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Multi-Stakeholder Information and Communication (MuSIC) Workshop - SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES, FOOD SECURITY AND WHOLESOME NUTRITION

Understanding, appreciating and interrogating the linkages

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1. Introduction

Small-scale fisheries are the back bone of the marine and inland fisheries sector in Asia. However, the many millions of men and women, involved in these small-scale activities of harvesting, processing and marketing, continue to be faced with numerous challenges and fewer meaningful opportunities to face the future.

An important reason for this situation is because the development and policy discourse about them is excessively focussed on the relative poverty of these communities. By doing so, there is inadequate appreciation of the important, vital contributions they make to national and local economies.

Vibrant small-scale fishing communities contribute to local food security and wholesome nutrition by providing fresh fish; create spatially dispersed local employment particularly for women; contribute to reduction of rural-urban migration; preserve aquatic biodiversity and even help promote cultural tourism by their very existence along the coast lines and riparian regions.

Support from government representatives, researchers, journalists, and representatives of civil society (e.g NGOs, fisher organisations) is needed to understand, appreciate and interrogate the above linkages. To achieve this, more information needs to be provided which will result in credible communication about these linkages to policy makers.

The MuSIC workshop initiative (Agenda and Propspectus under Annex 1 and 2) was one small contribution to provide new perspectives on small-scale fisheries in relation to food security and wholesome nutrition, positioned within the overall context of the FAO/UN Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication ([SSF Guidelines](#)).

a. Objectives of the Workshop:

1. To initiate first steps towards creating a multi-stakeholder information and communication alliance for support to small-scale fisheries (SSF) in Asia, which can in turn potentially link to global policy processes, including the Small-Scale Fisheries - Global Strategic Framework (SSF-GSF) of the FAO/UN.
2. To share research and policy formulations being undertaken in WorldFish, FAO/UN and national research institutions with representatives of NGOs, research community and with media persons, enabling them in turn to inform policy makers.
3. To build and increase two-way communication between WorldFish, FAO/UN and larger sections of civil society about the context for SSF, and to share the core message of improving livelihoods, food and nutrition security.

b. Participants to the Workshop:

The participants to this workshop were selected primarily from countries in Asia where WorldFish has engagements with different stakeholders in small-scale fisheries and aquaculture. These included: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Cambodia. Participants from Malaysia (Penang) and Philippines also took part.

From the initially listed countries three participants were selected from each country representing the following three stakeholder groups:

1. Development Journalists (Print, TV, Radio, News Websites, Online Journals etc.)
2. NGOs activists working closely with fishing communities
3. Fishery Researchers from Government Institutions

2. Pre-Workshop Events

In order to facilitate greater interaction between the three sector representatives in each country, brief one-day exposure programs were organised by the respective WorldFish country offices in Cambodia, Myanmar, Bangladesh and India. The objective of these events was two -fold:

1. To allow the trio to get to know each other in the context of the WorldFish activities
2. To help the trio familiarise with the FAO/UN SSF Guidelines and consider the applicability to the same to the respective country context.

For further details on these country exposures see Annex 3.

3. Workshop in Penang

3.1 DAY ONE

3.1.1 Getting to know each other

The workshop commenced in Penang with a half day process wherein the participants from the six countries took active part in several ice-breaking and 'getting-to-know' exercises. These initiatives went a long way in creating an informal atmosphere, with everyone on first name terms and with adequate knowledge of each other's background and professional and personal interests.

3.1.2 Sharing sector experiences in relation to small-scale fisheries

Most of the second half of the day was spent by discussions between members of the same sector (NGO, Media, and Researchers) but across countries. The purpose of this was to create a shared understanding of common aspects about the Asian reality with regard to small-scale fisheries.

a. The NGO Sector

Six participants from six countries representing different NGOs discussed the general perception about SSF in their respective countries. The overall picture was one of general neglect of the SSF despite the fact that it continued to be the most dominant part of the fishery. In Bangladesh, Philippines, Cambodia and India, while there were policies and even laws which favoured the SSF, the implementation of programs on the ground left much to be desired. In Myanmar and Malaysia, the SSF has been seen as a sunset occupation and hence recently neglected. But changes in government in both countries were expected to herald their greater mainstreaming.

In general, the NGO participants felt that there was inadequate mobilization of SSF communities to inform them about their rights. There was also lack of capacity and transparency in government actions. The dearth of guidelines meant that the fruits of good policies and programs, where they exist, do not reach down to the SSF communities and are sometimes usurped by others.

Most of the NGOs in the six countries, were more focussed on land-based issues and agrarian communities. Very few NGOs were dedicated to supporting the cause of SSF on a full-time basis. However, in Cambodia and Philippines, where the countries have taken initiatives to valorise SSF, there is significant cooperation between the large number of NGOs that work with SSF communities.

From the discussions one salient point which emerged was that when governments were favourably inclined to supporting the SSF, there was greater scope for NGOs to work together to complement the efforts of government, and at the same time put pressure on the government to deliver on their policies.

The unanimous expectation from the NGO representatives was for the MuSIC workshop to provide the basis for creating a platform for present and future sharing of -- information, successful mobilizational strategies, research and data -- about SSF on an Asian level.

b. Media Sector

The three participants from three countries representing the media discussed the coverage of SSF in the respective country contexts. In a large continental country like India, the fishery sector was not adequately covered in the media. In Cambodia, there was an increasing awareness and interest about SSF given the greater government attention which the sector has been receiving. In Myanmar, the focus was on the inland fisheries and no special attention was being given to the SSF in that realm.

The group discussed the issues of freedom of the press and the control of the media by large corporate and political interests which favoured the government perspectives. They also highlighted the limitation of the English language media, which all three represented.

For SSF issues to be covered in greater detail they felt it was necessary to educate the editors about the importance of the sector of the fisheries. To achieve this objective, journalists need more credible information and data and this had to be provided by researchers. They wanted researchers to be more open and also explain matters in simple language.

Given the increasing popularity of on-line media, more systematic efforts should be made to disseminate information through such platforms. They also felt that much more information about SSF issues need to reach the local language media as English was meant for the elite readers.

The media representatives hoped to get a better and fundamental understanding of the SSF by attending the MuSIC workshop and also hope to be able to interact closely with the NGO and research participants to better comprehend their perspectives.

c. Research and Policy Sector

The seven participants representing five countries discussed aspects relating to research and policy with regard to SSF in their respective countries and the nature of SSF relationship to issues of food security and nutrition. The group was of the view that one of the major issues which affected research and policy making with regard to SSF pertain to the lack of good data on SSF issues. The group was also of the opinion that a combination of overfishing, pollution and environmental damage has led to significant losses in both quantities of fish (biomass) and the number of fish species (biodiversity) available. However, they felt that, if SSF overfished, and were also involved in illegal fishing activities, this was prompted primarily by their livelihood compulsions.

The group concluded that it was primarily the lack of inter-departmental linkages in the government systems, which account for highlighting the link between SSF, food security and nutrition. They called for more information on the nutritional aspects of fish and the need to create better relationship between the education, research and extension organisations in all the countries.

The country-wise experience with regard to relationship between SSF and the research, extension and policy activities varied considerably. In **India**, given the large size of the country and the major geographic, social and cultural variations in fish consumption, the relationship between the research institutions and the SSF varied widely. However, government and NGOs were working together on projects and extension services which did make contact with the SSF around the country. In **Bangladesh**, the large numbers of SSF spread across the difficult and inaccessible terrain has been a major hurdle in making close contact with the communities. However, the SSF who relate to the hilsa fisheries are provided with rice and provisions during the fishing ban period as an incentive to them not to fish for juveniles. The Department of Fisheries has some schemes for skill development and technology transfer in which there is limited involvement of SSF. In **Cambodia** the Community Fisheries Development Department focuses on SSF activities. SSF fishers are also farmers and so are involved in a set of integrated livelihood activities which are also supported by a wide array of NGOs. The rice and fish farming systems provide contribute to food and nutrition security, increasing household income, improved livelihoods, women empowerment through small-scale food processing activities. In **Myanmar** the combined fish production of inland and marine waters is largely contributed by SSF. The Department of Fisheries supports many Community Fisher Groups, but data collection and control over illegal fishing gear is still not adequately managed. There is need for more research and education outreach activities on food and nutrition and community economic development. In **Malaysia** the focus is on marine fisheries. In an effort to assist livelihoods and also

obtain data from SSF the government provides monthly subsidies (200 R/month for Inland fishers and 300 R/month for Marine fishers) to 17 Fishers Associations, and fishermen have to declare their harvested fish to the Department of Fisheries.

The group identified some general challenges which prevail across the countries represented particularly with regard to SSF management. The centrally based management of most coastal and inland resources is ineffective, while lower level management often suffers from a lack of technical knowledge and or legal foundation; there is inadequate communication with and real input from stakeholders; there is a lack of incentives for fisheries departments to make achievements in social development outside the fisheries sector because of insufficient financial resources.

3.1.3 Sharing country perspectives in relation to small-scale fisheries

Most of the second half of the day was spent by discussions between members of the same sector (NGO, Media, and Researchers) but across countries. The purpose of this was to create a shared understanding of common aspects about the Asian reality with regard to small-scale fisheries. Hereunder are reported Cambodia, Malaysia, India and Bangladesh perspectives.

Cambodia expected from the workshop to create a network with multiple stakeholders (NGO, media and researchers/policy maker) on small scale fisheries in Asia; learn results from various researches on SSF; and apply SSF research results in to program implementation or improving policy.

The LINKAGES between small-scale fisheries, food security and wholesome nutrition in Cambodia are noticeable. Currently, some projects are being implemented in Cambodia which focus on the linkages between small-scales fisheries, food security and wholesome nutrition. For instance, prior attending the workshop in Penang, we were invited to visit two projects which have been implemented jointly by WorldFish-Cambodia and a local NGO in Pursat Province. The first project is called “Managing Aquatic Agricultural Systems to Improve Nutrition and Livelihoods in Selected Asian and African Countries (IFAD/EU funded) project” and the second one is “Feed the Future Cambodia Rice Field Fisheries (RFF) II project (USAID-funded)”.

Fish polyculture approach of the EU/IFAD-funded project – both commercially-valuable large fish and micronutrient-rich small fish species. Homestead fish ponds and vegetable gardens can provide accessible sources of nutritious food for women and men. Fish is a critical source of protein. Especially when eaten whole, small indigenous freshwater fish species provide important nutrients which are under-represented in standard diets – iron, zinc, Vitamin A and calcium.

In addition, the fish in seasonally flooded rice fields are an ‘open access’ resource, meaning that any household can catch these fish. Thus, as well-managed CFRs contribute to increased availability of fish in these rice fields – there was a 71% increase in fish catch by the poorest households in RFF phase I. Water from CFR not only can be used to watering home garden and homestead fishpond which improve household food security and nutrition but also provide safe and clean water for community members via filter system.

Malaysia expected from the workshop to obtain the first-hand information on the Small-scale Fisheries (SSF) of the member countries which is different from reading from reports, published papers and journals, and to persuade the Department of Malaysia (DoF) to treat SSF more seriously as (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) programs and the Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) issues. The individual expectation from the participants was to convince the Government of Malaysia and DoF to totally ban the operations of trawls and two-boat purse seines in Malaysian waters.

The LINKAGES between small-scale fisheries, food security and wholesome nutrition in Malaysia are noticeable as well. In the state of Johore (southern state of Peninsular Malaysia), a small-scale or artisanal fisher using handline and longline earned approximately RM1,500.00 (USD368.24) monthly, on highly-prized catch of seabass and groupers. However, the catches are sold to the neighbouring country, Singapore for more profit.

In Penang Island, artisanal fishers using trammel nets and gillnets targeted prawns and other high-priced species such as pomfret and they too get a high price for the catch with minima RM200.00 (USD49.12) per trip to RM1,000.00 (USD245.58) per trip.

In contrast, the trawlers targeted multi-species fish and prawns. However, in the press release by the Director-General of DoF Malaysia in 2018, more than 60% of the trawl catch comprised of trash fish. The trash fish were utilized as feed for aquaculture industry.

Small-scale fishers in Malaysia, especially in the West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia operate all year round, thus ensuring the continual supply of fish to local consumers. Secondly, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry through the DoF encourages the artisanal fishers to market their own catch by selling them direct to consumers, or through fisheries associations, cooperatives and consortiums. Through this, the role of middlemen could be totally eliminated thus, ensuring the fishers to obtain good selling price of their catch.

Consumers usually get cheaper and fresh fish from small-scale fishers at the landing jetties, apart from markets. Fish landed by trawlers usually takes about a day before being distributed and sold at wet markets. If the fish intended to be sold in the neighbouring states, it will take more than a day. Therefore, the use of formalin or any other preservatives are essential to ensure the freshness of fish. This has raised concern of health on the safety of fish caught commercial vessels. Although the use of preservatives is prohibited, it is still practiced by unscrupulous traders and fish mongers.

In conclusion, small-scale fishers play important roles in ensuring the food security and nutrition for Malaysian.

India expected from the workshop to tackle the food security issue related to the sector. India is gifted with vast and varied inland water fisheries resources like river and canals, reservoirs, floodplain wetlands, backwaters and estuaries as well as ponds and tanks. Thus, inland fisheries contribute substantially towards food and nutritional security as well as income and livelihood of a sizable population of the country.

Traditional fisheries involving fishing using relatively small amount of capital and energy and mainly for local consumption are known as Small-scale fisheries (SSF). It usually includes catching of fish, post-harvest treatment and marketing of fish catch as well as ancillary trades. SSF constitute half of the global fish catches and employ 90 per cent of the world's fishers and fish-workers. Major share (81%) of Indian fisheries is considered as Small Scale Fisheries, which is playing a pivotal role in providing employment, income, food and nutritional security to a vast majority of the population. The activities of small-scale fisheries usually comprise supplying fish and fishery products to local and domestic markets as well as for subsistence consumption. Other ancillary activities such as net-making, boat-building, engine repair and maintenance, etc. can provide additional fishery-related employment and income opportunities for fishing communities which has a direct relation to food security of backward and marginal fishing communities.

In India, for example, the floodplain wetlands (locally known as beel/baor/haor in most states) are low-lying areas bordering rivers, which are inundated by floodwaters from the main river or from their catchment areas during the southwest monsoon season, are also a major source where the small scale fisheries is existing in a significant way. These wetlands include typical ox-bow lakes (cut-off portion of river meander bends), meander scroll depressions, back swamps, residual channels and tectonic depressions. These wetlands - mainly associated with the Ganga and Brahmaputra river systems - cover an area of 3.40 lakh hectares and constitute important fishery resources in the states of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya. Wetlands/beels are one of the key life support systems on this globe in gig with agricultural lands, water and forests and habitat of many endangered species. Beels are highly productive aquatic ecosystems and provide breeding and nursery grounds for a number of aquatic organisms including commercially important fishes. They play a vital role in inland fish production of the eastern and north-eastern regions of the country through small scale fisheries. Wetland fisheries in India is linked to food security in the following ways:

- Provide income to the community living in the adjoining areas through capture fisheries which also helps in meeting the food security
- Generate livelihood assets for the fishers which improves socio-economics of the local populace
- Women are collecting fishes through traps for household consumptions which provides nutritional benefits
- Women also collect leafy vegetables from the wetland areas for earning livelihoods which may help in women empowerment in terms of economic
- Most of the wetlands are managed by Fishermen Cooperatives which also helps in social mobilization process.

Wetland ecosystem, can provide livelihood and food security to numbers of populace of fisherfolk community if managed scientifically. Keeping this in background, a project has been proposed in collaboration with world Fish under ICAR Window3 programme on SSF with the objective to enhancement fish production as well as livelihood improvement of the riparian fishers through introducing better governance mechanism, management interventions, policy framework with community mobilization.

In **Bangladesh** the Small Scale Fisheries Guideline has not yet been widely circulated and well practiced by the respective government agencies, civil societies and NGOs. However, the National Fisheries Policy and the Fisheries Strategic Action Plan as a whole including Wetlands Conservation and Management policies (Jolmohal Management Policy-2009) focus and address most of the objectives of SSF. For instance the access right of small-scale fishers on to the resources has been tried to establish through these documentations. Again such documents allow the fishermen to get organized across the rivers and coastal belts and spaces have been created for them to raise their voices in the management systems. Furthermore the fishing communities supported with subsidies that encourage them to comply with fisheries rules and regulations and fishing ban periods as well. A large part of women within fisher communities are still economically at poor state and socially cornered but here also the capture fisheries management systems facilitating them to get empowered.

The department of fisheries (DOF), Bangladesh succeeded to involve quite a good number of relevant government agencies such as public administration, law enforcement forces, surveillance entities, civil societies, local government and fisher community within the management system of capture fisheries and natural resource conservation as well. The fishers have been identified and listed and there after Fisher Identity Card issued to them. These listed fisher are getting subsidy in the form of 40 kg rice per month per household for four months fishing ban periods (February, March, April, and May). Besides through project driven initiatives (e.g. Ecofish-BD) women of fisher households have been organized to form savings group and thus they could enable themselves to improve the socio-economic conditions. Capacities of these women have been developed on trade-based activities.

At the end it is to mention here that the overall capture fisheries production in Bangladesh significantly enhanced that includes boosting production of Hilsa (*tenulosa ilisha*), which is presently at 5.17 lac metric tons this year.

3.1.4 Tour of WorldFish facilities and meeting the staff

In the evening after the sessions the participants were taken on a tour of the WorldFish facilities and also had the opportunity to meet with several of the WorldFish researchers and scientists.

3.2 DAY TWO

3.2.1 Session 1: The ecology, technology, history, economics and politics of small-scale fisheries (SSF)

Dr. John Kurien, Honorary Fellow of WorldFish, provided a presentation which was intended as a “levelling” process to bring all the participants – having different exposure to fisheries issues -- towards a common and agreed understanding of the small-scale fishery in the world today.

He started by first providing an understanding of the ocean ecosystem and how resources were distributed within it and the evolving nature of rights to these resources. This was followed by a discussion on fishery resource characteristics and importantly the differences between temperate and tropical ecosystems. This discussion was then linked to the question of why there were technological differences in fishing gear between the large- and small-scale fisheries across different ecosystems and the implications of this for issues such as technology transfer in fishing. This led to providing a brief analytical history of the economics and politics of fisheries development and management which was most often premised on the hidden assumption that small-scale fisheries were on the way out only to be replaced by large-scale fishing in due course (revised Thompson Table – Annex 4). The fact that even after 7 decades of fisheries development initiatives across the world, the small-scale fisheries continues to be the (hidden) back bone of the developing and the developed countries was taken up for discussion. The reasons for the global revival of concern for the small-scale fisheries; the collective action by small-scale fisher organisations to assert their position and the move towards formulating of the UN/FAO Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines formed the conclusion of the session.

3.2.2 Session 2: What is special about small-scale fisheries in Asia?

Dr. Philippa J. Cohen, Small-scale Fisheries Research Leader at WorldFish, provided a presentation, which gave an overview of the importance of small-scale fisheries for the Asian region. Despite the growth of aquaculture, capture fisheries will continue to supply most of the fish consumed in much of the developing world in the coming decades. The SDG 14 gives an integrated scope to fisheries in the overall “life below water” targets; specifically under SDG14 B target, there is the opportunity to work toward a responsible small-scale fisheries sector. DR. Cohen, stressed the importance of gender equality in the fisheries sector and stated that “the inclusion of gender in the SSF guidelines is unprecedented and encouraging”, but more work needs to be done to ensure that women are included and recognized in those value chains and in decision making. The great majority of these fisheries are small-scale, operating in rivers, lakes and wetlands and in coral reefs and estuaries in coastal seas. Countries where fisheries has the largest contribution to GDP are Vietnam, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Bangladesh.

There are multiple opportunities to increase production, shift policy to enable productive fisheries in these landscapes, improve management practices, ensure hidden harvest and national changes to increase nutrition, work in households to increase recognition of women and to ensure no increase labor burden of women. To make this possible at a small-scale level it is necessary to focus on small indigenous fish and to position fisheries alongside aquaculture.

Dr Fiona Simmance presented the initiative led by WorldFish, FAO, and Duke University entitled “Illuminating Hidden Harvests” (IHH), which highlights the contribution of small-scale fisheries to sustainable development. This work is a follow-up initiative from a “first” Hidden Harvest study that highlighted that 90% of fishers and fish workers worldwide are employed in SSF, more than 50% of the catch in developing countries is produced by SSF, and almost 50% of the workforce is made of women. In 2014, the 41st Committee on World Food Security recognized that the sustainability of fisheries is a fundamental condition for food security and nutrition. The Committee on Fisheries adopted the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, an international policy instrument that was adopted by the

FAO Commission on Fisheries that same year, to ensure sustainability of SSF through an integrated and holistic approach, and a focus on human rights. After this first study, big questions like the following were still unanswered: What is the importance of SSF for food and nutrition security, local economies and poverty eradication? How are the overall benefits generated by SSF distributed and how can they be enhanced? What is the environmental impact of SSF and how can it be managed sustainably?. Hence, the second study on IHH was designed. The objectives of this study were to 1) generate scientifically sound evidence to quantify the role that SSF play for sustainable development and fill knowledge gaps around benefits and impacts of SSF; and 2) develop rigorous methods for data collection and synthesis of small-scale fisheries data.

Some of the current outputs of the initiative are listed here below:

Hidden Marine SSFs in Asia - SSF catches underreported - 1.7 X higher than official reports for Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Malaysia (Teh and Pauly, 2018);

Hidden Inland SSFs in Asia (reported in the State of Inland Fisheries Report, FAO 2018).

SSF are crucial for livelihoods and food security as fish is both food and informal income, particularly for vulnerable groups. Moreover, it is an extremely important sector for women employment and has a safety net function.

SSF provide diverse, nutritionally valuable fish - often culturally preferred and easily accessed by the poor (Belton and Thilsted, 2014) than aquaculture fish. Moreover, it has been proven, for instance in Bangladesh, that small indigenous capture fish species have higher nutrient quality than big fish (Bogard et al, 2018). Compared to large-scale fisheries SSF has a greater contribution to human food security (Teh and Pauly, 2018). It is of course a complex sector, being part of diverse livelihoods, landscape and food systems, but with a great potential.

During this session, the participants were asked to work in small groups and analyse a three key articles, to discuss how the articles presented research done, and whether the articles were compelling in terms of attracting attention to the research in question. One article was on “Fish and Rice”, the second one was on “Dam infrastructure and their opportunities”, and the last one was on “Hilsa conservation”.

3.3 DAY THREE

Teluk Bahang Visit

On the third day, the participants made a day trip to visit the SSF kampung (village) of Teluk Bahang in the northern part of Penang Island. This trip was pre-planned with the assistance of the JARING network of fisher folk. The trip was intended to provide the participants with the opportunity to have a feel of the real life of SSF in Malaysia and also to compare the learnings provided on the previous day with the realities in the lives of the SSF.

The media representatives among the participants produced a short article, which adequately and effectively summarised the outcomes of the visit.

Understanding the lives of small scale fishers in Teluk Bahang: A field visit experience

Feb 22, 2019

*By Srey Kumneth (Cambodia), Hein Ki Soe (Myanmar),
Golan Iftekhhar Mahmud (Bangladesh), and TA Ameerudheen (India).*

“The trawl boats are stealing our fish. They should not be allowed to fish in the territory allotted to small scale fishers. Else, we will be forced to quit this job.” Said Ani Zubaida, the 52-year old woman fisher of the village.

What provoked Ani Zubaida was the abysmally low catch she got on the day of our visit. She used to catch fish worth anywhere between RM 150 to 200 (approximately \$50) everyday. But on today, she could get fish worth just RM 50 (approximately \$15).

Dwindling catch has been a major cause of concern for the small-scale fisher people in Teluk Bahang village. They squarely blame boats fitted with trawl nets for their miseries.

Teluk Bahang, the north western tip of Penang Island district, has a huge concentration of small-scale fisher people. On Wednesday, they, along with community leaders, interacted with a group comprising journalists, members of the non-government organisations, policymakers and researchers from six Asian countries who were in Penang for a week-long workshop on 'small scale fisheries, food security and wholesome nutrition' organised by the World Fish.

The villagers responded to all inquisitive queries from the visitors, sitting under the shade of a fishers' retiring room adjacent to the landing centre. They also served sumptuous traditional Penang lunch complete with rice, fish curry, fried fish, fruits and soft drinks.

The workshop participants were extremely delighted to meet the people and learn about the lives in a traditional Malaysian fishing village. The visit also helped them understand the importance of small-scale fisheries and the challenges they are facing.

Call for trawl ban

The 400-odd small-scale fisher people in Teluk Bahang consider trawl boats - operated from the village with licence from the department of fisheries - as their biggest adversary. They claim that unmindful fishing methods of trawl boats has been destroying marine wealth and robbing small scale fishers of their livelihood.

"They have been infringing upon the territory of small-scale fishers - between 14.8km and 28km from the shore - with trawl nets. They are denying us our livelihood options," complained Zubaida.

Zubaida is one of the two fisherwomen in the village. She started fishing at the age of 20 after her marriage with Rahim. Zubaida said she became a fisher woman to support her family. "I am helping my husband. We do not have to employ a labourer for our boat. Whatever we earn comes to our family," she said.

The dwindling revenue has cut a hole in the family's revenue. Zubaida and Rahim are afraid that they may have to quit fishing if the trawlers sweep all the fish from their territory. "What is the point in continuing in a job without getting enough returns?" she asked.

Persatuan Pendidikan dan Kebajikan Jaringan Nelayan Pantai Malaysia (Jaring) - Malaysian Inshore Fishers Association for Education and Welfare, an organisation for the welfare of fisher people - estimates that trawling has caused 50% decrease in fishers' earnings in Malaysia.

The organisation's chairman Jamaluddin Mohamad says trawl boats catch juvenile fish and destroy mangroves causing huge losses to the marine ecosystem. "Juvenile fish should be left to grow in the sea. Trawlers must catch 92 juvenile eels to make one kilogram of that fish. If they are left to grow, one fish may attain average weight of 12kg. We are losing huge quantity of marine wealth because of trawlers," he said.

Jamaludin said the government should allow trawl nets only in Zone C fishing area, which lies beyond 28km from the coast.

A veteran's view

Fish was an abundant commodity in Teluk Bahang until a few years ago. Small scale fishers never ventured too far to get good catch.

Sixty-five-year-old Nurdin Hussein, one of the oldest fishermen in the village, has personally experienced the adverse impact of trawling over the years.

"The fish came to us when I started this profession 35 years ago. We had put very little effort then," reminisced 65-year-old Nursing Hussein.

"But we have to search for fish now. Fish wealth has dwindled because of the trawl boats," he said.

The fishers said indiscriminate development activities too have caused destruction of marine life.

Thirty-six-year-old fisherman Faisal has been observing an increase in the number of jelly fish in the sea close to Teluk Bahang in the last few years and he believes it is linked to the extinction of sea turtles. "Turtles eat jelly fish. But the number of turtles decreased drastically due to unavailability of nesting space and this caused an increase in jelly fish population in our sea," he said.

Plastic pollution

Like other fishing villages elsewhere in the world, Teluk Bahang too faces the threat of plastic pollution. A few kilometres of boat ride would reveal the enormity of the pollution. The sea is being littered with scores of used plastic bottles threatening the existence of the marine ecosystem.

Villagers said they need to put in place emergency measures to get rid of the plastic menace. "We have to initiate campaigns to educate the people and tourists visiting our village about the damage caused by the plastic," said Haji Abdulla, a 56-year-old fisherman.

Socio-economic impact

Despite the problems, small scale fishers continue to earn good income in Malaysia.

"We are not poor. We earn good amount," said Jaring chairman Jamaluddin, who lives in Johor Bahru.

The financial security offered by small scale fishing, however, doesn't attract young generation into the profession. Neither the parents of fisher people do not wish to bring their children into fishing. "I don't want my children to pursue fishing. Let them get a good government job," said Rahim.

Statistics reveal that the number of fisher people is dwindling in Teluk Bahang. Of the 7,000 residents, only 10 percent pursue fishing as a full-time profession. "The youngsters do not want to become fisher people these days," said department of fisheries official Shadier Iman.

But fishers said that cannot think of a better profession than fishing. Faisal said fishing gives him the much-needed freedom in life. "No one dictates my terms. I am my boss. I am happy to live a peaceful life. I cannot imagine myself in a routine government office," he said.

Bargaining power

Jamaluddin believes that the lives of small-scale fisher people have improved after they started lobbying. "Our elders didn't demand anything from the government," he said. "But things began to change starting from 2008. We began to raise our voice and the government began to implement welfare schemes for us."

The small-scale fishers now enjoy fuel subsidy, a monthly allowance of RM 200 and personal accident insurance of RM 50,000.

That is why Jamaluddin believes that the government will definitely ban on trawl boats in the territory of small-scale fishers. "Small scale fishers contribute heavily to the gross domestic product of Malaysia. Hence the government cannot ignore our demands."

"I hope the government will enforce a ban on trawl fishing by 2020," he said.

3.4 DAY FOUR

3.4.1 Session 3: The SSF Guidelines - The Magna Carta of small-scale fisheries

Ms Åsa Ljusenius, Communication and Outreach Officer at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provided a presentation on the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines). The purpose of the presentation was to:

- A) Familiarize the participants with the SSF Guidelines,

B) enable the participants to make links between what they learned previously during the week about the situation for small-scale fishers and fish workers, and what the SSF Guidelines say, and

C) Inspire the participants to use the SSF Guidelines as a tool to contribute to a more sustainable situation for small-scale fishers and fish workers.

The key messages of the presentation were that:

- Small-scale fisheries are important because they are big in numbers, they create chances for livelihood, they contribute to nutrition, and they face challenges that need to be addressed.
- The SSF Guidelines are a global set of recommendations reaching beyond fisheries into human rights, social development and other fields, addressing common problems in small-scale fisheries.
- The SSF Guidelines were put together through a highly participatory process, which means they contain what fishing communities, CSOs, NGOs, researchers, politicians and others think are important for making small-scale fisheries sustainable.
- For the SSF Guidelines to make a difference in both policy and practice, they need to be implemented! This requires joint efforts from all who have a stake in small-scale fisheries: fishing communities, politicians, CSOs, NGOs, researchers, FAO and many others. All must work together.
- Currently, FAO is doing a project to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, for instance through increasing awareness about the SSF Guidelines, strengthening links between science and policy, empowering stakeholders to act, and supporting governments and others in their efforts to implement the SSF Guidelines.

3.4.2 **Session 4: Understanding food security in the context of poverty, hunger and malnutrition in Asia**

Dr. John Kurien, Honorary Fellow of WorldFish, provided a presentation primarily aimed at examining the concept of food security from different perspectives and linking this to the issue of poverty, hunger and malnutrition in Asia.

The session commenced with a participative effort of interrogating the concept of “food security” followed by a discussion on the evolution of the global understanding of what food security implied. This foundation laid the basis for explaining the conditions required to achieve food security and the various pathways, which individuals and different occupational groups adopt to achieve their own food security. The standard conditions -- availability, access, utilisation and stability -- for food security to be achieved was presented. The easier to remember 4A's – availability, access, absorption, awareness – was also considered. The importance of the work of the economist Amartya Sen -- in particular the concepts of capabilities and entitlements – for widening the scope of how we deal with the multi-dimensional aspects of food security were discussed.

The role of fish in food security and the often-debated issue of fish trade and its differential food security implications for fishers and poor fish consumers was debated. The important question of whether small-scale fishers in Asia are food secure was raised for discussion and the role which researchers, media and social activists have in highlighting the links between small-scale fishers and food security became a topic of animated discussion.

Following these sessions, the Malaysian representatives of the Fisheries Research Institutes neighbouring WorldFish premises, invited the participants to the Penang Aquarium managed by government employee. The guided visit was appreciated by all the participants and very instructive of the fish ecology of Malaysia and in particular of Penang.

3.5 DAY FIVE

3.5.1 Session 5: Wholesome Nutrition: Nourishing Nations with Small Fish

Dr. Shakuntala Haraksingh Thilsted, Head, Research Program on Value Chains and Nutrition of WorldFish provided a presentation which highlighted the global importance of small fish in wholesome nutrition. She stressed that the oft-mentioned role of fish as a source of protein was not the dimension to be valorised. She explained in detail the crucial nutritional aspect of small fish relates to the fact that they are an irreplaceable source of multiple, essential, highly bioavailable source of micronutrients. Moreover, small fish in a meal also enhances the low availability of micronutrients in the plant sources in the meal such as rice and vegetables. She stressed the fact that small fish provide nutrition for poor consumers and this is perhaps the most important aspect to be stressed from the global poverty, hunger and nutrition perspective. She stressed the need for a change in the fishery vocabulary by replacing the terms such as - 'trash fish', 'low-value fish', 'weed fish' – with the term 'small fish'. The importance of seeing small dry fish as a 'super food' for year-round nutrition was highlighted by her. She called for a paradigm shift from talking about 'feeding the billions' to 'nourishing nations'. Speaking about the global agenda for food and nutrition security, she stressed the need to urgently and adequately incorporate the role played by small fish in achieving these targets.

3.5.2 Session 6: Informed Communication for valorising small-scale fisheries

The instructive and interactive session on informed communication given by WorldFish's Director of Communication and Marketing, Ms Tana Lala-Prichard, started with a warm-up exercise focusing on what makes a good story. The objective was to communicate that it is important to differentiate between writing research and writing news. The session continued with a sector group work defined as "Roses, Buds, and thorns". Roses were representing "this is working great"; buds were representing the statement "this is an opportunity"; and the thorns "this is broken", all in relation to the perspective of people coming from the same country. The session ended with an affinity mapping, which included interrogating patterns and discovering solutions, and giving some general info on how to develop a good story line.

3.5.3 Session 7: Workshop deliverables and evaluation

Ms Paola Reale, Research programs manager at WorldFish and Capacity Development leader for the FISH program, led the last session. The session focused on assessing and evaluating the workshop program itself, and if the innovative format was identified as a new successful way of participating in multi-stakeholders workshops. The session included an elaborated questionnaire that can be found in annex 5.

Overall, the participants were delighted by the innovative workshop and for the possibility of sharing deeply their thoughts and perspective with participants coming from other countries and other sectors. This helped them to understand better the real needs of the fisheries sector and to build a unified voice in support of the sector development. Moreover, they appreciated very much the informative sessions given by WorldFish staff, the refresh of the FAO guidelines given by FAO representative, and finally the importance of joint activities to build relations that will last also after the workshop and will ensure a better communication and avoid biased statements in the future.

Conclusions

During the final session of the workshop, Dr Kurian invited WorldFish's key leaders to discuss with the participants the key outputs of this workshop and look together into the MuSIC future. Dr Kurian reminded the audience about how this workshop idea started, and that even if it is an unusual workshop structure for WorldFish, Dr Kurian as Honorary Fellow and due to his expertise in participatory workshops, accepted to lead the development of this workshop on behalf of WorldFish together with FAO. The importance of the pre-workshops at country level was highlighted, bringing together different sector perspectives in the same country. It also helped at structuring the work that was done during this workshop in Malaysia facilitating common understanding of different sector representatives working in relation to small-scale fisheries and also helping different countries in familiarizing with country level issues related to small-scale sector and often highlighting similar issues or opportunities. This mix methods of integrating social activities to work related activities has facilitated the exchange and "bonding" between participants, making possible to have very fruitful and inspiring discussions.

The question addressed to the WorldFish's key leaders was about the next steps to follow in order to ensure that this momentum does not die with time: "How can we keep up this good cooperation and work in the future?".

Each sector representative summarized the key outputs of the workshop and highlighted the reasons why this initiative and this multi-stakeholders group could make the difference for the Small-scale Fisheries perception and value in the future. One important way to keep this alive, was to keep informed this groups about WorldFish initiatives and involve them into the discussions. This would be for WorldFish a good way for having a good traction at country level. This community could bring awareness of WorldFish work back to their countries and ensure it reaches and spread among local communities and go beyond the research community.

The participants shared good example of country networks that worked well and shared a wish list with the WorldFish Leaders: they would like to see an interactive online platform where they could share information, stay in touch and discuss about common issues with monthly meetings; share experiences and ensure that the information that is spread across the countries is funded on scientific evidence and not on wrong public perception, also helped by WorldFish scientists support; they proposed that WorldFish shares another survey or get back to them via email to check on the status of their cooperation. If this group will be kept alive directly by the participants, they would like to have the support from WorldFish to meet once per year and continue this excellent experience sharing.

WorldFish Leaders were supportive of this idea of establishing a Network, and suggested that the group should first investigate which specific topics would they keep working on together. Starting by country group and then extend to regional groups. This would create a good starting point to see if the cooperation will keep moving forward. Moreover, they suggested for the group to reach out to other colleagues and spread the word of this initiative to find more support across the small-scale fisheries sectors. WorldFish also suggested being more active at country level also by liaising with WorldFish's country offices that is where the key work is happening. WorldFish suggested meeting with the country groups every time they go to their specific country time permitting, to ensure continue exchange of learning and help WorldFish in partnership to look for supportive funding for this initiative.

After this positive contribution, Dr Kurien closed the workshop by thanking FAO for its key role in making this workshop possible, with communication and funding support, and in helping bringing forward good managing practices in the small scale fisheries sector.

In order to convince WorldFish and FAO of the good intentions of the groups, and in order to ensure support from them in future activities, it has been proposed to review after six months if the

Annexes :

Annex 1: Agenda



Multi-Stakeholder Information and Communication (MuSIC) Workshop
SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES, FOOD SECURITY AND WHOLESOME NUTRITION
Understanding, appreciating and interrogating the linkages
WorldFish (Block J), Penang, 18-23 February 2019

Monday 18th February 2019		
7.45 am	Bus from Evergreen Hotel to WorldFish Centre	
08.30-09.00	Welcome and Introduction to WorldFish	Gareth Johnstone
09.00-10.00	Introduction to the Workshop: setting the scene and objectives	John Kurien & Paola Reale
10.00-10.30	Coffee Break	
10.30-12.15	Getting to know each other Sharing sector experiences in relation to SSF	All
12.15-13.15	Lunch	
13.15-14.30	Sharing country perspectives on SSF	All
14.30-15.00	Coffee Break	
15.00-16.30	Meeting with WorldFish Staff and Tour of WorldFish facilities	All
Dinner	FREE	
Tuesday 19th February 2019		
08.30-12.15 (coffee break from 10 to 10.30)	Session 1: The ecology, technology, history, economics and politics of small-scale fisheries (SSF)	John Kurien
12.15-13.15	Lunch	
13.15-16.00 (coffee break from 14.30 to 15.00)	Session 2: What is special about small-scale fisheries in Asia?	Philippa Cohen
16.00-16.30	Wrap-up session	John Kurien
Dinner	FREE	
Wednesday 20th February 2019		
08.30-13.00	Visit to Teluk Bahang Kampung (north of Penang Island) for interaction with the SSF community	
14.00-18.00	Visit to Penang Hill and surrounding touristic areas	
Dinner	Dinner at the Habitat (Penang Hill) with DG WorldFish and other colleagues from WorldFish	

Thursday 21st February 2019		
08.30-10.00	Feedback on the Visit to the Community	All
10.00-10.30	Coffee Break	
10.30-12.15	Session 3: The SSF Guidelines -- The Magna Carta of small-scale fisheries	Asa Ljusenius (FAO)
12.15-13.15	Lunch	
13.15-16.30 (Coffee Break from 14.30 to 15.00)	Session 4: Understanding food security in the context of poverty, hunger and malnutrition in Asia	John Kurien
19.00-21.00	Dinner at China House with WorldFish Staff	
Friday 22nd February 2019		
08.30-10.00	Session 5: Wholesome Nutrition: Nourishing Nations with Small Fish	Shakuntala Thilsted
10.00-10.30	Coffee Break	
10.30-12.30	Session 6: Informed Communication for valorising small-scale fisheries	Tana Lala-Pritchard
12.30-13.30	Lunch	
13.30-14.30	Session 7: Workshop deliverables and evaluation	Paola Reale & Tana Lala-Pritchard
14.30-15.00	Coffee Break	
15.00-16.00	MuSIC into the Future – Discussion with WorldFish Leaders and FAO (Gareth Johnstone, Mike Phillips, David Shearer, Tana Lala-Pritchard, Paola Reale, Philippa Cohen, Shakuntala Thilsted, and Asa Ljusenius)	All
16.00-16.30	Conclusions and next steps	John Kurien
Dinner	FREE	
Saturday 23rd February 2019		
9.30-11.00	Additional wrap-up Session in the morning Free Time and Departures	All (Evergreen Lobby)

Annex 2: Prospectus

Introduction

Small-scale fisheries are the back bone of the marine and inland fisheries sector in Asia. However, the many millions of men and women, involved in these small-scale activities of harvesting, processing and marketing, continue to be faced with numerous challenges and fewer meaningful opportunities to face the future.

An important reason for this situation is because the development and policy discourse about them is excessively focussed on the relative poverty of these communities. By doing so, there is inadequate appreciation of the important, vital contributions they make to national and local economies.

Vibrant small-scale fishing communities contribute to local food security and wholesome nutrition by providing fresh fish; create spatially dispersed local employment particularly for women; contribute to reduction of rural-urban migration; preserve aquatic biodiversity and even help promote cultural tourism by their very existence along the coast lines and riparian regions.

Support from the trio of media, researchers and representatives of civil society (e.g. NGOs, fisher organisations) is needed to understand, appreciate and interrogate the above linkages. To achieve this end more information needs to be provided which will result in credible communication about these linkages to policy makers.

The MuSIC workshop initiative, described below, is one small contribution to provide new perspectives on small-scale fisheries in relation to food security and wholesome nutrition, positioned within the overall context of the FAO/UN Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)

Objectives of Workshop:

1. To initiate first steps towards creating a multi-stakeholder information and communication alliance for support to small-scale fisheries (SSF) in Asia, which can in turn potentially link to global policy processes, including the Small-Scale Fisheries - Global Strategic Framework (SSF-GSF) of the FAO/UN
2. To share research and policy formulations being undertaken in WorldFish, FAO/UN and national research institutions with representatives of NGOs, research community and with media persons, enabling them in turn to inform policy makers.
3. To build and increase two-way communication between WorldFish, FAO/UN and larger sections of civil society about the context for SSF, and to share the core message of improving livelihoods, food and nutrition security.

Participants to the Workshop:

The participants to this workshop will be selected primarily from countries in Asia where WorldFish has engagements with different stakeholders in small-scale fisheries and aquaculture. These include: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Cambodia, Timor Leste. Participants from Malaysia (Penang) will also take part.

Three participants will be selected from each country representing the following three stakeholder groups:

1. Development Journalists (Print, TV, Radio, News Websites, Online Journals etc.)
2. NGOs activists working closely with fishing communities
3. Fishery Researchers from Government Institutions

The three representatives will be persons with proven capabilities and enthusiasm in their respective fields and with good communication skills. All three will not be from the same gender. All participants must be competent in English.

The chosen participants will submit their latest CVs together with a brief 100-200 word note on how they have been relating to WorldFish or FAO/UN activities, or to the fisheries sector in general in their respective countries.

The selected candidates should meet at least once in their respective countries, before the Penang Workshop. They should become familiar with the FAO/UN SSF Guidelines. They should also discuss with SSF communities (possibly those with whom WorldFish relates) to obtain an inter-disciplinary understanding of their concerns and to share with them the summary contents of the FAO/UN SSF Guidelines.

[Note: Apart from the trio from each country, one person from each of these categories in the Asian region, who is well known for her/his work, and can contribute to the learning at the workshop and spearhead follow-up after the workshop at the pan-Asian region may be invited.]³

Pedagogy of the Workshop:

The workshop will be conducted in an interactive and participative manner starting with the information, knowledge and capabilities of the selected participants. There will be maximum involvement of WorldFish and FAO/UN staff, who will tune their presentations to match the needs of the participants. A field exposure to an SSF community in Penang will be carefully planned so that the interactions will be mutually beneficial. Creating a professional and friendship bond between participants is also be key to the workshop process.

Proposed Date and Venue of the Workshop:

February 18 (Monday) to 23 (Saturday), 2019 at the WorldFish facilities in Penang, Malaysia

Travel, Accommodation and Expenses

The participants chosen for the workshop will be provided return airfare to Penang by the organisers; visa costs (where applicable); covered by travel insurance; provided hotel accommodation in Penang during the time of the workshop and a small per diem to cover food and other expenses not covered as part of the workshop. [Obtaining a valid passport and costs of the same are the responsibility of the participant and not covered by the organisers]. The VISA process needs to start as soon as the invitation letter from WorldFish is received.

Draft Workshop Program:

The program is composed of three parts:

1. A four-day training session where information about the theme will be communicated through a variety of pedagogical approaches

Broad themes to be covered workshop will include:

- Providing a basic understanding of coastal zone ecology, fish and fisheries (including aquaculture)
- Appreciating the role of small-scale fisheries/communities in Asia today and into the future? (including importantly the issues of ecology, the fish value chain, gender and culture)
- How do we interrogate the concept of food security in the context of poverty, hunger and malnutrition in Asia?
- Why is fish consumption important in nutrition in the first 1000 days of life? What is the linkage with small-scale fisheries?

- How to gather data, generate information and produce effective communication on the above issues?
2. A half-day interactive exposure visits to small-scale fishing communities in Penang, Malaysia and half-day visiting tourist sites in Penang.
 3. A half-day consolidation session and discussion about future networking. Half-day of free time.

Throughout the workshop the attempt will to focus on understanding, appreciating and interrogating the linkages between small-scale fisheries, food security and fish consumption. The SSF Guidelines will be the central document of the workshop.

Anticipated Outcomes:

1. Greater awareness and fuller understanding within a select group of media, NGO activists and research community about the relevance of small-scale fisheries in Asia in the context of food security, wholesome nutrition and the SSF Guidelines.
2. Create better awareness of WorldFish and FAO/UN research and policy perspectives among participants so that they may utilise the same for their respective professional pursuits
3. Initiating the first steps towards creating a multi-stakeholder alliance for information sharing and communication aimed at more informed policy and action on small-scale fisheries issues
4. Creation of a template for replicating such workshops in other regions where WorldFish has involvements

Expected Immediate Follow-up:

Based on the inputs from the workshop and exposure program, each of the stakeholder groups may take up immediate follow-up:

1. Development journalists to produce at least one feature for their respective media outlets either on the exposure visit in Penang, any other aspect of the workshop or about SSF in their respective country.
2. NGO activists to conduct a mini-feedback session in their respective organisations (or their NGO networks) at which at least one person from the respective WorldFish Country office will participate
3. Researchers to propose one study on SSF in a specific location in their country in collaboration with one of the WorldFish researchers in the country.

WorldFish Country Offices will keep contact with the three participants from their respective countries and utilise their services to ensure greater outreach and communication by providing them with information about projects/activities. This can be one basis for monitoring, evaluation and learning from the initiative.

WorldFish Centre in Penang (Communications & Marketing) and the Small Scale Fisheries – Global Strategic Framework (SSF-GSF) of the FAO/UN will keep in touch with all the participants and provide them regularly with appropriate information and communication material.

For the Longer Term

Establishing in the longer term a “Fisheries MuSIC platform” by maintaining and expanding the group both within the countries participating and possibly expanding to countries where WorldFish and UN/FAO have interests and involvements in the fisheries sector.

Whom to Contact for More Details of the Workshop:

1. John Kurien, Honorary Fellow, WorldFish Centre - kurien.john@gmail.com OR J.Kurien@cgiar.org
2. Paola Reale, Research Programs Manager, WorldFish Centre - P.Reale@cgiar.org

Annex 3: Country Exposures

Cambodia :

https://cgiar.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/FISHOperations/ETNEjQZ5AkBDqfAdINn47HkB9A68U9mZF-Hi_2CEHOnIfw?e=ZyJVEF

Bangladesh :

<https://cgiar.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/FISHOperations/EVVU59WnNJFKtiarnEKkzasBtF1qMG8p1R0GTf1gh3l3Vw?e=6q3NiZ>

Myanmar :

https://cgiar.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/FISHOperations/EdKuwEvKWw1ImO30_TrMkG8BnbGgCCkKAYvkCJhSMjM8Sw?e=7WOz4L

India :

<https://cgiar.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/FISHOperations/EcLWifQfaiVPI6R3WOJzTQMBBaSZzuStiLUDOWphBY3zlQ?e=y1bFua>

Participant's reflections on the pre-workshop:






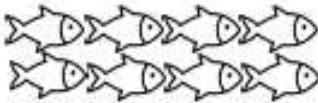












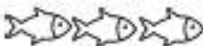

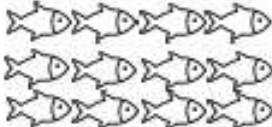


Marianne Manuel - Assistant Director, Dakshin Foundation

https://cgiar.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/FISHOperations/EUMDnjqK1xNPIb-KsQfGaOABhUERPaqoQD3Jn7FqRS_00g?e=08DZrt

TA Ameerudheen - Senior Writer, Scroll.in

<https://cgiar.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/FISHOperations/EWspJfzOCGxMgdYHJ93oCBgBPXEXYwPFLfIIXiC6uMaEBg?e=4wdYkN>

Annex 4: Revised Thompson Table

	Large-scale company-owned 	Small-scale artisanal 
Number of Fishermen employed	 Around 2 million	 Over 30 million
Marine Fish caught for human consumption	 Around 40 million tonnes annually	 Around 40 million tonnes annually
Capital cost of each job on fishing vessel	 \$ 30 000 to \$ 300 000 \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	 \$ 100 to \$ 5000 \$
Bycatch discarded at sea	 Around 8 million tonnes annually	 Around 2 million tonnes annually
Marine fish caught for industrial reduction to meal and oil, etc.	 Around 15 million tonnes annually   	 Almost none
Fuel oil consumption	 30 to 40 million tonnes annually	 3 to 15 million tonnes annually
Fish landed per tonne of fuel consumed	 =  1 to 2 tonnes	 =  3 to 15 tonnes
Fishermen employed for each \$1 million invested in fishing vessels	 3 to 30	 200 to 10 000

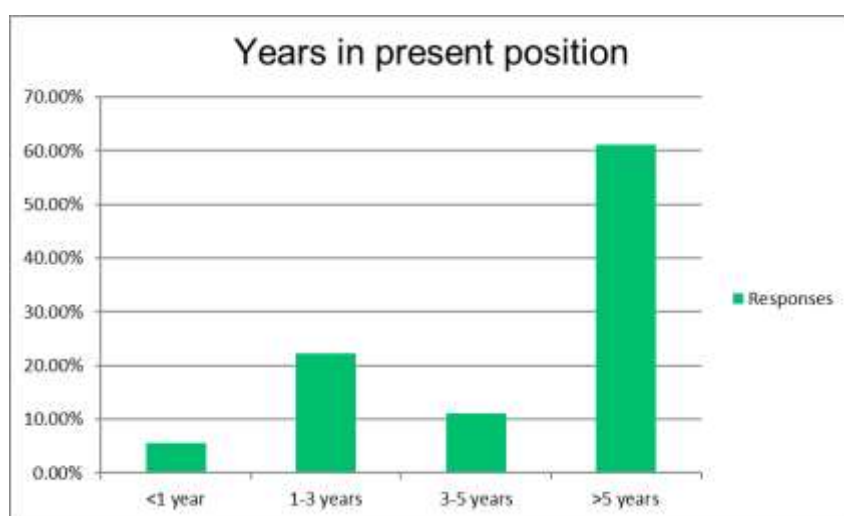
Comparison between large-scale and small-scale fishing (updated by P. Reale, 2019 from BNP, 2008; FAO, 2012b; Pauly, 2006; Thomson, 1980).

Annex 5: MuSIC Workshop Evaluation Questionnaire

Section 1: Personal Information (Q. 1-4)

#	Name	Gender	Job title	Organization
1	Negin Vaghefi	F	Senior Analyst	Penang Institute
2	NORHANIDA DAUD	F	RESEARCH OFFICER	FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE, DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MALAYSIA
3	Azrilnizam Omar	M	Secretary	JARING
4	Aparna Roy	F	Scientist	ICAR-Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute
5	Marianne Manuel	F	Assistant Director	Dakshin Foundation
6	Srey Kumneth	F	Journalist	Khmer Times
7	MASOOD SIDDIQUE	M	Consultancy	Center for Natural Resource Studies (CNRS)
8	TA Ameerudheen	M	Senior Writer	Scroll.in
9	Ly Sok Hoing	F	Program Manager	Helen Keller International
10	Sok Seyha	M	Head of Division of Food and Nutrition Security	Department of Fisheries Post-Harvest Technologies and Quality Control, Fisheries Administration
11	Zi Za Wah	F	Reseacher	Department of Fisheries
12	Khin Mar Cho	F	International Agricultural Extension and Nutrition Specialist	Cornell University
13	Aung Kyaw Thein	M	Managing Director	Pyoe Pin Institute
14	Dinna Umengan	F	Executive Director	Tambuyog Development Center
15	Hein Ko Soe	M	Journalist	Frontier Myanmar
16	Masud Ara Mome	F	Senior Assistant Director, And Project Director	Department Of Fisheries
17	Gopal Chandra Sarker	M	Project Director	Local Government Engineering Department
18	Golam Iftekhar mahmud	M	Senior report	Prothom alo

Q5. Years in present position?



Multiple choice questions:

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5
Q6	From 1 to 5 how much time of your work is dedicated to Small-Scale issues?	3.55
Q7	How much the content of this workshop is relevant to your job?	4.11

Section 2: Pre-Workshop Evaluation

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5
Q8	How do you rate the exposure/event in your country?	3.94
Q9	Was it useful to understand WorldFish country activities?	4.38
Q10	Did it help you to bond with your fellow participants?	4.66

Section 3: Workshop Arrangements

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5
Q11	How would you rate the organizational arrangements made to bring you to Penang? e.g. information on workshop, travel arrangements etc.	4.16
Q12	How do you rate the hotel accommodation?	4.55
Q13	How do you rate the food arrangements at WorldFish, hotel, fishing village, Habitat, China House?	4.66

Section 4: Workshop's sessions Evaluation

Intro: Introduction to the Workshop: setting the scene and objectives

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5; yes/no; and final open question comments
Q14	Was the session informative?	4.44
Q15	Were the objectives of the workshop well explained?	4.55
Q16	Were the facilitators clear in describing the different activities?	4.33
Q17	Did you find it useful to have a 'Getting to know each other' session?	4.77
Q18	Was it the first time you had a session like this in a workshop?	22 % (yes) and 78% (no)
Q19	Did you enjoy the tour of the WorldFish premises?	100% (yes)
Q20	Do you have any additional comments on this session?	REALLY ENJOYED THE WORKSHOP; VERY UNIQUE APPROACH; Really useful and thoughtful workshop; Love it! Great thanks to the organisers and the World Fish; please let me know if anybody has good ideas for feature articles; Well-structured and professional; Need more visit in fisheries village to understand the real picture.

Session 1: The ecology, technology, history, economics and politics of small-scale fisheries (SSF)

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5 and final open question comments
Q21	Was the session informative?	4.66
Q22	Was the facilitator clear in describing the different activities?	4.61
Q23	Was the session's information new for you?	3.77
Q24	Do you have any additional comments on this session?	I THOUGHT I KNOW EVERYTHING ABOUT SSF, BEING THE RESEARCH OFFICER. I WAS WRONG; Well designed; Have got clear messages; Need to explain country specific case and information.

Session 2: What is special about small-scale fisheries in Asia?

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5 and final open question comments
Q25	Was the session informative?	4.22
Q26	Was the facilitator clear in describing the different activities?	4.22
Q27	Was the session's information new for you?	3.61
Q28	Do you have any additional comments on this session?	Could be more participatory; Need to present info with interactive way.

Session 3: The SSF Guidelines --The Magna Carta of small-scale fisheries

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5 and final open question comments
Q29	Was the session informative?	4.16
Q30	Was the facilitator clear in describing the different activities?	4.05
Q31	Was the session's information new for you?	3.83
Q32	Do you have any additional comments on this session?	VERY WELL-EXPLAINED BY THE SPEAKER; need time to actually read the guidelines so we can clearly discuss what the opportunities or strategies; sorry, i missed this session; Need more awareness about guideline of ssf to baseline from media that more affect than ngo and ingo.

Session 4: Understanding food security in the context of poverty, hunger and malnutrition in Asia

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5 and final open question comments
Q33	Was the session informative?	4.38
Q34	Was the facilitator clear in describing the different activities?	4.5
Q35	Was the session's information new for you?	4.05
Q36	Do you have any additional comments on this session?	NEVER THOUGHT THAT SSF ALSO INVOLVES FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION; I learned a lot of this session from the six countries; sorry, i missed this session; Well structured; From the point of journalism view, there were not much focus on political view on SSF. I think we need to approach more from political side because politics can makes best for the future of SSF;

Session 5: Wholesome Nutrition: Nourishing Nations with Small Fish

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5 and final open question comments
Q37	Was the session informative?	4
Q38	Was the facilitator clear in describing the different activities?	3.94
Q39	Was the session's information new for you?	3.61
Q40	Do you have any additional comments on this session?	THE VIDEO ABOUT THE SUBJECT WAS CLEAR AND HELPFUL; It was mostly one-way communication.

Session 6: Informed Communication for valorising small-scale fisheries

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5 and final open question comments
Q41	Was the session informative?	4.33
Q42	Was the facilitator clear in describing the different activities?	4.44
Q43	Was the session's information new for you?	3.72
Q44	Do you have any additional comments on this session?	VERY EFFECTIVE IN THE ASSIGNMENTS GIVEN.

Session 7: Workshop deliverables and evaluation

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5 and final open question comments
Q45	Was the session informative?	4.27
Q46	Was the facilitator clear in describing the different activities?	4.33
Q47	Was the session's information new for you?	3.77
Q48	Do you have any additional comments on this session?	KUDOS!

Section 5: General Workshop Evaluation

Q49. What was most valuable about this workshop?

1. Visiting fisherman village/ communicating with fishermen
2. WHEN WE LEARN SSF IN A BROADER SPECTRUM. THE DEFINITION OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERS ARE WELL-EXPLAINED.
3. Overall bigger Fisheries picture as a whole with the focus on communication is great. We learn also a lot from each other.
4. Good explanation, clear the points, and example.
5. The ecology, technology, history, economics and politics of small-scale fisheries.
6. Multi stakeholders
7. Helped me gain domain knowledge
8. Challenging us to think of different ways of representing and championing small scale fishers and their ways of fishing
9. learning SSF experiences in different countries
10. the SSF play role in food and nutrition security
11. SSF was focused in the light of food and nutritional security
12. Session 1
13. Getting a clear conception on SSF
14. "Understanding about SSF guideline
15. Sharing knowledge among participating country"
16. The trip to fishery village and the nature of fishing and it characteristics. "Sharing of information per country, Input on linkages of ssf and food security and nutrition"
17. The status of ssf and guidelines
18. I had known the global picture and basics of SSF from this workshop

Q50. What was least valuable about this workshop?

1. Nothing
2. NONE THAT I COULD THINK OF.
3. Not sure!
4. Nothing
5. What is the special about small-scale fisheries in Asia
6. Nothing
7. Nothing
8. For me since I work with SSF the condition of SSF and what is SSF was not new but it's always nice to see how others engage with the topic and present. So I enjoyed the session but it wasn't exactly 'useful' :)
9. None
10. The special about small-scale fisheries in Asia
11. Tour to World fish facilities
12. Session 5
13. No comments
14. Nothing
15. Nothing
16. None
17. Nothing
18. Food

Q51. What improvements would you recommend in this workshop?

1. MORE GROUP ASSIGNMENTS.
2. More concrete examples or best practices would be great to add.
3. I learned more from other countries, and between villagers and researchers and government. Special thing for the real-life of the villagers.
4. Should be share a few research results of SSF.
5. Participation from other/ more country
6. This is done perfectly
7. I think it's important to have actual community members present rather than having somebody speak for them. Even if it's an NGO that works with communities it's still not the same. If we're creating networks to increase the profile of SSF we need to include actual SSF members in the conversation. So maybe inviting young upcoming community leaders to support them with the capacity building of being in the sessions but also to network with other sectors.
8. To shorten the time as the whole week for SSF is very long. it could be done in two days plus half day field trip
9. Improvement for session Wholesome Nutrition: Nourishing Nations with small fish
10. The workshop could be of 4 days
11. Mostly one-way communication. In case of adult learning, it should be more participatory.
12. "More participation in the session
13. More interaction with stakeholders "
14. more focus that on the ground
15. The workshop was carried out smoothly
16. Need More interactive

Multiple-choice questions:

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5
Q52	Do you feel that the discussions were guided too much and your contribution was influenced to some extent?	3.11
Q53	Has this workshop lived up to your expectations?	3.94
Q54	Will you be able to use what you learned in this workshop in your work?	4.33
Q55	Will you continue to cooperate with the participants in the same field as you?	4.61
Q56	Will you continue to cooperate with the participants from the same country as you?	4.72

Q57. If FAO and WorldFish continue establishing a multi-stakeholder network/platform, will you be part of it and continue actively cooperating to achieve the objectives discussed during the workshop?

1. Yes
2. DEFINITELY
3. YES!
4. Yes, of course. Please let me know.
5. Yes.
6. Yes, for sure.
7. Definitely
8. Yes absolutely, the only reason I ranked sector cooperation lower is that it is too early to commit. Often you are caught up in your own work so unless required by the issue you will not necessarily stay in touch or cooperate. Same for country cooperation since in India governments typically do not / cannot work with NGOs so unsure how the collaboration can be worked out with my government counterpart.
9. Definitely.
10. Yes, I will continue
11. yes
12. I will actively cooperating to achieve the objectives.
13. Yes
14. Co-operations will be extended
15. Sure
16. Yes
17. Yes
18. Yes. Definitely

Q58. What type of support would you see FAO and WorldFish to provide to your communities?

1. Conducting more Seminars, talks and workshops to increase awareness about SSF.
2. FAO AND WORLD FISH COULD IN A WAY PERSUADE OR CONVINCING THE DEPARTMENT TO TAKE THE MATTER OF SSF MORE SERIOUSLY.
3. Advocacy to the Department of Fisheries and stronger collaboration with local organisations for implementation of SSF Voluntary Guidelines and support for community fisheries. Of course more practical, research as well.
4. Suggest some feature articles for me.
5. Introduce SSF guideline to relevant stakeholders, support Fishery Administration to adapt the guideline into national policy and strategic.
6. Information and data related to SSF contribution to food security and nutrition.
7. More research materials; contact with scientists and researchers
8. More research on critical issues to SSF would be useful stemming from engagements with the community, and the stakeholder groups present at the workshop so that the research addresses the actual pressing issue. More influence on government policy to adopt and implement SSF guidelines into law (not just policy)
9. technical and financial supports
10. Fund and technical support
11. Collaboration and fund to some extent
12. Collect of the real data.
13. Facilitate to organise country level community consultation on SSF.
14. "To enhanced livelihood for SS fishers Study on sustainability of coastal fisheries "
15. Go inside to media field and raises awareness on SSF and it guide lines for journalist with their own language
16. Support for govt and community awareness on ssf and food sec. and nutrition
17. To take more project for the development of SSF
18. Research and infrastructure for post-Harvest loss

Section 6: Field Trip Evaluation

#	Questions	Average rating from 1 to 5
Q59	What is your overall rating of the field trip experience?	4.72
Q60	Did the two input sessions prior to the trip (by John, Pip and Fiona) help to understand the SSF in the village any better?	4.44

Q61. What was the best aspect of the field trip?

1. Getting to know SSF challenges and issues.
2. GETTING THE FIRST-HAND EXPERIENCE AND CLEARER INFORMATION FROM THE INTERVIEWS WITH THE SMALL-SCALE FISHERS OF TELUK BAHANG.
3. Talking to fishers and seeing fishing!
4. I can see the difference life-style between Cambodia and Malaysia from the fisheries.
5. Knowledge sharing and input by local SSF community
6. Have a chance to see SSF activities and talk with community members to have a better understanding of SSF in Malaysia.
7. Interaction with the fisher people
8. Being able to see fishing first hand from the boat and interacting with the community members
9. learned fishing technology and having interactions with fishers
10. the status of SSF and Community link with food and nutrition security
11. Community meeting/ talk with fisher women
12. Study of the fishing activities.
13. Sharing with the fisher communities and knowing their livelihoods
14. I knew that what the ground situation of ssf in develop country and learn for our country ssf.
15. "Fishing techniques, selling patterns Case culture Interview to fishers "
16. Interaction with fishers
17. To know the SSF status
18. To see the fisheries community and catch fish in live

Q62. Was the trip daily agenda well organised?

1. 16 Yes
2. 1 – Not too bad
3. 1 – Not in the fishermen village

Q63. Please provide ONE important learning from the field trip.

1. Community engagement. The government needs to involve community in the policy making process.
2. THE TRUTH IS OUT THERE! WE SHOULD GO AND EXPLORE, LEARN ABOUT THE PEOPLE!
3. Fisheries Law to protect the fishing rights of fishers and promote sustainability is still key. Co-management is evident to be critical and way forward.
4. I learned difference life-style within six countries.
5. Coastal development and it's impact to SSF community
6. SSF has a strong contribution to the country's economic.
7. Realised how trawl nets impact the lives of small scale fishers
8. Before I answer, I ranked the session inputs lower only because the inputs weren't all new to me but I'm sure for participants not familiar with small scale it was very useful. The most interesting learning was looking at the contrast in terms of economic status between Malaysian fishers and Indian fishers, plus learning that there's actually two women that go to sea which does not happen in Indian marine fisheries
9. observed the situation of the small-scale fishers communities
10. The livelihood of SSF
11. History and politics of SSF
12. Sturdy of fishing activities.
13. Compliance of SSF by the fishers and DOF, Malaysia
14. SsF in Malaysia will gone in next few year.
15. Provide fuel to the fishermen for data collection
16. The locally caught fish species, methods use and the market
17. Still there is middleman and power structure is working
18. Malaysian fisheries community is so rich to compared with the other Asian country

About WorldFish

WorldFish is an international, not-for-profit research organization that works to reduce hunger and poverty by improving fisheries and aquaculture. It collaborates with numerous international, regional and national partners to deliver transformational impacts to millions of people who depend on fish for food, nutrition and income in the developing world. Headquartered in Penang, Malaysia and with regional offices across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, WorldFish is a member of CGIAR, the world's largest global partnership on agriculture research and innovation for a food secure future.

For more information, please visit www.worldfishcenter.org