

Table of contents

	Page
Preface	iv
Chapter 1: Executive Summary	1-1
Chapter 2: Background	
2.1 Demand for the Research in the Context of the Changing Development Agenda	2-1
2.2 Context of Research Demand in the Target Countries	2-3
2.3 Earlier Work under the FMSP	2-5
2.3.1 <i>Limited coverage</i>	2-5
2.3.2 <i>Science rather than livelihoods focus</i>	2-5
2.3.3 <i>Social complexity in fisheries</i>	2-8
2.3.4 <i>Beneficiary targeting and poverty levels</i>	2-9
2.4 Sustainable Livelihoods and the Role of the Study	2-10
2.5 The Nature of Poverty in Bangladesh	2-11
2.6 The Importance of Inland Fisheries in Bangladesh and SE Asia in People's Livelihoods	2-12
2.6.1 <i>Bangladesh</i>	2-13
2.6.2 <i>Cambodia and the Lao PDR</i>	2-13
2.6.3 <i>Vietnam</i>	2-13
Chapter 3: Project Purpose	3-1
Chapter 4: Research Activities	
4.1 Review of Literature on Fisheries and Livelihoods	4-1
4.2 Planning Workshop	4-1
4.2.1 <i>Process of stakeholder analysis</i>	4-1
4.2.2 <i>Stakeholders Categorization</i>	4-3
4.2.3 <i>Characterization of Inland Fisheries</i>	4-4
4.3 Secondary Data Analysis	4-5
4.4 Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)	4-5
4.5 PRA Coverage	4-7
4.6 Secondary Stakeholder Analysis	4-8
4.7 Partnership and Capacity Building, Synthesis and Reporting	4-8
Chapter 5: Outputs	
5.1 Poverty Status	5-1
5.1.1 <i>Bangladesh</i>	5-2
5.1.2 <i>Cambodia</i>	5-4
5.1.3 <i>The Lao PDR</i>	5-4
5.1.4 <i>Vietnam</i>	5-4
5.1.5 <i>Social Differentiation</i>	5-5
5.2 Fisheries Resource Status and Importance	5-7
5.2.1 <i>Bangladesh</i>	5-8
5.2.2 <i>Cambodia</i>	5-9
5.2.3 <i>The Lao PDR</i>	5-10
5.2.4 <i>Vietnam</i>	5-10
5.3 Fisheries Management Policies and Institutions	5-11
5.3.1 <i>Fisheries Policies in Bangladesh</i>	5-11
5.3.2 <i>Cambodia</i>	5-13

5.3.3	<i>Lao PDR</i>	5-14
5.3.4	<i>Vietnam</i>	5-14
5.4	Livelihood Assets	5-15
5.4.1	<i>Human Capital</i>	5-15
5.4.2	<i>Financial Capital</i>	5-19
5.4.3	<i>Natural capital: food security and land</i>	5-20
5.4.4	<i>Social Capital</i>	5-25
5.5	Seasonality in the Environment and Human Use	5-26
5.6	Trends and Changes in Fisheries and Wetland Resources	5-27
5.6.1	<i>Bangladesh</i>	5-27
5.6.2	<i>Cambodia</i>	5-29
5.6.3	<i>Lao PDR</i>	5-29
5.6.4	<i>Vietnam</i>	5-30
5.7	Key Challenges, Threats and Prospects including Macro/Exogenous Factors	5-33
5.7.1	<i>Overfishing</i>	5-33
5.7.2	<i>Loss of habitats: land conversion and degradation of waterbodies</i>	5-35
5.7.3	<i>Deforestation and structural changes in land</i>	5-36
5.7.4	<i>Agricultural intensification and habitat loss and degradation</i>	5-38
5.8	Vulnerability	5-40
5.8.1	<i>Cambodia</i>	5-40
5.8.2	<i>Vietnam</i>	5-41
5.9	Problems and Constraints	5-41
Chapter 6: Contribution of Outputs		
6.1	Contribution of Outputs to DFID Development Goals	6-1
6.2	Promotion of Outputs	6-2
6.2.1	<i>List of project reports</i>	6-2
6.2.2	<i>Workshops and other dissemination</i>	6-2
6.3	Future Actions and Research	6-3
6.3.1	<i>Example from Bangladesh</i>	6-3

List of Tables		Page
Table 4.1	Stakeholder Analysis from Bangladesh Community Based Fisheries Management Project	4-2
Table 4.2	Primary criteria for categorizing livelihoods dependent on inland fisheries	4-3
Table 4.3	Summary of the primary stakeholder groups across the countries	4-4
Table 4.4	Main inland fishery environments identified in the four countries	4-4
Table 4.5	Common environments where livelihoods of those fishing for income, fishing for food and fish traders were assessed in all four countries	4-5
Table 4.6	Stakeholders covered by the environment in livelihood assessment PRAs in Bangladesh	4-7
Table 4.7	Stakeholders covered by the environment in livelihood assessment PRAs in Cambodia	4-7
Table 4.8	Stakeholders covered by the environment in livelihood assessment PRAs in the Lao PDR	4-8
Table 4.9	Stakeholders covered by environment in livelihood assessment PRAs in Vietnam	4-8
Table 5.1	Summary of Poverty Indicators for Four Countries	5-1
Table 5.2	Wealth Category of Different Fisheries Stakeholders from PRAs (Bangladesh)	5-3
Table 5.3	Livelihood Strategies of Different Stakeholder form PRAs (Bangladesh)	5-4
Table 5.4	Wealth ranking for full time fisher group: Vietnam canal environment PRA	5-5
Table 5.5	Summary of Inland Fishery Resources in Four Countries	5-7
Table 5.6	Human capital indicators at the national level	5-15
Table 5.7	Gender role analysis in participating fish capture: Vietnam Rice field PRA	5-15
Table 5.8	Human capital indicators for full-time fishers from PRAs in Bangladesh	5-17
Table 5.9	Some food security related statistics from Bangladesh	5-21
Table 5.10	Percentages of rural households with no land in Vietnam	5-22
Table 5.11	Ranking the relationship of three groups with institutions in the community in Vietnam	5-25
Table 5.12	Negative and Positive Impacts of Institutions on Rural Livelihoods in Cambodia (from PRA)	5-26
Table 5.13	Example of user analysis of natural resource status and contribution to livelihoods from Haor PRA in Bangladesh (consolidated over stakeholders)	5-28
Table 5.14	Trend in fish resources reported by full-time fishers in Vietnam PRA	5-31
Table 5.15	Status of other aquatic resources in Vietnam PRA	5-31
Table 5.16	Trend in natural fish from Vietnam PRA	5-32
Table 5.17	Vulnerability summarized from PRAs in Vietnam	5-41
Table 5.18	Common problems identified by all stakeholders across environments and countries compiled from PRAs in Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Lao PDR and Vietnam	5-42
Table 6.1	Highest priority research topics for medium term from a Bangladesh national workshop held in April 2003 (topics which half of the participants ranked as high priority)	6-5

List of Figures

Figure 5.1	Vietnam – Inland capture fisheries and aquaculture production (national totals)	5-11
Figure 5.2	Summary of Livelihood Analysis for Inland Fisheries Livelihoods Assets	5-16
Figure 5.3	Income of full-time fishers in different years, Vietnam rice field PRA	5-20
Figure 5.4	Venn diagram of local power structure in Vietnam (from PRA)	5-26
Figure 5.5	Hydrology and fishing activities in Bangladesh Haor environment (from PRA)	5-27
Figure 5.6	Problem tree from PRA in a Cambodia Fishery	5-43