for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in the Southeast Asian region.
- Develop a framework for a draft Southeast Asia Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) and identify potential resources and modalities for its implementation.

PARTICIPATION

The workshop convened representatives of governments, regional and international organizations, fisherfolk organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia and other relevant actors from across Southeast Asia. There were a total of 116 participants at the workshop. The list of participants is included in Annex 2.

¹ The proceedings of this workshop are available at www.fao.org/3/a-i4880e.pdf

Keynote presentations

Chair: Ms Melda Kamil Ariadno (University of Indonesia)

THE SSF GUIDELINES

Ms Nicole Franz (FAO)

The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) are the first ever negotiated international instrument entirely dedicated to small-scale fisheries and represent a global consensus on principles and guidance for small-scale fisheries governance and development. The SSF Guidelines go beyond what is traditionally dealt with by fisheries administrations and bring together social development and responsible fisheries.

The SSF Guidelines complement other international instruments, in particular the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; Right to Food Guidelines¹ and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests², which have a common grounding in human rights principles.

The objectives of the SSF Guidelines refer to food security and nutrition, equitable development and poverty eradication, responsible management of fisheries resources, economic, social and environmental sustainability, ecosystem friendly and participatory policies and public awareness and advancement of knowledge. 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, to participate in decision-making processes, and to assume responsibilities for sustainable use of fishery resources, and placing emphasis on the needs of developing countries and for the benefit of vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Key milestones in the development of the SSF Guidelines include the following:

- 2008: First Global Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries, Bangkok, for which the CSOs prepared a statement. The recommendations from the conference include the call for an international instrument on small-scale fisheries.
- 2009: The 28th Session of COFI expresses need for an international instrument on small-scale fisheries
- 2010: FAO facilitates three regional consultations on bringing together responsible fisheries and social development, including one for Asia and the Pacific.
- 2011: The 29th Session of COFI recommends development of international instrument on small-scale fisheries
- 2011-2013: National, regional, international consultations, workshops, events involving over 4 000 stakeholders directly. The national level consultations were organized primarily by CSOs, who therefore played a major role in shaping the structure and content of the SSF Guidelines.

¹ Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (www.fao.org/docrep/009/y7937e/y7937e00.htm).

² Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (www.fao.org/nr/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en/).

- May 2013-Feb 2014: A Technical Consultation held in FAO negotiated the text of the SSF Guidelines word by word, with the participation of regional organizations, CSOs and other observers in addition to the country delegations.
- 2014: 31st Session of COFI endorses the SSF Guidelines

The SSF Guidelines are divided into three main parts. Part 1, the *introduction*, sets out the objectives, nature and scope, the guiding principles and the relationship with other international instruments. The guiding principles of the SSF Guidelines include non-discrimination, respect of cultures, social and economic viability, gender equality and equity, equity and equality, transparency, rule of law, consultation and participation, accountability, economic, social and environmental sustainability, holistic and integrated approaches and social responsibility and feasibility.

Part 2 of the SSF Guidelines is entitled *responsible fisheries and sustainable development* and represents the thematic heart of the SSF Guidelines. It contains the following chapters dealing with:

- Sustainable resource utilization/stewardship and secure rights to fishery resources and land and the ability to benefit from them for small-scale fisheries communities
- Social development dimension of small-scale fisheries livelihoods (e.g. access to social services, need for equality and equity), employment and incomes, and fair and decent working conditions
- The postharvest sector and trade and consideration of the whole value chain
- Importance of gender and the need to promote equality and equity
- Vulnerabilities of small-scale fishing communities in the context of disaster risks and climate change

Part 3 of the SSF Guidelines focuses on *ensuring an enabling environment and supporting implementation* as the small-scale fisheries sector cannot be looked at in isolation. It is embedded in a wider policy and institutional context. The SSF Guidelines therefore call for a better integration of the sector into broader development processes, policies, strategies and plans. This requires improved institutional coordination and collaboration at various levels to ensure policy coherence. In this context, fisher and fish workers organizations are also encouraged to collaborate among themselves to facilitate their involvement in policy- and decision making processes.

The SSF Guidelines also underline that bioecological, social, cultural and economic information, and its related research and communication is crucial to better understand the sector, to support decision-making, and action, and to ensure transparency and accountability. This includes also traditional knowledge available in fishing communities. The SSF Guidelines also acknowledge the often encountered lack of capabilities and capacities, in both government administrations and communities. They therefore provide guidance for specific capacity development measures, stressing the need to develop appropriate representative structures for small-scale fisheries actors and to develop the skills of government authorities and agencies, in particular at decentralized and local level. Finally, the SSF Guidelines provide guidance on awareness raising processes and promote the development of monitoring and assessment measures that allow feedback into policy making processes.

Next steps for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in the Southeast Asia region will be based on the follow-up to the regional consultation, including through SEAFDEC, but they will be supported by international development, for example through the discussions at the next session of COFI. The developments at the regional level are also complemented by efforts to promote the implementation at the national level, which is championed in particular through Indonesia and is also expected to be taken up during the second phase of the BOBLME project.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUSTAINABLE SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr Somboon Siriraksophon (SEAFDEC)

In the Southeast Asian region, fisheries is considered one of the very important sectors contributing to the development of national economy, income generation, employment opportunity, livelihood, and food security for the people. In many countries, a large portion of capture fisheries production is derived from the small-scale fisheries sub-sector, and a major composition of the fishers are from small-scale fisheries.

To ensure the sustainable development of the fisheries sector as a whole, the sustainable development and responsible operation of small-scale fisheries is crucial. However, rapid development of fisheries in general has led to degradation of the fishery resources, resulting in serious impact to the sustainability of small-scale fisheries.

The importance and concerns of small-scale capture fisheries was addressed at the global level, during the FAO Global Conference in 2008. An ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) was organized from 29 April to 2 May 2008 to prepare the ASEAN Member Countries to actively participate and provide inputs to this Global Conference. This RTC discussed and concluded the coordinated position for the promotion of small-scale fisheries in the Southeast Asian region, to be used as basis for the Southeast Asian Member Countries in their active participation and in providing interventions to the Global Conference, and for the further promotion of small-scale capture fisheries in the region.

The Coordinated Position for Promotion of Small-Scale Fisheries in Southeast Asia outlined common issues and concerns on small-scale fisheries in the Southeast Asian region, which the countries in the region identified for sustainable development and management. This was framed in accordance with respective national priorities, culture, social, economics, and environmental conditions, in order to ensure that they would contribute to national economies, local food security, sustainable livelihoods, poverty alleviation, and provision of job opportunities.

In addition, these results were taken into consideration and integrated into the SSF Guidelines for which actions to be implemented at national and regional levels in the Southeast Asian region will now need to be identified.

SEAFDEC is a partner in the process to develop of an RPOA for the SSF Guidelines and commits to continue support the finalization of the RPOA to Secure the Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries for all fishers and workers in the Southeast Asian region. As the Technical Arm on Fisheries to ASEAN, SEAFDEC is committed to support ASEAN member countries to implement the Regional Action Plan under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership Program.

IMPLEMENTING THE SSF GUIDELINES IN THE ASEAN REGION: A CSO PERSPECTIVE

Mr Sebastian Matthew (International Collective in Support of Fishworkers – ICSF)

Speaking on behalf of World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP), World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fishworkers (WFF), International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) and the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF), Sebastian Mathew, ICSF, drew attention to the preparatory meetings organized by CSOs/NGOs in the Philippines (PAMALAKAYA); Thailand (Thailand Federation of Small-scale Fisherfolk Association and Sustainable Development Foundation); Indonesia (Indonesia Traditional Fisherfolk Union and People's Coalition for Fisheries Justice – KNTI and KIARA respectively); Myanmar (Network Activities Group – NAG); Viet Nam (Centre for Marine Life Conservation and Community Development – MCD); and Malaysia (Penang Inshore Fishermen's Welfare Association – PIFWA)

between January and November 2012 before the commencement of the negotiations to adopt the SSF Guidelines. While Indonesia held three, Thailand held two consultations. The largest number of preparatory meetings, more than any other part of the world, was in Southeast Asia, which has the largest global population of small-scale fishers and fishing vessels.

The preparatory meetings had identified various types of threats facing small-scale fishing communities in the Southeast Asian region that needed attention of the negotiators: fisheries and non-fisheries threats (including climate change and extreme climate and weather events) to the coast and to the marine space; displacement from the coast; poor housing security; insecure land tenure (e.g., no formal land titles); reduced occupational space in fishing grounds (due to pollution and extractive activities); absence of alternative livelihood opportunities; poor coordination and cooperation between agencies; lack of institutions; outdated legislation; lack of consultation and participation of fishing communities in decision-making; denial of traditional rights of fishers; poor recognition of the rights of fishers, women, indigenous peoples and fishing communities; and poor access to information.

The SSF Guidelines include language to effectively address almost all the above issues within the framework of a human rights-based approach. The Guidelines were developed in a bottom up process with the active participation of CSOs and NGOs. Negotiated in the backdrop of the Rio+20, the SSF Guidelines were able to attain a balance between the environmental, social and economic pillars of sustainable development.

Moving into the implementation phase of the SSF Guidelines, it was noted that the ASEAN Member countries such as Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand had played an active role during the negotiations in Rome in 2013-14 to adopt the SSF Guidelines. They were urged to continue their leadership role at the regional level to implement them. The key expectations of CSOs/NGOs in the region regarding implementation are threefold. These are: (i) to adopt the SSF Guidelines and formulate policies, laws and agreements at appropriate levels based on these Guidelines; (ii) to develop national action plan for small-scale fisheries based on the SSF Guidelines, along with a budget line; and (iii) to engage CSOs/NGOs in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, including in monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process. The importance of human rights-based approach was reiterated, especially to maintain the indivisibility of economic, social, cultural, political and civil rights elements of human rights during the implementation process at all levels.

PLENARY DISCUSSION

In the comments that followed the keynote presentations, the importance of small-scale fisheries in the Southeast Asia region was restated. There is a great diversity in the small-scale fisheries sector across the countries of the region but also common characteristics. Fisheries management has tended to focus on the large-scale sector but there is indeed a need to work towards sustainable small-scale fisheries and to give the sector the attention it deserves.

It is important to have a shared understanding of sustainability and to recognize that the three pillars of sustainability – environmental, social and economic – have to be considered simultaneously. Using a human rights based approach, as advocated by the SSF Guidelines, is likely to be a powerful and effective means for doing so. However, human rights have to be seen in their entirety and not only partly, e.g. as political rights. Among other things, recognition of traditional rights to resources and livelihoods, more equitable distribution of benefits and promotion of food security (considering needs both for domestic consumption and income-generating exports) are needed.

The SSF Guidelines are an important instrument complementing other international agreements and mechanisms that will help in taking a holistic human rights based approach to small-scale fisheries governance and management in the context of livelihoods and food security. It is important to note that the SSF Guidelines concern not only fishers but also fish workers and all members of fishing communities, in both marine and inland fisheries.

Country presentations

Co-chairs: Mr Sonny Koeshendrajana (Director of Fishing Business Development, Directorate General Capture Fisheries, MMAF, Indonesia) and Mr Kuperan Viswanathan (Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business, Universiti Utara Malaysia)

INDONESIA

Mr Syafril Fauzi

The number of Indonesian fishers declined by an average of 0.66 percent per year between 2010 and 2012 but increased by an average of 1.04 percent 2012-2014. The number of fisheries households also increased by an average of 2.9 percent per year in 2010-2014. The average fisheries income and fisheries household income increased by 4.72 percent in 2010 to 2014.

One of Indonesia's strategic issues is that most of the fishers along the coast live in poverty. It has been recorded that out of a total of approximately 2.27 million Indonesian fishers, about 1.3 million (58 percent) are fulltime fishers, 638 000 (28 percent) are parttime fishers, and an additional 318 000 (14 percent) are occasional fishers. 90.12 percent of them are small-scale operators (< 5 GT).

Almost half of the Indonesian small-scale fishers (45.67 percent) have an income of less than IDR 500 000/month (USD 350) and 24.71 percent of them have not finished primary school. The poverty index (headcount index) of these fishers is higher than national average and they are therefore considered to be vulnerable to poverty. Indonesian small-scale fisheries are vulnerable to economic change, particularly due to increases in fuel price.

Common problems for empowering small-scale fisheries actors in Indonesia relate to, among other things, (i) small-scale fishers' effort and relationship with middlemen; (ii) natural factors and fish resources; and (iii) economic, social, and cultural factors. Under the current government, Indonesia has taken a new policy direction with regard to marine and fisheries based around dimensions: sovereignty, sustainability, and prosperity. In this regard, the government is now targeting to develop 1 000 villages during 2015-2019 (SEKAYA MARITIM program) and to conduct activities such as fishers card, protection and training, diversification business development, land certification, access to finance (microfinance institution), SMART information system (real-time data), partnership development, and appreciation through awards.

Indonesia has produced a final draft of a National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the development of small-scale fisheries, which will be Indonesia's contribution to the development of a framework for a RPOA for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Actions include:

- Translation of the SSF Guidelines into Bahasa Indonesia
- Conducting workshop for developing national guidelines
- Developing small-scale fisheries NPOA
- Conducting regional consultation workshop on small-scale fisheries

At the same time, the House of Representatives is discussing the second draft law for protecting and empowering fishers. The process of the two has involved consultation with all parties related to small-scale fisheries.

CAMBODIA

Mr Chhuon Kimchhea

The fisheries sector of Cambodia is a significant contributor to employment and the livelihoods of the poor, to food security of the population (81 percent of animal protein in the diet), contribution to the GDP (8-12 percent of GDP) and foreign exchange balance of the country (approximately USD 100 million/year in exports). The fisheries sector in Cambodia provides employment for up to 6 million people and the majority of fish produced is consumed locally.

Small-scale fisheries in Cambodia is defined in its Fisheries Laws as “Family-scale Fishing”; it refers to those who are using only a single fishing gear. The Cambodian family-scale fishing is considered as traditional fishing and generally not intended for commercial purpose. The sector has a socio-economic and cultural importance of small-scale fisheries in the country. Women play an important role in small-scale fisheries. Climate change and other development activities are affecting the fisheries and the small-scale fishers.

The SSF Guidelines principles and context has been implemented since more than a decade in the country. The SSF Guidelines principles have been supported with policies, strategy and a legal framework and have been implemented at the ground level with the small-scale fishers.

The Cambodian government has taken a pro-active decision in supporting the principles through cancellation of the long-established concession fishing lots in the fisheries domain, which is also one of the government main sources of revenue. The cancelled fishing lots have been transferred to small-scale fishers to co-manage with the government. This is the main objective of the establishment of Community Fisheries (CFi) and is in line with the SSF Guidelines principles. The CFis demonstrate how the small-scale fishers have been involved in decision-making and implementation of sustainable fisheries and development. The CFis have a clear institutional structure and mandate from the government on how they are going to use and manage their resources to its sustainability. This includes a more assertive role for women in the management of fisheries.

There are both constraints and opportunities with respect to the implementation of the CFis and the future of this co-management initiative of the government and the small-scale fisheries, and to sustain the fisheries resources in the country and in the region as a whole. The Cambodian Fisheries Administration has a target strategy and plans for the development of small-scale fishers and the fisheries resources in the country for the next ten years. The government has taken several actions to address the small-scale fisheries problems. The future goals include:

- Manage the inland fisheries areas where fishing lots have been cancelled.
- Manage fisheries resources in a sustainable manner and ensure equitable sharing of benefits
- Increase understanding and recognition of the benefits and importance of fisheries resources through direct participation in managing, using and protecting fisheries resources;
- Provide a legal framework that makes it easy to establish community fisheries;
- Improve the standard of living of CFi members in order to contribute to poverty reduction.

THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Mr Nantha Phandavong

Lao PDR is a landlocked country located in the heart of the Southeast Asia region and inhabited by 6.5 million people. With a total area of 236 800 km² of which 87.7 percent is draining into the Mekong River, the capture fisheries activities are classified as a small-scale fishery. Fisheries take place in irrigation reservoirs and river areas.

All capture fisheries can be defined as small-scale fisheries, and production is almost entirely for direct consumption. Fishers usually also engage in farming. Lao also engages in aquaculture of indigenous species as well as of exotic species. Administratively, the Department of Livestock and Fisheries is located in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The fisheries law is from 2009 and the national strategy for fisheries management and development until 2020 includes aquaculture and floodplain management; reservoir management; aquatic resource identification, assessment and management and post-harvest fisheries, technologies and recreation. Lao PDR has collaboration on fisheries with FAO, ASEAN, SEAFDEC, Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA), the Mekong River Commission (MRC), Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), WWF and World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

Small-scale fisheries play an important role in food security and income generation of rural people. Small-scale fisheries are part of the livelihood activities complementing rice farming. There is a need to secure small-scale fisheries from other developments. The management of small-scale fisheries must be developed through institutional building exercises if any co-management is to be promoted at all.

MALAYSIA

Mr Redzuan bin Ramli

The total fisheries and aquaculture production of 1 749 314 tonnes in 2013 was valued at MYR 7 910 million (USD 1 809 million) of which 84 percent was from marine capture fisheries. The inland capture fisheries production was valued at MYR 63.4 million (USD 14.5 million) with a production of 5 640 tonnes. Average per capita consumption is 52.4 kg/year and 144 019 fishers operate in overall capture fisheries. About 30 companies (multinationals) operate in Malaysia as big players.

There is an inshore marine fisheries zone dedicated to small-scale fisheries (zone A, 0-40 GRT, 0-5nm), small-scale inland fisheries and a small-scale fisheries processing industry. About 48 298 vessels of the total 56 280 fishing vessels operate in zone A. Landings from zone A in 2013 were 406 111 tonnes (27.39 percent of total), with 89 644 people being directly employed in the sector, complemented by employment in support services like ice factories, transport and retail. Small, collection centers exist for small-scale fisheries products, which are managed by individuals and fisher markets are a new concept for inshore fishers to directly market their fish. About 30 percent from capture fisheries are used by small-scale fish processing industry.

Women participate less in capture fisheries but play an important part in marketing of raw fish and in processing. Traditionally, fisher products are processed in backyards. Some women receive support through government agencies to become entrepreneurs.

The legal and regulatory framework consists of the fisheries act of 1985, related regulations for river fishing and inland fisheries and a zoning system. Malaysia also applies community-based fisheries management and ecosystem approach to fisheries management. The food act from 1985 also contributes to the legal framework for fisheries, as it provides certification in relation to small-scale food safety.

In terms of participation, fisher associations exist and are targeted by workshops, seminars, dialogues, and interaction and there is a consultative council for the industry. An exit plan programme to dis-incentivize illegal fishing activities is established.

In order to address climate change and disaster risk, a programme to support small-scale fisheries through an artificial reef programme for zone A as well as the introduction of cage culture fisheries to increase fishers income through aquaculture activity have been established.

The existing structure of Ministries related to fisheries has been identified as a strength (e.g. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industries Malaysia; Department of Fisheries (DOF); Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia, and Department of Environment) as well as the fact that the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries has been embraced, that Aquaculture Residue Monitoring Program and Certification throughout the Supply Chain Management and the EAFM and CBFM programme are specified for inshore fisheries (zone A).

Future strategies in support of the application of the principles of the SSF Guidelines include the enforcement of laws and regulations by the DOF and the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency, ensuring enough supply of raw materials, systematic human resource development, appropriate R&D programs including transfer of technology, strengthening entrepreneurship program, especially on marketing and promotional network, certification and branding. In addition, there are efforts to get assistance and work together with other agencies (such as FAMA, LKIM, SIRIM, MARA, MIDA, MATRADE, SMIDEC), higher education institutes and the corporate sectors. Financial support and credit facilities need to be improved, a focus on quality traditional and semi-traditional products for export markets has to be encouraged and databases on small-scale fisheries have to be improved.

Small-scale fisheries play an important role in the fisheries industry in Malaysia. It contributes for about 30 percent of the total fish landings and employs almost 90 000 fishers. They not only catch fish, but also keep an eye on fish spawning areas along the coastal area to protect from trawlers and illegal fishing vessel. For the small-scale processing industry, a special program to raise awareness and develop the potential of traditional product should be launched for improving fisher family income.

MYANMAR

Mr Zaw Lwin Win

Many rural communities along the coastal lines depend on small-scale fisheries. Small-scale fisheries are mostly involved in inshore and inland fisheries. The Ministry grants fishing rights, but access for small-scale fisheries is still limited (tenders, licensing system). Key issues in the industry are overfishing and destructive gears (in all fisheries). Fishers are among the most illiterate and have a poor socio-economic status, with limited accessibility and communication possibilities. There are conflicts over resources, especially with farmers and with large-scale off-shore fishing. There are also major issues with undocumented economic migrants working in fisheries in other countries.

The legal framework is currently under review. The Union Fisheries law is in the drafting process (for off-shore) but since 2011 there is also a process to develop fresh water fisheries laws and related guidelines for implementation.

Key fisheries institutions include the Myanmar Fishery Federation, which represents large-scale fisheries, processors and exporters. Since 2010, small-scale fisheries are getting more organized, in Village Fishery Groups that converge into Fishery Development Associations at township/district level and then at a higher level as Regional Fishery Networks and ultimately, at the inter-state level, a Fishery Network. This integration and organization is an on-going process.

In Myanmar, CSOs have translated the SSF Guidelines into national language and prepared a simplified version using cartoons. A national workshop on the SSF Guidelines has been conducted in Naypyitaw in early 2015 and the SSF Guidelines were used as a tool and framework for developing a State/Regional Fresh Water Fishery Law and they are an advocacy tool for national and state/regional level influence.

Progress to date includes that the Department of Fisheries recognizes the challenges and the need for partnership. The Department has very limited staff. There are increasingly stronger partnerships between the government, civil society and the private sector. The access to fishing rights is gradually improving and co-management is part of the State/Regional Fresh Water Fishery Law. The Department of fisheries recognizes fisher organizations and institutions. New trawlers are not allowed to register and international fishing vessels are not allowed in the national waters. Specially designed information, education and communication (IEC) material has been used for in the work of the law drafting committee, facilitating for communities to better understand the legal framework development.

The remaining challenges include the law enforcement on illegal fishing, the extension and outreach by the Department of Fisheries, the conflict among small-scale fisheries, farmers and large-scale off-shore fishing. There also remains massive migration (to Thailand Malaysia, Indonesia), especially for labour in fisheries and processing abroad. Access to finance without collateral remains a challenge for small-scale fisheries actors. Farmers have land which acts as collateral, but fishers often don't even own a boat. In addition, there is no specific social and legal protection for small-scale fisheries.

THE PHILIPPINES

Ms Fatma M. Idris

Small scale fisheries have an important contribution especially in the developing countries in terms of food security, sustainable livelihoods and poverty alleviation and nutrition. In 2013, the Philippines ranked 7th among the top fish producing country in the world. The fisheries sector contributes 1.7 percent to the country's GDP.

In the Philippines, municipal fisherfolk refers to persons who are directly or indirectly engaged in municipal fishing and other related fishing activities. Municipal fishing refers to fishing within municipal waters using fishing vessels of three gross tonnes or less, or fishing not requiring the use of fishing vessels. Small-scale fisheries bring income and employment to millions of Filipino fisherfolk comprising of women especially in relation to processing and trade. Women are involved in fisheries livelihoods and as part of the agricultural workforce; they are likewise involved within their community in the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects, programs and activities.

The national legislation governing the fisheries sector is Republic Act 8550, which addresses, among others, provisions for the small-scale fisheries sector in the following areas: access to fishery resources; grant of fishery privileges in municipal waters and users of municipal waters. The law also addresses the participation of fishers and fish workers through the creation of fisheries and aquatic resources management councils from the barangay up to the national level.

Strengths and opportunities for SSF Guidelines implementation:

- Strengthened Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs)
- Empowered fisherfolk organizations through education and training
- Recognized the role of women through institutionalization of Gender and Development

- Participative and strong involvement from the private sector, NGOs and the general public
- Recognized exceptional achievements and contribution of the fisherfolk and partner implementers.

Despite of its positive aspects, there are still numbers of significant challenges that the sector is facing in order to achieve fully the contribution to food security and poverty reduction:

- Financial
- Lack of capital investments
- Issues on environmental degradation
- Low or inappropriate technology
- Not enough training and skills
- Lack of storage facilities
- Competition with large-scale fisheries
- Lack of appropriate hygienic practices

With the problems, issues, challenges and constraints the country is facing, the government is constantly exerting more efforts on providing assistance, interventions and support and to empower, uplift and sustain the development of small-scale fisheries. Ongoing and planned activities for small-scale fisheries include:

- TARGET (Targeted Actions to Reduce Poverty and Generate Economic Transformation): provisions of appropriate livelihoods; ecologically sound, economically viable and socially feasible interventions
- FishR: National Program for Municipal Fisherfolk Registration
- BoatR: National Program for Municipal Fishing Vessels and Gears Registration
- CFLC (Community Fish Landing Centers): hub for fish landing and auction; venue for skills development and training on post-harvest, resource management and value-adding, economic growth center for marketing
- ASAPP (Accelerated and Sustainable Anti-Poverty Program): sustainable employment opportunities for the poor, involve private sector and Local Government Units (LGUs)
- Bottom Up Budgeting: provide LGUs and participating agencies with guidelines, policies and timelines in Grassroots Budgeting Approach
- PAMANA: improve socio-economic conditions in areas vulnerable to and affected by conflict, support to peace and development plans and programs
- National Shellfish Program: create alternative livelihoods, sustain shellfish production and promote safe and quality shellfish

Among the approaches taken is to address adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management through wider vulnerability reduction.

The future vision for small-scale fisheries is to secure and sustain the sector providing sufficient resources protection to enable better quality of food through the healthiest form of protein-fishes and ensure food security for the poor at cheaper prices and easier access. The future goals include the full realization of sustainable development for small-scale fisheries, recognition of importance of small-scale fisheries and fish workers to national economy and food security, and empowerment of small-scale fisheries dependent communities to participate in decision-making.

To achieve these goals, the government should work closely with other sectors and device and effective mechanism for inter-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach and develop the capacity of men and women through formal and non-formal education.

THAILAND

Ms Waraporn Dechboon

In Thailand, 74 of the country's 77 provinces are coastal. Small-scale fisheries use boats of less than 12 m LOA and less than 10 GT. The average fish consumption in the country is 32-36 kg per person.

The 1995 Census of Marine Fishery showed that the total number of fishery households including fisheries employees' households in the country was 109 635. No census was conducted for inland fisheries. In 1995, about 535 210 people were involved in the fisheries sector and 44 percent of these were engaged in small-scale marine capture fisheries. Currently there are an estimated 2.7 million inland fishing households and 76 222 marine fishing households. The fisheries sector contributed 0.79 percent to GDP and 19 percent of the total agricultural exports.

Women in fishing households complement the work of men and are involved in fishing for sedentary species and weaving and mending net but are under-represented in political and administrative decision-making.

Socio-economic assistance to small-scale fisheries includes promoting small business for fishery products, alternative job training, promotion of fishers group revolving fund to face out loan and secure livelihood and promotion of fisher group coop shop for essential daily needs.

In Thailand, fishing right grants a fisher exclusive right to use sea area and resources. Participation of people in national policy and legislation has increased and local knowledge is considered a key input.

The impacts of climate change include altered water quality and quantity. Among the efforts to address climate change include reforestation and gradual shift to organic agriculture.

Among the strengths and opportunities for SSF Guidelines implementation include small-scale fisheries development projects, co-management and importance leadership development and women participation in coops.

The major risks are the lack of information on the number of fishers and fishing gears and lack of tenure rights.

The national vision is "sustainable marine fisheries development attainable with the people at the center by the sufficiency economy" with the target of sustaining and securing marine fisheries, to collaborate and networking, and human capacity building for support the condition changes. The SSF Guidelines is a set of ideals to empower the small-scale fisheries. It will be a real contributor to socio-economic development and livelihood security. It will be important to create awareness of the potential of small-scale fisheries.

VIET NAM

Mr Vu Duyen Hai

In Viet Nam, capture fisheries is found along the coast in 28 provinces from the north to the southwest. Small-scale fisheries provide livelihoods for 4 million people and jobs for 750 000 professional fishers. Middlemen have a big influence on the value chain and play an important role in fishing communities in Viet Nam. The fisheries sector contributes 7 percent to GDP with 72 percent of the catch going to domestic consumption and 28 percent to the export market.

Small-scale fisheries take an important position in the national economy of Vietnam, especially in the coastal regions. Although the small-scale fisheries are not defined clearly, there are an estimated 77.5 percent of fishing vessels engaged in fishing in the coastal areas.

Fishers are organized into community-based organizations, follow informal behavioral norms and have limited education. Women are involved in shore-based activities such as fish handling, processing and distribution and account for 82 percent of the work force in processing and 66 percent in marketing and sales.

The impacts of climate change include changes in the distribution of fish stocks and more extreme weather and cyclones.

Vietnamese small-scale fisheries continue to face threats and risks. The effective implementation of the SSF Guidelines should improve sustainability of Vietnamese small-scale fisheries. Apart from strengths such as the importance of small-scale fisheries, policy framework, there are constraints to implementing the SSF Guidelines in Vietnamese fisheries:

- Lack of comprehensive and specific legal framework for small-scale fisheries
- Lack of legal framework to support co-management effectively
- Conflict between small-scale fisheries and large-scale fisheries
- Large number of people dependent on small-scale fisheries

The Vietnamese government has provided favourable policies and legal framework for sustainable development of fisheries. The overall goals of these policies are consistent with the SSF Guidelines. However, there is still a lack of specific policies for developing small-scale fisheries in Vietnam. Some policies for small-scale fisheries include:

- A vision and master plan to sustain capture fisheries: Reduce the size of small-scale fisheries commensurate with fishery resources and triple living standards compared to 2010
- Viet Nam has implemented a limit on input, i.e. the fisheries regulations provide provisions to ban development of small-scale fishing vessels powered with the engine capacity less than 30 HP
- General political support
- Importance and popularity of small-scale fisheries
- Policy framework to move fishing labour out of fisheries
- Development of other sectors to provide alternative livelihoods to move out of fishery

Some of the ongoing and planned activities:

- Decentralize fisheries management
- Introduce tenure rights and fisheries co-management regimes
- Implement regular recovery of fish stocks and MPAs and fisheries refugia
- Strengthen fish stock assessment and research
- Enhance Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)
- Provide favourable conditions to access services

PRESENTATION OF THE INDONESIA NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION (THE INDONESIAN NPOA ON SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES)

Mr Luky Adrianto (Bogor Agricultural University – IPB, Indonesia)

The Indonesian government is in the process of developing a National Plan of Action for managing small-scale fisheries (NPOA-SSF). This NPOA-SSF development process takes place together with a process of developing the National Act on the Protection of the Fishers.

The systematic framework of the NPOA-SSF Indonesia includes a set of “indicators” for characterizing ‘marginal small-scale fisheries’ instead of providing a formal definition of small-scale fisheries. The small-scale fisheries included in the NPOA hence focus on these marginal small-scale fisheries that include a spectrum of individual

fishers, fisheries households/business units and fishing communities. Criteria used for characterizing marginal communities include limited access to fishing grounds, low income, low capacity, underdeveloped infrastructure and low technological inputs.

The NPOA's structure contains two domains of actions, i.e. (1) responsible and sustainable fisheries; (2) supporting policy and information. There are 14 proposed actions within the context of governance of tenure and resources management; 14 actions for social development, employment, decent work and gender equality; and 13 proposed actions for value chains, post-harvest and trade.

PLENARY DISCUSSION

In the questions and answer session following the presentations, issues were raised relating to: the definition of small-scale fisheries; financial and other support to small-scale fisheries; addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; the place of indigenous peoples in national plans; and the complementarity of an ecosystem approach to fisheries (management – EAF or EAFM) and a human rights based approach as expressed in the SSF Guidelines:

- Different countries use different definitions for small-scale fisheries and these may also be different between marine and inland capture fisheries, with the latter often being considered small-scale by default. At the country level, there may be a need to be clearer about the definition, but having a regional definition would probably not be useful considering the different contexts in the different countries.
- Strong government support to small-scale fisheries is generally required to make progress with regard to the sustainability of the sector. Financial support to small-scale fisheries is given in some countries, including to community organizational structures (e.g. CFis in Cambodia).
- IUU fishing is considered a significant challenge that cuts across borders and subsectors. There are both national efforts and some bilateral cooperation initiatives to combat IUU fishing, but more needs to be done. While more often related to large-scale fisheries, IUU fishing exists also in small-scale fisheries and the sector is affected by IUU.
- In several countries of the region, there are indigenous and ethnic minorities in small-scale fisheries. In some cases, they are given due priority (e.g. in the Lao People's Democratic Republic with regard to hydropower development and fishing rights). However, in other cases, it appears that protection of their rights and benefits is not adequately addressed. Considering this and also the importance of human rights as a foundation of the SSF Guidelines, it would be useful to ensure that the competent authorities, e.g. NHRCs, are involved and consulted when developing and finalizing NPOAs and also for planning implementation of the SSF Guidelines at the regional level.
- It was noted that EAF/EAFM includes the human dimensions of the ecosystem but there are still sometimes misunderstandings in this respect and bioecological considerations tend to be emphasized. The intention of the NPOA-SSF for Indonesia will be comprehensive and include all sustainability dimensions. It will be important to ensure that this is the case also for other implementation plans and that a human rights based approach is indeed followed.

Key issues and priorities

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF ISSUES AND PRIORITIES SURVEY

Ms Lena Westlund (FAO)

The web-based pre-workshop survey that had been carried out with a view to guide workshop planning had provided a preliminary idea of priorities for implementation of the SSF Guidelines. Twenty-four participants had responded to the survey, representing an almost equal number of government officials, academics, CSOs/NGOs and regional/international organizations and projects.

The questions of the survey had asked respondents to rank: (i) the ten main sections of the SSF Guidelines; (ii) key constraints to implementation of the SSF Guidelines; (iii) key opportunities for implementation of the SSF Guidelines; and (iv) actions that had been proposed by a regional consultative small-scale fisheries workshop held in Bangkok, Thailand, in 2010.

The results of the survey did not show any clear priorities but rather confirmed the need to address a broad range of topics and concerns in line with the scope of the SSF Guidelines themselves. Noteworthy was perhaps the fact that gender issues did not come out as a priority. The working group discussions will also be the opportunity to have more detailed discussions on priorities as the survey did not allow for an in-depth analysis – it had rather been designed to provide a quick overview of overall issues.

SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS OF DAY 1

Ms Lena Westlund (FAO)

The summary synthesized the presentations and the discussions of the first day. Some common themes emerge from the eight country presentations:

- Across the region, small-scale fisheries contribute to livelihoods, food security, and local and regional economies. In most countries, the majority of fishers and fish workers are employed in the small-scale fisheries subsector.
- There is a wide range of small-scale fisheries in the region in terms of activity and context, but there are also some common characteristics. Small-scale fisheries are typically characterized by open access, a low level of empowerment and a general lack of organizational structures and formal representation in decision-making processes. Small-scale fisheries also typically involve rather complex livelihood strategies combining fishing and other activities.
- Threats to small-scale fisheries include declining resources, increasing competition between small-scale fisheries, and commercial fisheries and other sectors, high levels of poverty and vulnerability, and low levels of formal representation.
- Despite the commonality in characteristics, the diversity of context in small-scale fisheries means that there is no common definition for small-scale fisheries.

The country presentations reviewed ongoing initiatives in support of the small-scale fisheries subsector. These initiatives ranged across:

- policy processes and legal reforms;
- establishment of exclusive fishing zones for small-scale fisheries;
- increased use of co-management approaches;

- efforts to increase access to markets, credit and savings;
- broader livelihoods support and promotion of alternative livelihoods;
- improved inclusion of women in decision-making;
- increased recognition of sustainability based on the three pillars: environmental, economic and social dimensions.

Some key challenges emerged from the presentations and the discussions sessions:

- The SSF Guidelines do not define small-scale fisheries, but in order to focus on small-scale fisheries for action, they need to be identified. Should small-scale fisheries be **defined specifically** or **generally described** based on general characteristics? What are the advantages and disadvantages of the two approaches?
- How to involve women effectively (both in their traditional capacities but also empowering them to be more involved in management)?
- How to best promote food security: ensuring both access for small-scale fisheries to external markets and availability of fish in local markets?
- How to combat IUU fishing by small-scale fisheries and also the impact of IUU fishing on small-scale fisheries?
- How to improve tenure rights and deal with fishing overcapacity in small-scale fisheries?
- How to address issues related to migrant fishers and fishworkers?
- How to improve the intersectoral coordination required to address issues that lie beyond the mandate of fishery agencies?
- How to promote capacity building of fishers organizations and those governmental and non-governmental institutions that have small-scale fisheries and their issues within their mandates?
- How to address poverty in small-scale fisheries?
- How to find the financial resources needed for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries?

There is also clear momentum developing around small-scale fisheries as national governments and relevant departments are initiating programmes targeted specifically at small-scale fisheries issues. There is a clear indication of increased recognition by governments in the region of the importance of small-scale fisheries.

At the regional level, there is also policy support via the SEAFDEC commitment to support development of RPOA for implementation of the SSF Guidelines in its capacity as the technical arm of ASEAN. The implementation phase of the BOBLME SAP will also be incorporating implementation of the SSF Guidelines as one of its programmes. FAO has also committed to continue support in providing its technical expertise to implementation of the SSF Guidelines at the national and regional levels.

Additional presentations (Part 1)

Chair: Mr Richard Nami Muallil (Mindanao State University, the Philippines)

CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK (10 YEARS AFTER THE INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI)

Mr Dedi Adburi (Indonesian Institute of Science)

The presentation started with a film, *Fish for live*, reporting on a WorldFish Center project, which addressed the impact of the tsunami in Aceh, Indonesia. The need for alternative livelihoods and community based management to ensure long-term recovery and resilience was pointed out.

Disaster is a governance issue, which requires comprehensive emergency management. Vulnerability depends on the exposure and sensitivity and the deriving potential impacts as well as the adaptive capacities of communities, natural environments and states. The example of Indonesia shows that exposure in the region is high. The coast is a major settlement area as well as a source of food and livelihoods for millions of people in Indonesia.

Impacts on livelihoods include a reduction of fishing days, higher risks of fishing trips due to more frequent storms and hence threats to fishers safety. High temperatures may be beneficial for fish drying, but long dry seasons can negatively impact other areas, for example mud crab survival.

During the tsunami in Aceh almost 100 percent of the existing fisheries livelihoods were destroyed. The capacity of local communities to adapt to disasters and climate change depends on a number of factors, including the level of poverty. Fishers are often below the national poverty lines and have limited levels of education. However, traditional knowledge provides valuable information to climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, and so do customary management systems. Coping and adaptation strategies include home wall fences, dikes and higher home foundations. Other strategies include alternative livelihoods, including in other sectors (e.g. salt production), and farming.

It is important to note the variability of vulnerability within communities (e.g. men, women, children, elderly, poor etc.).

In conclusion, coastal areas are under serious threat from climate change and disasters and there is a need for preparation and strategic planning. Strong government institutions have to be at the heart of these approaches but collaboration with other stakeholders is essential and leadership is crucial. The most marginalized/vulnerable have to receive special attention in this context and there is a need to optimize existing coping and adaptation strategies. In Indonesia, there has not been specific regulations for coastal area protection but a natural disaster management agency (*Badan Pengendalian Bencana Alam*) has been established.

IMPORTANCE OF INLAND FISHERIES TO FOOD SECURITY: THE EXAMPLE OF THE MEKONG RIVER

Mr Kaviphone Pouthavong (Living Aquatic Resources Research Center – LARReC, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic)

The Mekong River is very important and provides a variety of ecosystem services, including food production. Fish is essential for nutrition and is sometimes referred to the “milk of Southeast Asia”-calcium. In Lao, more than half of agricultural households engage in fishing. A wide variety of fish and aquatic animals are consumed and more fish and aquatic animals are consumed than meat, representing about 32-36 percent of total food intake.

Threats to the Mekong River include not only intense fishing pressure but also agricultural developments (rice fields) encroaching into coastal spawning areas, the use of pesticides and fertilizers, introduction of alien species, pressures from other land use such as mining and rubber production, the construction of hydropower dams, flood mitigation measures and development of irrigation schemes. There are some conservation measures applied in order protect and recover resources, e.g., through the CFis in Cambodia. Most management measures used build on experiences from the marine sector.

In spite of their importance small-scale fisheries are overlooked by managers and decisions makers. In addition, those people (including fishers) that are dependent on the Mekong River, are not represented and not organized to make their voices heard. There is also a lack of financial resources and capacity on behalf of public administrations to support community fisheries management.

There is a need to communicate the importance of small-scale fisheries for livelihoods and food security and integrate small-scale fisheries into wider planning processes. Moreover, livelihoods improvement needs to be promoted paying due consideration to small-scale fisheries. Improved data, statistics and information are required to better understand the value of small-scale fisheries for better planning and monitoring.

FISHERY STATISTICS AND SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

Mr Edison Ritonga (Indonesian Bureau of Statistics - BPS)

There are two types of statistics in Indonesia: the census, which can only be conducted by the BPS-Statistics Indonesia; and sectoral statistics that are collected by the sectoral institutions. Fishery statistics are part of sectoral statistics collected by the MMAF. Data collection is carried out by MMAF through a methodology that was designed by the BPS, the FAO and the Agriculture Ministry in 1973 (when MMAF was part of the Ministry of Agriculture). Data on capture fisheries, which are divided into two categories, i.e. marine capture fisheries and inland open-water capture fisheries, are collected by the Directorate General Capture Fisheries quarterly.

The agricultural censuses started in 1963 and have been carried out every ten years thereafter. The sampling frame for the census was designed in 1973 but was not implemented simultaneously in all provinces.

The census conducted in 2013 was done for food crops, secondary crops, estate crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry. The results of the 2013 agriculture census include a complete household inventory, farmers’ income survey, and a cost of production survey including fisheries and aquaculture (limited samples).

The 2013 agricultural census data describe business scale activities and include:

- Capture fisheries: the number of households by the type of ship/boat (board motor, outboard motor, non-powered boat, and without boat)
- Aquaculture: the number of households by group of land area which is cultured.

The results of the completed 2013 household agricultural census will be used as a basis for the development of a new fisheries sampling framework.

With reference to small-scale fisheries, the 2013 agricultural census did not have indicators to classify the scale of the fishery business from micro, small, intermediate or large. Because of the lack of a definition of small-scale fisheries, data are not collected specifically on the sector.

Additional presentations (Part 2)

Chair: Mr Kungwan Juntarashote (Too Big To Ignore – TBTI – network; Kasetsart University Retiree, Thailand)

HUMAN RIGHTS, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

Ms Marie Anne M. Bayang (UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples – UNSRRIP – Team)

There are 80 million indigenous peoples in Southeast Asia and a big number of small-scale fisheries communities are ancestral domains of indigenous peoples. It is important therefore to involve and engage indigenous peoples in any discourse on small-scale fisheries and recognize their distinct culture and customary laws and practices.

The SSF Guidelines commendably recognized indigenous peoples and specifically mentioned them and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), in terms of consultation and participation, priority in terms of social development and employment, consultation on disaster risk management and climate change, and in policy coherence and institutional coordination. But the guidelines fall short in articulating and fully recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples, especially to their ancestral domains and their right to self-determination, and their indigenous customs and practices in relation to resource management and sustainable development.

Furthermore, the SSF Guidelines do not have a comprehensive identification of the causes of displacement and challenges faced by small-scale fisheries. Moving forward, it is expected that these gaps will be addressed in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

A guideline for States on the implementation of the guidelines should also be developed by the FAO in coordination/consultation with all stakeholders to guide the national plans of action. In relation to indigenous peoples, a regional workshop/consultation with small-scale fisheries indigenous peoples must also be conducted to have a focused discussion on the SSF Guidelines.

Additionally, region-wide research but nationally focused research on indigenous small-scale fisheries to identify gaps, challenges and good practices, should be conducted. In future activities and discussions at all levels, the participation of indigenous peoples should also be ensured, and their rights and appropriately recognized and considered especially in policy reforms and recommendations. Monitoring the implementation of the SSF Guidelines is essential and it is equally important to establish mechanisms of accountability.

SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES AND THE CROSS-BORDER TRADE WITHIN ASEAN

Mr Sudari Pawiro (United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO)

UNIDO is carrying out a program for fisheries in Indonesia called SMART-Fish Indonesia (Sustainable Market Access through Responsible Trading of Fish in Indonesia). Funded by State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) of Switzerland, this project looks into selected value chains namely pole and line tuna/skipjack, seaweed and *Pangasius* for export development including into the regional trade. In the cross-border ASEAN fish trade, Indonesia, (Sumatra), Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand constitute the centre with the peninsular of Malaysia and Singapore being

the main consumer markets. Trade is dominated by fresh marine fish and almost 160 000 tonnes of fresh whole fish is traded annually, mainly supplied and marketed by small-scale fishers and fish workers.

However, recent trends include declining supplies of fresh marine fish as a result of increasing domestic demand and declining catches, changing consumer preferences with increases in frozen, processed and value added products, and increasing supplies from non ASEAN countries, including frozen seafood from China and salmon from Norway as well Chile. Still, cross-border trade among ASEAN countries is important for small-scale fisheries although current practices in whole fresh fish and traditional trading pose high risks. It is not easy to help small-scale fisheries to get better market access in regional markets, particularly for processed or value added products, because of their limited financial capability and the economics of scale and stricter quality standard requirements for ready-to-eat products in these markets.

ASEAN consumers are getting sophisticated and increasingly aware of sustainability related issues. A niche market for eco-labeled sustainable products is slowly growing. Accordingly, opportunities for small-scale fishers and fish workers could include exploring the possibility of establishing ASEAN eco-labeled seafood products accommodating small-scale fisheries. There is a need to provide production or market related incentives for fishers to promote sustainable practices.

GENDER IN SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

Ms Revadee Prasertcharoensuk (Sustainable Development Foundation – SDF, Thailand)

Women in small-scale fisheries are involved in the whole fisheries supply chain from pre-capture to processing and marketing. They fish with their husbands and are also engaged in mending nets. For poor members of the community, shell collecting by women is very important for food security.

A study conducted by ICSF showed that women are also engaged in commercial fisheries through marketing of the catch but they get lower pay compared with men.

In addition to the productive activities of women, they also perform reproductive work such as caring for children, food preparation, collecting water and fuelwood, and caring of sick persons. A study has found that in the same fishing community, women work longer hours than men.

Despite their hard work, women remain invisible because fishing is understood to be a male domain. Therefore, their work in the fish supply chain from pre-capture to post-harvest and marketing are unrecognized, underestimated and undervalued. As they are also less literate than men, their contribution is less valued. Women also have less experience in group management and public speaking and social and cultural norms support decision-making by men. In addition, they have less access to media and information and less aware of what is going on around them.

Fisheries need to be looked at through a gender lens. Gender deals with roles and relationships between men and women and these are determined by social, political, cultural and economic contexts. Women are at a disadvantaged position because of unequal power relationships.

There are a number of constraints for women's participation, e.g. in meetings, where women are constrained to participate because the timing conflicts with their reproductive activities. In this regard, the time required for them to participate becomes costly. Customary beliefs and laws may also be unfavourable to their participation.

Women have been targeted in fisheries development projects on account of their huge role in post-harvest activities. The challenge, however, is how they can be empowered to participate in decision-making.

Investments would be needed to address gender inequality and plans must be backed up by budget allocated to gender.

The SSF Guidelines recognize gender inequalities in fishery sector and encourages the integration of gender concerns into small-scale fisheries programmes. Gender is a cross-cutting issue and work is needed to improve gender equality and equity in the fisheries value chain, enabling their participation in decision-making processes and creating monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the impacts of legislation, policies and actions. Institutional arrangements should be created where rights can be claimed. Capacity development and formal networks would also be important to improve livelihoods and the bargaining power of women and the poor.

Change should start within the family, where men should be willing to share the role and responsibilities in the home so that women would have the opportunity to participate in development activities.

THE BOBLME PROJECT: HOW CAN A REGIONAL PROJECT SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SSF GUIDELINES?

Mr Rudolf Hermes (BOBLME)

Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand are working together through the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project and 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. Expected outcomes of the Project are as follows: improved governance of fisheries and environment; more effective regional cooperation; enhanced knowledge base; capacity development; implementation of the EAF – all contributing to healthier habitats and ecosystems, and sustainable fisheries.

Selected Project activities and achievements relating to the SSF Guidelines cover support to guidelines drafting and dissemination process (regional and national consultations, in collaboration with Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC), ICSF and other partners); a gender audit; support to labour dialogue; enhancing capacities of fishing communities for resource and the promotion and capacity development for “Socio-economic monitoring” (SocMon).

There are two major outputs that have been produced by the Project: the first is the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), a report on the major transboundary issues and their causes. This TDA has identified the following social and economic concerns: relatively low standard of living and working conditions of people involved in fishing; coastal people are often unable to participate in and benefit from sustainable development practices; and vulnerability of coastal communities to natural hazards, climate variability and change. The second is the Strategic Action Programme (SAP), a (strategic action) plan for addressing the major transboundary issues and their causes.

The SAP has identified the overall SAP Vision: “A healthy ecosystem and sustainable use of marine living resources for the benefit of the people and countries of the Bay of Bengal LME”, and four thematic areas: marine living resources, critical habitats, pollution and social and economic concerns. For Theme 4, the SAP Objective has been determined as “Social and economic constraints are addressed, leading to increased resilience and empowerment of coastal people”, with three Specific Objectives: 1. Reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, climate variability and climate change, and increase climate resilience; 2. Improve the living and working conditions of coastal fishing communities, and 3. Empower coastal people to participate in and benefit from sustainable development practices.

These objectives have several associated quantitative targets. The SAP contains a large number of regional and national actions under the four categories, including promoting inclusion of the SSF Guidelines in relevant regional (national) policies,

strategies and framework; identifying and prioritizing elements of the SSF Guidelines for implementation; proposing relevant strategies, taking into account the diversity of small-scale fisheries; implementing a regionally coordinated programme to disseminate information on the SSF Guidelines and related instruments, and support the development of a RPOA; deliver a regionally coordinated programme to develop capacity of change agents and stakeholders to implement the SSF Guidelines.

These are complemented by national actions, such as: support the establishment of fisherfolk organizations and fisheries management advisory councils; implement the SSF Guidelines, promoting in particular co-management and representative advisory committees; undertake social and economic impact assessments of management measures on coastal communities, including use of living and working conditions surveys; enhance the capacity of small-scale fisheries communities and their organizations that will enable them to participate in decision-making processes on aquatic resources conservation and management and in other relevant processes that affect their livelihoods.

In summary, the potential role of a regional project such as BOBLME could cover the following: concrete measures to implement substantive thematic areas (chapters 5-9 of the SSF Guidelines) in accordance with the main project thrust, and ensure an enabling environment, i.e., support policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration (10), information, research and communication (11), and capacity development (12) and implementing support and monitoring (13). In addition, a regional project would provide fora for regional coordination and learning; promote transboundary collaboration in case of shared resources and migratory fishing and fishers; and support drafting of RPOAs for small-scale fisheries.

The SSF Guidelines address complex living conditions in the fisheries sector and on the coast. There is a need for collaboration with a range of other sectors and their institutions. Government agencies will require (look for and find!) implementing partners: NGOs, CSOs, and in academia. The present challenge is moving from theory to practice, linking policy and actions.

THE MANGROVES FOR THE FUTURE PROJECT

Mr Steen Christiansen (IUCN Regional Office Asia)

The Mangrove for the Future project (MFF) is a partnership between IUCN and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as a response to the tsunami in 2004 promoting investment in coastal ecosystems for sustainable development to strengthen resilience of ecosystem dependent coastal communities. The partnership started out with six countries most affected by the tsunami, but now includes 11 countries and discussions with Malaysia are on-going. Scandinavian donors are supporting the partnership until 2018.

The vision and goal was established through stakeholder consultation and the MFF aspires to *Healthy coastal ecosystems for a more prosperous and secure future for all coastal communities* and *Resilience of ecosystem dependent coastal communities strengthened*.

Building on an ecosystem-based approach focusing on the services provided by this system, the MFF principles include policy relevance (supporting national legal and policy frameworks), people-centered assisting coastal communities in livelihood development, partnership based and investment oriented, recognizing the ecosystem as valuable natural infrastructure.

There is a national coordinating body in each member country that includes donors, NGOs and governments. The national coordination bodies are complemented by a Regional Steering Committee. National Strategy and Action Plans are key reference document guiding the implementation at the national level. These are prepared under

the guidance of each National Coordination Body. These plans could include the SSF Guidelines in their strategies.

MFF uses a resilience approach which considers both social and ecosystem resilience. The objective of the current phase 3 is resilience of ecosystem-dependent communities. There are various focus areas under each specific objective, including on knowledge, empowerment and enhanced coastal governance for integrated and inclusive management.

Cross-cutting issues include property rights and resource tenure, conflict sensitivity, gender and climate change. MFF operates through grant facilities and conducts studies, including evaluation studies. Examples of grant activities include, among other things, livelihood diversification, community-managed water reservoirs, co-management and payment for ecosystem services. All knowledge generated is captured and shared through books, reports and online resources with a view to provide information at the regional level.

FISHERIES IN JAPAN

Mr Hidenao Watanabe (Japan Fisheries Agency)

In Japan, more than 94 percent of all fishing entities are categorized as coastal fisheries, including aquaculture and capture fisheries without boat or with boats below 10 GT. Japan has a long experience of community based fisheries management through fisheries rights by Fisheries Cooperation Associations (FCAs) at Coastal zones. On the other hand, off-shore fishing is regulated through licenses by the prefecture and high seas fishing through national licenses. However, there are attempts to also apply a co-management approach to off-shore and high seas fisheries since 2011. Each FCA receives fisheries rights by the prefecture according to the type of fisheries activity. The Fisheries rights sustain and protect Community based fisheries management by FCAs implies a duty to protect and conserve the resources.

The government supports the FCAs through Fisheries support officers by prefecture, the level who have sufficient knowledge in fisheries and who also cooperate with local research institutes to respond to FCAs needs in terms of resource management, research and technology development. This collaboration and support, together with the allocation of fishing rights, is considered the core elements of the success of the Community based resource management by FCAs. The FCAs provide autonomous and sustainable resource management through fisheries rights and they provide various economic services and support to their members (storage, processing, sale, material supply). More recently, they have also developed banking services and property insurance schemes.

Working group sessions

WORKING GROUP ARRANGEMENTS

Three working group sessions were established to discuss a sequence of topics contributing towards developing elements for an RPOA for implementation of the SSF Guidelines. The composition of the working groups remained the same for the three sessions in order to ensure continuity throughout the discussions.

The three groups were formed based on the following three thematic areas, which follow Part 2 of the SSF Guidelines:

- Group 1: Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resources management (Chapter 5 of the SSF Guidelines).
- Group 2: Social development, employment and decent work and gender equality (Chapters 6 and 8 of the SSF Guidelines).
- Group 3: Value chains, post-harvest and trade (Chapter 7 of the SSF Guidelines).

It was emphasized that climate change and disaster risks (Chapter 9 of the SSF Guidelines) and gender should be considered throughout the discussions as cross-cutting issues.

Each group was supported by two facilitators and a rapporteur to record the discussions. Each group also designated a presenter from among the group who reported back to the plenary on the results of the working group.

Participants were allocated to the working groups beforehand by the organizers (see table in Annex 4).

SESSION 1: AGREEING ON ISSUES AND PRIORITIES

The objective of the working group session was to familiarize working group participants with the relevant chapters of the SSF Guidelines, discuss priority issues for the region and define visions and/or objectives for the future. To facilitate this discussion, the working groups were provided with the following guiding questions:

- Which of the issues included in the relevant chapters of the SSF Guidelines are particularly relevant to the region? Identify a maximum of five issues.
- Where do you want to be in the future? Define a vision or objective for each the identified issues.
- What are the key constraints to achieving the identified visions/objectives?

SESSION 2: REVIEW OF BEST PRACTICE AND ACTION PLANNING

The objective of the working group session was to review existing good practices, which could be built upon for a RPOA. Accordingly, the working groups were tasked to answer the following guiding question:

- What good practices exist in relation to the identified priorities and visions/objectives?

In the reply, the working groups were to consider the sections of Part 3 of the SSF Guidelines (policy coherence; institutional coordination and collaboration; information, research and communication; capacity development; implementation support and monitoring)

SESSION 3: TOWARDS A REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION (RPOA)

The objective of this working group session was to provide elements for an RPOA. The working groups were asked to:

- Identify key actions at regional and national levels, including responsibilities, based on the outcomes of the previous sessions.
- Formulate recommendations for follow-up to the regional workshop, based on the guiding question:
 - What are the key next steps for moving towards an RPOA?
- Discuss opportunities for funding based on the guiding questions:
 - What are possible mechanisms for funding?
 - What are possible sources of funding or support for the region?

REPORTING BACK FROM WORKING GROUPS

After each working group session, the groups reported back to plenary followed by a discussion. The chairs for these sessions were:

- Session 1: Mr Richard Nami Muallil (Mindanao State University, the Philippines);
- Session 2: Mr. Mr. Kungwan Juntarashote (TBTI, Thailand);
- Session 3: Mr. Rilus Kinseng (IPB, Indonesia).

The detailed outputs of the working group – summarized after the third and last session – are included in Annex 5. The main conclusions of each working group, as also agreed in the final workshop summary of conclusions (see also below), were as follows.

Summary outputs of working group 1

Working group 1 discussing governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resources management identified six possible priority areas for implementation of the SSF Guidelines:

- **Improve current arrangements for access to fishery resources for small-scale fisheries.** Existing zoning systems giving exclusive access for small-scale fisheries in coastal and inland waters need strengthening and enhanced systems of user and access rights considered.
- **Review existing tenure rights systems (for fisheries and land) to protect small-scale fisheries** including legalizing or recognizing customary tenure systems of indigenous peoples, to ensure access to resources including to coastal/waterfront areas as well as inland waters.
- **Follow an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) and apply a human rights based approach (HRBA)** to achieve sustainable, productive use, healthy ecosystems and improved well-being of fishing communities. A change in attitude will be needed from seeing small-scale fisheries as recipients to rights holders, and processes should include consultations, capacity development and empowerment at the regional and national levels.
- **Ensure equitable participation of small-scale fisheries in co-management and other initiatives and frameworks** (such as integrated coastal zone management [ICZM] and blue economy and marine protected area [MPA] development). Fisheries advisory bodies need to be established that include small-scale fisheries representation.
- Ensure that appropriate fora, including regional human rights and legal mechanisms, exist to address transboundary issues, including in relation to transboundary resources and migrants and migratory fishers and fishworkers.
- Include small-scale fisheries – and not only fisheries in general – in national and regional **climate change adaptation and disaster risk management** legislation, strategies and plans. Early warning systems, vulnerability assessments, disaster-related social security and insurance systems and other arrangements should be adapted to cater for small-scale fisheries.

Summary outputs of working group 2

Working group 2 addressing social development, employment and decent work and gender equality identified six possible priority areas for action in relation to this theme, which also considered the issue of climate change and disaster risk and gender:

- **Empower small-scale fishing communities through an integrated ecosystem / holistic approach for small-scale fisheries development.** The establishment of national platforms representing all related stakeholders to support implementation of the SSF Guidelines in a participatory manner (as indicated in particular in paras. 13.4, 13.5 and 10.1 of the SSF Guidelines) and the promotion of interdepartmental collaboration within each country outside fisheries departments are key in this context. This includes the incorporation of the SSF Guidelines into the agenda of the ASEAN Ministerial-level Meeting on Agriculture and Forestry. This process could be supported by thematic research on small-scale fisheries by the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, a mapping of ongoing related initiatives, and sharing about current empowerment conditions in the region.
- **Address tensions generated by transboundary and transborder issues to support an environment for small-scale fisheries communities that have decent work and living conditions.** This would require in particular collaboration between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Fisheries Department as well as a better understanding of issues in relation to transborder/transboundary issues at the local level (e.g. on risks of IUU fishing, migration for labour) and efforts to seek humanitarian and responsible solutions.
- **Enable access to education for all to achieve informed and educated coastal communities.** Study visits at the regional level, the participatory development of curricula and the exploration of new technology for education could be supportive in this context.
- **Improve living and working conditions and social protection in small-scale fisheries to contribute to ensuring decent work in the region.** This should be based on International Labour Organization (ILO) guidance and good practices, in particular in relation to migrant labour and work in fishing. The sharing of experiences in relation to national social protection schemes in this context could support change in the region.
- **Actively promote and realize gender equality and equity in small-scale fisheries through the development and implementation of gender-sensitive legal, regulatory and policy frameworks.** This could be supported, *inter alia*, through targeted programs and the gathering and sharing of best practices on the empowerment of women, also through social media and cultural campaigns.
- **Ensure effective climate change adaptation, emergency response and disaster risk management in small-scale fisheries by including fisheries and fishing communities, including indigenous people, in related national policies and plans at all levels.** At the regional level, the ASEAN Declaration on Climate Change and Resilience should be taken into account in this context, and pilot projects should be initiated at national level to learn and inform a regional programme.

Summary outputs of working group 3

Working group 3, whose thematic areas was value chains, post-harvest and trade, identified the following five priorities:

- **Small-scale fisheries meeting local food security and human development needs, participate as partners in domestic, regional and global value chains and receive a fair share of the benefits:** Proposed actions include conducting

small-scale fisheries value chain assessments and risk analysis, market analysis, improvement of traditional value-added products and promotion of small-scale fisheries products and inclusion in traceability systems.

- **Reduction of fish losses and ensuring quality of the product to increase fishers' income and support sustainable fisheries management:** Proposed actions include regional assessment on sustainable fish catch and processing capacity and most critical fisheries, potential causes of fish losses, promoting best practices for handling and distribution and establishment of a regional platform to promote exchange of experiences among small-scale fisheries.
- **Develop a conducive policy and business environment to encourage investment in infrastructure appropriate to small-scale fisheries:** Proposed actions include identifying best policies for facilitating investment in infrastructure, establishment of regional and national organization for fishing port managers, capacity development for the maintenance and management of landing site/fishing ports and small-scale fisheries business skills, and encouraging innovation in the appropriate technology on infrastructure for small-scale fisheries.
- **Establish transparent market information systems for local and international market and trade, facilitate networking between small-scale fisheries and end users, and promote better access to information through suitable information and communications technology (ICT):** Proposed actions include identification of information needs of all players in the supply chain, ensuring regional scalability and compatibility of ICT, providing up-to-date and transparent market price information system, and establishment of fishers market.
- **Organize small-scale fisheries associations, facilitate their evolution and strengthening to encourage fair and inclusive environment, improve their bargaining positions through an inclusive legal framework, and promote community-based resource management combining local wisdom and scientific knowledge:** Proposed actions include creating and strengthening fishing associations and empowering them to become involved in resources management and capacity building, empowering regional EAF management working groups to support small-scale fisheries, and conducting regional review on how traditional systems have evolved and adapted.

PLENARY DISCUSSIONS

Some points and issues that were brought up in the discussions that followed the working group session presentations include:

- **IUU fishing** is relevant to small-scale fisheries in several respects. Small-scale fisheries are affected by IUU fishing by others, and IUU fishing also takes place in small-scale fisheries. IUU fishing occurs in exclusive economic zones (EEZs) and it is also a transboundary concern.
- **Tenure rights, including with regard to land,** are very important to small-scale fishing communities. Competition for coastal land from, for example, the tourist sector, can lead to conflicts. From a human rights perspective, the recognition of legitimate tenure rights is fundamental – both for indigenous peoples and for other local small-scale fishing communities. There are various traditional fisheries management systems in the region, e.g. the Panglima Laot in some parts of Indonesia. However, these traditional rights are not always translated into secure rights. It should be noted that where there is apparent “open access” management systems, there might still be traditional management systems in place although not formally recognized.

- Both **centralized and decentralized landing sites** have advantages and disadvantages. Centralized landing sites and market systems allow for more effective data collection, and reliable data are often missing for small-scale fisheries, preventing an understanding of the importance of the sector. However, long coastlines can represent a challenge. In Viet Nam, the government provides “one-stop shops” for services at different places along the coast. A network of collecting points or collectors could be more suitable for many small-scale fisheries in the region. It may be advisable to also have processing facilities in decentralized areas, in collaboration with the private sector, to support local economic development. Some examples of this approach already exist in Java, Indonesia, but government support is required in the form of infrastructure, permits, etc.
- In **Japan**, there is a long tradition of fisher associations that have secure fishing rights, and co-manage resources and also support data collection through centralized market systems.
- **Certification schemes** can take many forms and do not necessarily focus only on environmental sustainability aspects but also on social issues as in fair trade certification. These types of more integrated schemes could be more suitable for small-scale fisheries. Still, there is a need to ensure that the price premium also benefits primary producers and not just the intermediaries of the value chain. A fair distribution of benefits should be promoted but currently this does not always occur.
- With regard to **climate change impact**, there need to be adequate budget allocations for enhancing the resilience of small-scale fishing communities.

Conclusions and recommendations, and the way forward

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS

The workshop reviewed the summary conclusions and recommendations of the workshop in a final plenary session. In addition to the summaries of each working group, reported on above, the workshop agreed on a vision for implementation of the SSF Guidelines, the need for political support, the objectives and principles of an RPOA, and next steps.

A vision for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines

Based on the focus of the workshop and its discussions, a vision for the future was proposed:

- Resource management, rights, social and economic constraints are addressed through the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, leading to increased empowerment, improved livelihoods and food security, and increased resilience of small-scale fisheries and those people that depend upon them.

Ensuring that the implementation of the SSF Guidelines receives adequate political and policy support

Promotion of a Southeast Asian RPOA for implementation of the SSF Guidelines, to be led by Indonesia and coordinated by SEAFDEC:

- The workshop appreciated the Government of Indonesia's initiative to develop its NPOA for small-scale fisheries, and for taking a leading role in the region in promoting the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.
- The workshop further welcomed the commitment by SEAFDEC to support the development and implementation of a Southeast Asian RPOA for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, for subsequent introduction to ASEAN for consideration (see Annex 6).

The workshop identified the need for additional activities:

- Further consultations addressing specific issues, to inform and guide national and regional implementation planning.
- National programmes for awareness raising and mainstreaming of the SSF Guidelines into policies and actions at all levels (following the example set by Indonesia).
- Proactive partnership and cooperation with relevant non-fisheries institutions and organizations, including national commissions for human rights (NHRCs), to resolve small-scale fisheries issues relating to labour, social development, rights and tenure, which may not lie within the direct area of competence of fisheries agencies or agriculture ministries.
- Soliciting support for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines by national and regional partners and projects. Encourage recognition and incorporation of the implementation priorities of the SSF Guidelines into future and, to the extent possible, current regional projects and initiatives (as exemplified by the BOBLME SAP).

Overarching objectives of an RPOA

- Regional and national government policy commitment to promote an NPOA for the implementation for the SSF Guidelines.
- Sustainable and equitable management of small-scale fisheries and access of their products to markets.
- Small-scale fishers and their communities are empowered to participate in and benefit from sustainable development associated with the fisheries and resources upon which they depend.
- Improved livelihoods and working conditions of small-scale fishing communities
- Gender considerations are mainstreamed as an integral part of small-scale fisheries development strategies.
- Reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, climate variability and climate change, and increase climate resilience.

Approach and guiding principles of an RPOA

The workshop acknowledged the importance of all principles of the SSF Guidelines for the region and that these must guide implementation.

The workshop acknowledged that the comprehensive nature of the SSF Guidelines requires a holistic and human rights-based approach to small-scale fisheries governance and development. It was further recognized that actions must take regional, national and local characteristics into consideration and be inclusive of all stakeholders. This includes the mainstreaming of gender considerations in implementation.

The workshop recognized that the implementation of the SSF Guidelines should be anchored at the local and national level, but that regional attention and support would also be required to address shared concerns and transboundary issues.

The workshop emphasized the role of governments in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines as well as regional and local fisheries organizations, communities and private sector, to ensure ownership of the SSF Guidelines. The workshop called upon these stakeholders to be pro-active in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines. This implementation should take place in the same inclusive and consultative spirit that characterized the SSF Guidelines development process.

The workshop recommended that implementation of the SSF Guidelines would require the initiation of new actions, but would also build on the existing experiences, good practices and processes supporting small-scale fisheries in the region, some of which were identified during the workshop.

Immediate next steps to follow up on the regional workshop

The follow-up actions identified by the workshop to progress the RPOA and further promote implementation of the SSF Guidelines have been clustered thematically according to the structure of Part 3 of the SSF Guidelines.

Policy coherence, institutional collaboration and coordination

- Identify key partners at national and regional levels (NGOs, privates, other government departments), including indigenous peoples and NHRCs.
- Map regional projects/initiatives to explore synergies and opportunities for implementation of the SSF Guidelines (e.g. BOBLME, Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program and the Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem project, which already include references to the SSF Guidelines).

Information, research and communication

- Each participant should bring back the learning from this workshop to colleagues
- Support lobbying at national level with the government to implement the SSF Guidelines.
- The SSF Guidelines should be translated into national languages (simple version).
- Develop mechanisms for alternative reporting (CSO/non-governmental) on how the SSF Guidelines can support the improvement of small-scale fisheries.
- Select one to two major market and trade activities at the regional level (e.g. assessment of value chain of small-scale fisheries; organization of a regional event to promote small-scale fisheries products).
- National- and local-level workshops organized to raise awareness on SSF Guidelines (including fishers, local and national governments, partners, e.g. International Collective in Support of Fishworkers).
- Raise awareness on by SSF Guidelines by Mangroves for the Future (MFF) through steering committee and national coordinating bodies

Capacity development

- Understand needs and support capacity building at the national level, targeting public institutions.
- Provide support to CSOs / fisheries organizations that supported development of the SSF Guidelines and/or are following up on their implementation on the ground, including sharing of best practice among small-scale fisheries groups.
- Strengthen small-scale fishers organizations.
- FAO to support development of guidance on implementation of the SSF Guidelines (in partnership with thematic experts / countries), and specific thematic small-scale fisheries issues.

Implementation support and monitoring

- Prepare the zero draft of the RPOA and organize a SEAFDEC regional technical consultation to discuss the zero draft (for subsequent introduction into the ASEAN mechanism).
- Initiate national processes to develop an NPOA for small-scale fisheries for each country (e.g. example from Indonesia) by sharing the results of the regional workshop with all relevant stakeholders (e.g. in Thailand).
- Identify small-scale fisheries “hotspots” (most numerous, most dependent, most vulnerable, most poor, women, indigenous people, etc.) and develop pilot activities at the subnational level to demonstrate change through the application of the SSF Guidelines (requires criteria on identifying hotspots and financial support for piloting).
- Organize virtual working groups to work on specific topic and define outcome.
- Create channel to report progress on implementation to relevant regional institutions.
- Report progress on implementation of the SSF Guidelines to COFI in 2016.
- Aim for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in five years’ time.
- BOBLME, subject to a second phase, should support the further development of an RPOA for implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

Closing session

Mr Simon Funge-Smith congratulated participants on their hard work and the productive outcomes of the workshop. He thanked the MMAF for the excellent arrangements and collaboration, and expressed the keen interest of FAO to continue supporting the process for implementation of the SSF Guidelines in the region.

The workshop was closed by the Director of Fishing Business Development, Mr Syafril Fauzi, who thanked the workshop participants for their efforts. He reiterated Indonesia's commitment to work towards secure sustainable small-scale fisheries in Indonesia and in the Southeast Asia region, and looked forward to continued collaboration with partners and stakeholders.

Annex 1 – Opening statements

WELCOME ADDRESS BY MR MARK SMULDERS, FAO REPRESENTATIVE IN INDONESIA

Honourable Bapak Gellwynn Jusuf, Director General of Capture Fisheries of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries

Participants from the Southeast Asia Region, including country delegations, and representatives from Civil Society, NGOs and Regional Organizations

Senior Government representatives from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
FAO Colleagues from FAO Headquarters in Rome and the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok

Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, a warm welcome to Bali! Many of you have travelled from afar and it is good to see you all here. Then, allow me to thank upfront the organizers of this meeting: the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in Indonesia – and my FAO colleagues in Rome. I hear that the long-distance organizing committee worked very well. Congratulations for having managed it all with great ease and dedication!

Sincerely, it is a great pleasure to address you all today and welcome you on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as co-host (if I may say so?) of this Southeast Asia Regional Consultation Workshop.

We are here to develop practical recommendations for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, also known as the SSF Guidelines. This important instrument was endorsed by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in Rome in June of last year.

The SSF Guidelines are the first internationally negotiated instrument that deals specifically with small-scale fisheries. Furthermore, the SSF Guidelines are also the first negotiated instrument that fully explores the social and economic aspects of fisheries governance. They represent a global consensus on the need for more holistic and integrated approaches to improve the livelihoods of more than 500 million people, a significant portion of which live in this region – Southeast Asia.

It is true that the final text of the SSF Guidelines was negotiated by countries at the international level, but it is important to recognize that the development process of the guidelines was a tremendous achievement, made possible thanks to the efforts and collaboration of many different stakeholders. These guidelines are evidence that fishers, fish workers, their communities and their representatives have effectively influenced and had direct impact on the final content of the Guidelines.

In a sense, the SSF Guidelines were developed following the same principles that they advocate – participation, collaboration and empowerment. The first call for such an international instrument was made during the Global Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries held in Bangkok in 2008, followed in 2010 by an FAO-organised regional consultative workshop for Southeast Asia, as well as a series of consultations led by civil society. All of these have provided critical inputs into the final SSF Guidelines drafting process.

I expect that some of those involved in this long process are present in this room today, and I congratulate you and your colleagues on a job well done. Thank you!

Still, more important work remains to be done, as we will now look into what it takes for the SSF Guidelines to be successfully implemented and have their desired impact.

Dear colleagues,

What is being advocated in the SSF Guidelines is not trivial and to achieve the impact and change they envisage is a major task, and we will not be able to achieve major changes needed overnight.

We will have to continue our good collaboration, and there is a responsibility of all actors to ensure that there is practical implementation at community and household levels, and that whatever we do, secures or unlocks the benefits that sustainable small-scale fisheries have the potential to provide – for both small-scale fisheries communities, as well as society at large, in achieving the eradication of both food insecurity and poverty.

It is important that we all recognize that ownership and implementation of the SSF Guidelines is essential at both country and regional levels. These SSF Guidelines do not “belong” to FAO, they belong to those who seek to work in partnership among all essential actors to ensure the fisheries sector’s long term social, economic and environmental development; that is: along the three pillars of sustainability.

It should be clear to all that the ultimate responsibility to implement the SSF Guidelines lies with the State, that is Government at all levels, with the support and collaboration of fishers’ and fish workers’ organizations, in partnership with civil society organizations, NGO’s, academics and researchers, regional organizations, international organizations and other fisheries actors.

This will only be possible, if non-state actors continue to play a pivotal role in promoting SSF Guidelines implementation at all levels, ideally with strong policy support from national and local government.

For its part, FAO commits to provide technical support and expertise and will continue its engagement in major policy processes to support the full implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

Considering the role that member States need to take, I would like to convey my sincere appreciation to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Government of Indonesia for hosting this regional consultative workshop. It is a great pleasure for FAO to partner with a government that supports such an important initiative with so much enthusiasm.

I would also like to mention the important role that our collaborative partner, the Southeast Asia Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), will play in the region. The SSF Guidelines themselves mention that implementation needs to be supported at the regional level by regional plans of action.

This workshop has the potential to provide a solid foundation for such a plan in the Southeast Asia region, and I am sure that all of you will work hard during the coming days to deliver an excellent plan by the end of the workshop.

I also wish to acknowledge the important contribution of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project, which has supported the regional consultations and which, in its future phase, will be looking to ways to promote implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

You may be interested to know that this regional implementation workshop is the very first to take place after the official endorsement of the SSF Guidelines and I am very excited to hear what will emerge from this process. All eyes will be on you – and your work over the next couple of days!

Let me close these opening remarks in wishing you all a fruitful workshop that will help ensure that the SSF Guidelines do not only remain an encouraging piece of paper, but actually have an impact at the community level, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalized, who are also among the poorest and most food insecure populations.

Thank you all for your attention – I wish you a successful workshop!

Terima Kasih!

**OPENING REMARKS ON BEHALF OF THE HONORABLE SUSI PUDJIASTUTI,
MINISTER OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES, MMAF**

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,

Good morning and best wishes to all of us.

Honourable representatives of FAO Headquarter-Rome, our workshop co-host;

Honourable representatives of SEAFDEC and BOBLME, our workshop partners;

Honorable delegates of governments, CSOs, and academia of Southeast Asian countries and Japan.

Honourable representatives of international organizations;

Distinguished officials of MMAF; academia, experts, and SSF NGOs in Indonesia; and

Distinguished participants.

First of all, let us thank Allah SWT, God Almighty, for upon his blessings we can convene in the meeting of the “Southeast Asia Regional Consultation Workshop on the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)”.

I welcome all participants to the island of gods, Bali, and thank you for your attendance to this important workshop. This event is an initiative of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and supported by the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) and Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) with the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Two decades after the adoption of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) in 1995, there have been other international instruments and conventions adopted dealing with fisheries. However, none of them give a special attention to the protection and empowerment of Small Scale Fisheries or SSF that depend on marine resources for their livelihood. The adoption of SSF Guidelines in June 2014 in my opinion, is a golden opportunity to accelerate development efforts aimed at making small-scale fisheries a front liner in the national fishery management. This guideline involves broader dimensional aspects including tenure rights, modalities, social life, gender and other aspects which secure human rights and the anticipation of vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters.

As an archipelagic country that is endowed with the largest fisheries resources in Southeast Asia, the government of Indonesia believes in the strong need to initiate this workshop to be a regional initiative in the framework of SSF Guidelines implementation at respective national level. Indonesia alone has large number of small-scale fishers totaling over 90 percent of the total fishers.

In my view, this policy is in line with the efforts being undertaken by my Ministry to encourage small-scale fisheries to become the front line of national fisheries development, particularly in combating IUU fishing and managing sustainable fisheries. Being a dominant sub-sector, small-scale fisheries’ role as an actor and benefactor of fisheries development in this region should not be taken for granted, with broader view on socio-economic dimension, including securing the rights, gender equality, protection and safety of these fishers.

Let me reiterate that small-scale fisheries in Indonesia, like in many developing countries, has been the strategic and important element of national economic backbone. I have agreed to adopt the SSF Guidelines into the Indonesian National Plan of Action on Small Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF). I expect that this process will become Indonesia's contribution to promote fisheries development in this region.

The strategy that I have directed is to include SSF protection and empowerment issue into the national legislation through the preparation of a special law, and to make NPOA-SSF be part of the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) in 2014-2019. This has been an ongoing process since last year.

In my opinion, the central issue related to small-scale fishers in developing countries is relatively the same, which is low level welfare followed by a wide range of poverty. According to the 2014 data from the Central Statistics Agency, 70 percent, or about 19.8 million Indonesians that are classified as poor people, live along the coastal areas and communities. Therefore, it is crucial for us to adopt policies directly aimed at tackling the root causes of poverty from the perspective of fisheries.

Another fundamental challenge of fisheries development in many developing countries is the fishing business preference to capital ownership and the lack of good governance system that has led to the flourishing practices of IUU fishing. I can show you that the group that is mostly suffered from IUU practices is the small scale fishers. It is proven that IUU fishing is not a national issue, but rather a transnational syndication practices that often involve crime, such as slavery. The lack of Monitoring, Controlling and Surveillance (MCS) system particularly along the border lines, is only adding to this misery.

Now, my Ministry has introduced a vision that rests on three main pillars, namely: (1) sovereignty, (2) sustainability and (3) prosperity. Sovereignty is a major concern. This has been implemented through the adoption of the Ministerial regulations No. 56, 57, and 58 in 2014 directly aimed to combating IUU fishing. These regulations impose the moratorium for fishing licensing and reinvent fishing businesses.

Almost a year later, the results came outstanding; IUU Fishing practices dropped and some fish stocks bounced back. The next challenge is actually to maintain sustainability of fisheries resources, reflecting in the second pillar. I am sure if we keep maintaining the sustainability of the resources, we would be able to achieve the prosperity of not just the small scale fishers, but also the industrial scale as well.

In this opportunity, I would like to invite participants of this meeting to underscore small-scale fishers as the front line in achieving a better fisheries management, including combatting cross-country IUU Fishing.

I hope in this regional workshop we can discuss and formulate a framework for concrete and specific implementation of the action plan to empower SSF, to directly overcome relevant issues such as management practices, traceability, business strategy, capital, sanitation and hygiene, product quality improvement, and also conservation efforts.

It is my expectation that this workshop can be a milestone for the implementation of small-scale fisheries development in Southeast Asia. I urge all of you to meet the workshop's objectives, which is to identify all the challenges of small-scale fisheries and come up with regional action framework that are concrete, specific, and practical in solutions.

Furthermore, I would expect the results of this meeting to be a reference for the efforts of small-scale fisheries management in the region. As the initiator of this event with FAO, Indonesia is committed to continuous support to the implementation of such activities in Southeast Asia, and I would like to see the same support from all of parties as well.

Equally important, I would like to thank the committee and all participants who have helped the arrangements of this workshop. I wish this workshop will be greatly successful and productive to improve the quality of small-scale fisheries in Indonesia and Southeast Asia.

To conclude, as reciting *Bismillaahirrahmaanirrahim* I hereby pronounce “The Southeast Asia Regional Consultation Workshop on the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication” is officially opened. Thank you.

Wabillahitaufig Walhidayah,
Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabaraktuh.

Susi Pudjiastuti
Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Republic of Indonesia

Annex 2 – List of participants

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Annex 3 – Workshop agenda

Sunday, 23 August 2015

TIME	AGENDA	PERSON IN CHARGE
14:00	Hotel check-in for participants	MMAF

Monday, 24 August 2015

TIME	AGENDA	PERSON IN CHARGE
8:00	Registration	
9:00	Opening ceremony & Welcome dance Welcome remarks and introduction	Director General of Capture Fisheries, MMAF (Dr. Gellwynn Jusuf) FAO Representative (Mr. Mark Smulders)
9:30	<i>Photo session</i> <i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
9:45	Overview of workshop objectives, expected outputs and <i>modus operandi</i>	Assistant Deputy Director for Program Cooperation (Mr. Trian Yunanda)
10:00	Key note presentations: The SSF Guidelines (FAO) The importance of sustainable small-scale fisheries in Southeast Asia (SEAFDEC) A CSO perspective on SSF Guidelines implementation in Southeast Asia <i>Questions and answers</i>	Chair: Ms. Melda Kamil Ariadno (UI) Ms. Nicole Franz (FAO) Mr. Somboon Siriraksophon (SEAFDEC) Mr. Sebastian Mathew (ICSF)
11:00	Country presentations Indonesia Cambodia Lao PDR Malaysia Myanmar <i>Questions, answers and discussion</i>	Chair: Mr. Sonny Koeshendrajana (MMAF) Mr. Syafril Fauzi Mr. Chhuon Kimchhea Mr. Nantha Phandavong Mr. Redzuan bin Ramli Mr. Zaw Lwin Win
12:30	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>La Brasserie Restaurant (Ground Floor)</i>
14:00	Country presentations ctd. Philippines Thailand Vietnam <i>Questions, answers and discussion</i>	Chair: Mr. Kuperan Viswanathan (UUM) Ms. Fatma M. Idris Ms. Waraporn Dechboon Mr. Vu Duyen Hai
15:00	Presentation of Indonesia NPOA on SSF <i>Questions and answers</i>	Mr. Luky Adrianto (IPB)
15:30	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
16:00	Presentation of and discussion on survey and priorities	Ms. Lena Westlund
17:00	Closure of the day	MC
18:30	Reception Dinner hosted by MMAF	Pool side area

Tuesday, 25 August 2015

TIME	AGENDA	PERSON IN CHARGE
9:00	Summary of presentations the previous day. Introduction to working groups Session 1.	Ms. Lena Westlund (FAO)
9:15	<u>Working group – Session 1: Agreeing on priorities</u>	<u>Group 1: Governance of tenure in SSF and resource management</u> Facilitators: FAO, Mr. Rilus Kinseng (IPB) <u>Group 2: Social development, employment, decent work, and gender equality</u> Facilitators: Mr. Riza Damanik (KNTI), FAO <u>Group 3: Value chains, post-harvest, and trade</u> Facilitators: FAO, Mr. Sudari Pawiro

TIME	AGENDA	PERSON IN CHARGE
10:00	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
10:15	<u>Working group – Session 1 – cont.</u>	
11:30	Additional Presentation by regional organizations, academia and NGOs (1) Climate Change and Disaster Risk (10 years after the Indian Ocean Tsunami)	Chair: Mr. Richard Nami Muallil (Mindanao State University) Mr. Dedi Adhuri (Indonesian Institute of Science)
11:45	Reporting back from Working groups - Session 1 and brief discussion	Chair: Mr. Richard Nami Muallil Presented by representative of each Working Group member
12:30	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>La Brasserie Restaurant (Ground Floor)</i>
14:00	Reporting back from Working groups – <u>cont.</u>	
14:30	Additional presentations by regional organizations, academia and NGOs (1) – <u>cont.</u> Importance of inland fisheries to food security: the example of the Mekong River Fishery statistics and small-scale fisheries	Chair: Mr. Richard Nami Muallil Mr. Kaviphone Pouthavong (LARReC, Lao PDR) Mr. Edison Ritonga (Indonesian Bureau of Statistics)
15:15	Introduction to working groups Session 2	Ms. Lena Westlund (FAO)
15:30	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
15:45	<u>Working groups – Session 2: Action planning</u>	<u>Group 1: Governance of tenure in SSF and resource management</u> Facilitators: FAO, Mr. Rilus Kinseng (IPB) <u>Group 2: Social development, employment, decent work, and gender equality</u> Facilitators: Mr. Riza Damanik (KNTI), FAO <u>Group 3: Value chains, post-harvest, and trade</u> Facilitators: FAO, Mr. Sudari Pawiro
17:00	Closure of the day	
19:00	<i>Dinner</i>	<i>La Brasserie Restaurant (Ground Floor)</i>

Wednesday, 26 August 2015

TIME	AGENDA	PERSON IN CHARGE
09:00	Reporting back from Working groups - Session 2 and discussion	Chair: Mr. Kungwan Juntarashote Presented by representative of each Working Group member
10:30	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
10:45	Additional presentations by regional organizations, academia and NGOs (2) Human rights, indigenous peoples and small-scale fisheries Small-scale fisheries and the cross-border trade within ASEAN Gender in small-scale fisheries Regional collaboration and BOBLME SAP	Chair: Mr. Kungwan Juntarashote Ms. Marie Anne M. Bayang (UNSRRIIP Team) Mr. Sudari Pawiro (UNIDO) Ms. Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk (SDF Thailand) Mr. Rudolf Hermes (BOBLME)
12:15	Introduction to working groups Session 3	Ms. Lena Westlund (FAO)
12:30	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>La Brasserie Restaurant (Ground Floor)</i>
14:00	<u>Working groups – Session 3: Towards a regional plan of action</u>	<u>Group 1: Governance of tenure in SSF and resource management</u> Facilitators: FAO, Mr. Rilus Kinseng (IPB) <u>Group 2: Social development, employment, decent work, and gender equality</u> Facilitators: Ms. Umi Muawanah, FAO <u>Group 3: Value chains, post-harvest, and trade</u> Facilitators: FAO, Mr. Sudari Pawiro
15:30	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
15:45	Working groups ctd.	
17:00	Closure of the day	
17:30	Cocktail Reception hosted by FAO	<i>Wharf restaurant</i>
19:00	<i>Dinner</i>	<i>La Brasserie Restaurant (Ground Floor)</i>

Thursday, 27 August 2015

TIME	AGENDA	PERSON IN CHARGE
09:00	Reporting back from Working groups - Session 3 and discussion	Chair: Mr. Rilus Kinseng (IPB) Presented by representative of each WG member
10:30	<i>Coffee/tea break</i>	
10:45	Conclusions and way forward	FAO and MMAF
12:45	Closing session	Director of Fishing Business Development (Mr. Syafril Fauzi) & FAO (Mr. Simon Funge-Smith)
13:00	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>La Brasserie Restaurant (Ground Floor)</i>

Annex 4 – Working group members

Group 1: Governance of tenure in SSF and resource management	Group 2: Social development, employment, decent work, and gender equality	Group 3: Value chains, post-harvest, and trade
Facilitators: <i>Mr. Rilus Kinseng (IPB) and Ms. Lena Westlund (FAO)</i>	Facilitators: <i>Mr. Riza Damanik (KNTI) and Ms. Nicole Franz (FAO)</i>	Facilitators: <i>Mr. Sudari Pawiro and Ms. Susana Siar (FAO)</i>
Ms. Umi Muawanah (MMAF) – co-facilitator groups 1 and 2		
<p>Mr. Kungwan Juntarashote (Thailand) Mr. Wichoksak Ronnarongpairee (Thailand) Mr. Nantha Phandavong (Lao PDR) Mr. Redzuan bin Ramli (Malaysia) Mr. Richard Nami Muallil (Philippines) Mr. Chhuon Kimchhea (Cambodia) Mr. Bobby (Myanmar) Ms. Nguyen Thi Thu Trang (Vietnam) Mr. Rudolf Hermes (BOBLME) Mr. Steen Christensen (IUCN Asia) Mr. Arisetiarso Soemodinoto (TNC) Ms. Sandra Moniaga (Komnas HAM) Mr. I Nengah Manumudhita (HNSI) Mr. Taufiq Alimi (Rare) Ms. Umi Muawanah (MMAF) Mr. Yuliardi (MMAF) Ms. Sri Dyah Retnowati (MMAF) Mr. Syahril Abdul Raup (MMAF) Mr. Andri Wahyono (Kemenkomar) Mr. Suparman (Kemenkomar) Mr. Rasman Manafi (Kemenkomar)</p>	<p>Mr. Kaviphone Phouthavong (Lao PDR) Mr. Kuperan Viswanathan (Malaysia) Ms. Fatma M. Idris (Philippines) Mr. Jonathan Sto. Domingo (Philippines) Mr. Chap Sreyphhea (Cambodia) Mr. Zaw Lwin Win (Myanmar) Mr. Mario Da Costa Pereira (Timor Leste) Mr. Simon Funge-Smith (FAORAP) Ms. Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk (Thailand) Ms. Saowalak Prathumthong (Thailand) Mr. Somboon Siriraksophon (SEAFDEC) Ms. Mary Ann M. Bayang (UNSRIP Team) Mr. Sebastian Matthew (ICSF) Mr. Masykur Tamanyira (WWF) Mr. Mochammad Felani (Komnas HAM) Ms. Erwina Darmajanti (GIZ) Mr. Liliek Soeprijadi (MMAF) Mr. Arief Wirianata (MMAF) Mr. Sonny Koeshendrajana (MMAF) Mr. Basilio Araujo (Kemenkomar) Mr. Misbachul Munir (KNTI)</p>	<p>Ms. Waraporn Dechboon (Thailand) Mr. Illias Bin Shafie (Malaysia) Mr. Vu Duyen Hai (Vietnam) Mr. Phan Thanh Lam (Vietnam) Mr. Jose Lucas Do Carmo Da Silva (Timor Leste) Mr. Hidenao Watanabe (Japan) Mr. Mark Smulders (FAOID) Ms. Airin Melisa (CTI-CFF) Mr. David Ratunomo (WWF) Ms. Meity Mondong (CI) Ms. Pamela Baker (EDF) Ms. Sari Tolvanen (Marine Change) Mr. Edison Ritonga (BPS Indonesia) Mr. Sven Blankenhorn (Fair Trade USA) Mr. Dedi Adhuri (LIPI) Mr. Syafril Fauzi (MMAF) Mr. Simson Masengi (MMAF) Mr. Taufiq Budiman A. (MMAF) Mr. Andre Notohamijoyo (MMAF) Mr. Satya Pratama (Kemenkomar) Mr. Edi Suharto (Kemenlu) Ms. Yunisdianti (MMAF) Mr. Muhammad Anas (MMAF)</p>

Annex 5 – Working group outputs

Issue	Vision/objective	Good practice and ongoing initiatives	Proposed actions
Group 1 – Governance of tenure and sustainable fisheries management			
Access to fishery resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoning User rights/right based system for SSF are included in legal frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAM: Boundaries for management areas are clearly defined in participation with resource users and local government (co-management). INA: Panglima Laut – building on traditional fisheries management systems/zones. Zoning 12 miles SSF, under provincial management. Zoning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHI: SSF (= < 3GT) can fish anywhere and municipal waters (15 km) exclusive for SSF (except for no-take MPAs). Local government unit can make municipal ordinances regarding coastal water (and exclude external fishers). THA: 6 miles only for SSF – no 'commercial' fishers. MYA: 10 miles for < 30 feet boats but need licence. VIE: zone ..miles for 90CV (SSF) MAL: 5 zones, including 5 miles for SSF. Registration (ID cards) of fisheries (PHI, INA, MYA). 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition in SEAFDEC Regional CCRF (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries) – revisit? Strengthen fisheries at ASEAN level. Make the ASEAN fisheries sectoral WG aware of the SSF Guidelines. <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of small-scale fisheries Develop and strengthen existing SSF fishing zones with regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal recognition; Enforcement/MCS; Awareness/information. <p>Responsibility: DOF or local gov't (depending on decentralisation) in partnership.</p> <p>Demarcation of fishing zones / Cfi boundaries (CAM)</p> <p>Create limited access zones that are enforced</p> <p>Include SSF fishing areas in national and provincial spatial planning (INA)</p>
User/tenure rights (fisheries and land) for SSF:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User/tenure rights for SSF are included in legal frameworks Securing rights for indigenous peoples and other local communities through legal frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panglima Laut in INA institutionalised (in Aceh, Lombok), supported by provincial laws – recognised by 'proper law'. Some other examples of recognition of traditional law but at local level. National level general recognition of traditional rights. 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange of experiences on securing land tenure and access to beaches/waterfront (marine and inland waters) for SSF among SE Asia countries. <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of land tenure rights system and legalise customary rights to protect SSF and indigenous people from competition from other sectors (e.g., tourism) and access to beaches/waterfront (marine and inland water) should be public, as appropriate. Responsibility: need to involve ministry/local government in charge of land.

Issue	Vision/objective	Good practice and ongoing initiatives	Proposed actions
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) based management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of EAF (MAL, INA, PHI, VIE), including capacity building of fishers, officials and academics. Adopted for FM in INA, including use of EAF indicators. In VIE EAF support to provincial level including MPAs and LMMAs. MPAs in CAM with multiannual planning. • In PHI, MPA management include fishers. • Programmes in PHI: PPPs, training capacity building for alternative livelihoods, scholarships for fisher children. • In THA, EAF capacity strengthening. • VMS (vessel monitoring system) – still starting in MYA. 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of regional partners (organisations and projects, e.g. PEMSEA and CTI). • Incorporate in regular training courses (by MFF, BOBLME, AIT). <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow EAF for fisheries management planning and implementation, e.g consultation with fishers on and information / communication. • Incentives/compensation to fishers who are directly displaced by coastal development/resource protection. • Capacity development on different topics, including HRBA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For fishers to enable them to apply self-regulation) • For change agents (local government, NGO, government) • Changing attitude of governments from seeing SSF as a recipient to a right holder. • Partner with new (non fisheries) partners, e.g., Human Rights Commission to ensure HRBA. • EAFM and HRBA training should be promoted and incorporated as part of existing and new courses (fisheries and related education). • Establish inter-ministerial task forces/committees to address SSF issues. • Establish a SSF desk/branch in DOF. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring, Contr • Olling and Surveillance (MCS).
Co-management, consultations and representation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation processes at national and regional levels in place established • Equitable participation of SSF actors in co-management (not top down only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of self-regulation (THA) • Co-management legally recognised in some areas of MYA. • Co-management can be established if communities want (Cfi) in CAM – for both marine and inland waters. • Legal basis for co-management in VIE (but lack of awareness among SSF). • Institutional development from local to national level (capacity building) in MYA. • 1800 locally managed MPAs and network in PHI. • FARMC (Fishery and Aquatic Resources Management Councils) in PHI, local councils including fishers and other stakeholders. 	<p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that SSF is given appropriate importance in any ICZM arrangement and other frameworks, e.g. Blue Economy. • Establish fisheries advisory bodies including SSF representation at local and national level (refer Philippines FARMC).

Issue	Vision/objective	Good practice and ongoing initiatives	Proposed actions
Transboundary issues (at national and regional contexts):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate fora, including regional human rights and legal mechanisms, exist to resolve internal and external issues, including issues relating to transboundary resources and migrants and migratory fishers and fish workers (HRBA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTI (coral triangle initiatives) – institutional structure. • BOBLME and other projects. • ASEAN sectoral WG on fisheries • Fishing agreement with INA-AUS. • Tolerance of SSF in INA – MAL: bilateral agreements. • In CAM, agreements with THA and VIE on how to manage SSF in some provinces. • CSO organisation at regional level. • Sharing of tools and guidelines in CTI region. 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote bilateral agreements to solve transboundary issues among countries in the region. • Make the ASEAN fisheries sectoral WG aware of the SSF Guidelines. <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance coordination among ministries (and LGUs for Phil) at national level.
Assistance and support to SSF affected by CC and DR			<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish arrangements for regional collaboration on CCA and DRM. • Incorporate SSF in ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (Jakarta) and Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (Bangkok). <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include SSF specifically in national DR legislation and in CCA plans/programmes. • Develop assessments specific to SSF for CC and include SSF as specific part of CC plans/programmes (not only fisheries). • Develop alternative income generating activities. • Longer time frame for weather forecast linked to early warning adequate for SSF. • Carry out vulnerability assessment for SSF. • Social security/insurance for CC & DR for SSF.

Issue	Vision/objective	Good practice and ongoing initiatives	Proposed actions
Group 2 – Social development, employment and decent work and Gender equality and Disaster risks and climate change			
Lack of empowerment of SSF communities at all levels	Integrated ecosystemic holistic approach for small-scale fisheries development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based/collaborative management + meaningful participation in decision making • Responsible/sustainable investment in social infrastructure in coastal areas • Collaboration with Ministry of Communication on the use of Information and Communication Technology for SSF (Indonesia-MoU to supply mobile phones to share information on prices, fishing grounds etc.) • Financial inclusion through the use of mobile phones for social transfers (India) • Commercial banks encouraged to cover remote areas (India) • Corporate Social Responsibility schemes designed with full involvement of SSF communities/ based on needs of SSF community (e.g. India - use of old cables from underwater cable industry for fish cages) • Public-private partnership at local level for fish marketing (Philippines) • Indonesia- NPOA SSF included a review of the legal and regulatory framework • Japan has support officers for coastal fisheries 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing about empowerment conditions within SEA countries for further national action (applies to all issues) to learn and to develop baseline/indicators/gap analysis for the region • Develop guidance on implementation (FAO) • Promote the endorsement of the SSF Guidelines by ASEAN and other relevant regional associations • Promote the engagement with other relevant ASEAN bodies to consider the SSF Guidelines • Mapping of projects/initiatives relevant to the SSF Guidelines implementation in the region • Review current bilateral and regional agreements and examine how they align with the SSF Guidelines, and consider amendments and changes • Propose SSF as next thematic research issue for ASEAN Inter-governmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the SSF Guidelines with the Ministry/Department of Agriculture in each country to bring them on agenda of ASEAN ministerial level on agriculture and forestry (AMAF) • Promote registration of SSF fishers and fish workers in close collaboration with the fishing communities, their organizations and NGOs • Promote inter-departmental collaboration within each country outside the fishery department • Establish national platforms representing all related stakeholders to support the SSF Guidelines implementation in a participatory manner as indicated in particular in para. 13.4, 13.5 and 10.1 of the SSF Guidelines • Review current (fisheries) laws and regulations to examine how they align with the SSF Guidelines (example from Indonesia) <p>Strengthen extension services for SSF (example from Japan)</p>

Issue	Vision/objective	Good practice and ongoing initiatives	Proposed actions
Tensions generated by transborder / boundary issues	Environment for small-scale fisheries communities free of crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral agreements to not detain small-scale fisheries in foreign EEZ (e.g. Indonesia-Malaysia) • Promotion of transition from informal to formal migration as collaboration between Ministries of Labour, Foreign Affairs and Fisheries (e.g. Philippines, Myanmar - pre-departure training for the merchant marine sector) • Register of seafarers as already established for the merchant fleet sector 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify migration hotspots • Encourage bilateral agreements for appropriate handling of SSF (e.g. through MoUs) in relation to transborder/boundary issue <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage collaboration between Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Fisheries Department • Increase awareness of and understanding of issues in relation to transborder/boundary issues at local level (e.g. on risks of IUU fishing, migration for labour) <p>Examine establishment of safe passage for customary movement between countries</p>
Limited or lack of access to education for all	Informed and educated coastal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools and teachers provided to coastal communities by Civil Society Organizations (e.g. Philippines) • Floating schools in inland and marine areas (e.g. Cambodia, Vietnam) • Quota of scholarships for students from fishing communities to access public university specialized in fisheries (Indonesia) • Development of context-specific curriculum for primary/secondary school for coastal communities (Thailand) • Indonesia and Rhode Island University have an MoU 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange study visits in the region, including to Japan, facilitated through organizations such as SEAFDEC • Promote discussion in ASEAN on investment mechanism for education infrastructure and partnerships to enable this • Promote regional basic literature programs for SSF <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training for women in fish processing and marketing (hands on training) • Youth: provide support for education fee, scholarships, university exchange programs (e.g. example from Indonesia) • Develop specific curricula based on SSF needs, in consultation with SSF stakeholders • Promote increased investment in social infrastructure for SSF communities <p>Explore the use of new technology for education</p>

Issue	Vision/objective	Good practice and ongoing initiatives	Proposed actions
<p>Poor working conditions in small-scale fisheries and lack of social protection</p>	<p>Decent work for all is operative in the region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia has a social protection for SSF • Indonesia has an insurance scheme for fisheries 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote implementation of ILO guidance, including recent regional work on migrant labor (e.g. establishment of seafarer register), in line with ASEAN Declaration on the Rights and Protection of migrant workers • Promote regional agreement on social protection/security for migrant labour • Share experiences from national social protection schemes to encourage establishment/strengthening of national schemes • Establish formal complaints mechanism (example from ILO on forced labour) <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish register of fishers and fishworkers • Establish pre-migration training programs <p>Establish/strengthen health and safety insurance mechanisms for all SSF, including migrants</p>
<p>Need for gender-sensitive legal, regulatory and policy framework and its implementation</p>	<p>Active promotions and realization of gender equality and equity in SSF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia has 'women in business' groups, including for fisheries • Philippines have guidelines on the recognition of women in agriculture which could be adapted to SSF • Indonesia has empowerment programs targeting SSF women 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the participation of SSF women in the ASEAN Commission on women and children • Gather and share best practices on women empowerment, also through social media and cultural campaigns <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops specific plan for women in SSF and ensure allocation of budget for women programs • Promote SSF women groups (for example, Women in Business groups in Malaysia) • Develop national guidelines for the recognition of SSF women (example for rural women recognition available from the Philippines) • Gather and share best practices on women empowerment, also through social media and cultural campaigns <p>Develop/strengthen legislation to ensure the realization of women's rights</p>

Issue	Vision/objective	Good practice and ongoing initiatives	Proposed actions
Emergency response and disaster risk management not including SSF enough	Inclusion of fisheries and fishing communities and indigenous people in inland and coastal areas in national policy and plans at all level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Declaration on Climate Change and Resilience • Sectoral plan/strategy for climate change adaptation for the fisheries sector (Indonesia) 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion and monitoring of the implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on Climate Change and Resilience, ensuring the inclusion of SSF <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively involve SSF stakeholders in the development and implementation of national plans for CC adaptation and disaster risk to integrate natural resource management and SSF (ecosystem approach; example from Indonesia on sectoral CC adaptation strategy) <p>Pilot projects at field level and share learning to inform a regional CC adaptation program</p>
Group 3 - Value chains, post-harvest and trade			
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>Ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish Auction practices at the landing site • Fishing/fishers cooperative and fishing guilds • Promote the SSF products to the International market • Market certification for SSF products • FIP for SSF • Joint promotion of SSF products among Asia - Pacific countries • Centralized Landing for the SSF <p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct link between SSF to the retailers • Clustering the SSF in to the Plasma scheme • Seafood festival to bring the consumers directly in to the SSF • Promoting sustainable product from SSF to the market including consumers education 	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the small-scale fisheries value chain • Market analysis at regional level to look at the demand trend for fisheries product • Promotion for SSF products at the regional market • Assessment of the impact of ASEAN Economic Community and trade barriers on SSF <p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the small-scale fisheries value chain and risk analysis on impacts on local food security • Improvement of value-added traditional products such as: Fish sauce, Smoked Fish, Fish Crackers, Fish floss, Fish Balls, souvenirs, etc. • Facilitate market access for traditional product to the retailers • Monitoring of fish prices and supply
Avoiding post-harvest losses	Reduce fish losses and ensure quality of the product to increase fishers' income and support sustainable fisheries management	<p>Ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improvement of on board preservation • Capacity building for fishers and other players along the value chain for good handling practices on board and distribution • Provide collecting vessels for SSF at sea. • Improvement of traditional processing practices and diversification • Inspection systems for the catches quality and safety at the landing site <p>Good practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good cool chain system along the supply chain 	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional assesment on the sustainable fish catch and processing capacity • Identifiy potential causes of fish losses along the supply chain for SSF • Promote best practices for handling and distribution e.g.: standardized fish box • Establish a platform to promote exchange of experiences among SSF in Asean <p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote best practices for handling and distribution e.g.: standardized fish box • Identify the most critical fisheries in terms of sustainability, loss and waste to establish measures

Issue	Vision/objective	Good practice and ongoing initiatives	Proposed actions
Investment in appropriate infrastructure	Conducive policy and business environment to encourage investment in infrastructure appropriate to SSF	<p>Ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership with the private sectors in providing better facilities for SSF • Sekaya Maritim Program (Indonesia) • Improvement of landing sites for SSF • Encourage private sectors to invest in infrastructures for SSF • Investment in transition from destructive to more selective fishing gears <p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing one stop services systems including logistics and license for SSF 	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study at regional level to identify best policies for facilitating investment in infrastructure for SSF • Establish regional organization for fishing port managers <p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development for the maintenance and management of landing site/fishing port • Capacity building for SSF business skills • Establish national organization for fishing port and landing site managers e.g.: such as in Indonesia • Encourage innovation in the appropriate technology on infrastructure for SSF
Access to information on market and trade	Establish transparent market information systems for local and international market and trade, facilitate networking between SSF and end users, and promote better access to information through suitable ICT	<p>Ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.pipp.com and information board in some landing sites. • www.wpi.kkp.go.id for the fish price information. • Online catch certification system • SMS for market and fishing related information 	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the need for information of players along the supply chain including market requirements • Ensure regional scalability and compatibility for information and communication technology e.g. should be available in different ASEAN languages <p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish fishers market for SSF, like in Malaysia • Establish up-to-date and transparent market price information • Identify the need of information of players along the supply chain including market requirements
Traditional forms of associations	Organize SSF associations, facilitate their evolution and strengthening to encourage fair and inclusive environment, improve their bargaining positions through an inclusive legal framework, and promote community-based resource management combining local wisdom and scientific knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition to written contract between SSF and the middlemen • Develop fisher club to link with the buyers and encourage ecotourism • Fisher association provide Capacity building on sustainable fishing and business • Improve fisheries income (premium price) back to the community • Empowering customary law (eg: <i>adat & tara bandu</i>) <p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Van chai</i> (Vietnam), <i>tara bandu</i> (Timor Leste), <i>Sasi & Panglima Laot</i> (Indonesia) • Revival and modernization of traditional fisheries management system (e.g. Samoa) 	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower regional EAFM working group to support the SSF • Creating and strengthening fishing associations and providing technical support and capacity building • Regional review of how traditional system have evolved and adapted to sustainable resources management and trade requirements <p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering local fishing communities to get involved in resources management, capacity building and establish link with the market such as in Malaysia • Creating and strengthening fishing associations and providing technical support and capacity building

Annex 6 – SEAFDEC: next steps for developing a Southeast Asia RPOA–SSF

Actions	Timeline	Responsibility
Finalized Zero draft of the RPOA-SSF from Bali Workshop	By end of September 2015	Organizer's TEAM
Address the RPOA-SSF at the 18 th Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP)	26-27 November 2015 (Dusit-Thani, Manila, the Philippines)	SEAFDEC in collaboration with ASEAN Lead Country-Indonesia
Regional Technical Consultation on RPOA-SSF (finalize the 1 st draft based on the zero draft RPOA-SSF)	16-18 February 2016 (Venue will be considered)	SEAFDEC, Government of Indonesia, FAO, BOBLME, and other partners
Progress the 1st draft at The 48 th Meeting of SEAFDEC Council for endorsement	4-7 April 2016 (TBA, Vietnam)	SEAFDEC with the support from Indonesia and partners
Progress the endorsed RPOA-SSF from 48CM to the 18 th Meeting of the ASEAN-Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF) for support and further consideration and adoption by the SOM-AMAF	June 2016 (TBA, the Philippines)	SEAFDEC and Indonesia
Submit the Final RPOA-SSF to SOM-AMAF for consideration and adoption	August 2016 (Venue TBA)	ASEAN-SEC and Indonesia

Towards the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in the Southeast Asia region

Proceedings of the Southeast Asia Regional Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication

24–27 August 2015
Bali, Indonesia

Following the endorsement of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) by the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in June 2014 and in line with paragraph 13.6 of the document itself, promoting the development regional plans of action for their implementation, a regional workshop was held in Southeast Asia to discuss implementation of the SSF Guidelines. The workshop was co-organized by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of the Republic of Indonesia and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) and the FAO Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project. Some 116 participants attended the workshop representing governments, regional and international organizations, fisherfolk organizations, civil society organization, non-governmental organizations, academia and other relevant actors.

The workshop acknowledged the importance of the SSF Guidelines for the Southeast Asia region and agreed on a number of priority action areas for inclusion in a regional plan of action to be developed with the support of SEAFDEC. National plans of action will also be promoted, and the workshop outcomes will be reflected in the implementation planning of the BOBLME Strategic Action Plan (SAP). FAO will continue to support these processes in collaboration with its partners with a view to securing sustainable small-scale fisheries and enhancing the sector's contribution to food and nutrition security, poverty alleviation and natural resources management.



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