



Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project



Report of the
ICSF-BOBLME training programme on enhancing capacities
of fishing communities
22-28 November 2013 • Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

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BOBLME contract: LOA/RAP/2013/25

For bibliographic purposes, please reference this publication as:

BOBLME (2013) Report of the ICSF-BOBLME training programme on enhancing capacities of fishing communities, 22-28 November 2013, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh BOBLME-2013-Socioec-05

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Acronyms used

ADRRN	Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network
BFWA	Bangladesh Fish Workers' Alliance
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project
COAST	Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust
CSO	Civil society organisation
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fish workers
IGSSF	International Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries
MOFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
PO	People's Organisation
SO	Scientific Officer

1. Background

Fishing communities in the Bay of Bengal region have depended for generations on coastal and marine resources for their lives and livelihoods. Over time they have developed ecosystem and fisheries related knowledge and skills, and have evolved institutions that regulate their interactions with each other, with the resource base and with the outside world. In a context where natural resources, including fisheries resources, are under pressure, the need to work closely with local communities, enabling them to play an integral role in resource management is increasingly evident. Also evident is the need to enhance efforts towards training and capacity building of local communities to take on such roles.

To date, however, efforts in this direction have been limited at best. Hence, the International Collective in Support of Fish workers (ICSF) with support from the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project (BOBLME) held workshops and training programmes in five countries in the Bay of Bengal region to enhance the capacity of fishing communities to engage with issues related to management and sustainable use of coastal and marine fisheries resources and habitats. Programmes were held in India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Indonesia and Thailand. ICSF and its partner agencies in each country worked with fishing community representatives, including youth and women. The programmes also sought to strengthen the fishing community organizations and enhance their linkages and working relationships with local-level functionaries responsible for fisheries and coastal resources management.

In Bangladesh the training programme was held in the district of Cox's Bazar.

2. Introduction

Bangladesh has around 12,800,000 inland fishers and 770,000 marine fishers¹. The total fish production of the country is 2.56 million tons with marine fisheries contributing around 20 per cent. Most of the marine catch (90 per cent) comes from artisanal fisheries. The fisheries sector contributed 5.23 percent to the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) between 2002 and 2003². In terms of nutrition, a study from 2003 indicates that per capita fish (and fishery products) consumption was 11 kg, providing about 7 per cent of the total protein supply³.

There are some 22,500 non-mechanized and 21,400 mechanized fishing boats along with an industrial trawler fleet catching shrimp and finfish. Fish stocks in Bangladesh waters have been on the decline. The scenario has not changed; if anything the rate of decline has increased in recent years.

Cox's Bazar, on the south eastern tip of Bangladesh, bordering Myanmar, has a 112,500 strong fishing community spread across 297 villages. The fishing community is largely Muslims (82 per cent), with Hindus (16 per cent) and Buddhists (two per cent) making up the rest⁴. Hossain and Lin,

¹ A.K.M. Shafiul Azam, Debasish Saha, Md Asadujjaman, Khandaker Rahyan Mahbub and Maruf Hossain Minar, 2014. Fishing Gears and Crafts Commonly Used at Hatiya Island: A Coastal Region of Bangladesh. *Asian Journal of Agricultural Research*, 8: 51-58

² FAO. 2007. Proceedings of the workshop on coastal area planning and management in Asian tsunami affected countries, Bangkok.

³ Hussain, M.G and M.E Hoq. Sustainable Management of Fisheries Resources of the Bay of Bengal. BOBLME, 2010.

⁴ District fisheries office, Cox's Bazar

2001⁵ found that the main activities of the people of Cox's Bazar were shrimp farming, agriculture, fishing, and salt production. The average household size is seven to eight members. Cox's Bazar has traditionally been a resource rich area with mangrove forests, sea grass and salt marsh assemblages. The fishing community is quite aware of the importance of these ecosystems to their life and livelihood, and they note that a fishery is on a decline.

The Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust (COAST) participated in the training programme, 'Empowerment through Information: Training programme on international and regional developments of relevance to small-scale fisheries and fishing communities in Asia', which was held in Thailand in 2012. Since then, COAST organized a country-wide consultation in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on the proposed International Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (IGSSF) of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations.

3. Legal framework

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MOFL) is responsible for formulating the national plan and policy regarding fisheries. The Marine Fisheries Ordinance of 1983 vests the power of issuing fishing licences with the state. The ordinance also lays out which gear is illegal, and can declare any area of Bangladeshi waters as a marine reserve. Under the Marine Fisheries Rules of 1983, fishing areas are designated by gear, for example, set bag nets can be deployed only in marine waters up to 40 m deep at high tide. In addition, there is the Protection and Conservation of Fish Act, 1950 and the Rules of 1985. These give the state power to control sale of fish, close areas for fishing except by licence, and implement various conservation measures. The National Fisheries Policy of 1998 focuses on increasing fish production, on optimal utilization of resources, as well as greater economic growth and improving the socio-economic condition of fishers. The policy also suggests a moratorium on felling mangroves as a conservation measure.

4. Pre and post workshop activities

4.1. Community based groups

As a prelude to the training, COAST undertook several activities with the local fishing community. One of the major activities of COAST prior to the training programme was the setting up of three community based groups called People's Organizations (POs). COAST has been working with other communities in Bangladesh to set up POs since the late 1990s. These are led and run by community members; COAST only provides technical support. At the village level, the community sets up POs with a five member management committee. These members select the union level and Upazila level POs. The main aim of this is to establish an alternative power structure, as the current system is not responsive to the poor and marginalized people since it is a top down system leading to services not reaching the needy. Over time, COAST hopes that POs will help the community in bargaining with the government, boat owners associations and other service providers. The achievements of other POs were also shared with the fishing community in Cox's Bazar.

In addition to setting up of POs, in July 2013, a local mobilization of fisher people was organized to protest the government's decision to allow more industrial trawlers in the Bay of Bengal. A human chain was organized outside the District commissioner's office in Cox's Bazar by the local fishing community. The protesters demanded that trawler licences be stopped and thus their livelihoods be saved. The protest had members from the Union of the fishing boat labourers of Cox's Bazar,

⁵ Hossain, M.S, Lin, C.K, and Hussain, M.Z. 2001. Goodbye Chakaria Sunderban: The oldest mangrove forest. SWS (Society of Wetland Scientists) Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 3: 19-22.

Association of the fishing boat owners of Cox's Bazar, People's Organizations and COAST Trust. Mr Mohammad Nurul Islam, journalist and writer, Mr Mizanur Rahman Bahadur, the advisor to the Union of the fishing boat labourers of Cox's Bazar, Mr Monir Mobarek, the joint convenor of Chhatra Maitree (a Left-wing student body) and Mr Moqbul Ahmed, the regional team leader of COAST Trust spoke on the demands and rights of fishers of Bangladesh. They noted that trawler licences are given indiscriminately without any study to estimate the current fishery resources and the impact of such trawlers on artisanal fisheries.

4.2. Study on ecosystems and fishing communities

As a part of the current project, COAST has also undertaken a short study on ecosystems and fishing communities of Cox's Bazar and Moheshkhali Upazila. A team from the Department of Marine Science, Chittagong University led by Professor Shahadad conducted field visits, household surveys and interviews in Cox's Bazar town and Gurakghata in Moheshkhali. The study aimed to identify the important ecological resources in the area, and the community's understanding of the status of these resources and their role in sustainable use of the resources. The study found that in general, the community felt fisheries resources were on the decline, though some resources like mangroves were in better shape. While several restrictions on gear, season, etc. exist, the community does not follow these. The implementation of these rules by the state is also lax. While the community in general agrees that restrictions/bans etc. are required, they do not see the potential for contribution from their side in terms of co-management etc.

4.3. District-level meetings

COAST also organized a meeting with the local leaders from the fisher communities. Ten leaders were selected from 3 POs and local communities. A district-level committee has been formed to supervise the project activities. In the meeting, existing challenges to the survival of small-scale fishers and possible solutions were also discussed.

4.4. Seminar

To share the study's findings, a seminar titled, 'Challenges in Ensuring Access to Coastal Resources: Ecosystem and Fishing Communities of Cox's Bazar' was organized on 22 February 2014. In addition to sharing the study report, the objectives of the seminar were to find solutions to fishers' problems; develop national strategies for capacity building of small-scale fishers; identify gaps in legislation and create a platform for dialogue with the state on fishers' recommendations/demands.

Speakers emphasized the need to ensure access and participation of the community in coastal resource management. Recommendations from the seminar were - assess coastal resources with a view to develop a plan for sustainable use; enhance knowledge of fishing community on coastal resources; develop a participatory model of resource management; create a mechanism for strong links between service providers and fishers; increase awareness of fishers on laws and rights; implement measures to halt land grabbing and control infrastructure development in the name of tourism and development; issue licences for fishing boats of genuine fishers; issue identity cards for fishers; register all types of fishing boats; put in place measures to arrest forced labour; establishing a platform to raise fishers' voices; organize capacity building programmes for fishers, financial and technical support; develop alternative income options especially after natural disasters; and during the annual 10 day fishing ban, a special ration programme for fishers should be implemented.

5. Venue

The training programme was held in two legs at the COAST office in Cox's Bazar from 22 to 24 and 26 to 28 November 2013. Each training programme was spread out over 3 days.

6. Participants

There were totally 60 participants including fishermen, fisherwomen, leaders from civil society organizations (CSO), and dry fish workers (see Appendix 1). Of the 60, 48 were fish workers, 6 were CSO leaders, 4 were dry fish workers and 2 were from the local fishermen union. The participants were mostly selected from the local PO. To ensure participation from the next generation, 25 young fishers were also chosen to participate.

7. Objectives

- To enhance the capacity of fishing communities in selected regions of Bangladesh for fisheries resource management within the framework of an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)
- To seek recognition and support of a broader set of stakeholders in the fisheries sector for equitable, community-led approaches to fisheries resource management.

8. Resource persons

Key resource persons were as follows:

- Dr Ferdius Hossain, District fisheries officer, Bangladesh government
- Dr Moen Uddin Ahmed, Senior Upazila (sub district) Fisheries officer, Bangladesh government
- Dr Md Zahirul Haque, In-charge Chief scientific officer, Bangladesh fisheries research institute, Bangladesh government
- Md Ashraful Haque, Scientific officer, Bangladesh fisheries research institute, Bangladesh government
- Md Shakwath Hossain, Fish quality control officer, District fisheries office, Bangladesh government
- Md Mozammel Haque (Sani), Scientific officer (SO), Bangladesh fisheries research institute, Bangladesh government.

Resource persons from COAST Trust:

- Md Mujibul Haque Munir, Technical adviser of the Bangladesh Fish Workers' Alliance (BFWA). He was the National coordinator of the country-level consultation of the FAO IGSSF
- Md Shafiuddin, Coordinator - fisheries development, COAST Trust and Regional advisor, Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh Fish Workers' Alliance. He is also a member of the district fisheries striking force of Cox's Bazar.

The training was coordinated by the team leader of Cox's Bazar Region of COAST Trust Mr Moqbul Ahmed who has more than 40 years of experiences in the field of education, training and local mobilization.

9. Training methodology

The training consisted of lectures, question and answer sessions, and group discussions. The main focus of the training program was to blend both theoretical and practical knowledge related to sustainable fisheries. The programme tried to deliver some theoretical knowledge to the community

through the resource persons. On the other hand, attempts were made to gain as much local and traditional knowledge as possible from the community.

10. Presentations and discussion

10.1. Introduction of the project and COAST

The programme started off with resource persons giving a brief introduction to the participants on the background of small-scale fishers in Bangladesh, COAST's work with the fishing community and details of the current project.

Bangladesh is especially prone to cyclones and other natural disasters; these invariably affect the fishing community the most. In recent the impact of climate change is being felt with saltwater intrusion, land subsidence, and rising sea levels to name a few⁶.

Small-scale fishers in Bangladesh depend heavily on the numerous small ponds, beels (small water bodies), lakes, rivers, estuaries that cover 4.57 million ha. Fishing is primarily done by Hindu Jaladas. Fishers have traditionally occupied the lower rungs of society.

10.2. Organizational capacities of fishers of Bangladesh

Resource people then spoke about the lack of unity among the community in Cox's Bazar area. They reminded the participants that in a country like Bangladesh, collective voice is a must to attain rights. Participants felt that community bargaining power is an area which needs immediate attention. They felt setting fixed prices for a variety of fish, elimination of middlemen, and the development of storage and transportation facility will put them in a better bargaining position.

10.3. Fisheries laws

Md Mujibul Haque Munir of COAST spoke about the existing Bangladeshi fisheries laws. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MOFL) is responsible for formulating national plans and policies regarding fisheries. The Protection and Conservation of Fish Act, 1950 regulates the types of gear, fishing season, and methods of fishing. The Government Fisheries Protection Ordinance, 1959 fixes the licence fee for khas (government owned) managed fisheries. But in most areas people do not follow any of these restrictions. The major issue, he pointed out, in Bangladesh fisheries sector is the absence of an official recognition of small-scale fishers. The Bangladesh government has recently started to provide identity cards for fishermen but it is unclear how these fishermen are identified. The government has some criteria but a lack of legal recognition of small-scale fishers and fish workers in the policies and laws is still a problem. This is true of both inland and marine fisheries. In all the Bangladeshi policies and laws regarding fisheries, small-scale fisheries, fishers, fish workers are not mentioned. A mechanism to identify small-scale fishers is required. This lack has led to others gaining access to the benefits provided for fishers by the government. For example, noted Munir, there are government loans exclusively for fishers but these are given to the fisher cooperatives, which are in fact managed by influential businessmen. He also noted that since there is no proper identification or registration system, most of the facilities designed for fishermen are being grabbed by others.

One of the major demands from the community during the discussion was to provide identity cards for small-scale fishers. There was strong support from the participants to let the fisher community identify and decide who belongs to the community. There was also a recommendation for the compulsory registration of all fishing vessels to track those who go fishing and also to ensure

⁶ The Bangladesh National Consultation Process on The International Guidelines for Securing Small Scale Fisheries. COAST, 2012.

effective distribution of financial support to the fishing communities in terms of boat making and repairs.

10.4. People's organization: Structure and example of achievements

Then the resource people spoke about POs and their achievements. POs regularly organize mobilization drives and lobby in order to gain communities rights from fisheries department, local government authorities and boat owners association. It was also pointed out that COAST uses the help of POs in order to disseminate knowledge to the community members regarding climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

10.5. Management of coastal resources

In Bangladesh, the government regulates the fishery sector through licensing, area and gear restriction schemes and seasonal closures. However, in most of the cases, a significant level of non-compliance with regulations is observed in the fisheries of Bangladesh. In the case of fishing ban in October and May, due to religious reasons, the Hindu community tends to follow these restrictions unlike other communities. Marine fisheries of Bangladesh are managed through the centrally planned management system. However, this has worked only in a few cases because of institutional problems and difficulties in ensuring compliance, especially among such diverse fishing communities. It was also stressed during the discussion that ecological resources on Cox's Bazar coast are not well managed due to lack of proper management process. Illegal extraction of mangrove forests and grazing of cattle in the forest causes destruction of mangrove forest, therefore increasing the extent of disaster damage. The mangroves now require new plantation programmes. Over-exploitation causes depletion of fish stocks, catching of brood and fry/juvenile as well as using destructive fishing equipment are threatening the future fish stock. Salt marsh beds are damaged due to operation of encircling net (locally called ber jal). Though season, mesh size, gear and area bans exist in government rules and regulations, they are not being implemented strictly.

Moreover, the selection of breeding grounds to save brood fish is important for fisheries management. So far fishers' understanding on management issues is not clear due to their education level and sometimes it appears too difficult to implement even a well formulated management plan. Thus, extension work and awareness building programme are necessary at different levels of community before implementing a management plan for sustainable fishery management.

Participants then started discussing the major issues faced by them in daily life. The impact of climate change on Bangladesh is very evident - rising sea levels, reduction of freshwater availability due to salinity intrusion and increased cyclone frequency. The community attending the programme felt that the impacts of climate change have been increasing in intensity in recent years, thus increasing the suffering of small-scale fishers. These changes have impacted the fisheries stock drastically. It is the coastal fishers in areas like Moheshkhali and Cox's Bazar who are the first victims of violent natural disasters like cyclone and floods.

In addition to natural disasters, lack of implementation of the labour laws, absence of identity cards, piracy, theft of fishing equipment, reduced fish stock, and high price of fishing equipment were also identified as problems.

10.6. Socio-economic conditions of the coastal fishers

Fish workers also pointed out the issues they face. They reported that licences for fishing boats are being provided only to political leaders not to the real fishermen making it difficult for the traditional fishermen to go for fishing. Fishermen also need permission from the boat owners association to fish. The local fishing centres and markets are also controlled by the boat owners and influential people in the area, making life difficult for traditional unorganized fishermen. The fish workers also blamed boat owners for forcing them to sign blank stamp papers which are then used to coerce

them to work for the boat owner. The district chief of the fisheries department who was present assured the fishermen that he would take action against this. He was unaware of such a practice, he said. Fishermen also raised their voice against boat owners withholding their salaries when they are unwell.

They blamed the government for leasing out mangrove areas to influential people for catching shrimp thereby restricting the community's access to these areas. On rare occasions the government even leases out fishing grounds in inland waters to individuals.

10.7. Capacity development

During the discussion, participants gave suggestions for the capacity development of fisher people. Most of the participants felt that availability of financial support would be an effective means of developing the capacity of fishers. Training, boat supply and net supply have also been identified as tools for building capacity of the fishers. They also felt that hands-on training for the younger generation is essential to enhance expertise in net mending, repairing, boat making, fishing at sea, fish processing and marketing. Providing fishing equipment and credit can enhance youngsters' expertise in fishing.

In response to this, resource persons explained that COAST does provide loans for buying fishing gear. They also gave an overall idea about the government provisions available in Bangladesh for the health services of poor people. They also tried to share information about the importance of education and suggested that fishers consider sending their children to school. However, the community did not seem very positive about this noting that it would reduce the number of earning members in the family.

Fish workers said that since they don't have work for the whole year, they would like an alternative livelihood during the lean season. They suggested agriculture, poultry rearing, business and net mending as alternative income generation options for fishermen. In reply to this resource persons spoke about the alternative livelihood options promoted by COAST in association with Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN). These options are mini hatchery with rice husk method, duck rearing, etc. POs are playing a key job in mobilizing communities in adapting to these options. They are organizing training, orientation and briefing programmes along with some other motivational programmes. It was decided in the meeting that through POs, community will exert pressure on government for better implementation of social safety nets (provision of essential foods at subsidised costs) during the fishing ban periods in October and May.

10.8. Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

The concept of an ecosystem approach to sustainable fisheries was also discussed. FAO and ICSF materials on this approach were used in the discussion. Linking various issues such as the impact of destructive fishing methods and gears, how to stop their use, the impact of climate change on fisheries resources, the impact of industrial trawlers, the consequences of providing licenses for fishing trawlers without prior survey of resources etc. were discussed in the context of an ecosystem approach to fisheries. On the other hand, some example of non-compliance with existing fishing laws by the fishing communities and grabbing of fishing resources were also discussed.

10.9. Key outputs

The key outputs of the training were as follows:

- Understanding of the existing situation of the coastal fishers and fisheries. (Most of the participants did not know about existing laws and policies regarding the fisheries; government initiatives on coastal development. They had little understanding of fisheries management),
- Fisher people have learnt about their roles and rights.

- Fisher people have got clear ideas about the coastal resources and their sustainable utilization.
- Fisher people have learnt about the existing fishing laws.
- Problems, challenges in regards of ensuring access to the resources have been identified.
- Common understanding has been built on local mobilization.

10.10. Action plan

A specific action plan has been adopted to increase visibility of fisher people and to address some of their existing problems and challenges. The plan is as follows:

SL	Issue	Way to address	Action	Timeline
01	Lack of organization	Organize them under the BFWA	Expand the BFWA	January 2014
02	There is no minimum wage for fish workers	Set a minimum wage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitting memorandum to the district fisheries officer. • Organizing human chain/press conferences to raise the demand. 	January 2014
03	There is no insurance service	Ensuring insurance for fisher people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing human chain/press conferences to raise the demand. • Communication with Life Insurance project officials. 	December 2013
04	There is no Identity card for fisher people	Original fisher people should get ID cards	Fisher people representative will work closely with the government official to ensure that original fisher people are getting the ID cards.	December 2013
05	Forcing fish workers to sign in blank stamp paper by the boat owners	Implementation of the labour laws	Village, Union and Upazila level mobilization, meeting with boats owners	March 2014
06	Lack of safety of the fish workers	Demand more equipment for the coast guards	Press conference	December 2013
07	Lack of access to resources	Demand implementation of open access system. Demand cancellation of leasing system for the fishing grounds. Demand protection of mangrove forest	Local mobilization Meeting with government Sharing meeting with the boat owners.	December 2014

08	Participation in Resource Management	<p>Training and orientation for the community members on existing resources.</p> <p>Identification of resources and issues.</p> <p>Demand consultation of communities for all resources related decisions.</p> <p>Creating alternative power structures for creating pressure on authorities.</p> <p>Building capacities of the grass roots level fishing communities in co-management and management of fisheries resources.</p>	<p>Local mobilization</p> <p>Networking</p> <p>Keeping linkage with the authorities.</p> <p>Union based meeting on laws and policies</p>	December 2014
09	Lack of effective fisheries law	<p>Research on existing fisheries related laws and policies (with support from COAST Trust)</p> <p>Policy level advocacy on law and policies reforms.</p> <p>Grass roots level mobilization</p> <p>Orientation/awareness building programs on the existing laws and policies.</p> <p>Campaign program on compliance with rules and policies, especially usage of gears and methods for fishing.</p>	<p>Orientation</p> <p>Campaign</p> <p>Local level mobilization</p>	December 2014

Appendix I Participants list

22-24 November 2013

Nuniar chara - Cox's Bazar

Abdu Rashid
Sirajul Hoq
Mohammad Balal Uddin
Asadul Hoq
Mohammed Nasir
Mohammad Dulu Mia
Mijanur Rahaman Bahadur

Chargora - Kisor ganj

Safiqul Islam
Firuj Ahamad
Abu Saber
Mu.Nurul Islam
Fakir Mohammad Mazharul Isl

Khurushkul - Cox's Bazar

Mohammed Harunur Rashid
Mostafa Kamal
Sayed Akber
Naimul Hoq

Jaladaspara - Cox's Bazar

Bipan Das
Kali Pada Das
Rupan Das
Bhugul Jala Das

Jilongja, - Cox's Bazar

Abdul Halim

Kayratepara - Kisor ganj

Mohammad Ali Azam

Ahamadia kata - Cox's Bazar

Taheer Maji
Jasim Uddin

Mudir Chara - Cox's Bazar

Abdul Halim
Mohammed Eunus
Mohammad Alam

Kawarapara - Cox's Bazar

Mohammed Shahin
Hasan Sharif

Muder char MKS

Mojammal Haq

26-28 November 2013

Munsipra - Rangpur

Sayma Akhter Lopa

Khariya Khali - Bagerhat

Sarwar Maji

Das para - Rangpur

Pradip Das
Suman Das

Samira bonia - Bagerhat

Mohammad Malek
Jahangir Alam

Thakurtala - Cox's Bazar

Durga Charan Das
Sadhon Das
Shaho deb Das
Ledu Das

Rayinda - Bagerhat

Mohammed Nurul Islam

Khurushkul - Cox's Bazar

U sin Maey
Md Hossan Eman

Dania - Bhola

Mohammad Abu Musa
Bashir Maji
Mohammad Shahid Maji
Mohammad Najamuddin
Mohammed Dullal Maji
Mohammed Harun Maji
Mohammed Fajlul Maji

Kutubdia para - Cox's Bazar

Kulsuma Akhter
Mustafa Bagu
Dilwara Bagum
Rokeya Bagum

Bhola Sadar

Mijanur Rahaman

Kamalkamla - Bhola

K M Ali Samrat

Jaladas Para - Cox's Bazar

Babul Das
Dulal Das
Santush Das
Anil Das

Appendix II Map of Cox's Bazar

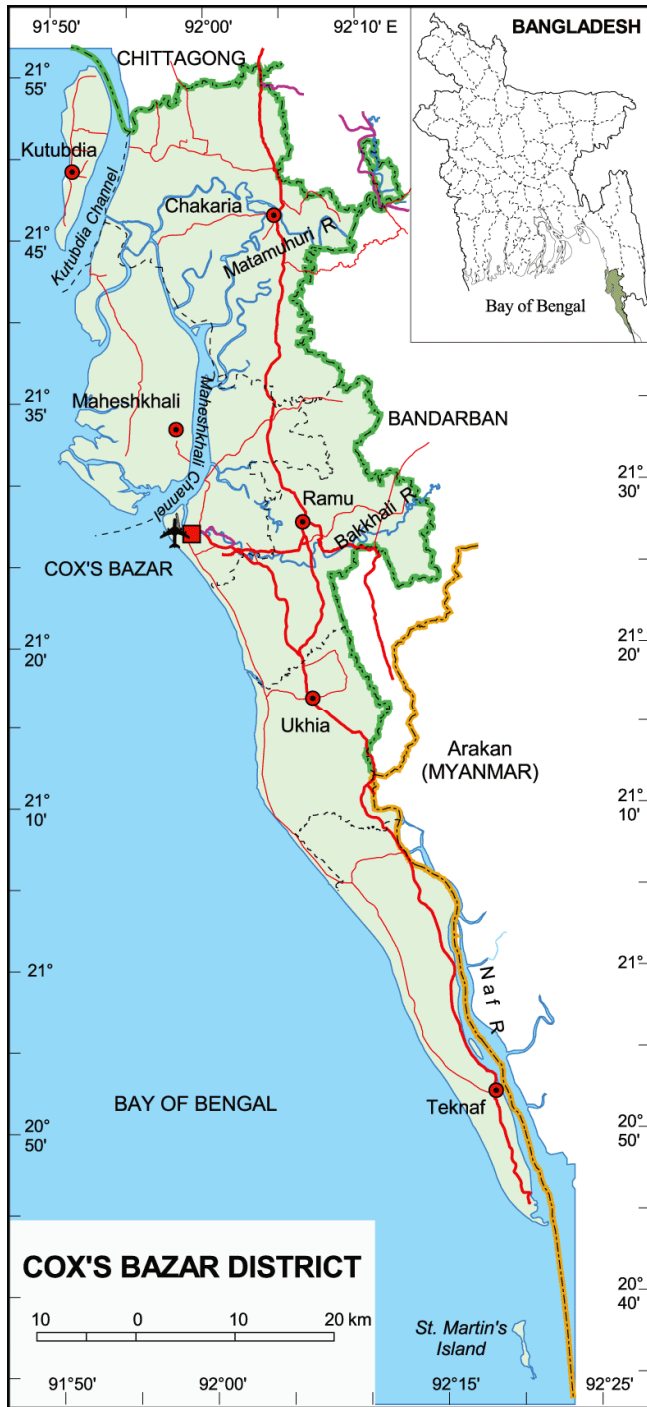


Figure 1 Map of Cox's Bazar

Appendix III Training materials

Notes on:

- Socio-economic conditions
- Ecological resources
- Features of eco resource management
- Problems - challenges of ecological management
- Community access into resources and management
- Need for capacity building of the community
- Sustainable fishing management
- Integration of ecological management
- Trends in fish stock
- Fishing laws and regulations
- Advocacy
- EAF booklet
- Small Scale Fisheries guidelines

Appendix IV Feedback

To know the feedback of the participants on the training COAST conducted a 'Feedback analysis'. According to this the training was well organized in terms of design of the contents and approach, and was conducted in a participatory manner. Participants were asked to rate the training against ten indicators into Very Good, Good, Average and Poor. Indicators included course curriculum and concept, achieving expectations from the training, facilitation skills, course organization and overall rating. More than 65 per cent of the participants rated the overall training programme as good and the rest of the participants rated it as Good. No one rated the programme as average or poor. To make the report short, we have only mentioned the feedback from the participants; here we are not including the feedbacks from the facilitators on the participants.

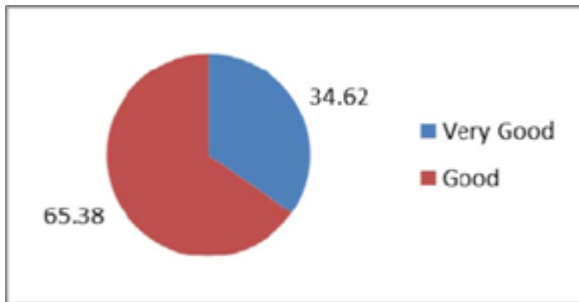


Figure 2 Rating of the training from the participants

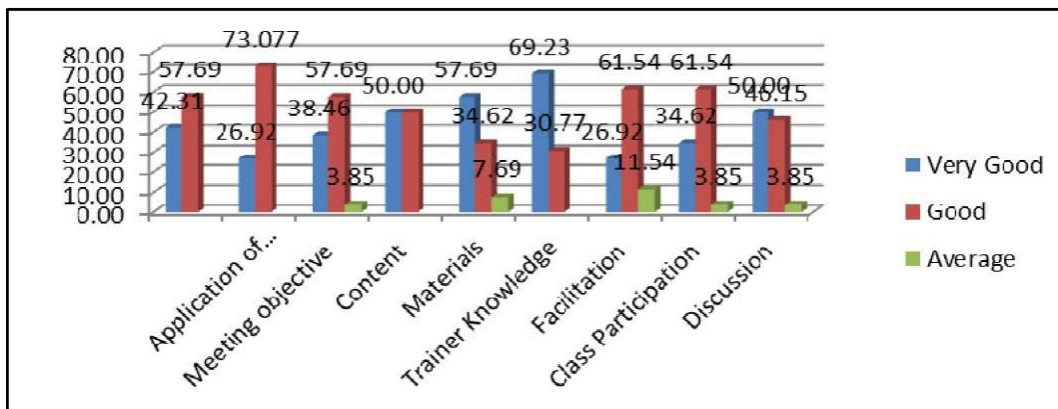


Figure 3 Feedback from participants



Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand are working together through the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project to lay the foundations for a coordinated programme of action designed to better the lives of the coastal populations through improved regional management of the Bay of Bengal environment and its fisheries.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is the implementing agency for the BOBLME Project.

The Project is funded principally by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Norway, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the FAO, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the USA.

For more information, please visit www.boblme.org



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