



Summary conclusions and recommendations of the
**South East Asia Regional Consultation Workshop on the Implementation of the Voluntary
Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication**

**Ramada Bintang Bali Resort, Indonesia
24-27 August 2015**

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

The objectives of the workshop were to raise awareness and develop a draft South East Asian Regional Plan of Action to support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) in the South East Asia region. During 3.5 days, participants examined the current status of small-scale fisheries in the region, shared experiences through country and topical presentations, and discussed elements of a regional plan of action to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.

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

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

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



A vision for the implementation of the SSF guidelines

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

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

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

Promotion of a South East Asian Regional Plan of Action for implementation of the SSF guidelines, to be led by Indonesia and coordinated by SEAFDEC:

- The workshop appreciated the Government of Indonesia’s initiative to develop its National Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries, and for taking a leading role in the region in promoting the implementation of the SSF Guidelines.
- The workshop further welcomed the commitment by SEAFDEC, to support the development and implementation of a South East Asian Regional Plan of Action for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, for subsequent introduction to ASEAN for consideration (see Annex 1).

The workshop identified the need for additional activities:

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

Overarching objectives of a Regional Action Plan

- Regional and national government policy commitment to promote a national plan of action for the implementation for the SSF Guidelines
- Sustainable and equitable management of small-scale fisheries and access of SSF products to markets



- Small-scale fishers and their communities are empowered to participate in and benefit from sustainable development associated with the fisheries and resources upon which they depend
- Improved livelihoods and working conditions of small-scale fishing communities
- Gender considerations are mainstreamed as an integral part of SSF development strategies
- Reduced vulnerability to natural hazards, climate variability and climate change, and increase climate resilience

Approach and guiding principles of a Regional Action Plan

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

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

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

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

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

Principle areas for action identified by the working groups

The identified objectives and actions which emerged from the working groups are presented in the tables in the annex to this document. Potential priority areas for actions to be considered further in national and regional implementation planning processes proposed by the workshop are based on the following three thematic areas, which follow Part 2 of the SSF Guidelines. The full list of objectives and actions is presented in Annex 2.



Governance of tenure in SSF and resources management (chapter 5 of SSF Guidelines)

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

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

Social development, employment and decent work and gender equality (chapter 6+8 of SSF Guidelines)

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

- Empower small-scale fishing communities through an integrated ecosystem / holistic approach for small-scale fisheries development. The establishment of national platforms representing all related stakeholders to support the SSF Guidelines implementation in a participatory manner (as indicated in particular in para. 13.4, 13.5 and 10.1 of the SSF Guidelines) and the promotion of inter-departmental collaboration within each country outside the fishery department are key in this context. This includes the incorporation of the SSF Guidelines into the agenda of the ASEAN Ministerial level on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF). This process could be supported by thematic research on SSF by AICHR/ASEAN, a mapping of ongoing related initiatives and sharing about current empowerment conditions in the region.
- Address tensions generated by transboundary and transborder issues to support an environment for small-scale fisheries communities that have decent work and living conditions. This would require in particular collaboration between Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Fisheries Department as well as a better understanding of issues in relation to transborder/boundary issues at local level (e.g.



on risks of IUU fishing, migration for labour) and to seek humanitarian and responsible solutions.

- Enable access to education for all to achieve informed and educated coastal communities. Study visits at the regional level, the participatory development of curricula and the exploration of new technology for education could be supportive in this context.
- Improve living and working conditions and social protection in small-scale fisheries to contribute to ensuring decent work in the region. This should be based on ILO guidance and good practices, in particular in relation to migrant labour and work in fishing. The sharing of experiences in relation to national social protection schemes in this context could support change in the region.
- Actively promote and realize gender equality and equity in small-scale fisheries through the development and implementation of gender-sensitive legal, regulatory and policy frameworks. This could be supported among other through targeted programs and the gathering and sharing of best practices on women empowerment, also through social media and cultural campaigns.
- Ensure effective climate change adaptation, emergency response and disaster risk management in small-scale fisheries by including fisheries and fishing communities, including indigenous people, in related national policies and plans at all levels. At the regional level, the ASEAN Declaration on Climate Change and Resilience should be taken into account in this context and pilot projects should be initiated at national level to learn and inform a regional programme

Value chains, post-harvest and trade (chapter 7 of the SSF Guidelines)

The workshop identified the following five priorities under this theme

- SSF meeting local food security and human development needs, participate as partners in domestic, regional and global value chains and get a fair share of the benefits: Proposed actions include conducting SSF value chain assessments and risk analysis, market analysis, improvement of traditional value-added products and promotion of SSF products and inclusion in traceability systems
- Reduction of fish losses and ensure quality of the product to increase fishers' income and support sustainable fisheries management: Proposed actions include regional assessment on sustainable fish catch and processing capacity and most critical fisheries, potential causes of fish losses, promoting best practices for handling and distribution and establishment of a regional platform to promote exchange of experiences among SSF.
- Develop a conducive policy and business environment to encourage investment in infrastructure appropriate to SSF: Proposed actions include identifying best policies for facilitating investment in infrastructure, establishment of regional and national organization for fishing port managers, capacity development for the maintenance and management of landing site/fishing ports and SSF business skills, and encouraging innovation in the appropriate technology on infrastructure for SSF.
- Establish transparent market information systems for local and international market and trade, facilitate networking between SSF and end users, and promote better access to information through suitable ICT: Proposed actions include identification of information needs of all players in the supply chain, ensuring regional scalability



and compatibility of ICT, providing up-to-date and transparent market price information system, and establishment of fishers market.

- Organize SSF associations, facilitate their evolution and strengthening to encourage fair and inclusive environment, improve their bargaining positions through an inclusive legal framework, and promote community-based resource management combining local wisdom and scientific knowledge: Proposed actions include creating and strengthening fishing associations and empowering them to get involved in resources management and capacity building, empowering regional EAFM working group to support SSF, and conducting regional review on how traditional systems have evolved and adapted.

Immediate next steps to follow-up to the regional workshop

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

Policy coherence, institutional collaboration and coordination

- Identify key partners at national and regional levels (NGOs, privates, other government departments), including indigenous peoples and NHRCs.
- Map regional projects/initiatives to explore synergies and opportunities for SSF Guidelines implementation (e.g. BOBLME, ATSEA II & the ISLME, which already include references to the SSF Guidelines).

Information, research and communication

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

Capacity development

- Understand needs and support capacity building at national level targeting public institutions
- Provide support to CSOs/fisheries organizations who have supported the SSF Guidelines development/are following up on their implementation on the ground, including sharing of best practice between SSF groups
- Strengthen small-scale fishers organizations



- FAO to support development of guidance on implementation of the SSF Guidelines (in partnership with thematic experts/countries), and specific thematic SSF issues

Implementation support and monitoring

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

The workshop extended its gratitude to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for hosting the workshop.

Bali, Indonesia, 27 August 2015



Annex 1

Next steps for developing a Southeast Asia RPOA-SSF

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

Annex 2

Issue	Vision/objective	Good practice and ongoing initiatives	Proposed actions
Group 1 – Governance of tenure and sustainable fisheries management			
Access to fishery resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning • User rights/right based system for SSF are included in legal frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAM: Boundaries for management areas are clearly defined in participation with resource users and local government (co-management). • INA: Panglima Laut – building on traditional fisheries management systems/zones. Zoning 12 miles SSF, under provincial management. • Zoning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHI: SSF (= < 3GT) can fish anywhere and municipal waters (15 km) exclusive for SSF (except for no-take MPAs). Local government unit can make municipal ordinances regarding coastal water (and exclude external fishers). • THA: 6 miles only for SSF – no ‘commercial’ fishers. MYA: 10 miles for < 30 feet boats but need licence. • VIE: zone ..miles for 90CV 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition in SEAFDEC Regional CCRF (Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries) – revisit? • Strengthen fisheries at ASEAN level. • Make the ASEAN fisheries sectoral WG aware of the SSF Guidelines. <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of small-scale fisheries • Develop and strengthen existing SSF fishing zones with regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal recognition; Enforcement/MCS; Awareness/information. <p>Responsibility: DOF or local gov’t (depending on decentralisation) in partnership.</p> <p>Demarcation of fishing zones / Cfi boundaries (CAM) Create limited access zones that are enforced Include SSF fishing areas in national and provincial spatial planning (INA)</p>

		<p>(SSF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAL: 5 zones, including 5 miles for SSF. • Registration (ID cards) of fisheries (PHI, INA, MYA). 	
User/tenure rights (fisheries and land) for SSF:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User/tenure rights for SSF are included in legal frameworks • Securing rights for indigenous peoples and other local communities through legal frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panglima Laut in INA institutionalised (in Aceh, Lombok), supported by provincial laws – recognised by ‘proper law’. • Some other examples of recognition of traditional law but at local level. National level general recognition of traditional rights. 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of experiences on securing land tenure and access to beaches/waterfront (marine and inland waters) for SSF among SE Asia countries. <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of land tenure rights system and legalise customary rights to protect SSF and indigenous people from competition from other sectors (e.g., tourism) and access to beaches/waterfront (marine and inland water) should be public, as appropriate. • Responsibility: need to involve ministry/local government in charge of land.
Appropriate management systems for long-term conservation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRBA to sustainable, productive and healthy ecosystems and improved well-being of fishing communities • Alternative livelihoods exist (switching to tourist activities) • Knowledge (scientific and traditional) based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of EAF (MAL, INA, PHI, VIE), including capacity building of fishers, officials and academics. Adopted for FM in INA, including use of EAF indicators. In VIE EAF support to provincial level including MPAs and LMMAs. MPAs in CAM with multiannual planning. • In PHI, MPA management include fishers. • Programmes in PHI: PPPs, training 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of regional partners (organisations and projects, e.g. PEMSEA and CTI). • Incorporate in regular training courses (by MFF, BOBLME, AIT). <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow EAF for fisheries management planning and implementation, e.g consultation with fishers on and information / communication. • Incentives/compensation to fishers who are directly

	management	<p>capacity building for alternative livelihoods, scholarships for fisher children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In THA, EAF capacity strengthening. • VMS (vessel monitoring system) – still starting in MYA. 	<p>displaced by coastal development/resource protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development on different topics, including HRBA: For fishers to enable them to apply self-regulation) For change agents (local government, NGO, government) • Changing attitude of governments from seeing SSF as a recipient to a right holder. • Partner with new (non fisheries) partners, e.g., Human Rights Commission to ensure HRBA. • EAFM and HRBA training should be promoted and incorporated as part of existing and new courses (fisheries and related education). • Establish inter-ministerial task forces/committees to address SSF issues. • Establish a SSF desk/branch in DOF. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring, Contr • olling and Surveillance (MCS).
Co-management, consultations and representation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation processes at national and regional levels in place established • Equitable participation of SSF actors in co-management (not top down only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of self-regulation (THA) • Co-management legally recognised in some areas of MYA. • Co-management can be established if communities want (Cfi) in CAM – for both marine and inland waters. • Legal basis for co-management in VIE (but lack of awareness among SSF). • Institutional development from 	<p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that SSF is given appropriate importance in any ICZM arrangement and other frameworks, e.g. Blue Economy. • Establish fisheries advisory bodies including SSF representation at local and national level (refer Philippines FARMC).

		<p>local to national level (capacity building) in MYA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1800 locally managed MPAs and network in PHI. • FARMC (Fishery and Aquatic Resources Management Councils) in PHI, local councils including fishers and other stakeholders. 	
Transboundary issues (at national and regional contexts):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate fora, including regional human rights and legal mechanisms, exist to resolve internal and external issues, including issues relating to transboundary resources and migrants and migratory fishers and fish workers (HRBA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTI (coral triangle initiatives) – institutional structure. • BOBLME and other projects. • ASEAN sectoral WG on fisheries • Fishing agreement with INA-AUS. • Tolerance of SSF in INA – MAL: bilateral agreements. • In CAM, agreements with THA and VIE on how to manage SSF in some provinces. • CSO organisation at regional level. • Sharing of tools and guidelines in CTI region. 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote bilateral agreements to solve transboundary issues among countries in the region. • Make the ASEAN fisheries sectoral WG aware of the SSF Guidelines. <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance coordination among ministries (and LGUs for Phil) at national level.
Assistance and support to SSF affected by CC and DR			<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish arrangements for regional collaboration on CCA and DRM. • Incorporate SSF in ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (Jakarta) and Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (Bangkok).

			<p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include SSF specifically in national DR legislation and in CCA plans/programmes. • Develop assessments specific to SSF for CC and include SSF as specific part of CC plans/programmes (not only fisheries). • Develop alternative income generating activities. • Longer time frame for weather forecast linked to early warning adequate for SSF. • Carry out vulnerability assessment for SSF. • Social security/insurance for CC & DR for SSF.
Group 2 – Social development, employment and decent work and Gender equality and Disaster risks and climate change			
Lack of empowerment of SSF communities at all levels	Integrated ecosystemic holistic approach for small-scale fisheries development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based/collaborative management + meaningful participation in decision making • Responsible/sustainable investment in social infrastructure in coastal areas • Collaboration with Ministry of Communication on the use of Information and Communication Technology for SSF (Indonesia-MoU to supply mobile phones to share information on prices, fishing grounds etc.) • Financial inclusion through the use of mobile phones for social transfers (India) • Commercial banks encouraged to 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing about empowerment conditions within SEA countries for further national action (applies to all issues) to learn and to develop baseline/indicators/gap analysis for the region • Develop guidance on implementation (FAO) • Promote the endorsement of the SSF Guidelines by ASEAN and other relevant regional associations • Promote the engagement with other relevant ASEAN bodies to consider the SSF Guidelines • Mapping of projects/initiatives relevant to the SSF Guidelines implementation in the region • Review current bilateral and regional agreements and examine how they align with the SSF Guidelines, and consider amendments and

		<p>cover remote areas (India)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Social Responsibility schemes designed with full involvement of SSF communities/based on needs of SSF communitie (e.g. India - use of old cables from underwater cable industry for fish cages) • Public-private partnership at local level for fish maketing (Philippines) • Indonesia- NPOA SSF included a review o fthe legal and regulatry framework • Japan has support officers for coastal fisheries 	<p>changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propose SSF as next thematic research issue for ASEAN Inter-governmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the SSF Guidelines with the Ministry/Department of Agriculture in each country to bring them on agenda of ASEAN ministerial level on agriculture and forestry (AMAF) • Promote registration of SSF fishers and fish workers in close collaboration with the fishing communities, their organizations and NGOs • Promote inter-departmental collaboration within each country outside the fishery department • Establish national platforms representing all related stakeholders to support the SSF Guidelines implementation in a participatory manner as indicated in particular in para. 13.4, 13.5 and 10.1 of the SSF Guidelines • Review current (fisheries) laws and regulations to examine how they align with the SSF Guidelines (example from Indonesia) <p>Strengthen extension services for SSF (example from Japan)</p>
Tensions generated by transborder /boundary	Environment for small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral agreements to not detain small-scale fisheries in foreign EEZ 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify migration hotspots

issues	communities free of crimes	<p>(e.g. Indonesia-Malaysia)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of transition from informal to formal migration as collaboration between Ministries of Labour, Foreign Affairs and Fisheries (e.g. Philippines, Myanmar - pre-departure training for the merchant marine sector) Register of seaworkers as already established for the merchant fleet sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage bilateral agreements for appropriate handling of SSF (e.g. through MoUs) in relation to transborder/boundary issue <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage collaboration between Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Fisheries Department Increase awareness of and understanding of issues in relation to transborder/boundary issues at local level (e.g. on risks of IUU fishing, migration for labour) <p>Examine establishment of safe passage for customary movement between countries</p>
Limited or lack of access to education for all	Informed and educated coastal communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools and teachers provided to coastal communities by Civil Society Organizations (e.g. Philippines) Floating schools in inland and marine areas (e.g. Cambodia, Vietnam) Quota of scholarships for students from fishing communities to access public university specialized in fisheries (Indonesia) Development of context-specific curriculum for primary/secondary school for coastal communities (Thailand) 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange study visits in the region, including to Japan, facilitated through organizations such as SEAFDEC Promote discussion in ASEAN on investment mechanism for education infrastructure and partnerships to enable this Promote regional basic literature programs for SSF <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training for women in fish processing and marketing (hands on training) Youth: provide support for education fee,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia and Rhode Island University have an MoU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> scholarships, university exchange programs (e.g. example from Indonesia) Develop specific curricula based on SSF needs, in consultation with SSF stakeholders Promote increased investment in social infrastructure for SSF communities <p>Explore the use of new technology for education</p>
Poor working conditions in small-scale fisheries and lack of social protection	Decent work for all is operative in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaysia has a social protection for SSF Indonesia has an insurance scheme for fisheries 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote implementation of ILO guidance, including recent regional work on migrant labor (e.g. establishment of seafarer register), in line with ASEAN Declaration on the Rights and Protection of migrant workers Promote regional agreement on social protection/security for migrant labour Share experiences from national social protection schemes to encourage establishment/strengthening of national schemes Establish formal complaints mechanism (example from ILO on forced labour) <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish register of fishers and fishworkers Establish pre-migration training programs <p>Establish/strengthen health and safety insurance mechanisms for all SSF, including migrants</p>
Need for gender-sensitive legal,	Active promotions and realization of gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaysia has 'women in business' groups, including for fisheries 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the participation of SSF women in the

<p>regulatory and policy framework and its implementation</p>	<p>equality and equity in SSF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philippines have guidelines on the recognition of women in agriculture which could be adapted to SSF Indonesia has empowerment programs targeting SSF women 	<p>ASEAN Commission on women and children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gather and share best practices on women empowerment, also through social media and cultural campaigns <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develops specific plan for women in SSF and ensure allocation of budget for women programs Promote SSF women groups (for example, Women in Business groups in Malaysia) Develop national guidelines for the recognition of SSF women (example for rural women recognition available from the Philippines) Gather and share best practices on women empowerment, also through social media and cultural campaigns <p>Develop/strengthen legislation to ensure the realization of women's rights</p>
<p>Emergency response and disaster risk management not including SSF enough</p>	<p>Inclusion of fisheries and fishing communities and indigenous people in inland and coastal areas in national policy and plans at all level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN Declaration on Climate Change and Resilience Sectoral plan/strategy for climate change adaptation for the fisheries sector (Indonesia) 	<p>REGIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion and monitoring of the implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on Climate Change and Resilience, ensuring the inclusion of SSF <p>NATIONAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively involve SSF stakeholders in the development and implementation of national plans for CC adaptation and disaster risk to integrate natural resource management and SSF

			(ecosystem approach; example from Indonesia on sectoral CC adaptation strategy) Pilot projects at field level and share learning to inform a regional CC adaptation program
Group 3 - Value chains, post-harvest and trade			
Access to markets	SSF meet local food security needs, participate as partners in domestic and global value chains and get a fair share of the benefits	<p>Ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish Auction practices at the landing site • Fishing/fishers cooperative and fishing guilds • Promote the SSF products to the International market • Market certification for SSF products • FIP for SSF • Joint promotion of SSF products among Asia - Pacific countries • Centralized Landing for the SSF <p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct link between SSF to the retailers • Clustering the SSF in to the Plasma scheme • Seafood festival to bring the consumers directly in to the SSF • Promoting sustainable product 	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the small-scale fisheries value chain • Market analysis at regional level to look at the demand trend for fisheries product • Promotion for SSF products at the regional market • Assessment of the impact of ASEAN Economic Community and trade barriers on SSF <p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the small-scale fisheries value chain and risk analysis on impacts on local food security • Improvement of value-added traditional products such as: Fish sauce, Smoked Fish, Fish Crackers, Fish floss, Fish Balls, souvenirs, etc. • Facilitate market access for traditional product to the retailers • Monitoring of fish prices and supply

		from SSF to the market including consumers education	
Avoiding post-harvest losses	Reduce fish losses and ensure quality of the product to increase fishers' income and support sustainable fisheries management	<p>Ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improvement of on board preservation • Capacity building for fishers and other players along the value chain for good handling practices on board and distribution • Provide collecting vessels for SSF at sea. • Improvement of traditional processing practices and diversification • Inspection systems for the catches quality and safety at the landing site <p>Good practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good cool chain system along the supply chain 	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional assesment on the sustainable fish catch and processing capacity • Identifiy potential causes of fish losses along the supply chain for SSF • Promote best practices for handling and distribution e.g.: standardized fish box • Establish a platform to promote exchange of experiences among SSF in Asean <p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote best practices for handling and distribution e.g.: standardized fish box • Identify the most critical fisheries in terms of sustainability, loss and waste to establish measures
Investment in appropriate infrastructure	Conducive policy and business environment to encourage investment in infrastructure appropriate to SSF	<p>Ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership with the private sectors in providing better facilities for SSF 	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study at regional level to identify best policies for facilitating investment in infrastructure for SSF • Establish regional organization for fishing port managers

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sekaya Maritim Program (Indonesia) • Improvement of landing sites for SSF • Encourage private sectors to invest in infrastructures for SSF • Investment in transition from destructive to more selective fishing gears <p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing one stop services systems including logistics and license for SSF 	<p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development for the maintenance and management of landing site/fishing port • Capacity building for SSF business skills • Establish national organization for fishing port and landing site managers e.g.: such as in Indonesia • Encourage innovation in the appropriate technology on infrastructure for SSF
<p>Access to information on market and trade</p>	<p>Establish transparent market information systems for local and international market and trade, facilitate networking between SSF and end users, and promote better access to information through suitable ICT</p>	<p>Ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • www.pipp.com and information board in some landing sites. • www.wpi.kkp.go.id for the fish price information. • Online catch certification system • SMS for market and fishing related information 	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the need for information of players along the supply chain including market requirements • Ensure regional scalability and compatibility for information and communication technology e.g. should be available in different ASEAN languages <p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish fishers market for SSF, like in Malaysia • Establish up-to-date and transparent market price information • Identify the need of information of players along the supply chain including market requirements

<p>Traditional forms of associations</p>	<p>Organize SSF associations, facilitate their evolution and strengthening to encourage fair and inclusive environment, improve their bargaining positions through an inclusive legal framework, and promote community-based resource management combining local wisdom and scientific knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition to written contract between SSF and the middlemen • Develop fisher club to link with the buyers and encourage ecotourism • Fisher association provide Capacity building on sustainable fishing and business • Improve fisheries income (premium price) back to the community • Empowering customary law (eg: <i>adat & tara bandu</i>) <p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Van chai</i> (Vietnam), <i>tara bandu</i> (Timor Leste), <i>Sasi & Panglima Laot</i> (Indonesia) • Revival and modernization of traditional fisheries management system (e.g. Samoa) 	<p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower regional EAFM working group to support the SSF • Creating and strengthening fishing associations and providing technical support and capacity building • Regional review of how traditional system have evolved and adapted to sustainable resources management and trade requirements <p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering local fishing communities to get involved in resources management, capacity building and establish link with the market such as in Malaysia • Creating and strengthening fishing associations and providing technical support and capacity building
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