



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# FishAdapt Project 2019 Highlights





# FishAdapt Project

## Strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of fisheries and aquaculture dependent livelihoods in Myanmar



# Project background

Myanmar is a country dependent on fish and aquatic products for its food and nutrition security and economy but the sector is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. For fisheries (marine and inland) these impacts include changes in sea surface temperature, higher inland water temperature, changes in ocean currents, changes in the frequency of El-Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events, sea level rise and changing levels of rain and water availability. The aquaculture sector is also exposed to hazards such as salt-water intrusion, flooding of ponds, shortages in water supply, invasive species and ad hoc development planning altering local ecosystem dynamics and undermining their resilience, integrity and functionality.

At present, Myanmar faces significant challenges in addressing these issues and achieving sustainable management and utilization of its aquatic resources. These include weak governance, organizational capacities, institutional arrangements, limited technical capacity and knowledge, and limited resources for the development and implementation of adaptation plans.

In order to address these issues and to support implementation of National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), the project addresses three main barriers to climate change adaptation, including:

- Lack of climate resilient sector policies, and limited integration of fisheries specific climate responses into national policies
- Lack of capacity and resources within the sector to support communities in planning and responding to climate related stressors and fisheries and aquaculture adaptation to climate change impacts.
- Limited knowledge sharing and communication within the sector and with fisheries and aquaculture dependent communities, limited coordination and lack of real-time/working level understanding of climate change and its' impacts on fisheries, aquaculture and their livelihoods.

- The project will support Myanmar in achieving its national development goals and especially those for fisheries and aquaculture and food security.
- The project will address the limited capacity in Myanmar to analyse vulnerability, to plan and implement interventions and to develop policy and governance at national, sub-national, and community levels in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
- A national Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment will identify “at risk” ecosystems and dependent communities, in particular small-scale traditional fisheries and fish farming systems for specific action.
- The project also supports technical assistance on ecosystem approaches to fisheries and aquaculture management. These will form the basis for interventions ensuring community engagement in all elements of the project.
- Community level adaption approaches and technologies will be carried out in the Yangon Region, Ayeyarawady Region, and Rakhine State. Environmental sustainability will be ensured through positive impacts of the introduced climate change adaptation plans, fisheries management plans, technologies and approaches on a range of ecosystem services, which will be developed in local community user areas and in the longer term on larger areas through upscaling of best practices.
- Long term strengthening of climate change adaptation knowledge sharing networks and environmental monitoring will be undertaken by ensuring these will operate within national mechanisms and resources by project completion.
- Capacity development is the heart of the project and the project supports to address individual, organizational and institutional capacities and provides the effective and comprehensive capacity development practices by adopting participatory approaches.

### Contribution to FAO’s strategic objectives



SO2: Make Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries more Productive and Sustainable



SO5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

## Project Objective

**To enable inland and coastal fishery and aquaculture stakeholders to adapt to climate change by understanding and reducing vulnerabilities, piloting new practices and technologies, and sharing information.**

## Project Components

**Component 1: Strengthen the National, Regional/ State and Township level regulatory and policy frameworks to facilitate the adaptive capacities of the fisheries and aquaculture sector**

**Component 2: Enhanced critical adaptation practices demonstrated by fishers and fishing communities in vulnerable coastal and inland water regions of Myanmar**

**Component 3: Develop and apply adaptation models to strengthen the resilience of Myanmar's aquaculture sector to the impacts of climate change**

**Component 4. Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, training and scaling up adaptation practices, lessons learned development and dissemination**

# Key Messages

- Climate change is posing a major threat to their livelihoods and the ecosystems on which they depend; therefore, the farmers and the fish farmers need to have a better understanding about climate change and its likely impacts to their livelihood opportunities for better preparation and adaptation.
- Climate change is creating huge challenges for livelihoods who are already facing serious threats from socio – economic factors such as poor management of resources, lack of understanding of ecosystems, etc. Lives are already vulnerable in many fishery – dependent communities because of poverty and the lack of social services and essential infrastructure; and the broader threat posed by climate change to development and food security is increasing. To help people out of poverty and to prevent from descending further into it, communities need to have a better understanding how to identify their own vulnerabilities.
- Capacity at national, regional and local levels of governance should be mobilized and the government officials and other institutions should be trained to facilitate the communities identify the vulnerabilities affected by climate change impacts.

- Climate change adaptation in the fisheries and aquaculture sector is a participatory process, where the actors at different levels engage to define and implement the sector policies.
- Climate change adaptation strategies should be developed and implemented among the key actors, partners and in close cooperation with the communities through transparent processes, allowing for meaningful participation of fisheries stakeholders at all levels, including the poor and vulnerable in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.
- Sector – related organizations should be coordinated to describe the issues and challenges in the sector, work on the methodologies and results, share information and give access to everyone from the government officials to the sector - dependent communities.
- FishAdapt promotes public awareness on the impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture sector and increases access to knowledge and information to mitigate the impacts and strengthen the adaptive measures of climate change.



*Role of women in dry shrimp processing in Ayeyarwaddy Region*

# Thematic Areas



- ◆ **Legal Policy Framework**
- ◆ **Fisheries**
- ◆ **Aquaculture**
- ◆ **Vulnerability Assessment**
- ◆ **Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management**
- ◆ **Capacity Development**
- ◆ **Knowledge Management**
- ◆ **Monitoring & Evaluation**
- ◆ **Gender**

# Legal Policy Framework

- Inventory of national policies, strategies and legal frameworks related to the development of fisheries and aquaculture has been collected and recorded to support the project's endeavor to nurture the ecosystem and to promote adaptation in climate change in terms of policy and legal aspects.
- The policies, strategies, and laws, which can directly and immediately impact fisheries and aquaculture sector were reviewed following international and regional legal standards and frameworks. Review on Marine Fisheries Law and other aquaculture related law has been initiated. The results of analysis and recommendations were presented to and validated by major stakeholders, in the workshop on understanding the legal needs and gaps of fisheries and aquaculture development in Myanmar. The report on analysis of the Fisheries Regulatory Framework (Marine, Inland, and Aquaculture) with preliminary recommendations has been drafted.
- The analysis of the Freshwater Fisheries Laws ratified in three regions/states: Yangon Region, Ayeyarwaddy, and Rakhine is also completed, along with the environmental conservation law and the Myanmar Natural Disaster Risk Management Law.

- Legal awareness of the participants on the importance of policy and legal frameworks in aquaculture, climate change and disaster management has been raised in EAAM and CBCCA/DRM trainings. As a result, the participants are able to facilitate community training by linking how legal framework is supportive to community participation, co-management, planning and decision making process in fisheries and aquaculture management.
- Concept of capacity building on the legal and policy frameworks is currently under preparation in order to promote the adaptive capacities of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in 2020. The capacity building will be delivered at national, sub-national and community levels.



*Workshop on understanding the legal needs and gaps of fisheries and aquaculture sector in Myanmar*

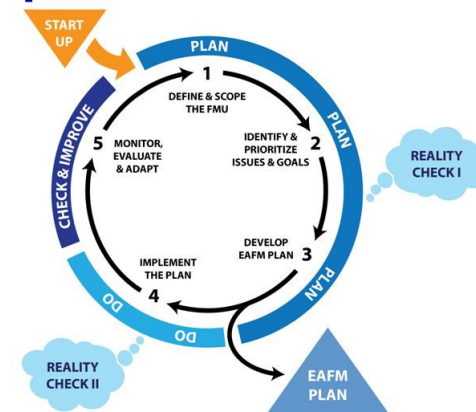
# Fisheries

- With defining the coastal module as a backbone, the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management EAFM capacity plus training modules were developed on inland fisheries, irrigation, small – scale fisheries, co-management and CCA/DRM.
- National level Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management EAFM Capacity Plus, ToT and Working with communities training was conducted in IFT, Yangon on August 2019. Officials from Department of Fisheries (DoF), Myanmar Fisheries Federation (MFF), Institute of Fisheries Technology (IFT), Fisheries Training School (FTS Pyapon and Sagaing), Yangon University (Fisheries and Aquaculture Department), WorldFish, Network Activities Group (NAG) and Rakhine Coastal Region Conservation Association participated in this training.
- Regional/ State level (Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy and Rakhine) EAFM training was conducted on Sep and Oct 2019. In these trainings, FishAdapt encouraged the IFT staffs as a main trainer in some sessions and facilitated as co-trainers along the training. Participants include the representatives from DOF, Department of Rural Development (DRD), Environment Conservation Department (ECD), Universities, CSOs and INGOs in these Regional/ State level EAFM trainings.

- With support from the implementing partners (NAG in Yangon, Ayeyarwady and RCA in Rakhine), community mobilization process orientation workshops have been conducted in the first batch targeted fishing communities. In this community mobilization process, a series of activities such as identifying threads and issues in their community, community representative committees formation, actionable information data collection and participatory mapping for fishing ground were undertaken. Community Representative Committees (CRC) were established in Yangon Region, and in Rakhine State. Each committee was formed with 50% women participation and the selection criteria was based on the community. Executive Committee of four representatives (chairperson, vice-chair, secretary and treasurer) and a gender and communication focal person was created, with roles and responsibilities defined.
- Capacity building of Community level EAFM/EAAM training was also conducted in IFT in December 2019. Representatives from implementation units in Yangon and Ayeyarwady Region were trained on how to create the visual aid, training design and the simplest way to develop community EAFM plan in order to carry out the community level training in their respective communities in the regions.



## The 5 steps of EAFM



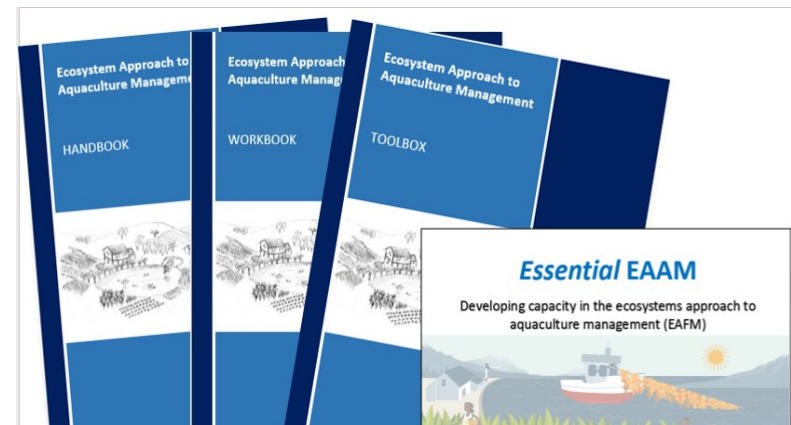
# Aquaculture

- The Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture Management Handbook is developed, which is the initiative in Myanmar Aquaculture Sector. The Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture Management EAAM trainings were conducted at the national level, regional/state level (Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy and Rakhine) and the community level to the Implementing units (IUs). The EAAM Planning and Capacity Plus (Inland, Coastal Aquaculture) modules also enhanced the knowledge on gender, legal aspects of aquaculture development in Myanmar, CCA/DRM and sustainable inland/marine aquaculture approaches. In addition, the EAAM Practical Tools Module (Community Mobilization, Awareness raising) module was delivered to review the planning

process, showcase Myanmar scenarios, and propose climate smart aquaculture solutions and tools on community management. National Level EAAM training conducted 8 days training, regional/state EAAM training conducted 5 days training and the community level EAAM training conducted 3 days training.

- With support from the implementing partners (NAG in Yangon and RCA in Rakhine), community mobilization is empowered to the communities in order to identify priorities, resources, needs and solutions in such a way as to promote good governance and accountability. A series of activities such as Community Representative Formulation,

- actionable information data collection, and aquaculture management group forming were successfully undertaken.
- Water quality and disease management manual is developed to provide a comprehensive technical knowledge on all the water quality parameters that are essential to be maintained to secure good growth, together with an overall knowledge of the biosecurity strategies that need to be performed to reduce risks of diseases in aquatic animals. Different aquaculture systems are described in the manual with details about management of aquatic animals and water resources. Some emphasis is also put on the need to adjust optimal water characteristics depending on the species farmed, also with a focus on integrated aquaculture with aquatic or terrestrial plants.
- Rice – fish manual is also developed to provide a comprehensive technical knowledge on all the aspects related to rice - fish productions, and to showcase strategies that can be used to promote polyculture in traditional rice farming systems that may be run under conventional rice management with use of chemicals inputs. Different factors that influence both rice and fish culture are presented in the manual, together with the advantages and disadvantages of fish culture on rice under traditional systems.
- Climate Smart Aquaculture leaflets were also developed to provide a comprehensive climate smart knowledge on all related productions, such as (1) How can aquaculture improve agriculture in salinized areas (2) Aquaculture can improve water use for agriculture (3) The importance of mangroves in coastal aquaculture (4) Integrate aquaculture with mangrove conservation (5) Climate smart rice culture and aquaculture (6) Which rice-fish choices to meet farmer's needs etc.
- The criteria for Rice-Fish culture and Mangrove Friendly aquaculture were identified and discussed with National level DoF officials for further implementation process of these activities.



# Vulnerability Assessment

- VA tools were identified and introduced with all stakeholders at the pre – testing workshop. A LOA with WorldFish Centre has been signed (and ongoing) for identifying feasibility methodologies for conducting national / sector level vulnerability assessment.
- Training of Trainers (TOT) on Vulnerability Assessment were conducted and nearly 40 participants from DOF, IFT and representatives from communities actively participated in order to understand the theoretical concepts and apply the methods of VA tools. As a follow up of this TOT, the trained participants conducted vulnerability

assessment in 9 pilot villages in Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy and Rakhine State. Coastal and inland fisheries and aquaculture communities in Myanmar are exposed to risks by a variety of factors linked to climate change impacts. Analyzing vulnerabilities in targeted communities is the fundamental step in project's planning and implementation of the community – based climate change adaptation practices and technologies.



- Based on VA analysis from 9 pilot communities, 7 VA tools were identified as below:
  1. Hazard and Resource Mapping
  2. Resource Matrix
  3. Matrix Ranking of Hazards
  4. Livelihoods and Hazards Calendar
  5. Disaster and Climate Risk Assessment
  6. Asset pentagon (Sustainable Livelihoods framework)
  7. Transect Mapping



- As a result, the project provides rapid VA refresher trainings to the implementing partners (local NGOs: KMSS and CDA), which then conducted the vulnerability assessment in the first batch of communities out of 120 (17 villages in Yangon Region, 18 villages in Ayeyarwaddy Region and 18 villages in the Rakhine State). The project also provides the location maps for data collection of hazard and resource mapping to the implementing partners (Local NGOs: KMSS and CDA).
- This work, initiated during the second half of 2019, will be concluded along the third quarter of 2020 and involves up to 48 communities in total, constituting the so-called “first batch of communities”, out of three batches. That will be completed during 2020 (2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> batches), following the same approach (with improved based on the lessons learnt during the work conducted at the first batch).

# Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management (CCA – DRM)

- The Community – based Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management CBCCA/DRM training modules were developed in order to apply these CCA technologies and practices in the planning processes of the adaptation and disaster risk management plans for each community.
- Two regional level training of CBCCA/ DRM were conducted in Yangon (where Yangon and Ayeyarwaddy implementing units were trained) and Kyauk Phyu (where Rakhine regional implementation units were trained). As a result, the project will conduct the CBCCA/DRM planning in the first batch of communities out of 120 (17 villages in Yangon Region, 18 villages in Ayeyarwaddy Region and 18 villages in the Rakhine State).



## Early Warning Early Action

- National level/Regional/State level Early Warning and Early Action Systems (EWEAs) technical consultation and planning workshops were conducted. EWEAs needs were identified and decisions were made to develop an ICT based information dissemination system at the project sites and to acquire technical inputs for early warning and early action systems from different stakeholders to address the risks of climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture production.



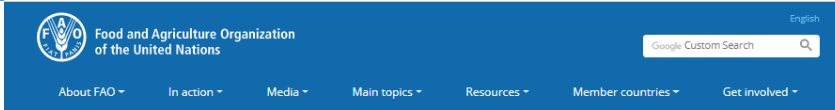
# Capacity Development



- All the steps, except the development of training materials and the training delivery (for sub areas outside EAFM, EAAM, CBVAs, CBCCA/DRR, EWSs) have been concluded in the second half of 2019. The project has signed a service contract with IMA International, a specialized international firm on Capacity Development in areas related to the project objectives, for supporting to the project team on designing the above referred strategy, but mainly for providing quality assurance (QA) along the process. The QA has guaranteed that all the capacity opportunities, including the training material produced, have been done with the highest possible standards.
- Regarding training principles, training effectiveness and quality assurances, with the guidelines of IMA international, the project has been aiming and applying these training principles and approaches before, during and after the trainings since trainings delivered in 2019 up to in 2020.
- The project also aims to share these training principles and capacity development approaches with the Department of Fisheries and other related authorities for their capacity development in 2020.
- Key principles applied to each level of the project's trainings are 1) always know the audience ( select the right participants for the specific training opportunity) 2) be gender responsive 3) participatory approach 4) high quality always 5) focusing on applicability and 6) observe a quality checklist for the design of the courses.
- In addition, effectiveness of the training sessions has been monitored by the practical application of these approaches, such are; the reaction level, the learning level, the pre-post knowledge assessments, course evaluation, the after-action review of the leads trainers, etc.
- Training report (course report) is based on the use of the current "activity report" template designed by the project. This template gathers information of the course title, the participants, the participation of any of the stakeholder organizations, the findings, the expected results (pre-post-test), outcomes, feedbacks (course evaluation, after action review), lessons learned and recommendations. Additionally, a post assessment (knowledge, attitudes and behaviour change) will be conducted by the end of the project by the M&E team, for monitoring impacts.

# Knowledge Management

- The project website and the landing page under FAO corporate websites are developed to support the project communications strategy, which builds up strong awareness among various stakeholders of the project and enables public access to the knowledge and information in the fisheries sector. The project website is one of the main communications channels to inform the project activities and achievements to the target audiences including government officials, private sector and partners' organizations, communities, media, general public and other stakeholders. The main activities of the project, and the resources and publications are updated in the project website.
- The peer – to – peer platform is initiated by mobile application development, which is designed to facilitate sharing of good practices, lessons learnt and knowledge management. The knowledge and information related to legal policy framework, fisheries, aquaculture, climate monitoring system, early warning early action, gender and capacity development (training) materials will be provided through this mobile application. It will also allow the users of the mobile application i.e. the stakeholders at all levels to share the knowledge they gained from FishAdapt Project and to discuss about the challenges they (might) have faced in their communities that are related to climate change to fisheries and aquaculture sector, and including other cross – cutting areas.



### FishAdapt project background

The fisheries and aquaculture sector in Myanmar is critically important to the country's food and nutrition security and economy. Climate change is forecast to have a significant impact on the sector. For capture fisheries (marine and inland) these impacts include changes in sea surface temperature, higher inland water temperature, changes in ocean currents, changes in the frequency of El-Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events, sea level rise and changing levels of rain and water availability.



The aquaculture sector is also exposed to hazards such as salt-water intrusion, flooding of ponds, shortages in water supply, invasive species and ad hoc development planning altering local ecosystem dynamics and undermining their resilience, integrity and functionality.

At present, Myanmar faces significant challenges in addressing these issues and achieving sustainable management and utilisation of its aquatic resources. These include weak governance, organizational capacities, institutional arrangements, limited technical capacity and knowledge, and limited resources for the development and implementation of adaptation plans.

In order to address these issues and to support implementation of National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), the project addresses three main barriers to climate change adaptation, including:

- Lack of climate resilient sector policies, and limited integration of fisheries specific climate responses into national policies.
- Lack of capacity and resources within the sector to support communities in planning and responding to climate related stressors and fisheries and aquaculture adaptation to climate change impacts.
- Limited knowledge sharing and communication within the sector and with fisheries and aquaculture dependent communities, limited coordination and lack of real-time/working level understanding of climate change and its impacts on fisheries, aquaculture and their livelihoods.

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#### FishAdapt Project Website

##### Related links

- FAO Myanmar
- FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- FAO Climate Change

##### Contact

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# Monitoring and Evaluation

- Village Profiling and characterization workshops were carried out in order to gather baseline information that serves as inputs to the strategic plans of the project, providing village profile data and aquaculture assessment information to the Department of Fisheries for the development and improvement of the sector. This activity is mainly conducted with the KOBO Mobile Application and received the accurate village level demographic information and aquaculture sector information for project scaling – up planning.
- A comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning plan has been developed, that guides for the implementation of the project. An electronic information gathering, and real time analysis system has been constructed, based on KOBO application (UN recommended open source technology), and SMART indicators are developed for each activity stream as the individual project activities are identified and implemented. Indicators corresponding to ongoing activities are already identified and fully operational. This will provide data analysed in real time on project activities, which will ensure quality control and facilitate management decision - making based on evidence generated from the field.
- The basic monitoring and evaluation training integrated with EAFM – EAAM refresher training are conducted at regional level for implementation units.



# Gender

- The project also supports gender mainstreaming in the targeted beneficiaries. A gender strategy is developed and integrated throughout the project implementation activities. The adoption of the Ecosystem Approaches, sustainable livelihoods approaches and participatory planning for fisheries and aquaculture and climate change adaptation with communities ensure that the project targets and engages the beneficiaries appropriately including women. These approaches lead to a range of socio-economic benefits including the ability to better manage fisheries (co - management) and adapt to climate change impact.
- In July 2019, Basic Gender Knowledge Awareness Training was delivered (internally) to FishAdapt Project and FAO Myanmar staffs with the aim to create awareness about the need to integrate gender aspects into fisheries projects, the linkage between gender roles and community development, the linkage between gender mainstreaming and human rights, women's participation, integration of Gender aspects into project implementation, and the UN Agencies' interventions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

- Gender analysis activity was carried out at the community level in the 9 pilot villages. The analysis identified gender roles and gaps in the fishing and fish farming communities analysis of gender relations, and access to and control over resources. The gender analysis activity was carried out using participatory approaches, group discussions, and individual interview methods.
- Total 265 people (128 female) participated in Gender Analysis activity and the analysis report reflected the needs of the communities, including major findings, challenges and recommendations to develop the project gender action plan and strategy, and to set up the gender focal point in implementing unit to disseminate gender related information at the grassroots level.
- 16 days of activism Gender Awareness events at the community level were organized in Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy Region and Rakhine State. The related key messages on gender roles in the fisheries sector were delivered by General Administration



Department, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Fisheries, Department of Disaster Management, Department of Rural Development and project team. The key messages focused on the needs of women in the fisheries sector, recognize the value of women roles, ensure access to and control over by women without discrimination, to enhance the women participation in decision-making role.

# Innovative Approach to climate change adaptation

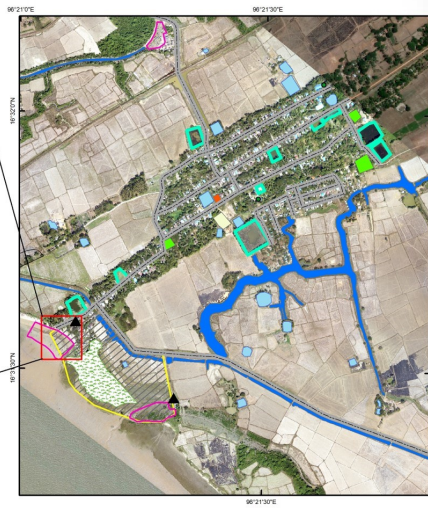
- Through the partnerships with Myanmar Aerospace Engineering University (MAEU), the project introduces the “drone based mapping technology”, which produces highly accurate maps that are used to identify the potential hazards and existing resources (natural and human - induced) of each of the targeted communities. This identification of hazards and resources is further integrated in the long - term planning of adaptation and resilience practices for fishery and aquaculture communities. This leads to producing higher precision of maps geo-referenced and processed as digital files and a better informed decision making process while adopting the participatory approaches with the affected populations. Alongside with this, a drone team has been established within the administrative structure of the main project implementing partner, the Department of Fisheries (DOF / MOALI).
- Training on the drone pilot, GIS mapping and Scientific Applications was conducted at Department of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) research, MAEU, in May 2019. A total of 5 staffs from Department of Fisheries (DOF) of which 2 staffs from Nay Pyi Taw (DOF), 1 staff from (Kyikelat, Ayeyarwady Region), 1 staff from (Myebon, Rakhine State), 1 staff from Yangon and 4 FishAdapt team members were participated in the training. The main objective of participating this UAV training is

to constitute a drone team within DOF/ MOALI for supporting the FishAdapt project on conducting further UAV mapping for scaling up strategy implementation in 120 communities. The main concepts in the training were presented as the following:

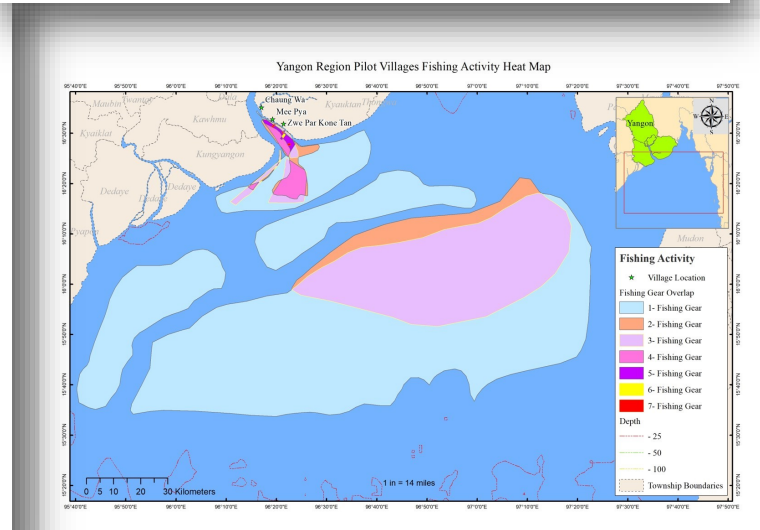
- Basic drone system concept
- Environmental Weather Forecasting
- Photogrammetry
- ArcGIS (Geo-information system)
- DJI Go P4 aircraft (usage)
- Google earth tool for satellite mapping
- Space technology and application
- Flight path planning
- Camera setting



Training on the Drone Pilot, GIS Mapping and Scientific Applications at Department of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Research, MAEU



- Legend**
- ▲ Broker/Collector
  - ▬ Street
  - Rice\_Mill
  - School
  - Sub Health Centre
  - Using\_waterPond
  - Drinking\_Pond
  - Mangrove
  - LandingSite
  - Awash & Gale
  - Creek / Stream



# Other activities to highlight



3rd Project Steering Committee Meeting



6th Myanmar Fisheries Partnership Meeting



1st FishAdapt Partnership Meeting



National level validating workshop for scaling up strategy and project targeted communities

# Beneficiaries

The project enhances the engagement of indigenous, vulnerable, and marginalized groups with involving local communities as much as possible actively in the decision-making process and capacity development.

The project also promotes the involvement of local groups in the planning and implementation with specific targeted interventions including involvement in fisheries co-management for the sustainable use of resources and the sharing of benefits generated and participation in monitoring.



Through the adoption of participatory approaches, the project ensures these following **key groups of beneficiaries** play the crucial role in the consultation processes:

- i) **Community groups**
- ii) **Women's groups**
- ii) **Fishers Groups**
- iv) **Fish farmers groups**
- v) **Small-scale processors/sector dependent livelihoods groups**



**Male**

**1851**



**Female**

**927**



**Total**

**2778**

# Budget delivery

**Total Budget USD 6 million**

## Budget delivery in 2019

**USD 1,829,619 (Total Components)**

**98% of total planned budget for 2019**

**38% of total budget**

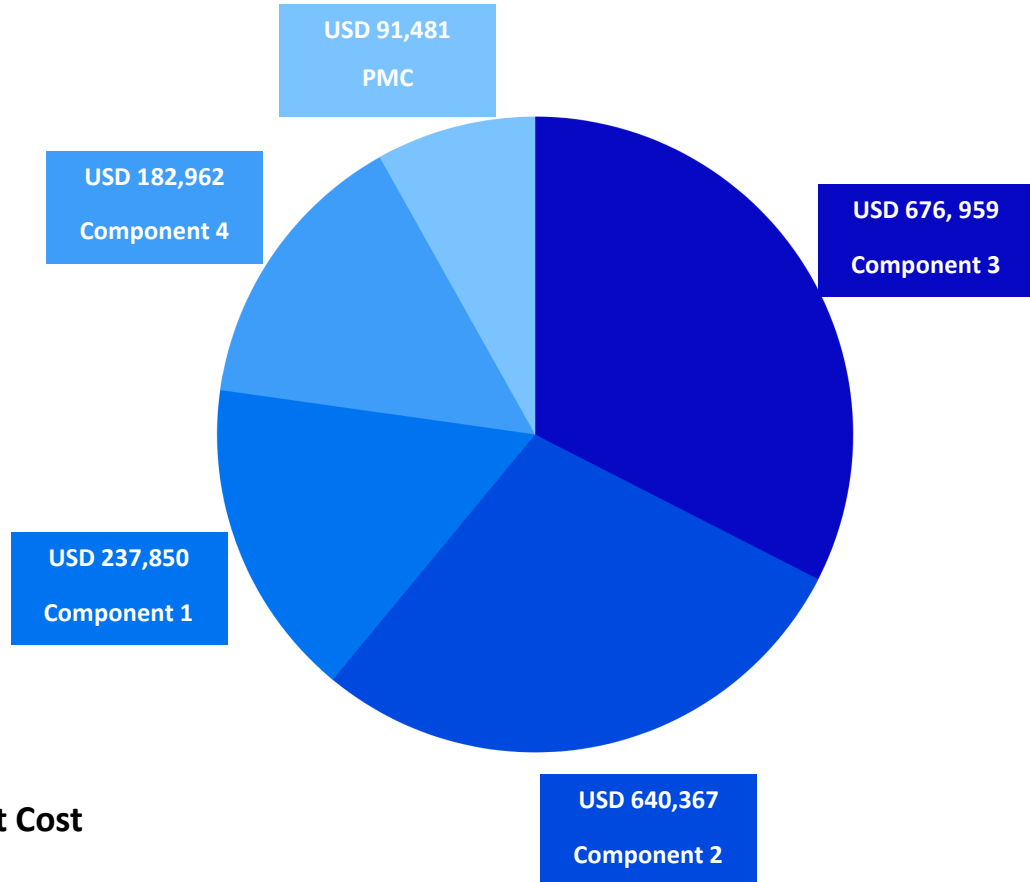
**USD 237,850 (Component 1)**

**USD 640,367 (Component 2)**

**USD 676,959 (Component 3)**

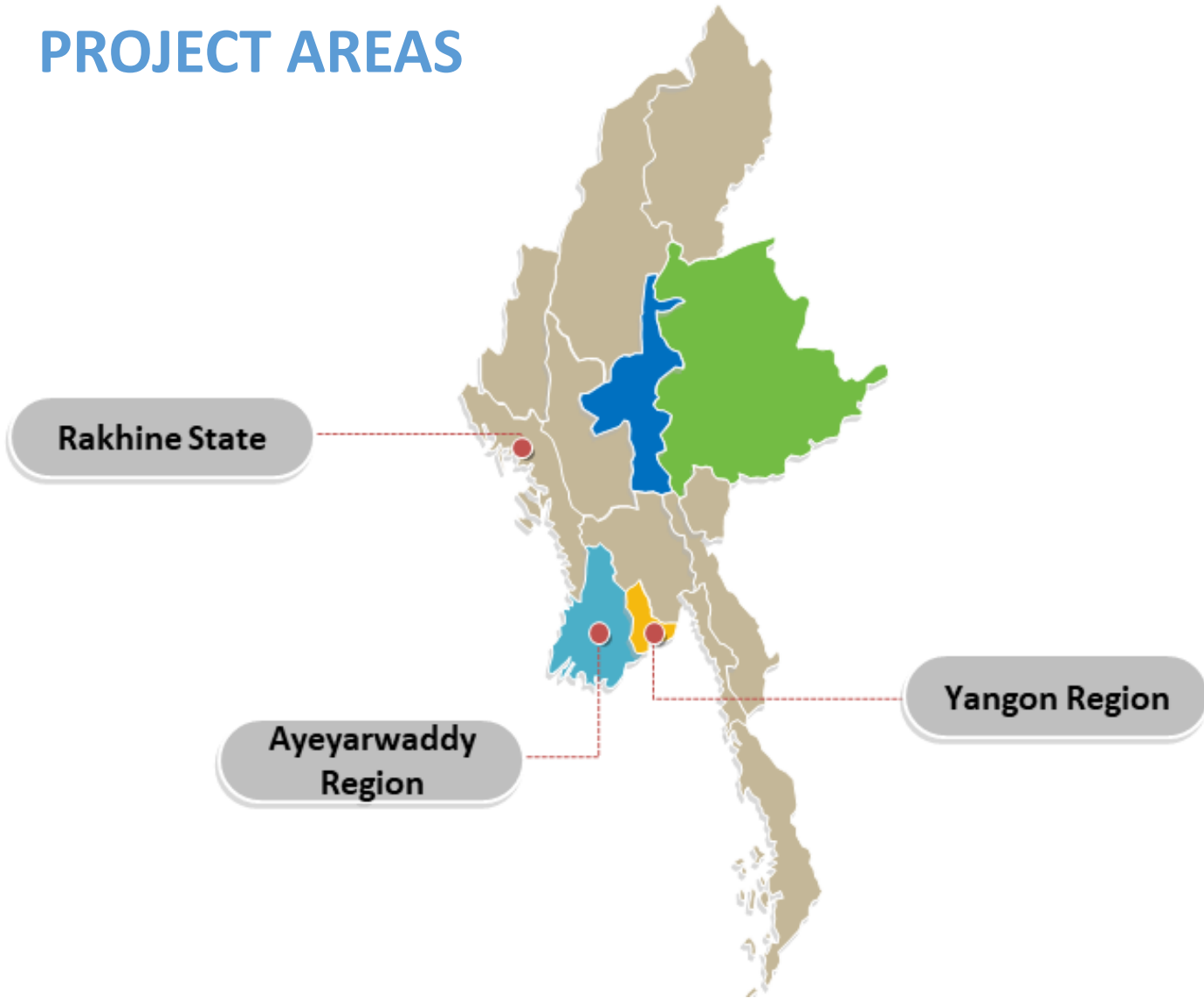
**USD 182,962 (Component 4)**

**USD 91,481 Project Management Cost**





# PROJECT AREAS



## 9 pilot villages

- **Yangon Region KyaukTan Township**

**MeePya ,Chaung Wa , Zwe Par Kone Tan**

- **Ayeyarwaddy Region, PyarPon Township**

**Amar (1) , AukSeikWin, ThaMein Pale**

- **Rakhine State, Toungup Township**

**Nat Kan, Kha Yaing, Kular Yaung**

During nation - wide consultations with stakeholders, it was agreed that the project field and community level work would be implemented in the geographic coverage of 120 communities in Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy and Rakhine State.

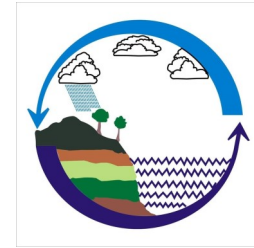
During 2019, the first batch of communities were selected in order to implement the project activities in a timely manner. (17 villages in Yangon Region, 18 villages in Ayeyarwaddy Region and 18 villages in Rakhine State)

Yangon Region	
KyaukTan Township	
1	Shwe Pyi Thit
2	Aye Chan Thar
3	Boe Ba
4	Shan Chaung
5	Kyon Chaik
6	Chaung Wa
7	Mee Pya
8	Zwe Par Kone Tan
Kayan Township	
9	Ka Mar Mat
10	Yae Kyaw
11	Oke Hpo
12	Thet Kei Kone
13	Bo Ka Lay
14	Kin Mun Chon
Thongwa Township	
15	Aung Thar Dan
16	Tha Ma Seik Ta
17	Htun Sein Ah Thin

<b>Ayeyarwaddy Region</b>	
<b>Bogale Township</b>	
1	Thar Paung
2	Ywar Thit
<b>Dedaye Township</b>	
3	Hmyaw Sin
4	Kyon Thin
5	Ku Lar Su
6	Ah Kei Chaung Wa
7	Hpoe Shan Gyi
8	Ah Kei Chaung Wa
<b>Kyaiklat Township</b>	
9	Kun Pa Laing
10	Kyee Chaung
11	Boe San
12	Kyun Ka Lay
13	Kyon Ma Ngeit
<b>Pyapon Township</b>	
14	Nauk Mee
15	U Pay
16	Tha Mein Pale
17	Auk Seik Kwin (Tha Yet Chaung)
18	Ba Wa Thit (1)

<b>Rakhine State</b>	
<b>KyaukPhyu Township</b>	
1	Kyauk Ngu
2	Pan Tu Ma
3	Kon Baung Gyi, Kon Bwe, Taung Yin, Yaw Ma, Wat Taw Pyin, Kyiw Dwe (Total- 6 Villages)
4	Laung Khoke Taung (Ngwe Twin Tu)
5	Hin Kha Yaw Pyein
6	Thea Chaung ( Kyet Taw Pyin)
<b>Ramree Township</b>	
7	Chaung Nei
8	La Mu Chay
9	Myay Pon
10	Tha Yet Chaung
11	Braw Byin, Nga Naw Taung, Thet Yet Taw (Total-3 villages)
12	Yan Thit Chay
<b>Toungup Township</b>	
13	Gyi Pyin
14	Hpaung Khar
15	Khaung Laung Du
16	Kha Yaing
17	Ku Lar Yaung
18	Nat Kan

# Implementing Partners



**WorldFish**



**ima**  
INTERNATIONAL



**Network Activities Group**



**KMSS**  
Korea Mission Social Solidarity





## Contact information

FishAdapt Project

FAO Representation in Myanmar

Seed Division Compound, DOA, Insein Road, Yangon.

### Yangon Regional Project Office

No.(4), Yin Kwe Taung Street,11 Ward, Thongwa Township, Yangon

### Ayeyarwaddy Regional Project Office

Institute of Fisheries Technology, 2nd Street, PyarPon Township

### Rakhine State Project Office

State Department Of Fishery Compound, That Ta Htar Na Street, Sittwe

Website: [:www.fao.org/in-action/fishadapt](http://www.fao.org/in-action/fishadapt)

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