



**REGIONAL FISHERIES LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME
FOR SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA (RFLP)**

**Workshop on alternative livelihoods for the small-
scale fisheries sector**

For the Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme for South and Southeast Asia

Prepared by

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme RFLP, which began activities in September 2009, is funded by Spain (US\$ 19.55 million) and will operate for 4 years in Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. RFLP management, including the Regional Manager and the Technical Advisor are based in the FAO Asia and the Pacific Offices in Bangkok, Thailand; while each country has a national RFLP office located in the main area of RFLP geographic focus.

The RFLP addresses the following issues in South and South-East Asia:

- The failure to manage the interface between fisheries and the wider external environment;
- Over-fishing, declining stocks and catch per unit effort and threatened aquatic species;
- The vulnerability of poor small-scale fisher communities and their livelihoods;
- Spoilage of aquatic product along the distribution chain and low income for small-scale fishers for their product; and
- Limited development focus on poor small-scale fisher communities, limited access to micro-finance services and extremely limited supplementary and/or alternative livelihood options.

The primary stakeholders and target beneficiaries are (i) coastal fishers, processors, traders and their families, their organizations and their communities, including NGO's and the local authorities and; (ii) government organizations and institutions responsible for the administration, management and development of the coastal fisheries at local, district/province and national levels.

The RFLP outcome will be:

'Strengthened capacity among participating small-scale fishing communities and their supporting institutions towards improved livelihoods and sustainable fisheries resources management'.

Major RFLP outputs will be:

- i. Co-management mechanisms for sustainable utilization of fishery resources;
- ii. Improved safety and reduced vulnerability for fisher communities;
- iii. Improved quality of fishery products and market chains;
- iv. Strengthened existing livelihoods and diversified income opportunities for fisher families;
- v. Facilitated access to microfinance services for fishers, processors and vendors; and

- vi. Regional sharing of knowledge in support of livelihood development and reduced vulnerability for fisher communities and of sustainable fisheries resource management.

The RFLP commenced activities on 01 September 2009.

This workshop was designed to support the teams in their planning and delivery of the RFLP output 4 “strengthening of existing livelihoods and diversified income opportunities for fisher families” and RFLP output 6 “regional sharing of knowledge”. It was held over three days from the 26th – 28th April 2011 in Palawan, Philippines.

2. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The objectives for the workshop were:

- To review the progress of the teams in their planning and implementation of livelihood development activities
- To provide the RFLP national teams with guidance on different activities that could support livelihood development in the communities they are working in.
- To strengthen the process that the teams will adopt to support livelihood development.

Though not a formal objective, an important function of this workshop was also to strengthen the relationships between the programme staff across the six countries.

To this end this report focuses on the key lessons that have been learnt by the teams and that were introduced through the workshop presentations and fieldwork. The lessons learn from across the workshops are consolidated, in section 5 into an accessible framework for the teams to use to guide their future work on livelihoods support and development.

3. WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

The workshop was attended by 36 participants, 13 of which were women. Participants included representatives of most of the institutional stakeholders involved in RFLP implementation, including:

- Government counterparts (RFLP National Project Directors / Coordinators);
- RFLP national project managers (National Project Coordinators / Officers);
- RFLP Regional Project Staff;
- FAO HQ, Regional and Philippines staff; and
- AECID representative.

See Annex 2 for a list of participants.

4. WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION & OUTPUTS

This section provides an overview of the workshop sessions and highlights the key lessons and recommendations that emerged for the RFLP teams (the full agenda of the workshop is given in Annex 2). Throughout this section the lessons that emerged at the workshop are expressed in boxes that contain “ideas for the RFLP teams”. These ideas together with other recommendations, that came from the discussions, are consolidated in section 5. The framework used for this consolidation, in section 5, is based around the three very broad phases of livelihood development (Discovery, Direction and Doing).

DAY 1 AM: OPENING CEREMONY

Opening speeches were delivered by the following dignitaries:

- Vice Major, City of Puerto Princesa (PP) (representing Mayor Hon. Edward Hagedorn)
- Mr. Antonio Gonzalez, AECID, Philippines (representing AECID, and the new Ambassador for Spain in the Philippines)
- Atty. Benjamin Tabias, Assistant Director Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (representing Director Sarmiento)
- Mr. Kazuyuki Tsurumi, FAO Representative PHI
- Simon Funge-Smith, Senior Fishery Advisor
- Jose Parajua, RFLP Regional Programme Manager

The speeches touched on many key issues for the RFLP and helped to set the context for the workshop. The key ideas from these speeches are summarised in Box 1.

Box 1: Ideas for the RFLP

- The teams should appreciate the value that RFLP has in developing lessons for others to follow. Particularly in terms of its efforts to support livelihood development in fisheries communities - where it is playing an important role both nationally and regionally.
- The RFLP has an important role to play in helping the government of Spain in their efforts to support the MDGs.
- The RFLP is one of the few FAO programmes addressing livelihoods issues in fisher communities and so has a great opportunity to demonstrate the importance of approaching livelihood development as a complement to fisheries management.
- The RFLP can help to identify practical solutions to the complex challenge of livelihood development.
- When moving from traditional livelihoods like agriculture and fisheries, the transition is difficult. This requires support. The work of RLFP dovetails well with other work being conducted by the FAO on addressing this.

DAY 1 AM / PM: PRESENTATIONS

The morning session was taken with a series of presentations which had been designed to stimulate the participants in their considerations around the nature and quality of the process that they are undertaking to support livelihood development.

This section outlines the presentations given and focuses on the key areas for the RFLP national teams to consider.

A copy of the presentations can be found on the RFLP website at www.rflp.org.

i. The RFLP Livelihoods framework and principles – Ben Cattermoul

The presentation revisited the work that the RFLP teams had undertaken at a workshop held in Phuket, Thailand in April 2010. At this workshop: the participants built up a framework for understanding people’s livelihoods and livelihood change; developed a series of principles to guide their planning processes; and developed visions that described the changes that they were trying to achieve through their work with the RFLP.

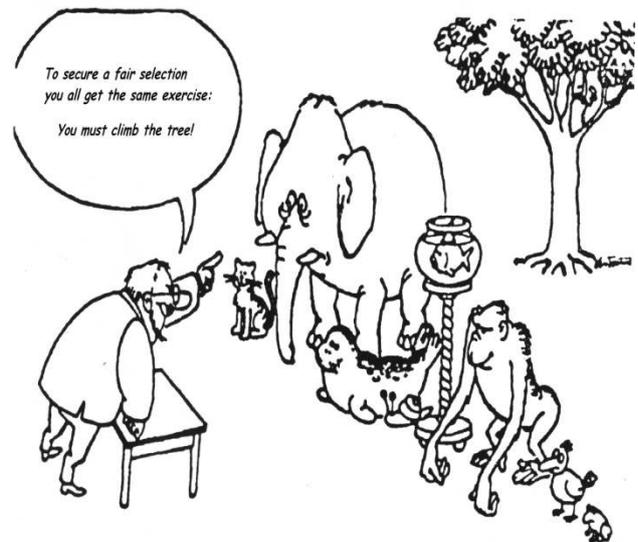
In the discussions relating to this presentation the participants reflected on their progress with the RFLP to date and to what extent their actions were consistent with the “RFLP Principles of Good Process”.

A key output from this discussion was the realisation by the participants that they need to be using the RFLP principles on a more regular basis as a means to reflect on their plans and progress and learn from them.

ii. Gender considerations for the livelihoods approach – Angela Lentisco

The presentation emphasised that a key objective of the RFLP is to contribute to the reduction of gender based inequalities that may exist in the RFLP project area. This is of course centred on the fact that women, in their productive and reproductive roles, are important stakeholders in fishing communities. They must therefore be taken into account in resource management and any kind of livelihood diversification processes.

The presenter outlined a series of considerations for the RFLP teams (see box 2)



Box 2: Mainstreaming Gender in the RFLP

- Ensure that women are included in decision making processes and have influence over decisions.
- Provide equal investment in women and men for training/project activities.
- Design project activities to incorporate their needs (time and mobility). Be flexible!
- Help women to increase the opportunities to access, use and own resources.
- Value both women's productive and reproductive roles.
- Promote activities that challenge traditional roles and reduce inequalities.

iii. Microfinance as a tool for sustainable fisheries livelihoods - Ms Lalaine Joyas, Executive Director of the Microfinance Council of the Philippines

The presentation stressed the benefits that microfinance could bring to fishing communities particularly in terms of its role in supporting livelihood development. She also showed that market research and product development are key to shaping the current microfinance approaches to suit the context of the fisheries sector.



Nora and her husband Jerry

The presenter used a video case study of a lady called Nora to illustrate how microfinance can support livelihood development. This video was effective both for the discussion around the factors that lead to the success of Nora (together with the micro-finance participants noted her confidence, business skills, eye for an opportunity and her “get up and go”) but also how effective videos and stories can be at getting a message across and stimulating discussion.

iv. Seaweed: opportunities for small-scale producers Mr. Maximo Ricohermoso, President, Marine Colloids, Philippines, Inc.

The presenter highlighted the potential that a private sector partner can bring to livelihood development support and demonstrated the opportunities for seaweed farming as an alternative livelihood, which include:

- Wide open access for seaweed farming in many areas of the country (Philippines);
- Availability of technology;
- Availability of assistance from Local Government Units(LGUs), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) and NGOs;
- Strong and growing national and international demand.

However he also stressed some of the factors that are inhibiting the development of the industry in the Philippines. These include:

- Decline of raw seaweed production;
- Younger generation favouring white collar jobs;
- Weak technology integration both in farming and product development activities;
- Lack of financing for small scale seaweed farmers;
- HACCP compliance.

v. *Non-fisheries related alternative livelihoods options - Ben Cattermoul, International livelihoods consultant, IMM Ltd.*

The presenter provided an overview of a project that was undertaken to develop an improved process for supporting Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Diversification (SLED). The process was undertaken in six sites in four countries across South Asia. The SLED approach consists of two elements: The **three phases** required to take people through a process of livelihood change (Discovery, Direction and Doing); and **the processes** that must be put in place to support this change. The balance between the two elements is critical for the successful implementation of the SLED approach.

The three phases are:

1. **Discovery Phase** - Understanding the complexity of people's livelihoods and their relationship with natural resources, the wider economy and society. Collaborative learning with people about the diversity of resources, skills, capacities and interests that inevitably make up any community, and those factors that have helped or inhibited people from changing in the past. Building a consensus for the need to change resource use patterns and livelihood strategies. And finally, building visions to shape the direction of livelihood change.
2. **Direction Phase** – Understanding and analysing the opportunities for changing livelihood strategies, undertaking market research and assessment, selecting the options for SLED actions and undertaking detailed planning for change.
3. **Doing Phase** - Building people's capabilities and adaptive capacity, together with networks of government, civil society and private sector services to support sustainable and equitable livelihood development.

These phases are underpinned by a series of supporting processes. The processes are designed to address those factors that will build the confidence and capacity of individuals and create the

Box 3: Ideas for Supporting Livelihood Development

- Building support for change on a shared recognition of the need for change.
- Need to address the factors that help or inhibit change.
- Placing people at the centre and building on their strengths.
- Integrating livelihood change into wider social and economic development.
- Need a process approach that is flexible and dynamic enough to deal with the complexities of livelihood change.

enabling conditions for SLED. Some of the key recommendations for livelihood development processes are included in Box 3.

vi. Small-scale aquaculture as an alternative livelihood option - Melba Reantaso, FAO

The presenter demonstrated that small-scale aquaculture can be a good alternative livelihood option, but projects need to understand the goals of farmers, understand linkages, and the context within which aquaculture is to be promoted.

The presenter proposed that RFLP should consider using the FAO SSA (small-scale aquaculture) contribution indicator system to generate quantitative evidence of aquaculture's contribution to sustainable rural development. FAO is producing a guide on how the process could be conducted. The potential for utilising parts of this framework to strengthen the assessment process of new livelihood opportunities was recognised.

DAY 1 PM: GROUP DISCUSSIONS

In the group discussions on the afternoon of day 1, the participants used the framework of the RFLP livelihoods principles (see annex 3) to explore how they could strengthen their work to support livelihood development in fishing communities.

Working in four groups, each group discussed the key elements of their work to support livelihood development. Each group took as their starting point three of the RFLP principles, and made practical suggestions for improving their RFLP implementation process.

The groups and the respective sets of principles that they addressed were divided as follows:

Group 1:

- The RFLP activities will be designed to promote **empowerment** within the target fishing communities.
- The RFLP will use the **strengths and potential** of the people and institutions that it is working with as the starting point for its development efforts.
- The RFLP will put **people at the centre** of its plans and actions.

Group 2:

- The RFLP will promote sustainable fisheries livelihoods in a **holistic** way.
- The RFLP will work as a **partner** in promoting strengthened fisheries livelihoods across the region.
- The RFLP will provide a regional level framework that enables a clear sense of direction, while allowing **flexible and adaptable approaches** to building fisheries livelihoods at national and local levels.

Group 3:

- The RFLP outputs and activities will be designed in a way that are **sensitive and responsive** to the **traditional cultures** of the six countries.
- The RFLP will operate in a way that is **transparent and accountable** to the donor, national governments and the people it is trying to help.

Group 4:

- RFLP activities should **respond to and strengthen the markets** that will influence the success of livelihood development support.
- RFLP efforts to support livelihoods must be **integrated into wider social and economic development**.

In undertaking these discussions the groups found that, in many cases, for the RFLP activities to deliver the most positive outcomes they need to incorporate a mix of the principles. Therefore, the group discussions quite rightly spanned across many of the principles.

The key findings from each of the groups are summarised below in a basic framework that reflects the key stages of livelihood development (as presented on day 1 am). This framework was then used in section 5 to consolidate the findings from each of the workshop sessions.

Table 1: Using the RFLP principles to identify improvements to RFLP plans and implementation

<p style="text-align: center;">Discovery</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Learning about livelihoods, creating the conditions to support development and building aspirations and visions</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Direction</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Scoping opportunities for development and making plans.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Doing</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Supporting development interventions and building linkages</i></p>
<p>Building relationships of trust, confidence and respect with the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey findings should be transmitted back to communities. This will build interest in the findings as well as the RFLP. It is important however that if this is to take place, that the findings are formatted in such a way as to be understandable by all stakeholders; • Actions to facilitate the flow of information (e.g. inception workshops, validation workshops etc) should not be one offs and need to be followed up as a series of events. <p>Creating an accessible space, organisation and time for participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing venues or “space” where groups can gather and where key actors can share or communicate their needs/or knowledge; • Assisting in the organization or formation of self-help groups in order to form a focus for training or to access services or opportunities; • Ensure that scoping/consultative teams better reflects the local community (e.g. include members from various ethnic/religious/language groups) or incorporate members of the local community into the team; • The need for regular meetings with various stakeholder groups was stressed. Action in this respect could be improved by ensuring that all stakeholder groups were in fact represented and that such meetings were organized in such a way that no one stakeholder group felt inhibited to participate by the presence of another (e.g. certain members not wanting to speak out in the presence of superiors). <p>Raising awareness across the community about the need for change and the possibilities of change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging schoolchildren in activities can be a very effective way of building this awareness – e.g. Drawing contests for school children (as undertaken in VietNam), and supporting environmental education for 	<p>Need to Incorporate Social and Cultural Factors into the assessments of livelihood development activities.</p> <p>Developing the skills for fisher households to plan for themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use tools like participatory market chain analysis; • Help communities to scope opportunities themselves. <p>Help fishers to identify appropriate technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking for key low tech basic interventions which can be transferred at low cost and low risk to fishers. 	<p>Strengthening relationships between the community and the government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping local government fisheries units to recognise fishers and to communicate other parts of government to access resources / support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ This could also include support for fisher registration or signing up for insurance schemes (where they exist) or helping fisher communities to gain eligibility to access other government initiatives. • Link with government extension services and laboratories. <p>Integrating RFLP work into wider development processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting RFLP plans endorsed or recognized formally by local government (e.g. Commune development council, or municipal government to ensure allocation of resources or staff time; • Promote links cross sectoral (e.g. NPOA on climate change); • Collaborate with government departments dealing with health, education, social security etc. <p>Strengthening markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to meet market regulations – HACCP, traceability, labeling etc.; • Linking with private companies for marketing.

<p>school children in Indonesia.</p> <p>Include gender analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include a gender specialist in the team/Incorporate gender specialist inputs. 		
<p>Cross Cutting Issues</p> <p><i>Establish an M& E system that enables a process of continual learning</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teams should not stop community engagement following the planning phase - and make space (time) for feedback or “reality checks” from the community will be critical both to support buy in to the project and to improve its impact. 		

DAY 2 FIELD VISIT

On the second day of the workshop the participants visited the Regional Fisheries Training Centre and two field sites. The fieldtrip gave the participants an opportunity to see and interact with two groups of project beneficiaries – the first group were culturing grouper in a cage and the second group were involved in a seaweed production cooperative.



The key learning from the field trip are summarised in Box4.

Box 4: Ideas from the Field

Understand and respond to the role of the “middlemen/women”.

It was recognized that middlemen/women could both help and inhibit livelihood development. But often they provide a wide range of services, including credit to cover fishing trip costs. Perhaps a key challenge is how to improve the relationships between the fishing communities and “middlemen/women” – perhaps by introducing competition (through microfinance), or by strengthening the fishers (perhaps through cooperatives), or by improving flows of information.

Don’t subsidise short term success at the expense of long-term sustainability

The participants reflected that they had seen a lot of projects where pilots were subsidized. These work very well, but once subsidies end and the technical support is withdrawn then they almost never continue. The teams must ensure that the activities they support have the potential to become viable (in terms of the economics, environment, the market demand, available skills and knowledge; and effective rules and regulations).

Identify and use the qualities of local leaders / agents of change / entrepreneurs

Need to find local leaders and entrepreneurs. Example from MFI video of bakery business where Nora took advantage of an opportunity. Religious leaders can play important catalytic roles in some communities.

Understand the potential impacts of the livelihoods support

Seaweed farming has high potential as an alternative livelihood both for fishers and non fishers. However it is important to fully understand the potential impacts (environmental, economic and social).

DAY 3AM: COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

The core focus on day three was on the plans and progress of the RFLP country teams in their work to support livelihood development. The presentations covered the following areas:

- *Current status of alternative livelihoods activities*
- *How many communities/groups etc targeted*
- *How many people supported etc*
- *What process are you undertaking to support livelihood change?*
- *What steps are you taking to engage with the target groups?*
- *How are you addressing the factors that help or inhibit change (like credit, attitudes, discrimination, information etc.)*
- *How are you linking with other initiatives and service providers?*
- *How will sustainability be ensured?*
- *How will/could/should impacts and achievements be communicated?*

The presentations were very well delivered and showed very strong indications that the teams were taking positive steps to design and implement livelihood development processes that are consistent with the RFLP livelihood principles and indeed international best practice.

See the RFLP website at www.rflp.org for a copy of the presentations.

Across the presentations and in the discussions that followed a number of points were emphasized as being particularly important for the teams to recognize and respond to. These include:

- **Building a Project Exit Strategy** – The Teams will need to develop their exit strategies very early on to ensure that they are making a concerted effort to ensure the sustainability of the project.
- **Understanding and addressing the factors that help or inhibit change** - The presentations demonstrated a good understanding of the wider factors that help or inhibit change but, in general, did not demonstrate steps to address these. Without addressing these factors the teams will struggle to support sustainable change.
- **Gender mainstreaming** – The feedback on the first year of activities has highlighted that much more attention needs to be paid to providing opportunities for women to benefit from the RFLP. All projects need to improve their targeting and inclusion of women.
- **Integration with wider government efforts** – All of the national teams emphasized the need to integrate with wider government development efforts. This is a key to ensuring sustainability of the intervention and in addressing the complex challenges that the coastal communities are facing.

Box 5 includes the key ideas that were demonstrated in the presentations and generated in the discussions.

Box 5: Ideas from the Country Presentations

Importance of helping people to see benefits of participation

- People need to see that they can benefit from the project in a way that helps them to achieve their hopes and aspirations be they relative to income, kids attending school, or helping the family.

Importance of building strong relationships between Governments, Communities and RFLP

- Use capacity building programmes as an opportunity to strengthen relationships;
- Government officer capacity can be improved by having government staff learn alongside fisher communities in new livelihoods options.

Importance of understanding and addressing the factors that help or inhibit change

- Unless teams understand and take steps to address the factors that help or inhibit change their efforts to support livelihood development will be greatly compromised.

Not everyone will become micro-entrepreneurs

- Often the best livelihood development opportunities may be helping people to find employment. Help for job seekers, and help for workers (perhaps helping them understand their rights and responsibilities) should be considered by the teams.

Engage Communities in the Planning and Analysis Process

- It is important to include communities in all learning processes as they will need the skills and knowledge in the future;
- Likewise engaging communities in the monitoring and evaluation can help them to build their own skills in planning and analysis.

Support Coordination of RFLP Activities with Wider Development Efforts

- Some of the teams emphasized that they had taken opportunities to integrate/ coordinate RFLP with other government programmes – and attended regular meetings designed to promote integration and efficiency.

Information for Empowerment

- One opportunity for remote communities is to bring in information which assists them to become more empowered. This can be done using tools such as village information centres, community information boards, local radio / television. The types of information can include: price tracking for commodities; employment opportunities; support services available to the community; rights; business advice etc.

Ensure that analysis of livelihood options adequately incorporates risk

- For example some calculations of Internal Rate of Return (IRR) or Net Present Value(NPV) may look very good for shrimp and/or cage culture, but if a viral disease occurs, these calculations will become negative. These options are very risky and thus this risk must be reflected in the analysis.

DAY 3PM: GOVERNMENT PRESENTATIONS

The presentations by the government representatives demonstrated the commitments by the countries to supporting RFLP implementation. At the end of the presentations the session chair summarized the key points that had been made. These are shown in Box 6.

5. WORKSHOP RECOMMENDATIONS

The workshop provided opportunities for the participants to share experience, learn new lessons and reflect on their own experiences. Over the course of three days many constructive ideas were generated which should now be used by the national teams to improve their process design and implementation for their RFLP livelihoods development activities.

In their reflections of the workshop the participants recorded the one piece of learning that they felt was most significant for their work. These reflections are included in Box 8.

Box 8: Most Important Outputs from the Workshop

Communications

- Design communications strategy on livelihoods that captures the human dimensions (FACE) of project success – building on the Nora story;
- Project staff should communicate more effectively;
- Use simplified language and relate to real peoples stories when explaining difficult technical matters;
- Facilitate the translation of more material.

Livelihoods principles

- Focus on the 8 livelihood principles when implementing activities in the field;
- Always keep the principles at the back of my mind.

Community engagement

- Consensus building among fishers on livelihood options;
- Return to the communities the results of the studies and assessments;
- Listen more closely and more passionately to the fishers;
- Identify beneficiaries of the project;
- Consultations on livelihoods;
- Organise fisheries cooperatives meeting.

Exit Strategy

- Develop an exit strategy for the RFLP.

Listening and sharing

- Listening to everybody's opinions and points of view. I realise I have so much to learn from the rest of the people, even in areas or sectors that I am not working in;
- To spend more time in meetings with our national partners explaining to them what we are doing and listening to them about what they want to do;
- The value of a regional project for generating great ideas.

M&E

- Continue to promote the use of systematic assessment through indicators;
- Strictly monitoring;
- Improve the M&E plan for sustainability of livelihood diversification activities.

Others...

- Market strategies for fisheries products;
- More confident in RFLP output 4 Strategy;
- Readjust some of our activities so we are confident they can be practically implemented;
- Alternative livelihoods options will be taken systematically with broad participation of community;
- Work more on bringing RFLP activities to FAO countries in region;
- Better coordination with all stakeholders.

All of the lessons from the workshop that relate specifically to the challenge of strengthening **the attempts to support livelihood development have been consolidated into a simple framework (Table 2)** based around the three stages of livelihood development and underscored by cross cutting processes.

6. WORKSHOP EVALUATION

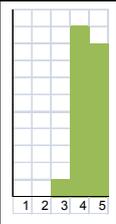
At the end of the workshop the participants undertook an evaluation which focused on the key elements of the workshop. The outcomes are summarised below with the scores out of five (where five was excellent) shown graphically and in terms of the average.

<p>WORKSHOP PLANNING and ORGANISATION (avg. score 4.21)</p> <p>Participants were generally happy with the venue, hospitality and organisation though the travel time to the venue and field trip was a little excessive. ¹</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Workshop Planning and Organisation Scores</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Score</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Score	Frequency	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	2
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<p>DAY 1 PRESENTATIONS (SLA, Gender, Seaweed Farming, Micro-finance, SLED and Aquaculture) (avg. score 4.11)</p> <p>Participants generally appreciated the presentations, found the chance to revisit the RFLP SLA very useful and benefited from the wide range of experiences shown. Nora was a star! More opportunities to discuss practical experiences and case studies would be valued.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Day 1 Presentations Scores</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Score</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Score	Frequency	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	2
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<p>DAY 1 – GROUP DISCUSSIONS – Using the RFLP livelihoods principles to identify ways to strengthen the livelihoods work (avg. score 4.23)</p> <p>Participants found the opportunity to assess the work with the RFLP principles – and share knowledge with the other teams very useful. The lessons that emerged were regarded as beneficial. Most participants would have appreciated more time for discussions.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Day 1 Group Discussions Scores</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Score</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Score	Frequency	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	2
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<p>FIELD TRIP (avg. score 3.59)</p> <p>Participants enjoyed the locations of the field trip and those who took the chance greatly valued the discussions they had with the fisher groups. The food was widely appreciated. However, the amount of travel time was not popular; and the teams would have preferred a greater opportunity to interact with the local people – perhaps by splitting into smaller groups. It was also unfortunate that the teams didn't have the chance get a good view of the grouper cages and the seaweed farm.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Field Trip Scores</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Score</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Score	Frequency	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	5	2
Score	Frequency												
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¹ This was caused by a late forced venue change, when a hotel cancelled the RFLP booking because of an incoming larger cooperate party.

COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS (avg. 4.43)

Participants found the country presentations well prepared and well delivered offering many lessons. Again more time could of helped and more practical experiences to illustrate the plans and progress. Participants felt that the speeches from the national directors would have benefited from the same structure and guidance provided to the RFLP teams.



In reflecting on the process and impacts of this workshop a series of recommendations for future RFLP workshops was drawn up. These are included in Annex4.

7. WORKSHOP CLOSING REMARKS

Simon Funge Smith (FAO RAP Senior Fishery Advisor) emphasised his satisfaction with the quality of the participation and presentations given by the RFLP national teams. Building on this he highlighted his enthusiasm for following the team's progress over the course of the next year as they build up their experiences and impacts in the fishing communities. He thanked the workshop organisers and support staff for their great efforts.

Jose Parajua (Regional Programme Manager) stressed his confidence in the teams for their work for the first year of the RFLP and that he was pleased with their efforts over the three days of the workshop. He thanked: AECID for their support; all the national counterparts; the RFLP Philippines for all the arrangements; and the national project officers for presenting the RFLP output 4 implementation strategies.

The workshop closed at 17.30 hours on April 28th 2011.

TABLE 2: Consolidated Ideas for Improving the Support for Livelihood Development

<p>Discovery <i>Learning about livelihoods, creating the conditions to support development and building aspirations and visions.</i></p>	<p>Direction <i>Scoping opportunities for development and making plans.</i></p>	<p>Doing <i>Supporting development interventions, building linkages.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building relationships of trust, confidence and respect with the community; • Creating an accessible space, organisation and time for participation; • Raising awareness across the community about the need for change and the possibilities of change; • Include gender analysis; • Identify local leaders and change agents; • Take time to show people the benefits of participation; • Understand the factors that help or inhibit change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to incorporate social and cultural factors into the assessments of livelihood development activities; • Develop the skills for fisher households to plan for themselves; • Understand and respond to market demands and trends; • Help people to understand how to get the best value from the market chains that they are involved with; • Help people to identify new opportunities for themselves; • Ensure analysis of options adequately incorporates risk; • Help fishers to identify and access appropriate technology; • Develop plans that are underpinned by long term sustainability rather than short term success. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen relationships between the community and the government; • Integrate RFLP work into wider development processes; • Strengthen markets; • Address the factors that help or inhibit change; • Support job seekers; • Improve Information flows – to unlock people’s potential.
<p>Cross Cutting Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen networks and flows of information; • Establish a M& E system that enables a process of continual learning; • Use the RFLP principles to review the quality of your plans and progress; • Be flexible in the design of project activities to incorporate the needs of different people in the community (men /women / young /old etc); • Develop an exit strategy and use this as a basis for focusing on sustainability of everything that you do; • Use information to build relationships and empower people to act for themselves. 		

ANNEX 1. WORKSHOP AGENDA

26 April 2011		
Time	Activity	Leaders
08.00 – 08.30	Registration	
08.30 – 09.00	<p>Opening Session – speeches by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening addresses Vice Mayor, City of Puerto Princesa (PP) (representing Mayor Hon. Edward Hagedorn) • Mr. Antonio Gonzalez, AECID, Philippines (representing AECID, and the new Ambassador for Spain in the Philippines) • Atty. Benjamin Tabias, Assistant Director Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (representing Director Sarmiento) • Mr. Kazuyuki Tsurumi, FAO Representative PHI • Jose Parajua, RFLP Regional Programme Manager • Simon Funge-Smith, Senior Fishery Advisor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steve Needham
09.00 - 09.05	Introduction to the workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jose Parajua, RFLP Regional Programme Manager
09.05 – 09.10	Round of self introductions	
09.10 – 10.00	The RFLP Livelihoods framework and principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ben Cattermoul, International livelihoods consultant, IMM Ltd.
10.00 – 10.20	<p>Gender considerations for the livelihoods approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Why gender is important and how it should be approached with regards to livelihoods strategies/initiatives</i> • <i>Case studies/examples</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angela Lentisco, RFLP APO
10.20 – 10.30	Q&A	
10.30 – 11.00	<i>Coffee and group photo</i>	
11.00 – 11.20	<p>Microfinance as a tool for sustainable fisheries livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Why microfinance is important to livelihoods creation</i> • <i>How/what microfinance aspects should be incorporated in livelihoods strategies/initiatives</i> • <i>Case studies/examples</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Lalaine Joyas, Executive Director of the Microfinance Council of the Philippines
11.20 – 11.30	Q&A	
11.30 – 11.50	<p>Non-fisheries related alternative livelihoods options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduce examples of non-fisheries related alternative livelihoods options</i> • <i>Considerations and approaches when introducing new livelihoods options</i> • <i>Case studies of success/failure</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ben Cattermoul, International livelihoods consultant, IMM Ltd.

11.50 – 12.00	Q&A	
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch	
13.30 – 13.50	Seaweed: opportunities for small-scale producers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Market opportunities in Asia</i> • <i>Opportunities for small scale producers</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Maximo Ricohermoso, President, Marine Colloids, Philippines, Inc.
13.50 – 14.00	Q&A	
14.00 – 14.20	Small-scale aquaculture as an alternative livelihood option <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Potential small scale aquaculture activities</i> • <i>Considerations and approaches</i> • <i>Case studies of success/failure</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melba Reantaso, FAO
14.20 – 14.30	Q&A	
14.30 – 15.30	Group discussions – Understanding the process behind a successful livelihoods initiative. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Taking the lessons from the technical presentations and the RFLP Livelihoods Framework the Groups will identify the key considerations of a process for supporting livelihood change for fishers.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitator: Ben Cattermoul
15.00 – 15.30	Coffee break (as groups are working)	
15.30 – 16.15	Presentations of group work and consolidation of key considerations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitator: Ben Cattermoul
16.15 – 17.15	Presentation/Introduction to field visit initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Including identification of a challenge and questions for the day 2 field trip.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either speakers from projects to be visited or basic introduction from RFLP PHI team (TBC)
17.15 – 17.30	Wrap up day 1	

27 April 2011 – Field visit

28 April 2011		
Time	Activity	
09.00 – 09.45	Reflection on field visits	Facilitator: Jose Parajua/Ben Cattermoul
09.45 – 10.05	RFLP Cambodia: Alternative livelihood Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current status of alternative livelihoods activities • How many communities/groups etc targeted • How many people supported etc • What process are you undertaking to support livelihood change? • What steps are you taking to engage with the target groups? • How are you addressing the factors that help or inhibit change (like credit, attitudes, discrimination, information etc.) • How are you linking with other initiatives and service providers? • How will sustainability be ensured? • How will/could/should impacts and achievements be communicated? 	RFLP CMB team
10.05 – 10.15	Q&A	
10.15 – 10.35	RFLP Philippines: Alternative livelihood Strategy	RFLP PHI team
10.35 – 10.45	Q&A	
10.45 – 11.00	Coffee break	
11.00 – 11.20	RFLP Sri Lanka: Alternative livelihood Strategy	RFLP SRL team
11.20 – 11.30	Q&A	
11.30 – 11.50	RFLP Timor-Leste: Alternative livelihood Strategy	RFLP TIM team
11.50 – 12.00	Q&A	
12.00 – 12.20	RFLP Indonesia: Alternative livelihood Strategy	RFLP INS team
12.20 – 12.30	Q&A	
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch	
14.00 – 14.20	RFLP Viet Nam: Alternative livelihood Strategy	RFLP VIE team
14.20 – 14.30	Q&A	
14.30 – 15.00	Round table with each NPD speaking for approx 5 mins The role of administrations in supporting alternative livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitator: Jessica Munoz, NPD

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Identify what administrations are doing to support livelihoods</i> • <i>Initiatives, subsidies, extension etc</i> • <i>Successes and failures</i> 	RFLP Philippines
15.00 - 15.30	Discussion	
15.30- 16.00	Coffee break	
16.00 - 16.20	Sharing knowledge, visibility and media impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steve Needham, Information Officer
16.20 - 16.30	Q&A	
16.30 - 16.45	Plenary discussion – workshop reflection	
16.45 - 17.00	Wrap up and conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jose Parajua

ANNEX 2. WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Country	Name	Position
Cambodia	Mr. Ly Vuthy	Representing RFLP National Project Director
	Mr. Chourn Bunnara	National Consultant – Livelihoods
	Mr. Thay Somony	National Project Coordinator
	Ms. Khim Wirya	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
Indonesia	Mr. Liliek Soeprijadi	National Project Coordinator
	Mr. Aminudin Salka	National Project Officer
	Ms. Sitti Haryani Kadir	National Consultant – Livelihoods
Sri Lanka	Mr. Manoj Priyankara Govinnage	Representing RFLP National Project Director
	Mr. Haritha Wedethanthri Don	National Consultant – Livelihoods
	Ms. Champa Amarasiri	National Project Officer
Timor-Leste	Mr. Lourenco Borges Fontes	National Project Director
	Mr. Enrique Alonso-Poblacion	RFLP Advisor
	Mr. Pedro Rodrigues	National Project Officer
Vietnam	Mr. Nguyen Song ha	National Project Coordinator
Thailand (FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific)	Mr. Simon Funge-Smit	Senior Fisheries Officer
	Mr. Jose Parajua	Programme Manager
	Mr. Don Griffiths	Senior Technical Advisor
	Mr. Steve Needham	Information Officer
	Angela Lentisco	APO (Fisheries)
International Consultant	Mr. Ben Cattermoul	International Consultant

FAO Rome	Ms. Melba Reantas	Aquaculture Service, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department FAO
AECID	Mr. Antonio Gonzales	Senior Consultant
Philippines	Atty. Benjamin Tabios	BFAR Assistant Director
	Ms. Jessica Munoz	BFAR Special Projects
	Ms. Lalaine Joyas	President, Micofinance Council of the Philippines
	Mr. Maximo Ricohermoso	President, MCPI Corporation
	Mr. Benjamin Francisco	RFLP National Project Coordinator
	Ms. Paz Christi Moneva	RFLP Livelihoods Specialist
	Mr. Glenn Labrado	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
	Mr. Virgilio Alforque	Institutional Development Specialist
	Mabel Batong	Project Administrative and Management Support Officer
	Ermille Adraincem	Admin and Finance Assistant
Rowena Quimpo	Technical Assistant (Fisheries)	
FAO Representation in the Philippines	Mr. Kazuyuki Tsurumi	FAO Representative in the Philippines
	Marianne Trillana	Programme Assistant
	Ms. Joy Masongsong	Operations Assistant

ANNEX 3. FRAMEWORK AND GUIDANCE FOR GROUP DISCUSSIONS

The Group discussions were designed to explore how the RFLP Livelihoods Principles can be used to strengthen the work to support alternative livelihoods.

The participants will use a list of livelihoods principles (as presented in the first presentation) to assess the quality of the processes that they are planning / undertaking to support alternative livelihoods.

1. In plenary the facilitator will introduce the exercise and quickly work through the analysis (see table below) with one principle.
2. Participants will then be split into 4 mixed groups and break out to different areas.
3. Each group will have 45 minutes to focus on three principles (see below) and work through the following matrix (which should be drawn up on a large sheet of paper).
 - Each group will have a facilitator to help them to work through their analysis.

Principle	Examples of activities that may help or inhibit this currently	What could you do to improve this work – <i>(either building on your strengths or addressing the weaknesses)</i>	What changes need to happen for improvement to take place
			Think of skills, systems, capacity, commitment etc: 1. Within project 2. With skills of team 3. Within Government 4. Within communities

Working Group 1

RFLP Principle	Considerations
<p>Empowerment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has the intervention increased the choices that poor people have relating to fisheries and their livelihoods? • How has the intervention increased the ability of people to participate in decision making processes? • How has the intervention supported people to articulate their demands for change? • How has the intervention helped people to understand the need for change and see the potential that it may bring?
<p>Focus on Strengths and Potential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the intervention identify people’s strengths and potential? How? • Does the intervention build on the knowledge, skills, attitudes and relationships of the people? How? • Does the intervention build peoples confidence to use their strengths and potential? How?
<p>People Centred</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has the success of the intervention been measured in terms of the priorities of the poor? • To what extent has the intervention changed its design to accommodate the peoples lives, their potential and aspirations? • To what extent has the intervention addressed the diversity of people in the communities? (e.g. Women, elderly, disabled etc.) • To what extent does the intervention cater for a diversity of skill levels and aspirations?

Working Group 2

RFLP Principle	Considerations
Holistic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In what ways does the intervention strengthen linkages between sectors?• How are the private sector, other government agencies or donors involved in the intervention?• How does the intervention address the many factors (e.g. health, education, social norms & other livelihood elements) that help or inhibit change?
Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To what extent have beneficiaries been involved in influencing the planning, implementation and monitoring of the initiative?• To what extent does the intervention respect and strengthen local institutions?
Flexible and Adaptable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In what ways does the intervention incorporate change?• How does it learn from that change?

Working Group 3

RFLP Principle	Considerations
<p>Respecting Culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has the intervention been adapted to incorporate local cultural values and concerns? • What has the intervention done to ensure that local culture is not undermined by the introduction of new livelihood opportunities?
<p>Transparency and Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has the information relating to progress and impact of the intervention been adapted to meet the different needs of the stakeholder groups (including donors, government, communities, and other service providers)? • To what extent, and how, have all beneficiaries been included in the dissemination of project outputs? • How does the intervention help people to understand their rights and responsibilities? • What mechanisms exist to support the beneficiaries to feedback their experiences to the project (on an ongoing basis) to support planning?

Working Group 4

RFLP Principle	Considerations
<p>Responding to the market</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the intervention understand and match the livelihood options to the market potential? • How does the intervention recognise and strengthen to the market chain in relation to the livelihood options? • Does the intervention seek to aggregate supply and demand (to strengthen buyers and sellers)? • How does the intervention develop people’s skills to thrive in a market and innovate in response to future change? • How does the intervention work to build an enabling environment? (e.g. make regulations more supportive, help government agencies to access the community)
<p>Integrating efforts into wider social and economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the intervention strengthen the capacity of existing service providers to respond to the specific requirements of the fishing communities? • How does the intervention engage with and strengthen the private sector in the communities?

ANNEX 4. LESSONS FOR RFLP WORKSHOP PLANNING

The following recommendations come from reflections on the planning and implementation of the RFLP workshops over the course of the first 18 months of the project. They are designed to support the continued focus on the quality of the RFLP activities and the drive for improvement.

Value for money

The cost of any regional workshop that brings together the RFLP teams as well as participants from Rome and elsewhere will always be high. It is therefore vital to do all that is possible to ensure that the money is well spent.

Location of the Venue

The venue must be located appropriately to ensure that travel time is reduced to a minimum.

Suggestions

- Need to ensure in future travel time is reduced as much as possible.
- Should no field visit be planned (or not be integral to the event) a ‘neutral’ venue could be chosen based on cost and ease of access for various teams and participants (e.g. Denpasar, Indonesia or Bangkok, Thailand)

Field visit

Field visits can greatly augment the learning within a workshop, but need to be well planned with clearly defined objectives. Participants need to have a clear challenge and opportunities to interact with the local people.

Suggestions:

- Decision needs to be made early in planning if a field trip is required to augment the workshop learning and the venue decided accordingly. Unless there is a very good reason for the trip (e.g. a good example that will be of considerable interest, or very good learning experience) it is probably not worth doing.
- Provide space for a briefing for the field trip to introduce the situation and the fieldwork objectives.
- Where appropriate split the participants into smaller teams, give each team specific but different tasks and have the teams present back their findings in plenary.

Presentations

Presentations are effective where they are clearly defined and add to the workshop process. Time for discussions need to be factored in and where possible the discussions should be structured.

Suggestions:

- Presentations should only be defined once the aims and objectives of the workshop are agreed. This way we can ensure that what is requested will fit into the overall objectives.
- Guidelines should be given in advance to ensure that speakers understand what is expected of them (an email is perhaps not enough. It needs a follow up call)
- All presentations need to be seen beforehand to ensure they are what is required.
- Better planning and oversight of presentation content/theme by regional team

Length of event

Maximum use should be made of the chance to discuss general issues/progress with national teams. This would make good use of time and deliver value for money.

Suggestions

- A three day workshop should be considered (three working days, not including field trip). If two days are sufficient for the main purpose of the workshop the third day could be for internal discussions on progress, M&E or group exercises in order to obtain maximum benefit of bringing teams together.