

*Report of First Regional Technical Consultation on*

# **ENHANCING COASTAL COMMUNITY RESILIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

*Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia / 16 -19 May 2016*



REPORT OF  
FIRST REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON ENHANCING COASTAL  
COMMUNITY RESILIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND COASTAL  
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

16-19 May 2016  
Furama Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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MARINE FISHERY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT  
2018

## **PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT**

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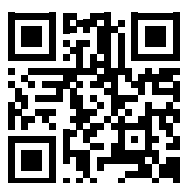
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**FIRST REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON ENHANCING COASTAL  
COMMUNITY RESILIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND COASTAL  
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

16-19 May 2016

Furama Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

## INTRODUCTION

1. The first Regional Technical Consultation on Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resources Management was organized by SEAFDEC/MFRDMD in Furama Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 16-19 May 2016. The meeting was attended by the representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Islamic Development Bank, SEAFDEC/MFRDMD, resource person from Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) and an observer from German International Cooperation. The List of Participants appeared in [Annex 1](#).

## OPENING OF THE MEETING

2. The Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD, Mr Ahmad Adnan Nuruddin welcomes and thank all the participants and MFRDMD officials for attending this meeting. He highlighted that the objectives of the meeting are to improve the socio-economic status of the coastal dwellers through community fisheries organization and governance in order that the coastal resources utilized by the fishers could continue to sustain its function as the local livelihoods and source of food for the region's fishing communities. He hopes that this project can give a big impact particularly to target community for each country. He requested the full cooperation and active participation from all participants during the discussions to achieve the objectives of this meeting.

## ADOPTION OF AGENDA

3. The Chief of SEAFDEC/MFRDMD introduced the Provisional Agenda and Timetable as proposed by the meeting secretariat. The meeting then adopted the meeting agenda as proposed. Agenda and timetable appeared in [Annex 2](#)

## COUNTRY REPORT PRESENTATIONS

4. The Brunei Darussalam country report was presented by Hajah Noorizan Haji Abdul Karim. She presented the background of the two coastal communities in Sungai Bunga and Kampong Serasa. The two communities were chosen based on being actively participating in events organized by public or private institutions, committed to participate in collaborative program and willingness to participate in this project. The communities undertake fisheries related activities including fishing, aquaculture and processing. Small scale fishers in both communities used fishing rods, traps (bubu), cast nets, ring nets (ancau), gill nets (andang jarang) and trammel nets (andang karan). Seafood was processed into crackers, liking (marinated fish), belacan (shrimp paste), dried fish and fish snacks. Other economic activities include handicraft and eco-tourism. In Brunei Darussalam, the village committee is called Majlis Perundingan Kampung (MPK). Her presentation appeared in [Annex 3](#).
5. Prof. Dr. Zahri Nasution presented the Indonesian country report. He briefly presented the background of the selected coastal community in Takalar District in South Sulawesi. Takalar District was selected to undertake capacity building activities towards sustainable

livelihoods and coastal resource management. The communities are currently engaged in fishing, aquaculture, processing and marketing. He also presented the proposed activities on seaweed culture that will be conducted under the project. His presentation appeared in [Annex 4](#).

6. The Malaysian country report was presented by Mr. Haji Sufian Haji Sulaiman. He described the current scenario in the selected coastal community at Tok Jembal, Terengganu, where eco-tourism, fish processing and recreational fishing are carried out. The communities also run seafood restaurants as well as marketing of freshly caught fish. Tok Jembal was selected as the project site because there are many traditional fishermen who are enthusiastic to cooperate in the project and are willing to accept changes to improve their livelihood. His presentation appeared in [Annex 5](#).

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

7. Ms. Mazalina Ali, the Project Coordinator presented an overview of the project with Mr. Mohd Takyuddin Yahya as the facilitator at the IDB Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur. The presentation was telecast live by video conference to Mr. Mohammed Shahid Parwez at the IDB Headquarter in Jeddah.
8. During the conference, Mr. Mohammed Shahid Parwez mentioned that all team members were experts in their own fields and can work as a team to make this project successful. Mr. Mohammed Shahid Parwez also hoped that each selected coastal community can act as a model to other communities when this project is completed. He emphasized the need for the countries to incorporate findings of the project in respective national programs so as to ensure continuity and sustainability.
9. It was acknowledged that the closing date for final disbursement by IDB as per in the TA Agreement is on 30 May 2017 and final report will be due by 18 November 2017. To date IDB has disbursed 50% of the TA Grant amount while the remaining amount will be disbursed to SEAFDEC upon its application and submission of the mid-term report. In order to ensure compliance, SEAFDEC requested IDB to provide template of quarterly progress reports, covering technical and financial matters.

## PRESENTATION ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES

10. Prof. Dr. Ahmad Shuib, resource person from Institute of Agricultural and Food Policy Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia presented the purpose, indicators, methodology and work plan of a socio-economic assessment for coastal communities. He said that the profiles of coastal communities differ from country to country in the region. The success of the project in each country depends on good cooperation between the government, non-governmental

organisation and the community itself. His presentation can be viewed in [Annex 6](#).

## PRESENTATION ON IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE TO THE FISHERIES AND FISHING COMMUNITY

- Mr. Raja Bidin Raja Hassan, Special Departmental Coordinator for SEAFDEC/MFRDMD presented “The Impact of Climate Change to The Fisheries and Fishing Community”. He described the definition of climate change and its impact on fisheries and fishing community. He emphasized on the needs to conduct more studies on climate change so as to mitigate its impact to capture fisheries, aquaculture and fishing community. His presentation can be viewed at [Annex 7](#).

## DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRES OF PROBLEMS AND NEED ASSESSMENT BY COUNTRY

- Representatives from each country presented their draft questionnaires. The presenters were Ms. Hajah Hamidah Haji Ladis from Brunei Darussalam, Dr. Achmad Zamroni from Indonesia and Mr. Abdul Rahman Kasim from Malaysia.

## DISCUSSION ON HARMONIZATION OF THE PROBLEM AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRES

- The harmonization of the problem and needs assessment questionnaires was discussed in detail during the meeting. The meeting decided that the delegate from each country will work on the template of the questionnaires to come up with draft questionnaires which will be send to SEAFDEC/MFRDMD for harmonization. The deadline for this is on the 7th of June 2016. The template of the questionnaires can be viewed at [Annex 8](#).

## GENERAL DISCUSSION AND WAY FORWARD

No	Activity/Sub Activity	Deadline	Responsibility
1	Country send the completed questionnaires to MFRDMD	7 June 16	Brunei DS Indonesia Malaysia
2	MFRDMD harmonize the questionnaires and send back to country	14 June 16	MFRDMD
3	Completed Activity 1: Baseline survey on demographic, economic and another indicator.	31 July 16	Brunei DS Indonesia Malaysia
4	Completed Activity 1: Special topic survey i.e. fish markets, survey on existing local organization (types, members and activities), climate change / natural disaster impact assessment survey, and data collection on the impact of the TA.	31 July 16	Brunei DS Indonesia Malaysia

5	1 <sup>st</sup> progress report from country to MFRDMD by e-mail*. To include breakdown of projected expenses in USD and local currency for Activities 2 and 3.	1 Aug 16	Brunei DS Indonesia Malaysia
6	Using the survey result, country will identify and prioritize community activities for technology transfer and human resources development.	15 Aug 16	Brunei DS Indonesia Malaysia
7	Needs assessment and baseline survey report.	15 Aug 16	Countries / MFRDMD
8	Special survey reports.	15 Aug 16	Countries / MFRDMD
9	Completion of the preparation of the training.	30 Sept 16	Brunei DS Indonesia Malaysia
10	Commencement of Activities 2: Building and Strengthening of Fisheries Association and Activity 3: Capacity Building of Coastal Communities on Sustainable Livelihoods and Resources Management.	1 Oct 16	Brunei DS Indonesia Malaysia
11	2 <sup>nd</sup> progress report from country to MFRDMD by e-mail*.	1 Nov 16	Brunei DS Indonesia Malaysia
12	Midterm report to IDB.	30 Nov 16	MFRDMD
13	Request for the second disbursement (midterm)	30 Nov 16	MFRDMD
14	3 <sup>rd</sup> progress report from country to MFRDMD by e-mail*.	1 Feb 17	Brunei DS Indonesia Malaysia
15	4 <sup>th</sup> progress report from country to MFRDMD by e-mail*.	1 May 17	Brunei DS Indonesia Malaysia
16	5 <sup>th</sup> progress report from country to MFRDMD by e-mail*.	1 Aug 17	Brunei DS Indonesia Malaysia
17	Final report from country to MFRDMD by e-mail*.	1 Nov 17	Brunei DS Indonesia Malaysia
18	Final report from MFRDMD to IDB.	15 Nov 17	MFRDMD

14. The meeting agreed to:

- MFRDMD will submit the progress report to IDB a week after receiving the progress report from country

15. The meeting was informed that the first disbursement of USD 125,000 from IDB has been received by MFRDMD.



ALLOCATION OF PROJECT FUND (1 <sup>ST</sup> Disbursement from IDB)				
No	Activity	Amount (USD) @ country	Total (USD)	Deadline
1	RTC		18,800	19 May 16
2	Activity 1: Community Surveys and Needs Assessment	5,100	15,300	31 May 16
3	Commencement of Activities 2: Building and Strengthening of Fisheries Association and Activity 3: Capacity Building of Coastal Communities on Sustainable Livelihoods and Resources Management.	29,300	87,900	25 Aug 16
4	Activity 4: Project Management	1,000	3,000	31 May 16
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>125,000</b>	

16. The meeting was reminded that the purpose of this project is to build up the human capacity. Thus, the procurement of any equipment should be kept at a minimum so that the fund can be optimised for the purpose of capacity building program.

## CLOSING OF THE MEETING

17. Mr Raja Bidin Raja Hassan expressed his sincere appreciation to everyone for their cooperation and active participations during the meeting. He then thanked to all participants as well as members of the secretariat for making this meeting a success. Lastly, he wished everyone a safe journey home and then declared the meeting closed.



**THE REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON  
ENHANCING COASTAL COMMUNITY RESILIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE  
LIVELIHOOD AND COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT  
16 - 19 MAY 2016 , KUALA LUMPUR , MALAYSIA**



## ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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## MEETING SECRETARIAT

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## ANNEX 2: PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND TIMETABLES

<b>15 May 2016 (Sunday)</b>	
Arrival of Participants to the Venue of the Meeting	
<b>16 May 2016 (Monday) (Emcee: Firdaus)</b>	
08:30 - 09:00	Registration
09:00 - 09:15	Agenda 1: <b>Opening of the Meeting: by Mr. Ahmad Adnan Nuruddin</b>
	Chairperson: Mr. Ahmad Adnan Nuruddin
09:15 - 09:30	Agenda 2: <b>Adoption of Agenda: by Mr. Ahmad Adnan Nuruddin</b>
09:30 - 10:00	Group photo and Coffee break
10:00 - 10:40	Agenda 3: <b>Presentation on the Country Report: Brunei Darussalam</b>
10:40 - 11:20	Agenda 3: <b>Presentation on the Country Report: Indonesia</b>
11:20 - 12:00	Agenda 3: <b>Presentation on the Country Report: Malaysia</b>
12:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 14:30	Travelling to IDB KL Office
14:30 - 16:30	Video Conference with IDB Jeddah Agenda 4: Overview of the Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience Project: by Ms. Mazalina Ali
16:30 - 17:00	Travelling back to hotel
17:00 - 17:30	Tea break
<b>17 May 2016 (Tuesday)</b>	
Chairperson: Mr. Abdul Razak Latun	
09:00 - 09:30	Agenda 5: Presentation on the Socio-Economic Assessment of the Coastal Community: by Prof Dr. Ahmad Shuib
09:30 - 10:00	Agenda 6: Presentation on Impact of Climate Change to the Fisheries and Fishing Community: by Mr. Raja Bidin Raja Hassan
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee break
10:30 - 11:15	Agenda 7: Presentation on the draft questionnaire of problems and need assessments by country: Brunei Darussalam
11:15 - 12:00	Agenda 7: Presentation of problems and need assessments by country: Indonesia

15 May 2016 (Sunday)	
Arrival of Participants to the Venue of the Meeting	
16 May 2016 (Monday) (Emcee: Firdaus)	
08:30 - 09:00	Registration
09:00 - 09:15	Agenda 1: <b>Opening of the Meeting: by Mr. Ahmad Adnan Nuruddin</b>
	Chairperson: Mr. Ahmad Adnan Nuruddin
09:15 - 09:30	Agenda 2: <b>Adoption of Agenda: by Mr. Ahmad Adnan Nuruddin</b>
09:30 - 10:00	Group photo and Coffee break
10:00 - 10:40	Agenda 3: <b>Presentation on the Country Report: Brunei Darussalam</b>
10:40 - 11:20	Agenda 3: <b>Presentation on the Country Report: Indonesia</b>
11:20 - 12:00	Agenda 3: <b>Presentation on the Country Report: Malaysia</b>
12:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 14:30	Travelling to IDB KL Office
14:30 - 16:30	Video Conference with IDB Jeddah Agenda 4: Overview of the Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience Project: by Ms. Mazalina Ali
16:30 - 17:00	Travelling back to hotel
17:00 - 17:30	Tea break
17 May 2016 (Tuesday)	
Chairperson: Mr. Abdul Razak Latun	
09:00 - 09:30	Agenda 5: Presentation on the Socio-Economic Assessment of the Coastal Community: by Prof Dr. Ahmad Shuib
09:30 - 10:00	Agenda 6: Presentation on Impact of Climate Change to the Fisheries and Fishing Community: by Mr. Raja Bidin Raja Hassan
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee break
10:30 - 11:15	Agenda 7: Presentation on the draft questionnaire of problems and need assessments by country: Brunei Darussalam
11:15 - 12:00	Agenda 7: Presentation of problems and need assessments by country: Indonesia
12:00 - 12:45	Agenda 7: Presentation of problems and need assessments by country: Malaysia
12:45 - 14:30	Lunch
14:30 - 15:30	Agenda 8: Discussion on harmonization of the problems and needs assessment questionnaire
15:30 - 16:00	Tea break
16:00 - 17:00	Agenda 8: Continued



<b>18 May 2016 (Wednesday)</b>	
<b>Facilitator: Mr. Raja Bidin Raja Hassan</b>	
09:00 - 10:00	Agenda 8: Continued
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee break
10:30 - 12:30	Agenda 8: Continued
12:30 - 14:30	Lunch
14:30 - 15:30	Agenda 8: Continued
15:30 - 16:00	Tea break
16:00 - 17:00	Agenda 9: General discussion and way forward: by Mr. Ahmad Adnan Nuruddin
<b>19 May 2016 (Thursday)</b>	
07:30 - 13:30	Study visit to Fisheries Resources Management Group, Kuala Selangor
13:30 - 15:00	Lunch
Chairperson: Mr. Ahmad Adnan Nuruddin	
15:00 - 15:30	Agenda 10: Adoption of Meeting Report
15:30 - 16:00	Tea break
16:00 - 16:15	Agenda 10: Closing of the Meeting: by Mr. Raja Bidin Raja Hassan
<b>20 May 2016 (Friday)</b>	
Departure of Participants for home country	

# ANNEX 3: BRUNEI DARUSSALAM COUNTRY REPORT PRESENTATIONS

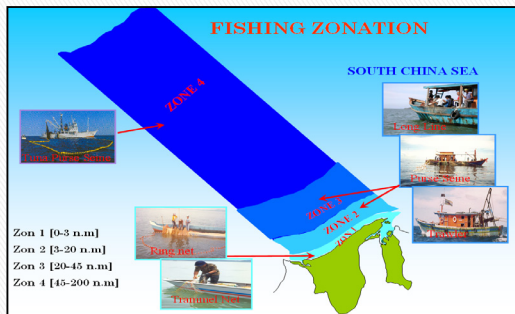
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**REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON  
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RESOURCES MANAGEMENT,  
16 – 19 MAY 2016,  
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA**

Hajah Noorizan Haji Abd Karim  
Hajah Hamidah Haji Ladis  
Haji Zaini Bin Haji Salleh  
Pg Hj Mohamed bin Pg Hj Osman  
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

## Introduction

- » Brunei Darussalam is located in the northwestern part of Borneo with an area of 5,765km<sup>2</sup> and 161 km long coastline fronting South China Sea.
- » The total marine territorial area is estimated about 41,188 km<sup>2</sup> covering the Brunei Fisheries Limits with the potential yield of about 21,300 metric tons.
- » The total population of Brunei Darussalam is about 428,703



## COASTAL COMMUNITY AND/OR FISHERIES ASSOCIATION

In Brunei Darussalam, due to limited coastal coastline area, there are a few coastal communities. Most of active fishermen and seafood processors that depend on the coastal resources are of the middle age population. The youths choose to work either with the public or private companies as a preference.

The coastal community in Brunei Darussalam is known as "Majlis Perundingan Kampong (MPK)" lead by the head village or mukim. This MPK will develop their own programs that support the establishment of MPK by the Government of His Majesty.

- To strengthen the ties among the head village
- To support the public plans and projects
- To plan and implement programs that generates income for the farewell of the community which includes the project of 1 village 1 product.

The activities carried out by the coastal community amongst others;

- Small scale fishing using nets, fishing rods, ring nets (ancau), traps (bubu), gill net (andang jarang), trammel nets (andang karan)
- Seafood processing such as crackers, liking (fermented fish), belacan (shrimp paste), dried fish, fish snacks
- Handy craft
- Eco tourism

## FISH MARKETING

The community will sell their fisheries products and other produce at outlets set up by the public or by the community themselves such as;

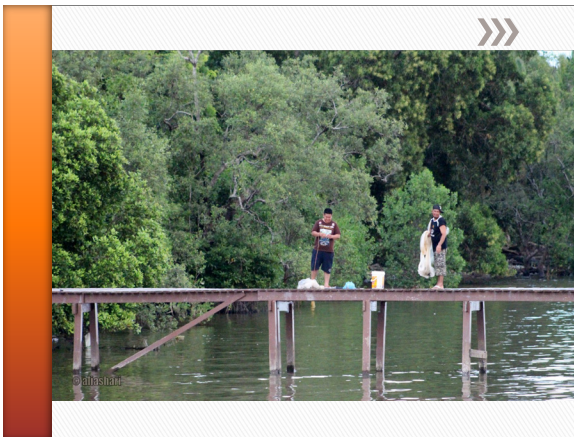
- The local open market
- Their own homes
- Expositions thru' public or private invitations
- From individuals
- To supermarkets
- MPK small shop in the village





### SELECTION OF THE COASTAL COMMUNITY AND THE CRITERIA USED

1. Active community (having the leadership quality, active participations in events organised by public or private institutions);
2. Committed for collaboration program/readiness to participate in this project;
3. Fisheries related activities by the community (fishing/aquaculture and processing);
4. Potential to develop;
5. Good community management



### BACKGROUND OF THE COMMUNITY

#### MAJLIS PERUNDINGAN KAMPUNG SUNGAI BUNGA

- Established in 2013 with initial members of 11. Today there are about 20 members actively involved in the programs run by this community.
- Main product : prawn crackers by the ladies of this MPK
- About 12 registered small scale fishermen using ring nets, gill nets, traps, fishing lines, casting nets, trammel nets.
- Financial management by the community is thru' collection from members and sales of their products.
- MPK Sungai Bunga is well know for their seafood processing enterprise such as prawn crackers, fish crackers and dried fish. The crackers production is operated daily by the women from the community. Raw material, shrimp and fish, were bought from the fishermen of the community.
- Now, the community has extended their economy income by running the homestay for tourists from which they manage to introduced and sold their local produce.

## BACKGROUND OF THE COMMUNITY >>>

### MAJLIS PERUNDINGAN KAMPONG SERASA

- Established in 2013 with initial members of 32. This community comprises of 4 small clusters of community under one head village. The members has been increasing over the years actively involved in the programs run by this community.
- Fisheries products such as fish snacks (snek lumai ikan). The community has planned to upgrade the quality of the fish snack in order to promote more sales (based on the feedback from their customers and expositions)
- There are about 9 registered small scale fishermen using ring nets, gill nets, traps, fishing lines, casting nets, trammel nets.
- Financial management by the community is thru' collection from members and sales of their products.
- The community working towards capacity building of their youths, unemployed population in seafood processing which will enhance the seafood products development by the community to generate more income.

## THE PROJECT TEAM

No	Name	Team
1.	Hajah Noorizan Haji Abd Karim	Focal Point
2.	Hajah Hamidah Haji Ladis	Member
3.	Haji Zaini Haji Salleh	Stakeholder
4.	Pg Mohamed Pg Haji Osman	Stakeholder

## PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS

- » Limited Resources – seasonal raw materials
- » Not enough storage
- » Simple packaging and labeling
- » Limited production volume
- » Finish product – inconsistent production & quality
- » Limited market outlet
- » Lack of promotion
- » Market competition
- » Lack of expertise



## CHALLENGES

- » Accessing wider markets
- » Standard Operating Procedures need to be established
- » To improve fishery products: Introduce/ Promote Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs)
- » To introduce quality control measures for hygiene and food safety purposes.
- » Involvement of young leaders in the community
- » To complying export regulations may takes time

## QUESTIONNAIRES

1. If there is an opportunity of a trainee or an expert to be deployed to your community, which area or line of business would you consider?
2. What kind of training needs is required by the community in fisheries activities? Are you satisfied with the quality and quantity of the products?
3. How many training duration is appropriate for your community and how many would be potential to be trained?
4. How would you like to see the development of your community in relation to their dependence on marine resources?
5. How would your community react to rules and regulations towards responsible fishing?
6. How do your community, the fishermen find about their catch now and then? Do they find its declining? If so, do they have any suggestions what need to be done?
7. Seafood processing is also the main activity by the community, do you need an expert to guide you on the Layout of processing in order to increase the efficiency of your community's production? Or are you satisfied with the existing one?
8. You have problem in the promotion of your seafood products. What is the exact problem in the promotion of your products? Is it the quality? The presentations? How do you wish to overcome the problem? packaging and labeling

9. How do you think Inconsistent production & quality can be overcome? What do you need to do?
10. Limited market outlet and Market competition. Do you community face this problem? Do you think export can reduce the problem?
11. To go for export, the product must comply with rules and regulation of exporting fishery products. Is the community ready for this?
12. Would your community like to visit to successful community? What kind of fisheries activities you would like to see and learn?
13. Is your financial management good? Do you need a guidance?



**THANK YOU**

# ANNEX 4: INDONESIA COUNTRY REPORT PRESENTATIONS



## OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Coastal Community
- Fish Marketing
- Selection of Coastal Community
- Focal point and the working team

## INTRODUCTION

### Potency and Current Issues of Indonesia Marine and Fisheries

- 2<sup>nd</sup> longest coastline in the world (95.181 km)
- Marine area of 5,8 million km<sup>2</sup> or approximately 2/3 of Indonesia's total area
- Revenue contribution from fisheries only Rp. 227 billion (2013)
- Utilization rate of fish processing units only an average of 56,09% (2013)
- However, exploitation of fish resources have reached critical points in several fishing grounds (2013)
- The crisis of fish resources has frequently occurred in the past which led to the collapse of the resource.
- As a result, coastal poverty and resource degradation continue to affect to coastal community livelihood.

## INTRODUCTION

### Development and Policy Actions

- The Government of Indonesia (GoI) has implemented coastal projects for poverty reduction and supported by international donor agencies such as:
  - Marine Resources Evaluation and Planning (MREP),
  - Integrated Coral Reef Management Project (INTECOREEF),
  - Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP),
  - Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project (COREMAP)
  - Marine and Coastal Resource Management Project (MCRMP)
- The latest project aimed to sustain livelihood, improve management, conservation of the coastal environment in fishery communities.
- Livelihood development was promoted by the policy for marine and fisheries (pro-poor, pro-job, pro-growth, and pro-sustainability) to achieve resilience in fishing community.

## SELECTION OF COASTAL COMMUNITY

### Background

- Since 1993/1994, Government of Indonesia (GoI) put more attention to the coastal conditions by introducing many types of coastal resource and livelihood projects.
- However, mismanagement of coastal resources causes increasing poverty and environmental degradation
- Fisheries depletion is threatening livelihood activities of coastal communities (decline about 20 % in 2009-2010).
- Impact of climate change resulted in unpredictable monsoon seasons which have influenced the productivity of fisheries.
- Difficulties of fishermen to adopt livelihood activities outside of fishery (Kusnadi 2001, Satria 2009; Suyanto 2004).
- As a result, coastal poverty and resource degradation continue to affect to coastal community livelihood.

## SELECTION OF PROJECT LOCATION

### Eastern part of Indonesia

- The eastern part of Indonesia is mostly developed for mariculture, and seaweed seaweed is mostly developed there.
- In Indonesia, the effective area for seaweed farming reached 222,180 ha, and 18% of this area was used for seaweed farming (DGCF, 2005).

### Important of South Sulawesi and Takalar District

- More than 50% of economic activities come from fisheries in these project sites;
- Significant decrease in capture fisheries resources;
- Small-scale fishermen with low-income continuously dominate fishing activities;
- Many pilot projects with objective to provide alternative livelihood have been implemented in these areas and need to be improved.
- South Sulawesi Province is the largest producer of aquaculture products, especially seaweed (wet/dry) in Indonesia.

## PROJECT LOCATION

Area : 566.75 Km<sup>2</sup> or 56.700 HA,  
Coastline : 74 KM  
Num. of Sub District : 9 and 100 Villages (32 of 100 are Coastal Villages)

## COASTAL COMMUNITY OF TAKALAR

Description	Study areas
Geographic	5°3' - 5°38' S and 119°22' up to 119°39' E.
Area	- 566.51 Km <sup>2</sup>
Population	- 272,237
Fishermen	- 56.43 %
Employment	- Agriculture, fisheries, processing, industry, mining, and public services
Rainfall	- 896 mm/yr
RGDP	- 223,379.35 USD
Temperature (°C)	- 22 - 34

Religion	Num. of Population	Percentage
Moslem	272,137	99.963
Cristian	85	0.031
Hindu	10	0.004
Buddha	5	0.002
Total	272,237	100.000

## EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF TAKALAR DISTRICT

Educational Level	Percentage
Pre School	3.13 %
Elementary School	26.60 %
Junior High School	21.68 %
Senior High School	19.24%
Bachelor	14.19%
Magister and Doctoral	1.02 %
Others	14.14

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## FISHERIES MARKETING

### Adoption of "patron-client" relationships

- Patron-client relationships: a mutually obligatory arrangement between an individual who has authority, social status, wealth, or some other personal resource (the patron) and another person who benefits from his or her support or influence (the client).
- Punggawa* (patron): the person who provides the capital, fishing gears, fishing boats for fishing activity.
- Sawi* (client): the person/fishers who worked to the *punggawa*.
- There has been a shift in functions of patron-client partnership in fishing activity and seaweed farming.
- Middlemen provide the money/funds fishermen/ fish farmer and buy the products from fishermen/ fish farmer .
- Fish/Seaweed farmers borrowed money from middlemen for planting seaweed.

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## PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- To describe the profile of coastal communities in project areas
- To assess the constraints opportunities of livelihood development for sustaining fisheries resources and livelihood activity in coastal community
- To develop capacity building towards sustainable livelihoods adaptation and coastal resource management in fishing community.
- To provide socio economic model for enhancing sustainable livelihoods and coastal resource management in selected fishing communities.

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## KEY ACTIVITIES OF THE PROJECT

No.	Key activity	Method	Locations	Time (Years)
1	Field survey and consultation meetings with key partners and stakeholders	Structured and semi structured interview, Depth interview, Consultation, Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	Takalar District - Indonesia	Year 1, Year 2, Year 3
2	Participatory research in project sites	Structured and semi structured interview, Depth interview, Consultation, Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	Takalar District - Indonesia	Year 1, Year 2, Year 3
3	Developing appropriate options of developing capacity of coastal fisheries community	Consultation, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and public consultation/hearing	Takalar District - Indonesia	Year 1
4	Capacity building to the target groups	Structured interview, Consultation, Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	Takalar District - Indonesia	Year 1, Year 2, Year 3
5	Develop socio economic model for enhancing sustainable livelihoods and coastal resource management in selected fishing communities	Consultation, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and public consultation/hearing	Takalar District - Indonesia	Year 2, Year 3

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## PROJECT TARGET GROUP

- Poor households who are involved in small-scale aquaculture or capture fisheries, and those who have the opportunity to improve their livelihood through involvement in aquaculture, capture fisheries, or coastal resources management
- National agency and institution with responsibilities to support the marine resources management, including development agents at the ministerial or local level, non-governmental organizations, researchers and local market players including fishermen, fish farmers, fish processors and fish traders. These agencies will benefit from having improved capacity and human resources. It could be adopted through active participation of all relevant parties on participatory research and implementation approaches.
- Women will be given a high priority on training and other support provided through the project.

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## FOCAL POINT AND THE WORKING TEAM

NO.	NAME	EDUCATION/BACKGROUND	POSITION
1	Zahri Nasution	Doctor/ Rural Sociology	Focal point/ Team Leader
2	Achmad Zamroni	Doctor/ Coastal Resource Management	Team member
3	Tenny Aprilliani	Master/ Marine and Coastal Resource Management	Team member
4	Nendah Kurniasari	Master/ Rural Sociology	Team member
5	Risna Yusuf	Master/ Marketing Management	Team member

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## PROJECT TIME FRAME

No	Project Activities	2016							2017	2018
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1	Regional Technical Consultation									
2	Field survey and consultation meetings with key partners and stakeholders									
3	Participatory research in project sites									
4	Developing appropriate options of developing capacity of coastal fisheries community									
5	Capacity building to the target groups									
6	Develop socio economic model for enhancing sustainable livelihoods and coastal resource management in selected fishing communities									

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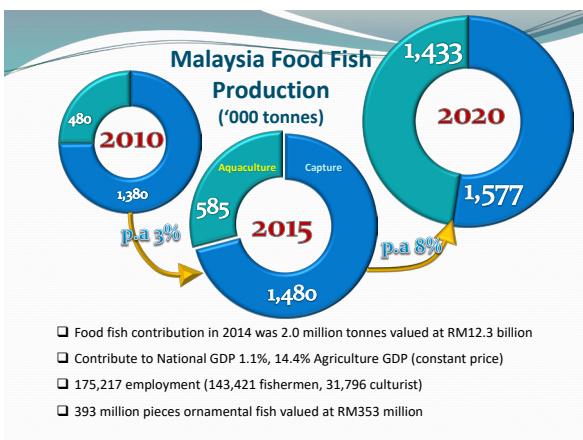
Thank you  
*Terima Kasih*

*Comments and advices*

27/03/19

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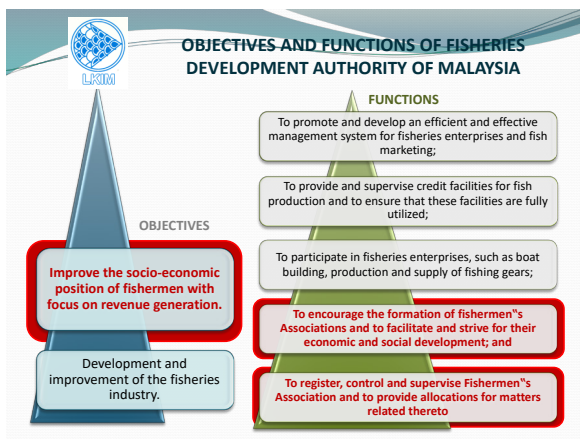
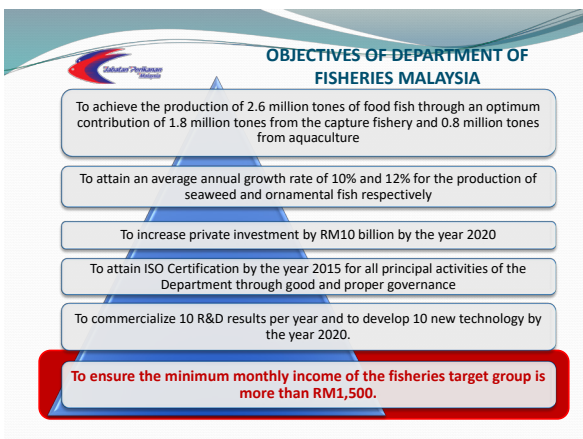
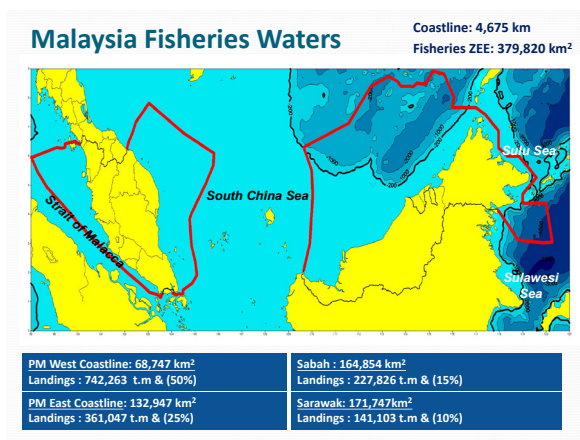
# ANNEX 5: MALAYSIA COUNTRY REPORT PRESENTATIONS



### Malaysia Key Economic Indicator

	2013 <sup>(e)</sup>	2014 <sup>(f)</sup>
Population (million)	29.7	30.1
Labour force (million)	13.2	13.6
Employment (million)	12.8	13.1
Unemployment rate (%)	3.1	3.1
Nominal GDP (RM billion)	987.7	1,056.7
Nominal GNI (RM billion)	955.1	1,027.1
Real GDP growth rate (%)	4.5 - 5.0	5.0 - 5.5
Per capita income RM	32,144	34,126
Per capita income US\$	10,265	10,898
Per capita income PPP(US\$)	16,743	17,173
Inflation (% p.a)	1.6 *	2.0 - 3.0
Merchandise exports (RM billion)	700.3	717.5
Merchandise imports (RM billion)	610.9	633.5
Current account of BOP (% of GNI)	2.8	2.3
Exchange rate (RM/US\$)	3.13	n.a

Notes: <sup>(e)</sup> Estimate <sup>(f)</sup> Forecast \* Data for Jan-Sept 2013 n.a (not available)







Fisheries Communities and Fisheries Association

JADUAL 1.1 : BILANGAN NELAYAN MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR DAN NEGERI, MALAYSIA 2007  
Table 1.1 : Number of Fishermen By Age Groups and State, Malaysia 2007

NEGERI/State	KUMPULAN UMUR (TAHUN)/Age Group (Year)										JUMLAH Total				
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65-69	70-74	75+	Tidak Diketahui/Unknown
Malaysia	27	387	952	1,695	2,521	3,218	3,420	3,165	2,423	1,714	890	407	187	14	21,020
Perlis	1	6	17	24	28	68	72	60	43	30	9	4			405
Kedah	4	34	54	116	100	219	232	209	103	120	53	23	4		1,440
Pulau Pinang	11	44	89	107	203	208	254	200	152	78	33	16	2		1,466
Perak	10	69	210	349	511	619	631	582	418	219	94	48	31	1	3,792
Selangor	3	68	149	287	428	469	437	328	283	166	85	37	16		2,754
N. Sembilan	2	10	14	21	30	44	52	25	31	16	8	1		255	
Melaka	22	42	62	88	106	153	106	123	115	90	23	18		919	
Johor	1	36	98	276	421	466	438	338	228	138	64	26		2,681	
Terengganu	1	17	35	66	85	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101		1,801
Pahang	18	47	69	158	230	251	288	265	243	110	66	27		1,801	
Kuantan	13	35	79	96	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121		1,801	
Jumlah Semenanjung/Total Peninsular	20	295	739	1,347	1,964	2,581	2,714	2,522	1,653	741	340	160	9		17,421
Sabah															137
Sarawak															102
Labuan															10

Most of the Terengganu fishermen group age is around 40-60 years old (2007) - 70.9% person of total fishermen in Terengganu

Terengganu fishermen consist only 8.57% of the total number of fishermen in Malaysia

JADUAL 1.2 : BILANGAN NELAYAN MENGIKUT KUMPULAN UMUR DAN KOMPONEN  
Nelayan Malaysia 2007  
Table 1.2 : Number of Fishermen by Age Groups And Components, Malaysia 2007

KOMPONEN/Component	KUMPULAN UMUR (TAHUN)/Age Group (Year)										JUMLAH Total				
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65-69	70-74	75+	Tidak Diketahui/Unknown
Malaysia	27	387	952	1,695	2,521	3,218	3,420	3,165	2,423	1,714	890	407	187	14	21,020
Komersial/Commercial	0.1%	1.8%	4.5%	8.1%	12.0%	15.3%	16.3%	15.1%	11.5%	8.2%	4.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.1%	5,305
Tradisional/Traditional	0.03%	0.07%	1.5%	2.4%	3.9%	4.2%	4.3%	4.0%	2.9%	1.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.03%	15,720

Total fishermen in Malaysia is 21,020

Most of the traditional fishermen group age is around 35-50 years old (2007)

74.8% of the total fishermen is traditional fishermen

JADUAL 1.5 : BILANGAN NELAYAN MENGIKUT TAHAP PENDIDIKAN DAN NEGERI, MALAYSIA 2007  
Table 1.5 : Number of Fishermen by Educational Levels and State, Malaysia 2007

NEGERI/State	TAHAP PENDIDIKAN/Educational Level								JUMLAH Total		
	Tidak Bereksekutif/No Education	Tidak Tamat Sekolah Rendah/Primary School drop-outs	Tamat Sekolah Rendah/Primary school	Tamat Sek. Men (SRP)/Lower secondary school	Tamat Sek. Men (SPM)/Upper secondary school	Kelas Agama Pondok/Religious school	Tamat Ting. 4/STPM/High school	Sijil (Diploma/Kolej)/Certificate/College		Ijazah/Tertiary Education	Tidak Diketahui/Unknown
Malaysia	2,094	4,690	7,212	3,888	2,660	106	96	77	18	169	21,020
Perlis	30	52	71	88	75	1	1	1	1	4	405
Kedah	20	13	7	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	1,440
Pulau Pinang	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	1,466
Perak	4	11	5	2	44	3,792					
Selangor	7	10	9	2	15	2,754					
N. Sembilan	14	4	10	3	1	255					
Melaka	36	158	266	201	232	0	6	13	1	3	919
Johor	216	653	941	470	373	3	12	8	1	4	2,681
Terengganu	54	156	474	187	78	20	2	0	0	12	956
Pahang	207	451	874	284	237	6	4	6	4	18	1,801
Kuantan	52	119	236	115	142	5	3	4	0	8	800
Jumlah Semenanjung/Total Peninsular	1,413	3,741	6,006	3,041	2,272	70	71	66	15	126	17,021
Sabah											1,422
Sarawak											1,422
Labuan											127

Most of the fishermen educational level is primary school (2007)

Most of Terengganu fishermen educational level is primary school (2007)

JADUAL 1.6 : BILANGAN NELAYAN MENGIKUT TAHAP PENDIDIKAN DAN KOMPONEN NELAYAN, MALAYSIA 2007  
Table 1.6 : Number of Fishermen by Educational Levels and Components, Malaysia 2007

KOMPONEN/Component	TAHAP PENDIDIKAN/Educational Level								JUMLAH Total		
	Tidak Bereksekutif/No Education	Tidak Tamat Sekolah Rendah/Primary School drop-outs	Tamat Sekolah Rendah/Primary school	Tamat Sek. Men (SRP)/Lower secondary school	Tamat Sek. Men (SPM)/Upper secondary school	Kelas Agama Pondok/Religious school	Tamat Ting. 4/STPM/High school	Sijil (Diploma/Kolej)/Certificate/College		Ijazah/Tertiary Education	Tidak Diketahui/Unknown
Malaysia	2,094	4,690	7,212	3,888	2,660	106	96	77	18	169	21,020
Komersial/Commercial	0.1%	10.0%	22.3%	34.3%	18.5%	12.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.8%	5,305
Tradisional/Traditional	0.7%	10.2%	10.3%	12.4%	12.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	15,720

Most of traditional fishermen educational level is primary school (2007)

JADUAL 4.2 : BILANGAN PENDAPATAN NELAYAN KE LAUT MENGIKUT KOMPONEN, MALAYSIA 2007  
Table 4.2 : Fishermen Incomes from Fishing by Categories, Malaysia 2007

KOMPONEN/Component	PURATA Average	PENDAPATAN KE LAUT/Marine Incomes								JUMLAH Total	
		<RM346	RM346-599	RM600-853	RM854-1,107	RM1,108-1,361	RM1,362-1,615	RM1,616-2,100	>RM2,101		
Malaysia	1,692	120	1,714	2,667	3,125	1,681	990	671	2,524	21,020	
Komersial/Commercial	4,426	10	118	203	308	738	654	499	421	1,925	5,305
Tradisional/Traditional	1,400	110	1,596	2,464	2,817	2,387	1,657	491	250	19,100	

In 1970 the incidence of poverty among fishers in Malaysia stood at 73.2 percent. In 1971 Government embarked on a programme to eradicate poverty among fishers, especially in coastal areas and fishing communities. Over a 25-year period (1970-1995), the poverty level among fishers was reduced by 95 percent. During the period 2001-2003, 495 fishers benefited from total loans of RM10 million under the interest-free soft loan programme

Most of the traditional fishermen income level is around RM691-RM1,500 (2007)

JADUAL 2.9 : BILANGAN PEMILIKAN HARTA TANAH (SELAIN RUMAH) NELAYAN MENGIKUT KOMPONEN, MALAYSIA 2007  
Table 2.9 : Number of Fishermen Owning Real Estate (Other than House) by Components, Malaysia 2007

KOMPONEN/Component	HARTA TANAH/Real Estate				JUMLAH Total
	Tapak Bangunan/Building Land	Tapak Rumah/Housing Land	Tapak Pertanian/Agriculture Land	Tapak Industri/Industrial Land	
Malaysia	124	1,501	1,401	27	3,053
Komersial/Commercial	47	458	212	14	731
Tradisional/Traditional	77	1,043	1,189	13	2,322

Only 2,322 traditional fishermen (14.8% of total traditional fishermen) owned real estate (other than house) - most are housing land and agriculture land (2007)

JADUAL 2.8 : BILANGAN PEMILIKAN HARTA TANAH (SELAIN RUMAH) NELAYAN MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA 2007  
Table 2.8 : Number of Fishermen Owning Real Estate (Other than House) by State, Malaysia 2007

NEGERI/State	HARTA TANAH/Real Estate				JUMLAH Total
	Tapak Bangunan/Building Land	Tapak Rumah/Housing Land	Tapak Pertanian/Agriculture Land	Tapak Industri/Industrial Land	
Malaysia	124	1,501	1,401	27	3,053
Perlis	1	24	20	1	56
Kedah	5	25	78	4	112
Pulau Pinang	8	80	6	1	95
Perak	19	143	82	2	246
Selangor	11	272	158	1	442
N. Sembilan	1	7	35	0	43
Melaka	0	18	34	0	52
Johor	9	349	261	5	624
Terengganu	2	70	72	1	145
Pahang	6	78	48	4	136
Jumlah Semenanjung/Total Peninsular	72	1,102	803	21	1,998
Sabah					1,422
Sarawak					1,422
Labuan					127

Only 145 Terengganu traditional fishermen - 4.75% of total fishermen that owned real estate (other than house) - most are housing land and agriculture land (2007)

JADUAL 1.15 : BILANGAN NELAYAN YANG MENJADI AHLI PERSATUAN NELAYAN MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA 2007  
Table 1.15 : Number of Fishermen as Members of Fishermen Associations by State, Malaysia 2007

NEGERI/State	AHLI/Member	LAJAN-LAIN KEAHLIAN/Other Membership	TIDAK ADA/None
Malaysia	15,107	5,201	4,763
Kedah	369	225	18
Kelantan	433	433	136
Pulau Pinang	247	247	45
Perak	534	534	687
Selangor	594	594	623
N. Sembilan	60	60	26
Malaka	675	224	204
Johor	1,700	1,191	767
Negeri Sembilan	24	24	36
Terengganu	1,419	694	300
Pahang	573	46	206
Jumlah Semestanjung/Total Peninsular	13,127	4,282	3,058
Sabah	182	182	606
Sarawak	717	717	1,064
Labuan	23	23	35

71.87% of total fishermen are member to Fishermen Associations

78.79% of total Terengganu fishermen are member to Fishermen Associations

## Fishermen Association

At the end of the year 2003, 74 Area Fishermen's Associations were registered at the Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia with 60,018 members (70% of total fishermen) and since 1975, total accumulation shares of a value of RM2,471,099 (USD 650,289) have been issued to the members. The number of AFAs per area is as follows:

West Peninsular Malaysia	: 30 AFAs (41%)
East Peninsular Malaysia	: 21 AFAs (28%)
Sarawak	: 14 AFAs (19%)
Sabah	: 9 AFAs (12%)



## Kampung Tok Jembal Fisheries Community

The fisheries community in Tok Jembal is one of the best area for the project sites as there are still true fishermen (only/main income is from fish landings).

- Kampung Tok Jembal is undergoing development changes so the community are under stress to be more resilience.
- The fisheries community are very enthusiastic to cooperated in the project and willing to accept changes to improve their livelihood.
- Some of Tok Jembal's fishermen still sell their fish near the beach (see video).



## ringkasan eksekutif

### Rancangan Tempatan Daerah Kuala Terengganu

satu aspirasi "pembangunan tertumpu bersepadu" 2008 - 2020

#### The Kuala Terengganu Local District Plan for year 2008 -2020

### Development Goal: Goal 5 – To develop the industry of agriculture, fisheries, handicraft and services as support for economic growth

**MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN**

Untuk menjadikan: **"KAWASAN MAJLIS BANDARAYA KUALA TERENGGANU YANG MAJU DAN SEJAHTERA"**

Penekanan kepada: **Pembangunan pelancongan, pendidikan, perdagangan dan perkhidmatan serta pembangunan Kuala Terengganu sebagai Bandaraya Warisan Pesisir Air**

**8 OBJEKTIF PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH KUALA TERENGGANU**

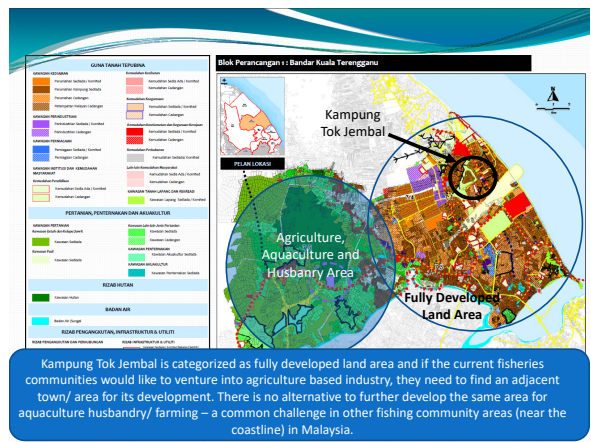
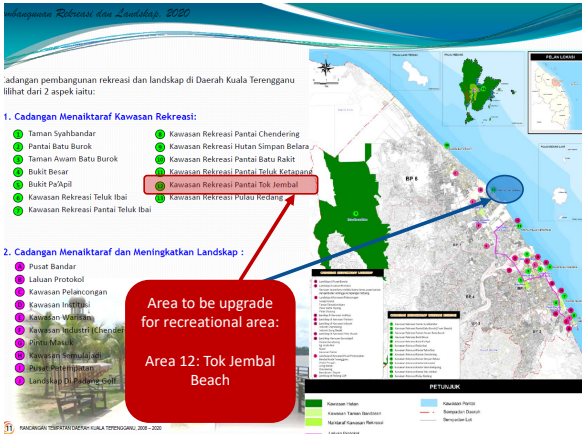
- Memperkuatkan kawasan Majlis Bandaraya Kuala Terengganu sebagai Hub Pelancongan Wilayah Timur serta berperan sebagai pusat pendidikan, perniagaan dan perkhidmatan;
- Memperingkatkan fungsi Bandaraya Kuala Terengganu sebagai **Konurbasi Pertumbuhan Negeri** serta Bandaraya Warisan Pesisir Air;
- Menjadikan Bandaraya Kuala Terengganu sebagai **tempat tinggal dan tempat kerja** yang lestari dan beridentiti;
- Membangunkan pusat-pusat pertumbuhan dalam, serta meningkatkan sosio-ekonomi setempat;
- Menjadikan industri pertanian, perikanan, kraftangan dan perkhidmatan sebagai penyokong kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi;
- Menyediakan infrastruktur dan utiliti yang efisien;
- Memastikan **Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar** dipelihara dan dimums dengan baik; dan
- Meningkatkan tahap **Kemudahhampalan** melalui sistem perhubungan dan penyediaan pengangkutan awam.

### 5 Fokus Pembangunan Tempatan Daerah Kuala Terengganu


- Fokus Pembangunan Fizikal**
  - Menaikkan melalui "fill development", pembangunan semula dan pengezonan semula guna tanah.
  - Membangunkan kawasan tinggalan pembangunan di kawasan bandar.
  - Meningkatkan kemudahan perbandaran di pusat-pusat pertumbuhan.
  - Meningkatkan kemudahan prasarana dan infrastruktur jalan.
  - Membangunkan pusat pentadbiran baru.
- Fokus Pembangunan Ekonomi**
  - Mengukuhkan peranan Bandaraya Kuala Terengganu sebagai pusat perdagangan dan perkhidmatan utama negeri dan daerah.
  - Meningkatkan aktiviti perdagangan di pusat-pusat pertumbuhan utama.
  - Tumpuan pembangunan di koridor-koridor sedia ada dan koridor baru.
  - Memperingkatkan aktiviti pertanian dan industri asas tani dengan melaksanakan perniagaan untuk memperingkatkan produktiviti.
- Fokus Pembangunan Sosial**
  - Meningkatkan perkhidmatan perbandaran dan penyediaan kemudahan yang mencukupi dan koridor laluan.
  - Menggalakan pembangunan hub pendidikan dan koridor laluan.
  - Bandar Kuala Terengganu sebagai **Tempat Tinggal, Tempat Bekerja dan Tempat Riadah**.
  - Pekan Chendering – **Bandar Pelancongan dan Dormitori**.
  - Pekan Batu Enam – **Pusat Perkhidmatan**.
  - Pekan Gong Badak – **Bandar Pendidikan, Kemudahan dan ICT**.
  - Pekan Wakaf Tengah – **Pusat Pendidikan**.
- Fokus Pembangunan Alam Sekitar**
  - Menggalakan Hutan Simpan Belaka sebagai **Taman Wilayah**.
  - Menjaga dan memelihara sumber pantai dan sungai.
  - Mengenal aktiviti pembangunan di Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar (KSAS).
  - Menggalakan kawasan pantai dan kawasan tebatan banjir.
  - Mengawal aktiviti pencemaran.
- Fokus Pembangunan Pengangkutan**
  - Memperingkatkan pengurusan laluan.
  - Meningkatkan tahap aksesibiliti.
  - Memperingkatkan perkhidmatan pengangkutan awam.

**Environmental Development Focus:**

- To conserve and protect coastal and river resources
- To conserve beach area and flood mitigation area



# ANNEX 6: PRESENTATION ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF THE COASTAL COMMUNITY

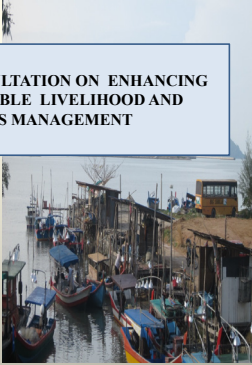


**REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON ENHANCING RESILIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

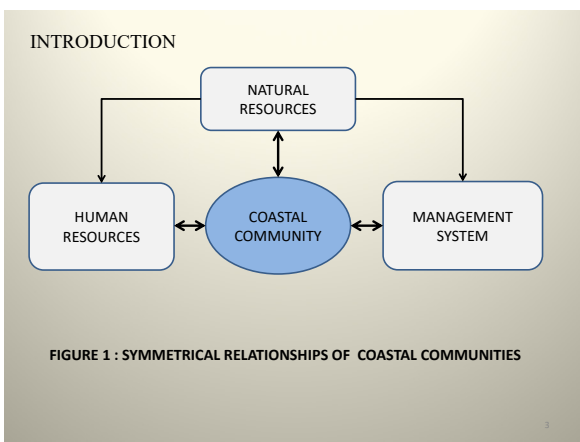
**SOCIO ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT of COASTAL COMMUNITY**

**AHMAD SHUIB**

**INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD POLICY STUDIES UPM**



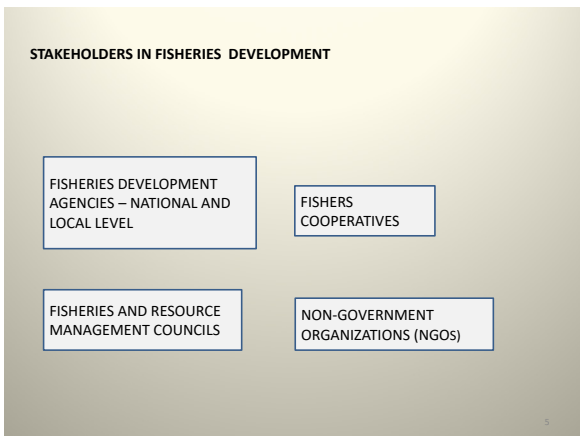
- INTRODUCTION
- PURPOSE OF SEA
- INDICATORS OF SEA
- METHODOLOGY FOR SEA
- WORK PLAN FOR SEA



**ASSESSMENT**  
 DETERMINING the prevailing environmental and socioeconomic conditions in order to develop a sustainability strategy for the coastal areas

**SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT**  
 REFERRING to a wide range of interrelated and diverse aspects and variables relating to or involving a combination of social and economic factors

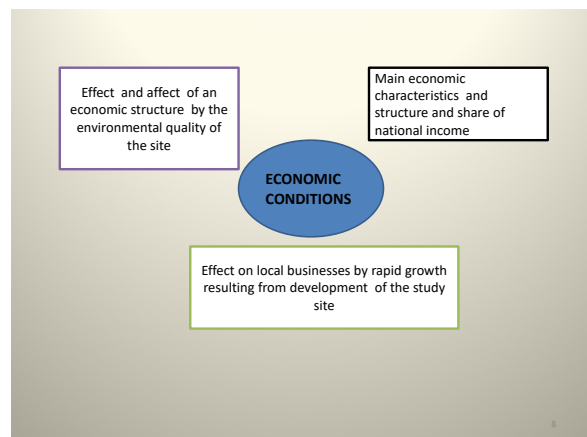
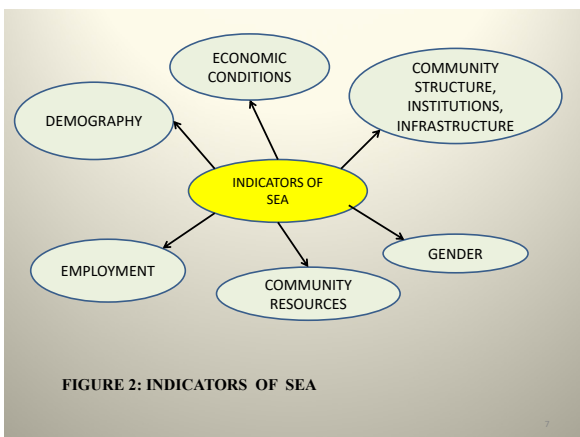
**A SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT**  
 DETERMINING the social, cultural, economic and political conditions of stakeholders including individuals, groups, communities and organizations

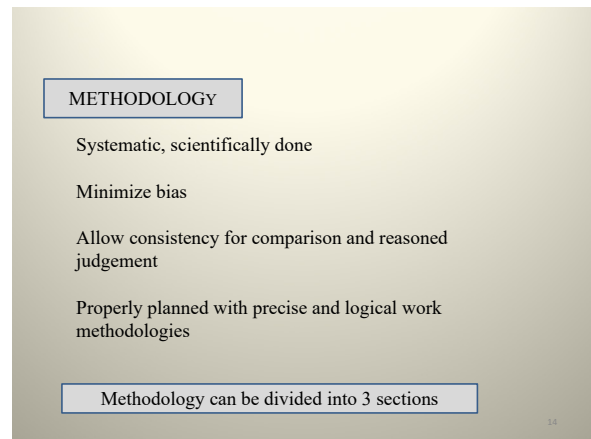
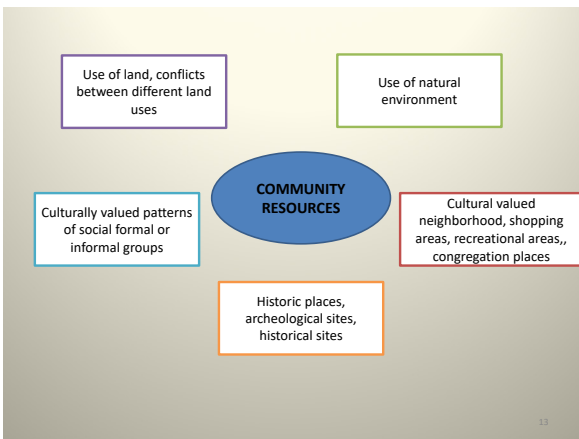
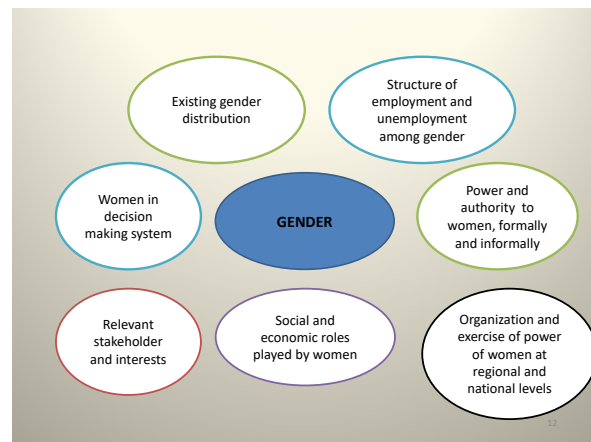
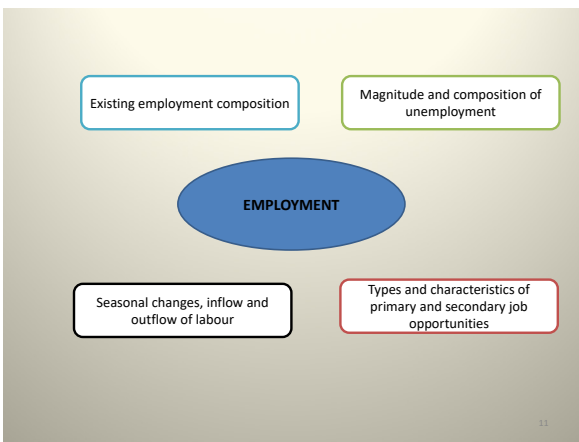
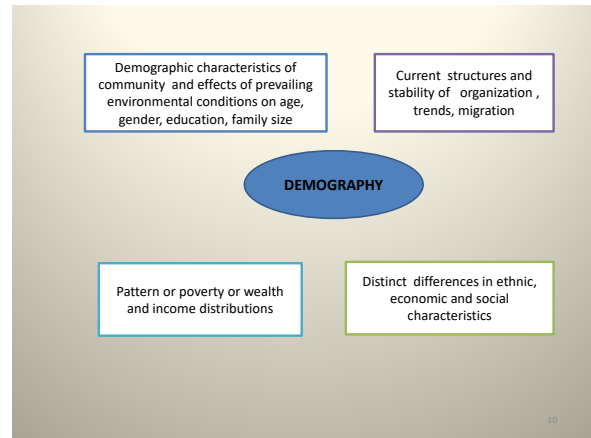
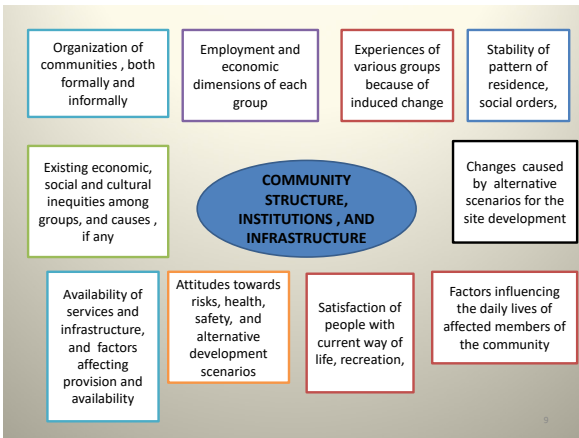


**PURPOSE OF SEA**

- Assess the prevailing socioeconomic conditions in the study site
- Analyze the impacts of the prevailing environmental conditions on the socioeconomic structure of the study sites
- Develop a set of guidelines for establishing viable communities based on all possible socioeconomic impacts and the indicators

**SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS** are usually hard to identify and assess, as they are related to the human beings and their characteristics, which usually differ widely within the same community and from one community to another.





## WORK PLAN

### DEVELOP BASELINE CONDITION

1. Secondary sources on various socio economic aspects, environmental quality, previous and current development programs
2. Use of census data

17

### Develop a comprehensive profile of study site

boundaries of study site

past and present demographic structures, economic structures, social structures, infrastructure provisions

development schemes -- past present, future

### Develop a set of criteria for assessment

comprehensive list of possible socioeconomic impacts and indicators

scooping to identify most relevant in present context

18

## FIELD WORK

### Identify required data and information

based on secondary information and data determine gaps of information to be collected through primary sources

### Conducting field surveys

must identify target population and sampling techniques

21

### design instrument – questionnaire

to ensure relevant data be collected socio demographics, culture, attitude

### pilot survey and feedback

to ensure effectiveness and adequacy and fine tuning the instrument

20

## DATA ANALYSIS AND SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

data entry and verification – systematic approach to data coding, tabulating and entry

data analysis – statistical analysis and information collected --depends objectives

socioeconomic assessment and identification of main areas of concern

verify all positive and negative impacts

determine relationships between assessed socioeconomic variables and environmental quality

identify socioeconomic structures

21

## DEVELOP A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

to provide guidelines and concepts for community development

identify basic concepts by considering several alternatives to alleviate problem

indicate required changes to enhance positive and minimize negative impacts

participatory approach should be followed to ensure affected groups and other stakeholders are involved in decision making

22

### Impak Aset Ekonomi dan Sosial Dalam Kehidupan Nelayan Tradisional di Langkawi, Kedah

Adakah anda memiliki bot untuk menangkap ikan? Ya Tidak  
Berapa hari/ah anda keluar menangkap ikan dalam tempoh sebulan? \_\_\_\_\_ hari.

#### SEKSYEN A: PROFIL ISI RUMAH

##### A1. Etnik (sila tandakan (✓))

1. Melayu 2. Cina 3-India 4-Lain-lain (Nyaakan: \_\_\_)

##### A2. Profile Demografi dan Komposisi Keluarga:

[Termasuk ahli keluarga yang tinggal sementara/sekali sekala dan yang berkongsi dapur yang sama]

#### SEKSYEN B: ASET FIZIKAL ISI RUMAH

##### B1. Aset Perikanan

##### B2. Aset Bukan Perikanan

##### B3. Maklumat Aset yang dijual

23

24

**SEKSYEN C: PENDAPATAN ISI RUMAH DAN PINJAMAN KEWANGAN**

C1. Pinjaman/Hutang yang Diterima dan Tujuan Pinjaman (yang masih mempunyai baki)

**C2. Pendapatan Tahunan Isi Rumah**

**SEKSYEN D: MANUSIA DAN ASET SOSIAL**

**D1.Keahlian Dalam Organisasi dan Kumpulan**

D1.12 Di mana tempat rujukan anda untuk mendapat maklumat berkenaan perikanan?

D1.13 Siapa selalu berikan nasihat berkenaan aktiviti perikanan?

D1.14 Secara umumnya, jika dibandingkan dengan lima tahun yang lepas, kemudahan untuk mendapatkan maklumat perikanan semakin meningkat, merosot atau tidak berubah

25

D1.14 Secara umumnya, jika dibandingkan dengan lima tahun yang lepas, kemudahan untuk mendapatkan maklumat perikanan semakin meningkat, merosot atau tidak berubah

**D2. Kepercayaan dan bekerjasama**

D2.5 Adakah anda ada menerima bantuan kewangan dari sumber yang bukan daripada Institusi kewangan berlesen?

D2.6 Daripada sumber mana anda mendapatkan bantuan kewangan tersebut ?

**D3. Konflik dan Pertelingkahan**

D3.5 Dalam 12 bulan yang lepas adakah anda ada menemui individu yang berpengaruh untuk meminta bantuan atau nasihat?

**SEKSYEN E. TADBIR URUS PERIKANAN**

**SEKSYEN F. KESUSAHAN DAN KEPAYAHAN**

F1.1 Adakah komuniti anda pernah menghadapi sebarang kesusahan dan kepayahan yang menjejaskan

26

# ANNEX 7: PRESENTATION ON IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE TO THE FISHERIES AND FISHING COMMUNITY

## Impact of Climate Change to the Fisheries and Fishing Community

Raja Bidin b Raja Hassan  
SEAFDEC/MFRDMD  
17 May 2016

### INTRODUCTION

#### CLIMATE CHANGE

"Climate change is a phenomenon that had direct link to weather. It is a **long term occurrence** and brought a continuous effect which among other result to **heavier rain** or **drought** or **rise in water level**.

**Heavier rain**  
Regular flooding  
Temperature drop  
Salinity drop

**Rise in water lever**  
Intrusion of salt water  
Change in tidal pattern

**Drought**  
Increase in temperature  
Drop in water level (riverine/lakes)

### Climate Change Scenario

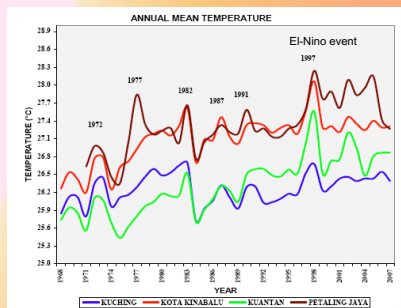
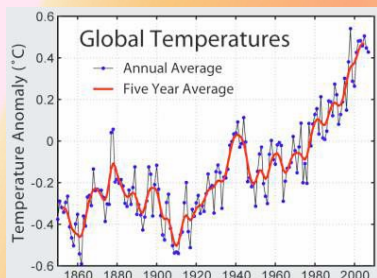
- Global warming
- Sea level rise
- Flooding
- Drought
- Typhoon



Flooding in 2007 – RM4 billion (loss)

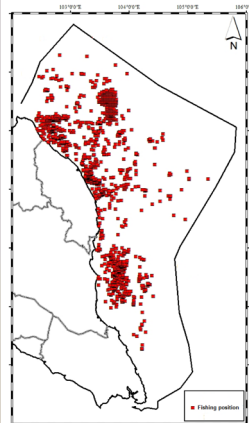
IPCC (*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*) prediction in year 2100, global temperature rise from 1 °C to 4 °C.

Sea level rise between 20-140 cm (20-55 inch).



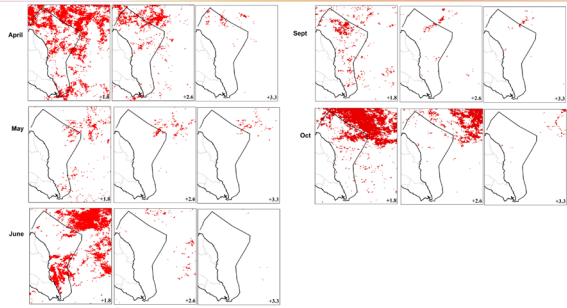
### Impacts of Global Warming

- Health problems
- Social problems
- Global Economy – Global economy reduction by 20 %
- Destabilizing the marine and terrestrial ecology
- Affect the aquatic food chain system



Fishing locations in the EEZ (2007-2012)





Potential habitats of *R. kanagurta* derived from satellite SST data estimated following temperature changes in the next three decades (2010- 2039) with SST increases of 1.8, 2.6 and 3.3 °C

## Impact on Capture Fisheries

- Calcification Process
- Production and Supply of Fish
- Increasing Fishing Pressure
- Affect the natural breeding areas
- Increasing UV Radiation
- Changes in Salinity of Sea Water
- Affect Fish Migration



Increasing sea surface temperature –

Ecosystem aquatic disorder –

Coral death (coral bleaching)

0.2 % Coverage Sea Floor

USD30 billion- Goods and Services

USD104.8 billion - Global economic value - 50 years later

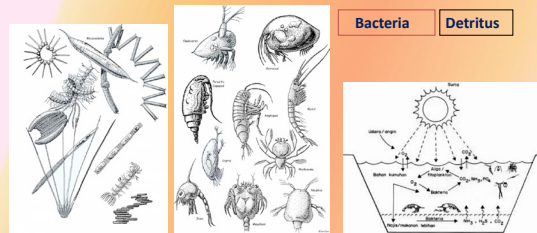


Ocean Acidification - reduce carbonate ions

### POSSIBLE IMPACTS

#### a. Water ecology/Ponds

Plankton biodiversity and live foods / "buffer" water quality



#### b. Species Adaptation / migration

- Less food / Low growth

#### c. Physiology Modification

- Changes in response for breeding



### Adaptations Required

Changes in distribution

Changes in productivity

Changes in species composition

Changes in aspect of resilience

### ADAPTATION / RISK MANAGEMENT

Upgrade Ecological and Fish Health Management

Besides establishment of central laboratory, also needs to establish regional laboratories to assist the analysis and prevention of disease. This includes the establishment of quarantine centres.



### ADAPTATION MEASURES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

#### Technology Development & Research Priority

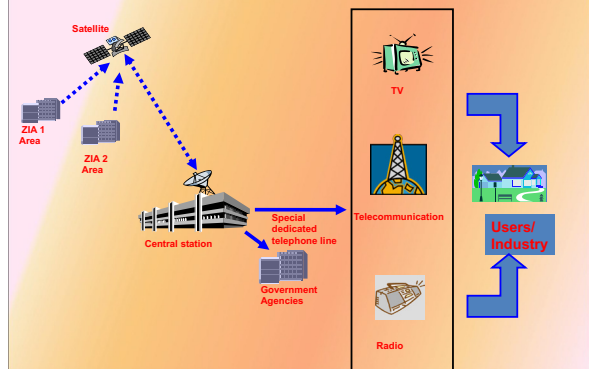
- Domestication and Selected Breeding Program for Commercially Cultured Species
- Establishment of Bio Monitoring / Safety Module for Hatcheries, Brood Stock Program and Culture System





The impact of sea level rise - some of the coastal areas devastated by floods, fishermen fishing in the lower delta region

### Early warning System



### Issues & Challenges

- New fields and need more exposure
- High percentage of cloud coverage per year
- Limited facilities and resources
- High investment
- Low awareness value

### Conclusions

- Climate change is happening
- Further study by "ecosystem approach"
- Significant impact on aquaculture
- Extinction of certain species may happen within 30 – 50 years
- Negative and positive impact to fishing community



## ANNEX 8: DISCUSSION ON HARMONIZATION OF THE PROBLEM AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRES

### ENHANCING COASTAL COMMUNITY RESILIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND COASTAL RESOURCES MANGEMENT

#### SOAL SELIDIK KOMUNITI NELAYAN PANTAI DALAM PENINGKATAN DAYA TAHAN DAN PENGURUSAN SUMBER PERIKANAN MAPAN

##### PENGENALAN

Terima kasih kerana mengambil bahagian dalam kajian yang dijalankan oleh SEAFDEC dan IDB. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan maklumat serta pandangan anda bagi menilai serta menyediakan keperluan bagi meningkatkan daya tahan komuniti terbabit. Kerjasama anda amat diperlukan bagi kejayaan kajian ini. Kami berjanji bahawa maklumat yang diperolehi adalah untuk tujuan analisis kajian ini sahaja dan maklumbalas anda **DIRAHSIAKAN**.

ENUMERATOR	
NAMA	
NO. KAD PENGENALAN / ID NUMBER	
ALAMAT	
DAERAH	
PANGKALAN / PUSAT PENDARATAN IKAN	
NO. TELEFON	

**BAHAGIAN A: MAKLUMAT RESPONDEN**

Sila tandakan (x) pada ruangan yang berkenaan

1. Umur	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tahun
<hr/>		
2. Jantina / Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Lelaki	<input type="checkbox"/> Perempuan
<hr/>		
3. Bangsa / Etnik	<input type="checkbox"/> Melayu	<input type="checkbox"/> Cina
	<input type="checkbox"/> India	<input type="checkbox"/> Lain-lain
<hr/>		
4. Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Kahwin	<input type="checkbox"/> Bujang
	<input type="checkbox"/> Duda	<input type="checkbox"/> Janda
<hr/>		
5. Bilangan anak	<hr/>	
<hr/>		
6. Taraf Pendidikan tertinggi	<input type="checkbox"/> Ijazah	<input type="checkbox"/> Diploma
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tidak Besekolah	<input type="checkbox"/> Lain-Lain (nyatakan)
<hr/>		
7. Status Pekerjaan	<input type="checkbox"/> Nelayan	<input type="checkbox"/> Akuakultur
a. Pekerjaan Utama	<input type="checkbox"/> Pemprosesan	<input type="checkbox"/> Lain-Lain (nyatakan)
<hr/>		
b. Adakah anda seorang	<input type="checkbox"/> Pemilik	<input type="checkbox"/> Krew/Pekerja
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tekong / Nakhoda / Kapten	
<hr/>		
c. Pekerjaan kedua (jika ada):	<hr/>	
<hr/>		
d. Berapa lama dalam pekerjaan utama?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tahun



10. Adakah anda berpuas hati dengan pendapatan yang diperolehi pada masa ini?  Puas Hati  Tidak

11. Jika TIDAK, sila nyatakan sebab-sebabnya (jawapan boleh lebih daripada satu):

- Sumber telah semakin berkurangan
- Saiz vesel dan kuasa kuda yang tidak mencukupi
- Kos operasi yang meningkat
- Vesel semakin banyak
- Nelayan semakin ramai
- Lain-lain (Nyatakan) :

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Apakah aktiviti-aktiviti ekonomi lain yang anda lakukan untuk menambahkan pendapatan?

- |                    |       |                               |                      |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Jenis aktiviti: | _____ | Anggaran pendapatan/bulan: RM | <input type="text"/> |
| b. Jenis aktiviti: | _____ | Anggaran pendapatan/bulan: RM | <input type="text"/> |
| c. Jenis aktiviti: | _____ | Anggaran pendapatan/bulan: RM | <input type="text"/> |

**BAHAGIAN C: PERANAN DALAM PENGURUSAN SUMBER PERIKANAN**

Sila tandakan (x) pada ruangan yang berkenaan

13. Adakah anda tahu apa yang dimaksudkan dengan PENGURUSAN SUMBER PERIKANAN?  Tahu  Tidak Tahu

14. Jika TAHU, adakah anda bersetuju bahawa peranan kerajaan dalam PENGURUSAN SUMBER PERIKANAN di kawasan anda telah dijalankan secara efektif?  Setuju  Tidak Setuju

a. Sila nyatakan kenapa anda bersetuju / tidak setuju

b. Cadangan penambahbaikan

15. Nyatakan bagaimana anda berperanan dalam PENGURUSAN SUMBER PERIKANAN di kawasan anda?

.....

16. Siapa yang membantu anda dalam menguruskan sumber perikanan?

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jabatan Perikanan | <input type="checkbox"/> LKIM      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kerajaan Negeri   | <input type="checkbox"/> NGO ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lain-lain .....   |                                    |

17. Bagaimana anda memperoleh maklumat berkenaan PENGURUSAN SUMBER PERIKANAN?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bahan bercetak | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Media massa    | <input type="checkbox"/> Jabatan Perikanan: ..... |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Lain-lain: .....         |

**BAHAGIAN E: JIKA ANDA SEORANG NELAYAN**

Sila tandakan (x) pada ruangan yang berkenaan

1. Bulan dan jenis ikan yang ditangkap

Bulan	Pelagik	Demersal	Udang	Sotong
Januari				
Februari				
Mac				
April				
Mei				
Jun				
Julai				
Ogos				
Spetember				
Oktober				
November				
Disember				

2. Musim nelayan ke laut

Bulan	Pancing	Bubu	Hanyut	Tunda
Januari				
Februari				
Mac				
April				
Mei				
Jun				
Julai				
Ogos				
September				
Oktober				
November				
Disember				

3. Kawasan menangkap ikan

---

---

4. Adakah anda berpuas hati dengan pendapatan sekarang sebagai nelayan?

Puas Hati

Tidak

5. Jika TIDAK, sila nyatakan sebab-sebabnya:

---

6. Adakah anda selesa menjalani hidup sebagai nelayan

Selesa

Tidak

7. Jika TIDAK, sila nyatakan sebab-sebabnya:

---

8. Adakah anda akan terus menjadi nelayan sehingga ke akhirnya?

Ya

Tidak

1. Jika TIDAK, bidang apa yang ingin diceburi

---

2. Adakah anda ingin melihat anak-anak anda menjadi nelayan?

3. Jika YA, kenapa:

---

---

4. Jika TIDAK, sila nyatakan sebab-sebabnya (jawapan boleh lebih daripada satu):

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Pekerjaan sebagai nelayan tidak menjamin masa hadapan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Pekerjaan sebagai nelayan penuh berisiko              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Pendapatan sebagai nelayan tidak menentu              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Lain-lain (Nyatakan)                                  |

5. Apakah cadangan untuk meningkatkan hasil tangkapan dan pendapatan anda?

---

---

6. Pada pendapat anda, apakah yang mungkin berlaku kepada sumber perikanan dan kehidupan nelayan di masa hadapan?

- |                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Sumber akan berkurangan             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Sumber seperti biasa                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nelayan sampan terlalu ramai        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nelayan sampan akan berkurangan     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Pendapatan nelayan akan meningkat   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Pendapatan nelayan akan berkurangan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nasib nelayan semakin senang        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nasib nelayan semakin susah         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Lain-lain (sila nyatakan)           |
- 

#### BAHAGIAN F: KESAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM / BENCANA ALAM

7. Berikan persepsi pada pernyataan berikut:

- Adakah anda sedar tentang perubahan iklim?
- Adakah anda tahu tentang kesan perubahan iklim terhadap aktiviti menangkap ikan?
- Adakah anda tahu kesan perubahan iklim kepada kehidupan masyarakat anda?

Ya	Tidak
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Bagaimanakah perubahan iklim dapat memberi kesan kepada kehidupan dan masyarakat nelayan?

- Membahayakan nyawa dan harta benda
  - Mengganggu aktiviti kehidupan
  - Mengurangkan hasil tangkapan
  - Lain-lain (Sila nyatakan)
- 

Ya	Tidak
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Bagaimanakah risiko bencana alam yang berlaku setiap tahun memberi kesan kepada kehidupan?

- Memusnahkan harta benda seperti rumah, peralatan menangkap ikan
  - Menghalang nelayan pergi ke laut
  - Menyukarkan hasil tangkapan dipasarkan
  - Kehilangan nyawa
  - Lain-lain (Sila nyatakan)
- 

Ya	Tidak
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**BAHAGIAN G: KEPERLUAN KURSUS DAN LATIHAN**

Sila tandakan (x) pada ruangan yang berkenaan

1. Pernahkah anda mengikuti kursus atau latihan yang berkaitan dengan perikanan?  Pernah  Tidak Pernah

2. Jika PERNAH, nyatakan kursus atau latihan yang PERNAH anda HADIRI:

.....  
.....

3. Apakah kursus yang dihadiri membantu anda menambah pendapatan?  Ya  Tidak

4. Apakah kursus atau latihan berkaitan perikanan yang anda ingin HADIRI, dan nyatakan sebabnya?

Nama Kursus: .....

Sebab : .....

5. Apakah kursus atau latihan tidak berkaitan dengan perikanan yang anda ingin HADIRI, dan nyatakan sebabnya?

Nama Kursus : .....

Sebab : .....

6. Apakah masalah yang dihadapi oleh persatuan nelayan kawasan anda dan masyarakat nelayan?

Persatuan : .....

Nelayan : .....