

**REPORT OF
THE TWELFTH MEETING OF FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP
OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP)**

Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, 19-20 November 2009



THE SECRETARIAT

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

SEC/RM/105

March 2010

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) was prepared by the Secretariat of Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), in collaboration with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The document is distributed to the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, SEAFDEC Departments and concerned institutions.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

SEAFDEC. 2010. Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP), Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Bangkok, Thailand. 117 pp.

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EXECUTIVE REPORT

1. The Twelfth Meeting of Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) was held from 19 to 20 November 2009 in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia with the main objective of discussing the programs and activities under the ASSP-FCG fisheries collaborative mechanism, the progress and activities under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership, as well as policy considerations on important issues.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS TO THE DIRECTIVES GIVEN AT THE MEETINGS OF SEAFDEC COUNCIL AND ASEAN BODIES RELATED TO FISHERIES

2. The Meeting was informed on the follow-up actions to the directives given at the Forty-first SEAFDEC Council Meeting in April 2009, the Eleventh ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG Meeting in November 2008, and the ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries including the directives given by the 14th ASEAN Summit, the 17th ASWGF_i, AMAF, the Preparatory SOM-31st AMAF, SOM 9th AMAF+3 and 31st AMAF in 2009 on issues of common interest to the ASEAN and SEAFDEC.

3. The Meeting was updated on the progress of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework, the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020, the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), the Impacts of Climate Change to Fisheries and Aquaculture, ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA), the EC Regulation to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing and the ASSP Portal Website. The Meeting was informed on the program-related directives given by the 17th ASWGF_i Meeting.

PROGRAMS UNDER THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP (FCG) MECHANISM OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (ASSP) FOR THE YEAR 2009-2010

4. The Meeting endorsed the progress and achievements of the activities implemented under the FCG/ASSP Mechanism in 2009, and the proposed programs for 2010.

5. The Meeting suggested that the SEAFDEC Secretariat in collaboration with the Departments should prepare the summary reports of the programs completed in 2009 and onwards for submission to the future meetings of the FCG/ASSP.

PROGRESS OF THE PROPOSALS IMPLEMENTED UNDER ASSP

6. With regard to *ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020*, the Meeting expressed the strong support to the Conference. Furthermore, the Meeting provided the recommendation on the Conference structure, preparatory works to be undertaken by the Member Countries, financial resources to support the Conference and involvement of stakeholder. The logo of the conference was also selected.

7. The progress of the establishment of *ASSP Portal Website* as endorsed by the 41st Meeting of SEAFDEC Council and the 17th ASWGF_i Meeting under the domain name *www.asspfisheries.net* was updated to the Meeting.

8. Considering on the initiatives of *the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework*, the Meeting was informed that the three areas of contribution from fisheries sector proposed by SEAFDEC to support the implementation of AIFS Framework was supported by the ASEAN-FAO Regional Conference on Food Security. The three areas are: i) strengthening food security arrangements,

ii) promoting sustainable food production, and iii) climate change and impact mitigation and adaptation to fisheries.

9. With regards to activities under the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) Framework, the Meeting was informed on the progress in the implementation of the program activities by representative from Thailand. During the First AFCF Meeting in 2009, the key cluster areas of cooperation, the detailed AFCF work plan and timeframe, and the preliminarily identified lead countries for each area of cooperation were agreed among the ASEAN countries. Considering that the programs undertaken by SEAFDEC are relevant to the key cluster areas of the AFCF, the Meeting also requested SEAFDEC to compile information on the activities implemented by SEAFDEC under each cluster, and participate in future meetings of AFCF to share relevant information as the basis discussion.

10. The Meeting took note of the concept proposal of the “*Climate Change and Its Impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation towards Food Security*” developed to support the implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and the Strategic Plan of Action (SPA-FS) adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 14th Summit in March 2009. In addition, the Meeting was also informed that the ASEAN recognized the offer of SEAFDEC to support the implementation of the AFCC initiatives related to fisheries and that the ASEAN has been collaborating with the German Organisation for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and other potential partners in developing the proposals to implement the AFCC.

11. As the brief presentation on the progress of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of the ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of the Fisheries Sector, SEAFDEC was requested to incorporate the specific measures of the Roadmap into the ongoing relevant programs under the FCG/ASSP specifically the relevant projects conducted by MFRD and AQD; and to be involved in future ASEAN consultations on these issues.

12. The Meeting took note of the progress in the implementation of activities under the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA) framework led by Thailand. As previously discussed at the ASA on 1 July 2009, the possible areas of cooperation among ASEAN countries with the ASA framework were identified, namely: i) establishment of the ASEAN Shrimp Aquaculture Standard; ii) establishment of shrimp certification body; iii) development/maintenance of the ASA Website; and iv) development of joint/common position related to shrimp trade.

POLICY CONSIDERATION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES

- **Port-State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing**

13. The Meeting was informed that during the 36th FAO Conference on 18-28 November 2009, an Agreement of the Port-State Measures would be submitted in the Conference and would be concluded in a signing ceremony. In order that the agreement would be effective, it must be ratified at the national level, and would enter into force after 30 days. The regular monitoring of the compliance will take place with a major review, four years after the ratification of the Agreement.

- **CITES/COP15-Listing Proposal on Commercially Exploited Marine Species**

14. With regards to the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), the representative from Japan informed the Meeting on several proposals on the listing of commercially exploited aquatic species into the CITES appendices which have been submitted to the COP15-CITES to be organized on 13-25 March 2010 in Doha, Qatar, particularly the Atlantic bluefin tuna, Spiny dogfish, Porbeagle shark, Scalloped

hammerhead shark, Great hammerhead shark, Smooth hammerhead shark, Dusky shark, Sandbar shark, Oceanic white tip shark, and precious corals (all species of in the family Coralliidae)

15. In response to the concern expressed by Japan, the Meeting agreed that the appropriate channel to address the concern on the listing of aquatic species into the CITES appendices is through the FAO Expert Panel on CITES, which will convene a meeting during the first week of December 2009. In this regard, the relevant technical information from SEAFDEC and Member Countries should be provided to the Panel in order that such information could be incorporated in the outcomes of the FAO Expert Panel. SEAFDEC should also communicate with FAO to obtain the outcome of the Panel to be used as inputs during the Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) on International Fisheries-related Issues to be organized by SEAFDEC in February 2010. In addition, SEAFDEC was also requested to provide information on the listing of commercially exploited species that may impact the fisheries of the region as basis for discussion during the RTC. While noting that the ASEAN Expert Group (AEG) on CITES would be organized in May 2010, the Meeting suggested that SEAFDEC should also invite the Chairman of the AEG-CITES as its representative responsible for aquatic species to participate in the RTC in order to keep the AEG informed on the justification of the issue.

- **Fisheries Subsidies**

16. With regards to the issue on Fisheries Subsidies, the Meeting noted that this has been discussed under the Program on “Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade-related Issues” implemented by SEAFDEC and the Executive Summary on International Fisheries-related Issues was developed during the Regional Technical Consultation organized in 2009, to be used as the coordinated position of the region on the issue. To follow-up, the Fisheries Subsidies issue would be further discussed at the forthcoming RTC on International Fisheries-related Issues to be organized by SEAFDEC in February 2010.

17. The representative from Malaysia requested SEAFDEC to incorporate and discuss this issue on Fisheries Subsidies in the agenda of the RTC on International Fisheries-related Issues in 2010. He also informed the Meeting that at least four rounds of discussions on fisheries subsidies had taken place at the World Trade Organization (WTO), in Geneva since March 2009. As negotiation advances into dispute settlement elements, there is an early indication that the future new rules might have certain level of involvement of RFMOs and RFBs like SEAFDEC who are promoting sustainable capture fisheries. The RTC could therefore serve as a venue to elevate the efforts of SEAFDEC in addressing the issue on Fishery Subsidies to safeguard the interests of the Member Countries.

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REPORT OF THE 12TH MEETING OF THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP)

Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, 19-20 November 2009

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Twelfth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) was organized in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia from 19 to 20 November 2009 with the main objectives of discussing the programs and activities under the FCG/ASSP implemented in 2009 and proposed for 2010 as endorsed by the SEAFDEC Program Committee at its 32nd Meeting in 2009, the progress of other proposals implemented under the ASSP Framework as well as policy considerations on issues of importance to the fisheries sector of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries. The Meeting was attended by representatives from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, the ASEAN Secretariat, the SEAFDEC Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and the senior officials of the SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments. The List of Participants appears as **Annex 1**.

2. The Meeting was co-chaired by Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri, the SEAFDEC Secretary-General, and Mr. Pham Trong Yen on behalf of the current Chairman of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF).

3. The ASEAN Co-chair welcomed the participants to the Meeting, and acknowledged the continued cooperation and support of SEAFDEC to the ASEAN Member Countries through the implementation of several programs of activities under the FCG/ASSP collaborative mechanism. He added that since the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 is planned to be organized in 2011, the recommendations of the Meeting on the conduct of the Conference, particularly on the national activities to be undertaken by the respective countries, would be very crucial for the preparatory works for the Conference. Moreover, considering that the Meeting would discuss several important issues that require recommendations, he encouraged the active participation of all participants in the discussions to enable the Meeting to come up with tangible recommendations to be submitted to the higher authorities of ASEAN and SEAFDEC for consideration and endorsement. His opening speech appears as **Annex 2**.

4. The Agenda which appears as **Annex 3** was adopted.

2. FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS TO THE DIRECTIVES GIVEN AT THE MEETINGS OF SEAFDEC COUNCIL AND ASEAN BODIES RELATED TO FISHERIES

2.1 Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at the Forty-first Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council and the Eleventh Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)

5. The Meeting was informed on the follow-up actions to the directives given at the 41st Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council (7-10 April 2009), and the 11th Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) (6-7 November 2008), as shown in **Annex 4**.

2.2 Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries

6. The representative from the ASEAN Secretariat informed the Meeting on the directives given by the ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries from November 2008 to September 2009, which appears as **Annex 5**. These include the 14th ASEAN Summit, the 17th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF_i), the Special Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) of the 30th ASEAN Ministers for Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF), the Preparatory SOM-31st AMAF, SOM 9th AMAF+3 and 31st AMAF Meeting, as well as the actions undertaken in response to such recommendations. While accentuating on the build-up of the ASEAN Community which is expected to be achieved by 2015, he expressed his appreciation to the contribution of SEAFDEC to ASEAN on the cooperation in fisheries, and summarized the several strategic measures related to the fisheries sector as outlined in the ASEAN Community Blueprints and the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan.

7. The Meeting was then informed on the progress of the specific issues/initiatives relevant to fisheries of the ASEAN Member Countries as discussed in the ASEAN bodies, namely the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework, the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020, the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), the Impacts of Climate Change to Fisheries and Aquaculture, ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA), the EC Regulation to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, and the ASSP Portal Website.

8. The representative from the ASEAN Secretariat also highlighted on the program-related directives given by the 17th ASWGF_i Meeting on the projects undertaken under the FCG/ASSP framework; the concept note of the programs to address ASEAN Food Security; the proposal on Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resources Management submitted to the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) for funding support; the proposals to address ASEAN food security on: i) Strengthening of Food Security Arrangements through Fisheries Intervention; ii) Promotion of Sustainable Food Production through Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices; and iii) Climate Change and Its Impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture; and considerations for applying “Monitoring and Evaluation and Outcome-based Reporting” of the projects under the FCG/ASSP mechanism.

3. PROGRAMS UNDER THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP (FCG) MECHANISM OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (ASSP) FOR THE YEAR 2009-2010

9. The Meeting endorsed the progress and achievements of the programs implemented under the FCG/ASSP in 2009 and the programs proposed for 2010, which have been previously discussed and endorsed by the 32nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee. The summary of the recommendations from the 32nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee appears as **Annex 6**.

10. The Meeting also requested that for the program completed during the year, SEAFDEC should prepare short reports summarizing the outcomes, achievements and constraints in the implementation of the respective programs and submit to the Meeting in order to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the projects. The short reports would also facilitate the discussions on the follow-up activities as well as the policy support from ASEAN and SEAFDEC. In this regard, it was recommended that the SEAFDEC Secretariat in collaboration with the Departments should prepare the summary reports of the programs completed in 2009 and onwards for submission to the future meetings of the FCG/ASSP.

4. PROGRESS OF THE PROPOSALS IMPLEMENTED UNDER ASSP

4.1 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020

11. The Meeting was informed on the progress of the preparation of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 (**Annex 7**) of which the conduct of the Conference was endorsed by the 41st Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council and the 31st AMAF Meeting in April and November 2009, respectively. In particular, the Meeting was informed on the recommendations made at the First Meeting of the Conference Organizing Committee, of which the outcomes of the First Meeting appears as **Annex 8**.

12. While expressing strong support to the Conference, the Meeting agreed that the Member Countries would be actively involved in the planning and preparatory works, including in the Steering Committee of the Conference, in order to ensure the successful conduct and fruitful outcomes of the Conference. In addition, the Meeting also provided the following recommendations:

Conference Structure

- In Conference Plenary I, the presentation on review of the past decade achievements in the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action should be included; and
- The title of the Technical Session of the Conference specifically in the Plenary, panel themes and sub-themes, should be interesting/catchy in order to draw more attention and participation of the target participants and the private sector.

Preparatory Works to be Undertaken by the Member Countries

- Each country should also conduct Pre-conference National Activities such as consultations, drawing contests, and exhibitions, in order to compile the technical inputs from the national perspectives, for the Conference. In this regard, the Meeting requested the SEAFDEC Secretariat to develop the guidelines elaborating on the expected outcomes from the consultations. Specifically, the guidelines should also indicate the required inputs for the Conference as well as the appropriate timeframe for the submission of the outcomes from national consultations;
- The review exercise on the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action adopted in 2001 should include areas on: i) to what extent the Resolution and Plan of Action has been implemented by Member Countries during the past 10 years, including achievements, problems, and constraints; and ii) to what extent the ASEAN-SEAFDEC programs have supported the Member Countries in the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action in achieving sustainable fisheries. Results of the review exercise should be provided by the Member Countries to SEAFDEC for compilation. In order to harmonize the review exercise of the countries, SEAFDEC Secretariat should prepare and provide guidelines/template to Member Countries by the mid of January 2010. In doing so, reference could be made to the structure/format used during the mid-term review of the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action conducted in 2005; and
- Preparation and participation in the Exhibition.

Financial Resources to Support the Conference

- The required financial support for the Conference could be classified into: i) Pre-conference National Activities to be organized by respective ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries using their respective national budget; ii) technical preparatory works to provide inputs to the Conference making use of existing activities under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC programs; and iii) conduct of the Conference proper. For the conduct of the Conference proper, since the ASEAN Foundation agreed to support the participation of five participants from each ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Country, additional participants from Member Countries using

financial support from other sources as well as from relevant organizations are necessary. Attempts of the Member Countries and relevant organizations to secure funding support are therefore necessary and should be communicated and ensured; and

- For the support and inputs from the ASEAN Secretariat, the ASEAN Secretariat was requested to explore funding opportunity from ASEAN funding sources, particularly for the participation of the less developed countries (*e.g.* Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam) in the Conference proper, and for engagement of relevant Consultants for the Conference. ASEAN Secretariat was also requested to explore possibility of providing support for the participation of the CLMV countries in the preparatory meetings for the Conference, and possible funding of the participation of representative(s) from ASEAN affiliated civil society organization(s) to the Conference.

Involvement of stakeholders

- The involvement of the stakeholders, including civil society organizations and private sectors, in the Conference was considered important. This could be done throughout the preparatory process of the Conference such as during the national preparatory activities to be conducted by each Member Country, and at the Conference proper specifically during the technical session and in the Trade Fair/Exhibition to be organized as the side event; and
- For the conduct of the Trade Fair/Exhibition or Business Conference as part of the Conference, SEAFDEC Secretariat and DOF Thailand as part of the Administrative Subcommittee of the Conference, should further elaborate on the Trade Fair/Exhibition plan including coordinating with the ASEAN Fisheries Federation (AFF) and the ASEAN Seafood Federation (ASF) for them to be involved in such event.

Conference Logo

- The logo to be used for the Conference is shown in **Annex 9**.

4.2 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) Portal Website

13. The Meeting took note that the establishment of ASSP Portal Website under the domain name *www.asspfisheries.net* to serve as a gateway to the SEAFDEC and ASEAN websites. The Website was endorsed by the 41st Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council and the 17th ASWGFi Meeting held in 2009, and would be launched during the 42nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Council in April 2010. The progress and development of ASSP Portal Website appears as **Annex 10**.

4.3 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework

14. The representative from the ASEAN Secretariat informed the Meeting on the initiatives of the ASEAN in the development of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework for 2009-2013 (**Annex 11**) and the AIFS Framework proper, which was adopted by the 14th ASEAN Summit held from 28 February to 1 March 2009 in Cha-am, Thailand. The main goals of the AIFS Framework are food security and sustainable livelihoods of farmers. The ASEAN-FAO Regional Conference on Food Security held in Bangkok, Thailand on 27-28 May 2009 supported three areas of contribution from fisheries sector proposed by SEAFDEC to support the implementation of AIFS Framework, which could be further elaborated on and packaged for possible fund sourcing from the ASEAN dialogue partners and donors. These activities are: i) strengthening food security arrangements; ii) promoting sustainable food production; and iii) climate change impact mitigation and adaptation to fisheries.

4.4 ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)

15. The Meeting was informed on the progress in the implementation of activities under the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) framework (**Annex 12**) with Thailand serving as the interim Secretariat of the AFCF. The Preparatory Meeting of the AFCF was held on 26-27 May 2009, and the First Meeting of AFCF was subsequently held on 1-2 June 2009. Through these processes, key cluster areas of cooperation, the detailed AFCF work plan and timeframe, and the preliminarily identified lead countries for each cluster area of cooperation, were agreed among the ASEAN countries. The following key cluster areas of cooperation were subsequently discussed and endorsed by the 17th ASWGFi and the SOM-30th AMAF:

- Combating IUU Fishing (Indonesia);
- Promoting Sustainable Fisheries Practices;
- Fishing Capacity and Responsible Fishing Practices (Malaysia);
- Conservation of Biodiversity and Enhancing Fisheries Resources (Vietnam);
- Fish for Aquaculture Feed (Myanmar);
- Fisheries Co-management (Cambodia);
- Adaptation and Mitigation of the Impacts of Climate Change (the Philippines);
- Fisheries Post-harvest and Food Safety (Singapore);
- Strengthening ASEAN Joint Approaches/Positions on International Trade-related Issues (Thailand);
- Information, Education and Communication to Support Development and Management of Fisheries (Brunei Darussalam); and
- Capacity Building (Lao PDR).

16. The representative from Thailand requested all ASEAN Member Countries to send their confirmation on the assigned lead countries, to work out the detailed plan of activities of their respective clusters, and to submit to Thailand their interests in participating in the identified activities as soon as possible. During the next AFCF meeting, which will be organized back-to-back with the forthcoming ASWGFi Meeting in Brunei Darussalam, the lead country of each cluster area would be requested to report on the proposed and progress of activities under each cluster area. In this regard, as the programs undertaken by SEAFDEC are relevant to the key cluster areas of the AFCF, the Meeting requested SEAFDEC to compile information on the activities implemented by SEAFDEC under each cluster. The Meeting also requested SEAFDEC to participate in future meetings of AFCF to share relevant information as basis for discussion.

17. The representative from Thailand also informed the Meeting on the cluster on “Strengthening ASEAN Joint Approaches/Positions on International Trade-related Issues” with Thailand as the lead country, of which four issues are being undertaken, namely: i) FAO legally-binding port-state measures; ii) aquaculture certification; iii) small-scale fisheries; and iv) fisheries subsidies. In this regard, the close coordination and communication among the ASEAN Member Countries is very important and since the Department of Fisheries (DOF) of Thailand has established the tele-conference facility, the other Member Countries could communicate with Thailand through such facility to exchange views and promote coordination on important issues. In addition, interested parties could also contact the Fisheries Foreign Affairs Division of the DOF Thailand to obtain further information on this matter.

4.5 Climate Change and Its Impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture

18. The Meeting took note of the concept proposal of the “Climate Change and Its Impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security” (**Annex 13**) developed to support the implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and the Strategic Plan of Action (SPA-FS) adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 14th Summit in March 2009. In addition, the Meeting was also informed that the proposal was discussed during the high-level Workshop on ASEAN Multi-sectoral Framework on Climate

Change and Food Security on 10-11 September 2009 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The ASEAN Multi-sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry Towards Food Security (AFCC) concluded at the Workshop was submitted to and approved by the SOM-31st AMAF. The approved AFCC appears as **Annex 14**.

19. The representative from the ASEAN Secretariat also informed the Meeting that the Workshop on AFCC proposed for the establishment of an “ASEAN *Ad-hoc* Steering Committee on Climate Change and Food Security” with members from agriculture, fisheries, forestry, food security, environment, and energy sectors to be nominated by the ASEAN Member Countries. The *Ad-hoc* Steering Committee is tasked to work in close cooperation with the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change under the purview of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Environment (ASOEN). In addition, the Meeting was also informed that the ASEAN recognizes the offer of SEAFDEC to support the implementation of the AFCC initiatives related to fisheries and that the ASEAN is collaborating with the German Organisation for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and other potential partners in developing the proposals to implement the AFCC.

20. In this regard, the Meeting recommended that in addition to the activities on adaptation of the impacts of climate change to fisheries and aquaculture, the mitigation of the impacts of fisheries and aquaculture to climate change should also be considered.

4.6 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of the ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of the Fisheries Sector

21. The representative from Thailand, as a lead country, made a brief presentation on the progress of the ASEAN and SEAFDEC in the Implementation of the ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of the Fisheries Sector, which appears as **Annex 15**. The representative from the ASEAN Secretariat also added that since fisheries is among the 12 priority sectors being targeted to achieve the ASEAN Community Building, and to ensure that fisheries contribute to ASEAN Community Building, specific measures were identified to facilitate the trade of fish and fishery products. In addition, the priority focus of the Roadmap is on three commodities including of frozen shrimp and products, frozen fish and products and fish sauce. The 17th Meeting of ASWGFi in June 2009 requested Singapore as the lead country of ASEAN Network of Fisheries Post-harvest Technology (FPHT) Centres, to coordinate the compilation of the progress in the implementation of the Specific Measures. The bi-annual consolidated progress report could then be submitted to the future meetings of ASWGFi for consideration.

22. In this regard, SEAFDEC was requested to incorporate the specific measures of the Roadmap into the ongoing relevant programs under the FCG/ASSP specifically the relevant projects conducted by MFRD and AQD. In addition, the Meeting requested the SEAFDEC Departments to be involved in future ASEAN consultations on these issues.

4.7 ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA)

23. The Meeting took note of the progress in the implementation of activities under the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA) framework (**Annex 16**) led by Thailand. As previously discussed at the ASA Seminar on Shrimp Production Standard on 30 June 2009 and the First Meeting of the ASA on 1 July 2009, the possible areas of cooperation among ASEAN countries with the ASA framework were identified, namely: i) establishment of the ASEAN Shrimp Aquaculture Standard; ii) establishment of shrimp certification body; iii) development/maintenance of the ASA Website; and iv) development of joint/common position related to shrimp trade.

24. Following up with the recommendation at the First Meeting of the ASA, the First Regional Expert Group Meeting of the ASA was organized from 29 to 30 September 2009 to initiate the process for the development of the ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practice particularly for aquaculture shrimp (ASEAN Shrimp GAP). The Meeting was also informed that the draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP accommodating additional views/inputs from the Member Countries and the draft Strategies for Implementation of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP would be discussed and finalized during the Second Regional Expert Group Meeting of the ASA tentatively scheduled for March 2010.

5. POLICY CONSIDERATION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES

5.1 Port-State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

25. The Meeting took note of the final text of the Draft Legally-binding Instrument on Port-State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (**Annex 17**) which was finalized during the 107th Session of the FAO Council from 28 September-2 October 2009 in Rome, and would be submitted to the 36th FAO Conference on 18-28 November 2009. The Meeting was informed that during the FAO Conference, an Agreement of the Port-State Measures would be concluded in a signing ceremony. In order that the agreement would be effective, it must be ratified at the national level, and would enter into force after 30 days. The regular monitoring of the compliance will take place with a major review, four years after the ratification of the Agreement.

26. The representative from Thailand also outlined the key requirements of the Instrument, which include: i) Foreign fishing vessel wishing to port should request the permission from especially desired port in advance, transmitting information of the practice and the fish on-board; ii) Countries should commit to regular inspection and the outlined set of standards that will be used during the inspection; iii) Review of the ship papers, survey of fishing gear, examination of catch, and checking the ship record; iv) Signatory must ensure that port inspectors are adequately equipped and trained; v) When a vessel is denied, Port-State must publicize such information and the national authority whose flag the vessel is flying must take follow-up action; and vi) Creation of information sharing network to exchange information on IUU associated vessels and provide assistance to developing countries to be able to meet with the obligation.

5.2 CITES/COP15-Listing Proposal on Commercially Exploited Marine Species

27. With regards to the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), the representative from Japan informed the Meeting on several proposals on the listing of commercially exploited aquatic species into the CITES appendices which have been submitted to the COP15-CITES to be organized on 13-25 March 2010 in Doha, Qatar, particularly the Atlantic bluefin tuna, Spiny dogfish, Porbeagle shark, Scalloped hammerhead shark, Great hammerhead shark, Smooth hammerhead shark, Dusky shark, Sandbar shark, Oceanic white tip shark, and precious corals (all species of in the family Coralliidae) (**Annex 18**). The Listing Proposals are downloadable from http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/15/raw_props.html. However, the concern was expressed that CITES may not have technical capability in fisheries, and the management of commercially exploited species should be undertaken by organizations with scientific competence such as the FAO.

28. The representative from Japan also provided information on the existing management of aquatic species, *i.e.* those have been undertaken for the Atlantic bluefin tuna, such as the Annual Meeting of the International Commission for Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) which came up with management measures by reducing the catch quota of the species by 40%, and developed the monitoring and control system for this species. This should be given into consideration by CITES, and the listing of Atlantic bluefin tuna should not be adopted. For

sharks, the Southeast Asian region has implemented measures for conservation and management of sharks, and has been developing the National Plan of Action in accordance with the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks). It is therefore envisaged that the ASEAN countries should have united views to oppose the proposal for listing of shark species at the coming COP15-CITES. As for precious corals, several countries have been harvesting corals as traditional products in sustainable manner. Supporting evidence and information on the status and utilization of precious corals should be made available to object the listing proposal.

29. In addition, the Meeting was also informed that currently SEAFDEC is supporting Vietnam, the Philippines and Cambodia in the development of the draft NPOA-Sharks. In 2010, SEAFDEC would continue to work closely with these countries in the finalization of the NPOA. It is anticipated that such effort should be fully taken into account in the future discussions of the ASEAN countries on relevant issues.

30. In response to the concern expressed by Japan, the Meeting agreed that the appropriate channel to address the concern on the listing of aquatic species into the CITES appendices is through the FAO Expert Panel on CITES, which will convene a meeting during the first week of December 2009. In this regard, the relevant technical information from SEAFDEC and Member Countries should be provided to the Panel in order that such information could be incorporated in the outcomes of the FAO Expert Panel. SEAFDEC should also communicate with FAO to obtain the outcome of the Panel to be used as inputs during the Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) on International Fisheries-related Issues to be organized by SEAFDEC in February 2010. In addition, SEAFDEC was also requested to provide information on the listing of commercially exploited species that may impact the fisheries of the region as basis for discussion during the RTC. While noting that the ASEAN Expert Group (AEG) on CITES would be organized in May 2010, the Meeting suggested that SEAFDEC should also invite the Chairman of the AEG-CITES as its representative responsible for aquatic species to participate in the RTC in order to keep the AEG informed on the justification of the issue.

31. The Meeting then recommended that such RTC should come up with the joint approach for countries in the region on the listing proposals to be reflected at the COP15-CITES. In addition, a package of relevant information on relevant scientific information, existing management measures, evidence that the proposed listed species are not in endangered, should also be developed. The Meeting also noted that since in some countries the authorities responsible for CITES issue may not be those responsible for fisheries, internal coordination should therefore be established in order that the joint approach and the relevant information be appropriately conveyed to the responsible authorities. It was also requested that such joint approach and package of information should be provided to all Member Countries in advance to allow time for an internal coordination process, and all Member Countries should send their national representatives to participate and make intervention in the fisheries-related session in the COP15-CITES and provide the collective inputs to safeguard the interest of the region in the fora.

5.3 Other Issues

32. With regards to the issue on Fisheries Subsidies, the Meeting noted that this has been discussed under the Program on “Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade-related Issues” implemented by SEAFDEC and the Executive Summary on International Fisheries-related Issues was developed during the Regional Technical Consultation organized in 2009, to be used as the coordinated position of the region on the issue. To follow-up, the Fisheries Subsidies issue would be further discussed at the forthcoming RTC on International Fisheries-related Issues to be organized by SEAFDEC in February 2010.

33. The representative from Malaysia requested SEAFDEC to incorporate and discuss this issue on Fisheries Subsidies in the agenda of the RTC on International Fisheries-related Issues in 2010. He also informed the Meeting that at least four rounds of discussions on fisheries subsidies had taken place at the World Trade Organization (WTO), in Geneva since March 2009. As negotiation advances into dispute settlement elements, there is an early indication that the future new rules might have certain level of involvement of RFMOs and RFBs like SEAFDEC who are promoting sustainable capture fisheries. The RTC could therefore serve as a venue to elevate the efforts of SEAFDEC in addressing the issue on Fishery Subsidies to safeguard the interests of the Member Countries.

34. In this connection, the SEAFDEC Secretariat would communicate with the Member Countries in order to obtain the necessary information, particularly those related to international fisheries-related issues, to be used as inputs and basis for discussion during the RTC.

6. OTHERS

35. The Meeting requested the SEAFDEC Secretariat to provide the electronic copies of the documents of future Meetings of the FCG/ASSP, to the participants at least one month before the Meeting. In addition, if there are changes in the working document(s), the updated information should also be circulated to the participants for information.

36. The representative from Thailand informed the Meeting that the Global Conference on Aquaculture will be organized by FAO in collaboration with the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific and hosted by DOF Thailand, from 9-12 June 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand, back-to-back with the FAO Sub-COFI on Aquaculture on 14-18 June 2010. In this regard, the Member Countries were encouraged to be actively involved and to participate in the Conference.

7. ADOPTION OF THE MEETING REPORT

37. The Meeting adopted the Report of the Twelve Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group (12th FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) on 20 November 2009. The Meeting was informed that the Report would be further submitted to the 42nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Council and to the 18th ASWGF, as well as the higher authorities of ASEAN for policy support and endorsement.

8. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

38. The Co-chair for SEAFDEC, Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri thanked the cooperation and support of the Member Countries and his ASEAN Co-chair during the Meeting. He also expressed appreciation to ASEAN and all the ASEAN Member Countries for their valuable recommendations on the proposed organization of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020. After expressing his appreciation to DOF Malaysia, DOF Sabah and MFRDMD for hosting the 12th Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP), he declared the Meeting closed. His Closing Speech appears as **Annex 19**.

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OPENING STATEMENT

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On Behalf of the Chairman of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries*

My Co-Chair for SEAFDEC *Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri*,
Distinguished delegates from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Members Countries and the ASEAN Secretariat,
SEAFDEC Senior Officials,
Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Morning!

On behalf of my Co-Chair for SEAFDEC, it is indeed my pleasure to welcome you all to this Twelfth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership or FCG/ASSP, in this beautiful city of Kota Kinabalu. On behalf of the ASWGFi, I would also want to thank SEAFDEC for the arrangements of this Meeting.

We must acknowledge with much gratitude the continued support of SEAFDEC to the ASEAN countries through the various progress and activities implemented under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC collaborative mechanism. We are all aware that such support has been enhanced after the formal establishment of the ASSP in November 2007. We also recognize the efforts of the SEAFDEC Program Committee which convened its meeting from Monday until yesterday, in undertaking a thorough review and scrutiny of the programs implemented in 2009 as well as the programs lined up for 2010 under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC collaborative mechanism.

There is one important aspect that this Meeting should pay much attention to. This is the organization of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020, planned for June 2011 and hosted by Thailand. We therefore expect to have an in-depth discussion on this issue especially the relevant works that the ASEAN countries would need to undertake in order to provide significant inputs for the Conference. I am particularly referring to the conduct of national activities to assess the decade-long implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action that were adopted during the so-called Millennium Conference in 2001, the conduct of national drawing contests and the indications of the countries to set up their respective exhibits in the Conference Exhibition. We would therefore welcome your recommendations on the proposed activities as the 2011 Conference is envisaged to guide the countries of our region in furthering the development of sustainable fisheries development for food security of our future generations.

Moreover, other relevant issues that need policy recommendations, and where your support is of utmost important, would also be discussed. With all these matters included in the Agenda for our two-day meeting, I would therefore seek for your active participation and cooperation in order that we could come up with tangible recommendations for submission to the higher authorities of the ASEAN, for consideration and endorsement.

Considering the heavy task being laid out ahead of us, without further ado, allow me to declare the Twelfth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership open. Thank you very much!

AGENDA

- Agenda 1** Opening of the Meeting
- Agenda 2** Adoption of the Agenda
- Agenda 3** Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at the Meetings of SEAFDEC Council and ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries
- 3.1 Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at the 41st Meeting of SEAFDEC Council and the 11th Meeting of Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)
 - 3.2 Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at the Meetings of ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries
- Agenda 4** ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) and Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) Collaborative Programs for the Year 2009-2010
- Agenda 5** Progress of the Proposals Implemented under ASSP
- 5.1 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020
 - 5.2 ASSP Portal Website
 - 5.3 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework
 - 5.4 ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)
 - 5.5 Climate Change and Its Impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture
 - 5.6 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of the ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of the Fisheries Sector
 - 5.7 ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA)
- Agenda 6** Policy Consideration on Important Issues
- 6.1 Port-State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing
 - 6.2 CITES/COP15 - Listing Proposals on Commercially Exploited Marine Species
 - 6.3 Other Issues
- Agenda 7** Adoption of Recommendations and Report of the Meeting
- Agenda 8** Closing of the Meeting

Annex 4

**FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS TO THE DIRECTIVES GIVEN AT
THE FORTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE SEAFDEC COUNCIL
AND THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF
THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP)**

Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at the Fortieth First SEAFDEC Council and the Eleventh FCG/ASSP Meetings



Recommendations	Refer to Para. No.	Action by	Progress
Program Matters			
The Meeting supported that Indonesia as the ASEAN Lead Country in consultation with SEAFDEC, should prepare the preliminary project proposal on <i>Community Fisheries – Strengthening Organization of Communities for Sustainable Livelihoods in Coastal Areas</i> using the ASEAN format for submission to the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) through the ASEAN Secretariat. In addition, the elements relevant to enhancing coastal community resilience in the non-funded projects on Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resource Enhancement, and the Use of Indicators for Sustainable Development and Management of Capture Fisheries in the ASEAN Region should also be incorporated into such a proposal.	11 FCG Para. 6	TD/Dr. Yuttana	The project proposal is under proceeding by IDB. The proposal are also including the elements relevant to enhancing coastal community on Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resource Enhancement, fisheries co-management using right-based fisheries and fisheries indicators in the ASEAN Region
Regarding the Program Matter for 2009, The meeting encouraged SEAFDEC to continue giving more focus on these priority areas (food security and poverty alleviation, particularly in the inland and rural areas of the Member Countries, e.g. aquaculture for remote rural areas, fish meal substitutes for small-scale freshwater aquaculture.)	41CM, Para.16	SEC	SEAFDEC considers the areas of food security and poverty alleviation, particularly in the inland and rural areas at high priority for the coming decade, fund seeking from international agency and donor will be more strengthen. For example, the new 5 year projects funded by JTF and other donors namely 1) Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitat/Fishing Grounds through Resources Enhancement, 2) Resource enhancement of international threatened and over-exploited species in southeast Asia through stock release, and 3) Community Fisheries – Strengthening Organization of Communities for Sustainable Livelihoods in Coastal Areas, will be implemented from 2010-2014.
The Meeting suggested that SEAFDEC MFRD to submit a proposal incorporating Good Laboratory Quality Management in ASEAN Member Countries to the ASEAN-Australian Development Cooperation Program (AADCP) for funding. This project could in part enhance the national residual control plan of respective Member Countries to enable them to continue exporting products to the EU through a training program	11 FCG Para. 7	MFRD	At the 41st Meeting of the Council of SEAFDEC in Fukuoka, Japan, the "Council agreed to the suggestion of the Council Director for Singapore that a more rational approach would be to encourage all Member Countries to develop and enhance their respective national residue monitoring programs to ensure the safety of their products for domestic consumption and export, instead of SEAFDEC undertaking such activity.

Regarding the <i>ASEAN Shrimp Alliance</i> (ASA), The Meeting supported the proposal made by the representative from Thailand for the organization of the <i>ASEAN Shrimp Alliance</i> (ASA) Annual Meeting in early 2009 prior to the 17 th ASWGF Meeting, in order to discuss and consider the issues, activities and programs initiated by ASA as well as to find ways and means to guide the ASA to attain its objectives and goals.	11FCG Para. 19	Thai lead country	Lead country Thailand conducted the ASA Annual meeting in September 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand. The progress will be reported at 12 th FCG/ASSP.
With regards to the establishment of ASSP Portal Website as recommended by the 16 th ASWGF Meeting, the Meeting noted that ASSP Portal the Website shall established to enhance the visibility of activities undertaken under the ASSP framework and would serve as a Portal Website that links to the SEAFDEC and ASEAN websites.	11FCG Para. 22	SEC	This issue will be progressed at the 12 th FCG/ASSP by SEC.
The Council also suggested that the <i>Cetacean Research in Southeast Asian Waters: Cetacean Sighting Program</i> program should not only focus on sighting cetaceans but should also apply rigorous scientific principles to draw inference on the presence of cetacean species in particular areas and the linkages with abundance of food	41 CM Para.17	TD	Information on the presence of cetacean species in coastal habitats of the Southeast Asian (SEA) Countries has been collected through the countries presentation at the 1 st Regional Workshop on Information Collection and Cetacean Research in the SEA Waters, conducted from 30-31 July 2009 at TD. Further complication of information from the countries on cetacean species in SEA waters will be included in the following up activity of the project related to cetacean research/activities.
AQD also sought the consideration of the Council for the proposed training course on <i>seaweed seed production</i> at AQD in 2009 which aims to transfer the seaweed culture technology to the Member Countries with possible support from the Japanese Trust Fund	41 CM Para. 18	AQD /JTF	With funds provided by the Japanese Government (under Trust Fund 4 Program), AQD will conduct the International Training Course on Seaweed Farming on November 16-23, 2009 in Tigbauan, Iloilo. The training is expected to provide the participants with technical knowledge and skills on seaweed land-sea-based nursery management, farming and processing. Participants will include representatives from SEAFDEC Member Countries.
With regard to the safety and standard of fishery products for human consumption. In particular, the Council requested SEAFDEC to undertake a regional survey on fish parasites in freshwater fishes which are harmful to humans considering that many countries in the region depend on freshwater fishes for the protein requirements of their people.	41CM Para.19	AQD	Through a new regional program under Trust Fund 5 (title: 'Accelerating awareness and capacity building in fish health management in Southeast Asia'), AQD will implement a surveillance study in selected ASEAN countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar) to investigate the parasite fauna in both wild and cultured freshwater fish. The study, which will start in 2010, will also examine the diagnosis of infection, pathology

In addition, SEAFDEC was also encouraged to strengthen its networking activities on food safety and consider the possibility of collaborating with the Coral Triangle Initiative specifically with regards to fisheries and food security issues.			and the host-parasite relationship. Food safety of aquaculture products in South East Asia is another new regional program that will be initiated by AQD in 2010. Under this TF5 program, AQD will undertake studies that will ultimately develop policy recommendations and guidelines to ensure safety of fish and fish products from aquaculture for human consumption. The SEAFDEC Member Countries (including those ASEAN countries that participate in Coral Triangle Initiative) will be partners of AQD on the activity involving the surveillance of chemical usage/regulation.
With regard to CCRF, suggested that SEAFDEC should consider collaborating with FAO/International Labor Organization (ILO) and International Maritime Organization (IMO); and incorporate activities on safety standard for small-scale fishing vessels and the accessibility to weather information by small-scale fishers into the relevant SEAFDEC programs.	41 CM Para. 30	SEC/TD	SEAFDEC proposes a new project on “Safety at sea for small fishing boat” for the year 2010 using the MOFA unspent fund to support this issue.
On the program on <i>Environmental Related Tasks in Southeast Asia</i> , the Council suggested that the activities should also consider human environment as well as the natural resources and thus, the activities should focus not only on the impact to fisheries activities but also on the impact of fisheries to the environment, and that the program could be renamed to better reflect the nature of its activities	41 CM Para. 21	SEC	The project on Environmental Related tasks is mainly focused on the CITES-issues and promotion on development of NPOA related to CITES-species. With regard to the study on the impact of fisheries to environments SEAFDEC accommodate this under the Responsible Fishing Technology and Practices. The RTC on the reduction of the such impact has been organized in 2009, come up with the Plan of action on Reduction of the Impact from fisheries to the Coastal and marine environment.
ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)			
ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries Development Towards 2020 FAO suggested that the Conference should promote concrete cooperation between ASEAN and SEAFDEC in terms of policy and the linkage to the implementation of the AFCF	41 CM Para. 53	SEC	SEAFDEC/SEC have sent out the invitation letter asking FAO to support the Conference as a Collaborating organization.

Policy Consideration on Important Issues			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change and Its Impact on Fisheries and Aquaculture The Meeting suggested SEAFDEC to further explore the possibility of initiating the conduct of scientific conference to identify and collect relevant scientific information that could be used for the refinement and finalization of the proposed Required Adaptive Measures; and further coordinate with Indonesia as the ASEAN Lead Country and other ASEAN Countries. 	11FCG Para. 12	TD	A concept paper “Regional Fisheries Program on Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation of Its to Food Security” has formulated and submitted to ASEAN Secretariat, now being in the progress of approval. Plan of activity under this program includes the organization of the technical meeting/conference to identify and collect information for formulation of the regional required adaptive measures to mitigate the impact of climate change to fisheries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) in Southeast Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In enhancing the momentum in the <i>implementation of CCRF</i> in the region, the Council Director for Thailand suggested that SEAFDEC should consider collaborating with FAO/International Labor Organization (ILO) and International Maritime Organization (IMO); and incorporate activities on safety standard for small-scale fishing vessels and the accessibility to weather information by small-scale fishers into the relevant SEAFDEC programs. 	41CM Para. 30	SEC	SEAFDEC/SEC propose the new program on the Safety at sea for small scale fisheries, the regional technical consultation on the issues and developing of the safety standard and guidelines is planned in 2010. In additional, SEAFDEC-sida project will also support the issues in linkage with the impact from Climate change..
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish Trade Related Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Meeting took note of the recently imposed market driven measures including the US Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act (MSRA) and the EU regulation to control IUU fishing by preventing the IUU products from being sold in the EU market. In this regard, the Meeting reiterated the concerns on such market driven measures which have been expanded from product quality and safety to sustainability of fisheries. The Council requested SEAFDEC to incorporate the above recommendations (<i>on international fisheries related issues</i>) into the Draft Executive Report on International Fisheries Related Issues (2008-2009), for further submission to the higher authority of ASEAN 	11FCG Para. 14 41CM Para. 50	SEC	SEAFDEC keep monitoring on the US Magnuson-Steven Reauthorization Act and EC-regulation. Executive Report on International Fisheries Related Issues (2008-2009), was endorsed to the 17 th ASWGF in Hanoi, 2009

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Catch Documentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Meeting underlined the EU regulation on the requirement for a Catch Document for importing fishery products outside the EU, which has become very serious, and took note that the regulation will take effect on 1 January 2010. The Meeting suggested that SEAFDEC should provide assistance to the Member Countries to be able to comply with the EU requirement for a catch document and to conduct an in-depth study and organize a Regional Technical Consultation on the issue. - The Meeting also suggested that countries that are affected by the EU Catch Document requirement should consult with the Trade-related Agencies in their respective countries to find the best option to address the issue - In order to assist ASEAN Member Countries in coping with international fisheries related issues, such as the new EC Regulation on IUU Fishing, and also the <i>FAO Legally-binding Instruments on Port State Measures</i>, the Council requested the SEAFDEC Secretariat to facilitate the exchange of relevant information among the Member Countries, and collaborate with relevant organizations, e.g. EU and FAO to provide capacity building on compliance and trade related issues. 	<p>41 CM Para. 37</p> <p>11FCG Para. 15,16</p> <p>41CM Para. 34</p>	<p>SEC</p>	<p>At the RTC on International fisheries related issues in 2009, SEAFDEC invited the resource persons from the Directorate-General of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the European Commission (EC) to the meeting to provide clarification on the detailed regulation to the MCs.</p> <p>SEAFDEC/SEC plan to update the progress implementation on the EC-Regulation at the next RTC on Feb, 2010.</p> <p>SEAFDEC also plan to support member countries on implementation of the final draft of Port State Measures adopted at the 3rd Resumed session of the FAO Technical Consultation meeting in August 2009. At the next SEAFDEC RTC, the issues of PSM will be introduced by SEC based on in depth study for discussion and come up future action by SEAFDEC and MCs.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Subsidies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Meeting noted that a number of proposals are being submitted to the Chair, the revised draft consolidated Chair's text of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures may not yet be ready for the next round of the WTO Negotiating Group on Rules. - The Council Director for Japan commented that as the issue of Fisheries Subsidies would be discussed at the WTO forums, Member Countries should take their substantial role in providing views and comments on the Chair's Text, with SEAFDEC providing platform for the sharing of information and supporting the initiatives/views of the Member Countries 	<p>11FCG Para. 17</p> <p>41CM Para.48</p>	<p>SEC</p>	<p>SEAFDEC will provide platform for the sharing of information and supporting the initiatives/views of the Member Countries.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Meeting suggested that a Joint Statement of the Southeast Asian countries to support the adoption of the Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification may be developed to serve as the collective position of the region on the Guidelines. In addition, the representative from Thailand agreed to develop the Joint Statement for consideration by all Southeast Asian countries. 	11FCG Para. 18	MCs	The updated information shall provide to the 12 th FCG by Thailand
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poaching of sea turtles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The issue on poaching of sea turtles ASEAN Secretariat informed the Council that poaching of sea turtles has been discussed within the ASEAN specifically with the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network under the issue of Illegal Wildlife Crime. The Council while supporting that the issue on poaching of sea turtles should be addressed under the appropriate authority of the ASEAN, encouraged SEAFDEC to continue implementing activities that would support the conservation of sea turtles in the region. - The Meeting also suggested that SEAFDEC should also formulate a regional program to address the issue, such as the collection of information on the status of the poaching of sea turtles in the region. 	41CM Para. 26, 11FCG Para. 19,20	MFRDMD	SEAFDEC/MFRDMD take into consideration the suggestion.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Meeting supported the development of a Global Program on Small-scale Fisheries within the umbrella of FAO, and the establishment of the FAO Sub-Committee on Small-Scale Fisheries. In this regard, the Meeting suggested that a Joint Statement from the Southeast Asian countries could be formulated expressing support to the establishment of the Sub-Committee. The Meeting also requested that as soon as the approval of the joint statement is confirmed by all countries, Thailand <i>in collaboration with Vietnam</i> should develop the draft Joint Statement and circulate such draft to the Southeast Asian countries for final consideration and endorsement in order to present this Joint Statement at the FAO/COFI Meeting. - Considering the importance of the issue on small-scale fisheries in the region, the Meeting agreed that small-scale fisheries be included as an area of cooperation between ASEAN and SEAFDEC under the ASSP Program. The ASEAN Secretariat suggested that such program should not be too comprehensive and too broad, and should clearly specify the scopes and nature, in order to be linked to possible funding sources. 	11FCG Para. 21,22	Thailand Vietnam	The progress will be presented by Thailand and Vietnam

**FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS TO THE DIRECTIVES
GIVEN AT ASEAN BODIES RELATED TO FISHERIES (2008-2009)**

 <p>Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries (2008-2009)</p> <p>By ASEAN Secretariat</p> <p>12th Meeting of Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) 19-20 November 2009 Kota Kinabaru, Sabah, Malaysia</p> <p><i>One Vision, One Identity, One Community</i></p>	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Presentation covers the period of November 2008 to September 2009. ◆ Meetings of ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 14th ASEAN Summit, 28 February – 1 March, Cha-am, Thailand * 17th ASWGF, 3-5 June, Hoi An, Viet Nam * Special SOM-30th AMAF, 13-15 August, Ho Chi Minh City * Preparatory SOM-31st AMAF, SOM-9th AMAF+3 and 31st AMAF Meeting, 7-8, 9, and 10 November, Brunei Darussalam (to be reported verbally) <p><i>One Vision, One Identity, One Community</i></p>
<p>Highlights - Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Towards ASEAN Community building by 2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The 14th ASEAN Summit signed the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015), comprising three Blueprints for Political Security Community, Economic Community, and Socio Cultural Community as well as a Work Plan on Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) * The Roadmap shall replace the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP). ◆ Appreciation of AMSs to contribution of SEAFDEC to ASEAN cooperation in fisheries <p><i>One Vision, One Identity, One Community</i></p>	<p>Highlights – Policy Matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Strategic measures related to the fisheries sector outlined in the Blueprints and IAI Work Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Priority Integration Sector (Fisheries) – SPS * Fisheries quality management system – HACCP-based systems, good laboratory practices, application for SMEs * Good aquaculture practices (as a regional product standard), including use of chemicals * Strategic alliances and joint approaches among AMSs and with the private sectors * Engaging CSOs (fishers' organisations) in the integration of fisheries sector <p><i>One Vision, One Identity, One Community</i></p>
<p>Highlights – Policy Matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Strategic measures related to the fisheries sector outlined in the Blueprints and IAI Work Plan (cont'd) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Combating IUU fishing * Enhancing food security and safety * Promoting sustainable use of coastal and marine environment * Promoting sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity * Responding to climate change and addressing its impacts <p><i>(Notes: the last three measures are directly responsible by the environmental sector with inputs from the fisheries sector)</i></p> <p><i>One Vision, One Identity, One Community</i></p>	<p>Specific Fisheries Issues/ Initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Adopted by the 14th ASEAN Summit * Covering 2009-2013 * Goals – food security and sustainable livelihoods of farmers * ASEAN-FAO Regional Conference on Food Security, 27-28 May 2009, Bangkok * Supported three areas of activities (strengthening food security arrangements, promoting sustainable food production, and climate change impact mitigation and adaptation to fisheries) for further elaboration and fund sourcing from the ASEAN Dialogue Partners. <p><i>One Vision, One Identity, One Community</i></p>

Specific Fisheries Issues/ Initiatives

- ◆ ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference towards 2020
 - * Endorsed the Conference proposal (preparation for and conduct of the Conference)
 - * Supported the participation of SOM and AMAF (subject to the final approval of 31st AMAF Meeting)
 - * Supported the Conference as a venue for policy and cooperation dialogues among ASEAN Plus Three countries (subject to the endorsement of SOM-9th AMAF+3)
 - * Requested ASEAN Secretariat to explore possibility of funding from ASEAN Dialogue Partners

One Vision, One Identity, One Community

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Specific Fisheries Issues/ Initiatives

- ◆ ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference towards 2020
 - * Suggested the possibility of cash contribution from the private sector.
 - * Stressed the importance of clarifying strategies and measures to realise the ASEAN Community integration by 2015 as well as to achieve sustainable development of fisheries (considering its social, economic, environment and institutional dimensions), and ensure its contribution to food security, poverty reduction.

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8

**PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP
OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP) MECHANISM
FOR THE YEAR 2009-2010**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The program of activities under the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) mechanism for the year 2009-2010 was reviewed by the Thirty-second Meeting of the Program Committee of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) held in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia from 16 to 18 November 2009. The outcome of the program scrutiny and agreed recommendations are summarized and submitted to the Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) (12nd FCG) for consideration and endorsement.

II. SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP (FCG) OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP MECHANISM FOR THE YEAR 2009-2010 AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AT THE 32ND MEETING OF SEAFDEC PROGRAM COMMITTEE

2. For the programs under the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) mechanism, progress and achievements made in the year 2009 and proposed activities for 2010 as well as new programs proposed for 2010 and non-funded programs for 2010 appear as **Appendix 1**.

3. The programs of activity under FCG/ASSP Mechanism can be grouped into the following five categories: management for sustainable fisheries, post-harvest technology and safety of fish and fish products, aquaculture, addressing international fisheries issues, and food security and poverty alleviation. The progress and recommendations on these programs for the year 2009 and on the proposed activities in the year 2010 are as follows:

Programs Related to Management for Sustainable Fisheries

4. There are 12 programs under this category:
1. Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade Related Issues (SEC)
 2. Improvement of Fishery Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region (SEC)
 3. Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea (SEC)
 4. Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asia Waters (SEC/TD)
 5. Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature) (TD)
 6. Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Postharvest Losses (TD)
 7. Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2 (TD)
 8. Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in Southeast Asia (TD)
 9. Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management (TD)
 10. Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management (TD)

11. Tagging Program for Economically Important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea (MFRDMD/TD)
12. Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resource Enhancement (TD)

5. With regards to the program on “Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Post-harvest Losses”, the Committee Member for Singapore requested TD to also consider conducting a survey to obtain information on the current level/status of post-harvest losses on-board and at the landing sites in the region.

6. For the program on “Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management”, the Committee Member for Singapore requested SEAFDEC to also extend to Singapore the HRD activities on fishery statistics and the use of statistics in fisheries.

7. With regards to the program on “Capacity Improvement of Fisheries Community for Fisheries Management and Alleviation of Poverty”, the Committee Member for Thailand requested TD to explore possible funding from the Japanese Trust Fund to conduct relevant follow-up activities in the other Member Countries building on the success of the program to further enhance the achievement of this program, *e.g.* establishment of fisheries cooperatives to support management of fisheries.

Programs Related to International Fish Trade related issues, and Food Security

8. There are 3 programs under this grouping:

- 1) Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade Related Issues (Secretariat)
- 2) Resource Enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release (follow up program from the title “Research and Development (R&D) of Stock Enhancement of Species under International Concerns”) (AQD)
- 3) Research and Management of Sea turtles in foraging Habitat in the Southeast Asia Waters (follow up program from the title “Research for Stock Enhancement of Sea Turtles”) (MFRDMD)

9. The Committee noted that the scope of the program on “Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade Related Issues” will include the Environmental Related Tasks in Southeast Asia, *e.g.* CITES issues starting from 2010. While emphasizing on the importance of establishing coordinated positions among the Member Countries to be reflected at the relevant international fora to safeguard the priority and interests of the countries in the region, the Committee Member for Thailand requested that coordinated positions of the Member Countries should also be established under this program. Specifically, the coordinated position on aquaculture certification should be developed as soon as possible for presentation at the FAO Sub-Committee on Aquaculture which will be organized in early 2010.

10. Considering that the Meeting of the ASEAN Expert Group on CITES (AEG-CITES) would be organized in May/June 2010, SEAFDEC was requested to invite the ASEAN and the Chairman of the AEG-CITES to attend the RTC on International Fisheries Related Issues to be organized by SEAFDEC in February 2010. In addition, the participation of fisheries authorities of the Member Countries in the CITES Meeting is encouraged, or coordination should be made with the representatives of countries attending the CITES Meeting to actively participate and provide inputs in the fisheries-related session.

11. The representative from FAO informed the Committee that FAO has established an FAO Ad-hoc Advisory Panel for CITES in order to review the listing of commercially exploited species and provide technical/scientific advice from FAO and other relevant Regional Fisheries Bodies including SEAFDEC to CITES. In this regard, FAO would communicate with SEAFDEC to obtain information on the species of interest which would be incorporated into the information to be provided to CITES through the Panel. In addition, the AEG-CITES could also provide the relevant information to FAO through SEAFDEC.

12. With regards to Port-State measures, the Committee Member for Malaysia requested SEAFDEC to consider conducting a regional consultation to review the status and difficulties faced by Member Countries in the implementation.

13. With regards to the program on “Resource Enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release”, the Committee Member for Japan suggested that the activities under this program should particularly focus on the CITES-related species to demonstrate the seriousness of the region in responding to the CITES issues.

14. As for the program on “Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitat in the Southeast Asia Waters, the Committee was informed that Myanmar is planning to conduct tagging of sea turtles in the newly found nesting areas and in the existing conservation areas from 2010-2014. In this regard, MFRDMD was requested to provide the applicators and Inconel tags (MM-3001 to 5000) for such activities. In addition to the proposed tagging using PTT for the olive Ridley turtles in Myanmar, MFRDMD was also requested to include the green turtles in the study.

15. In addition, the Committee Member for Vietnam supported the activities to be implemented in Vietnam considering the decreasing number of sea turtles in the waters of Vietnam, and informed the Committee that Vietnam has recently initiated the preparation of a plan of action for the conservation of sea turtles.

Programs Related to Post-harvest Technology and Safety of Fish and Fish Products

16. This grouping has 3 programs:

- 1) Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia: Biotoxin Monitoring (MFRD)
- 2) Traceability systems for Aquaculture Products in ASEAN Region (MFRD)
- 3) Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia (AQD-MFRD)

17. With regards to the program on “Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia (Biotoxin Monitoring)”, the Committee Member for Thailand commended the conduct of a survey and monitoring of biotoxin as this activity is very relevant to the region, and suggested that focus should also be given on commercial finfish, e.g. red sea bream in addition to mollusks, e.g. mussels, oysters, cockles. In addition, the training on biotoxins analyses should also give emphasis on the Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning (ASP) syndrome in addition to Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP) and Diarrhetic Shellfish Poisoning (DSP) syndromes. Moreover, training on the Bioassay of biotoxins as alternative method for the biotoxin screening should also be provided for Member Countries.

18. For the program on “Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in ASEAN Region”, the Committee recommended that the project should cover aquaculture products and not only the aquaculture farms. In addition, in developing the traceability system for aquaculture products of the region, MFRD should consider reviewing and evaluating all available certification schemes in the region, and come up with a system that may be useful for the Member Countries to meet the requirements of such schemes.

19. The representative from ASEAN Secretariat informed the Committee on the development of ASEAN Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) of which the steps have been taking forward particularly for aquaculture shrimp. The Committee Member for Thailand also added that the ASEAN Shrimp GAP has been initiated by the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance with Thailand as the lead country, and it is expected that the draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP would be available in 2010 to be submitted to the FAO Sub-Committee on Aquaculture. In this regard, in order to coordinate the SEAFDEC activities on traceability with the ASEAN Shrimp GAP, invitation should also be extended to the ASEAN Secretariat to participate in the RTC on traceability to be organized by MFRD. In addition, the appropriate staff of MFRD should also take part in the ASEAN Meetings on the development of the ASEAN GAP.

20. On “Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia”, the Committee suggested that focus should be placed on the approved veterinary drugs and growth promoters used in aquaculture, and that AQD should come up with the guidelines on the proper use of chemicals to be used as reference by the Member Countries. As for the analysis on chemical residues in aquatic products, AQD would seek the cooperation of MFRD in the chemical residue analysis considering that AQD has limited technical capability.

21. The Committee was informed that under the ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of Fisheries Sectors, Malaysia has been designated as the lead country in the “formulation of guidelines for the use of chemicals in aquaculture and measures to eliminate the use of harmful chemicals”. Considering the need to establish a linkage between the activities of AQD and the efforts under the ASEAN framework, the Committee Member for Malaysia informed the Committee that the Workshop on the Use of Chemicals and Drugs in Aquaculture would be conducted in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 2-3 December 2009. In this regard, the SEAFDEC Member Countries and AQD were encouraged to actively take part in the Workshop, and that their participations should be confirmed as soon as possible.

Programs Related to Sustainable Development of Aquaculture

22. There are 2 programs under this grouping:

- 1) Promotion of sustainable and region-oriented aquaculture
- 2) Accelerating awareness and capacity-building in fish health management in Southeast Asia

23. With regard to the “Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture” The Committee stressed the importance of the study on other sources of protein as alternatives to fish meal as well as on the development of disease-resistant strains for aquaculture. On the development of environment-friendly feeds using regionally available ingredients, the Committee was informed that AQD has been conducting studies on several plant and leaf meals but still need further studies to enhance the digestibility of these alternative meals. In addition, the Committee also supported the conduct of the activity on genetic improvement of commercially important species including marine fishes, and development of hatchery technology.

Programs Related to Food Security and Poverty Alleviation

24. Under this new grouping, the programs are aimed at strengthening human capacity through diverse fisheries and aquaculture related activities, taking into account of involvement of stakeholders and gender issues. The programs have been formulated to address food security, poverty alleviation, and sustainable livelihood through the conduct of meetings and

consultations, hands-on training and technology transfer either through government mechanism and direct human resources development activities at the community level.

25. There are two programs under this grouping:

- 1) Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP)” System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in ASEAN Region (Secretariat)
- 2) Human Resource Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region (Secretariat)

Proposed New FCG/ASSP Programs

26. Three new programs are being proposed for 2010:

1. ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020
2. Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in ASEAN Region
3. Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia

Non-Funded Programs

26. The following 6 programs for the year 2010 are non-funded:

- 1) The Use of Indicators for Sustainable Development and Management of Capture Fisheries in the ASEAN Region (MFRDMD)
- 2) Development of Integrated Inland Fisheries Management in ASEAN Countries (MFRDMD)
- 3) Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries (MFRD)
- 4) Good Laboratory Quality Management in ASEAN Member Countries (MFRD)
- 5) Capacity Improvement of Fisheries Community for Fisheries Management and Alleviation of Poverty (TD)
- 6) Quality Assurance Systems for Small and Medium-sized Fish Processing Establishments in ASEAN Member Countries (MFRD)

27. With regards to the list of non-funded programs, Singapore as ASEAN lead country proposed to delete the following two projects from the list: 1) Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries and 2) Quality Assurance Systems for Small and Medium-sized Fish Processing Establishments in ASEAN Member Countries,

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 32ND MEETING OF SEAFDEC PROGRAM COMMITTEE FOR FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMS UNDER ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG MECHANISM

28. On the “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Development of Fisheries and Food Security Towards 2020”, the Committee was informed that the Conference is tentatively scheduled on 13-17 June 2011 and hosted by Thailand. The proposal, particularly on the conduct of Ministerial Meeting and the participation of Senior Officials and Ministers responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN Member Countries, has been endorsed by 31stAMAF in November 2009. It is expected that the Conference would come up with the next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 to be adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers during the Conference to be used by the ASEAN as guiding principle and priority actions for enhancing the contribution from fisheries to food security. The Committee was also informed that the detailed information and work plan on the Conference would be discussed during the 12th Meeting of the FCG/ASSP.

29. On “Enhancing ASEAN Plus Three (APT) Cooperation in Fisheries through SEAFDEC”, the Committee recommended that a summary report on JTF support to SEAFDEC and ASSP should be packaged and reported during the future meetings of FCG/ASSP and ASWGFi, that SEAFDEC should participate in future meetings of Special SOM-AMAF+3 (August) and AMAF+3 meeting (October) to lead in the preparation of APT policy and cooperation dialogue in fisheries as well as lead in the development of APT initiatives to support the implementation of the outcomes of the Conference, and that these recommendations should be submitted to the 12th Meeting of FCG/ASSP.

30. With regards to the program on “Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resources Management”, the representative from the ASEAN Secretariat updated the Committee on the status of the proposal submitted to Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in 2007 for funding support, which was followed-up by the ASEAN Secretariat. The Committee was further informed that in 2009, IDB has already accepted the proposal in principle for 3-year duration and an approximate budget of USD 300,000. In this regard, the ASEAN Secretariat was requested to follow-up on the status of the proposal and the comments from IDB in order that the project proposal could be finalized by SEAFDEC in close consultation with the Member Countries.

IV. SUGGESTIONS BY THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP (FCG) OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (ASSP)

31. The FCG/ASSP mechanism is requested to consider and comment on the results of program implementation for the year 2009 and proposed programs for the year 2010, which are also included in the recommendations made at the 32nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee.

32. The FCG/ASSP is also invited to provide suggestions on areas of improvement for the program formulation and implementation to enhance the impacts of the projects and maximize the benefits to the Member Countries in the future.

**PROGRAMS OF ACTIVITIES UNDER FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP (FCG)
OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (ASSP) MECHANISM
FOR THE YEAR 2009-2010**

I. Existing Programs

Project Titles	Lead ASEAN Country	Responsible Department	2009	2010
1. Support to the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries ¹	Indonesia	SEC	Y	N
2. Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade Related Issues	Thailand	SEC	Y	Y
3. Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region	Thailand	SEC	Y	Y
4. Environmental Related Tasks in Southeast Asia	Malaysia	SEC	Y	N ²
5. Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management	Thailand	TD	Y	Y
6. Support to Tsunami Rehabilitation of Affected Countries. Proposed New Title: Activities related to climate change and adaptation in Southeast Asia with special focus on the Andaman Sea”	Thailand	SEC	Y	Y
7. Promotion of “one Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP)” System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in ASEAN Region	Thailand	SEC	Y	Y ³
8. Human Resource Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region	All member Countries	SEC	Y	Y ³
9. Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asia Waters	Philippines	SEC/TD	Y	Y
10. Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature)	Thailand	TD	Y	Y
11. Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Postharvest losses	Thailand	TD	Y	Y
12. Capacity Improvement of Fisheries Community for Fisheries Management and Alleviation of Poverty	Thailand	TD	Y	N
13. Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2	All member countries	TD	Y	Y
14. Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in the Southeast Asia	Thailand	TD	Y	Y
15. Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management	Malaysia	TD/SEC	Y	Y

¹ Project itself has been implementing under various programs under the ASSP-FCG mechanism, SEC proposed to end this project by 2009 due to funding sources and not to list under the Non-funded programs.

² Starting from 2010, some project activities will be merged under the Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade Related Issues,

³ Project Implementation will be completed by 1st quarter of 2010

16. Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management	All member countries	TD	Y	Y
17. Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resource Enhancement	(Thailand)	TD	N	Y ⁴
18. Quality Assurance Systems for Small and Medium-sized Fish Processing Establishments in ASEAN Member Countries	Singapore	MFRD	Y	N
19. Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia: (Biotoxin Monitoring)	Singapore	MFRD	Y	Y
20. Development of Technologies and Human Capacity Building for Sustainable Aquaculture. This project will be end and followed up by new title on: "Promotion of sustainable and region-oriented aquaculture"	Philippines	AQD	Y	Y
21. Development of Fish Disease Surveillance System. This project will be end and followed up by new title on: "Accelerating awareness and capacity-building in fish health management in Southeast Asia"	Philippines	AQD	Y	Y
22. Research and Development (R&D) on Stock Enhancement for Species under International Concerns. This project will be end and followed up by new title on: "Resource enhancement of international threatened and over-exploited species in southeast Asia through stock release"	Philippines	AQD	Y	Y
23. Research for Stock Enhancement of Sea Turtles. This project will be end and followed up by new title on: "Research and Management of Sea turtles in foraging Habitat in the Southeast Asia Waters"	Malaysia	MFRDMD	Y	Y
24. Tagging Program for Economically Important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea	Malaysia	MFRDMD/ TD	Y	Y

II. Proposed New Programs for 2010

Program Title	ASEAN Lead Country	Lead Department
1. ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 ⁵	All member countries	All Departments
2. Traceability systems for Aquaculture Products in South Asian Region	TBD	MFRD
3. Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia	TBD	AQD/ MFRD

⁴ This project is renewed from the Non-funded programs with new concepts, activities will be started from 2010.

⁵ This is a two year program for preparatory work of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference, scheduled on June 2011.

III. Non-funded Programs

Non-Funded Programs	Lead Country	Lead Department	Since
1. The Use of Indicators for Sustainable Development and Management of Capture Fisheries in the ASEAN Region	Malaysia	MFRDMD	2006
2. Development of Integrated Inland Fisheries Management in ASEAN Countries	Malaysia	MFRDMD	2006
3. Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries	Singapore	MFRD	2006
4. Good Laboratory Quality Management in ASEAN Member Countries	Singapore ⁶	MFRD	2006
5. Capacity Improvement of Fisheries Community for Fisheries Management and Alleviation of Poverty	Thailand	TD	2010
6. Quality Assurance Systems for Small and Medium-sized Fish Processing Establishments in ASEAN Member Countries	Singapore ⁷	MFRD	2010

⁶ Activities have been implemented by MFRD and completed in 2006. Considering that laboratory accreditation should be placed under responsibility of the respective Member Countries, the Committee Member for Singapore suggested that this program should be dropped from the list of non-funded programs.

⁷ Program has been successfully completed, the Committee agreed that this should be dropped from list of non-funded programs.

PROPOSAL OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES FOR FOOD SECURITY TOWARDS 2020

Executive Summary of the Project Proposal
Project Title: ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020
Project Type: The Conference 1) to support ASEAN community building by promoting greater awareness of the ASEAN identity, people-to-people interaction, and close collaboration among stakeholders in ASEAN in the joint activities through human capacity building, in accordance with the implementation of ASEAN Charter to achieving the ASEAN Community Integration; and 2) to make every effort to contribute to promoting development and cooperative strategies conducive to mutual support, equal economic development, improvement of livelihood and alleviation of poverty, and ensuring long-term food security with contribution from fisheries
Executing Agency: The Joint Conference Secretariat, composed of the ASEAN Secretariat, the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC), and the ASEAN Member Countries represented by the Department of Fisheries (DOF), Thailand
Eligibility: SEAFDEC is an intergovernmental organization established in Southeast Asia being responsible for the promotion of sustainable fisheries. Based on its technical competence in various disciplines of fisheries, SEAFDEC over the past 41 years has played a significant role in promoting sustainable fisheries development in the region. Towards implementation of the Conference, ASEAN Member Countries and SEAFDEC will achieve the following: 1) Promotion of ASEAN awareness on sustainable fisheries and its contribution to food security amongst its people and the world beyond; 2) Promotion of closer relations amongst the people of ASEAN, their greater participation in ASEAN activities, and the reinforcement of ASEAN solidarity as one community; and 3) Support of development cooperation in addressing the issues of poverty alleviation, other socio-economic development, and new emerging fisheries related issues including climate change and its impact to fisheries
Priority: ASEAN Community Integration (the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) (by 2015); ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and the Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) (2009-2013); ASEAN vision 2020; Hanoi Plan of Action stress the importance of the food security in ASEAN region; and the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium (adopted in 2001)
Objectives: Development of the regional policy on Sustainable Development of Fisheries and Contribution of Fisheries to the Food Security in the ASEAN region, through development of the next “Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region (Towards 2020)”
Participants: For the Conference proper, it is envisaged that about five hundred participants from all ASEAN countries, which composed of the relevant Ministers, high ranking Governmental officials, Government technical staff, researchers; and representatives of industries and international and regional organizations.
Project Duration: A total of 24 months, including the preparatory works
Proposed Commencement Date: July 2009
Proposed Completion Date: June 2011
Total Budget Requested: US\$ 398,150 (Detailed estimated expense is attached)

Project Title: ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020

1. Problem to be Addressed

Guided by the Resolution and Plan of Action adopted at the Millennium Conference in 2001, almost the past ten years SEAFDEC and ASEAN Member Countries have made significant progress in promoting sustainable fisheries in the region. With the deteriorating state of the world's ecosystem and environment brought about by climate change, and social and economic factors particularly global economic crisis, it is necessary that the Southeast Asian region keep abreast and be able to address future challenges faced by our fisheries. At the start of the new decade, the region should firstly review the development of the fisheries in the past based on the implementation of activities in line with the Resolution and Plan of Action, and secondly, have a clear policy on how fisheries sector can achieve sustainable fisheries in the future. Special emphasis should also be given to the sustainable contribution of fisheries to regional food security and poverty reduction for the increasing population in the region. In addition, as the people in the region fully depend upon fisheries production, the impact of the reduced supply of fisheries product, increasing fuel/oil price will not only affect the food security, but also have the regional implications on their livelihood, socio-economic situation and foreign exchange earnings.

2. Background

The ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium: "Fish for the People" was held in November 2001. The Conference was in response to widespread regional concern over unsustainable fisheries practices, which may negatively affect future fish supplies for food security and the economic and social well-being of people in the ASEAN region. Attention focused on fisheries issues of specific concern to the ASEAN region, the goal being to coordinate policies and actions within the region and harmonize these with policies and actions at the international level. The Millennium Conference adopted the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region in 2001 to serve as policy framework for formulating and implementing programs, projects and activities aimed at promoting sustainable development of fisheries in the ASEAN region.

Throughout the past ten years, SEAFDEC has been providing technical assistance to the ASEAN countries by implementing activities that address the various issues towards the sustainable development of fisheries as guided by the Resolution and Plan of Action. With support from the ASEAN Foundation, from 2001-2010, SEAFDEC in close cooperation with the ASEAN Member Countries implemented programs, *i.e.* on "Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries through South-South Cooperation in the ASEAN Region", "Capacity Building on the Improvement of Fishery Statistical Systems in the ASEAN Region", "Human Resource Development (HRD) for Sustainable development Fisheries in Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) Region", "Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region", and "Promotion of "One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP)" System to Improve the Livelihood of the Fisheries Communities in the ASEAN Region", which are also envisaged to improve human capacity in the Member Countries in the various fisheries-related aspects and enhance the contribution from fisheries to food security in the ASEAN region. It is envisaged that the lessons learned through these programs implementation are envisaged to also help paving ways forward to the improved food security and better livelihood of people in the region.

However, with the deteriorating state of fishery resources and the emerging fisheries-related issues during the past decade as mentioned above, the need to urgently solve the problems

towards achieving sustainable fisheries development and food security was expressed, and the 31st of SEAFDEC Program Committee held in Singapore in November 2008 discussed the concept/ideas in the organization of another Conference in order to discuss the issues and to develop the new decade Resolution and the Plan of Action. The concept proposal was developed and submitted to the 41st SEAFDEC Council held in Fukuoka during 7-10 April 2009. The Council endorsed the concept proposal and the conduct of the Conference and recommended SEAFDEC to further develop the detailed proposal. The Proposal of the Conference was brought up to the 17th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (17th ASWGFi) held from 3-5 June 2009 in Vietnam. The Meeting endorsed and supported SEAFDEC for the planning and conduct of the Conference, including the possibility of cash contribution from the private sector.

To follow-up the decisions and recommendations made by the SEAFDEC Council and ASWGFi Meeting, detailed proposal of the Conference, including program and preparatory work was developed and discussed at the SEAFDEC Department Chiefs' Meeting held in Bangkok from 25-26 June 2009. The detailed proposal of the Conference will be further submitted for consideration and support at the Special SOM-30AMAF Meeting, to be held in Ho Chi Min, Vietnam in early August 2009 and the AMAF Meeting in October 2009, respectively. All through these meetings, the proposed Conference was regarded as the highest priority especially from the viewpoint of sustainable development of fisheries, food security and poverty reduction, which was accorded with the strong interest of ASEAN in supporting the implementation of the ASEAN Community Integration (the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) (by 2015); ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and the Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) (2009-2013); ASEAN vision 2020; and Hanoi Plan of Action stress the importance of the food security in ASEAN region.

It is envisaged that the continue support from the ASEAN Foundation in the organization of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference and the development of the new decade Resolution and Plan of Action would contribute to achieving sustainable fisheries development and ensuring the contribution of fisheries to food security in the ASEAN region by the year 2020, as well as supporting ASEAN in achieving the ASEAN community building by the year 2015.

3. Problem Analysis

a. Problem analysis

Over the past ten years, Fisheries related agencies of the ASEAN Countries have exerted their almost effort and made significant progress in promoting sustainable fisheries in their territorial waters, however, most of the countries have encountered in difficulties for effective implementation of fisheries management measures in assuring sustainable fish supply for food security in the long term. With the deteriorating state of the world's ecosystem and environment brought about by climate change, and social and economic factors particularly global economic crisis, it is necessary that the Southeast Asian region keep abreast and be able to address future challenges faced by our fisheries. To increase the competitiveness of fisheries in the region in addressing food security and poverty reduction, and to assist countries to adapt with the emerging situations/issues e.g. climate change, international fish trade, economic crisis, it is therefore an opportune time to review and discuss the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action in order to develop the next decade regional policy direction and plan of action on sustainable fisheries for food security in the ASEAN region.

Therefore, the coordinated actions at regional level are required as it yields advantages. First, the coordinated action at the regional level may ease a national Government to implement the required actions if these are based on the regionally agreed policy, in view of obtaining the

understanding of national industries. Secondly, regionally coordinated action will provide appropriate guidelines for the countries in ASEAN, which cannot individually take appropriate action toward achieving sustainable fisheries due to their current development status. Thirdly, to ensure sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations and to place the well-being, livelihood and welfare of the peoples of the ASEAN community building process. It is therefore extremely important to organize the proposed Conference in order to develop the regional policy for the ASEAN region on the sustainable fisheries development especially with the focus on contribution of fisheries to food security.

The next decade regional direction and plan of action could therefore steer ASEAN Member Countries towards new directions in furthering development of sustainable fisheries and its contribution to food security, poverty reduction and accommodating the new emerging issues (*e.g.* climate change, international fish trade, economic crisis, etc.) in the region particularly to raise the socio-economic status, alleviate poverty and enhance food security for the people of the region. It is also expected to build closer collaboration through increased direct participation and solidarity among countries in the region as well as seeking funding support from external donors.

b. Regionality

Due to the increased concerns on the global environment, there is a trend that the international fisheries societies have taken active roles on the sustainable fisheries issue. However, under such globalization process, regional specificity has hardly been considered. In ASEAN region, there are some specific situations to consider the appropriate actions including the facts that 1) ASEAN people fully depend on fish for its culture including their diets, livelihood and other economic activities; 2) major part of the ASEAN fisheries is categorized as a small-scale/coastal fisheries, while those of developed countries are considered as industrial fisheries; and 3) fisheries resources in ASEAN region is regarded as the multi-species composition, while most of the developed countries harvest their fish under different ecosystem. The differences in culture, economic, structure of fisheries and ecosystem make the global standardization difficult to apply for the ASEAN situation. In 2006, the Southeast Asian region produced almost 24 million MT of fishery products (including aquaculture products). This contributed about 15% of world fisheries production. It is therefore very important that ASEAN to revisit the Resolution and Plan of Action 2001 and develop the policy for fisheries development and food security for the next decade. It is believed that the proposed Conference will contribute to the reinforcement of ASEAN solidarity through the fisheries cooperation in order to effectively respond to current and future challenges and opportunities.

c. Participation

During the Conference proper, for the main plenary session, the high ranking officials from fisheries related Governmental agencies, possibly with the Ministers are envisaged to participate and conclude “Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security” which will be used as a policy guidance to promote the sustainable fisheries for the coming few decades. Prior to the main plenary session, several technical panels on the important topics will be organized in order to ensure the successful organization of the Conference. Series of preparatory technical works in particular the Regional Technical Consultations (RTCs) will be undertaken by the initiatives of SEAFDEC by its fund (outside of the proposal) before the Conference to conclude the “technical recommendations” which will be the technical basis for the Decade Declaration. Approximately about 300 participants including the ASEAN government officials and researchers; the representatives from the industry; and International/Regional Organizations are envisaged to participate in the Conference. Throughout the process, wider and more concerned people in the region will be indirectly involved in the Conference.

d. Beneficiaries

Although the direct participation to the Conference proper is approximately about 500 people, the ultimate beneficiaries will be people of the ASEAN who are not only involved in the fisheries but also general consumers. Organization and participation of the Conference is only the beginning. It is believed that the implementation of the agreed “Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region (Towards 2020)” will deliver greater benefits to the people in ASEAN.

4. Objectives

a. Development Objectives

Development objective of the project is to achieve sustainable fisheries development in the ASEAN region, therefore sustainable and stable fish supply that contributed to food security and poverty reduction could be ensured. In this connection, the proposed Conference can be regarded as the next decade milestone to reach such goal. Normally, when such Conference is organized by the specific needs, it sometimes fails to follow-up the conclusion reached at the Conference. In order to avoid such constraints, SEAFDEC has developed the program thrusts as an integral part of the Conference, although the financial arrangement of the program is outside this proposal. By integrating the Conference with these programs, SEAFDEC can extend the support to the ASEAN Member Countries to implement the required activities following the Decade Resolution and Plan of Action concluded at the Conference.

b. Project Objectives

The Project objective is to organize the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries Development and Food Security Towards 2020” based on the development objective and regional needs. The Conference is aimed to develop the regional policy for the next decade on “**Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region (Towards 2020)**”.

5. Success criteria and outputs

a. Success Criteria

- 1) Effective implementation of all planned preparatory work is a key for the successful organization of the Conference. This will be managed by ASEAN-SEAFDEC Steering Committee and Advisory Committee;
- 2) SEAFDEC as outside of the project, has to conduct all required technical work for the Conference;
- 3) Preparation of high level working documents for the Conference and practical proposals including the draft “Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security”; and
- 4) In order to achieve the development objective, the timely implementation of the follow-up programs of the Conference (outside of the project, as SEAFDEC Program Thrusts) is also counted as an important factor.

b. Outputs

The following outputs are anticipated through the successful organization of the Conference:

- 1) “**Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region (Towards 2020)**”, which will be used as a policy principle in achieving the sustainable fisheries for food security in the coming decades;
 - 2) Series of Technical Recommendations will be used either as a technical basis for the Decade Resolution and Plan of Action, or as technical guideline for the specific subject matters;
 - 3) Awareness building on issues of the sustainable fisheries and food security through the participation of the Conference; and
 - 4) Reinforcement of ASEAN solidarity and closer cooperation in the field of fisheries by discussing and adopting the above policy instruments, in accordance with the implementation of ASEAN Charter to achieving the ASEAN Community Integration
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6. Indicative Work Plan

Refer to *Appendix 1*.

7. Management and Implementation Arrangements

The project will be promoted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC joint Conference Secretariat located at the SEAFDEC Secretariat: Suraswadi Building, Kasetsart University Campus P.O. Box 1046 Kasetsart Post Office Bangkok 10903, Thailand.

The Project will also be supported by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Steering Committee and Advisory Committee. In addition, the coordination and working mechanism with SEAFDEC Departments and ASEAN-SEAFDEC member countries established in SEAFDEC will be fully mobilized for the preparation of the Conference. The followings are the proposed implementation arrangements:

- 1) **Timing of the Conference:** June 2011
- 2) **Venue of the Conference:** Bangkok, Thailand
- 3) **Organization of the Conference:** The Conference will be jointly organized by ASEAN and SEAFDEC and hosted by Thailand. Therefore, all preparatory arrangements should be in line with their standpoint.
- 4) **Structure of the Conference Proper: The Conference composes of the following sessions**

a. Inaugural Session (one quarter of a day):

The Inauguration Session will be venue to introduce the Conference and present the outcomes and achievement in the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region, adopted at the Millennium Conference in 2001. The opening session will also introduce the framework and arrangements for technical working sessions that support the Ministerial Conference.

b. Plenary Session I (three quarters of a day):

To guide and fine tune for all participants on the Conference theme on “Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security”, the **Plenary Session I forms the basis for the overall discussions of the Conference** before breaking into the technical panels in the following 2 days on:

- i. Outlook of Fish Supply and Demand at the Global and Regional Levels Towards 2020
The first presentation identifies as a project gap between fish supply and demand in the region in the year 2020, and suggests how the ASEAN Member Countries and regional organizations, including SEAFDEC, can focus on ways to reduce this shortfall.
 - ii. Cross-cutting issues, e.g. Food Security, International Trade Related Issues, Environmental Issues, Climate Change, Energy Optimization, etc.
- c. Technical Session (2 days):

The Technical Session will be organized and will conclude the technical recommendations to develop the regional technical policy on the selected issues. Salient points of all the technical recommendations will be accommodated to form the “**Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region (Towards 2020)**”. Concerning the participants, technical officers from ASEAN and SEAFDEC Member Countries are expected to participate in this session. In addition, technical officers from non-ASEAN but Asian countries, the representatives of international and regional organizations, as well as the representatives of private industry are expected to participate in the Session.

Under the Technical Session, 4 Panels will run simultaneously

- I. Sustainable Aquaculture
- II. Sustainable Fisheries Management I “Marine Fisheries”
- III. Sustainable Fisheries Management II “Inland Fisheries”
- IV. Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fishery Products

The detailed scope and context of each sub-theme will be further explored and finalized.

- d. Plenary Session II (half day):

Relevant international and regional organizations, donors and academic institutions, which have provided financial and technical cooperation to ASEAN Member Countries and the organization of the Conference will participate. These organizations are invited to make presentations on their activities, policies, and status, as well as their future interest in strengthening their cooperation with ASEAN Member Countries. The main objective of this session is to identify and exchange views on new requirements for financial and technical cooperation in the fishery sector in the ASEAN Member Countries, and to identify the policies of the cooperating organizations in this respect.

- e. ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) (half day)

The ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) will be organized to finalize the recommendations from the technical sessions and the draft “Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region (Towards 2020)” based on concluded technical recommendations from the Technical Session to be adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers.

- f. Ministerial Session (one day):

Opening session and followed by the adoption of the regional policy for the next decade on “**Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region (Towards 2020)**” by the participation of high-rank officials from

ASEAN and SEAFDEC countries, the participation of ASEAN fisheries-related Ministers is also envisaged.

g. ASEAN Fisheries Exhibition (5 days):

The Exhibition will also be held simultaneously with the Conference. Considering that the required work is rather different from that of the Conference, the Exhibition will hence be separately handled. In this connection, the professional organizer will be contracted. Close communications with other international/regional organizations will be approached in order to ensure the successful organization of the Exhibition and avoiding duplication of similar activities in the region during the planning period.

5) Preparation of the Conference

Series of Regional Technical Consultations (RTCs) will be organized. After all RTCs have been conducted, the Meetings for preparation of the Conference (Technical – drafting technical papers, and Administration) will be organized.

For successful conduct of the Conference, two Committees and two Sub-Committees will be established in order to make a proper preparation.

- a. **ASEAN-SEAFDEC Steering Committee:** The committee as decision making and consultation body for the organization of the Conference, is to be participated by the representatives of ASEAN Secretariat, SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments, and representatives from DOF Thailand representing the ASEAN member countries;
- b. **Advisory Committee:** To provide advice on the programs planning of the RTCs and Technical component, and ensuring the support and cooperation of the Member Countries. Advisory Committee will be composed of the Members of SEAFDEC Program Committee and ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP);
- c. **Administrative Sub-Committee:** Coordination on administrative arrangement of the Conference; and
- d. **Technical Sub-Committee:** Coordination on the technical preparatory works to be conducted by the SEAFDEC and the ASEAN Member Countries.

In addition, the required technical works for each technical subject at regional and national levels will be conducted by the SEAFDEC Departments in collaboration with ASEAN Member Countries (outside of the project).

Preparation of the required Working Documents and other Documents

Various Working Documents presented in each Technical Panel Meetings and the draft “**Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region (Towards 2020)**” will be prepared for the Conference (by one month ahead of the Conference).

8. Budget and Funding Arrangements

The required budget to be supported by the ASEAN Foundation is estimated for US\$ 274,775.

In addition to this there are also in-cash and in-kind contribution from other sources to the preparatory works and the conduct of the Conference.

Indicative Work Plan
Of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security and Exhibition in 2011

Events/Activities	2009						2010												2011					
	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
Regional Technical Consultations (RTC)[1]																								
Advisory Committee Meeting[2]																								
First Meeting					1d																			
Second Meeting																	1d							
Steering Committee[3]																								
First Meeting					1d																			
Second Meeting																	1d							
Technical Sub-Committee Meeting																								
Adhoc meeting (Prep. works)			1d																					
First Meeting								1d																
Second Meeting														1d										
Administrative Sub-Committee																								
National Seminar on Implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action																								
Experts Meeting																					3 d			
The Conference and Exhibition																								5 d

[1] RTC will be organized by SEAFDEC budget outside of the Project Proposal

[2] 1st and 2nd Meeting of Advisory Committee be included in the agenda of the 32nd and 33rd Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee

[3] 1st and 2nd Meeting of Steering Committee will be held back to back with the 32nd and 33rd Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee

**REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE⁸
FOR THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES
FOR FOOD SECURITY TOWARDS 2020**

(15 November 2009, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia)

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The First Meeting of the Organizing Committee of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 was organized on 15 November 2009 in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. The Meeting aimed to discuss and provide recommendations/advice on the preparation of the Conference, particularly on the scope, framework, organizational structure and workplan of the Conference; the technical and administrative preparatory works; the financial arrangements for the Conference; as well as the roles and responsibilities of the Member Countries and the other international/regional organizations in the preparation and conduct of the Conference. The Meeting Prospectus appears as *Appendix 1*

2. The Meeting was attended by the members of the Organizing Committee for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020. The List of Participants appears as *Appendix 2*.

3. The SEAFDEC Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Organizing Committee, welcomed the participants to the Meeting. He recalled the organization of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference for Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium: "Fish for the People" in 2001, and the follow-up activities undertaken by the ASEAN Member Countries with technical support from SEAFDEC during the past ten years. However, with the change in the global economic situation, the status of fishery resources in the region as well as the emerging issues that may create impact to the fisheries development of the region, the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 was therefore proposed to be organized in 2011, with indicative support from SEAFDEC and the ASEAN. He then emphasized the importance of the Meeting specifically in discussing the preparatory works to ensure the smooth preparation and successful organization of the Conference, and declared the Meeting opened. His Opening Remarks appears as *Appendix 3*.

4. The representative from the SEAFDEC Secretariat provided a brief background on the plans for the organization of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference, which was supported by the SEAFDEC Council during its 41st Meeting in April 2009 and the ASEAN during the 31st Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers for Forestry and Fisheries in November 2009. The Meeting also took note of the objectives as well as the Terms of Reference of the Organizing Committee, particularly in providing advice on the scope, framework, structure, required technical and administrative preparatory works for the Conference, financial arrangements, and the envisaged support from the Member Countries and international/regional organizations to the Conference.

5. The Meeting adopted the agenda which appears as *Appendix 4*.

⁸ The title was renamed from the Steering Committee, taking into account that the "Steering Committee" is very important to provide recommendations and advice to ensure the successful conduct of the Conference, the Meeting suggested that the Steering Committee members should be the SEAFDEC Council Directors.

2. OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THE CONFERENCE

6. While noting that the Conference aims to developed the “Decade Resolution and the Plan of Action on Sustainable Development of Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region (Towards 2020)”, the Meeting recommended that in order to allow for follow-up actions to be implemented immediately after the adoption of the Resolution and Plan of Action, Concept Notes on the Conference Follow-up Program (5-year plan) in line with the Decade Resolution and Plan of Action should also be prepared beforehand and made available during the adoption of the Resolution and Plan of Action. The Meeting also recommended that, plans for the development of follow-up programs should also be incorporated in the series of Regional Consultations to be organized by SEAFDEC in preparation for the Conference, in order to come up with the Concept Note, and that the stakeholders’ involvement during the consultation processes should be enhanced. In this regard, the Meeting agreed that the Organizing Committee should look into the process of developing the Concept Note with the close collaboration among SEAFDEC, ASEAN Secretariat and FAO.

3. STRUCTURE, WORKPLAN AND PREPARATORY WORKS FOR THE CONFERENCE

3.1 Structure and Workplan of the Conference

7. The Meeting was informed on the overall organizational structure and the required preparatory works of the Conference, tentatively scheduled from 13 to 17 June 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Meeting also noted that the Conference would be co-organized by the ASEAN and SEAFDEC in collaboration with the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and other regional/international organizations including FAO. In order to ensure the smooth preparation and organization of the Conference, two Committees have been initially established to undertake the required preparatory works, namely: the Advisory Committee and Organizing Committee, as well as two sub-committees, namely: the Administrative Sub-Committee and Technical Sub-Committee. The Meeting then discussed and agreed with the tentative structure of the Conference as shown in *Appendix 5*.

3.2 Plan and Progress of the Technical Preparatory Works for the Conference

8. The Meeting was informed that the Preparatory Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Conference was convened on 1 September 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand where the discussion focused on the technical session of the Conference, the Conference themes and sub-themes, and the required technical preparatory works for the Conference. The Plan and Progress of the Technical Preparatory Works for the Conference are shown as *Appendix 6*.

9. The Meeting then provided the following recommendations on the tentative program of the Technical Session, and requested the Secretariat to take these into consideration in the further refinement of the program:

- Themes and Sub-themes should be revised (in consultation with the SEAFDEC Departments), reflecting the visions and goals for each theme/sub-theme as well as the approaches on how to achieve the visions
- Additional issues should be included under the technical panel sessions, such as:
 - Enhancing governance in fisheries and aquaculture development
 - Low Impact Fuel Efficiency (LIFE) fishing
 - Safety (of fishermen life) at Sea
- In addition to the SEAFDEC Lead Departments, ASEAN Lead countries should also be identified for each theme/sub-theme to provide inputs and ensure the full involvement of ASEAN Member Countries in the preparatory processes of the Conference

- The Plenary III on Fisheries Cooperation should focus on the “Vision of Cooperation in the Region Towards 2020” starting with an introductory presentation (by SEAFDEC and ASEAN on how the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries foresee the cooperation in fisheries and how cooperation could be established based on such Vision), followed by discussions and interventions/views from regional/international organizations to ensure the effectiveness in enhancing the contribution from fisheries to food security, and taking into consideration the outcomes from the panel sessions.

10. The Meeting was informed that as part of the technical preparatory works for the Conference, the SEAFDEC Secretariat is planning to review the progress of the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action by the ASEAN Member Countries and SEAFDEC. In this regard, the SEAFDEC Secretariat in consultation with the Departments would prepare the questionnaire to obtain the necessary information from the Member Countries, the results of which could be used as part of the inputs for the technical session of the Conference.

11. The Meeting also provided recommendations on the technical preparatory works of the Conference, as follows:

- An introductory paper, visualizing the situation in 2020, issues and challenges, possible approaches to address these challenges, among others, should be prepared to serve as guide for the preparatory works of the Conference
- In view of the substantial number of meetings and consultations to be organized as part of the preparatory works for the Conference, SEAFDEC should communicate with prospective participants as soon as possible, on the dates of these RTCs in order to ensure the involvement of all stakeholders, *e.g.* Member Countries, other organizations, and reflect the regional perspective as inputs to the Conference.
- Preparatory meetings for the Conference should be classified into: i) events that could directly provide inputs to the Conference, reflecting the policy and direction of the participating countries on the respective issues, and ii) related fora that could also provide inputs one way or the other, which could be further mainstreamed into the aforementioned events
- Outcomes of relevant events to be organized by other regional/international organizations should be considered in the preparation of the technical inputs for the Conference (*e.g.* FAO Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, Global Conference on Aquaculture)
- There should be clear linkages between the preparatory works by SEAFDEC and Member Countries with the relevant events organized by other regional/international organizations

3.3 Plan and Progress of the Administrative Preparatory Works for the Conference

12. The Meeting noted that the First Administrative Sub-committee Meeting of the Conference was organized on 30 September 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand, where discussions were made on the Administrative Sessions of the Conference (Inauguration and Ministerial Sessions), and the required administrative preparatory works for the Conference. The Meeting was then informed on the Plan and Progress of the Administrative Preparatory Works for the Conference (*Appendix 7*).

Roles and responsibilities of the Host of the Conference

13. As the Host of the Conference, the Department of Fisheries (DOF) of Thailand requested that after this Organizing Committee Meeting, the SEAFDEC Secretariat should send an official letter together with the outcome of this Meeting to DOF, to enable them to make the necessary preparations for hosting the Conference and the relevant arrangements specifically the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Official Meeting and the Ministerial Session.

14. In a related development, the Meeting suggested that the Protocol and arrangements for ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Official Meeting and Ministerial Meetings, particularly on the Chairmanship (either chaired by the host country (Thailand) or by AMAF Chair in 2011), should be discussed further by the DOF Thailand in coordination with SEAFDEC.

Working Group on Information and Public Relations

15. For the Conference logo, the Meeting while taking note of the potential Logos and Mascots designed by TD, requested TD to finalize the logo for consideration by the Committee. In addition, the Meeting also suggested that the sub-title of the Conference “Fish for the People 2020” should also be included in the logo.

16. The representative from ASEAN Secretariat informed the Meeting that in order to publicize the Conference through the ASEAN channels, the existing information tools of ASEAN, *e.g.* ASEAN Updates, ASSP website, should also be tapped. In addition, promotional materials could also be distributed during the participation of ASEAN representatives and SEAFDEC staff in relevant regional/international fora.

Working Group on Exhibition and Side-events

17. With regards to the Trade Fair/Exhibition, the Meeting noted that TD has preliminary communicated with Baird Publications to organize the Conference Exhibition. However, Baird Publications would be willing to organize the Conference Exhibition if the number of participants is more than 300. In addition, TD was also requested to explore possibility of involving the private sectors in the Conference Exhibition, *e.g.* ASEAN Fisheries Federation (AFF), ASEAN Seafood Federation (ASF), other NGOs.

18. In addition, TD also proposed that a study tour program could be arranged for the participants and their spouses. In this connection, TD was asked to finalize the program and also to communicate with SEAFDEC Secretariat and the Departments, Member Countries, and relevant international organizations for the arrangements of the technical exhibition and related matters as part of the Conference events.

Working Group on Registration, Concierge, and Coordination

19. With regards to the Registration Fee for the Conference, the Meeting agreed that payment (before the Conference date) should be done through Credit Card, Bank Draft or Telex Transfer.

20. Moreover, while noting that the prescribed Registration Fee was calculated based on the actual costs of the meeting package, the Meeting requested the SEAFDEC Secretariat to consider providing a special rate under the cost-recovery basis, for additional participants from the ASEAN Member Countries. In addition, it was also suggested that the Conference Registration Fee should be waived for the representatives and resources persons from partner organizations, however, the Secretariat should take into consideration the possible source of funds to absorb the costs incurred from their participation.

4. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

21. The Meeting noted that SEAFDEC has submitted the proposal for the organization of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference for funding support from the ASEAN Foundation, with a proposed budget estimated at USD 208,275. In addition to the support requested from the ASEAN Foundation, the proposal also indicates that support has also been sought from other sources, including ASEAN, SEAFDEC, DOF Thailand, and the Member Countries. The Meeting

was also informed that an unofficial request was made by the ASEAN Foundation for the reduction of the number of participants from each ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Country that it would support from ten to five and two each from the SEAFDEC Secretariat and the Departments, and that the total amount of funding support for the Conference from the ASEAN Foundation would not be more than USD 100,000.

22. Considering the support and inputs from the ASEAN Secretariat, the Committee requested the representative from the ASEAN Secretariat to explore funding opportunity from ASEAN funding sources, particularly for the participation of the less developed countries (e.g. Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam) in the Conference proper, and for the engagement of relevant Consultants for the Conference, the TORs and scope of work of whom need to be developed). In addition, the Meeting also requested the ASEAN Secretariat to explore possibility of providing support for the participation of the CLMV countries in the preparatory meetings for the Conference (e.g. RTCs), and possible funding of the participation of representative(s) from civil society organization(s) to the Conference, if needed.

23. The representative from the DOF Thailand informed the Meeting on the cash and in-kind contributions from the DOF Thailand to the Conference, particularly for: i) arrangements of the Reception Dinner for the Conference participants, ii) arrangements for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Official Meeting, and iii) arrangements for the Ministerial Meeting. The estimated cost for the aforementioned arrangements appears as *Appendix 8*. In this connection, the Meeting requested the DOF Thailand to further consider making appropriate adjustments on the estimated expenditures to also cover the local costs of the Ministers' participation (e.g. accommodation) and spouses programs, considering the normal protocol and arrangements for Ministerial Meetings.

5. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVEMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

5.1 Support from Member Countries and International/Regional Organizations

24. The Meeting noted that the support and involvement of the Member Countries and international/regional organizations in the Conference are very crucial in ensuring the smooth preparation and the success in the organization of the Conference. In this regard, the envisaged roles and support from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Countries and other international/regional organizations in the Conference were discussed as presented in *Appendix 9*.

25. The Meeting suggested that the Member Countries should also take a major role in publicizing the Conference through the appropriate channels in each respective country. In addition, the Meeting also suggested that the Member Countries, partner and collaborating organizations should also be actively involved in the preparation and finalization of the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action.

26. The representative from FAO informed the Meeting that FAO has sent official letter informing SEAFDEC that FAO is willing to be a collaborating organization instead of co-organizer and to provide technical inputs to the Conference. The representative from FAO and ASEAN then requested the SEAFDEC Secretariat to send official communications on the required support from FAO to the ADG of FAO/RAP (Mr. He Changeuui) with copies furnished to the ADG of the Fisheries Department in FAO Rome (Mr. Nomura) and the Senior Fishery Officer of FAO/RAP (Dr. Simon Funge-Smith) and from the ASEAN (to Mr. Suriyan Vichetlekar) and copy to Dr. Somsak) for the preparatory works and the conduct of the Conference.

5.1 Involvement of Other Stakeholders

27. The meeting suggested that the involvement of private sector, fisheries federations/associations, civil society organizations, among others in the Conference should be considered either in the technical session or Trade Fair/Exhibition. However, the scope and extent of their involvement should be further consulted with the Member Countries. In this regard, the Meeting also suggested that time may be allocated for the representative(s) from the private sectors to also make statements at the Ministerial Session.

6. OTHER MATTERS

6.1 Members and TOR of the Organizing Committee

28. While considering the composition and Terms of Reference of the current “Organizing Committee”, the Meeting, suggested that the “Organizing Committee” should be renamed as the “Organizing Committee”, and the Terms of Reference of the “Organizing Committee” should include the authority to make necessary decisions on relevant issues in close communication with the relevant authorities of SEAFDEC and ASEAN.

29. While agreeing that the “Organizing Committee” is very important to provide recommendations and advice to ensure the successful conduct of the Conference, the Meeting suggested that the Organizing Committee members should be the SEAFDEC Council Directors.

6.2 Others

30. The Meeting requested SEAFDEC to develop the First Announcement of the Conference, with reference to the endorsement of the Conference by the 31st AMAF and the 41st Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council.

31. To ensure the smooth preparation of the Conference, the Conference Secretariat should be established to comprise the secretariat of the Organizing Committee, *i.e.* Chairman of the Organizing Committee, Chairman of the Technical Sub-Committee and Chairman of the Administrative Sub-Committee.

7. ADOPTION OF THE MEETING REPORT

32. The Meeting adopted the Report of the First Meeting of the Organizing Committee for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020.

33. The Meeting also noted that recommendations from this Meeting would be reported to the relevant agenda of the 12th Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP).

8. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

34. The SEAFDEC Deputy Secretary-General, in his capacity as Vice Chairman of the Conference Organizing Committee, expressed his appreciation to all participants for their active participation and contribution to the Meeting. After emphasizing that the continued support of the Committee specifically in raising valuable recommendations could ensure the success of the Conference and that the Committee’s valuable support in the development of the next decade regional direction towards to enhance the contribution of fisheries to food security of the region would be necessary, he then declared the Meeting closed. His Closing Remarks appears as *Appendix 10*.

PLAN AND PROGRESS OF THE TECHNICAL PREPARATORY WORKS FOR THE CONFERENCE

In order to ensure smooth technical preparatory works for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Development of Fisheries and Food Security Towards 2020, an internal Preparatory Meeting of the Technical Sub-committee for the Conference was organized on 1 September 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Meeting discussed and tentatively identified the structure of the Technical Session of the Conference, as well as the required preparatory works to be undertaken by the concerned parties.

1. TECHNICAL SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE

1.1 Structure of the Technical Session

The Technical Session of the Conference will be organized for four days. The tentative structure of the Session is:

- **Plenary I:** Outlook of Fish Supply and Demand Towards 2020 (Day 1 afternoon)
- **Panel Session:** separated into four panels for each theme/sub-themes (Day 2 and Day 3)
- **Plenary II:** Overview of the Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Toward 2020 (Day 4, Quarter1)
- **Plenary III:** Fisheries Cooperation in the ASEAN Region Day 4: (Day 4, Quarter2)

➤ **Plenary I: Outlook of Fish Supply and Demand Towards 2020**

An “Outlook of Fish Supply and Demand at the Global Level and in the ASEAN Region Towards 2020” would be prepared by the Conference Secretariat with inputs/comments from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries. The gap between fish supply and demand in the year of 2020 will be projected. In order to reduce the gap, the ASEAN Member Countries and regional organizations such as SEAFDEC will have to consider appropriate actions suggested by the report. This paper will be used as basis for the presentation under the Plenary Session I, as well as for the overall discussion at the Conference.

➤ **Technical Panel**

The themes and subthemes to be presented and discussed during the Technical Panel Session, and the responsible SEAFDEC Departments, are preliminarily identified as follows:

Theme	Sub-Theme/ issues	Responsible Department
I. Fisheries, Aquaculture and Eco-system Management	Fisheries Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based Fisheries/Aquaculture Management and Ecosystems Improvement • Management of Fishing Capacity – Strengthen Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (<i>e.g.</i> Enhance monitoring system, vessel and gear record and inventory (data), etc.) • Combat IUU Fishing • Responsible Fishing Practices (<i>e.g.</i> efficiency in resource use, avoiding by-catch and discards, selective fishing techniques and practices, etc.) • Balancing the Importance of Small-scale and Commercial Fisheries 	TD*, MFRDMD and Secretariat

	Aquaculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability of the Environment through Responsible Aquaculture • Quality Seed Production for Sustainable Aquaculture • Healthy and Wholesome Aquaculture (include food safety, eco-labeling, high health products, aquaculture certification, etc.) 	AQD
	Eco-system (marine and inland) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources Enhancement and Habitat Improvement (<i>e.g.</i> restocking, artificial reefs, rehabilitation of mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass, wetlands, freshwater reservoirs, etc.) • Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries and Aquaculture (<i>e.g.</i> fish <i>refugia</i>, protected areas, integration/harmonization of fisheries and habitat management, etc.) 	MFRDMD* TD AQD Secretariat
II. Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fisheries products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving of Fish Handling, Processing and Preservation • Traceability • Quality, Safety and Control Systems for Fish Products • Improved Traditional Products 	MFRD* TD
III. Sustainable fish trade/ certificate/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting trade in traditional fisheries products • Quality criteria for fisheries products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Third-party certification • Certification and labeling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eco-labels, ▪ Social responsibility ▪ Enhance monitoring, traceability ▪ Catch certification, documents ▪ Aquaculture certification • Port state Measures ? 	Secretariat* TD MFRD AQD
IV. Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of Climate Change to fisheries and aquaculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consequences for marine life conservation and aquaculture production ▪ Consequences for livelihood • Mitigation of impacts from Climate Change to fisheries and aquaculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restoring and maintaining protective coastal/inland landscapes/habitats ▪ Assessing and improving energy consumption (<i>e.g.</i> recording number and types of fishing vessels, etc.) ▪ Identification of capacity needed to adapt to climate change (what and where), <i>e.g.</i> enhancing safety at sea and rescue, etc. • Impacts of climate change on food security 	TD*, AQD MFRDMD Secretariat
V. Social aspects, economy, Labour (mobility)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity and access • Social and economic aspects of an ecosystems approach to fisheries • Enhance monitoring system – on social aspects, migratory labour (fishing crews, factory labours, fishers, etc.), etc • Meeting social and economic challenges, building capacity to adapt to change (<i>e.g.</i> poverty alleviation, alternative/ supplementary livelihoods, etc.) • Social rights/security in traditional smaller-scale fisheries (including economic security) • Social rights/security among migratory fishermen at larger vessel 	Secretariat* TD, MFRDMD AQD

VI. Managing the Inland fisheries System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management regimes in place to enhance and maintain inland capture fisheries 	To be Identified
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* Lead department for the theme/sub-theme

➤ ***Plenary II: Overview of the Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Toward 2020***

Under this Plenary Session, the conclusion and recommendations made during the Technical Panel Session (Day 2 and 3 of the Conference) would be presented by the representatives from the respective panels. The Session would provide further views and inputs in order to come up with the recommendations directing towards the sustainable contribution from fisheries to food security towards 2020, which would be reported to the Ministerial Session of the Conference (Day 5).

The Conclusions and Recommendations made during the Panels Sessions as well as this Plenary Session would also be used for further development of the “*Guidelines for achieving sustainable fisheries for food security towards 2020*”, which is considered as one of the important outcomes of the Conference. This Guidelines is expected to be used as a reference document for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and relevant organizations to support the implementation of the Conference “Resolution” and “Plan of Action” (to be also adopted at the Ministerial Session of the Conference)

➤ ***Plenary III: Fisheries Cooperation***

Under this Plenary Session, the representatives from collaboration organizations would make statement outlining the direction of their respective organizations towards the cooperation (technical and financial aspects) in the development of fisheries for food security in the ASEAN region. After the presentation, discussions would be made on the relevant issues and concerns.

1.2 Tentative Time Allocation for the Technical Session

Time is tentatively allocated to the Plenary and Panel Sessions of the Conference as follows:

Day	Sessions			
Day 1(Q3-4)	Plenary 1: Outlook on Fish Supply and Demand			
Day 2	<i>Panel 1</i>	<i>Panel 2</i>	<i>Panel 3</i>	<i>Panel 4</i>
	Fishery management	Aquaculture	Eco-system	Post Harvest and Safety of Fish and fisheries products
Day 3	Climate change	Social aspects, economy, labour	Managing Inland fisheries System	Sustainable Fish trade/ Certificate
Day 4 (Q1-2)	Plenary 2: Sustainable Fisheries toward 2020 Plenary 3: Fisheries Cooperation			

1.3 Panelist, Chairperson, Presenter, and Rapporteurs for each Technical Panel

The panelists, chairpersons, presenters and rapporteurs for the Plenary and Panel Sessions would be further identified by the responsible departments during the 1st Sub-committee for Technical (scheduled to be organized in February 2010).

2. PREPARATORY WORKS FOR THE TECHNICAL SESSION

2.1 Technical Preparatory Works by SEAFDEC

Due to time limitation and the diversification of issues (themes/sub-themes) to be discussed during the Technical Session of the Conference, the technical preparatory works for the Conference is very important. To come up with the required technical inputs for each identified theme/sub-theme, SEAFDEC is planning organize a series of preparatory works based on their existing programs/activities. In this regards, the following meetings, to be organized by SEAFDEC in 2009 and 2010, would be used for discussion and to provide technical inputs for the Conference.

- RTW on Community-based Freshwater Aquaculture for Remote Rural Areas of Southeast Asia (SEAFDEC-JTF, 2009)
- Expert meeting on the Vessel Registration (SEAFDEC-Sida, 2009)
- RTC on Regional Approach on Enhancing of Fisheries Resources (SEAFDEC-MRC, 2009)
- RTW on Assessment of Fisheries Status in South and Southeast Asian in collaboration with FAO (FAO-SEAFDEC, 2009)
- RTC on Regional Cooperation on Andaman Sea (SEAFDEC-Sida, 2009)
- RTC on Promotion of OFOP System to Improve Livelihood for Fishing Communities in ASEAN Region (ASEAN-SEAFDEC, 2010)
- RTC on International Fisheries Related Issues for 2010 (SEAFDEC-JTF, 2010)
- RTC on Sustainable Aquaculture Development (SEAFDEC-Unspent, 2009)
- RTC on Adaptive measures to mitigate the impact of Climate changes (SEAFDEC-Sida, 2010)
- RTC on Sustainable Fisheries Development for food security and poverty alleviation (ASEAN-SEAFDEC, 2010)
- RTC on Community-based fisheries managements (SEAFDEC-JTF, 2010)
- RTC on Enhancement of Fisheries Resources (SEAFDEC-JTF, 2010)
- RTC on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, Responsible fishing and practice (SEAFDEC-JTF, 2010)
- RTC on Issues related to Safety of Fish and Fisheries Products (SEAFDEC-JTF, 2010)
- SEAFDEC Regional Advisory Committee Meeting for fisheries Managements (SEAFDEC-MRC, 2010).
- Safety at Sea for small scale fisheries (SEAFDEC-Unspent, 2010)
- Others (to be identified later)

2.2 Technical Preparatory Works by Member Countries

In addition to the preparatory works to be conducted by SEAFDEC, the ASEAN Member Countries are also requested to conduct pre-Conference national activities (e.g. national seminar, stakeholder consultations, etc.) to provide technical inputs for each theme/sub-theme identified for the Conference. It is expected that the pre-Conference national activities would be conducted from February to September 2010 under the full responsibility of the respective countries. However, SEAFDEC could also provide support, e.g. sending resource person(s) or expert(s) to participate in the Meeting (based on the availability of budget of the Departments).

In order to ensure the harmonization of the national inputs, the Technical Sub-Committee of the Conference (during the 1st Technical Sub-Committee Meeting tentatively planned to be organized in February 2010) would develop the guidelines for the preparation and submission of the national inputs which will be provided to the Member countries for reference.

2.3 Preparation of the Conference “Resolution” and “Plan of Actions”

The Draft “Resolution” and “Plan of Action” would be prepared by the Conference Secretariat based on the inputs from concerned parties, i.e. SEAFDEC, ASEAN, FAO, ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries; and the draft text would be prepared during the ASEAN-SEAFDEC High Level Meeting to be held prior to the Conference (November 2010, exact schedule to be confirmed), to be further considered by the Senior Official Meeting (Day 4 of the Conference), and adopted during the Ministerial Session of the Conference (Day 5 of the Conference).

PLAN AND PROGRESS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PREPARATORY WORKS FOR THE CONFERENCE

In order to start off the administrative preparatory works of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020, the First Meeting of the Administrative Sub-Committee for the Conference was organized on 30 September 2009. The Meeting discussed on the date of the Conference to be from 13 to 17 June 2011, the Conference Programs particularly the Inauguration and Ministerial Sessions, and the other programs and events which are planned to be conducted under the responsibility of the Administrative Sub-Committee. The Meeting also discussed the required administrative preparatory work for the Conference, which could be summarized as follows:

1. THE CONFERENCE PROGRAMS

1.1 Inauguration Session

The Inauguration will be arranged in the morning of the first day of the Conference (13 June 2011). The Session is to be presided over by the HRH Princess Chakri Sirindhorn, or the Minister of Agricultural and Cooperatives of Thailand (second choice). The Inauguration Session comprises:

- ***Opening of the Meeting***
 - Welcome Remarks by Secretary-General of SEAFDEC
 - Welcome Remarks by Secretary-General of ASEAN
 - Report by Director General of DOF (address to the Princess or the Minister)
 - Opening Remarks (by the Princess or the Minister)
 - Photography Session
 - Opening of the Trade Fair/Exhibition
- ***Keynote Speeches***
 - Food Security (by ASEAN)
 - Fisheries for poverty alleviation and well-being of social economy fishers (by DOF)
 - Fisheries and new emerging issues (by FAO)
- ***Introduction of the framework and arrangements of the Technical Session*** (by SEAFDEC)

1.2 Technical Session (to be undertaken by the Technical Sub-Committee)

1.3 SOM and Ministerial Session

The SOM and Ministerial Session will be arranged in the afternoon of the fourth day (16 June 2011), and on the fifth day of the Conference (17 June 2011). The Program comprises:

- ***Prep-SOM or SOM:*** for discussion and preparation of the draft Resolution and Plan of Action to be further adopted by the Ministers
- ***Ministerial Meeting:*** for adoption of the Resolution and Plan of Action

1.4 Other Programs/Events

- **Drawing Contest:** Drawing Contest is proposed to be conducted by each ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Country, with price/award provided by the respective country. The 5 best drawings of each Member Country would be exhibited during the Conference.
- **Trade Fair/Exhibitions:** Trade Fair/Exhibition is proposed to be organized in parallel with the Conference. Appropriate organizer should be determined and further contact.
- **Study Tours:** Programs are to be determined.
- **Receptions**
 - Conference Reception Dinner hosted by DOF (13 November)
 - Conference Reception Dinner hosted by SEAFDEC (14 or 15 November)
 - SOM Dinner hosted by DOF (date to be determined)
 - Ministers' Dinner hosted by DOF (date to be determined)

2. ADMINISTRATIVE PREPARATORY WORKS FOR THE CONFERENCE

2.1 Roles and responsibility of the Host of the Conference

The Conference will be hosted by the Department of Fisheries, Thailand. Based on the discussion at the First Administrative Sub-Committee Meeting, the roles and responsibility of the host government are:

- Issuing the First Announcement of the Conference (after the Organizing Committee Meeting)
- Issuing invitation for Guest of Honor (Princess or Minister) to preside over the Inauguration Session, and preparing speech for the Guest of Honor
- Issuing invitation for representatives from embassies and other relevant organizations in Thailand to participate in the Conference
- Coordinating with AFS, other fisheries-related associations and private sector in Thailand to join the Conference and Exhibition
- Seeking sponsorship from private sector for Conference bags, stationeries and souvenirs for Ministers, delegates and participants
- Supporting the participation of DOF officials to the Conference
- Preparing and Delivering of Statement (Report to the Guest of Honor) and the Keynote Speech
- Inviting press to the Press Conferences (after Inauguration and Ministerial Sessions)
- Making arrangements for Ministerial, Prep-SOM and SOM Meetings
- Hosting and making arrangements for Conference Reception Dinner (first day), SOM Dinner, and Ministers' Dinner

2.2 Activities under the Working Group on Information and Public Relations

The Working Group on Information and Public Relations is responsible for promotional activities for the Conference as well as publicize the outcomes and achievement of the Conference.

The activities planned to be undertaken under the Working Group, include:

Activities	Timeframe
1. Preparing elements, e.g. logo, mascot, short title, etc. for promotional work of the Conference	November 2009
2. Development of articles/news to be publicized through SEAFDEC information materials/tools, Member Countries' channel, and public media	2009-2011
3. Establishment of the Conference website	January 2010

4. Production of the Conference First Announcement	January 2010
5. Production of the Conference Second Announcement	October 2010
6. Production of the Conference Third Announcement	March 2011
7. Production of Conference promotional posters, brochures, flyer, souvenirs, etc.	2011
8. Production of Conference handbook and program leaflet	March-May 2011
9. Arrangement for Press Conferences (after the Conference Inauguration Session, and after Ministerial Session)	June 2011

2.3 Working Group on Exhibition and Side-events

The Working Group on Exhibition and Side-events is responsible for preparation and organization of exhibitions for trade and drawing contests. The activities planned to be undertaken under the Working Group, include:

Activities	Timeframe
1. Arrangements for the Conference Exhibition/Trade Fair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination with organizers (e.g. Baird's Publication) for exhibition arrangements ▪ Coordinate with Member Countries and other collaborative organizations for their displays at the exhibition ▪ Preparation of SEAFDEC exhibition/souvenir booths 	2010-June 2011
2. Exhibition for the Drawing Contest	2010-June 2011
3. Arrangements for study tour programs	Jan-June 2011
4. Production of Conference souvenir items (e.g. key chain, magnetic, t-shirt, polo shirt, paper clip, etc.)	Feb-June 2011

2.4 Working Group on Registration, Concierge, and Coordination

The Working Group on Registration, Concierge, and Coordination is responsible for the registration, database of participants, hotel arrangements, the concierge, and coordination among groups of activities. The issues/activities under responsibility of this Working Group include:

Activities	Timeframe
1. Conference Registration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Registration fee (to cover documents and necessary facilities) ▪ Payment mode (Before the Conference could be by Credit Card, Bank Draft or Telex Transfer; During the Conference Day only in cash) ▪ Receipt (for reimbursement by governmental officers) ▪ Preparation of master list of participants and guests 	
2. Preparation of Conference Kit and Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conference bags ▪ Name badge ▪ Technical papers (format and mass photocopy, based on materials to be provided by Technical Sub-Committee) 	
3. Hotel Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conference/exhibition room and meeting package (coffee breaks and lunch) ▪ Accommodation for participants ▪ Arrangements for Reception Dinner (hosted by SEAFDEC), and the show on-stage 	

<p>4. Other Arrangements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air ticket arrangements for representatives from Member Countries (need to coordinate with NCs to find tickets that are cheaper than PTA, e.g. travel agency in the respective country) ▪ Air Ticket reimbursement for representatives from Member Countries (need true copy of receipt as E-ticket vouchers is not acceptable) ▪ Conference Secretariat facilities, e.g. computer, printers, internet access 	
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2.5 Working Group on Transportation and General Services

The Working Group on Transportation and General Services is responsible for provision of transportation services for participants (only Member Countries representatives that are supported by SEAFDEC) and provision of general services, logistic for supplies and others.

The services to be provided include:

Activities	Timeframe
<p>1. Provision of transportation services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Airport pickup services for participants -- using TD's vehicle and rental car ▪ Local transportation services for participants (accommodation to and from the Conference venue) -- using TD'S vehicle and rental car ▪ Transportation services for Reception Dinner -- using TD's vehicle ▪ Transportation services for SEAFDEC participants and Conference Secretariat staff -- using TD's vehicle ▪ Transportation services for supply exhibition materials -- using TD's vehicle 	11-19 June 2011
<p>2. Set-up of information counter/booth at the airport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set up of Information counter/boot at the Suvanabhum International Airport with SEAFDEC staff to provide information for participants 	11,12 June 2011
<p>3. Provision of emergency medical services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrangements for first aid counter and ambulance from nearby hospital to standby at the Conference 	13-17 June 2011

2.6 Working Group on Media Production

The Working Group on Media Production is responsible for preparation of audio-visual materials to be used to promote the Conference and during the Conference, and coordination with the hotel for presenting the video(s) and on the show on-stage during the Reception Dinner hosted by SEAFDEC.

The audio-visual materials planned to be prepared by this Working Group include:

Activities	Timeframe
<p>1. Graphic animation of the conference logo with BGM (10-15 seconds)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2D or 3D computer graphics animation of the Conference logo with music. To be used on webpage/all video productions including TV advertising spots to promote the Conference. 	January 2010
<p>2. TV and radio advertising spots (20-30 seconds/spot)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A series of TV and radio spot to promote the conference and the exhibition. 	January 2010 - June 2011
<p>3. Video production for presenting during the conference (5-7 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A video entitled "Fish for the Future" to provide background and introduction, starting from the conduct of the "Fish for the People" Conference in 2001, the Special 5-year Program as the Conference follow-up activities, as well as a brief introduction on the background and objectives of the Conference 2011. 	January - March 2011

<p>4. Video production on “Outcomes of The ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A video documentation on the “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020”, starting from the background and objectives of the Conference, the conduct and outcomes from the Conference, as well as the exhibitions and other side events. 	<p>June - August 2011</p>
<p>5. Production of multi-media CD/DVD- Rom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CD to be provided to participants at the end of the Conference. The content include: video clips and photographs on activities during the conference and exhibition, as well as the SEAFDEC organizational introductory video. 	<p>June 2011</p>
<p>6. Video presentation for study tour programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A video to introduce the study tour programs, i.e. the places and interesting activities, in order to motivate and guide participants to join the program. 	<p>2010</p>

**LOGO OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC CONFERENCE
ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES FOR FOOD SECURITY TOWARDS 2020**



ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (ASSP): STRENGTHENING ASEAN-SEAFDEC COOPERATION IN FISHERIES

I. Background

1 SEAFDEC has been cooperating and collaborating closely with ASEAN through the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFⁱ) for many years. In 1993, the 15th ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry Meeting (AMAF) agreed that SEAFDEC be appointed as the technical arm for ASEAN fishery projects on a project-by-project basis. In 1999, the 21st AMAF Meeting further endorsed the establishment of ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) as a mechanism to harmonize their technical programs/projects/activities. In 2001, ASEAN and SEAFDEC successfully organized the “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium, “Fish for the People (Millennium Conference)” and a Ministerial Meeting in November 2001, Bangkok, Thailand. The Ministerial Meeting adopted the “Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region” and endorsed the “Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region”.

2 With the endorsement of the 25th AMAF Meeting, SEAFDEC organized a “Seminar on ASEAN-Japan Cooperation for Sustainable Fisheries through SEAFDEC” from 3 to 5 December 2003, as an activity commemorating ASEAN-Japan Exchange Year 2003. The 26th AMAF Meeting endorsed the Seminar’s ASEAN Vision: “*To be a leader in Sustainable Tropical Fisheries for the People*”, and further agreed that ASEAN-Japan cooperation in fisheries through SEAFDEC should be further strengthened.

3 At the 37th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council held in Hanoi, Vietnam, from 5 to 8 April 2005, the Council in response to the 26th AMAF Meeting decision, agreed that ASEAN-SEAFDEC cooperation should be further strengthened and formalized, and mandated SEAFDEC Secretariat to develop an appropriate proposal.

4 Subsequent to the 37th SEAFDEC Council Meeting, the SEAFDEC Secretariat, taking into account the views and comments of all SEAFDEC member countries, formulated the concept paper of “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)” as an instrument to further strengthen ASEAN-SEAFDEC cooperation and collaboration. SEAFDEC presented the concept paper on ASSP to 27th AMAF Meeting held in the Philippines on the 29 September 2005 in response to the 26th AMAF and 37th SEAFDEC Council Meetings’ decision calling for the strengthening of ASEAN-SEAFDEC cooperation. The 27th AMAF Meeting supported the SEAFDEC’s concept for the ASSP, and SEAFDEC was asked to work with the ASWGFⁱ and the ASEAN Secretariat to further develop the ASSP, as stated below.

“The Meeting expressed appreciation for SEAFDEC’s cooperation with ASEAN and satisfaction on the progress made. The Meeting agreed to endorse SEAFDEC’s proposed concept for the “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)”. SEAFDEC was invited to work with ASWGFⁱ and the ASEAN Secretariat to review existing cooperation mechanisms and develop the Terms of Reference and the scope for the ASSP for consideration and endorsement of AMAF⁹.”

5 At the Special SEAFDEC Council Meeting held from 14 to 15 November 2005 in Bangkok, Thailand, the SEAFDEC Council also endorsed the ASSP concept and enhancement of cooperation between SEAFDEC and ASEAN as stated below.

⁹ Report of the 27th AMAF Meeting, 29 September 2005, Tagaytay City, the Philippines

“The Council endorsed the ASSP concept proposed by the SEAFDEC Secretariat. The Council agreed that SEAFDEC Secretariat should participate in future AMAF and AMAF related meetings when invited. The Council requested that the following be further clarified in consultation with the ASEAN Secretariat and progress made on the issue be kept informed to all Member Countries:

- *Scope and Terms of Reference (TORs) of the ASSP;*
- *Review the existing cooperation mechanisms between ASEAN and SEAFDEC;*
- *SEAFDEC participation in future AMAF and AMAF related meetings; and*
- *Raising the profile of SEAFDEC in the ASEAN-Japan Dialogue Forum¹⁰.”*

6 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on International Fish Trade Related Issues organized in February 2006, Bangkok, Thailand concluded the following excerpts with respect to ASSP.

1) The Consultation recognized the importance of coordinated/ common positions among the Member Countries with the views to support individual country’s interest in fisheries as well as active participation of the Member Countries in relevant international fora.

2) While noting that SEAFDEC has no capacity to develop a fisheries policy as well as speak on behalf of any Member Countries at international fora, the Consultation viewed that SEAFDEC should assist the Member Countries particularly on the conduct of comprehensive review of priority issues and areas for consideration, develop information package to promote awareness on the issues and provide technical supports to the Member Countries prior and at relevant international fora .

3) The Consultation suggested SEAFDEC Secretariat to provide a comprehensive proposal on the mechanism for consideration at the forthcoming meetings of ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG and SEAFDEC Council. The areas for consideration include following.

- *Strategies, process and timeliness of effective formulation and implementation of fisheries related policy and common /coordinated positions; and*
- *Proactive approaches and strategies for participation of the Member Countries in the international fora to safeguard common fisheries interests.*

4) The Consultation supported that (above issues) could be further elaborated as part of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership to enhance the cooperation among ASEAN, SEAFDEC and the Member Countries¹¹.

II. Rationale for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)

7 The ASSP will be a framework that ASEAN and SEAFDEC collaborate each other for achieving their various goals on sustainable fisheries in complementary manner. The ASSP will therefore be an important formal reference arrangement for present and future ASEAN cooperation/collaboration with SEAFDEC.

8 The rationale to develop the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) is to develop appropriate policy and working mechanism to achieve commons goals on fisheries through collaborative work between ASEAN and SEAFDEC. Reviewing the past cooperation

¹⁰ Report of the Special Meeting of the Council of SEAFDEC, 14-15 November 2005, Bangkok, Thailand

¹¹ Report of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on International Fish Trade Related Issues, 20-22 February 2006, Bangkok, Thailand

between ASEAN and SEAFDEC, the ASSP should be developed in evolved manner value adding to existing cooperation. The scopes of the ASSP should cover the following areas.

- a) Strategic/Complementary Cooperation: Reviewing the competence and mandates of the two organizations (ASWGF_i and SEAFDEC), required areas of collaborative work should be identified and promoted.
- b) Streamlining Exercises of Program Implementation: Reviewing the past experience of collaborative work on the program implementation, the areas of improved cooperation will be identified and promoted.
- c) Working Mechanism of Cooperation: Reviewing the past experience of cooperation, the area for improved mechanism will be identified and implemented to promote the above two collaborative works.

2.1 Strategic/ Complementary Cooperation

9 The “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium, “Fish for the People (Millennium Conference) ” and the Ministerial Meeting in November 2001, Bangkok, Thailand adopted the “Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region”. Paragraph 16 of the Resolution highlights the regional concern to safeguard ASEAN interest from external threats as follows.

“Increase the participation and involvement of ASEAN Member Countries in international fora to safeguard and promote ASEAN interests.”

10 One of the major constraints evaluated by the ASEAN Member Countries with respect to the Implementation of “Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region” conducted in 2004 was that ASEAN and SEAFDEC collaborative work to achieve the above Resolution was so far not sufficient. Based on the recommendations reached at ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on International Fish Trade Related Issues, the following clarification was made for further consideration.

- Through the various technical activities including ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG programs, the common/coordinated positions of ASEAN/SEAFDEC Member Countries on the issues to be discussed at the international fora should be identified.
- While most of the regional fisheries issues requiring Member Countries’ national follow – up activities (mainstreaming process) need ASEAN regional fisheries policy, the issues imposed by external sources need the timely action to safeguard and promote ASEAN interests. The latter one should therefore be clarified as regional common/ coordinated positions reflecting the regional policy, require proactive action to safeguard ASEAN fisheries interest, especially in achieving sustainable fisheries.
- ASWGF_i would screen the issues and decide whether the issues would be considered as ASEAN fisheries common/coordinated positions or require further coordination and policy consideration with other line agencies through submission to ASEAN higher level meetings, based on the level of integration.
- The issues considered as ASEAN common/ coordinated positions would be used as a technical basis for the participation of ASEAN Member Countries to international fora. However, ASWGF_i would have to systematically report to ASEAN higher level meeting including AMAF, to ensure that it safeguards the interests of the ASEAN Member countries and outcomes of such proactive actions.
- SEAFDEC should support ASEAN Member Countries prior and at relevant international fora.

2.2 Streamlining Exercises of Program Implementation

11 ASEAN had in the past appointed SEAFDEC to be its implement agency for some of its fisheries programs/projects. This arrangement excludes ASEAN fisheries programs/projects

that are implemented directly by the ASWGFi. SEAFDEC does not have direct access or contact with these programs. For ASEAN, the implementation of fisheries programs/projects by ASWGFi has inherent difficulties as ASWGFi does not have a permanent secretariat that can monitor program activities and progress, as the Chairmanship and secretariat of the ASWGFi is held by rotation on a yearly basis among ASEAN member countries. In order for ASEAN fisheries programs/projects to be implemented effectively and the progress monitored regularly, it will be extremely advantageous for ASWGFi to have an executing agency that will be able to work closely with the rotating Chairmanship of ASWGFi. It is therefore appropriate for ASEAN to consider SEAFDEC as the logical choice as the ASWGFi's executing agency. SEAFDEC is already the implementing agency for many of ASWGFi's ASEAN-SEAFDEC programs.

12 The proposal for ASEAN to appoint SEAFDEC as its executing agency will require the approval of ASEAN and SEAFDEC. The proposed ASSP will further strengthen ASEAN-SEAFDEC cooperation and integrate the fisheries programs/projects of ASEAN and SEAFDEC and will enhance the development of sustainable fisheries development in the Southeast Asia region.

2.3 Working Mechanism of Cooperation

13 The existing formal mechanism for ASEAN and SEAFDEC is the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG). The FCG meetings are held annually back-to-back before the annual SEAFDEC Council meetings. The FCG meeting is co-chaired by the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC and the Chairman of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi). The FCG meeting provides the forum for ASEAN and SEAFDEC to formally discuss and formulate common fisheries projects/activities and policies for implementation. ASEAN Secretariat is also invited to participate in SEAFDEC Council Meeting, PCM and other SEAFDEC subsidiary meetings in which ASEAN has an interest. Similarly, SEAFDEC is invited to participate in ASWGFi meetings, ASEAN's SOM-AMAF and AMAF meetings. These meetings have provided ASEAN and SEAFDEC with the avenues to interact and cooperate/collaborate closely.

14 The FCG is the only formal mechanism for ASEAN and SEAFDEC to formalize and document their cooperation under joint ASEAN and SEAFDEC chairmanship. The official Reports of the FCG meetings are submitted to ASWGFi/SOM-AMAF and SEAFDEC Council for approval thus providing the formal mandate in both ASEAN and SEAFDEC organizations for ASEAN-SEAFDEC cooperative/collaborative programs/activities.

15 It is proposed that the FCG mechanism be retained in the ASSP, except that the FCG meeting be held back-to-back with the annual SEAFDEC Program Committee meetings (PCM) on December, instead of the SEAFDEC Council meetings. This re-scheduling of the FCG meetings will provide more time for discussions and formulation of joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC projects/activities, and also more time for planning and preparations of joint programs/activities before its submission to ASWGFi/AMAF and SEAFDEC Council meetings, usually held in the first half of the year, for formal approval/endorsement. This will also provide Council Directors and ASWGFi Members more time to consider the ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG's Report and proposed programs/activities.

16 In order to enhance ASEAN/ SEAFDEC collaborative work including those mentioned above 1) and 2), working mechanism should also be improved under ASSP. The ASSP will improve the effectiveness of FCG with respect to collaborative work and monitoring the cooperation. The establishment of the ASSP will place on record the close relationship between SEAFDEC and ASEAN in fisheries development in the ASEAN region.

III. Conclusion

17 The proposed Terms of Reference (TOR), Scope and Cooperation Mechanism are attached as Annex 1. The Terms of Reference, Scope and Cooperation Mechanism will provide the framework for the operation of the ASSP. The proposed TOR, Scope and Cooperation Mechanism have incorporated inputs from the discussion of the 28th Program Committee Meeting of SEAFDEC, 7-9 Dec 2005. It is proposed that the 8th Meeting of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG and the 38th SEAFDEC Council Meeting in April 2006, consider and approve the proposed TOR, Scope and Cooperation Mechanism of the ASSP for submission to the ASEAN Secretariat. It is envisaged that the ASEAN Secretariat will submit the proposal to the 14th ASWGF Meeting in mid April 2006 for endorsement before submission to the 28th AMAF Meeting in Nov 2006 for Ministerial approval.

**ASEAN INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY (AIFS) FRAMEWORK AND
STRATEGIC PLAN OF ACTION ON FOOD SECURITY IN THE ASEAN REGION
(SPA-FS) 2009-2013**

BACKGROUND

The sharp increase in international food prices in 2007/2008 has brought serious concern on possible socio-economic impacts of ASEAN Member States (AMSs). The ASEAN cooperation is highly expected as a means to address the problem, especially by strengthening existing ASEAN initiative/ measures.

There are a number of factors attributable to the current state of the markets for food and agricultural products. On the supply side, the sharp rise of agricultural production cost-led by fuel oil and fertilizers, drop of yield and production resulting from irregular climate patterns, and higher cost of storing perishable goods, among others, contribute substantially to the rise of food prices. On the demand side, structural change of global demand for food commodities, competing demand for some agricultural commodities and land use for the emerging biofuels market coupled with agricultural market speculation contributed to the soaring food prices.

In response, AMSs have tried to soften the impact particularly the most vulnerable part of the population i.e. export restrictions, price controls, price subsidies, and import facilitation. However, regardless of the options taken, there are winners and losers from state intervention in the market, either to be more effective at achieving their objectives of protecting consumers or assisting agricultural producers to benefit from rising prices.

Along this line, there is an urgent need to develop a policy framework comprising a strategic pursuit of measures/ actions to be developed/ enhanced based on strong commitments and ownership among all Member States in order to ensure long-term the food security in the ASEAN region. The Special Senior Officials Meeting of the 29th Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (Special SOM-29AMAF), held on 5-7 August 2008 in Chiang Mai, discussed the concept note of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework. The Meeting underscored that addressing food security would require, among others, common understanding among the Member States, timely and reliable data and information for policy decisions, a long-term agricultural development plan focusing on sustainable food production and trade.

To concretize and elaborate further the AIFS Framework, the Special SOM-29AMAF established an ad-hoc taskforce to develop a detailed workplan, including a Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security for the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) for consideration and endorsement by the AMAF meeting to be submitted for approval by the ASEAN Summit in 2008.

ASEAN INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY (AIFS) FRAMEWORK

In addressing the long-term food security in the ASEAN region, an ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework is developed to provide scope and joint pragmatic approaches for cooperation among ASEAN Member States.

The AIFS Framework provides Goal, Objectives, Definition of Terminology, Guiding Reference and Principles, and Components, which are supported by a Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS).

GOAL

The goal of SPA-FS is to ensure long-term food security and to improve the livelihoods of farmers in the ASEAN region.

OBJECTIVES

To achieve the goal, the SPA-FS has the following objectives:

- a) To increase food production;
- b) To reduce postharvest losses;
- c) To promote conducive market and trade for agriculture commodities and inputs;
- d) To ensure food stability;
- e) To promote availability and accessibility to agriculture inputs; and
- f) To operationalise regional food emergency relief arrangements.

DEFINITIONS

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. (World Food Summit, 1996).

This widely accepted definition points to the following dimensions of food security:

Food availability: The availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production and/ or imports (including food aid).

Food accessibility: Access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which they live (including traditional rights such as access to common resources).

Utilization: Utilization of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care to reach a state of nutritional well-being where all physiological needs are met. This brings out the importance of non-food inputs in food security.

Stability: To be food secure, a population, household or individual must have access to adequate food at all times. They should not risk losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security.

Emergency: An emergency means the state or condition having suffered extreme and unexpected natural or man-induced calamity, which is unable to cope with such state or condition through its national reserve and is unable to procure the needed supply through normal trade.

GUIDING REFERENCE AND PRINCIPLES

To support the formulation and implementation of AIFS Frame and SPA-FS, the following guiding references and principles should be taken into consideration: Conclusions of the World Food Summit in 1996, which adopted the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action, and the objective confirmed by the World Food Summit: five years later, of achieving food security for all through an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries; the Declaration adopted at the FAO High-level Conference on World Food

Security: the Challenges of Climate change and Bioenergy held in June 2008 as well as our commitment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); ASEAN Charter which aims to ensure sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations and to place the well-being, livelihood and welfare of the peoples at the centre of the ASEAN Community building process; Bali Concord II that establishes an ASEAN Community based on three pillars, namely ASEAN Political-Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community within 2020 and the decision of the ASEAN Leaders at the 12th ASEAN Summit in Cebu, Philippines to accelerate the realization of an ASEAN Community by 2015; Cooperation on food security guided by the 1979 Agreement on the ASEAN Food Security Reserve, the Vientiane Action Programme (2004-2010), ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint, and the newly adopted ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint; To make ASEAN dynamic, resilient and cohesive regional organization for the well-being of its Member States and people with a balance given between economic growth and social development in order to reduce and not to create negative impacts to food security; and The need of enhanced ASEAN cooperation as a means to ensure food security through sustainable food production, post-harvest, marketing and trade in the region, especially by strengthening ASEAN initiative/ measures already existed as well as a strategic pursuit of actions to be developed/enhanced based on strong commitments and ownership among all Member States.

COVERAGE

The initial priority commodities for food security for the ASEAN region include rice, maize, soybean, sugar and cassava. Other important commodities especially new alternative crops for staple food may be identified during the course of implementation of the AIFS Framework and SPA-FS.

COMPONENTS

The AIFS Framework comprises four Components, which are distinctive but interrelated in nature to facilitate cooperation in addressing food security in the ASEAN region. The AIFS Framework's Components are supported by six corresponding Strategic Thrusts as follows:

Component 1: Food Security and Emergency/ Shortage Relief

Strategic Thrust 1: Strengthen Food Security Arrangements.

Component 2: Sustainable Food Trade Development

Strategic Thrust 2: Promote Conducive Food Market and Trade

Component 3: Integrated Food Security Information System

Strategic Thrust 3: Strengthen Integrated Food Security Information Systems to Effectively Forecast, Plan and Monitor Supplies and Utilization for Basic Food Commodities

Component 4: Agricultural Innovation

Strategic Thrust 4: Promote Sustainable Food Production

Strategic Thrust 5: Encourage Greater Investment in Food and Agro-based Industry to Enhance Food Security

Strategic Thrust 6: Identify and Address Emerging Issues Related to Food Security

Detailed information on AIFS Framework's Components and a conceptual diagram of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and corresponding Strategic Thrusts appear as *Appendix 1*.

STRATEGIC PLAN OF ACTION ON FOOD SECURITY IN THE ASEAN REGION (SPA-FS)

The Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) outlines six corresponding Strategic Thrusts to the AIFS Framework's Components. Each Strategic Thrust is supported by Action Programme(s), Activity, Responsible Agencies and Work Schedule. As a basis for elaboration of future projects, initial

Sub-activities are identified. Detailed information of the SPA-FS is summarized in a Matrix, which appears as *Appendix 2*.

STRATEGIC THRUSTS/ ACTION PROGRAMMES/ ACTIVITIES

Strategic Thrust 1: Strengthen food security arrangements.

Action Programme 1.1: Strengthen national food security programmes/ activities.

Activity 1.1.1: Promote diversification of food sources and scale up community based food security initiatives.

Activity 1.1.2: Support capacity building to strengthen national food security programmes, including management of national food stockpiles, planning of potential land use for agriculture, and technical support for preparing national food balance sheet.

Activity 1.1.3: Promote exchange of information and experiences among ASEAN Member States through networking and regional consultations in formulation and implementation of national food security programmes/ activities.

Activity 1.1.4: Enhance food assistance programmes for the targeted vulnerable groups.

Action Programme 1.2: Develop regional food security reserve initiatives and mechanisms.

Activity 1.2.1: Reinforce the ASEAN Food Security Reserve Board (AFSRB) and its secretariat in compilation, management and dissemination of statistics and information on food and food security as a basis for effective planning of food production and trade within the region.

Activity 1.2.2: Support the establishment of a long-term mechanism for ASEAN Plus Three emergency rice reserve.

Activity 1.2.3: Conduct study on the possibility of establishing an ASEAN Fund for Food Security.

Strategic Thrust 2: Promote conducive food market and trade.

Action Programme 2.1: Promote initiatives supporting sustainable food trade.

Activity 2.1.1: Full compliance and implementation of the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA) provisions with respect to trade in food products.

Activity 2.1.2: Review and analyse including prices, quantities traded, distribution and logistics

Strategic Thrust 3: Strengthen integrated food security information systems to effectively forecast, plan and monitor supplies and utilization for basic food commodities

Action Programme 3.1: Reinforce the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) project towards a long-term mechanism

Activity 3.1.1: Conduct a food security assessment and identify underlying causes of food insecurity.

Activity 3.1.2: Collect and periodically update and share information on supply and demand/ utilization for main food commodities such as rice, corn, soybean, cassava and sugar, and maintain food security related baseline data for each Member State in a regional database.

Activity 3.1.3: Develop an early warning, monitoring and surveillance information system as a basis for sound development planning and policy decision to address food security, including sharp rise of food prices.

Strategic Thrust 4: Promote sustainable food production

Action Programme 4.1: Improve agricultural infrastructure development to secure production system, minimize post-harvest losses, and reduce transaction cost.

Activity 4.1.1: Promote the development of supply chain system in Member States through establishing demonstrated models and sharing knowledge.

Activity 4.1.2: Conduct feasibility study on development of potential land and irrigation in the Member States for food production.

Activity 4.1.3: Encourage initiatives/ supporting systems for greater access to agricultural inputs, particularly crops seeds, animal breeds, agro-chemicals and irrigation facilities for food production in potential areas of the region.

Action Programme 4.2: Efficient utilization of resource potential for agricultural development.

Activity 4.2.1: Promote the optimisation of utilisation of land and other natural resources for food production.

Activity 4.2.2: efficient and sustainable food production, food consumption, post-harvest practices & loss reduction, marketing and trade.

Activity 4.2.3: Promote adoption and implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in the ASEAN region.

Action Programme 4.3: Promote agricultural innovation including research and development on improving productivity and agricultural production.

Activity 4.3.1: Support initiatives to minimize postharvest losses of main food products.

Activity 4.3.2: Promote research to improve agricultural productivity and production.

Activity 4.3.3: Promote alternative approaches and practices for sustainable food security.

Activity 4.3.4: Collaborate to implement IRRI's Rice Action Plan.

Action Programme 4.4: Promote closer collaboration to accelerate transfer and adoption of new technologies.

Activity 4.4.1: Promote the adoption of new technologies.

Activity 4.4.2: Promote collaborative research and technology transfer in agricultural products.

Activity 4.4.3: Strengthen regional networks of agricultural research and development.

Activity 4.4.4: Support initiatives to promote greater access to land and water resource, agricultural inputs and capital, particularly among small-scale farmers to support food production.

Activity 4.4.5: Strengthen development of agricultural cooperatives and farmers' organisations to enhance their resilience.

Strategic Thrust 5: Encourage greater investment in food and agro-based industry to enhance food security.

Action Programme 5.1: Promote food and agro-based industry development.

Activity 5.1.1: Encourage public investment in food and agro-based industry.

Activity 5.1.2: standards for food safety and quality assurance and certification systems.

Strategic Thrust 6: Identify and address emerging issues related to food security.

Action Programme 6.1: Address the development of bio-fuels with consideration on food security.

Activity 6.1.1: Review status and trend of bio-fuels development in the region and potential impacts on food security.

Activity 6.1.2: Develop collaboration with other Sectoral Bodies, which handle the development of bio-fuels.

Action Programme 6.2: Address impacts of climate change on food security.

Activity 6.2.1: Conduct study to identify possible impacts of climate change on food security.

Activity 6.2.2: Identify measures to mitigate/ adapt to impacts of climate change on food security.

Activity 6.2.3: Develop collaboration with other Sectoral Bodies, which address impact mitigation and adaptation of climate change

IMPLEMENTATION

ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework is supported by the Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security (SPA-FS), which covers a five-year period of 2009-2013. Consultations with relevant bodies/ stakeholders at the regional and national levels should be conducted to obtain relevant inputs to ensure consistency of the Strategic Thrusts, and Action Programmes/ Activities as well as promote sense of greater ownership of the AIFS Framework and the SPA-FS.

Relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies will coordinate the implementation of the AIFS Framework and SPA-FS, while relevant government agencies will be responsible for overseeing the implementation and preparation of more detailed action plans at the national level. Partnership and cooperation arrangements with the international organisations, donor agencies, private sector, industry associations and the wider community at the regional and national levels will also be actively sought where required to ensure participation of all stakeholders in the implementation process.

For the successful implementation of the AIFS Framework and the SPA-FS, the necessary institutions or mechanisms, resources, capacity and political will be accorded to the implementation process.

IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) in coordination with other relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies shall be accountable for the overall implementation of the AIFS Framework and the SPA-FS and monitoring of commitments under their respective purview. Relevant ASEAN Sectoral Working Groups under AMAF are tasked to elaborate details and arrangement of the implementation of SPA-FS on areas of their competence as outlined in the Matrix of SPA-FS.

To allow for effective implementation of the AIFS Framework and the SPA-FS, partnership and cooperation arrangements with international organisations and donor agencies i.e. FAO, World Bank, IRRI, IFAD, ADB should be promoted.

Progress in the implementation of the AIFS Framework and the SPA-FS by the Member States needs to be monitored, reviewed and reported to relevant stakeholders annually. The ASEAN Secretariat shall review and monitor compliance of such implementation.

RESOURCES

As for the financial resources, the basic arrangement to support the implementation of the AIFS Framework and the SPA-FS is by cost-sharing among the ASEAN Member States. Additional financial supports for implementation of activities and subactivities should be sought from Dialogue Partners and international organizations and donor agencies.

Research and capacity building support is to be mobilised from various facilities such as the ASEAN Development Fund, the ASEAN Foundation, etc.

COMMUNICATIONS

Success of the implementation of the AIFS Framework and the SPA-FS requires involvement by all stakeholders. A good communications programme is required to create greater public

awareness of the implementation of the AIFS Framework and the SPA-FS as well as to keep all stakeholders informed of the progress of such implementation in order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding on the status of food security in the region.

REVIEW

The AIFS Framework and the SPA-FS shall be reviewed periodically taking into account dynamic regional and global developments and evaluated after the end of five year period in 2013.

Annex 12

PROGRESS OF THE ASEAN FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE FORUM (AFCF)

Since the PrepSOM-30th AMAF Meeting (20-21 October 2008) in Hanoi, Vietnam has agreed to the establishment of ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) as well as the background, function, and responsibilities, mechanism, area of competence, and organization of the AFCF. Moreover, within the framework of ASWGFi, the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum Body (AFCFB) would be established and be responsible for carrying out the functions and responsibilities as defined in AFCF framework.

Following to the endorsement of AFCF by the PrepSOM-30th AMAF Meeting, Department of Fisheries, Thailand as interim secretariat of AFCF organized the Preparatory Meeting of AFCF from 26 to 27 May 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand with funding support from SEAFDEC-Sida project on “Support to the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries”. The FAO/RAP representative also provided technical support to the meeting.

The preparatory meeting discussed on the ASEAN regional fisheries management needs and the possible activities and work plan. In conclusion, the meeting agreed that the AFCF activities should cover the cluster areas as follow:

- **Combating IUU Fishing**, including MCSs, exchange of information, and implementation of port state measures, and preparation for the implementation of the EC Regulation on Catch Documentation
- **Management of fishing capacity**, including harmonization of fishing vessels record/registration, harmonization of fishing capacity determination, development of ASEAN Strategy for management of fishing capacity.
- **Conservation of biodiversity and enhancing fishery resources**, including aquatic biodiversity, conservation and management of fishery habitats, reducing the catch of small/juvenile fish, and strengthening measures to prevent the catch and by-catch of endangered aquatic species
- **Fish for aquaculture feed**, including reducing the use of low-value fish for aquaculture feed, and development of aquaculture feed from alternative protein sources
- **Adaptation/addressing issues on climate change**, including reporting, compiling and sharing of information on the impact from climate change to fisheries aquaculture and ecosystem
- **Platform for common position on international trade-related issues**, such as fishery subsidies, etc.
- **Fisheries co-management and decentralization**, including collaboration in management through community participation and involvement of other stakeholders
- **Fisheries post-harvest and food safety**, including the improvement of value-added of fish products and monitoring system for contaminants in captured fishery and aquaculture products.
- **Capacity building** (to be integrated in all above cluster areas).

The meeting also agreed that the above clusters, possible activities, national/regional goals and priority would be further discussed and finalized during the First Annual Meeting of the AFCF.

The First Meeting of ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum was held from 1 to 2 June 2009 in Hoi An, Vietnam. The meeting discussed AFCF work plan and timeframe based on the outcome from the preparatory meeting (26-27 May 2009) in Bangkok. In developing the AFCF Work Plan and Timeframe, the Meeting identified the following key clusters areas of cooperation to be discussed and promoted under the AFCF Framework.

- Combating IUU Fishing
- Promoting sustainable fisheries practices
 - Fishing capacity and responsible fishing practices
 - Conservation of biodiversity and enhancing fisheries resources
 - Fish for aquaculture feed
- Fisheries co-management
- Adaptation and mitigation to impacts of climate change
- Fisheries post harvest and food safety
- Strengthening ASEAN joint approaches/ positions on international trade related issues
- Information, education and communication to support development and management of fisheries (cross-cutting)
- Capacity building (cross-cutting)

Based on the above key cluster areas of cooperation, the Meeting also identified their respective goals and possible activities. Then, the report of the First ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum together with the detailed AFCF Work Plan and Timeframe were submitted to 17th meeting of ASWGFi held from 3 to 5 June 2009 in Hoi An, Vietnam.

The 17th meeting of ASWGFi endorsed the report of the 1st meeting of AFCF. As recommended by AFCF, the meeting supported the detailed AFCF work plan and Timeframe and identified Lead Country to each cluster areas of cooperation.

Lastly, the Special SOM-30th AMAF held on 11-13 August 2009 in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam endorsed the detailed AFCF work plan and Timeframe together with the identified lead country to each cluster areas of cooperation.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS ON FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE: ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION TOWARDS FOOD SECURITY

Concept Note

Background

Fisheries sector plays a very important role to the national economy particularly on livelihood and food security of people in the ASEAN Region as it has been the main supplier of food protein for the people in all the ASEAN Member States (AMSs). For the past number of years, global concern on climate change called for attention on impact from global warming or climate change including its impact to the fisheries sector. Climate change already affects Southeast Asia, among others through the increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather with huge consequences i.e. flooding and sea water rises, change of water temperature, change in species composition and distribution, coral bleaching, increase in storms and cyclones, etc. Moreover Southeast Asian region is one of the world's most vulnerable regions to climate change, due to its long coastlines, high concentration of population and economic activity in coastal areas and heavy reliance on agriculture, fisheries, forestry and other natural resources.

In the ASEAN Region, climate change is a compounding threat to the sustainability of capture fisheries and aquaculture development as it has impact on ecosystems, livelihoods and implication to food security. Urgent adaptation and mitigation measures are required in response to opportunities and threats to food and livelihood provision due to climate variations. To ensure long-term food security in the ASEAN region in accordance with the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and the Strategic Plan of Action (SPA-FS) adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 14th Summit in March 2009 that addressing issue on impacts of climate change on food security; as well as the recently developed "ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Towards Food Security" (AFCC Framework), which agreed at the ASEAN High-Level Workshop on the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change and Food Security held in September 2009, a program on "Climate Change and its Impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation towards Food Security" is initiated to be implemented in the ASEAN Region. The program activities will be implemented under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) Arrangement that will provide regional framework on cooperation and coordination on climate change issues relevant to fisheries and food security in the ASEAN Region.

Objectives

Overall objective of the program are to address and respond to the challenges and concerns on climate change to food security from fisheries sector through a range of key climate change adaptation and mitigation measures focusing on developing the knowledge base with respect to fisheries and aquaculture, addressing policy, programs and implementation frameworks at national, regional and international levels, and capacity building and supporting enabling mechanisms.

The specific objectives of the program are as follows:

1. To build capacity for human and institutions involved in fisheries and ecosystem management as well as relevant sectors in tackling and respond to the impacts of climate change and adaptive needs

2. To integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation measures/strategies into the economic and social development policy framework for fisheries (inland and marine fisheries and aquaculture)
3. To strengthen national and regional information and knowledge sharing, communication and networking on climate change and food security
4. To enhance cooperation in the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures

Proposed Activities

The program will be implemented under the ASSP Program to strengthen capacity of the ASEAN Member States in addressing climate change and its impact on fisheries and aquaculture with the proposed activities that are in line with AIFS Framework (Strategic Thrust 6) and AFCC Framework as follows:

Component 1: Integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies into the economic and social development policy framework

Activity 1: Assess the impacts of climate change on and risks for fisheries and aquaculture and contributions of fisheries sectors to climate change

Activity 2: Assess environmental impacts and risks, specifically on biological diversity

Activity 3: Assess the socio-economic impacts and risks of climate change, and identify the most vulnerable and priority geographic areas and communities for climate change adaptation and mitigation

Activity 4: Formulate food security measures to address and respond to climate change to enhance sustainable development and strengthen livelihoods

Activity 5: Incorporate climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and strategies into national development strategies, policies and programs

Component 2: Cooperation on the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures

Activity 1: Share knowledge and experience on and promote integrated adaptation and mitigation options for agricultural production systems

Activity 2: Cooperate on the promotion of adaptation and mitigation in fisheries

Activity 3: Foster co-benefit approaches integrating environmental concerns such as biodiversity and ecosystem conservation into climate change-related measures

Component 3: Strengthening of national and regional information and knowledge sharing, communication and networking on climate change and food security

Activity 1: Synergize data bases and information systems related to climate change, fisheries and food security

Activity 2: Strengthen national and regional cooperation, coordination, consultation and communication on the impacts of and response to climate change on fisheries and aquaculture towards food security

Activity 3: Strive for coordinated or common positions on climate change, fisheries and food security

Activity 4: Strengthen regional partnerships and coordination with ASEAN partners on *climate change and food security*

Request for Recommendation and Suggestion by the FCG/ASSP Committee

The proposed proposal on Climate Change issues, for both ASEAN and SEAFDEC common interests, are expected that benefit will direct to ASEAN member countries. Since ASEAN has updated the policy framework and linkages with the fisheries sector as appeared under the AFCE, Roadmap and ASA framework. Therefore SEAFDEC would like to consult to the meeting on how to elaborate further and also needs support from the meeting.

THE APPROVED OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY TOWARDS FOOD SECURITY (AFCC)

**ASEAN MULTI-SECTORAL FRAMEWORK ON CLIMATE CHANGE:
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY TOWARDS FOOD SECURITY
(AFCC)**

The issue

Climate change already affects Southeast Asia, amongst others through the increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather such as droughts, floods and tropical cyclones¹².

“Southeast Asia is one of the world’s most vulnerable region to climate change, due to its long coastlines, high concentration of population and economic activity in coastal areas, and heavy reliance on agriculture, fisheries, forestry and other natural resources”¹³. Consequences will be, amongst others, health risks, including spreading of pests and diseases and higher incidence of invasive species, water shortages, forest fires, loss of biodiversity, coastal degradation and loss of land, and constrained agricultural production. Climate change will thus threaten food security¹⁴ in the region with its dimensions food availability, food accessibility, food utilization and stability, and thus impact the economic development¹⁵, as also recognized by Heads of State Republic of Korea and New Zealand. In their Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and Environment on the occasion of the Third East Asia Summit (EAS) in Singapore on November 21, 2007. The threat of climate change to environment and economic development was also noted with concern by the ASEAN Heads of State in their ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Sustainability on November 20, 2007 in Singapore. This threat will be further exacerbated by additional food and energy requirements of an increased population. Natural disasters will have trans-boundary effects, and disease vectors may also move between countries. Possible impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security at local and national levels will not only hinder sustainable development, but may also lead to conflicts over the use of land and water resources to internal and regional migration of people, with possible threats to the regional security.

While recognizing that the vulnerability differs between countries and sub-regions in ASEAN 5 countries¹⁶, there is an immediate necessity to strengthen the resilience of people and ecosystems and to enhance the adaptive capacity of farmers and fishermen to cope with the imminent threat of climate change.

Agriculture and forestry in the ASEAN region therefore offer a great potential for the stabilization of atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations, through reduction of emissions by source and removals by sinks from deforestation and forest degradation, afforestation and reforestation, sustainable management of land (e.g. wetlands) and forests, and improved management of rice production, amongst others. More than other sectors, agriculture and forestry offer options to link adaptation and mitigation measures,

¹² Fourth Assessment Report, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2007

¹³ The Economics of Climate Change in Southeast Asia: A Regional Review. ADB, Manila, April 2009

¹⁴ Food security and its dimensions have been defined in the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS)

¹⁵ Climate Change and Food Security: A Framework Document. FAO, 2007

¹⁶ “Climate matters in Southeast Asia, Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia” EEPSEA & IDRC, 2009.

Since the impacts of climate change are affecting all sectors, close cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination is essential when planning and implementing climate change responses. This refers in particular to the economic, environment, development, energy, agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry sectors.

Trans-boundary impacts of potential climate change scenarios, but also potential responses, call for a coordinated regional framework, strategy and mechanism to cope with climate change and its impacts.

At the ASEAN-FAO Regional Conference on Food Security on May 27-28, 2009 in Bangkok, it was proposed to address food security together with sustainable development of agriculture, good practices for bio-fuel production, and the mitigation and adaptation of climate change in Southeast Asia. The Conference proposed the establishment of a more inclusive and participatory mechanism, and the ASEAN Secretariat was requested to develop a brief concept of the convergence matrix.

In partial response to this proposal, being aware of the threat of climate change to food security in Southeast Asia, and acknowledging its potential to strengthen the resilience of its people and ecosystems, and to mitigating climate change through a coordinated response, ASEAN has developed this concept note on a Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change and Food Security.

The Context

This Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change (AFCC) addresses the Strategic Thrust 6: Identify and address emerging issues related to Food Security of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS) and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security, adopted by the ASEAN Summit in March 2009. The AFCC is further aligned to and focuses on elements of the three ASEAN Blueprints for the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC), as well as on the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Strategic Framework and IAI Work Plan 2.

With their ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Sustainability, and their ASEAN Declaration on the 13th Session of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC, both signed on November 20 2007 in Singapore, as well as with their East Asian Summit (EAS) - Singapore Declaration on Climate Change, Energy and the Environment, signed on November 21, 2007 in Singapore, Heads of States from ASEAN and east Asian countries had declared, amongst others, to

- carry out individual and collective actions to address climate change, including greenhouse gas emissions;
- promote cooperation on afforestation and reforestation, and to reduce deforestation, forest degradation and forest fires, including by promoting sustainable forest management;
- deepen the understanding of the region's vulnerability to climate change and implement appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures;
- underline the importance of adaptation and call on all countries to incorporate climate change impact and adaptation strategies into their national development strategies and policies;
- agree to enhance cooperation and collaboration amongst ASEAN Member States to support the implementation of the ASEAN Declaration to COP 13 and task the relevant ASEAN ministerial and sectoral bodies dealing with climate change to carry on the cooperation in implementing the objectives of said declaration; and
- implement measures and enhance international and regional cooperation to combat transboundary environmental pollution, including haze pollution, through, among other

things, capacity building, enhancing public awareness, strengthening law enforcement, promoting environmentally sustainable practices, as well as combating illegal logging and its associated illegal trade.

ASEAN cooperation on climate change is guided by the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint (Section D10 on Responding to Climate Change and Addressing Its Impacts). The cooperation targets at enhancing regional and international cooperation to address the issues of climate change and its impacts on socio-economic development, health and the environment in ASEAN Member States through implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures, based on the principles of equity, flexibility, effectiveness, common but differentiated responsibilities, respective capabilities, as well as reflecting on different social and economic conditions. Under the purview of ASEAN Senior Officials on Environment (ASOEN), an ASEAN Climate Change Initiative (ACCI) is being developed to provide a regional framework on cooperation and coordination of climate change issues in ASEAN, and an ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC) to be established as a mechanism to implement the ACCI.

The 30th meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) in October 2008 called upon elaborating a more comprehensive regional strategy to address climate change. Subsequently, the ASEAN Secretariat drafted an ASEAN Strategy in Addressing the Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, which was further outlined during the ASEAN High - Level Seminar on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation: : Towards a Cross-Sectoral Program Approach in ASEAN, held in Berlin, Germany on March 23-25, 2009. This ASEAN High - Level Seminar noted the design of cross-sectoral programs and the management of interministerial/ departmental coordination to be among the priorities for ASEAN. The Seminar consequently developed a draft proposal to this end which is further outlined below. This present draft framework does not intend to duplicate ASEAN concepts and strategies developed earlier. Neither does it intend to interfere with the many climate change-related activities already in motion at national levels of ASEAN Member States. It rather intends to complement them, to foster mutual learning and sharing of experiences, and combines strategic thrusts already agreed upon by the ASEAN Ministers with additional ones to help ASEAN Member States cope with the challenges for food security resulting from climate change.

Coverage

This Multi-Sectoral Framework covers the Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock and Forestry sectors and will coordinate with the Environment, Health and Energy sectors.

Goal

To contribute to food security through sustainable, efficient and effective use of land, forest, water and aquatic resources by minimizing the risks and impacts of and the contributions to climate change.

Objectives

To achieve the overall goal of the framework, the following objectives are considered:

1. Coordination on the development of adaptation and mitigation strategies;
2. Cooperation on the implementation of integrated adaptation and mitigation measures;

Components and Strategic Thrusts¹⁷

These components and strategic thrusts structure further the tasks ahead. ASEAN Member States are already contributing to these strategic thrusts through climate change-related activities they are undertaking. The present components and strategic thrusts will further strengthen and add value to these activities and experiences.

Component 1:

Integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies into the economic and social development policy framework

As also stressed in the readily available information such as the 4 Assessment Report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR4) (2007), climate change-related policies and actions should not be developed and implemented in isolation. Since climate change impacts will affect economic and social development of countries and regions, responding policies and actions should be linked to and become part of the National Development Plans.

In order to get a clearer idea of the dimensions of the challenge of climatic change for food security in the ASEAN region, a food security is required. This assessment will also factor in the economic and demographic development, and will build up on information already available¹⁸, and information available at national levels. Under this component information on the anticipated impacts of climate change on agriculture, forestry and food security in the region, and on the ecosystems and communities most affected or most vulnerable will be provided. Priority areas and communities for the strengthening of resilience against climate change and its impacts will be identified, and the policy - and implementation-relevant results will be embedded in national development strategies and policies.

Strategic Thrust 1: Assess the impacts of climate change on and risks for Agriculture, Fisheries,

Livestock and Forestry and contributions of those sectors to climate change (in line with AEC A6 and A7, ASCC B3 and B7, IAI D 10)

Strategic Thrust 2: Assess environmental impacts and risks, specifically on biological diversity

(in line with ASCC D8);

Strategic Thrust 3: Assess the socio-economic impacts and risks of climate change, and identify the most vulnerable and priority geographic areas and communities for climate change adaptation and mitigation;

Strategic Thrust 4: Formulate food security measures to address and respond to climate change to enhance sustainable development and strengthen livelihoods (in line with AEC A7)

¹⁷ References to components already approved under the various blueprints are, the IAI, the Food Security Framework, or the Singapore Declaration: AIFS: ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework; APSC: ASEAN Political Community Blueprint; ASCC: ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint; IAI: Initiative for ASEAN Integration Strategic Framework; S1: ASEAN Declaration on Environmental Stability; S2: EAS-Singapore Declaration on Climate change, Energy and the Environment; S3: ASEAN Declaration on COP13 of the UNFCCC, all Singapore, November 2007

¹⁸ IPCC AR4, the recent ADB study “The Economics of Climate change in southeast Asia: A Regional Review”, a recent study by the Economy and Environment Program for South East Asia Climate matters in southeast Asia, EEPSEA & IDRC, 2009

Strategic Thrust 5: Incorporate climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and strategies into national development strategies, policies and programs (in line with AEC A6 and A7, ASCC B3, S3).

Component 2:

Cooperation on the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures

Increasing population pressure and the resulting need for food and energy, additionally to climate change impacts, will lead to an increased competition for land and water resources in particular among the agriculture, fisheries, livestock, forestry and other sectors. Countries will, even more than at present, have to weigh trade-offs between different land-use options. In climate change adaptation much can be learnt from local people, who had to adapt their production systems over many generations to climate variability. However, agriculture, fisheries and forestry also offer opportunities for climate change mitigation. In particular in the agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors climate change adaptation and mitigation measures can be linked. Mitigation measures in forestry will differ between forest - rich and forest - poor countries. This component aims at sharing, promoting, and cooperating on the implementation of integrated climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in the agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry sectors, including response to climate-related disasters.

Strategic Thrust 1: Strengthen land- and water-use planning at national and sub-national levels
(AEC A6 and A7);

Strategic Thrust 2: Cooperate on the promotion of integrated adaptation and mitigation of agricultural production systems including crops and livestock management (in line with AEC 7, ASCC B3, B7, S1, S2);

Strategic Thrust 3: Cooperate on the promotion of adaptation and mitigation in forestry (in line with AEC A6 and A7, ASCC D 11, IAI D 11,S1, S2);

Strategic Thrust 4: Cooperate on the promotion of adaptation and mitigation in fisheries (AEC A6 and A7);

Strategic Thrust 5: Foster co-benefit approaches integrating environmental concerns such as biodiversity conservation into climate change-related measures (in line with ASCC D1 and D8, S1, S2);

Component 3:

Strengthening of national and regional knowledge sharing, communication and networking on climate change and food security

Information sharing and networking on impacts of climate change, disaster management and response, as well as on tested practices for adaptation and mitigation offer ASEAN countries opportunities of mutual learning, of responding jointly or in a coordinated way, where possible, and of reducing costs when planning and implementing adaptation and mitigation measures. This component aims at developing an information and networking system related to climate change and food security in the region, at developing common positions on climate change-related issues, and as well as to share and coordinate, where possible, climate change-related communication and raising of public awareness. It also strengthens, among others, the ASEAN Regional Knowledge Networks on Forests and Climate Change, and Forest Law Enforcement and Governance, ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS), and ASEAN Network on

Fisheries Statistics and Information, to provide research-based policy recommendations to decision makers and of the ASEAN Forest Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) to provide a regional learning platform.

Strategic Thrust 1: Synergize data bases and information systems related to climate change and food security (in line with AEC A7, ASCC D6);

Strategic Thrust 2: Strengthen national and regional cooperation, coordination, consultation and communication on the impacts of and response to climate change on agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry towards food security (in line with AEC A6 and A7, AIFS C3);

Strategic Thrust 3: Strive for coordinated or common positions on climate change and food security (AEC A7);

Strategic Thrust 4: Strengthen regional partnerships and coordination with ASEAN partners on climate change and food security (AEC A7).

Component 4:

Developing a more comprehensive multi-sectoral strategic framework and a roadmap for implementation

The long term challenge of climate change demands a long-term response. It requires close collaboration with sectors other than the agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry, such as environment, energy, mining, health, and the infrastructure sectors. Therefore, the multi-sectoral framework will have to be implemented through a phased-approach. During the implementation of Phase 1, the AFCC will concentrate on the agriculture, fisheries, livestock and forestry sectors. In component 4 of Phase 1, it will be further developed into a more comprehensive ASEAN Multisectoral Strategic Framework on Climate Change and Food Security, coordinating closer with energy (e.g. co-benefits between food security and bio-fuel production), environment and health (e.g. impacts of pests and diseases) sectors, as well as the management of and response to climate change-related disasters, emergency food assistance and rapid response mechanisms.

Phase 1 will also provide the space for the development of long-term financing modalities and strategies to implement climate change and food security measures, and for the development of the required institutional structure.

Implementation

The AFCC will be implemented in consultations with relevant bodies/stakeholders at the regional and national levels to obtain relevant inputs and ensure consistency of the Strategic Thrusts, and Action Programmes/Activities as well as promote sense of greater ownership of the AFCC. The nature of climate change impacts and respective responses requires: leadership at the highest level and close collaboration and coordination between sectors. Since climate change impacts and potential adaptation and mitigation responses can be very site-specific, respective action has to be taken at sub-national and local levels. The framework is set to promote cross-sectoral and interministerial/interdepartmental coordination and cooperation.

During Phase 1, mechanisms of cross-sectoral coordination will be tested to apply appropriate governance arrangements in ASEAN. Relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies will coordinate the implementation of the AFCC, while relevant government agencies will be responsible for overseeing the implementation and preparation of more detailed action plans at the national level. Partnership and cooperation arrangements with the international organisations, donor agencies,

private sector, industry associations and the wider community at the regional and national levels will also be actively sought where required to ensure participation of all stakeholders in the implementation process.

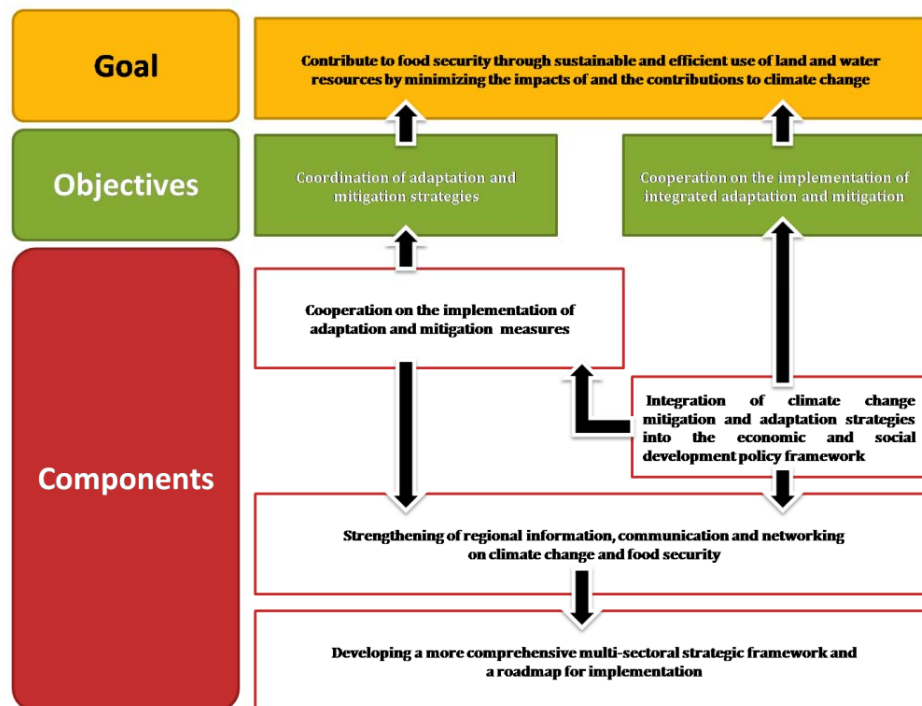
The multi-sectoral and multinational nature of the framework suggests that the high-level policy coordination will be done by the Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF).

It further suggests the establishment of the ASEAN Ad hoc Steering Committee on Climate Change and Food Security, which leads the mutual learning process on climate change and food security. Proposed members of the interministerial Ad hoc Steering Committee will come from the agriculture, forestry, food security, environment and energy sectors and be nominated by ASEAN Member States. The Ad hoc Steering Committee will work in close cooperation with the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change. Members from academia, civil society and the private sector, as well as eminent regional experts can be invited as appropriate.

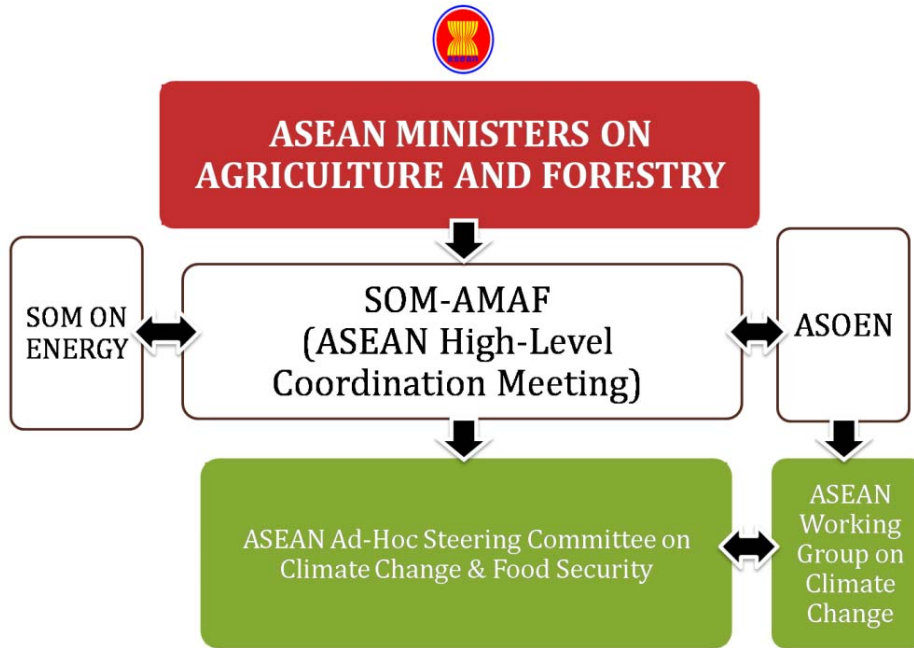
For the successful implementation of the AFCC, the necessary institutions or mechanisms, resources, capacity and political will be accorded to the implementation process. Details and terms of reference on the bodies concerned will be further developed.

Conceptual Diagram

ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change (Phase 1)



Governance of ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change (Phase 1)



**PROGRESS OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC COOPERATION
IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ASEAN ROADMAP FOR INTEGRATION
OF FISHERIES SECTOR**

Background

In the 11th Meeting of FCG/ASSP, Thailand has informed the meeting on the progress of ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of Fisheries Sector focusing on the outcome from the Regional Workshop on Implementing the ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of Fisheries Sector held on 16-18 January 2008 in Bangkok, Thailand. The regional workshop came up with the general and specific recommendation in implementation of the roadmap. For general recommendations, the highlight was in implementing the roadmap focus should be given to three priority commodities, namely frozen shrimps and products, frozen fish and products, and fish sauce. To facilitate the integration of the fisheries sector, the meeting also proposed establishment of an ad-hoc working group on ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of the Fisheries Sector. Later, the SpecialSOM-29th AMAF Meeting (5-7 August 2008) supported the establishment of the ad-hoc working group. The 11th Meeting of FCG/ASSP recommended that the Meeting of Ad hoc working group should be organized in 2009 with possible funding support from SEAFDEC.

Status

However, with the limitation of budget, DOF Thailand and SEAFDEC could not organize the Meeting of Ad-hoc Working Group on ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of the Fisheries Sector. Therefore, the 17th Meeting of ASWGFi (3-5 June 2009 in Hoi An, Vietnam) requested Singapore as the lead country of ASEAN Network of Fisheries Post-harvest Technology (FPHT) Centres to coordinate the compilation of progress in the implementation of Specific Measures as outlined in the Roadmap. The bi-annual consolidated progress report could then be submitted to future meetings of ASWGFi for consideration.

Annex 16

PROGRESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ASEAN SHRIMP ALLIANCE (ASA)

Referring to the 11th Meeting of FCG/ASSP, Thailand has informed that the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA) Seminar on Shrimp Production Standard and the First Meeting of ASEAN Shrimp Alliance will be organized in 2009. Therefore, the ASA Seminar on Shrimp Production Standard was held on 30 June 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand with technical support from FAO/RAO, NACA and SEAFDEC. The participants shared experiences on shrimp aquaculture, challenges of shrimp aquaculture in their countries and the expected roles of ASA in solving problems regarding to shrimp trade. Then the participants discussed on shrimp aquaculture standard with related to FAO Technical Guideline on Aquaculture Certification, SEAFDEC's role on Sustainable Shrimp Aquaculture and National and Private Standard on Shrimp Aquaculture. After that the participants brainstormed on Harmonization of Shrimp Aquaculture Standard among ASEAN Member States. The meeting suggested that a regional standard development taskforce should be established. The task force should review the relevant existing national standards taking into consideration the FAO Technical Guidelines and come up with the draft regional harmonized guidelines for shrimp certification.

The First Meeting of ASEAN Shrimp Alliance was held on 1 July 2009, back to back with the seminar. The meeting took note of the outcome from the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance Seminar on Shrimp Production Standard organized on 30 June 2009. The meeting also took note of the development of ASA website since 2006, aiming to enhance the communication and exchange of information among the AMSs on the matters relevant to the ASA and the shrimp industries of the region as well as to create the visibility of the AMSs' shrimp industry to the other parts of the world. The meeting also took note that the lack of updated inputs was one of the major constraints in the maintenance of the website. To facilitate the provision of inputs, the ASA Secretariat would send the official letter to all AMSs to re-nominate an ASA focal point of the respective country. The ASA focal points will be requested to provide inputs to ASA Secretariat focal point to be uploaded to the ASA website. The meeting discussed and agreed to possible areas of cooperation under the ASA framework as follows:

- i. Establishment of the ASEAN Shrimp Aquaculture Standard
- ii. Establishment of shrimp certification body
- iii. Development/maintenance of the ASA Website
- iv. Development of joint/common position related to shrimp trade

Moreover, the meeting discussed and identified the key strategies in the development of ASEAN Shrimp GAP which also included the establishment of the Regional Expert Group on Development of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP. Then the meeting suggested on composition and TOR of Regional Expert Group on ASEAN Shrimp GAP and also agreed on the activities and timeframe in the development of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP as follows:

Activities	Timeframe
Establishment of a Regional Expert Group	Jul 2009
Review of existing/relevant GAPs	Aug-Sep 2009
Conduct 1 st Regional Expert Group Meeting	Sep 09
Formulate a draft ASEAN GAP by collaborating partners, ASA Secretariat, and ASEAN Secretariat Regional Expert Group	Oct-Dec 09
Formulate a draft regional strategy for development and implementation of ASEAN GAP	Oct-Dec 09
Circulate the ASEAN GAP and the regional strategy for advance review and comments by regional experts	Jan-Feb 10
Conduct of a Regional Expert Group meeting	March 10

Finalization of the draft ASEAN GAP and the regional strategy for ASEAN GAP	Mar-April 2010
Submission of the outcomes to the 2 nd ASA Meeting	April/May 2010
Submission to the 18 th ASWGFi Meeting	May
Submission of the ASEAN GAP to the FAO Sub Committee on Aquaculture	June

All details of the First Meeting of ASEAN Shrimp Alliance appear in **Appendix 1**.

As recommended by the First Meeting of ASA, Department of Fisheries Thailand organized the First Regional Expert Group Meeting of the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance on 29-30 September 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand. The meeting was attended by experts from six ASEAN Member States namely Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore and Thailand as well as experts from FAO/RAP, NACA, SEAFDEC, and the World Fish Center. The Meeting aimed to initiate the process for development of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAP) among the AMSs; and expected to come up with the Draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP and the Draft Strategies for the development and implementation of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP, as well as the required follow-up actions and responsibility of parties concerned.

The five important aspects which are A) General requirement B) Food Safety and quality C) Environmental integrity D) Social responsibility E) Animal health and welfare F) Traceability of the ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practice for Shrimp Farming was agreed by the meeting. The criteria and possible standards under each respective aspect appear as **Appendix 2**.

The Meeting also agreed that at the initial stage, the ASEAN Shrimp GAP should represent the consensus of the AMSs on the harmonized minimum requirements for aquaculture shrimp GAP of the region, without specifying specific details on the individual national standards or certification schemes/mechanisms. It was also noted that, at the later stage, AMSs may further investigate the requirements/necessity for the establishment of appropriate ASEAN certification/accreditation system/bodies to create a credibility of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP.

Based on the Draft ASEAN GAP for Shrimp Farming agreed at this Meeting, experts of the AMSs (or ASA focal points) should further consult with the relevant governmental authorities and other stakeholders to gather additional views/inputs and ensure the credibility and acceptability of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP. The views/inputs should be sent back to the ASA Secretariat (chutimakk@gmail.com) by *31 January 2010*. In this regard, the ASA Website could also be used to facilitate the gathering of national comments/inputs on the Draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP.

The Meeting also took note that the Draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP, accommodating additional views/inputs from the AMSs, and the Draft Strategies for Implementation of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP (*to be prepared by the ASA Secretariat*) would be discussed and finalized during the Second Regional Expert Group Meeting of the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance, tentatively planned to be organized in March 2010 in Thailand. The Final Draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP would be submitted to the Second ASA Annual Meeting for consideration, and further submitted to the 18th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries for consideration and endorsement, respectively.

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL CONSULTATION TO DRAFT A LEGALLY-BINDING INSTRUMENT ON PORT STATE MEASURES TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING

**(Rome, 23-27 June 2008, 26-30 January 2009,
4-8 May 2009 And 24-28 August 2009)**

OPENING OF THE TECHNICAL CONSULTATION

1. On the recommendation of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) at its Twenty-seventh session, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Mr Jacques Diouf, convened a Technical Consultation to Draft a Legally-binding Instrument on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. The Technical Consultation was held at FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy, from 23 to 27 June 2008 and resumed from 26 to 30 January 2009, from 4 to 8 May 2009 and from 24 to 28 August 2009. The Consultation was funded by the Governments of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Norway and United States of America.

2. The Consultation was attended by 92 FAO Members, one FAO Associate Member, and representatives from three specialized agencies of the United Nations, and observers from 20 intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations. The list of delegates and observers is in Appendix B. The documents that were placed before the Consultation are listed in Appendix C.

3. Referring to the grave concern caused by illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, Mr Ichiro Nomura, Assistant Director-General, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, in his opening statement on behalf of the Director General, referred to the 2001 FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU fishing (IPOA-IUU) as a catalyst to consolidate efforts to combat the continuing threat to fish stocks caused by IUU fishing. He added that the IPOA-IUU also reflected the increasing recognition of the international community of the value of port State measures. Global awareness expanded rapidly, as illustrated by COFI's endorsement of the 2005 FAO Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing (FAO Model Scheme), followed almost immediately by a call by the international community for a legally-binding instrument to be developed, based on the IPOA-IUU and the FAO Model Scheme. Mr Nomura noted that in 2007, COFI had endorsed a timetable for the negotiations of the legally-binding instrument, acknowledging the urgent need for a comprehensive suite of port State measures. He referred to the FAO Expert Consultation held in Washington D.C., USA in September 2007 to prepare the draft Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (draft Agreement) and the Technical Consultation that was authorized to finalize the draft Agreement. He acknowledged the cooperation of other international organizations in developing the draft Agreement. Mr Nomura also mentioned that FAO had recognized the need for human capacity development to underpin both the development and implementation of the international instruments on port State measures, as well as the need for the optimization of linkages between port State measures and other compliance tools such as those promoting better flag State performance. In this regard, he described the series of FAO regional capacity-development workshops on port State measures to combat IUU fishing. Mr Nomura's statement is attached as Appendix D.

4. The Twenty-eighth session of COFI in March 2009 reviewed progress with the development of the draft Agreement. Members reiterated their commitment to a successful outcome of the negotiation process and stressed the importance that the resulting instrument should be effective and accepted widely.

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRPERSON

5. Professor Fabio Hazin, Director of the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Federal Rural University of Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil, was elected Chairperson of the Consultation. In assuming the Chair he expressed his thanks to the Consultation for its confidence in electing him to the position. The Consultation agreed with the Chairperson's proposal that all discussion would be held in Plenary, although informal open-ended working groups could be established, as required, to address specific issues.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TECHNICAL CONSULTATION

6. The Consultation adopted the Agenda as given in Appendix A. The Chairperson then outlined the timetable of work for the Consultation, noting that a degree of flexibility would be required to make best use of the resources available to the meeting.

ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIRPERSONS AND DESIGNATION OF RAPPORTEUR

7. Mr David Balton (United States of America), Mr Dame Mboup (Senegal) and Mr Terje Lobach (Norway) were elected First, Second and Third Vice-Chairpersons respectively, and Mr Morley Knight (Canada) was elected Rapporteur.

CONSIDERATION AND REVIEW OF THE DRAFT AGREEMENT ON PORT STATE MEASURES TO PREVENT, DETER AND ELIMINATE ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING

8. Delegations were invited to make initial statements on the draft Agreement. Many of them expressed the view that the draft Agreement provided an excellent starting point for the Consultation's work and expressed gratitude to the Experts who had participated in the FAO Expert Consultation to Draft a Legally-binding Instrument on Port State Measures that was held in Washington D.C., USA, from 4 to 8 September 2007.

9. Commencing with the Preamble, the Technical Consultation agreed with the Chairperson's proposal to consider the draft Agreement on an article-by-article basis. Text considered by the Consultation was then presented as the Chairperson's draft Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. Revised versions of the Chairperson's draft Agreement were issued at the end of each session of the Consultation and posted on the FAO Web site.

10. At the initial session from 23 to 27 June 2008, the Technical Consultation reviewed the Preamble and Articles from 1 to 10 of the draft Agreement.

11. At the request of the Chairperson, an Informal Open-ended Technical Meeting to Review the Annexes to the Draft Agreement was convened at FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy, from 25 to 27 November 2008. The meeting was chaired by Mr Terje Lobach. It was attended by 13 FAO Members and representatives from two regional fishery management organizations or arrangements (RFMOs). The purpose of the meeting was to streamline the five Annexes to the Agreement.

12. The Technical Consultation resumed on 26 January 2009. The Chairperson, after inviting Mr Lobach to report on the Informal Open-ended Technical Meeting to Review the Annexes to the Draft Agreement and hearing some general statements, moved to consider Article 11 of the draft Agreement. The Chairperson indicated that following the initial reading of the remaining

Articles of the draft Agreement and revised Annexes, the Consultation would commence a second reading of the text with a view to finalizing it.

13. When it resumed on 4 May 2009 the Technical Consultation proceeded to review bracketed text in the draft Agreement, starting with Article 1. The Chairperson stressed the need to work efficiently and cooperatively as a means of completing the negotiation of the Agreement at that session. He thanked delegations that had held consultations during the intersessional period in an attempt to enhance drafting and narrow differences as a means of facilitating agreement on the text.

14. The European Community informed the Technical Consultation that it had recently adopted a comprehensive Regulation to combat IUU fishing. The European Community understood that the objective of this Agreement was to set minimum standards and therefore reserved its right to apply stricter measures than those in this Agreement, in particular in relation to the definition of IUU fishing.

15. At the opening of the resumed session of the Technical Consultation on 24 August 2009 the Chairman welcomed delegates and expressed his wish that this would be the Consultation's last session. He advised the meeting that he would move to those articles with bracketed text in an attempt to secure consensus prior to discussing other outstanding issues. He stated that he was optimistic that speedy progress could be made in deliberations.

16. The Chilean delegation advised the Technical Consultation that the present Agreement constituted an important step in the fight against IUU fishing activities, a subject that Chile had been pursuing for many years.

17. Japan advised the Technical Consultation that in its process, there was a general understanding that in implementing the Agreement, in the absence of clear guidelines, a port State had the responsibility to interpret certain provisions. For example, Japan believed that it was the responsibility of port States to determine "sufficient proof", "clear evidence", "reasonable grounds" and "clear grounds" in implementing Articles 9.4, 11.1(c), 11.1(e) and 18.1 of the Agreement.

18. The Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) thanked the Chairperson for the revised draft of the Agreement. GRULAC recognized that since the May 2009 session of the Technical Consultation good progress was being made in the struggle against IUU fishing by Latin American and Caribbean countries. GRULAC reminded the Consultation that it reserved its right to reopen the text in future.

19. With reference to the third paragraph of the Preamble, Brazil stated its strong concern that market measures should not be applied as a means to combat IUU fishing given that they might act as barriers to trade. Brazil stated that, given the scope of the Agreement, no market measures should, in any way, create commercial impact that contradicts commitments of countries, as agreed in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other relevant commercial agreements.

20. Chile informed the Technical Consultation that, as expressed in the Preamble and especially in Article 4 of the Agreement, this is an Agreement of minimum standards, a condition that Chile considered significant in order to approve the Agreement, which is, that the coastal State may establish other norms either of a higher or equal hierarchy to those set forth in this Agreement. On the other hand, Chile also considered that the declaration of Article 4 in this Agreement was essential, particularly with regard to the fact that nothing in the Agreement shall prejudice the rights, jurisdiction and sovereignty over its territory, its internal, archipelagic and territorial waters or its rights over the continental shelf and in its exclusive economic zones.

21. With respect to Article 1(e) of the Agreement, Australia, Canada, European Community, Cook Islands, Iceland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation and United States of America expressed the view that the definition of IUU fishing in the IPOA-IUU, in particular the definition of unregulated fishing, required some amendment to reduce its ambiguity and to make it more appropriate for the context of this Agreement.

22. With respect to the definition of IUU fishing in Article 1(e) of the Agreement, Canada recalled that there had been a lengthy discussion on the best way to approach the definition of IUU fishing. It was pointed out that while the Canadian delegation would have preferred that this Technical Consultation had negotiated a definition appropriate to a legally-binding instrument, time constraints and the strongly held desire of some Members to maintain the earlier IPOA-IUU negotiated text did not permit the Consultation to do so. Like several other delegations, Canada considered that aspects of the definition were not as clear in their scope as they might have been. However, Canada considered that this afforded those Parties that wished to take a robust approach to deter IUU fishing the opportunity to do so, particularly when it came to vessels engaged in fishing in high seas areas not regulated by a RFMO. It was noted that such Parties may wish to consider various factors in determining whether to permit such vessels to enter and use their ports. Among the factors could be whether the vessel was operating pursuant to a valid licence issued by its flag State and whether that flag State, in conferring the licence, applied appropriate precautionary considerations consistent with international law including the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982 UN Convention) and the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement.

23. With reference to Article 1(e) of the Agreement, the Russian Federation expressed its concern with regard to the absence in the Chairperson's draft text of the definition of IUU fishing. While understanding the necessity for the prompt adoption of a global instrument aimed at preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing, the Russian Federation regretted that the non existence of the term in the draft text of a binding instrument of what constituted IUU fishing could be considered as a legal imperfection for the future Agreement.

24. Concerning Article 1(e) of the Agreement, Japan advised the Technical Consultation that, in its view, the reference to the 2001 FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing for the definition of IUU fishing introduced legal uncertainty to the Agreement because the IPOA-IUU was a legally nonbinding document and, theoretically, subject to change in the future through "less legal" process. Japan believed that a common understanding was that there would be a process to consult among Parties in case modifications were made to the IPOA-IUU in order to address the issue.

25. The Mexican delegation presented the following text to the Technical Consultation to substitute Article 1(e) of the Agreement.

(e) "illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing" has the meaning set out in paragraph 3 of the 2001 FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing:

(i) "illegal fishing" refers to activities:

(i.1) conducted by national or foreign vessels in waters under the jurisdiction of a State, without the permission of that State, or in contravention of its laws and regulations;

(i.2) conducted by vessels flying the flag of States that are contracting parties to a relevant regional fisheries management organization, but which operate in contravention of the conservation and management measures adopted by that organization and by which those States are bound, or of relevant provisions of

the applicable international law; or
(i.3) in violation of national laws or international obligations, including those undertaken by cooperating States to a relevant regional fisheries management organization.

(ii) “unreported fishing” refers to fishing activities:

(ii.1) which have not been reported, or have been misreported, to the relevant national authority, in contravention of national laws and regulations; or

(ii.2) undertaken in the area of competence of a relevant regional fisheries management organisation and have not been reported, or have been misreported, in contravention of the reporting procedures of that organization.

(iii) “unregulated fishing” refers to fishing activities:

(iii.1) in the area of application of a relevant regional fisheries management organization that are conducted by fishing vessels without nationality, or by those flying the flag of a State not party to that organization or, by a fishing entity, in a manner that is not consistent with or contravenes the conservation and management measures of that organization; or

(iii.2) in areas or for fish stocks in relation to which there are no applicable conservation or management measures and where such fishing activities are conducted in a manner inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation of living marine resources under international law;

(iv) notwithstanding paragraph (iii), certain unregulated fishing may take place in a manner which is not in violation of applicable international law, and may not require the application of measures envisaged under this Agreement.

26. The Technical Consultation did not accept the proposal made by the Mexican delegation.

27. With respect to Article 1(j) of the Agreement, Japan advised the Technical Consultation that, in its view, under this paragraph a port State may decide on whether the vessel, seeking entry into its port, is “intended” to be used for fishing or fishing related activities.

28. The United States of America informed the Technical Consultation that it understood the phrase in Article 3.5 that this Agreement “applies to all ports” to mean that the port State measures set forth in this Agreement are capable of being applied in all ports.

29. Pacific Island countries present at the Technical Consultation expressed a reservation on Article 3.5 of the Agreement noting the need to include “fishing entities” in order to meet the objective of the Agreement in the Pacific Island region. It was pointed out that this consideration could affect decisions by Pacific Island countries to become Parties to the Agreement.

30. With respect to Article 3.5 of the Agreement, Kiribati expressed serious concerns on the absence of adequate mechanisms in the draft Agreement to support the meaningful participation of “fishing entities” and indicated that the option for non Parties to express their commitments was the only mechanism. Other provisions such as Article 24 of the draft Agreement were limiting in that only Parties could participate in meetings to monitor, review and assess implementation.

31. The Russian Federation advised the Technical Consultation that with regard to Article 3.5 of the Chairperson's draft text, the Russian Federation understood its wording to mean the extent to which it is consistent with international law.

32. Argentina and People's Republic of China advised the Technical Consultation that it interpreted the term "entities" used in Article 3.5 of the draft Agreement drafted in the Consultation to refer to "entities" mentioned in Article 305 of the 1982 UN Convention.

33. In relation to Article 3.5 of the draft Agreement, the European Community expressed its understanding that the Agreement would apply to all ports across the globe and that it would provide for an opportunity for all actors, including entities and fishing entities, to apply the Agreement and that it would have no limitation in terms of its geographical application and its substantive participation.

34. With respect to Article 4.4 of the Agreement, Canada and the European Community advised the Technical Consultation that they considered the determination of whether a measure or decision of a RFMO was adopted in conformity with international law could not be left exclusively to be made by any individual port State. In their views, such determination must result from procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes consistent with international law.

35. The Republic of Korea, Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America informed the Technical Consultation that Article 4.4 of the Agreement applied throughout the whole Agreement and the term "international law" included IMO-related agreements and WTO/GATT/GATS Agreements.

36. Chile and Uruguay advised the meeting that the inclusion of Article 9 in this Agreement, which made it possible to deny the entry of foreign vessels to the port when a Party had sufficient elements to determine that the vessel seeking entry to the port had engaged in IUU fishing activities or fishing related activities in support of IUU fishing, was considered essential by Chile and Uruguay. In this regard, Chile and Uruguay understood that, in accordance with Article 9, the vessel and its flag State were required to prove that it had not participated in IUU fishing activities.

37. Japan and the Republic of Korea advised the Technical Consultation that with respect to Article 9.4 of the Agreement, the primary target of this paragraph was a vessel on a list of vessels having engaged in IUU fishing or fishing related activities adopted by a relevant RFMO.

38. Japan and the Republic of Korea advised the Technical Consultation that, in their view, Article 9 involved the denial of landing of fish, which could be both previously landed and not landed in a port, in conformity with international laws. Articles 11 and 18, on the other hand, only involved the denial of landing of fish that had not been previously landed. Articles 11 and 18 applied when the vessels came to port directly from the ocean where they had engaged in fishing or fishing related activities. Furthermore, Japan expressed the view that requiring vessels to leave ports could constitute denial of the use of ports pursuant to Articles 11 and 18

39. Bangladesh, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America agreed that "clear grounds" in Article 18.1 of the Agreement shall not be interpreted in a way to include cases of minor and inadvertent misreporting.

40. The European Community and the Republic of Korea, with reference to Article 18.1 of the Agreement, expressed their understanding that inspectors, when carrying out their duties, will take due account of the gravity of the violation concerned.

41. Chile, India, Guatemala, Guinea, Morocco and Namibia expressed their reservations with respect to Article 19 of the Agreement concerning information on recourse in the port State. Their reservations referred particularly to the use of the terms “compensation” and “alleged unlawful action by the Party”.

42. Angola, Chile, Guinea, Namibia, Uruguay and Venezuela informed the Technical Consultation that they supported the consensus reached on Article 19 of the Agreement. However the delegations held the view that the position on compensation to the vessel owner should be omitted from the Chairperson’s draft text. This opinion was based on the fact that this provision did not provide incentives and could weaken the effectiveness of a number of developing countries, including Angola, Chile, Guinea, Namibia, Uruguay and Venezuela, to take appropriate action on vessels suspected to have been involved in IUU fishing. For this purpose, the Angolan, Chilean, Guinean, Namibian, Uruguayan and Venezuelan delegations believed that any compensation and the magnitude to the vessel owner should be determined by the competent court of law within the port State were such action to take place, in accordance with their national laws and regulations.

43. Bangladesh and Turkey expressed their reservation on Article 19 of the Agreement.

44. In relation to Article 19 of the Agreement, the European Community expressed its disappointment that the Technical Consultation was unable to agree on more comprehensive rules for the protection of the rights of operators when it came to unlawful action by port States.

45. During the Consultation the Republic of Korea expressed a strong preference for retaining the original Article 19 of the Chairperson’s draft Agreement with some amendments as follows: “Each Party shall ensure that the owner or operator of a vessel is entitled to compensation for any loss or damage suffered as a consequence of unlawful action. In any instance of unlawful action, the burden of proof lies with the owner or operator of the vessel.”

46. The African Group and the Pacific Island countries present at the Technical Consultation advised the Consultation that in order to permit the rapid implementation of the provisions of the Agreement and to ensure it becomes operational for developing countries as soon as it enters into force, they proposed that the ad hoc working groups referred to in Article 21.6 of the Agreement should be put in place as soon as the text was adopted. This would enable concrete recommendations to be made on the financial mechanisms to support developing countries to implement the Agreement.

47. The delegations of Colombia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ecuador and Mexico made a statement in relation to the Agreement and the process for its adoption. It is in Appendix E.

48. Canada observed that, as this Agreement established minimum standards and that there was a desire for an effective Agreement, an overwhelming number of delegations supported strongly Article 30, which provided that there be no reservations or exceptions to this Agreement.

49. As a point of clarification the Technical Consultation noted that with respect to the adoption of new Annexes, Article 33 of the Agreement would apply. Subsequent amendment of the Annexes, if any, would be subject to Article 34.

50. The importance that the agreed binding instrument be governed by the provisions of Article XIV of FAO Constitution was recognized. At the same time, it was understood that the competent bodies of FAO, and COFI in particular, must participate actively in the process of monitoring and review of the Agreement.

51. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela advised the Technical Consultation that it was not a Party to the 1982 UN Convention and that the reasons behind its non-subscription to the Convention remained valid. Venezuela reasserted that the 1982 UN Convention was not the only legitimate body in legal matters of the sea and that other legal instruments regulating the utilization of the oceans were also available. Venezuela reminded the Consultation that the 1982 UN Convention was not an instrument with global scope as many States had not subscribed as Parties to the Convention. Therefore, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reasserted that, given that it was not a Party to the 1982 UN Convention nor to the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement, references to these instruments in the present Agreement did not presuppose the position of any State with respect to the approval, ratification or adhesion to these instruments.

52. For the Republic of Argentina, references to the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement were not applicable to States that were not Parties to this Agreement.

53. Colombia informed the Technical Consultation that since it was not a Party to the 1982 UN Convention nor to the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement, the Republic of Colombia declared that the references to those instruments in the legally-binding instrument on port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing, did not prejudice the position of any State with regard to the signature, ratification or accession to those instrument.

54. Pacific Island countries present at the Technical Consultation informed the Consultation that they intended to exercise their discretion in applying the Agreement to foreign fishing vessels licensed to fish within their national waters if measures already in place were as effective as those provided in the Agreement. They indicated that in asserting their sovereignty over their ports and applying sovereign rights they had in place regional and sub-regional arrangements to support monitoring, control and surveillance of their fisheries including port State measures applicable to all vessels conducting fishing or fishing related activities in their national waters. The countries stated further that each licensed foreign fishing vessel was subject to stringent conditions including the requirement to install and operate a mobile transceiver unit, accommodate an observer if required and submit to port and other inspections. In their view, the Pacific Island countries that had already equivalent or stronger measures to combat IUU fishing should not be required to apply the Agreement to licensed foreign fishing vessels unless deemed necessary.

55. Canada advised the Technical Consultation that its interpretation coincided with that of Pacific Island countries in that coastal States need not apply this Agreement to foreign fishing vessels they had licensed to fish in waters under their national jurisdiction.

56. Pew Environment Group, an observer at the Technical Consultation, welcomed the finalization of the text of this important international Agreement and hoped that this treaty could be ratified by all countries without reservations and implemented rapidly in the very important efforts to combat IUU fishing. Pew encouraged the provisional application of this Agreement and that States begin the collection and dissemination of information in accordance with the requirements established in Annexes A and C. Pew hoped that the interpretation of the provisions of this Agreement would be done in a manner that most vigorously led to the elimination of IUU fishing and be accompanied, before the treaty entered into force, by guidelines that could assist States in their application of this Agreement.

57. Greenpeace and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), observers at the Technical Consultation, welcomed the adoption of this binding Agreement on port State control and wished to stress their appreciation for the efforts of delegations attending these negotiations. Greenpeace and WWF wished to remind States that the pace at which the international community was responding to the impacts of IUU fishing was far from satisfactory. Fourteen years had passed

since the adoption of the last binding global agreement. Therefore, they called on States who had negotiated this Agreement to ratify it as soon as possible as well as to encourage all other port States that had not engaged in this process to become Parties. Regardless of when the Agreement entered into force they called on all responsible port States to implement its provisions immediately. Finally, they noted that it was the view of Greenpeace and WWF that unregulated activities on the high seas were still not properly dealt with by the current definition of IUU fishing contained in IPOA-IUU and that, with minor exceptions, fishing on the high seas in areas or for stocks for which there were no regional management and conservation measures in place should be regarded as IUU fishing.

58. The Technical Consultation finalized the drafting of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing on 28 August 2009. The Agreement is in Appendix F.

OTHER MATTERS

59. Australia, Canada, European Community, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Thailand and United States of America were of the view that the Agreement should be opened for signature during the 2009 FAO Conference and that it should remain open for signature for a period of one year.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

60. The report of the Technical Consultation was adopted on 28 August 2009 at 19.00 hours.

Annex 18

**CITES LISTING PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TOWARD THE COP-15
(COMMERCIALY TARGETED AQUATIC SPECIES)**

(Presented by the Delegation of Japan to the 12th FCG/ASSP Meeting)

Toward the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of CITES (COP-15) to be held in Doha, Qatar on 13-25 March 2009, several proposals to list commercially targeted aquatic species in the CITES Appendices have been submitted, as below. All the proposals can be downloaded at the following website: http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/15/raw_props.shtml

1. For Appendix I
 - i) Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) Monaco (Prop. 28)

2. For Appendix II
 - i) Spiny dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*) EU and Palau (Prop. 29)
 - ii) Porbeagle Shark (*Lamna nasus*) EU and Palau (Prop. 30)
 - iii) Scalloped hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*) USA and Palau (Prop. 31)
 - iv) Great hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna mokarran*) USA and Palau (Prop. 31)
 - v) Smooth hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna zygaena*) USA and Palau (Prop. 31)
 - vi) Dusky shark (*Carcharhinus obscurus*) USA and Palau (Prop. 31)
 - vii) Sandbar shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*) USA and Palau (Prop. 31)
 - viii) Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) USA and Palau (Prop. 32)
 - ix) Precious Corals (*Corallium* spp. and *Paracorallium* spp.) USA and EU (Prop. 35)

* shark species from iv) to vii) above are proposed for listing in conjunction with iii) Scalloped hammerhead shark as lookalike species in accordance with the relevant criterion (Annex 2b Criterion B of the resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. Cop14)).

Detailed information on each taxon are summarized, as attached, in the **Appendix 1** (Atlantic Bluefin Tuna), **Appendix 2** (Sharks) and **Appendix 3** (Precious Corals) respectively.

Also, relevant excerpts of CITES listing criteria provided in the Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. Cop14) are attached as **Appendix 4**.

CITES Listing Proposals submitted toward the COP-15
Atlantic Bluefin Tuna

1. Proponents
Principality of Monaco
2. Proposed species and Appendix for listings
Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in Appendix I (Proposal #28)
3. Backdrops and Justification for the Proposals
 - A recent genetic study shows spatial genetic structuring in the Mediterranean, suggesting the existence of various reproductively isolated subpopulations which would be characterized by a low genetically effective population size ($N_e = 400-700$).
 - Continued fishing at current fishing mortalities is expected to drive the spawning stock biomass in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean to very low levels; i.e. to about 18% of the 1970 level and 6% of the unfished level.
 - ICCAT has consistently set catch quotas for the East Atlantic and Mediterranean stock above levels recommended by its scientists and the failure of its management measures is demonstrated by the continuously decreasing population.
4. Others
 - The listing proposal is accompanied by a draft Resolution mandating the Animals Committee, in consultation with ICCAT, to review the status of the species and, if warranted, to request downlisting the species to Appendix II or removing it from the Appendix I.
 - Monaco is of the opinion that although Atlantic bluefin tuna resembles other tuna species, genetic techniques provide precise tools for identification purposes.

CITES Listing Proposals submitted toward the COP-15

Sharks

1. Proponents and Shark species proposed for listing
 - (1) Sweden (representing EU) and Palau
 - Spiny dogfish (Proposal #29)
 - Porbeagle shark (Proposal #30)
 - (2) USA and Palau
 - Scalloped hammerhead shark (Proposal #31) with four look-alike species as below
 - Great hammerhead shark
 - Smooth hammerhead shark
 - Sandbar shark
 - Dusky shark
 - Oceanic whitetip shark (Proposal #32)
2. Proposed Appendix for listings

All shark species are proposed for the listing in Appendix II.
3. Backdrops and Justification for the Proposals
 - They have been over-exploited for their fins (consumed mainly in China and other Asian countries) and high quality meats (consumed mainly in EU countries), which are highly valued in trade, and thus international demand for those products has driven further the over-exploitations as well as IUU fishing targeting them.
 - They have been highly vulnerable to over-exploitation because of their biological characteristics such as slow growing, late maturing and long-lived.
 - Split listing should be avoided while look-alike species should be listed together since complex patterns of export, processing and re-export of fins and meats make it difficult to readily distinguish products from different stocks and/or species.
4. Others
 - The entry into effects of the inclusion of those species in Appendix II should be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve related technical and administrative issues.

CITES Listing Proposals submitted toward the COP-15

Precious Corals

1. Proponents
USA and Sweden (representing EU)
2. Proposed species and Appendix for listings
All species in the family Coralliidae in Appendix II (Proposal #35)
3. Backdrops and Justification for the Proposals
 - They have been intensively harvested to supply international demand for jewelry and other products.
 - They are highly vulnerable to over-exploitation because of their biological characteristics such as extreme longevity, slow growth, late maturity and low fecundity.
 - Even selective removal of the longest (oldest), most commercially valuable colonies significantly reduces reproductive potential, often results in local extirpations, and make the population much more vulnerable to other stressors.
 - All species should be listed together since specimens of a species in the form in which they are traded resemble specimens of another species to be included in the Appendix II, that make it difficult to readily distinguish products from different species.
4. Others
 - The entry into effects of the inclusion of those species in Appendix II should be delayed by 18 months to enable Parties to resolve related technical and administrative issues.

CLOSING REMARKS

***By Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri
SEAFDEC Secretary-General***

My Co-Chair for the ASWGFi, Mr. Pham Trong Yen,
Distinguished delegates from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Members Countries and the ASEAN Secretariat, SEAFDEC Senior Officials,
Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Morning!

First of all, please allow me to thank the Chairman of the ASWGFi for chairing with me the Twelfth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership or FCG/ASSP. Allow me also to thank the participants in this Meeting, for indeed their cooperation and support during our deliberations, had led us to the successful conclusion of the Meeting with significant recommendations. SEAFDEC therefore wish that such recommendations would be submitted by my ASEAN counterpart, to the higher authorities of the ASEAN for consideration and endorsement.

Moreover, we also appreciate very much your comments and suggestions on the proposed organization of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020. SEAFDEC now feels confident in pursuing the preparatory works and we can now go ahead with the planning of the Conference. We could now also continue to provide guidance for the conduct of the Regional Technical Consultations and other relevant activities in order to come up with the necessary inputs for the Conference. We are therefore very thankful for your support.

Considering the successful conduct of our two-day meeting, I now declare the Twelfth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership closed. For those who will be travelling out of this beautiful city of Kota Kinabalu and back to their respective countries, we wish you a happy and successful trip.

Thank you once again for your active participation during our two-day meeting. Good day!