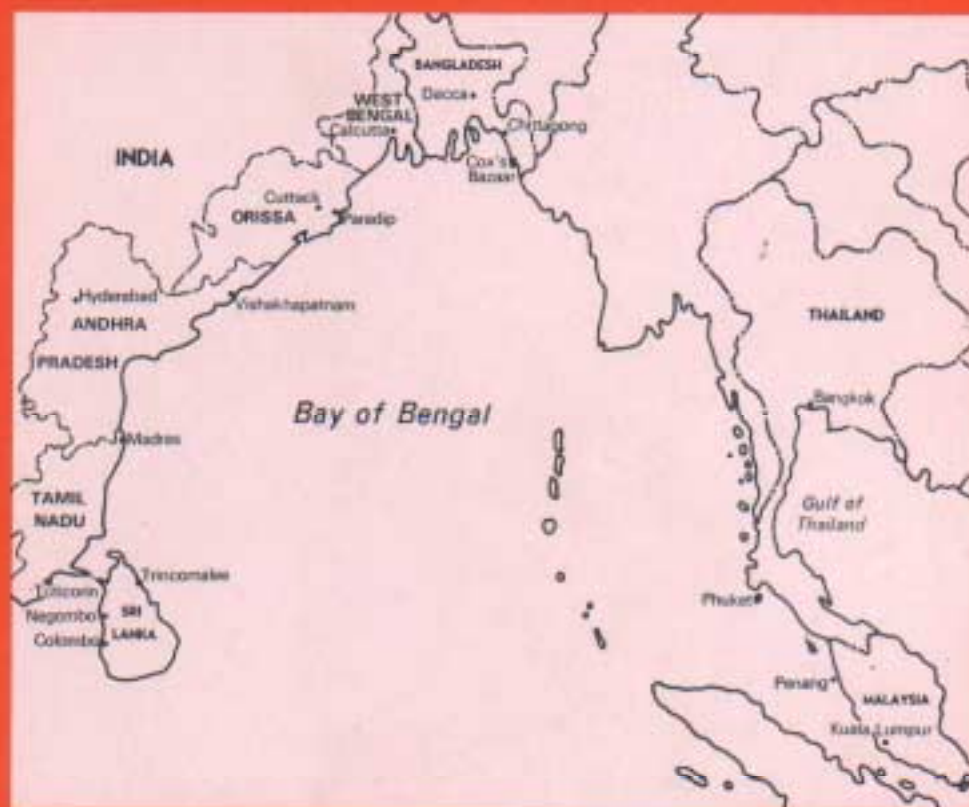


# Report of the Consultation-cum-Workshop on the Development of Activities for the Improvement of Coastal Fishing Families

Dacca, Bangladesh

October 27 - November 6, 1981



**Report of the Consultation-cum-Workshop  
on Development of Activities for  
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**Executing Agency :**

**Food and Agriculture Organisation  
of the United Nations**

**Funding Agency:**

**Swedish International  
Development Authority**

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**Development of Small-Scale Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal  
Madras, India, May 1982**

This document is the report of a two-week consultation-cum-workshop held October-November 1981 in Dacca, Bangladesh, on Development of Activities for Improvement of Coastal Fishing Families. The 23 participants came from government and non-government organisations in Bangladesh, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. The workshop was organised jointly by the Government of Bangladesh and the FAO/SIDA Bay of Bengal Programme.

The report outlines the approach and conduct of the workshop and sets out the secretariat's understanding of the discussions held and the views expressed by the participants. It also sums up their ideas on possible solutions to the problems of small-scale fisherfolk- with special emphasis on those of women-in the countries represented at the workshop.

The workshop was an activity of the Bay of Bengal Programme for the Development of Small-Scale Fisheries, referred to in brief as the Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP). The Programme covers five countries- Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Its main aims are to develop, demonstrate and promote technologies and methodologies to improve the conditions of small-scale fisherfolk and increase the supply of fish from the small-scale sector in member-countries. The Programme is executed by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations and funded by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

## **SUMMARY**

This report of the Consultation-cum-Workshop on the Development of Activities for the Improvement of Coastal Fishing Families is a contribution to the search for a proper assessment of the conditions of fisherfolk, particularly the women, and for ways and means of how this target group could be helped within the framework of the overall development work.

There were 23 participants at the workshop -official representatives of four countries plus BOBP staff and resource persons, most of whom had had field experience. The approach of the workshop was "participatory", and emphasized discussion and field trips rather than lectures. It was the participants who provided most of the information, identified the problems to be discussed, drew up guidelines for project, and suggested follow-up ideas for BOBP member-countries.

### **General approach to development of fishing communities**

It was agreed that a three-pronged approach was essential to improve the conditions of small-scale fishing communities. This approach should encompass activities to improve fishing technologies; activities to raise incomes; and activities to improve the quality of life — e.g. adult education, nutrition etc.

It was underlined that all these activities should be synchronized and closely related and take into consideration the conditions peculiar to each country.

### **Role of women**

There was agreement that the conditions of poor fisherfolk cannot be improved by activities that single out the women from the family. In development work the family has to be seen as a unit, and the consequences of every project for the families involved should be carefully considered. However emphasis should still be laid on the work with women, as they are the most disadvantaged, by political and economic circumstances and by religious and cultural values.

### **Guidelines for projects**

On the basis of experience gained through field trips, and plenary and group discussions, the participants developed a set of guidelines for projects for small-scale fishing families, with emphasis on women. It was agreed that the project should be an integral part of the country fishery development programmes at all levels; ensure the effective utilisation of all government and non-government resources and facilities; involve the target groups in decision making concerning planning, implementation and evaluation; aim at organising the target groups; aim at integrated development activities; ensure built-in mechanisms to create a sense of social awareness and dignity of labour; aim at achieving self-reliance; aim at improving working and living conditions; ensure that the project doesn't cause any conflicts in the families; be acceptable to all members of the family.

### **Successful implementation of projects**

For successful implementation of projects concerning small-scale fishing communities, the following factors are essential :

- co-operation and coordination between official and private agencies to ensure the best utilization of available resources.
- Involvement of target groups in the project — its planning, implementation and evaluation.

- Training of fisheries extension workers and supervisors and the target groups in skills and methods.
- A regular assessment of problems and needs and continuous support at all levels through effective supervision.

#### **Follow-up ideas for BOBP projects**

Taking into consideration the existing organisational set-up, the problems identified and the guidelines drawn up in earlier phases of the workshop, “country groups” at the workshop developed follow-up ideas for BOBP projects concerning small-scale fisheries families in their respective countries.

## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Summary	iii
1. Introduction	1
2. Workshop Approach	1
2.1 Methods	1
2.2 Expectations of the participants	1
2.3 Workshop phases	2
2.4 Definitions of concepts and phrases used at the workshop	2
3. About the participants	3
3.1 Education	3
3.2 Professional level and affiliation	3
3.3 Professional experience	4
4. Conduct of the workshop	4
4.1 Background information	4
4.2 Problem identification	
4.3 Sharing of experiences	6
4.4 Project guidelines	7
4.5 Project ideas	7
5. Conclusions	8
6. Evaluation by the participants	9
<i>Appendices</i>	
1. List Participants	10
2. Programme	12
Publications of the Bay of Bengal Programme	14

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Consultation-cum-Workshop on Development of Activities for Improvement of Coastal Fishing Families was held from October 27 to November 6, 1981 in the Grameen Bank Project office in Dacca. Participants were planners, executive officers and field workers representing both government and non-government agencies. Nearly all of them had had some experience with community development activities at different levels. A list of participants is provided in Appendix "1.

The workshop aimed at developing guidelines for projects to improve the conditions of coastal fishing families in each of the participating countries. To that end a participatory approach was applied, and discussions and field trips rather than lectures were emphasised. The workshop was organised in three phases: (1) critical examination of the existing set-up and of past experiences; (2) discussion of various options for significant practical projects; (3) planning of country-based activities. The workshop programme is set out in Appendix 2.

The Director of Fisheries, Government of Bangladesh, Mr. M. A. Huq, inaugurated the workshop and expressed the hope that it would bring up concrete plans for women's activities in the development of the small-scale fisheries sector. Mr. L. I. J. Silva, FAO Representative in Bangladesh, in his address stressed the view that pure technical assistance is no longer accepted as the only answer to development problems. He pointed out that development planners/workers should be careful not to upset the fragile balances on which a society rests, unless they could replace them with something equally acceptable and enduring. "Change should not be the end, but a better state of well-being — economic, social and psychic".

## **2. WORKSHOP APPROACH**

The specific objectives of the workshop had been outlined as follows:

- to define clearly the practical problems faced by small-scale fishing families/communities and the specific roles/status and problems of fisherwomen in each participating country.
- to identify the existing organisational set-up in the respective countries.
- to develop project guidelines and practical ideas for development activities for small-scale fishing families/communities.
- to find out how the ideas accord with the project guidelines considering the limitations of the present set-up.

### **2.1 Methods**

The consultation adopted the "participatory" approach, by which delegates were expected to take active part in exchanging ideas and in planning. The coordinators and the resource persons assumed the role of facilitators. Delegates and staff members played an equal role in the discussions. Dynamic learning methods like group work, discussions, field trips, games and case studies were employed.

### **2.2 Expectations of the participants**

In order to ensure that the planned programme was in accordance with the expectations of the participants, they were requested to state individually what they wanted to get out of the workshop. A dynamic game was used to consolidate this list of expectations.

Among other things, the participants expected the consultation to give them a better insight into the problems of the fishing communities in their respective countries; to facilitate contacts and cooperation with development workers from other member-countries; and to throw light on ways by which they could utilise the facilities offered by the Bay of Bengal Programme.

The workshop schedule reflected these expectations; it was hoped that it would enable the participants to attain their goals.

A steering committee of four was formed to provide feedback from participants on day-to-day organisation of the workshop and to suggest new issues if and when considered necessary.

## 2.3 Workshop phases

The workshop was organised in three phases:

- presentation and critical examination of the organisational set-up in each country and analysis of the problems faced by small-scale fishing families/communities.
- discussion of different strategies and techniques adopted by some organisations in their work of solving the problems of rural people. Formulation of guidelines for activities to benefit small-scale fishing families.
- development of ideas for country-based activities to improve the conditions of the fisherfolk, both economically and socially.

## 2.4 Definitions of concepts and phrases used at the workshop

A short explanation of phrases and concepts as defined by this workshop and other workshops organised by the BOBP is given below:

*Participation:* All too often, well-educated and motivated people attending seminars are pushed into a student-teacher relationship with the conductors, which make them passive receivers. "Participation" means that responses to exercises and solutions to problems should come primarily from the experience, common sense and ingenuity of those who take part. The participants should interact like the professional colleagues they are -sharing ideas, engaging in dialogue, analysing information, planning and carrying out actions-all the while serving as each other's consultants.

Besides giving the participants new knowledge and information, the participatory approach should develop in them an understanding of the advantages of using this approach in their own projects.

*Group work:* Most seminars include group work. This method was applied at the workshop. Depending on the subject, there can be country groups where participants from each country form a separate group; mixed groups where each group consists of people from different countries; and other groups which may be based on such factors as female/male, education, occupation, special project knowledge etc.

*Resource people:* The task of the resource people is to plan the workshop and to adjust it to the needs of the participants. Being participants themselves, they should facilitate the discussion, but be careful not to dominate it. It is very important that the resource persons keep that balance and work as catalysts and leave the initiative with the other participants.

*Community development:* By community development is meant development work that looks at the community as a whole and tries to take into consideration every aspect of society that could be affected by the project. The term "welfare" includes the disbursement of boats, gear, houses etc., to people who — by cyclones or other disasters — have been deprived of their property. A community development programme could include welfare, but should go much further in trying to improve the condition of the target groups with their active participation.

*Extension:* The term extension is a very elastic one, and it is often used in various ways in different countries. Extension work in the fisheries sector usually aims at increasing fishproduc-



tion and promoting fish culture by extending new technology to the fisherfolk. It further aims at improving the socio-economic status of the fishing families and at introducing new and appropriate habits and attitudes among them.

To that end extension workers could either be generalists or specialists, but what is most important is that they should play a catalytic role—they should help the fisherfolk solve their own problems.

**Social feasibility:** It is relevant to highlight the concept of social feasibility, because many fisheries development programmes/projects planned and implemented in the past solely on the basis of technical/economic feasibility failed to achieve their objectives— they aggravated inequalities, bred social tension and in general benefited those who already held the power. In defining the term it is generally agreed that a project is socially feasible if its benefits reach the intended target group and if it is distributed equitably among its members.

To ensure the social feasibility of a fisheries development programme, such factors as the fisherfolk's active participation, a realistic time frame, the right mental orientation for fishermen as well as for development workers and effective leadership are all necessary.

**Family approach:** Women are not active partners in actual fishing operations, but in coastal areas they are sometimes engaged in collecting shell fish etc. However, the women play an active and sometimes dominant role in fish marketing and processing. They also engage in manufacture of fishing gear. But mechanisation and modernisation of the fishing industry have tended to push women out of jobs and reduce rather than expand their employment potential. Fishing gear is an example: mechanisation has hit the prospects of cottage manufacturers.

In order to improve the condition of women, including fisherwomen, development agencies and organisations have during the past five or six years too often formulated women's projects not taking into consideration the consequences such programmes might have in singling out women from the family.

Applying the family approach to development work would therefore mean that the family should be seen as a unit, and that the effects on the family of every activity — be it intended for men or women —should be carefully explored. However, as women are the most disadvantaged of all the strata of society, a special emphasis should be laid on promoting their activities and improving their quality of life.

### 3. ABOUT THE PARTICIPANTS

There were 23 participants, almost equally divided between women and men, of whom 14 were official representatives of four countries —six from Bangladesh, two from Malaysia, four from Sri Lanka and two from Thailand. In addition to the official representatives, a few BOBP staff and some resource persons also took part in the workshop. See Appendix 1 for the list of participants.

#### 3.1 Education

The educational qualifications of the participants ranged from matriculation to the master's degree. Six participants held a bachelor's degree in home economics, fishery science or economics, three had a master's degree— two in economics and one in geography. The rest were matriculates, of whom three held a diploma/certificate in home technology, community development or education.

#### 3.2 Professional level and affiliation

Three delegates —two from Bangladesh and one from Sri Lanka — were officers at the planning level. All participants from Thailand and Malaysia and one from Bangladesh held responsibility at the level of implementation. Five participants were field workers. Ten of the participants

were government officials, four from non-government organisations. Three of these represented Christian religious orders.

### 3.3 Professional experience

Of the 14 delegates, 11 had had some experience with community development activities at different levels. Nine of the participants were involved in BOBP-initiated projects in their respective countries. Three were from voluntary agencies working with fishing communities.

The table below details data about the education and career levels of the participants.

Agency and level of operation	Bangladesh	Thailand	Sri Lanka	Malaysia	Total
<b>Government:</b>					
— planning	2(PG, G)	—	1(PG)	—	3
— implementation	1 (PG)	2(G)	—	2(G,Dip)	5
-field work	1 (M)	—	—	—	1
— other	—	—	1(M)	—	1
<b>Non-government:</b>					
— planning	—	—	—	—	—
— implementation	—	—	—	—	—
— field work	2(G)	—	2(Dip)	—	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>

**Note:** The letters in parenthesis refer to the educational qualifications of the participants:

PG: Post Graduate

G : Graduate

Dip: Diploma/certificate

M : Matriculate

## 4. CONDUCT OF THE WORKSHOP

In almost all the sessions, the approach of the workshop was “participatory”. It was the participants who provided most of the information, identified the problems to be discussed, drew up guidelines for projects and came up with follow-up ideas for BOBP member-countries.

### 4.1 Background information

The existing set-up in the BOBP and in member-countries was examined by the participants.

It was explained to the participants that the BOBP's main goal is to assist member-countries in efforts to improve the conditions of small-scale fisherfolk. The BOBP covers five main areas — craft, gear, aquaculture, extension and information. In the field of extension, there are five possible areas of work for the future-village pilot projects; social feasibility of technology development; training of extension workers; preparation of programmes/projects; and catalyzation of the institutional infrastructure.

Participants then explained with charts the organisational set-up of the fisheries sector and of women's programmes in their respective countries.

## ***Bangladesh***

The Ministry/Directorate of Fisheries does not have any division taking care of development activities in fishing villages. There are four ministries- those relating to Women's Affairs; Manpower Development and Social Welfare; Labour and Industrial Welfare; Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperation -which are concerned with community development. Besides, voluntary organisations such as KARIKA, Concern, Proshika, Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) and Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) also work for the development of rural communities.

## ***Malaysia***

There is no section in the Directorate of Fisheries to implement women's activities. KEMAS is the national organisation responsible for development activities in villages. As there is a national committee, which coordinates the activities of different departments at all levels, coastal village projects can be executed by the combined efforts of KEMAS and the extension and training division of the Fisheries Department.

## ***Sri Lanka***

The Welfare Division of the Ministry of Fisheries is mainly concerned with such activities as housing, disaster relief work, and the like, among fishing families. Besides, the department recently took up fisherwomen's project activities. Voluntary organisations work in cooperation with the welfare division.

## ***Thailand***

At present the Brackishwater Fisheries Division is responsible for the ongoing BOBP supported aquaculture activities, which include a women's component. Agencies responsible for community development projects, including extensive work with women — rural and urban -are the Department of Agriculture Extension in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; the Department of Community Development in the Ministry of Interior; the Ministry of Education and the National Women's Council.

Case studies: As background material for group discussions, the participants were provided with case studies on the condition of Asian fisherfolk, on the marketing and distribution of fish, on problems relating to credit, middlemen, ownership, and health facilities in rural communities, etc.

### **4.2 Problem identification**

After examination of reports and case studies, field trips and group discussion, participants identified the following 16 problems of fishing families:

1. Competition between motorised boats and traditional craft;
2. lack of opportunities for fisherfolk to participate in the planning and implementation of programmes ;
3. lack of credit facilities;
4. lack of facilities for education, training and technical knowledge;
5. exploitation by middlemen ;
6. introduction of modern technology without due attention being paid to socio-economic and political aspects;
7. limitation of resources and conservation ;
8. inadequate storage facilities;
9. inadequate supply of engines and boats;
10. lack of facilities to minimise occupational hazards;
11. poor income and lack of savings;
12. lack of facilities for health and sanitation;

13. insufficient infrastructure for transportation and marketing ;
14. problem of indebtedness;
15. lack of alternative source of income;
16. lack of political influence.

The problems listed were discussed among country groups in order to identify priority problems.

All countries underscored as important the problems created by middlemen; lack of proper technology; poverty-related problems; and inadequate government set-up to work with small-scale fishing families. All countries also emphasised that women in these communities, in addition to the problems stated above, are further disadvantaged on account of social, political and cultural/educational factors.

### 4.3 Sharing of experiences

To acquaint participants with some current development projects covering fishing or other rural families, and to stimulate thinking on possible solutions to problems, experiences were shared during plenary discussions among participants themselves and with others during field trips to projects run by private agencies in Bangladesh.

*Participants' activities:* Three of the participants briefed the workshop on the work of their organisations concerning community development. These activities included adult education leadership training, improving infrastructure — facilities, savings/credit schemes, **etc.**

During discussion, the following were highlighted as the main problems facing the projects:

- lack of integration of non-governmental activities with government schemes;
- lack of contact between villagers/private extension workers and village-level government officers ;
- difficulties faced by villagers in obtaining government facilities, in obtaining the benefits to which they are eligible under government projects.

*Field trips:* Three field trips were conducted during the workshop. The first was to the Kalidaha Fishing Project in Jaldia, Chittagong, which is run by the Miriam Ashram and funded by CARITAS (a Catholic Church organisation). From the beginning in 1946, this project had concentrated its work on the poorest of the fishermen. An experiment in establishing fisheries co-operatives with mechanised boats had not been very successful and the project was now trying to integrate technical and socially feasible activities in its development work, emphasising the importance of education and training.

Another day was devoted to the Grameen Bank Project (GBP) in Tangail District. The objective of the GBP is to help the landless become self-employed by giving them loans for such occupations as cow fattening, paddy husking, fish net-making, etc. The project tries to stimulate active involvement by the people in shaping their own future; they are encouraged to take decisions and express themselves and eventually become self-reliant. The GBP only supervises whether their loans have been really used for the purposes they were given. Technical training, business advice or expertise, marketing assistance — the bank doesn't concern itself with these.

The third field trip was organised to a project centre in Manikganj. This is run by the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), a private organisation funded by various overseas private agencies. Its aim is to contribute to the economic and social development of rural areas in Bangladesh, primarily by mobilising and organising the disadvantaged and the landless people. BRAC provides training, extension, credit and logistics assistance and emphasises the consciousness-raising aspect of the functional education implemented in the centres.

During the field trips, small groups of participants visited families living in these areas at their homes.

In the discussion that followed the field trips, the participants analysed the methods which the organisations had adopted to solve problems and to make their work effective.

It was felt that the organisations had emphasized :

- the need for organising people in order to involve them in decision-making concerning their activities;
- the importance of training — both for the organisation's staff and for the target audience;
- the need for good management and close supervision at all levels.

#### 4.4 Project guidelines

On the basis of experience gained through field trips, and plenary and group discussions, the participants were to develop a set of guidelines for projects for small-scale fishing families, with emphasis on women. The following guidelines were drawn up : The project should :

- be an integral part of the country fishery development programme at all levels;
- ensure the effective utilisation of all government and non-government resources and facilities;
- involve the target groups in decision-making concerning planning, implementation and evaluation;
- aim at organising the target groups;
- aim at integrated development activities;
- ensure built-in mechanisms to create a sense of social awareness and dignity of labour;
- strive to achieve self-reliance;
- strive to improve working and living conditions;
- ensure that the project does not cause any conflicts in the families;
- be acceptable to all members of the family.

#### 4.5 Project ideas

Taking into consideration the existing organisational set-up, the problems identified and the guidelines drawn up in earlier phases of the workshop, the country groups at the workshop developed ideas for projects concerning small-scale fisheries families. These project ideas are summarised below, keeping in mind that they are ideas, which can be implemented only when all related factors have been considered and found appropriate.

**Bangladesh:** Based on a socio-economic survey initiated in two fishing villages of Chittagong district, an integrated pilot project for small-scale fishing families who have no assets (land, craft and gear) and only physical labour to sell for survival, could be started.

To execute this work the Marine Fisheries Department, Ministry of Fisheries, would have to create a special unit of trained workers with village-level experience. The work should be limited initially on a pilot basis to two villages; these would serve as a training ground until the unit has been properly established. A starting point for the project could be the women's net-making groups, which have already been formed.

There ought to be close cooperation between government agencies and voluntary agencies that have experience and have been effective in rural development work. A committee consisting of government officers and NGO representatives was suggested to formulate detailed guidelines for the project.

**Malaysia:** The nation-wide aquaculture demonstration-cum-training project-which envisages training of fishermen from all over the country at Ban Merbok — may take another three years to reach the training stage. The Malaysian participants therefore proposed organisation of a

pilot course in three villages near Ban Merbok which will incorporate both technical training on aquaculture techniques and community development programmes for fishing families as a whole. The help of other departments like KEMAS (a Government community development organisation) will be enlisted.

*Sri Lanka:* Though fisherwomen's projects have already been started, the delegates felt that there are still two main constraints to planning and implementing the right projects for improving the conditions of fisher-families :

- lack of training and proper orientation at different levels;
- dearth of accurate and up-to-date socio-economic data.

Four activities were proposed to overcome these constraints to progress:

- three workshops for fishery extension officers at different levels to be formulated and implemented by the Ministry of Fisheries;
- a project to establish guidelines for socio-economic surveys to be initiated by the Ministry of Fisheries/Welfare Division.

*Thailand:* Participants decided to develop project ideas to continue the BOBP-sponsored Phang Nga aquaculture demonstration project. Since technical development activities at Phang Nga have proved to be successful, the participants drew up a proposal to extend them to all the potential beneficiaries in Phang Nga Bay.

Activities to provide alternative sources of income for family members should be continued along with aquaculture, as has been done earlier. A provincial level meeting should be initiated to secure cooperation from other agencies in credit schemes, community development, health, etc. Extension training should also be planned for Phang Nga project officers, for the project officer at Satul, the new BOBP-supported project site, as well as for local fisheries officers.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

During the workshop sessions many important issues were discussed, and though the conditions of fisherfolk are different from country to country and from area to area within a given country, the participants agreed that several problems had a general character.

In order to better the quality of life of small-scale fisheries families, development projects should include :

- activities to improve fishing technologies suitable to the socio-economic conditions of the families;
- betterment of other appropriate income generating activities — improvement of existing activities plus introduction of new activities;
- activities to improve the quality of life — e.g. health, nutrition, adult education, etc.

It was underlined that all these activities should be synchronised and closely related and, more important, that they should take into consideration the special condition of each country. All the activities should ensure the betterment of the family as a whole.

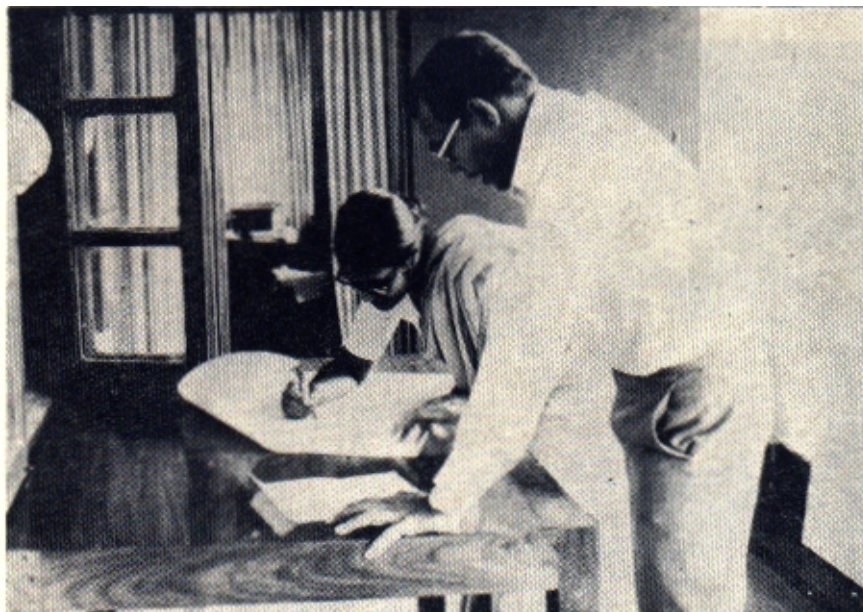
Concerning women's problems, it was felt that a project designed only for women or which singles out women from their families is not realistic. The project approach should be "family oriented" but place emphasis on those activities in which women are mainly involved, taking into consideration the effects on the families as a whole. Furthermore, the activities should not be narrowed down so as to cover only income earning activities but aim at improving the quality of life.

The participants emphatically agreed that women generally have been disadvantaged by political and economic circumstances and by religious and cultural values. Still, projects should



## DACCA WORKSHOP IN PICTURES

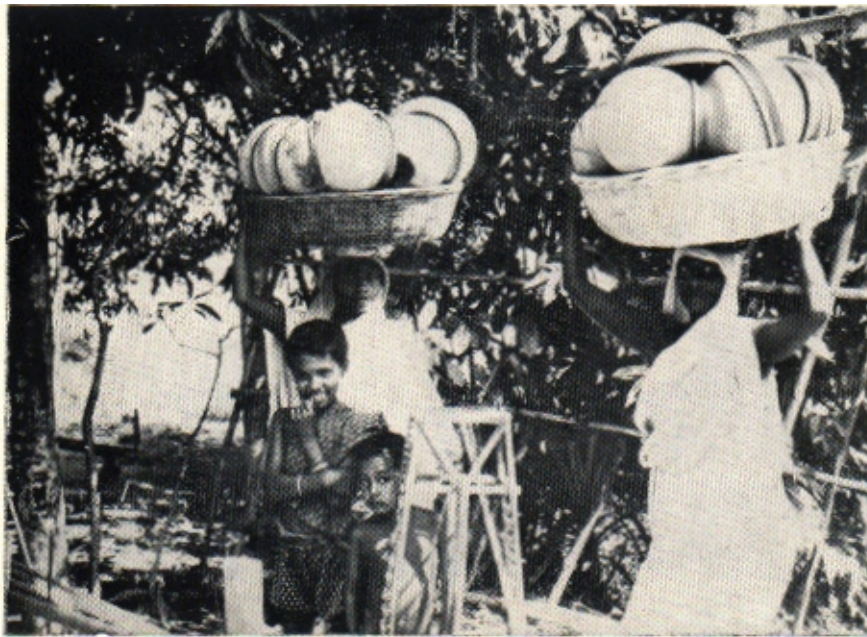
*"The approach of the workshop was participatory and emphasized discussion and field trips rather than lectures."*



*Participants at work in the conference hall (above and left) and during field trips (reverse page).*







*Top left: Pot-making is one of the activities in Tangail township funded by the Grameen Bank Project.*

*Top right: Women from Tangail township where the Grameen Bank Project gives loans to the landless.*

*Above: Taking a ferry to Ju/dia village to view the Kaildaha Fishing Project, funded by CARITAS.*

*Right: Young mother at Manikganj spins yarn for a silk weaving project run by the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee.*



aim at improving the conditions of the whole family rather than at ameliorating those of the women alone. However, families can best fulfil their development potential if women are given equal opportunities in all respects.

Concerning successful implementation of projects, consensus evolved among the participants that there should be:

- a strengthening of cooperation and coordination between government and non-government agencies to ensure effective utilisation of resources and facilities;
- an effective organisation of the target groups to ensure their involvement in planning, implementation and evaluation at all levels;
- training of fisheries extension workers, supervisors and target groups in both skills and methods ;
- a regular assessment of problems and needs and continuous support at all levels through effective supervision.

## 6. EVALUATION BY THE PARTICIPANTS

At the end of the workshop the participants were asked to write down freely their reactions to the workshop if they wanted to do so. No questionnaires were used.

It was felt that the workshop had succeeded in giving the participants :

- a foundation for better cooperation and coordination between government and non-governmental organisations;
- an opportunity to analyse the conditions of fishing communities in order to get a clear concept of the problems;
- a chance to learn the “what and how” of the solutions to these problems;
- more knowledge about what is going on in other parts of the region;
- an opportunity to realise that a development programme should centre on the family unit to be successful.

Though there was a general appreciation of the organisation of the workshop, some had a feeling that it had been too short and that the schedule was too heavy, without any time for relaxation.

The participatory approach of the workshop and the learning methods employed-discussion, group work, case studies and field trips-was well received. However, there was a complaint that the field trips followed one another in rapid succession, and were too exhausting. There was a suggestion that a few more learning methods should be employed to make future workshops even more interesting.

The participants suggested that the BOBP should organise study tours of ongoing project sites in the region and workshops at the national level in each of the member countries.

## Appendix 1

### Consultation-cum-Workshop on Development of Activities for Improvement of Coastal Fishing Families

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation and official address</i>
Rev. Sr. Anna Marie	Convent of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Periyamulla, Negombo Sri Lanka
Ms. V. Bhavani	Documentalist Bay of Bengal Programme
Mr. Boon Boonruang	Team Leader Aquaculture Demonstration for Small-Scale Fisheries Development Project Building No. 2, 2nd Floor School of Ban Tai Chang, Phang Nga Thailand
Ms. Edeltraud Drewes	Socio-economist Bay of Bengal Programme
Mr. L. O. Engvall	Programme Director Bay of Bengal Programme
Rev. Sr. Gabriel	Mother Superior Miriam Ashram, P O Fazilkarhat Chittagong District Bangladesh
Mr. Hasrul Sani Bin Mujtabar	Head Ban Merbok Project Fisheries Department, Kedah/Perlis Alor Setar, Malaysia
Mr. S. M. Huda	Asst. Inspector Marine Fisheries Wing Agrabad, Chittagong Bangladesh
Mr. Md. Anwar Iqbal	Statistics Officer Marine Fisheries Wing Agrabad, Chittagong Bangladesh
Mr. A. H. A. Jalil	Asst. Director of Fisheries 81, Kakrail Road Dacca, Bangladesh
Mr. S. M. S. Jayasiri	Sr. Asst. Secretary-Welfare Ministry of Fisheries Galle Face, Colombo 3 Sri Lanka

Mr. A. Kashem	Project Officer Bay of Bengal Programme Dacca, Bangladesh
Ms. Khamsiyah Haji Yahya	Asst. Director Community Development Dept. (KEMAS) Alor Setar, Kedah Malaysia
Rev. Br. Marcel*	Chairman Kalidaha Fishing Project P O Fazilkharhat, Chittagong Dist. Bangladesh
Ms. Monwara Begum	Deputy Chief Planning and Evaluation Cell Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Bangladesh Secretariat, Dacca Bangladesh
Ms. Patchanee Natpracha	Sociologist Bay of Bengal Programme
Mr. G. Pajot*	Fishing Technologist Bay of Bengal Programme
Mr. Lazarus Penheiro	Fishery Extension Officer Kalidaha Fishing Project P O Fazilkharhat, Chittagong Dist. Bangladesh
Ms. Rerngrudee Pruthiarenun	Chief Processing Section Fishery Technological Development Division Near Wat Suthi School, Yannawa Bangkok, Thailand
Rev. Sr. Sherine	Convent of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Ambakandawila, Chilaw Sri Lanka
Ms. G. W. Sylvia	The office of the Secretary Ministry of Fisheries Galle Face, Colombo 3 Sri Lanka
Mr. Shahid Hussain Talukder	Chief Trainer Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee 66, Mohakhali C/A, Dacca Bangladesh
Dr. M. Yunus*	Project Director Grameen Bank Project 2-C, Shyamoli, Dacca 7 Bangladesh

\* Spent only a limited time at the workshop to serve as resource persons.

## Appendix 2

### Workshop-cum-Consultation on Development of Activities for Improvement of Coastal Fishing Families

#### PROGRAMME

Date and time	Details	
October 26, Monday	Arrival of participants	
October 27, Tuesday		
Morning	*Orientation *Inauguration	Hosted by the Ministry of Fisheries
Afternoon	Workshop objectives and participants' expectations Selection of steering committee	Activity Games Discussion
October 28, Wednesday		
Morning	BOBP — its scope and objectives — present activities — future trends	Slides Discussion
Afternoon	Participant activities and organisational set-up	Country group work
October 29, Thursday		
All day	Fisherwomen, their families and communities — sharing of facts and data — identification of important problems	Case study Group work
Afternoon	Field trip orientation	
October 30, Friday		
All day	Field trip to Chittagong — Kalidaha Fishing Project — BOBP activities in the area — Visit to Juldia village and discussion with fisherfolk	Brief presentation Discussion Field visit
October 31, Saturday		
Morning	*Steering committee's feedback *Field trip findings *Ideas and experiences on some activities with fisherfolk -shared by participants	Panel discussion
Afternoon	Grameen Bank Project	

Date and time	Details	
<b>November 1, Sunday</b>		
<b>All day</b>	Field trip to observe Grameen Bank Project	Field visit Group work
<b>Evening</b>	Discussion on the field trips	Discussion
<b>November 2, Monday</b>		
<b>All day</b>	Field trip to observe project of Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)	Field visit Group work Discussion
<b>November 3, Tuesday</b>		
<b>Morning</b>	Setting out project guidelines	Discussion
<b>Afternoon</b>	Free	Plenary discussion
<b>November 4, Wednesday</b>		
<b>All day</b>	Development of practical ideas for projects — examining organisational structures : means, limitations and possible linkages	Group work Discussion
<b>November 5, Thursday</b>		
<b>Morning</b>	Development of practical ideas for projects — examining organisational structures : means, limitations and possible linkages (continued)	Group work Discussion
<b>Afternoon</b>	Brief presentation of country programme	Plenary discussion
<b>November 6, Friday</b>		
<b>Morning</b>	Brief presentation of country programme (continued) Evaluation	Plenary discussion  Individual
<b>Afternoon</b>	Departure of participants	

**Development of Small-Scale Fisheries (GCP/RAS/040/SWE)**

*Reports (BOBP/REPI. . . .)*

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2. **Report of the Second Meeting of the Advisory Committee.**  
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(Published as Appendix 2 of IOFC/DEV/78/44.1, FAO, Rome, 1978)
3. **Report of the Third Meeting of the Advisory Committee.**  
Chittagong, Bangladesh, 1-10 November 1978. Colombo, Sri Lanka, 1978.  
(Reissued Madras, India, September 1980)
4. **Role of Women in Small-Scale Fisheries of the Bay of Bengal.**  
Madras, India, October 1980.
5. **Report of the Workshop on Social Feasibility in Small-Scale Fisheries Development.**  
Madras, India, 3-8 September 1979. Madras, India, April 1980.
6. **Report of the Workshop on Extension Service Requirements in Small-Scale Fisheries.**  
Colombo, Sri Lanka, 8-12 October 1979. Madras, India, June 1980.
7. **Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Advisory Committee.**  
Phuket, Thailand, 27-30 November 1979. Madras, India, February 1980.
8. **Pre-feasibility Study of a Floating Fish Receiving and Distribution Unit for Dubla Char,**  
Bangladesh. G. Eddie, M. T. Nathan. Madras, India, April 1980.
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- 10.1 **Report of the Consultation on Stock Assessment for Small-Scale Fisheries in the**  
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13. **Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Advisory Committee. Colombo, Sri Lanka,**  
1-5 December 1981. Madras, India, February 1982.
14. **Report of the First Phase of the "Aquaculture Demonstration for Small-Scale Fisheries**  
Development Project" in Phang Nga Province, Thailand. Madras, India, March 1982.
15. **Report of the Consultation-cum-Workshop on Development of Activities for Improve-**  
ment of Coastal Fishing Families. Dacca, Bangladesh, October 27-November 6, 1981  
Madras, India, May 1982.

*Working Papers (BOBPI WPI . . .)*

1. Investment Reduction and Increase in Service Life of Kattumaram Logs.  
R. Balan. Madras, India, February 1980.
2. Inventory of Kattumarams and their Fishing Gear in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.  
T. R. Menon. Madras, India, October 1980.
3. Improvement of Large-Mesh Driftnets for Small-Scale Fisheries in Sri Lanka.  
G. Pajot. Madras, June 1980.
4. Inboard Motorisation of Small G.R.P. Boats in Sri Lanka.  
Madras, India, September 1980.
5. improvement of Large-Mesh Driftnets for Small-Scale Fisheries in Bangladesh.  
G. Pajot. Madras, India, September 1980.
6. Fishing Trials with Bottom-Set Longlines in Sri Lanka.  
G. Pajot, K. T. Weerasooriya. Madras, India, September 1980.
7. Technical Trials of Beachcraft Prototypes in India.  
φ Gulbrandsen, G. P. Gowing, R. Ravikumar. Madras, India, October 1980.
8. Current Knowledge of Fisheries Resources in the Shelf Area of the Bay of Bengal.  
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9. Boatbuilding Materials for Small-Scale Fisheries in India.  
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10. Fishing Trials with High-Opening Bottom Trawls in Tamil Nadu, India.  
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11. The Possibilities for Technical Cooperation between Developing Countries (TCDC) in Fisheries. E. H. Nichols. Madras, India, August 1981.
12. Trials in Bangladesh of Large-Mesh Driftnets of Light Construction.  
G. Pajot, T. K. Das. Madras, India, October 1981.
13. Trials of Two-Boat Bottom Trawling in Bangladesh.  
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14. Three Fishing Villages in Tamil Nadu.  
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*Miscellaneous Papers (BOBPI/MIS/ . .)*

1. Fishermen's Cooperatives in Kerala : A Critique.  
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1. *Bay of Bengal News*. January 1981, May 1981, September 1981, December 1981, March 1982.