

## **Appendix A**

### **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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Duncan Knowler	Investment Centre Division (TCI) Rome
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 <i>ODA (UK)</i>	
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## Appendix B

### **Inaugural Address by Mr. Soetatwo Hadiwigeno**

*(Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative  
for Asia and the Pacific, FAO, Bangkok)*

Chairperson of the Advisory Committee of BOBP; distinguished, delegates and representatives from BOBP member countries, donor countries and agencies, international and regional organizations; Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Good morning and welcome to the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

As some of you may be aware, I have just assumed my duties and responsibilities as the Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative of FAO for Asia and the Pacific. This august gathering therefore provides me with an excellent opportunity to meet and get to know you all better. On behalf of FAO and BOBP it is my honour and pleasure to welcome you all to the 21st Advisory Committee Meeting of the Bay of Bengal Programme. I am grateful that you have made a special effort to participate in this meeting.

You are gathered here on a very important mission--to review BOBP's work during the past year and discuss the work plan for the next. You will be reviewing and agreeing to BOBP's workplan for each member country, including the overall regional workplan. To better understand BOBP's work and give direction to its efforts there is need to look at the context within which its functions.

Last year, from 13 to 17 November 1996, the FAO convened the World Food Summit to elaborate a plan of action for food security -- access at all times to all people to the food required for a healthy and active life. Heads of States and governments, gathered in Rome, viewed with concern the high levels of hunger and malnutrition that still persist, and with dismay on the prospect that future progress may be slow and uneven. In this context, we should also recognize the key role of the fishery sector in the economy and for that matter we should give due and serious attention to this sector.

As you know, of the two main sources of fish production, marine capture fisheries have peaked. It will not be able to meet the rapidly increasing demand for fish. The other source, culture fisheries, is under environmental pressure. Fish, as a valuable and nutritious food, contributes to people's well-being both by increasing food supplies and by generating jobs and incomes. More than 120 million people are estimated to depend on fish for all or a part of their incomes. Fish sales also provide foreign exchange. Net exports by the less developed countries were worth more than US\$ 20 billion in 1994--more than coffee, banana, rubber, tea, meat or rice.

In 1994, 76 million tones of fish were caught in marine and inland waters for direct human consumption (another 33 million tones was used for fishmeal and fish oil, and in other non-food uses). Fish currently comprises about 19 per cent of the less developed countries' animal protein intake, or 5 per cent of the total protein intake from both plant and animal protein. Projections of demand for fish in the year 2010 are in the range of 110-120 million tones a year, a substantial increase from the 75-80 million tones that were the order of the day during the mid-1990's. Projections of supply for 2010 are less precise but even the most optimistic projections show that it falls short of demand, from 15 to 30 million tones. How should we address this problem? It seems obvious that we need to rationally manage our resources and reduce waste.

The FAO has found that 44 per cent of the stocks which have been assessed are being exploited at their maximum or close to it; 25 per cent are depleted. Overfishing and destructive forms of fishing can be partly blamed for this state of affairs but one cannot ignore the damage to coastal and marine environments due to pollution and habitat destruction. Overfishing not only depletes resources, it also leads to conflicts between fishing groups, states and regions. This is increasingly recognized by all concerned and remedial actions are being considered and initiated. The trend could be reversed through rational management of fisheries. As well as helping reduce fishing pressures this would require improved and less destructive methods of fishing, promotion of eco-friendly aquaculture and facilitating the restoration, recovery and rehabilitation of the environment, habitats and fisheries stocks.

Do we know enough to act? Can we afford to wait? I do not believe so. FAO is advocating a precautionary approach to fisheries management, rather than waiting till the signs of crisis become visible. This precautionary approach is an integral part of the 'International Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries', which was adopted in November 1993 at the 27th Session of the FAO Conference. It is our responsibility to translate this into a reality, to pave the way for a better managed tomorrow.

Gaps between supply and demand are aggravated by wasteful methods of handling and processing fish. As much as 27 millions tones of fish may be discarded each year. Some of the discarded fish have no commercial value while others are juveniles of commercial species. Supplies from marine capture fisheries peaked at 85.2 million tones in 1994. Of this some 52 million tones was available for direct human consumption. Most of this fish is caught and processed by small-scale producers in a trade involving at least 100 million people. We need to worry about reducing waste, increasing quality, and assuring access of fish to the most vulnerable, the poor! In other words getting more Out of less.

Considering this global context, it is natural that after two phases of the BOBP with a strong emphasis on technical innovations, the Programme now concentrates on fisheries management. The pressures from within the sector and from outside as well have led us to believe that we should accord first priority to managing our fisheries and coastal resources sustainably. Member countries are increasingly using their national expertise to promote fisheries management. BOBP during its third phase is here to assist in the process of finding and working out solutions and in strengthening the capacity of fishing agencies to cope with new challenges.

Since funds for the Programme have declined, member countries should assume a greater role through national execution. As the new ADG of the FAO for this region I look forward to seeing further co-operation between nations within the Region. I am happy that the countries are increasingly taking a larger role in implementation. A regional body such as the BOBP could help solve problems relating to management of a shared common resource that is prone to over-exploitation and conflict.

The very nature of problems associated with sustainable development of coastal communities which includes intense competition for scarce resources--requires that all stakeholders at all levels be involved in consultative processes leading to negotiated, agreements. The social feasibility of such efforts would be greatly enhanced if the resources and activities are managed by the concerned stakeholders themselves. Consultative and participatory processes amongst groups can work only when all stakeholder parties are aware of the issues, problems and solution options.

I believe that for users to become managers they need a stake in the resource. They need to be empowered to manage. Our ultimate direct beneficiaries, the small-scale fishers living in coastal communities, can help manage their resources, working collectively with other stakeholders, with our joint facilitation and assistance. A responsible approach to fisheries has been practised in many traditional small-scale fisheries for thousands of years. We must have faith in this potential of local fishers that they have knowledge, or local wisdom, although they do not always have the opportunities to translate their knowledge and beliefs into action. And it is our task to facilitate this transition.

The member countries of BOBP have accepted a major challenge, of evolving stakeholder approaches to coastal fisheries management. The pilot projects in the respective BOBP member countries, I am sure, will generate not only methods and approaches but also valuable learnings which will give directions to the future. I hope that we in this region will not only address the needs of our fisheries and their management but by doing so give hope to others.

On behalf of FAO, it is my pleasure to declare the 21st Meeting of the Advisory Committee of BOBP open, and I wish you all a fruitful meeting. I look forward to review your recommendations.

Thank you very much.

## **Appendix C**

### **AGENDA**

#### **WEDNESDAY, 12 February 1997**

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Election of Chairperson
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. State of the Programme
5. Annual Report 1996 - Coastal Fisheries Management (BOBP)
  - a. Progress during 1996
  - b. Workplans for 1997
  - c. Mid-Term Evaluation
6. Annual Report 1996 & Workplan 1997 - Post-Harvest Fisheries (ODA-UK)
7. Annual Report 1996 & Workplan 1997- Cleaner Fishery Harbours (IMO/BOBP)

#### **THURSDAY, 13 February 1997**

8. BOBP's Role in Facilitating Improved Coastal Aquaculture Management
9. Other Matters
10. Next Meeting
11. Adoption of the Report



## **Appendix D**

### **LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

1. Provisional Agenda
2. List of Documents
3. Provisional List of Participants
4. State of the Programme
5. Annual Report 1996 and Workplan 1997 (Coastal Fisheries Management)
6. Annual Report 1996 and Workplan 1997 (Post Harvest Fisheries)
7. Annual Report 1996 and Workplan 1997 (Cleaner Fishery Harbours)
8. Mid-Term Evaluation of BOBP Coastal Fisheries Management Project --TOR

## **Appendix E**

### **STATE OF THE PROGRAMME 1996**

#### *GENERAL*

The Third Phase BOBP is considerably reduced in size not only in staff number and funding support but is expected to do more with less. This reduction in staff and funding should be kept in mind in the design and implementation of activities in the member countries. However, with greater stakeholder awareness on the need for precaution and responsible fisheries in the management of coastal resources and their habitats, greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness can be achieved.

Small but critical inputs are beginning to show positive results and impact. These include activities at both national and regional levels--situation analysis, stakeholder analysis, brainstorming on lessons learned, discussion about new issues and problems in fisheries management in 1995, and about participatory community-based fisheries management in 1996. Innovative mechanisms to bring about more people-centered ecosystem-wide management of fisheries and other coastal resources, made by the member countries in co-operation with the Programme, are paving the way for sustainable fisheries.

Immediate outputs are in the form of more widespread awareness and sensitivity, understanding and appreciation on the need for, benefits and approaches and methods of fisheries management. The concepts of responsible producer and consumer behaviour and responsible fisheries have slowly but steadily trickled down to the grassroots through the effort of member countries with the assistance of BOBP. The result is better awareness and participation by more and more government and non-government personnel and fishing communities in fisheries management activities initiated by member countries with catalytic inputs from BOBP.

#### ***PEOPLE-CENTERED MANAGEMENT***

(Community-Based Fisheries and Coastal Resources Management System)

BOBP was instrumental in highlighting the implications of people-centered ecosystem-based management, not only in informal discussions with government, industry and non-government personnel but also in public fora.

The concept of "resource users as resource managers" empowering the people to take more responsibility for the resources they rely on for their food security, is currently very popular with NGOs and development workers, but many governments are relatively silent about the ideas and have not taken a position on it.

BOBP's work with member countries in this area reveals that not all countries are willing to delegate and decentralise responsibilities and authority. Those that *are* willing are looking for possible "loopholes" in their laws, rules and regulations to bring about such a people-centered ecosystem-based management system.

It is often said that the top-down approach to fisheries management has not worked or succeeded, being an 'intervention' in daily life imposed from outside. As fisherfolk and coastal inhabitants are used to a largely unfettered lifestyle, they have come to view any management initiative as a severe curtailment of their daily activities.

By the same token, the bottom-up approach is not any easier either, because the people themselves may not be sufficiently organised or ready to assume more control and management of the resources they rely on for livelihood security. BOBP's limited survey on the values, perceptions and attitudes of fisherfolk and other coastal stakeholders towards ownership and management of fisheries resources reveals that the sense of entitlement or ownership of the resources is still relatively under-developed among the majority of the fisherfolk surveyed, compared to their land-based counterparts in forestry or pastoral agriculture.

A good case in point is the availability of a community centre, fish landing and fishing boat repair and maintenance facility, constructed by the Thai Department of Fisheries for the use of the local community. While the fish landing facility is in use, the local community has not used the community centre to date because they are afraid to use it, and are not sure how to use it. They informed Thai fisheries officials that they need some assistance in organising themselves to be able to use such facilities, implying that they can benefit from training on leadership, a finding which the BOBP preliminary survey also confirmed.

In many of the fishing communities, there is a general lack of leadership among the fisherfolk, dominated as they have been for a long time by more well-to-do segments of the population. Therefore, success with bottom-up approaches to management calls for considerable preparatory work to organise the fisherfolk and the other stakeholders as resource managers. A harmonious balance and marrying of the two approaches - top-down and bottom-up - are clearly needed to bring about improved management and sustainability of the fisheries.

After about two years of concerted effort, there is today a greater appreciation of the need for greater coordination and consultation in government circles, and among GOs, NGOs and fishing communities and other stakeholders. Some of the collaborations have come about through the catalytic effort of BOBP counterpart colleagues and staff. In fact, member countries repeatedly request BOBP to act in such a capacity because they view the Programme as a neutral referee, able to bridge the sometimes conflicting needs of member countries.

Fishing communities have also deeply appreciated GO and NGO collaboration with them in member countries. The working styles of GOs and NGOs are dissimilar. NGOs work in the midst of the communities and have no office hours to clock in and out. They are frequently better funded and more flexible relative to GOs which have to abide by government regulations.

Thus, a mutually reinforcing and complementary relationship can and should be encouraged between GOs and NGOs, based on their comparative strengths.

During the last two years, BOBP has been breaking fresh ground in bringing together all stakeholders and preparing them for greater co-operation in examining what ails their communities as well as coming up with solutions which all stakeholders identify with. This then is the essence and strength of a Programme such as BOBP. Here are examples of selected outputs which illustrate the Programme's mandate, thrust and direction:

- \* It is frequently claimed that fisherfolk are not willing to return gravid and undersized fish to the waters to allow them to spawn or grow larger. No fisher returns fish netted or caught because he has no assurance that the fish will remain his when it has spawned or grown larger. In Phang-Nga Bay, the Thai Department of Fisheries working together with local area NGOs, and fishing communities, has shown a way out.
- \* Bay fisherfolk in Phang-Nga are now active in self-policing and self-managing, further reinforcing GO and NGO effort at monitoring, control and surveillance of illegal fishing or wilful violations of fisheries management rules and regulations. The fishing communities around the Bay are helping to keep push netters and trawlers out of the 3000 m zone. At the same time, they are building artificial reefs, not as a fishing gear but as a fisheries management tool. They report that they can net about Baht 500 for only 3-4 hours of fishing per night around the artificial reef. More recently, they have constructed fish cages for gravid females to allow them to spawn. The spent females are then sold and the income is placed into a community chest or revolving fund to improve community welfare.
- \* In the absence of a fisheries management enforcement unit within the Department of Fisheries, fisherfolk in Tamil Nadu, India offered their own fishing boats and services to help enforce management measures and ensure compliance.
- \* In Malaysia, where the Department of Fisheries has an adequate budgetary provision for enforcement, there is greater compliance with fisheries management measures, and violator boats are either confiscated or their owners fined. Such enforcement costs would necessarily be higher relative to the situation where the fisherfolk themselves also assist in its enforcement.
- \* An example from BOBP's stakeholder consultation and analysis: **BOBP** was caught by surprise when one of the more dominant market intermediary stakeholders who controls and accounts for more than 50% of the market share of fish supply in southern Tamil Nadu bluntly asked BOBP to tell him what species we want him to stop buying to assist in the management, conservation and protection of the endangered fisheries. This is a startling revelation: even market intermediaries realize that their future means of livelihood and security depend on a healthy and vibrant fishery.

What these examples and experiences imply is that fisherfolk's level of awareness and concern are steadily growing and spreading. All it takes now to translate such awareness and concern into real grassroot actions is to work with them. Fisheries management is reactively abstract and hard for fisherfolk to understand unless we interpret and translate them into specific tasks.

To further strengthen the co-operation with GO and NGO personnel in consultative and participatory management, BOBP and member-countries have embarked on an ambitious regional survey to uncover the values, perceptions and attitudes of fisherfolk and other stakeholders towards the ownership of fisheries resources and its exploitation, management and sustainability.

The results of the survey, combined with the results of the situation analysis, stakeholder analysis and stakeholder communication analysis, will be used to develop awareness-building and public outreach and education materials.

Another joint initiative is the organization of a Regional Workshop on the Precautionary Approach to Fisheries Management. It will be held in February 1997. The experiences which GO and NGO personnel will obtain from the four-day Workshop will go a long way towards further sensitizing Workshop participants to responsible fisheries in fisheries management.

Thus all the stakeholders, from the GO to NGO and fisherfolk, are moving in the direction of responsible fisheries and sustainable production. As a result of strategic planning and implementation of public outreach and education by competent GOs and NGOs, fisherfolk's level of awareness, understanding and appreciation of management are being increased step by step.

### ***COMMUNITY LEARNING AND EARNING CENTRE***

Fisheries management is of course not new; it has been tried often in the past four decades. It is not being started all over again; but perhaps starting afresh based on accumulated experiences and lessons learned. Like all management processes, it is a continuing and evolving **learning** process. Fishermen are not overly enthusiastic about fisheries management, especially if it is imposed from the top and much less if it is also punitive. Fisheries management has to serve the needs of the fisherfolk and not the other way round.

As pointed out above, the first result of the Programme's effort at awareness-building and public education is beginning to pay off. Over the last two years, BOBP has been trying to institutionalise fisheries management through the communities of resource user groups, government personnel and other stakeholders who directly or indirectly impinge on the fisheries and their habitats and environment, through action or non-action. Because of this, it is essential that **their perceptions, values, habits and attitudes are examined and analysed to find out what they are and how positive attitudes and habits can be rewarded and negative behavioural traits or characteristics, attitudes and habits, perceptions and values can be corrected.**

The attitude of fisherfolk towards management can be changed by continuous public education and awareness-building. More and more people today are quality conscious. In the same manner, management consciousness among fisherfolk and coastal stakeholders can be developed and inculcated.

This is where the setting up of a 'community learning and earning centre' (CLEC) in strategic fishing villages can go a long way toward desirable change in the attitudes of the people towards fisheries management in general and responsible fisheries in particular. CLEC can prepare fisherfolk to come up with their own solutions to their own problems. While some member countries have already set up CLEC others are in the process of identifying suitable existing facilities to set up one.

Improving the understanding, awareness and knowledge of fisherfolk on fisheries management through local CLEC, can lead to closer co-operation between the fisherfolk and the government in fisheries management and thereby more effective compliance and impact.

The BOBP/ODA Post-Harvest Fisheries Project in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka continued its momentum into its fourth year of its third five-year phase which is expected to run till March 1998.

Some delay was experienced in the completion of the **BOBP/IMO Cleaner Fishery Harbour Project** in the Maldives and Sri Lanka. However, the artworks and graphics for the awareness-building campaigns have been sent to the printers. The international consultant will complete the rest of the assignment early January/February 1997.

It bears repeating that unlike previous phases, the Third Phase relies on national execution of Programme activities, with a catalytic and enabling role from BOBP. Because of the new thrust on national execution, member countries are expected to play a leading role in spearheading Programme activities and in laying the foundation for Third Phase activities. Available budgets and manpower at the national and local levels remain a problem in supplementing BOBP's allocated funds. This constraint may be overcome in the third year as close attention has been made to securing necessary counterpart funds to sustain and expand initiatives.

### ***COASTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN THE BAY OF BENGAL***

This second year represents a Programme milestone. BOBP has capitalised on the goodwill and co-operation of member countries to nationally execute a series of initiatives and activities which they can be justly proud of. These achievements are summarized below for the Committee's critical review.

In many BOBP member countries, the Department of Fisheries has not been provided with the wherewithal to manage fisheries, let alone enforce it. Further, management cannot be carried out independently of field conditions. BOBP in conjunction with member countries has taken

fisheries management out into the field and is focusing directly on fisherfolk by building their awareness and changing their attitudes and perceptions wherever feasible, working out CLEC.

### **ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS**

BOBP-supported fisheries management activities in member countries are remarkable for their diversity. Identifying alternatives to set bag net and push net fisheries in Bangladesh; Coastal fisheries and aquaculture management in India; a model fishing village for Tapanauli Bay of fisheries in Indonesia; a Special Area Management Plan for the Pulau Payar Marine Park in Malaysia; integrated reef resources management in Maldives; managing ornamental fishery in Sri Lanka; and a model community-based fisheries management system in Phang Nga Bay, Thailand.

Despite this diversity, a common thread runs through all activities. BOBP is concerned with raising public awareness and in bringing concerned stakeholders together throughout the region. The need for resource sustainability and management drives all activities. Preserving and strengthening the health of the habitat is another factor.

#### **Bangladesh: Estuarine Set Bag Net and Push Net Fisheries**

Survey results and findings of the stakeholder analysis are being analysed and compiled. A key preliminary finding: there is little further scope for any expansion of the two fisheries. Fisherfolk informed the survey team that they will be forced to continue in the fisheries unless there are opportunities for them to leave the fisheries.

The Department of Fisheries with the assistance of BOBP will soon commission a local NGO to study available income-generating options or opportunities for fisherfolk. Both land-based options to attract fisherfolk out of the fisheries and opportunities further offshore will be examined. At the request of the government, BOBP fielded a consultant on exploratory fishing to train government and non-government personnel on the design and implementation of exploratory fishing trials.

The findings of stakeholder analyses are to be used in developing awareness-building and public outreach materials, and the preferred medium to reach them.

#### **India: Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Management**

The stakeholder analysis surveys conducted in the four East coast states are in various stages of completion. In Tamil Nadu, the analysis has been completed. As in Bangladesh, there does not appear to be any scope for further expansion of the nearshore or coastal fisheries. In Andhra Pradesh, the survey has been completed but analysis has had to be suspended because

## State of the Programme 1996 (Continued)

of the recent devastating cyclones. In West Bengal and Orissa, the survey results are being analysed and reports are expected early next year.

The BOBP consultant on design and implementation of exploratory fishing trials used his extensive field experience with fisheries around the world to train government and non-government personnel from Tamil Nadu and Orissa.

### Indonesia: Model Fishing Village for Tapanuli Bay Fisheries

On the strength of the recommendations made by FAO, Rome, the mariculture and coastal aquaculture component activities were temporarily suspended until a more well-developed technology on grouper cage culture becomes accessible. However, the government of Indonesia would like BOBP to reconsider its interim position and has reiterated its request for any kind of assistance that BOBP or FAO can provide on the subject.

### Malaysia: Pulau Payar Marine Park

In Malaysia, a Special Area Management Plan (SAMP) under an integrated coastal area management (ICAM) Plan for the Pulau Payar Marine Park and surrounding waters, is now active. Sustainable multi-resource use and livelihood security have been firmly established for rural communities that depend on Pulau Payar coastal resources and waters. Management awareness inputs guided by Tier I and Tier II Committees have targeted area fishermen, stakeholders as well as government and non-government officers through multi-media and multi-stage information channels, a community learning centre, seminars and training courses.

### Maldives: Integrated Reef Resources Management

The recommendations of the Workshop on Integrated Reef Resources Management have now been approved by the Fisheries Advisory Committee. Details of workplan activities for BOBP assistance are being worked out. Field visits to the four atolls are being planned to share the results of the Workshop and proposed activities which some of their representatives helped to put together during the Workshop. Fishermen and stakeholders in the Maldives more directly involved in the management process than in other countries, sharing full responsibility for the health and sustainable production of the reefs to achieve multiple use of reef resources. Such a process is facilitated by the small size of the fisherfolk community and stakeholders. It is expected that the experience from the joint Maldives/BOBP work in the four atolls can be applied to other atolls in the country.

### Sri Lanka: Managing **Ornamental Fish Fisheries**

Drawings and artworks for species identification guides of key ornamental fish have been completed and will be printed once the new revised government fisheries ordinance is passed



by Sri Lanka's parliament. The identification guide shows species allowed for export and on the endangered list.

The government with the assistance of BOBP organised a successful and well-attended "Orientation Course on Fisheries Management" where senior policy-makers, research scientists from the university, as well as from research bodies, fisheries managers and district fisheries officers were provided with a refresher review of both conventional approaches to fisheries management and more recent innovative approaches such as people-centered ecosystem-based management.

### **Thailand: Phang-Nga Bay Model Community-Based Fisheries Management System**

Thailand has made impressive gains in operationalising fisheries management at the grassroots level as can be gleaned from their annual progress report. Existing Thai fisheries management laws, regulations and rules are being examined with a view to amend them and provide for greater community participation and responsibility in managing fisheries resources. Fisheries management authority is slowly but steadily being shared between the government and local resource users and stakeholders.

The Phang-Nga Bay model for a community-based fisheries management system is now well understood and appreciated by the fishing communities around the Bay. Preliminary results and outputs are very positive and encouraging. The communities are moving forward with more and more innovative ideas to benefit from the government's initiative to bring them into the management process.

The Department of Fisheries in close consultation with the fishermen has established criteria and means to guide fishermen in managing their resources. Useful illustrations are the curb on trawling in inshore waters, gear diversification of the trawler fleet such as switching to gillnet; baby trawls equipped with BED/TED and larger codend mesh size; the gradual phasing out of pushnets; spawning cages constructed for gravid females, etc.

### ***INFORMATION SERVICES (GCP/RAS/11 7/MUL)***

With the Third Phase's main thrust on awareness building, public outreach and education, the role and contribution of the Information Services within BOBP and member institutions is not only essential but crucial. The member countries have continued to support BOBP's Information Services (GCP/RAS/1171MUL) through cash contributions of US\$90,000 a year.

Various information outputs and services are expected to be produced in early 1997 which will help in further sensitising and socialising BOBP's clientele on the need for and benefits and approaches to fisheries management, especially in operationalising fisheries management acceptable to fisherfolk. These new products and services include posters, materials for pledges, use of entertainment such as street and village theatre for social change, among others.

Fourteen final year students from G.B. Pant University visited BOBP on 28 May 1996 and were briefed on BOBP work. Some 30 students and 3 faculty members of the University of Bonn visited BOBP to find out more about BOBP's programme.

After establishing the basic groundwork to obtain the Global Environment Facility support to cost-share BOBP's existing allocated funds to further strengthen its on-going activities, the effort has now been transferred to FAO in Rome to streamline and formalise the process. This will leave BOBP staff with more time to concentrate on delivering its Programme outputs.

### ***POST-HARVEST FISHERIES PROJECT***

The second largest project under the BOBP umbrella deals with post-harvest fisheries. It is executed by the Natural Resources Institute (NRI) of the United Kingdom (UK) and supported by the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) of UK at a level of US\$2.25 million over a five year period (1993-1997). The project, operating in Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka, seeks to enhance the incomes of artisanal fishing communities and petty fish traders, increase the diversity of fish products marketed by these communities and strengthen the ability of NGOs to secure sustainable benefits from project activities. Based in Madras, the project has set up regional offices in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh and Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The project undertakes a broad-based approach to addressing the economic, institutional, social, technical and marketing needs of a wide target group amongst the rural coastal poor. It also promotes awareness-raising in post-harvest issues in the region and increased regional co-operation and communication. Its focus is on identifying solutions to post-harvest problems and assisting local government and non-government institutions and fisherfolk organisations to overcome these problems.

With the overall thrust of BOBP in enabling and facilitating fisheries management, post-harvest fisheries activities take on growing importance by showing the way to adding value to raw materials. Such post-harvest activities will help fisherfolk to earn more incomes. While the main Project and the post-harvest fisheries project aim to generate synergy by working together, as the Advisory Committee pointed out during the last two AC Meetings, there is a need to further identify operational mechanisms by which post-harvest inputs can be made available to member countries who are not involved in the BOBP/ODA project ambit.

### ***CLEANER FISHERY HARBOUR PROJECT***

Some delay was experienced in the completion of the project activities on awareness building to promote cleaner fishery harbours in the Maldives and Sri Lanka. The artworks and other campaign materials have been completed and are now with the printers. The consultant will be able to close the activity in the two countries by the early part of 1997 with the organisation of a campaign on Cleaner Fishery Harbour Week which will culminate in a series of grassroot activities on keeping the public better informed.

Given the increasing emphasis of importing countries on the wholesome quality of seafood imported and on the environmental conditions in which or where seafood is captured, cultured, landed, handled and stored, there is clearly a definite need to support quality assurance efforts by member countries, in which promoting and facilitating cleaner fishery harbours will play an important role. Towards this end, BOBP held various discussions with competent bodies in the region and BOBP's own technical backstopping unit in FAO, Rome to see how best BOBP can assist member countries to comply with the HACCP requirements.

### ***CONCLUDING REMARKS***

Field observations and experiences continue to show that fisheries management is usually introduced after the resources are threatened, when in fact it should be instituted from the very beginning or at the earliest stage of the development of the fisheries. It is shown that the health of the fisheries and its habitats and ecosystems is closely related to the overall health and wealth of the community dependent on it. Wherever there is a sustainable fisheries, there is a thriving community behind it, highly appreciative and protective of its resources. What this means is that no amount of 'intervention' can bring about lasting impact unless the health and wealth of the community is assured and protected.

In the two short years of work in member countries, BOBP and its counterpart colleagues have shown that fisheries management can succeed, provided the mechanism and forum exists, in which well-balanced and informed discussion can take place among member-countries--including debate on local, national and regional interests consistent with member countries' national priorities. In other words, change can be brought about if the fisherfolk are sufficiently informed and made aware of their unsustainable fishing activities.

Wherever the opportunity presents itself, BOBP activities are closely coordinated with and supplementary to other ongoing national efforts since the activities are an integral part of the respective national fisheries plan and programme.

The tasks ahead in the remaining three years of the Third Five-Year Programme are now much easier to do because the foundation has been established in the last two years. With greater hindsight and lessons learned over the last two years, not only are management concepts more clearly defined or clarified but also more focussed or directed.

**BOBP WORKPLAN FOR 1997 (PROPOSED)**  
**COASTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN THE BAY OF BENGAL (GCP/RAS/150/DEN AND 151/JPN)**

ACTIVITY NUMBER	ACTIVITIES/INPUTS (STAFF AND CONSULTANT)	1997												1998-1999	REMARKS
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
1	Mid-Term Evaluation of Project	—												(To be worked out in close consultation with member country institutions in follow-up to 1996 workplan progress and achievements. etc.)	
2	Consultative and Participatory Coastal Fisheries within CAM Framework														
3	Development of Needed "Awareness Materials", including Preferred Mass Multi-Media Communication Channels and Factors Influencing Producer and Consumer Behaviour Change — Assist in the Establishment of Community Learning Centres for Integrated Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Management — Entertainment for Social Change — Street/Village Theatre — Assist in the Establishment of Travelling Roadshows and Occasional Seminars on Integrated Coastal Fisheries Management														
4	Regional Survey and Study on Values, Perceptions and Attitudes of Fishermen and Other Stakeholders Towards Ownership of Fisheries, Exploitation, Management and Sustainability														
5	Regional and National Workshops/Seminars/ Training Courses a. Precautionary Approach to Fisheries Management b. Logical Framework for Fisheries Planning and Management in each of 7 member countries c. Values, Perceptions and Attitudes of Fishermen and Other Stakeholders towards Ownership of Fisheries, Exploitation, Management and Sustainability d. Refresher Course on Fisheries Management (Review) in each of 7 member countries														
6	Skill Gap Analysis and Training Needs Assessment														
7	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for Project Implementation and Impact Assessment														
B	Advisory Services and Consultancy (Based on Need) International/National														

**BOBP WORKPLAN FOR 1998 (PROPOSED)**

**COASTAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN THE BAY OF BENGAL (GCP/RAS/15OIDEN AND 151/JPN)**

ACTIVITY NUMBER	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION (STAFF AND CONSULTANT)	1998												1999	REMARKS
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
1	Consultative and Participatory Coastal Fisheries Management within ICAM Framework													(To be worked out in close consultation with member country institutions in follow-up to 1997 work plan progress and achievements etc.)	Schedule is still tentative
2	Fisheries Management Outreach Through Community Learning Centres — Operationalizing Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishenes — Stock Enhancement														
3	Assistance in Promoting the Establishment of Marine Fish Sanctuary/Marine Park and Use of Community-Owned Artificial Reefs/FADsfor Management														
4	Identification/Formulation of Special Area Management and SAMP														
5	Regional and National Workshop/Seminars/ Training Courses (Topics to be identified after 1997 Skill Gaps Analysis and Training Needs Assessment)														
6	Review Sampling Frame and Methodology of Data Collection system to Improve Fisheries Management														
7	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System for Project Implementation and Impact Assessment (RAS/118)														
8	Advisory Services and Consultancy (Based on Need) — International — National														

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**STAFF STRENGTH**

1. Programme Coordinator/Fisheries Management Adviser
2. Resource Economist APO
3. GISAPO