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| netwoRk activities group |
| Ecosystem Approach to Fishery Management Training |
| Training Report |
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| **NAG** |
| **12/30/2019** |

**MYR 005**

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**Ecosystem Approach Fishery Management Training**

Date: 24-26/12/2019

Place: MYANMA KOE Hotel, Pathein

# Training Summary

The Ecosystem Approach to Fishery Management training is conducted as capacity strengthening activity funded by ICSF (International Collective in support of Fishworkers) organization and implemented by NAG( Network Activities Group) to cover for all tender committee members from three fishery co-management areas where are now implementing\_ Kadar Tan and A Kal Chaung Wa Tenders in Dedaye Township and A Char Tan Tender in Pyapon township and ARFN (Ayeyarwaddy Region Fishery Network) and FDA (Fisher Development Association) members from Pyapon, Dedaye, Kyaiklatt and Bokalay Townships. The overall training objectives mainly focus on to understand the concept and the need for an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and to acquire tools, knowledge and skills to develop, implement and monitor an ‘EAFM plan’ to manage fisheries sector more sustainably. Moreover the training also intend to consider the ecosystem approach fishery management is as an essential part in their fishery management, to be better fishery management system and scheme year after year, and to practice the methods and habits of ecosystem approach fishery management in their regions.

# Participants list

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Sr***  ***No.*** | ***Name*** | ***Organization/ Position*** | ***Township*** | ***Postal Coe*** | ***Sex*** |
| 1 | U Soe Win | ARFN/ chairman | Pyapon | 10251 | Male |
| 2 | U Kyin Toe | FDA/Member | Pyapon | 10251 | Male |
| 3 | U Kyi Sein | FDA/Member | Pyapon | 10251 | Male |
| 4 | Daw Khin Myint Myint | Tender Member | Pyapon | 10251 | Female |
| 5 | Daw Nwe Nwe Win | Tender Member | Pyapon | 10251 | Female |
| 6 | Daw Chan May Zin Oo | Tender Member | Pyapon | 10251 | Male |
| 7 | U Chit Min Paing | Tender Member | Dedaye | 10261 | Male |
| 8 | U Kyaw Aung | FDA/Secretary | Dedaye | 10261 | Male |
| 9 | U Myint Soe | FDA/Chairman | Dedaye | 10261 | Male |
| 10 | U Pyaw | FDA/Member | Dedaye | 10261 | Male |
| 11 | U Phoe Si | FDA/Member | Dedaye | 10261 | Male |
| 12 | U Than Nwet | FDA/Member | Dedaye | 10261 | Male |
| 13 | U Than Oo | Tender Member | Dedaye | 10261 | Male |
| 14 | Daw San San Ye | Tender Member | Dedaye | 10261 | Female |
| 16 | Daw Aye Nwet | Tender Member | Pyapon | 10251 | Female |
| 17 | Daw Hla Hla Wai | Tender Member | Pyapon | 10251 | Female |
| 18 | U Tin Aung | ARFN/Member | Bokalay | 10231 | Male |
| 19 | U Thaung Kywe | FDA/Member | Bokalay | 10231 | Male |
| 20 | U Kyaw Tint | FDA/Member | Bokalay | 10231 | Male |
| 21 | U Mya Soe | FDA/Member | Bokalay | 10231 | Male |
| 22 | U Soe Aung | FDA/Chairman | Kyaiklatt | 10241 | Male |
| 23 | U Tin Htwe | FDA/Member | Kyaiklatt | 10241 | Male |
| 24 | U Htay Myint | FDA/Member | Kyaiklatt | 10241 | Male |
| 25 | Daw Myint Myint Than | FDA/Chairman | Kyaiklatt | 10241 | Female |
| 26 | Daw Myint Myint Han | FDA/Accountant | Kyaiklatt | 10241 | Female |
| 27 | Daw Em Zin | NAG/Internship | Pathein | 10011 | Female |
| 28 | U Min Zaw Oo | NAG | Yangon | 11421 | Male |
| 29 | U Khaning Zaw Linn | NAG | Yangon | 11421 | Male |

# Day 1 – Training Agenda

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Sr No.*** | ***Topic*** | ***Trainer*** | ***Tools*** | ***Remark*** |
| 1 | Introduction | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
| 2 | Effectiveness of EAFM | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
| 3 | Fishery Management and the Ecosystem approach   * What is Fishery Management? * Conventional Fishery management | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
| 4 | What is EAFM? | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
| 5 | Fishery Management and Ecosystem Approach | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
|  | ***Tea Bread*** | U Min Zaw Oo |  |  |
| 6 | Ecosystme Approach to Sustainability | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
| 7 | Three sectors of Sustainability | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
|  | ***Lunch*** | U Min Zaw Oo |  |  |
| 8 | Why do we implement? | U Min Zaw Oo | Group Work |  |
| 9 | Seven principles of EAFM | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
|  | ***Tea Bread*** | U Min Zaw Oo |  |  |
| 10 | What is Facilitation? | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
| 11 | Sharing experiences of Krabi beach, Thailand | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
| 12 | Principles and Practice of EAFM | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |

# Day 2- Training Agenda

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| ***Sr No.*** | ***Topic*** | ***Trainer*** | ***Tools*** | ***Remark*** |
| 1 | Recap Session | U Min Zaw Oo | Questions and Answers |  |
| 2 | Sectors including in EAFM | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
| 3 | Important factors when implemented principle to action plans | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
|  | ***Tea Bread*** | U Min Zaw Oo |  |  |
| 4 | Action Plan | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
| 5 | Results from Action Plan | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
|  | ***Lunch*** | U Min Zaw Oo |  |  |
| 6 | Analyzing on Action Plans | U Min Zaw Oo | Group Work |  |
| 7 | EAFM (5) steps | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
|  | ***Tea Bread*** | U Min Zaw Oo |  |  |
| 8 | Six implementation Steps for Action Plan | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
| 9 | FMU (Area and Boundary designing) | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
| 10 | FMU Group Work activities | U Min Zaw Oo | Group Work |  |

# Day 3- Training Agenda

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Sr No.*** | ***Topic*** | ***Trainer*** | ***Tools*** | ***Remark*** |
| 1 | Recap Session | U Min Zaw Oo | Question and Answer |  |
| 2 | Group Work Presentation | Bokalay | Group Work |  |
| 3 | Group Work Presentation | Pyapon | Group Work |  |
|  | ***Tea Break*** |  |  |  |
| 4 | Group Work Presentation | Dedaye | Group Work |  |
| 5 | Group Work Presentation | Kyaiklatt | Group Work |  |
|  | ***Lunch*** |  |  |  |
| 6 | EAFM Indicators | U Min Zaw Oo | Group Work |  |
|  | ***Tea Break*** | U Min Zaw Oo |  |  |
| 7 | Conflict Management & Resolution | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |
| 8 | Training Closing | U Min Zaw Oo | Power Point |  |

# Summary of proceedings of three days Training

## Day-1

In inaugural session, U Min Zaw Oo, Project manager of FishAdapt project from Network Activities Group gave an opening speech regarding the objectives of three days training, expected outcomes from the training, basic concept, objectives and principles of Ecosystem Approach to Fishery Management, and methods and action plans of Fishery Management Unit. And the trainer also explains how to implement in practically of their now implementing three Tender areas by the ecosystem approach. The training also intends to be as a capacity strengthening training to the members of ARFN and FDA members from Ayeyarwaddy Region. Nowadays, all the fishermen only considered that fishing is the main reasons for earning money, providing family’s basic needs, and getting job opportunity but not for the sustainable uses and ecosystem approach. Moreover, the trainer also remind the current situation and decade situations of fishery sector in which declining causes included unregulated fishing, over fishing, illegal gears using, and illegal fishing. And, this course will equip the participants to manage your coastal fisheries more holistically, to resolve fisheries issues and challenges better, to work cooperatively with other stakeholders, to reduce user group conflicts, to make financial resources available, and to increase political will at the end of the training.

The training was started with the identifying and now facing threats and issues. The participants are allowed to discuss in group work system by writing on flip chart on that they have to discuss regarding with their fishing areas in which now facing and experiencing fishery issues, threats and challenges.

## What is EAFM?

EAFM is simply the ecosystem approach (EA) applied to fisheries management (FM). The trainer highlighted and presented the concept and knowledge of Fishery Management, Conventional Fishery Management, Ecosystem, Fishery and Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Development, Three component of sustainable development, benefits of an Ecosystem Approach in this session.

Fishery Management means “*An integrated process that aims to improve the benefits that society receives from harvesting fish while maintaining ecological health and balancing other societal needs*” Adapted from FAO. The fishery management is an integrated system in which stakeholder must be engaged with laws and regulations, compliance and enforcement, policy and planning, data and information, allocation of resources. And the participants have to discuss the topic of conventional fisheries management. In which they have to focus on the target species and stock assessments, single sector specific (fisheries), control of fishing (e.g. gear restrictions & zones) and biological objectives (e.g. maximizing production). And then the trainer lead the training in doing group work discussion that included what is fisheries manager (formal and informal) and their role and responsibility.

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| ***Fishery manager (Formal)***  Department staffs | ***Fishery manager (in formal)***  Village fishery leader |
| * Have to implement under regulated law | * Have to implement under regulated law, conflict management in ground level |
| * Sharing knowledge and technique of fishery through training | * Sharing indigenous and general knowledge of fishery |
| * Have to collect fishery tax | * Need to improve small scale fishermen income and resources conservation |

After that, the definition of ecosystem and ecosystem approach were explained and discussed. An ecosystem can be defined as a relatively self-contained system that contains plants, animals (including humans), micro-organisms and non-living components of the environment as well as the interactions between them. An ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way (CBD, 2000). In this session, the trainer mainly discussed and explored with the participants about the important of ecosystem and ecosystem approach to be better sustainable fishery management. The three components of sustainable development must be valance and interacted in each other when the Ecosystem Approach to Fishery Management was implemented. Nowadays, most of the people only think to getting large amount of fish and earning money especially want to reduce pressure on livelihood but not considered about ecosystem. So, the trainer also added and highlighted the important to consider ecosystem approach while implementing fishery management. This can be seen at the following;

**EAFM**

Good governance

Ecological well-being

Human well-being

The following table show about the participants’ group work discussion results of analyzing resources from different areas. And the trainer also discussed the impact of natural resources when human are neglect the important of ecosystem.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pyapon** | **Dedaye** | **Bokalay** | **Kyeiklat** |
| * Fishery Resources | * Fish species | * Fish species | * Fish species |
| * Mangroves | * Mangroves | * Mangroves | * Mangroves |
| * Mudflats | * Mudflats | * Mudflats | * Mudflats |
| * Fish ponds | * Fish ponds | * Fish ponds | * Fish ponds |
| * Rivers | * Rivers | * Rivers | * Rivers |
|  |  | * Land aggregation | * Land aggregation |

After the group work discussion and presentation have finished, the trainer discussed about the key principles of EAFM as following; (1) Good Governance, (2) Appropriate Scale, (3) Increased participation, (4) Multiple objectives, (5) Cooperation and coordination, (6) Adaptive management, and (7) Precautionary approach. In this session, the trainer discussed completely these all principles with the obvious examples and experiences. To ensure the process, the trainer gave a case study example of Krabi islands, Thailand in which Krabi Province is applying the EAFM, How this has helped, reduce stakeholder conflict, acquire sustainable financing, and last towards sustainable fisheries management. This case study is very suitable and effective example of practical using EAFM. After that the trainer also discussed and explained the facilitation skill and a good facilitator skill.

The next session trainer discussed was EAFM plans the link between policy and action which is to recognize the need for effective planning and understand how to translate policies into action. In this session, the key messages that high level principle and policies cannot be implemented as they stand in the fishery, EAFM plans can provide a link between higher level policies and management actions on the ground and in this way, management actions in EAFM can contribute to implementation of high level policies, over time were mainly deliver to the participants. The following is the good example of topics of linking policy to action.

**Policy**

**Restore fisheries resources**

**EAFM Plan**

**Limit fishing effort**

**Management actions**

**Control no. of fishing boats,**

**Fishing gears, etc.**

## Day- 2

At the beginning of the day (2) training, the trainer started with the recap section of presentation, discussion and group work activities of day (1) training. After that session, the trainer started with EAFM over view process. In this process, there are five steps and before these steps, called Start up point in which preparing for EAFM and Initiate stakeholder engagement process need to be prepared. After that the five steps which include step (1) to define and scope the Fisheries Management Unit (FMU), step (2) to identify and prioritize issues & goals and then Reality check1 (Constraints & opportunities, Facilitation skill, Conflict management), step (3) to develop the EAFM plan, step (4) is to implement and then Reality check 2 (governance, co-management, supportive environment) and the final step (5) is to monitor, evaluate and adapt the whole EAFM plan. After explaining the overview planning process, the six tasks that need to be done for preparation which included (1) to identify the general location for the EAFM area, (2) to form an EAFM team & facilitators, (3) to check no legal obstacles to EAFM, (4) to communicate to get support from related agencies, (5) to identify prioritizing and engaging stakeholders and (6) to develop a work plan for the EAFM team. After the presentation and discussion of these EAFM preparation activities, the EAFM (5) steps were practiced with their own areas by each township. In FMU selection, Achar Tan Tender area for Pyapon Township, A Kal Chaung Wa tender area for Dedaye Township, Bokalay Ywar Thit Tender area for Bokalay Township, and Hlaing river tender area for Kyaiklatt Township were selected respectively. And the participants identify threats and issues about their FMU area and the group work discussion points can be seen as the following;

## Issues and Challenges of Tender Areas

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Bokalay** | **Pyapon** | **Dedaye** | **Kyaiklat** |
| * Mangroves degradation * Fishery resources declining * Increasing in illegal fishing * Weak participation of related Departments * Fishermen migration to other areas * Narrowing in fishing ground areas * Facing livelihood difficulty | * Fishery resources declining * Weak participation of related Departments * Imbalance of fishermen and fishing ground areas * Become Lowered in fishermen’s living standard | * Mangroves degradation * Fishery resources declining * Increasing fishing from other areas * Weak participation of related Departments * Illegal fishing | * Imbalance of fishermen and fishing ground areas * Increasing illegal fishing * Weakness in fishing boundary demarcation * Unregulated fishing |

After discussing these threats and issues, the next activity is to identify and map out Goals, Objectives, action plan and indicators for each township by making group work activity.

## Day-3

At the beginning of the day 3 training, the training was started with recap session. And then next session was the presentation of EAFM plan by each township. After the presentations have finished, the trainer concluded the training by summarizing from the start to the end of the training. The following is the sample of EAFM plan of Pyapon Township.

**EAFM Plan ( Pyapon Township)**

Towards the better human living standard by natural resources conservation with improving rules and policy enforcement

**Goal**

To increase Fishery Resources

To improve fishery law enforcement

To enhance fishermen living standard လာစေခြင်း။

**Objectives**

Organizing Law awareness activity (6) times

Replantation and conservation of mangrove (14) Acres

Supporting vocational training (4 times per year)

**Action Plan**

Supporting loan and revolving fund(4) Villages

Setting up IEC vinyl (4) places

Mangrove replantation techniques and support conservation techniques (5) times

Mapping out fishing grounds and conservation areas

Organizing tender rules and principles review meeting (1 time per year)

Linking with bank in Tender season

Designing Mangrove conservation plan workshop with Stakeholder

Organizing Tender committee reform meeting (1 year per time)

Proving post-harvest training (2 times per year)

Product linkages with market (10) places

Developing research with related stakeholder (4) times

# Key findings and suggestions

* Active participation of participants along the whole three days training
* Although short duration training, could delivered and managed to get training objectives
* The participation of stakeholders from co-management areas is very effectives as they can apply in their areas
* The EAFM plans can be linked up with the participants’ now implementing co-management plan
* It can be more effective if the fishery department staffs have participated when EAFM plan designed
* It is needed to follow up whether the EAFM plan is practically implemented or not

# Photos Section











