

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

Bangkok, Thailand, 3-4 December 2010



THE SECRETARIAT

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EXECUTIVE REPORT

1. The Thirteenth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) was organized in Bangkok, Thailand from 3 to 4 December 2010. The Meeting was co-chaired by the representative from Brunei Darussalam on behalf of the current Chairperson of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) and by the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC.

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 of the SEAFDEC Council at its 42nd Meeting on 5-9 April 2010 and those of the FCG/ASSP during its 12th Meeting on 19-20 November 2009.

3. While taking note of the “*International Fisheries-related Issues*”, in particular the information on the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification, the Meeting requested Thailand to take the leading role in developing a statement reflecting the common/coordinated position of the ASEAN countries and to disseminate such statement to the other countries for consideration. The Meeting was informed that during the COFI Meeting, the individual countries should voice the common/coordinated position on this issue.

4. The Meeting also noted the activities under the program on “*Safety at Sea*” and suggested that the activities to be undertaken by SEAFDEC should cover vessels less than 24 meters long and that SEAFDEC should develop the regional guidelines on safety at sea for small fishing boats.

5. Regarding the “*Catch Documentation Scheme for the Southeast Asian Region*”, the representative from Singapore also supported the development of a common catch documentation scheme. However, such catch documentation scheme should be aligned with those of relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) as well as with the EU Catch Documentation.

6. With regard to “*Fisheries Subsidies*”, the Meeting noted that based on results of discussions on this issue which have been made during the past few years, the development of infrastructures such as fishing port facilities should not be included as prohibited fisheries subsidies. The representative from Malaysia informed the Meeting that currently the discussion on Fisheries Subsidies is under the third round of negotiation and that update on the progress of the discussion would be shared with the other Member Countries once this is available.

7. In this connection, the Meeting requested SEAFDEC to consider organizing the Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) on International Fisheries-related Issues (2010-2011) prior to the 29th Meeting of COFI. The common/coordinated position agreed upon by the member countries at the RTC should be used as basis for the Member Countries’ respective inputs during the COFI Meeting as well as in other relevant international/regional fora as and where appropriate.

8. The Meeting took note of the potential support from the ASEAN dialogue partners to the activities of SEAFDEC such as the pipeline program on Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience, the proposal which was developed by SEAFDEC for funding support from the ASEAN Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and the three concept notes developed by SEAFDEC to support the implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS).

PROGRAMS UNDER THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP) FOR THE YEAR 2010-2011

9. The Meeting endorsed the progress and achievements of the programs implemented under the FCG/ASSP in 2010 and the programs proposed for 2011.

10. With regards to the new programs under the FCG/ASSP Mechanism in 2011, the Meeting assigned the SEAFDEC Lead Department for each respective program, such as: i) Improvement of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in Southeast Asia (TD); ii) Promotion of Fishing License, Boats Registration, and Port State Measures (TD and MFRDMD); iii) Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries (TD); and iv) Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures (SEAFDEC Secretariat). The Meeting also suggested that the equivalent ASEAN Lead Country for each program should also be identified during the forthcoming Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF).

PROGRESS OF THE PROPOSALS IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE ASSP

11. With regards to the *ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”*, the Meeting was informed on the progress of the preparations for the Conference, and that such progress had been reported to and subsequently endorsed by the high authorities of the ASEAN and SEAFDEC in 2010. Moreover, the Conference sub-title which was revised to “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”; the updated Conference Program which include the conduct of Fisheries SOM and Fisheries SOM Plus Three; and the updated workplan of the preparatory works of the Conference, were also reported.

12. The Meeting suggested that Thailand as the host of the Conference, should work closely with the SEAFDEC Secretariat and ASEAN Secretariat in developing the detailed programs for the SOM and Ministerial Meetings, and in outlining their respective roles and responsibilities. Thailand was also requested to send the invitation letters together with the detailed programs, roles and responsibilities of the Senior Officials and Ministers during the Conference, to the other ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries by the end of January 2011.

13. With regards to the *Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Resources Enhancement in Southeast Asia*, The Meeting was informed on the progress of the program on “*Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Resource Enhancement in Southeast Asia*” which would be implemented by SEAFDEC from 2010-2014 in cooperation with the Member Countries under the FCG/ASSP Mechanism and the ASEAN Plus Three (China, Japan and Republic of Korea) Framework. The progress of the implementation of this program would be reported to the relevant meetings of the SOM-AMAF Plus Three in the future for consideration and guidance.

14. With regards to the *ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework*, the Meeting was informed on the status of the concept proposals that were developed and proposed by SEAFDEC to support the implementation of the AIFS Framework as endorsed by the SOM-31st AMAF in 2009. The ASEAN Secretariat is communicating with potential dialogue partners to seek their support to such programs including the AU-TATF, meanwhile, the concept proposals are being revised for subsequent approval and endorsement by the ASWGF.

15. With regards to the *ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)*, the Meeting noted that the progress of the activities under the AFCF that are undertaken by SEAFDEC under the FCG/ASSP Mechanism could be relevant to several AFCF key cluster areas. In this regard, the representative from Thailand requested that information on the relevant activities undertaken by

SEAFDEC should be shared with the AFCF Interim Secretariat and reported to the AFCF Meeting as appropriate.

16. With regards to the *ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA)*, the Meeting was informed on the progress of the implementation of activities under the ASA framework, particularly on the request of the ASWGFi for Thailand to further refine the ASEAN Shrimp GAP. In response, Thailand in collaboration with an expert from FAO has started reformatting the Guidelines in order that the improved ASEAN Shrimp GAP could be circulated for reference of the ASEAN Member Countries by January 2011. The Meeting therefore requested Thailand to submit the final document of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP to the 19th ASWGFi for comments and/or endorsement.

POLICY CONSIDERATION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES

17. With regards to the *Issues Related to the Convention on International Trade of the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)*, the Meeting took note of the concerns raised by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries on the possible listing of commercially-exploited aquatic species into the Appendices of the CITES in the future.

18. Considering that the issue on sharks and the possible listing of sharks species into the CITES Appendices is very important, the Meeting recommended that SEAFDEC should continue to support the Member Countries in coming up with information/scientific evidence to support the development of the common position of the Member Countries in the future. Specifically, the Meeting identified the priority areas that should be undertaken by SEAFDEC, *i.e.* improvement of data collection on sharks at the national level and implementation of HRD activities on species identification of major shark species in the region. In addition, SEAFDEC was also requested to circulate the template or format for collection of shark data to be used by Member Countries, based on the study on data collection at landing sites which was undertaken by SEAFDEC in 2003 and the new Framework of Fisheries Statistics of Southeast Asia.

19. Considering the possibility that the proposal on listing of shark species in the CITES Appendices would be raised again during the COP16-CITES, the Meeting recommended that SEAFDEC should continue monitoring the issue and try to come up with relevant information as basis for discussion and formulation of common/coordinated position among the Member Countries. In addition to shark species, SEAFDEC should also consider other aquatic species that are potentials for CITES listings in the future.

20. With regards to the *Regional Policy Recommendations on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention* developed under the project on “Human Resources Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region”, the Meeting supported the regional policy recommendations for further submission to the higher authorities of SEAFDEC and ASEAN for consideration and endorsement. The Meeting also supported SEAFDEC to further develop the Guidelines on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention, and provide the modules of training materials developed under the project to the Member Countries.

21. With regards to the *Technical Inputs from ASEAN-SEAFDEC and ASEAN Member Countries for the 2011 Conference*, the Meeting took note of the outputs from the exercises undertaken by SEAFDEC and the ASEAN Member Countries that are aimed at developing the technical inputs for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference in 2011, and to provide basis for the development of the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action to be adopted by the Ministers responsible for fisheries during the Conference.

22. With regards to the *preparations for the Drafting of the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action*, the Meeting was informed on the willingness of the ASEAN Member Countries to develop the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action under the ASEAN mechanism as

expressed during the 18th ASWGF_i Meeting as well as during the subsequent meetings of the high level authorities of the ASEAN.

23. The Meeting however recognized the need for SEAFDEC to support the preparation of the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action, and requested the representative from Brunei Darussalam in his capacity as Chairperson of the ASWGF_i to consult with the ASEAN Secretariat on this concern. Once it is agreed upon, the relevant official letter should be issued by the Chairperson of the ASWGF_i, indicating that SEAFDEC with the collaboration of the Member Countries should come up with the first draft of the Resolution and Plan of Action by 10 January 2011. With such arrangement, Meeting agreed on the process for the preparation of the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action.

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**REPORT OF THE 13TH MEETING OF THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF THE
ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP)**

Bangkok, Thailand, 3-4 December 2010

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The Thirteenth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) was organized in Bangkok, Thailand from 3 to 4 December 2010 with the main objectives of discussing the programs and activities under the FCG/ASSP implemented in 2010 and proposed for 2011 as endorsed by the SEAFDEC Program Committee at its Thirty-third Meeting in 2010, 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 SEAFDEC Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and senior officials of the SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments. The List of Participants appears as **Annex 1**.

2. The Meeting was co-chaired by the representative from Brunei Darussalam, Mr. Abdul Halidi Mohd. Salleh on behalf of the current Chairperson of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF_i) and by the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri.

3. The Co-chair for the ASEAN welcomed the participants to the Meeting and expressed his appreciation to SEAFDEC for the arrangements of the Meeting. He reiterated with appreciation the technical support extended by SEAFDEC to the ASEAN since the establishment of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) Mechanism, which has been strengthened after the establishment of the FCG/ASSP. He stressed the significance of the Meeting as a venue for discussing the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Collaborative Programs undertaken under the FCG/ASSP Mechanism as well as the other proposals implemented under the ASSP Framework, and added that the Meeting would also serve as a forum for the in-depth discussion of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference to be co-organized by the ASEAN and SEAFDEC, and hosted by the Department of Fisheries of Thailand in June 2011. Of particular focus would be on the Conference preparatory works including the regional and sub-regional technical consultations as well as the national exercises which reviewed the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action adopted in 2001, and the identification and discussion of important regional issues to be addressed during the forthcoming Conference. He reiterated that the recommendations from the Meeting would be submitted to the higher authorities of the ASEAN and SEAFDEC for their consideration and policy support, and then declared the Meeting open. His Opening Remarks appears as **Annex 2**.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

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

**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 Forty-second Meeting of the SEAFDEC
Council and the Twelfth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-
SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP)**

5. The Meeting was informed on the follow-up actions to the directives of the SEAFDEC Council at its 42nd Meeting on 5-9 April 2010 and the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) during its 12th Meeting on 19-20 November 2009, as shown in **Annex 4**.



6. With regards to “*International Fisheries-related Issues*”, the representative from Thailand informed the Meeting that the FAO Technical Guidelines of Aquaculture Certification has been endorsed during the Meeting of the FAO/COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture in October 2010 in Thailand. However, Brazil expressed its concern on the issue on “Animal Welfare” which should be cleared with the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) before the final adoption of the Guidelines by COFI. In this connection, the representative from Thailand requested the ASEAN Member Countries which are also members of the FAO to consider supporting the endorsement of the Guidelines at the forthcoming Meeting of COFI in Rome in early 2011. In response, the Meeting requested Thailand to take the leading role in developing a statement on the common/coordinated position of the ASEAN countries and disseminating such statement to the other countries for consideration. The Meeting was informed that during the COFI Meeting, the individual countries should voice the common position on this issue considering that the ASEAN or SEAFDEC could not voice such position although the ASEAN Secretariat and SEAFDEC could support and assist the Member Countries in the Meeting.

7. While supporting the activities under the program on “*Safety at Sea*”, the representative from Malaysia suggested that the activities to be undertaken by SEAFDEC should cover vessels less than 24 meters long which were not covered by the relevant measures of the IMO Conventions (Torremolinos Protocol). He also recommended that SEAFDEC should develop the regional guidelines on safety at sea for small fishing boats, and that the existing relevant guidelines such as the comprehensive guidelines for small boats developed by the Republic of Korea should be considered and used as reference for the development of the regional guidelines by SEAFDEC.

8. Regarding the “*Catch Documentation Scheme for the Southeast Asian Region*”, the representative from Indonesia informed the Meeting that Indonesia has already adopted a catch certification scheme for tuna fisheries, which could be taken into consideration in the development of the Catch Documentation Scheme for the region. The representative from Singapore also supported the development of common catch documentation scheme as this could facilitate the intra-regional trade of fisheries products in the Southeast Asian region. However, such catch documentation scheme should align with those of relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and the EU Catch Documentation, in order to comply with the requirements of the RFMOs and the EU.

9. The representative from Singapore reiterated the discussions made during the past few years on “*Fisheries Subsidies*”, e.g. that the development of infrastructures such as fishing port facilities should not be included as prohibited fisheries subsidies since such development should be considered under the national development program. In addition, the representative from Malaysia informed the Meeting that currently the discussion on Fisheries Subsidies is under the third round of negotiation under the new Chairman of the Negotiation Group on Rules, and that the update on the progress of the discussion would be shared with the other Member Countries once this is available.

10. Considering that a number of international fisheries-related issues need to be discussed among the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, the Meeting requested SEAFDEC to consider organizing the Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) on International Fisheries-related Issues (2010-2011) prior to the forthcoming Meeting of COFI which would be organized from 31 January to 4 February 2011. SEAFDEC was also requested to identify the relevant issues and communicate with the Member Countries that take leading roles on each particular issue in order to obtain the necessary information that could be used during the RTC. The information should be provided to all Member Countries in advance so that internal discussions with relevant agencies could be conducted and views/inputs for the RTC could be prepared. Moreover, the Meeting also reiterated that the common/coordinated position agreed among the countries at the RTC should be used as basis for the respective inputs of the Member Countries during the COFI Meeting, as well as in other relevant international/regional fora as and where appropriate.

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

11. The presentation was made on the action undertaken that respond to the directives given by the ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries from November 2009 to September 2010, as well as the progress of the collaborative activities as shown in **Annex 5**. These include the Policy on Fisheries and ASEAN Community Building, the ASEAN Policy and Cooperation in Fisheries, the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020, the progress of the Cooperation Activities, the endorsement of the new initiatives under the FCG/ASSP (five renewed projects and three new projects) in 2010, and the ASEAN Cooperation with Dialogue Partners (ASEAN Plus Three Project on the Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Resources Enhancement in Southeast Asia to be implemented by SEAFDEC from 2010-2014 with financial support from the Government of Japan, ASEAN-IDB, and the ASEAN-United States).

12. The Meeting took note of the potential support from the ASEAN dialogue partners to the activities of SEAFDEC such as the pipeline program on Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience, the proposal of which was developed by SEAFDEC for funding support from the ASEAN Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the three concept notes developed by SEAFDEC to support the implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS). The Meeting was also informed that the concept notes for the implementation of AIFS have been proposed to the ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facility (AU-TATF) for possible funding. The Meeting was further informed that two Sub-regional Dialogues were conducted in November 2010 and supported by the AU-TATF. The outcomes from these two sub-regional Dialogues could also serve as inputs to the preparatory works of the forthcoming ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference.

4. PROGRAMS UNDER THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP) FOR THE YEAR 2010-2011

13. The Meeting endorsed the progress and achievements of the programs implemented under the FCG/ASSP in 2010 and the programs proposed for 2011, which have been previously discussed and endorsed by the 33rd Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee. The summary of the recommendations from the 33rd Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee appears as **Annex 6**.

14. With regards to the new programs under the FCG/ASSP Mechanism in 2011, the Meeting assigned the SEAFDEC Lead Department for each respective program: i) Improving of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia (TD); ii) Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration, and Port State Measures (TD and MFRDMD); iii) Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries (TD); and iv) Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures (Secretariat). The Meeting also suggested that the equivalent ASEAN Lead Country for each program should also be identified during the forthcoming Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF).

5. PROGRESS OF THE PROPOSALS IMPLEMENTED UNDER ASSP

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

15. The Meeting was informed on the progress of the preparations for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 (**Annex 7**), and that such progress of the preparatory works had been reported to and subsequently endorsed by the high authorities of the ASEAN and SEAFDEC in 2010. More particularly, on the Conference sub-title which was revised to “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”; the updated Conference Program which include the conduct of Fisheries SOM and Fisheries SOM Plus Three; and the updated workplan of the preparatory works of the Conference.



16. The Meeting suggested that in order to ensure the participation of the Senior Officials and Ministers of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries during the Conference, Thailand as the host of the Conference, should work closely with the SEAFDEC Secretariat and ASEAN Secretariat in developing the detailed programs for the SOM and Ministerial Meetings, and outlining their respective roles and responsibilities. Thailand was also requested to send the invitation letters together with the detailed programs, roles and responsibilities of the Senior Officials and Ministers during the Conference, to the other ASEAN-SEAFDEC Countries by the end of January 2011.

5.2 Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Resources Enhancement in Southeast Asia

17. The Meeting was informed on the progress of the program on “Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Resource Enhancement in Southeast Asia” (**Annex 8**) which would be implemented by SEAFDEC from 2010-2014, in cooperation with the Member Countries under FCG/ASSP Mechanism and ASEAN Plus Three (China, Japan and Republic of Korea) Framework with support from the Japanese Trust Fund. The program includes seven projects, namely: i) Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture Practices; ii) Resource Enhancement of Internationally Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release; iii) Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitat in the Southeast Asian Waters; iv) Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitat/Fishing Grounds for Resources Enhancement; v) Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in the ASEAN Region; vi) Accelerating Awareness and Capability-building in Fish Health Management in Southeast Asia; and vii) Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia. The Meeting was also informed that the progress in the implementation of this program, and would be reported to the relevant meetings of the SOM-AMAF Plus Three in the future for consideration and guidance.

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

18. The Meeting was updated on the status of the concept proposals that were developed and proposed by SEAFDEC to support the implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework as endorsed by the SOM-31st AMAF in 2009. These include the programs on: i) Strengthening food security arrangements through fisheries intervention; ii) Promoting sustainable food production through responsible fishing technologies and practices; and iii) Climate change and its impacts on fisheries and aquaculture. Currently, the ASEAN Secretariat is communicating with potential dialogue partners to seek their support to such programs including the AU-TATF which has been identified as a potential partner. Meanwhile, the concept proposals are being revised for subsequent approval and endorsement from the ASWGFi.

5.4 ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)

19. The representative from Thailand, in the capacity as the Interim Secretariat of the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), informed the Meeting on the progress of the activities under the AFCF (**Annex 9**). She reiterated the discussion during the 1st AFCF Meeting in 2008 in Hoi An, Vietnam, where eight key cluster areas with the respective goals, timeframe and possible activities were identified, namely: i) Combating IUU Fishing; ii) Promoting Sustainable Fisheries Practices; iii) Fisheries Co-management; iv) Adaptation and Mitigation of the Impacts of Climate Change; v) Fisheries Post-harvest and Food Safety; vi) Strengthening ASEAN Joint Approaches/Positions on International Trade-related Issues; vii) Information, Education and Communication to Support Development and Management of Fisheries; and viii) Capacity Building. The key cluster areas, together with the respective Lead Country, goals, timeframe and possible activities were endorsed by the ASWGFi during its 17th Meeting.

20. Subsequently, at the 18th ASWGFi Meeting in June 2010, the ASWGFi endorsed the 3-year Work Plan (2010-2012) proposed by the 2nd Meeting of AFCF, and agreed that the Lead Country for each key cluster area should take a leading role in exploring possible cooperation with dialogue

partners for the implementation of activities, and that the progress of the activities would be reported to the Third Meeting of the AFCF, scheduled on 17-18 April 2011. In this regard, Thailand was requested to issue a letter requesting the lead country of each key cluster area to follow-up the progress of activities which would be reported to the AFCF Meeting accordingly.

21. Considering that several programs that are undertaken by SEAFDEC under the FCG/ASSP Mechanism could be relevant to the AFCF key cluster areas, the representative from Thailand requested that information on the relevant activities undertaken by SEAFDEC should be shared with the AFCF Interim Secretariat and reported to the AFCF Meeting as appropriate.

5.5 ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA)

22. The Meeting was informed on the progress in the implementation of activities under the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA) framework (**Annex 10**) led by Thailand, and noted the areas of cooperation among the ASEAN countries with the ASA framework which were identified during the first Meeting of the ASA in July 2009, 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.

23. While noting that the First Regional Expert Group Meeting of the ASA was organized in 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 informed that the draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP and the draft Strategies for Implementation of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP were developed and agreed upon during the Second Meeting of ASA in May 2010. Moreover, the Final Draft Shrimp GAP was submitted and endorsed in principle at the 18th ASWGF_i Meeting which was subsequently organized in June 2010. However, the ASWGF_i requested Thailand to further refine the ASEAN Shrimp GAP for full implementation and update status of development of ASEAN Shrimp GAP and related activities. In response, Thailand in collaboration with an expert from FAO has started reformatting the Guidelines in order that the improved ASEAN Shrimp GAP could be circulated for reference to the ASEAN Member Countries by January 2011.

24. Recognizing that the main objective of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP is to provide basis for the Member Countries in the development and implementation of their respective national Shrimp GAPs, the Meeting requested Thailand to submit the final document to 19th ASWGF_i for comments and/or endorsement.

6. POLICY CONSIDERATION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES

6.1 CITES Issues: Recommendations from SEAFDEC *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Shark Experts in the Southeast Asian Region

25. The Meeting took note of the concerns raised by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries on the listing of commercially-exploited aquatic species into the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade of the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), particularly on the proposal for listing of several shark species into the CITES Appendices during the COP15-CITES (March 2010). The Meeting was also informed that SEAFDEC organized and *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Shark Experts in January 2010 to address such concerns, and came up with recommendations which appear as **Annex 11**. The recommendations were submitted and discussed during the Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries Related Issues held in February 2010, and used as basis for the development of common coordinated position, which had been reflected during the COP15-CITES, resulting in the rejection of the proposal on the listing of shark species in the CITES appendices.

26. Considering that the issue on shark and possible listing of sharks species into CITES Appendices in the future is very important, the Meeting recommended that SEAFDEC should continue

to support the Member Countries in coming up with information/scientific evidence to support the development of the common position of the Member Countries in the future. In particular, the Meeting identified the priority areas that should be undertaken by SEAFDEC, *i.e.* improvement of data collection on sharks at the national level in order to improve compilation of fishery statistics and information on sharks and rays in the region (*e.g.* CPUE, stock assessment, population dynamics), and implementation of HRD activities on species identification of major shark species in the region.

27. The Meeting also noted that SEAFDEC in collaboration with Member Countries had undertaken extensive study to collect information on shark fisheries in 2003, and information on the identification of the major shark species of the region has already been made available. MFRDMD has also conducted several HRD activities in Malaysia on species identification of sharks, of which other Member Countries could also participate on request. While noting that currently there is no fund to support the participation of other countries to the activities, the Meeting requested SEAFDEC to consider exploring possible funding to support the HRD activities on shark identification of other Member Countries in the future.

28. The Meeting expressed the concern on the landing data of sharks currently compiled by SEAFDEC and FAO which does not specify data on shark by species. In this regard, SEAFDEC is requested to circulate the data collection template or format to be used by Member Countries based on the study on data collection at landing sites undertaken in 2003 and the new framework of fisheries statistic of Southeast Asia.

29. The Meeting also noted the possibility that the proposal on listing of shark species would be raised again during the COP16-CITES, and recommended that SEAFDEC should continue monitoring the issue and try to come up with relevant information as basis for discussion and formulation of common/coordinated position among the Member Countries. In addition to shark species, other aquatic species that are potential for future CITES listing should also be considered. The Meeting also recommended that the issue of sharks should be considered in the development of the Draft of Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action to enable SEAFDEC to consider developing a project proposal on the implementation of the required activities in the future.

6.2 Regional Policy Recommendations on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention

30. The Meeting noted that SEAFDEC has initiated and implemented the project on Human Resources Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region from 2008 to 2010 with support from the ASEAN Foundation through the Japan-ASEAN Solidarity Fund. The project was concluded with the Draft Regional Policy Recommendations on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention (**Annex 12**). The Meeting supported the regional policy recommendations for further submission to the higher levels of SEAFDEC and ASEAN for consideration and endorsement. One of the outcomes of the project was a proposed Resolution and Plan of Action for consideration in final drafting process.

31. The Meeting, while supporting SEAFDEC to further develop the Guidelines on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention, recommended that the Guidelines should also incorporate practical models, *e.g.* the FOVOP initiative. In addition, modules of the training materials developed under the project should also be provided to all Member Countries as one of the project outputs for their reference and usage. The Member Countries should consider translating the training materials provided by SEAFDEC into their respective local languages with proper citation of the original sources of information in order to enhance the dissemination of information/technologies in the countries.

32. In order to enhance the effective implementation of the SEAFDEC projects that produced relevant regional guidelines or regional policy recommendations (*e.g.* HRD, FOVOP Projects), the Meeting also recommended that the focal point of each Member Countries should initiate their

respective national projects, while SEAFDEC was requested to continue monitoring the progress in order to sustain the implementation of the initiatives introduced by SEAFDEC.

33. The representative from Thailand informed the Meeting that the poverty alleviation of fishing communities and improving their livelihoods are very important. However, considering the increasing number of people engaged in small-scale fisheries while the fishery resources are declining, proper fishing capacity management is required to sustain the utilization of fishery resources. Thus, governments should initiate policies to support the withdrawal of fishers from fishery activities, by developing alternative livelihoods for fishers.

6.3 Technical Inputs from ASEAN-SEAFDEC and ASEAN Member Countries for the 2011 Conference

34. The Meeting took note of the outputs from the exercises undertaken by SEAFDEC and the ASEAN Member Countries that aimed to develop the technical inputs for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference in 2011, and to provide basis for the development of the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action to be adopted by the Ministers responsible for fisheries during the Conference. These include: i) Review of the progress and achievements made by the ASEAN Member Countries in the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action adopted in 2001 (**Annex 13a and 13b**); ii) Outputs/Recommendations from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC RTCs on eight Thematic Areas (**Annex 14**); and iii) Outputs/Recommendations from the Sub-regional Public-Private Sector Dialogues on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture (**Annex 15**).

6.4 Preparations for the Drafting of the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action

35. The representative from Thailand informed the Meeting on the willingness of the ASEAN Member Countries to develop the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action as expressed during the 18th ASWGFi Meeting as well as during the subsequent meetings of the high level authorities of the ASEAN, considering that such Resolution and Plan of Action would be adopted by the Ministers responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries for future implementation by the ASEAN Countries. In addition, the Resolution and Plan of Action should be developed by the Member Countries through the ASEAN mechanism of ASWGFi with SEAFDEC providing the technical support if required.

36. While noting the workplan for developing the next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action which was proposed by Thailand, the Meeting recognized the need for SEAFDEC to also support the preparation of the First Draft Resolution and Plan of Action. The Meeting therefore requested the representative from Brunei Darussalam in the capacity as Chairperson of the ASWGFi to consult with the ASEAN Secretariat on this concern. Once it is agreed upon, the Chairperson of the ASWGFi should issue the official letter to SEAFDEC requesting assistance in the preparation of the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action. The Meeting also suggested that upon the issuance of such official letter by the Chairperson of the ASWGFi, SEAFDEC should come up with the first draft of the Resolution and Plan of Action by 10 January 2011.

37. Furthermore, the representative from Thailand also expressed the need to engage five to six resource person(s) to support the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries in the finalization of the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action and that the ASEAN is seeking financial support for this purpose. Hence, the engagement of the resource persons would take into consideration the budget that would be available. In this regard, the Meeting suggested that some resource persons could physically join the drafting team while the others could be virtual members. The Meeting also suggested that the curriculum vitae of the prospective resource persons should be circulated to the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries to enable the countries to propose the most appropriate plan for the resource persons' role in the finalization of the Resolution and Plan of Action.



38. Taking into consideration the above-mentioned recommendations, the Meeting agreed on the process for the preparation of the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action as shown in the following Table:

Process	Timeframe/Remarks
Thailand to identify the candidate resource persons and circulate their CVs to the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries through e-mail to obtain the countries' views/comments	Funding has not yet been secured
SEAFDEC to prepare the Draft of the Resolution and Plan of Action	December 2010 – early January 2011
SEAFDEC to circulate the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action	10 January 2011
ASEAN-SEAFDEC Meeting to review the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action	February 2011
Submission of the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action to the SEAFDEC Council	Early March 2011, by <i>ad referendum</i>
Submission of the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action to the ASWGFi	Early March 2011, by <i>ad referendum</i>
Internal process of Member Countries in getting approval on the Resolution and Plan of Action	Mid-March to May 2011
Endorsement of the Resolution and Plan of Action by Fisheries SOM at the Conference	16 June 2011
Endorsement of the Resolution and Plan of Action by Ministers responsible for Fisheries at the Conference	17 June 2011

7. ADOPTION OF THE MEETING REPORT

39. The report of the 13th Meeting of the FCG/ASSP was adopted on 4 December 2010. The Meeting agreed that the report would be submitted to the 43rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council and the 19th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) for consideration and endorsement.

8. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

40. The Co-chair for SEAFDEC thanked the cooperation of the Member Countries and his ASEAN Co-chair during the Meeting. He also expressed appreciation to SEAFDEC and all the ASEAN Member Countries in the comments and suggestions on the outputs from the Regional Technical Consultations which could provide guidance during the drafting the 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action. He also expressed his appreciation to Thailand for hosting the Meeting, and then declared the Meeting closed. His Speech appears as **Annex 16**.

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OPENING STATEMENT

By Mr. Abdul Halidi Mohd. Salleh

On behalf of the Co-chair for the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries

My Co-chair for SEAFDEC Distinguished delegates from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri, Members Countries, 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 Thirteenth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership or FCG/ASSP, in this beautiful city of Bangkok. On behalf of the ASWGFi, I would also wish 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 programs 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 Tuesday until yesterday, in undertaking the review and scrutiny of the programs implemented in 2010 as well as the programs lined up for 2011 under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC collaborative mechanism.

However, 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 regarding the preparation of 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action. 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, as well as the outcomes of the Regional Technical Consultations of which the technical recommendations could serve as basis for our interventions. We would therefore welcome your recommendations on the outputs from those RTCs to guide the countries of our region in furthering the drafting of the 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action for sustainable fisheries development for food security in our region.

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 their consideration and endorsement.

Although the schedule ahead of us will be very hectic, I hope all of us will actively participate in the discussions for the success of this FCG/ASSP Meeting.

On behalf of my Co-Chair of the Meeting, I now declare the Thirteenth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership open. Thank you and good day!

AGENDA

Agenda 1: Opening of the Meeting

Agenda 2: Adoption of the Agenda

Agenda 3: Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at the 42nd Meetings of SEAFDEC Council and ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries

- 3.1 Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at the 42nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Council and 12th Meeting of Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASSP
- 3.2 Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries

Agenda 4: Program under the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) for the Year 2010-2011

Agenda 5: Progress of the Proposals Implemented under ASSP

- 5.1 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020
- 5.2 Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Resources Enhancement in Southeast Asia
- 5.3 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework
- 5.4 ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum
- 5.5 ASEAN Shrimp Alliance
- 5.6 Others

Agenda 6: Policy Consideration on Important Issues

- 6.1 CITES Issues: Recommendations from SEAFDEC *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Shark Experts in the Southeast Asian Region
- 6.2 Regional Policy Recommendations on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention
- 6.3 Technical Inputs from ASEAN-SEAFDEC and ASEAN Member Countries for the 2011 Conferences
 - 6.3.1 Review the Progress and Achievement in the Implementation of the 2001 Resolution and Plan of Action by the ASEAN Member Countries
 - 6.3.2 Outputs/Recommendations from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC RTCs on 8 Thematic Areas
 - 6.3.3 Outputs/Recommendations from the Sub-regional Public-Private Sector Dialogues on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture
- 6.4 Preparation for the Drafting of the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action
- 6.5 Other Issues

Agenda 7: Adoption of the Meeting Report

Agenda 8: Closing of the Meeting

Annex 4

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

**Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at the Twelfth Meeting of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG/ASSP
and the Forty Second Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council**

Recommendations	Refer to Para. No.	Action by	Progress
Program Matters			
- SEAFDEC was suggested to enhance its collaboration with the Member Countries in the compilation of fisheries information and statistics in small-scale coastal and inland fisheries, the conduct of studies on the conservation of inland cetacean species and large aquatic species in the Mekong River basin.	42 CM Para. 12	SEC and TD	SEC-Desk study is going on with involvement of RFPN members. The Meeting to discuss and follow-up the work was conducted on September 2010. The first draft of reviewing paper had been done in October 2010 and the Expert Meeting decided to conduct in early of 2011. In addition, SEAFDEC is now inviting the RFPN Member from Lao PDR primarily as Lao PDR is the lead country under the AFCF key cluster on “capacity building” which would allow SEAFDEC to strengthen the ability to address inland fisheries.
- SEAFDEC was suggested to assist the Member Countries in mitigating the impacts of climate change to fisheries and aquaculture, and to continue developing formulated feeds for marine fish aquaculture.	42CM Para 19.	SEC and AQD	SEAFDEC-Sida Project (through the RFPNs from the Philippines) would follow-up and coordinate with the Philippines as the lead countries of the key cluster on climate change under the AFCF framework AQD studies on aquaculture nutrition are in various stages of implementation. AQD has tested practical grow-out diets (SEAFDEC AQD formulated diets) for sea bass, groupers, mangrove red snappers, pompano, milkfish and rabbitfish in ponds and in floating net cages. In general, the SEAFDEC AQD diets have performed better than the corresponding commercial diets in terms of growth, survival and even sensory qualities of cultured species. The results of the studies have been included in technical manuals recently published by AQD and also being written up for publication in scientific journals by the respective study leaders. In response to the need to address the priorities in the future, AQD is also preparing studies related to climate change to mitigate the impact on aquaculture and wild aquatic resources in the region. This would include research on several fronts - reproduction, fish health, environmental, etc. AQD sent a trainee to Nagasaki University, Japan, in July 2010 to learn experimental technology for studying climate change impact on tropical

			aquatic animals.
- SEAFDEC was suggested to consider conducting research on large freshwater species such as the giant catfish, giant barb, etc.	42CM Para 21	AQD	<p>SEAFDEC-Sida to explore options to have a RFPN Member from Lao PDR primarily as Lao PDR is the lead country under the AFCF key cluster on “capacity building” secondly this will allow the Secretariat to strengthen the ability to address inland fisheries. In addition, SEAFDEC Senior Advisor participated in the MRC Stakeholder Meeting to develop the MRC Strategy for 2011 – 2015</p> <p>The area of study suggested by the Council Director for Cambodia and the planned collaborations with MRC will also be tackled in the planned AQD program review/planning meeting in September.</p> <p>AQD took part in the WorldFish Center’s proposal writeshops held in July and August 2010. The proposal includes the Mekong Delta as target study area.</p>
- The Council Director for Vietnam suggested that SEAFDEC should consider conducting the program on post-harvest technology, technology transfer on fisheries resources survey in the deep sea in order to explore alternate deep sea resources.	42CM Para 22	TD	<p>There is an existing program related to <i>post harvest technology</i> transfer implemented under a project entitled “Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Post-harvested Losses”. Activities of this project include technology transfer for improvement of fish handling onboard fishing boats such as fish hole improvement for longliners in Vietnam and the Philippines; improvement of squid handling onboard squid luring light fishing boats in Thailand.</p> <p>Under this project, TD organizes two on-site trainings on Environmental Friendly Fish Handling and Preservation Techniques from 22 to 26 November 2010 in Rayong and from 13 to 17 December 2010 in Vietnam.</p> <p>There is a project entitled “Deep-sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in the Southeast Asia” implemented by TD since 2008. Activities of this project cover a capacity building program for SEAFDEC’s Member Countries on deep-sea fishery resource survey, deep-sea fish identification, study on the impact from fishing on deep-sea environment, etc. TD’s website on deep-sea fishery project is now available online at URL: http://map.seafdec.org/DeepSea/. Regarding the technology transferred to member countries on reduction of the post-harvested losses was also</p>

			continued in the member countries. For the year 2010, it was carried out in Vietnam and Thailand during the last quarter of the year.
- The Council supported the implementation of safety at sea program focusing the fishing vessel below 24-meters. In addition, SEAFDEC was requested to consider incorporating the issue on hygiene onboard fishing vessels in line with the international requirements	42CM Para 25	TD	<p>With regard to the safety at sea for small-scale fishing boats (including fishing vessels below 24 meters), TD organized the 2nd Regional Workshop on Safety at Sea for Small-scale Fishing Boats. Major recommendations from the workshop included development of awareness building materials/media for safety at sea for small-scale fishing boats, on-site training program on outboard engine maintenance for small-scale fishing boats, etc. TD will accommodate these into the existing regional program as appropriate. The Workshop also discussed on future follow-up program on development of vessel monitoring system.</p> <p>In addition, TD has initiated program (since 2008) related to improvement of the catch quality onboard fishing vessels, which is also addressing the issue on hygiene onboard. The program of activity focuses on the improvement of the fish storage system onboard fishing vessels of the region.</p>
- The Council supported the initiatives undertaken by SEAFDEC in promoting sustainable management of the fisheries resources, fishing vessel registration and catch documentation, and expressed the willingness of Japan to support the implementation of projects that address such initiatives starting in 2011. In this regard, Japan would coordinate with SEAFDEC in the formulation of the relevant project proposals and encourage SEAFDEC to enhance its collaboration with the Member Countries to ensure the effective implementation of the projects.	42CM Para 28	SEC	SEAFDEC are now developing the proposals concerned on the promoting sustainable management of the fisheries resources, fishing vessel registration and catch documentation, with the support from Japanese Government. This packaged proposal will be scrutinized at the 33 rd Program Committee meeting and endorsed by the 43 rd council meeting in 2011.
- The Council Director for Thailand requested SEAFDEC to consider analyzing the data obtained from the program on Information Collection on Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asia Waters, and Tagging Program for Economically Important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and the Andaman Sea in order to come up with the information that could contribute to the sustainable management of (small) pelagic fisheries in the region.	42CM Para 29	TD and MFRDMD	<p>Analysis of the data collected by the participating countries through the project entitled “highly migratory species” is ongoing process. It is envisaged that TD should complete the first preliminary finding based upon the inputs from the participating countries in early 2011. In addition, TD also supports the development of database system for the Tagging Program of MFRDMD.</p> <p>MFRDMD: The first phase JTFII project entitles ‘Information Collection for Sustainable Pelagic Fisheries in the South China Sea’ was carried out from 2002 until 2006. Technical reports on the findings were published. The</p>

			second phase of JTFII on tagging is still on going until end of 2010. The project plans to have technical workshop early next year (2011) for data analysis and report preparation. Findings from both phases of this JTFII will provide good input for management consideration at regional level.
- The Council Director for Malaysia suggested that SEAFDEC should develop the guidelines on catch documentation scheme for the Southeast Asian region	42CM Para 30	SEC and all Departments	SEAFDEC organized the Expert Consultation on Management of Fishing Capacity to Combat IUU Fishing”, 15 – 17 September 2010, in Bangkok. The Meeting discussed vessel registration, licenses to fish, vessel record and inventory, catch documentation, port monitoring among other things. Details in terms of requirements for catch documents were highlighted with reference being made to the Annexes of the PSM and the EC regulation. In addition, the guidelines on catch documentation scheme for the Southeast Asian region will be developed under the new SEAFDEC program for 2011-2015. (related to 42CM Para 28)
- With regard to the FAO/ILO/IMO initiative and its guidelines which are concerned not only fisheries but also aquaculture. It is important for member countries to understand those guidelines to enable to implement. The Council Director for Thailand, therefore, requested SEAFDEC to collaborate with FAO and related agencies to conduct regional workshop in order to assist the countries in the elaboration and implementation of the guidelines, in particular for the artisanal fisheries operations (safety at sea) as well as small-scale aquaculture operations.	42CM Para 57	TD and AQD	<p>TD will work in collaboration with FAO and related agencies to conduct the follow-up workshop on safety at sea as proposed plan in 2011 to develop the guidelines as well as working with other departments on related issues.</p> <p>AQD has continued to participate in the various fora organized by FAO on small-scale aquaculture operations. For instance, AQD resource persons attended and provided technical inputs in the FAO international workshops on Small-Scale Aquaculture held in the Philippines in August 2009 and in Vietnam in April 2010. AQD also co-organized with FAO a workshop on ‘On-Farm Feeding and Feed Management in Aquaculture’, September 2010 and participated in the ASEAN-NACA workshop on ‘Building Capacities for Small- holder Aquaculture” in Hanoi, August 2010.</p> <p>SEAFDEC-Sida has and will continue to follow up on the emphasis given to the importance of safety at sea and working conditions in the process of registration of fishing vessels and process to provide licenses to fish. Resources Persons from IMO and ILO – and FAO – was invited to the Expert Consultation on Managing of Fishing Capacity to Combat IUU Fishing from 15-17 September 2010.</p>

<p>- Based on the preliminary results of the questionnaires survey on the HRD Gaps and Requirements for the SEAFDEC members, some countries pointed out the needs for HRD to be considered covering the areas as follows; fisheries industries, aquatic animal health and fish diseases, aquaculture and inland fisheries management, genetics, socio-economic etc. SEAFDEC/SEC reiterated that the survey was envisaged to assess the current status of the human resources in the government sector which would be followed later with an assessment of the situation for the private sector.</p>	42CM Para 79	SEC	<p>As the preliminary results of the study was incomplete. SEAFDEC will further coordinate with all Member Countries to provide the update and more complete information which might include information from the private sector. The final result of the study will be reported to the Council again at the next Meeting.</p> <p>The new sets of Questionnaires were sent to the Member Countries in ASEAN to request for more information on HRD expertise available in relevant institutions and private sectors on 17 September 2010. Once receiving the returned questionnaires, the completed study will be developed and expected to be ready by the end of November 2010.</p>
<p>- With regard to the Information Collection and Samplings of Tuna Canneries in the Region proposed by Japan in order to support the stock assessment particularly the bigeye tuna by relevant RFMOs namely WCPFC. Since large amount of catch from tuna purse seine operations are delivered directly to canneries. The Council Director for Japan requested SEAFDEC and all Member Countries to consider implementing data collection activities. This activity is envisaged to help reinforce the collaboration of SEAFDEC with the WCPFC and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), assist the countries in complying with the EU Regulation on Catch Certification Scheme, and ensure the stable development of tuna industry in the region.</p>	42CM Para 83	SEC with MCs	<p>SEAFDEC has assisted the Japanese Team to conduct the survey for information collection and samplings of tuna canneries in Thailand during the 2nd quarter of 2010. In addition, SEAFDEC will find ways to further communicate to RFMOs concerned when SEAFDEC have the program to collect the data from tuna canneries in other countries of the region.</p>
<p>- 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 completed programs completed in 2009 and onwards for submission to the future meetings of the FCG/ASSP.</p>	12FCG Para 10.	SEC and Departments	<p>The response from Departments on this has already reflected in the Program Document, under section “3.2.6 Evaluation of Program Activities in 2010”</p>

<p>- 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.</p>	12FCG Para 16.	SEC and Departments	The outputs undertaken by SEAFDEC which are relevant to the key cluster areas of the AFCF are compiled and distributed at the SEAFDEC Meetings such as 33 rd PCM and 13 th FCG/ASSP. These information/outputs will be distributed to the AFCF meeting consequently.
<p>- 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.</p>	12FCG Para 35.	SEC	As the FCG meeting is linkage to the ASEAN and all Member Countries activities, several activities needed the inputs from them. However, SEAFDEC efforts to provide all documents required for the meeting as soon as possible.
ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)			
ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries Development Towards 2020			
<p>- The Council suggested the need to engage various stakeholders in the preparatory works and the Conference proper. In this regard, considerations should be made to include the private sector and civil society organizations (CSOs) during the selection of participants in the technical panels to ensure that the ASEAN community would be represented during the Conference. Such conditions should be included in the Executive Summary to be submitted to the ASWGFi and the progress of preparation of the Conference to the next Special SOM-31st AMAF.</p>	42CM Para 61		SEAFDEC requested all ASEAN Member countries to provide the inputs based on their national seminar/activities which all stakeholders are also requested to be involved. In addition, SEAFDEC in collaboration with the ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Trade Facilitation (AUTATF) organized two meetings of the Sub-Regional Public-Private sector Dialogue on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture; one in Indonesia and another is in Bangkok from 9-12 November 2010. The outcomes from the meeting will be reported to ASEAN-SEAFDEC events such as 43 rd Council meeting and next ASWGFi.

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.			
Other Issues			
- Fisheries Subsidies issue would be further discussed at the forthcoming RTC on International Fisheries-related Issues to be organized by SEAFDEC in February 2010. 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	12FCG Para 32 and 33.	SEC	This issue was addressed at the RTC on International Fish trade related issues in Feb 2010 based on the inputs from ASEAN Countries namely Malaysia and Indonesia. The Member Countries were needed to recall and confirm their respective views and comments on the Chair's Text (TN/RL/W/213 dated 30 November 2007) on Fisheries Subsidies circulated by the Chair of the Trade Negotiating Group on Rules (NGRs). The RTC identified the areas and elements that should be given particular consideration by the countries for instance, identification of candidate fisheries subsidies to be included in the Exception Provision, <i>e.g.</i> economic crisis situation, enhancing food safety standards.
- 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.	12FCG Para 34.	SEC	SEAFDEC had consulted with all Member Countries on the issues to be addressed in order to ensure the Member Countries interests. This process will be continued for the future meeting too.

**FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS TO THE DIRECTIVES
GIVEN AT ASEAN BODIES RELATED TO FISHERIES (2009-2010)**



**ASEAN Inputs to
the 13th ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG-ASSP**

By
ASEAN Secretariat

13th Meeting of Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-
SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)
3-4 December 2010
Bangkok, Thailand

One Vision, One Identity, One Community

Introduction

- ◆ Presentation covers the period of October 2009 to October 2010.
- ◆ Meetings of ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries
 - * Prep. SOM-31st AMAF, SOM-9th AMAF+3 and 31st AMAF Meeting, 7-8, 9 and 10 November 2009, Bandar Seri Begawan
 - * 18th ASWGFi Meeting, 23-25 June 2010, Bandar Seri Begawan
 - * Special SOM-31st AMAF, 2-3 August 2010, Bandar Seri Begawan
 - * Prep. SOM-32nd AMAF, SOM-10th AMAF+3 and 32nd AMAF Meeting; 20-21, 22 and 23 October 2010, Phnom Penh

One Vision, One Identity, One Community 2

Policy Highlights

- ◆ Fisheries and ASEAN Community Building
 - * SOM-AMAF provided guidance in developing cooperative strategy in the area of food, agriculture and forestry. Work programmes under specific agricultural sub-sectors (inc. fisheries under ASWGFi) should be prioritised and contributed toward regional integration/ASEAN Community building process with specific interest on effective implementation of the AIFS/SPS-FS, AEC Blueprint, ASCC Blueprint, ATIGA, and IAI Strategic Framework/ IAI Work Plan 2.

One Vision, One Identity, One Community 3

Policy Highlights

- ◆ ASEAN Policy and Cooperation in Fisheries
 - * ASWGFi: A new SPA on ASEAN Cooperation in Fisheries (2011-2015) is important as coordination and monitoring tool for the sector.
 - * The plan for developing a Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries Development towards Food Security as an outcome of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC "Fish for the People 2020" Conference was noted by the Meeting.
 - * The Meeting also agreed to consider the Resolution and Plan of Action as the ASEAN SPA in Fisheries. The existing SPA and other relevant ASEAN Policy Framework should be referred in the preparation of the Resolution and Plan of Action.

One Vision, One Identity, One Community 4

Policy Highlights

- ◆ ASEAN Policy and Cooperation in Fisheries
 - * SOM-AMAF: Was informed on good progress of the ongoing FCG programs under the ASSP.
 - * Noted SEAFDEC's support to the AFCF to work towards long-term sustainable development of fisheries as well as integrating the medium-term policy goal of realizing ASEAN Community Building by 2015.
 - * Took note of the policy brief and regional guidelines on FOVOP.

One Vision, One Identity, One Community 5

Fish for the People 2020 Conference

- ◆ AMAF
 - * Noted the update on the FFP2020 Conference
 - * Welcomed and supported the SEAFDEC initiatives in organizing the Conference and in development of the Resolution and Plan of Action as the outcome from the Ministerial Meeting.
- ◆ SOM-AMAF
 - * Considered with appreciation the revised title of the Conference, the overall Themes/Sub-themes and the Conference Work Plan; Conference structure and program including program and arrangements for the conduct of the Fisheries SOM and the Fisheries SOM Plus Three.

One Vision, One Identity, One Community 6

Fish for the People 2020 Conference

◆ SOM-AMAF

- * Suggested SEAFDEC to explore opportunity to accommodate the Brainstorming Meeting in the preparatory process and work plan to provide venue for the AMSs to review outcomes and achievements in the implementation of the 2001 Resolution and Plan of Action as well as discussing the outline for drafting the next decade Resolution and Plan of Action.

Fish for the People 2020 Conference

◆ SOM-AMAF Plus Three

- * Commended SEAFDEC initiatives on the FFP2020 Conference. The Conference was viewed as a timely, important and strategic opportunity to ensure long-term sustainable development of fisheries in the region as well as facilitate policy and cooperation dialogue between the AMSs and the Plus Three Countries in fisheries.
- * Welcomed and supported SEAFDEC's proposals and, encouraged particularly the Plus Three Countries for their engagement in the preparatory process and the conduct of the Conference.

Progress of Cooperation Activities

◆ Progress of ASEAN Fisheries Network Projects

- * ASEAN Network of Fisheries Post-Harvest Technology (FPHT) Centres

All Member States has completed the project on HACCP-based Assurance Systems for SMEs as planned, as reported by Singapore, the Coordinating Country. The network would provide inputs for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference.

New Initiatives Under the FCG/ASSP

3 New Projects (Proposed for the Year 2010)

- ◆ ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 (Thailand as Lead Country with support from all other ASEAN Member States)
- ◆ Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in ASEAN Region (Singapore)
- ◆ Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia (Malaysia)

New Initiatives Under the FCG/ASSP

5 Renewed Projects

- ◆ Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitat/Fishing Grounds through Resources Enhancement (Thailand)
- ◆ Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture (Philippines)
- ◆ Resource Enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release (Philippines)
- ◆ Accelerating Awareness and Capacity-building in Fish Health Management in Southeast Asia (Philippines)
- ◆ Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitat in the Southeast Asia Waters (Malaysia)

ASEAN Cooperation with Dialogue Partners

ASEAN Plus Three

- ◆ Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Resource Enhancement in Southeast Asia (Japan)

The 9th AMAF Plus Three Meeting held in November 2009 in Brunei Darussalam endorsed Japan's project proposal on Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Resource Enhancement in Southeast Asia, which will be implemented by SEAFDEC for the period of 2010-2014 under the funding of the Japanese Trust Fund (JTFV).

ASEAN Cooperation with Dialogue Partners

ASEAN-IDB

◆ Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience

IDB Secretariat has requested additional clarification, which was responded by both ASEC and SEC. The next step is to seek final approval of the project. Further details will be discussed during the inception meeting of the project.

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ASEAN Cooperation with Dialogue Partners-continued

ASEAN-The United States

◆ The ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facilitation (TATF)

On contribution of the fisheries sector in the implementation of ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework as proposed by SEAFDEC and endorsed by SOM-31st AMAF in 2009, on 3 areas:

- * Strengthening food security arrangements through fisheries intervention,
- * Promoting sustainable food production through responsible fishing technologies and practices,
- * Climate change and its impacts on fisheries and aquaculture

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ASEAN Cooperation with Dialogue Partners-continued

ASEAN-The United States

◆ The ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facilitation (TATF) will provide support to the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference in 2011. The area of support covers the technical preparation and conduct of the Conference, which will be implemented by involvement of experts.

◆ 2 experts will participate in the preparatory works for the Conference, providing inputs during regional consultations, experts meetings and other relevant meetings, for the preparation of working documents, as well as for the draft Decade Resolution and draft Plan of Action.

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ASEAN Cooperation with Dialogue Partners-continued

ASEAN-The United States

◆ 1st, 2nd and combined Public Private Sector Dialogues on Sustainable Fisheries and Food Security; a collaboration of ASEAN and ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Trade Facility (TATF) was held on 9, 11 and 12 November 2010.

◆ These Dialogues were held as a preparatory process for FFP2020 Conference. The consolidated summary has been made available as a basis for further preparatory process for the Conference.

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Annex 6

**PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP
OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP)
FOR THE YEAR 2010-2011**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The program of activities under the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) for the year 2010-2011 was reviewed by the Thirty-third Meeting of the Program Committee of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) held in Bangkok, Thailand from 30 November to 2 December 2010. 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) (13th FCG/ASSP) for consideration and endorsement.

**II. SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE FISHERIES
CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC
PARTNERSHIP MECHANISM FOR THE YEAR 2010-2011 AND
RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AT THE 33RD 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 2010 and proposed activities for 2011 as well as new programs proposed for 2011 and non-funded programs for 2011 appear as **Annex 1**.

3. The programs of activity under FCG/ASSP Mechanism can be grouped into the following five categories: i) management for sustainable fisheries; ii) post-harvest technology and safety of fish and fish products; iii) aquaculture; iv) addressing international fisheries issues; and v) food security and poverty alleviation. The progress and recommendations on these programs for the year 2010 and on the proposed activities in the year 2011 are as follows:

Programs Related to “Management for Sustainable Fisheries”

There are 12 programs under this category:

- 1) Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region
- 2) Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea”
- 3) ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020
- 4) Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature)
- 5) Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2
- 6) Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in the Southeast Asia
- 7) Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asian Waters
- 8) Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management
- 9) Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management
- 10) Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resource Enhancement
- 11) Tagging Program for Economically Important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea



12) Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitats in the Southeast Asia Waters

4. With regard to the Program on “Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region”, the representative from FAO/RAP expressed the interest to cooperate with SEAFDEC in the development of the Southeast Asian Status and Trends of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SEASOFIA).

5. For the Program on “Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea”, the representative from FAO/RAP informed the Meeting on the possible funding support for the implementation of the activities, such as the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) of which Lao PDR and Cambodia have been identified as among the eligible countries to develop and submit the necessary proposal for funding support. In addition, the Later Stage Support Fund (LSSF) is also another source of funding for the activities. However, this would require co-financial support from the concerned countries. He then expressed his willingness to help the SEAFDEC Member Countries in accessing to such sources of funds.

6. With regards to the “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020”, the Committee Member for Thailand expressed the need to obtain the services of appropriate resource person(s), which should take into consideration their knowledge and expertise in wide scope of fisheries in the region, to support the drafting process. Furthermore, the Committee Member for Japan reiterated that the Resolution and Plan of Action to be adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers during the June 2011 Conference should provide the framework and guiding principle for countries in the region in achieving sustainable fisheries and food security during the coming decade.

7. For the program on “Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature)”, the Committee suggested that TD should include the preparation of the regional guidelines on fish by-catch management and discards reduction taking into consideration the international guidelines on by-catch management and discards reduction which had already been submitted to the FAO Technical Consultation for the Development of Guidelines on By-catch Management and Discards Reduction to be held on 6-10 December 2010 in Rome, Italy.

8. Under the Program on “Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2”, Committee Member for Japan, while sharing the similar concern and observation that such trend could affect the conduct of collaborative projects in the region, suggested that SEAFDEC should consider planning the activities that could maximize the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2. In this connection, the Committee Member for Brunei Darussalam informed to the Committee that Brunei Darussalam would propose to use the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in mid 2011 the details of which would be further discussed with TD taking into consideration the scheduled Conference in June 2011.

9. Regarding the program on “Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in Southeast Asia”, the Committee Member for the Philippines suggested that TD should also include activities aimed at estimating the volume of the resources in order to investigate the feasibility of commercial investments in deep sea fishing. In addition, appropriate fishing gears/vessels (or modification of existing gears/vessels) should also be investigated to exploit these resources.

10. With regards to the program on “Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asian Waters”, the Committee Member for the Philippines while supporting the implementation of activities in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, informed the Meeting that the Philippines and Indonesia are members of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). The implementation of this program is envisaged to help the

Philippines and Indonesia in fulfilling the requirements of WCPFC particularly in improving tuna data collection to support the management of tuna fisheries.

11. As to the program on “Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management”, the Committee Member for Vietnam suggested that for analysis of the outputs of the questionnaire survey under this Program using the Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS), SEAFDEC should develop an appropriate model for analyzing the data taking into consideration the number of dependent and independent variables, and should consult with the Member Countries before making an analysis to ensure the consistency of the outputs.

12. With regards to the program on “Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resources Enhancement”, the Committee Member for Cambodia suggested that SEAFDEC should consider including a study on deep pool habitats as part of the activities under this project. However, since MRC has planned to conduct an inception workshop for the new phase of Fisheries Program in early 2011, SEAFDEC was requested to cooperate with MRC on the proposed activity and consolidate this with those to be undertaken by MRC in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

13. On the “Tagging Program for Economically Important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea”, the Committee Member for the Philippines requested MFRDMD to provide the information on the focal points in order to fully utilize the available tags and maximize the benefits of the country from the tagging activities in the future. He also requested MFRDMD to consider including sardines in the tagging program considering that the information on spawning areas and migratory route of this species

14. While considering the collection of information on sea turtles under the Program on “Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitats in the Southeast Asian Waters”, the Committee Member for the Philippines suggested MFRDMD to consider the involvement of PAWB and BFAR in the conduct of relevant activities under this program.

15. The Chairperson of the Committee suggested that in order to enhance the genetic studies of sea turtles, MFRDMD should develop guidelines for collecting tissue samples from sea turtles that are accidentally caught in the waters of the Member Countries.

Programs Related to “International Fish Trade Related Issues, and Food Security”

There are 2 programs under this category:

- 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)

16. For the Program on “Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade-related Issues”, the Committee suggested that Fisheries Subsidies should also be included in the program. In this regard, the Committee requested SEAFDEC to provide the platform for Member Countries to discuss their views and comments (*e.g.* on Special and Differential Treatment, definition of small-scale fisheries, exemption for poverty alleviation, safety at sea, and food security) and that the resulting common position would be submitted to the forthcoming negotiation round of the WTO.



17. In addition, the Committee Member for Indonesia requested SEAFDEC to also include in the discussion, quality and safety issues in international trade related issues as well as sustainability and conservation of sharks.

18. On the program on “Resource Enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release”, the Committee Member for Indonesia informed the Meeting that Indonesia has undertaken programs on Culture-based Fisheries “one man one thousand fry” and stocking of fish fry in natural waters for harvesting in several areas of the country as community-based activities in collaboration with the local communities. Considering that this initiative has close linkage with the program, Indonesia is willing to share the outcomes of the programs with AQD.

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

This category has 4 programs:

- 1) Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia: Biotoxin Monitoring (MFRD)
- 2) Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Post-harvest Losses (TD)
- 3) Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in ASEAN Region (MFRD)
- 4) Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-added Products (MFRD)

19. With regards to the program on “Chemical and Drug Residue in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia - Biotoxins Monitoring in ASEAN”, the Committee Member for Thailand suggested that MFRD should consider conducting ring trials or proficiency test to ensure reliability and accuracy in the analysis of biotoxins. She also suggested that MFRD should develop the criteria for the selection sites in collecting samples for biotoxins monitoring in the region to ensure that the appropriate sites are selected and monitored.

20. For the program on “Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asian Region”, the Committee Member for Vietnam requested MFRD to assess the status and gaps of traceability systems established in each Member Country, and develop a traceability system for aquaculture products in the ASEAN region, taking into consideration the certification scheme as outlined in the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification which comprised the criteria on food security, animal health and welfare, environmental integrity, and social responsibility.

21. The Committee noted that the program on “Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries” is supported by the Government of Singapore with activities to be implemented in Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam as agreed at the Forty-second Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in 2010. The Committee Member for Myanmar expressed strong support to the program considering the importance of freshwater fish for local consumption and as raw materials for various fisheries products for the country.

Programs Related to “Sustainable Development of Aquaculture”

There are 3 programs under this category:

- 1) Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture (AQD)
- 2) Accelerating Awareness and Capacity-building in Fish Health Management in Southeast Asia (AQD)
- 3) Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia (AQD and MFRD)

22. With regards to the Program on the “Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture Practices”, the Committee Member for the Philippines suggested that AQD should consider conducting activity on the impacts of Climate Change on aquaculture as this is very important in the ASEAN region as the main producer of aquaculture products. He also suggested that AQD should conduct studies on the use of organic feeds and fish meal substitute in aquaculture such as earth worms, and that AQD should transfer the technologies on the production of giant freshwater prawn through the conduct of training courses for officers of BFAR and the private sector.

23. With regards to the program on “Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia”, the Committee Member for Malaysia informed the Committee since the guidelines had been finalized for submission to the upcoming ASWGFi, the guidelines on the use of antibiotics and chemicals in aquaculture to be prepared by AQD should be harmonized with the guidelines prepared under the ASEAN framework. The Committee Member for Indonesia also requested that the activities which aim to enhance the safety and traceability of aquaculture products undertaken by MFRD and AQD should be consolidated particularly in the aspect on the use of the antibiotics in the aquaculture.

24. The Committee Member for Thailand requested AQD to consider including other types of antibiotics in the conduct of its surveillance activities that currently focus only on oxytetracycline and oxoleic acid.

Programs Related to “Food Security and Poverty Alleviation”

There are two programs under this category:

- 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)

25. The Committee took note of the program on “Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP)” System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in the ASEAN Region” and the program on “Human Resource Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region”, which had already been successfully completed. Considering that the Regional Guidelines on FOVOP had already been endorsed by higher authorities of the ASEAN and SEAFDEC, the Committee encouraged the Member Countries to continue the implementation of such initiatives at the national level. In this connection, the Committee Member for the Philippines recommended that SEAFDEC should continue to communicate and follow-up with the focal point person in each country in order to monitor the implementation of the initiatives after the completion of the project. With regards to the HRD project, the Regional Policy Recommendations on HRD for Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention would be submitted to the higher authorities of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC at the upcoming Meetings.

Proposed New FCG/ASSP Programs

Four new programs are being proposed for 2011:

- 1) Improvement of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia (TD)
- 2) Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration, and Port State Measures
- 3) Human Resources Development for Sustainable Fisheries
- 4) Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures



26. For the “Improvement of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia”, the Committee Member for Malaysia recommended that the activities should also include exchanging of information among the countries on the implementation of catch certification as required by European Commission (EC), as well as harmonizing the certification systems of the ASEAN Member Countries in order to facilitate intra-regional trade as well as export of fishery products to other regions.

27. While supporting the program, the Committee suggested TD should assist the Member Countries in developing their respective National Plans of Action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing. However, fisheries in inshore and offshore waters should be appropriately classified and differently treated in the formulation of the NPOA to combat IUU Fishing.

28. For the program on “Promotion on Boats Registration, Fishing License and Port State Measures”, the Committee Member for Vietnam suggested that in the implementation of this program TD should take into consideration the experiences of the Member Countries, *e.g.* Malaysia, on improving boats registration and fisheries licensing.

29. With regards to the program on “Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures”, the Committee Member for Thailand, while supporting the activities on monitoring and evaluating SEAFDEC program that address sustainable fisheries development and combat IUU fishing, informed the Meeting that SEAFDEC has been identified as participating organization in several clusters under the AFCF mechanism. SEAFDEC should therefore, consider the use of the AFCF clusters in the monitoring and evaluation of its programs, and that the members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) should be mobilized in the implementation of the said activities.

Non-Funded Programs

The following 4 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) Capacity Improvement of Fisheries Community for Fisheries Management and Alleviation of Poverty (TD)

30. The committee was informed that the Program on “Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries “under the “Non-funded program” will be funded by the Government of Singapore starting from 2011 for three years under the ASSP/FCG Mechanism. A proposed new title is “Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-Added Products”. However, the Program activities will target only some Member Countries due to limitation of the budget.

31. The Committee recommended that SEAFDEC should revisit whether the elements of the non-funded programs have already been incorporated in other SEAFDEC programs, in which case SEAFDEC could propose to remove the non-funded programs from the list.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 33RD MEETING OF SEAFDEC PROGRAM COMMITTEE FOR FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMS UNDER ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG MECHANISM

32. The Committee Member for Brunei Darussalam reiterated the need to consolidate the programs and projects for future implementation of programs under ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG

Mechanism of SEAFDEC to make sure that these are of regional nature and address the needs and requirements of the countries in the region.

33. Furthermore, the Committee Member for Japan reiterated that the Resolution and Plan of Action to be adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers during the June 2011 Conference should provide the framework and guiding principle for countries in the region in achieving sustainable fisheries and food security during the coming decade. He, therefore, suggested that the programs to be implemented by SEAFDEC starting in 2011 should be prioritized and made flexible, in order to incorporate the issues such as fisheries governance initiative specified in the new Resolution and Plan of Action.

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

34. The FCG/ASSP mechanism is requested to consider and comment on the results of program implementation for the year 2010 and proposed programs for the year 2011, which are also included in the recommendations made at the 33rd Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee.

35. The FCG/ASSP mechanism is requested to endorse the 4 new program as mentioned in para 26-29 under the **FCG/ASSP Programs, while identify the lead Country for each project.**

36. 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.

Appendix 1 of Annex 6

**PROGRAMS OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP
OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP)
FOR THE YEAR 2010-2011**

Project Titles	Responsible Department	2010	2011
1. Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade Related Issues	SEC	Y	Y
2. Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region	SEC	Y	Y
3. Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea”	SEC	Y	Y
4. Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP)” System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in ASEAN Region	SEC	Y ¹	N
5. Human Resource Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region	SEC	Y ²	N
6. ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020	All Dept	Y	Y
7. Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature)	TD	Y	Y
8. Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Post-harvest Losses	TD	Y	Y
9. Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2	TD	Y	Y
10. Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in the Southeast Asia	TD	Y	Y
11. Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asian Waters	TD	Y	Y
12. Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management	TD	Y	Y
13. Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management	TD	Y	Y
14. Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resource Enhancement	TD	Y	Y
15. Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia: Biotoxins Monitoring in ASEAN	MFRD	Y	Y
16. Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in the ASEAN Region	MFRD	Y	Y
17. Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-added Products	MFRD	N	Y ³
18. Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture	AQD	Y	Y
19. Resource Enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release	AQD	Y	Y
20. Accelerating Awareness and Capacity-building in Fish Health Management in Southeast Asia	AQD	Y	Y

¹ The Program completed during the first quarter of 2010

² The Program completed during the third quarter of 2010

³ The Program is transferred from the “Non-funded program on “Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries “ A proposed new title as appeared will be supported by the Government of Singapore starting from 2011 for three years under the ASSP-FCG. However, the Program activities will target only some Member Countries due to limitation of the budget.

21. Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia	AQD (MFRD)	Y	Y
22. Tagging Program for Economically Important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea	MFRDMD	Y	Y
23. Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitats in the Southeast Asia Waters	MFRDMD (TD)	Y	Y
New Programs	Responsible Department	2010	2011
1. Improvement of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia	TD	N	Y
2. Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration, and Port State Measures	TD (MFRDMD)	N	Y
3. Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries	TD	N	Y
4. Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures	SEC	N	Y
List of Non-Funded Programs	Responsible Department	2010	2011
1. The Use of Indicators for Sustainable Development and Management of Capture Fisheries in the ASEAN Region	MFRDMD	N	N
2. Development of Integrated Inland Fisheries Management in ASEAN Countries	MFRDMD	N	N
3. Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries	MFRD	N	- ⁴
4. Capacity Improvement of Fisheries Community for Fisheries Management and Alleviation of Poverty ⁵	TD/SEC	N	N

⁴ In 2011, this program will be implemented with a new Title : Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-Added Products under the ASSP-FCG mechanism operated by MFRD

⁵ This program will be linked with the pipeline project on “Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resources Management” preparing by TD in collaboration with SEC

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

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



**Fish for the People 2020:
Adaptation to a Changing Environment**

Thirteenth Meeting of FCG/ASSP
3-4 December 2010,
Bangkok, Thailand

BACKGROUND - 1

Supported by SEAFDEC:

2008

- ✓ 31st PCM (November 2008, Singapore)
 - SEAFDEC proposed to conduct in 2011
- ✓ 41st Council Meeting (April 2009, Japan)
 - Concept proposal was endorsed

2009

- ✓ 32nd PCM (November 2009, KK, Malaysia)
- ✓ 42nd Council Meeting (April 2010, Lao PDR)
 - Tentative schedule 13-17 June 2011
 - Hosted by DOF Thailand
 - Noted on progress and preparatory works (scope, framework, organizational structure, work plan and also themes and sub-themes)

BACKGROUND - 2

Supported by ASEAN

June-November 2009:

- ✓ 17th ASWGF (June 2009, Hoi An, Vietnam)
 - Endorsed and supported SEAFDEC for the planning and conduct of the Conference; and requested the ASEAN Secretariat to work closely with SEAFDEC and explore the possibility of sourcing funding support from ASEAN Dialogue Partners.
- ✓ Special SOM-30th AMAF, (August 2009, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam)
- ✓ Prep SOM 31st AMAF, SOM-9th AMAF Plus Three
 - ✓ Supported the Conference as a strategic opportunity to facilitate policy and cooperation dialogues between AMS and the Plus Three Countries to support long term cooperation and partnership of AMAF Plus Three cooperation in fisheries;
 - ✓ Encouraged the Plus Three Countries for their engagement in the preparatory process and the conduct of the Conference.

BACKGROUND - 3

Supported by ASEAN

June-November 2009:

- ✓ 31st AMAF Meeting (November 2009, Brunei Darussalam)
 - Endorsed the conduct of the Conference in 2011, including the conduct of the Ministerial Meeting and participation of the ASEAN Ministers and Senior officials responsible for fisheries at the Conference; and agreed to provide necessary support to the preparatory process and conduct of the Conference.

BACKGROUND - 4

Supported by ASEAN

June-October 2010:

- ✓ 18th ASWGF (June 2010, Brunei Darussalam)
- ✓ PREP SOM 32nd AMAF, SOM-10th AMAF Plus Three, and 32nd AMAF (October 2010, Phnom Penh, Cambodia) – endorsed:
 - The revised title; Overall Themes/Sub-themes
 - Conference Work Plan
 - Conference structure and program including program and arrangements for the conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting (Fisheries SOM) and the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting Plus Three (Fisheries SOM Plus Three); Video for the Conference
 - suggested SEAFDEC to explore opportunity to accommodate the Brainstorming Meeting in the preparatory process and work plan

BACKGROUND - 5

Supported by ASEAN

June-October 2010:

- ✓ 18th ASWGF (June 2010, Brunei Darussalam)
- ✓ PREP SOM 32nd AMAF, SOM-10th AMAF Plus Three, and 32nd AMAF (October 2010, Phnom Penh, Cambodia) – endorsed:
 - The revised title; Overall Themes/Sub-themes
 - Conference Work Plan
 - Conference structure and program including program and arrangements for the conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting (Fisheries SOM) and the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting Plus Three (Fisheries SOM Plus Three); Video for the Conference
 - suggested SEAFDEC to explore opportunity to accommodate the Brainstorming Meeting in the preparatory process and work plan

OBJECTIVES

Development objective:

➤ To achieve sustainable fisheries development and food security in the ASEAN region through ensuring sustainable and stable fish supply that contributed to food security and poverty alleviation

Project Objectives:

➤ To organize the “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries Development and Food Security Towards 2020” based on the development objective and regional needs.
 ➤ 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)”.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

1. “Technical Document” ;
2. “Conference Proceedings” - summarize the outcomes from the discussion during the Conference;
3. “Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region (Towards 2020)”;
4. Concept Notes on the Conference Follow-up Program (5-year plan) in line with the Decade RES & POA;
5. Awareness building on issues of the sustainable fisheries and food security through the participation of the Conference; and
6. 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.

Progress of Preparatory Works

Conference Title: ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”

Tentative Date: 13-17 June 2011

Venue: Sofitel Centara Grand Bangkok Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

Structure of the Conference: [Appendix 2](#)

Side Events:

- Technical Exhibitions
- Exhibition of drawing from the contests by AMCs
- Other Sides-Meetings
- Study Tours
- Receptions

Progress of Preparatory Works - 2

Revised Conference Structure and Program to include:

- ❖ Detailed program and arrangements for the Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (Fisheries SOM); and
- ❖ Detailed program and arrangements for the Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference Plus Three (Fisheries SOM Plus Three)

DAY 4 (16 JUNE 2011)	
1330-1430	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting Plus Three (Fisheries SOM Plus Three) (by invitation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes from the Conference Technical Session • Discussion on policy to support the long term cooperation and partnership in fisheries
1430-1530	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting (Fisheries SOM) (by invitation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the Resolution and Plan of Action • Discussion on Concept Note

Progress of Preparatory Works - 3

Technical Preparatory Works

Technical Preparatory Works by SEAFDEC

- A series of Preparatory Meetings/Regional Technical Consultations

Technical Preparatory Works by Member Countries

- Pre-Conference national activities to provide technical inputs for Conference theme/sub-theme

“Technical Documents”, “Resolution” and “Plan of Action”

- “Technical Documents” to be consolidated from SEAFDEC/RTC and Pre-Conference national activities to be used at the Conference
- Draft “Resolution” and “Plan of Action” would be prepared for consideration by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC SOM and Ministerial Session

Progress of Preparatory Works - 4

Administrative Preparatory Works

1. Working Group on Information and Public Relations

- Conference Logo



- Establishment of the Conference Website: www.ffp2020.org
- Press Conference: 21 January and 16 August 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand
- Production of the video to publicize the Conference
- Conference Poster

Progress of Preparatory Works - 5

Administrative Preparatory Works

2. Working Group on Exhibition and Side-events

- Technical Exhibition
- Exhibition of best drawings from national drawing contests,
- Other side-Meetings
- Post-Conference study tour program on
 - 16 June (afternoon) and
 - 17 June 2011 (whole day)

The Conference Preparatory Works - 6

Administrative Preparatory Works

3. Working Group on Registration, Concierge, and Coordination

- Registration period: 1 November 2010 - 13 June 2011
- Registration mode: through website, fax, e-mail, etc.
- Registration Fee:
 - Early registration rate: US\$ 250 (1 November 2010- 31 March 2011)
 - Normal registration rate: US\$ 300 (April – 31 May 2011)
- Payment mode:
 - Before the Conference : through online payment
 - During the Conference (13 June - morning): Cash

The Conference Preparatory Works- 7

Administrative Preparatory Works

4. Working Group on Transportation and General Services

- Provision of transportation services for representatives from Member Countries
- Provision of general services, logistic for supplies and others

5. Working Group on Media Production

- Audio-visual materials to promote the Conference
- Audio-visual materials to be used during the Conference
- Coordination with the hotel for presenting the video(s) and on the show on-stage Conference.

Work Plan (Appendix 5)

2011	
January	Compilation of outcomes from SEAFDEC Technical Consultations and National Seminars and preparation of the Draft Technical Document
January	Second Organizing Committee Meeting
January	Launching of the Conference Third Announcement
Jan/Feb	ASEAN Regional Meeting for Drafting of RES & POA
Feb/March	Experts Meeting to finalize Technical Documents
Mar-April	Finalization of the Technical Documents, and information materials for the Conference
Mar-April	Final Administrative Preparatory Works
April	Report the Conference progress to the 19 th ASWGFI and 43 rd Council Meeting
30 April	Submission of best drawings from Drawing Contests
13-17 June	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020

Thank you for your kind attention



PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE AND RESOURCE ENHANCEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

I. OBJECTIVES

This program aims to promote sustainable aquaculture and stock enhancement in the region with enhancing safe and reassured fishery production and environmental recovery through the promotion of knowledge and techniques achieved in the last program.

II. BACKGROUND

Southeast Asian region is the biggest fishery products exporter of the world, thus ensuring the sustainable fishery is important for the stable food supply not only for the region but also for Japan. For this purpose, SEAFDEC has been conducted Trust Fund Program “Environment-Friendly Regional Development in Southeast Asia” with the support of Fisheries Agency of Japan from 2005-2010. Regarding the aquaculture and resource enhancement, the program conducted stock enhancement of internationally concerned species and technical developments of sustainable eco-friendly aquaculture and fishery disease diagnosis with community development of eco-friendly fishery villages. However, there is growing demand of aquaculture and stock enhancement as an alternative of fishery for hitting a peak of catch quantity and deterioration of fishery ground and resource. In addition, new challenge is lying to respond to growing awareness for the food safety.

III. PROJECT PERIOD

5 Years from the year 2010 to the year 2014 (SEAFDEC implementation year)

IV. PROGRAM COMPONENTS UNDER THIS PROGRAM

1. Promotion of Sustainable and Region-Oriented Aquaculture Practices

Promote the sustainable aquaculture methods in the region conducting the technical training for sustainable aquaculture techniques and developing the eco-friendly aquaculture feeds to introduce safe and assured production system.

2. Promotion of Environment-friendly Resource Enhancement

Promote the stock enhancement of CITES listing species such as seahorses and regional concerned species like sea cucumber by stock release and other methods. Develop stock enhancement techniques and conduct training courses. In addition, identify the nesting and migrating route of sea turtle which is listing species of Appendix 1 to contribute the conservation.

3. Preservation of Critical Fishing Ground

Promote the fishery rehabilitation for the stock enhancement of the region with conducting training course for diagnosis of fishery ground and its rehabilitation with artificial reefs.

4. Food Safety of Aquaculture Products

Improve the food safety of aquaculture products in the region by supporting the initiative of ASEAN countries to build the aquaculture food traceability system and implementing the pilot projects and technical trainings. In addition, implement the technical programs for fishery disease



diagnosis to promote the fish disease management techniques. Improve the food safety for aquaculture products with formulation of guidelines for the dosage and residue of chemical drugs.

V. PROJECT TITLES UNDER THIS PROGRAM

List of Projects (7 projects)

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| JTF511-C101 | Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture Practices (AQD) |
| JTF511-C201 | Resource Enhancement of Internationally Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release (AQD) |
| JTF511-C202 | Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitat in the Southeast Asian Waters (MFRDMD & TD) |
| JTF511-C301 | Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitat/Fishing Grounds for Resources Enhancement (TD) |
| JTF511-C401 | Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in the ASEAN Region (MFRD) |
| JTF511-C402 | Accelerating Awareness and Capability-building in Fish Health Management in Southeast Asia (AQD) |
| JTF511-C403 | Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia (AQD) |

VI. IMPLEMENTATING PROGRESS OF THE PROGRAM

Regarding to the “Promotion of sustainable aquaculture and resource enhancement in Southeast Asia” program supported by Government of Japan, SEAFDEC developed 5 year master plans from the year 2010 and detail annual plans in 2010 for 7 projects under this program last year so as to achieve the objectives of this program effectively, and every 7 projects under this program has started smoothly from the beginning of this year based on each plan.

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

The Meeting is requested to take note the overall progress on the program implementation to promote sustainable aquaculture and stock enhancement in the region for the year 2010.

PROGRESS OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE ASEAN FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE FORUM (AFCF)

ASEAN Member States recognized the economic and social benefits deriving from the long term conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources in the ASEAN region and the need for international cooperation and consultation with respect to fishery resources. Therefore, an ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) was established under the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi). The purpose of AFCF is “Without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the ASEAN Member States, AFCF shall promote and improve the sustainable utilization of the living aquatic resources by the proper management and development of the fisheries and fishing operations, and address common problems of fisheries management and development faced by the ASEAN Member States through the establishment of the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum Body (AFCFB)”.

Since the establishment of AFCF during the Prep Som-30th AMAF, 20-21 October 2008 in Ha Noi, Vietnam, two annual meetings of AFCF have been convened in Vietnam and Brunei Darussalam, in 2009 and 2010 respectively.

The 2nd Meeting of AFCF was organized from 21 to 22 June 2010 in Brunei Darussalam. The Meeting agrees to have work plan development on a 3 year basis from 2010-2012 with regular annual review of progress and achievement of activities. Moreover, the Meeting also agreed that lead countries in collaboration with participating countries shall be responsible to explore cooperation with dialogue partners in terms of activities and funding. Thus, the report of the 2nd Meeting of AFCF was presented to the 18th Meeting of ASWGFi on 23-25 June 2010. The Meeting endorsed the work plan of AFCF with lead countries of each key cluster as follows:

1. Combating IUU Fishing (Indonesia)
2. Promoting sustainable fisheries practices
 - 2.1 Fishing capacity and responsible fishing practices (Malaysia)
 - 2.2 Conservation of biodiversity and enhancing fisheries resources (Vietnam)
 - 2.3 Fish for aquaculture feed (Myanmar)
3. Fisheries co-management (Cambodia)
4. Adaptation and mitigation to impacts of climate change (Philippines)
5. Fisheries post harvest and food safety (Singapore)
6. Strengthening ASEAN joint approaches/positions on international trade related issues (Thailand)
7. Information, education and communication to support development and management of fisheries (Brunei)
8. Capacity Building (Laos PDR)

The detailed work plan of AFCF (2010-2012) endorsed by the 18th Meeting of ASWGFi appears in **Appendix 1**.

However, the Meeting noted that since Malaysia and Myanmar were absent from the 2nd Meeting of the AFCF Meeting, the Meeting requested the interim secretariat of AFCF to consult with the two countries on key clusters of their responsibility.

Thailand as the interim secretariat of AFCF has communicated with Malaysia and Myanmar and the two countries have already provided detailed activities under their responsibility. The updated work plan together with progress of AFCF's activities will be presented to the 3rd Meeting of AFCF scheduled to be organized in April 2011 in Cambodia prior to the 19th Meeting of ASWGFi.

AFCF WORK PLAN, PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES/ORGANISATIONS AND TIMEFRAME (2010-2012)

(as of the 2nd AFCF Meeting, 21-22 June 2010, Brunei Darussalam)

Clusters/ Lead Countries	ASEAN Goals/Timeframe	Activities	Work Plan	Participating countries/ organizations	Timeframe
1. Combating IUU Fishing (Indonesia)	A. Regional network of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) in the ASEAN region is established by 2015.	1.1 Identify national focal points for MCS in the ASEAN region.	1.1.1 Collecting national focal point	AMSs	Before September 2010
		1.2 Identify and conduct activities to enhance capacity of AMSs on MCS.	1.2.1 Seminar/workshop on MCS Measures	SEAFDEC/AMSs	September 2010
			1.2.2 Training on MCS System Development	SEAFDEC/RPOA/AMSs	2010-2011
		1.3 Develop information sharing and cooperation on establishing/ strengthening of national MCS and cooperation among AMSs.	1.3.1 Workshop to develop information sharing mechanism and cooperation on establishing/ strengthening of national MCS and cooperation among AMSs	SEAFDEC/AMSs and link to key cluster 2	September 2010
	B. Plan and supporting activities to implement international/ regional initiatives related to IUU fishing are implemented by 2012. (reference should be made to RPOA)	1.4 Identify and exchange information on fish transshipment (at sea/ at port)	1.4.1 Workshop (same as 1.3.1)	SEAFDEC/AMSs and link to key cluster 2	September 2010
		1.5 Support the implementation of the EC Regulation on Catch Documentation.	1.5.1 Exchange landing information (at sea/at port)	AMSs	2011 onwards
		1.5.2 Workshop(same as 1.3.1 and review/integrate the relevant RFMOS works to improve catch documentation)	SEAFDEC/AMSs Relevant RFMOS and link to key cluster 2	September 2010	

Clusters/ Lead Countries	ASEAN Goals/Timeframe	Activities	Work Plan	Participating countries/ organizations	Timeframe
	C. AMSs are capable of implementing measures compatible with the FAO Instrument on Port State Measures (PSMs) by 2012.	<p>1.6 Identify coordinated approaches and supporting activities in the implementation of the FAO Legally-binding Instrument on PSM.</p> <p>1.7 Develop preparatory activities such as developing a model Port, SOP and inter-agency consultation.</p> <p>1.8 Prepare guidelines for implementation of the PSM</p>	<p>1.6.1 Arrangement of regional workshop for the understanding of PSM agreement for the practicality/implementation in the region</p> <p>1.6.2 Workshop to identify capacity building gaps for AMSs to implement PSM agreement</p>	<p>AMSs/SEAFDEC/ FAO experts</p> <p>AMSs/SEAFDEC/ FAO experts</p>	<p>2011</p> <p>2012</p>
<p>2. Promoting sustainable fisheries practices</p> <p>2.1 Fishing capacity and responsible fisheries practices (Malaysia)</p>	A. Common approaches and best practices for strengthening management of fishing capacity are developed by 2011.	<p>2.1 Identify best practices and share experiences among AMSs in the formulation and implementation of NPOA-Fishing Capacity</p> <p>2.2 Support initiatives to strengthen national fishing vessel record/ registration such as through development of guidelines for harmonization of vessel record/ registration.</p>	2.1.1 To organize workshop to identify practices and share experiences	AMSs/SEAFDEC	<p>July-Dec 2010</p> <p>July-Dec 2010</p>

Clusters/ Lead Countries	ASEAN Goals/Timeframe	Activities	Work Plan	Participating countries/ organizations	Timeframe
		2.3 Sharing information of vessel record/ registration.	2.3.1 Exchange and circulate information	AMSs/SEAFDEC	July 2010-2011
	B. Responsible fisheries practices as guided by the Regional CCRF guidelines as endorsed by SOM-AMAF are promoted and implemented (on-going)	2.4 Monitor the implementation of responsible fisheries practices as guided by the Regional CCRF, including through the application Eco-system Approach to Fisheries (EAF).	2.4.1 Establish networking to update and monitor practices	AMSs/SEAFDEC	2010-2011
		2.5 Identify gaps and emerging needs to promote regional fisheries practices in the ASEAN region.	2.5.1 To exchange cooperation and conduct workshop/meeting to identify gaps and emerging needs	AMSs/SEAFDEC	2010-2011
		2.6 Develop regional guidelines for management of fishing capacity as a basis for strengthening national fisheries management in respective AMSs.	2.6.1 Conduct workshop to develop regional guidelines	AMSs/SEAFDEC	July 2010-2011
		2.7 (Promote best practices on fish handling at sea and reduce post harvest losses)		AMSs/SEAFDEC	

2.2 Conservation of biodiversity and enhancing fisheries resources (Vietnam)	A. Common measures and best practices for promoting, the protection, rehabilitation and restoration of fisheries resources and habitats (<i>e.g.</i> spawning and nursing areas) are developed by 2012.	2.8 Identify initiatives and activities as well as share experiences in supporting the establishment/ strengthening of fisheries <i>refugia</i> / MPAs/Freshwater PAs fish sanctuaries.	2.8.1 Establish and promote networking and experience sharing of fisheries <i>refugia</i> /MPAs/ Freshwater PAs/Fish sanctuaries	AMSs /MRC/SEAFDEC	2011- 2012	
			2.8.2 Regional workshop to strengthen the implementation of fisheries <i>refugia</i> at national level	AMSs /SEAFDEC	2011	
			2.8.3 Strengthening cooperation among AMSs in order to coordinate the management of sub-regional/ catchment areas/ fisheries <i>refugias</i>	AMSs /MRC/SEAFDEC	2011-2012	
	B. Fisheries <i>refugia</i> / fish sanctuaries are established in AMSs by 2012.	2.9 Identify and support cooperation in management of transboundary fisheries resources.	2.9.1 Identify and support cooperation in management of transboundary fisheries resources by catchment area and sub-regional basis through workshop, capacity building and information sharing	AMSs/MRC/ SEAFDEC	2011	
			2.10 Identify and support implementation of initiatives to prevent catch/ by-catch of endangered aquatic species.	2.10.1 Assess the amount of species been endangered in consultation with ASEAN Working Group on Marine and Coastal Resources	SEAFDEC/ (MFRDMD)/ AMSs	2011-2012
				2.10.2 Promote responsible fishing gear (selective fishing gear/devices) /technology and practices through workshop and experience sharing	SEAFDEC/ FAO/ AMSs	2011-2012

			2.10.3 Develop measures to prevent by catch through application of responsible fishing gear (selective fishing gear/devices) through workshop/training	SEAFDEC(TD) /AMSs	2011-2012
		2.11 Identify common strategies to reduce dependence of usage of low-value fish for aquaculture.	2.11.1 Review the usage of low-value fish for aquaculture in order to establish the measures to reduce the dependence of low-value fish usage	SEAFDEC(AQD) / FAO	2011
	C. Joint approaches to prevent the introduction/ movement of alien/ invasive species are developed by 2010.	2.12 Develop guidelines on prevention of introduction/ movement of alien/ invasive species in the ASEAN region.	2.12.1 Identify measures to prevent introduction/movement of alien/ invasive species in the ASEAN region.	NACA/ SEAFDEC (AQD)/ MRC/AMSs	2010-2012
2.3 Fish for aquaculture feed (Myanmar)	A. Alternative feed production reducing dependence on use of low-value/ trash fish are developed and promoted by 2012.	2.13 Identify approaches and initiatives supporting catch reduction of low-valued/ trash fish. 2.14 Develop initiatives to promote the development of use of alternative protein sources for aquaculture feed.	2.14.1 Conduct a workshop on the use of alternative protein sources among AMSs, researchers as well as technical experts in the area of aquatic feed. 2.14.2 Conduct research or joint-research in the area of replacement of marine animal protein by alternative use of plant protein sources.	AMSs /FAO/NACA/ SEAFDEC (AQD) AMSs /FAO/NACA/ SEAFDEC (AQD)	2011-2012 2010-2012

3. Fisheries co-management and decentralization (Cambodia)	A. National policy and program on the implementation of fisheries co-management are developed by 2012.	3.1 Develop activities in support of the formulation of national policy to promote fisheries co-management. 3.2 Exchange experiences in the implementation of fisheries co-management among the AMSs.	3.1.1 Conduct the workshop to share the lesson learned and streamline the understanding of co-management and conservation of fisheries resources in the region as well as the guidance of the process to formulate the national policy	AMSs/ SEAFDEC/ MRC	2011-2012
4. Adaptation and mitigation to impacts of climate change (Philippines)	A. ASEAN outlook and strategy for adaptation and mitigation to impacts of climate change are developed and implemented by 2012.	4.1 Develop activities to identify potential impacts of climate change to fisheries and aquaculture. 4.2 Identify measures/ strategies and sharing experiences on mitigation and adaptation to impacts of climate change. 4.3 Develop capacity building program on mitigation and adaptation of impacts of climate change.	4.1.1 Develop activities to identify/validate potential impacts of climate change to fisheries and aquaculture through regional consultation/ workshop (awareness building and leveling off) 4.2.1. Identify specific measures/strategies/ prioritized research areas and sharing experiences on impact adaptation of climate change to fisheries and aquaculture 4.3.1 Identify gaps and develop capacity building program on mitigation and adaptation of impacts of climate change through workshop, sharing of experience, and cooperation	Philippines/AMSs/ SEAFDEC/FAO/ MRC/NACA AMSs/ SEAFDEC/FAO/ MRC/NACA AMSs/ SEAFDEC/FAO/ MRC/NACA	March 2011 March 2011 June 2011

			4.3.2 Network with development partners to assist member countries implement research and capacity building program	AMSs/SEAFDEC/MRC	June 2011 onward
5. Fisheries post-harvest and safety of fish and fish products (Singapore)	A. Value-addition strategies to key fish products both from captured and cultured fish (in order to make ASEAN competitive in the world market) are developed by 2012.	5.1 Identify key fish products and measures for value-adding.	5.1.1 Identify key fish products and measures for value adding through regional technical consultation /workshop on post harvest and safety of fish and fisheries products in Southeast Asia	SEAFDEC/AMSs	2010-2011
		5.2 Identify incentives for and sharing experiences in the promotion of value-added fish products.	5.2.1 Identify incentives for sharing experiences in the promotion of value-added fish products through training/capacity building (to review the decision of ASWGFi on future implementation of FOVOP)	SEAFDEC/AMSs	2011-2012
		5.3 Encourage implementation of “One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP).			
	B. Implementation guidelines and monitoring system on the chemicals, biological medicines and anti-biotic contaminants in fish and fish products are developed by 2010.	5.4 Develop guidelines on the use/ prevention of chemicals, biological medicines and anti-biotic contaminants in capture fishery and aquaculture products.	5.4.1 Identify key issues and challenges on quality, safety and control systems for fish products through workshop (see above)	SEAFDEC/AMSs	2010-2011
		5.5 Develop initiatives/ activities to support the implementation of the guidelines.			

6. Strengthening ASEAN joint approaches/ positions on international fish trade related issues (Thailand)	A. ASEAN joint approaches/ positions on international fish trade related issues are developed and promoted (on-going).	6.1 Identify key existing and emerging international/ regional issues/ fora: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aquaculture certification - Small-scale fisheries - FAO Legally-binding Instrument on Port State Measures - EC Regulation on IUU Fishing - CITES - Fisheries subsidies under WTO - Other trade and market measures important to development of fish trade and management of fisheries in the ASEAN region 	<p>Web conference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide web conference operation procedure - Web conference demonstration - Web conference on international fish trade related issues 	AMSs/SEAFDEC	August 2010 onwards
			<p>Aquaculture certification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate with AMSs to support the endorsement of FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification at the up-coming FAO COFI Sub-committee on Aquaculture and COFI Meetings - Encourage the development of the ASEAN Aquaculture Certification System 	AMSs/SEAFDEC AMSs/SEAFDEC	Nov.2010 Nov.2010 onwards
			<p>Small scale fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate with AMSs to support the detailed of Global Program on Small-scale fisheries 	AMSs	2010-2011
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate/consolidate experiences on small-scale fisheries practices of AMSs submitted to the up-coming COFI Meeting in early 2011 - Provide ASEAN initiatives to take lead in some of initiatives of the global program on SSF in order to obtain funding for the regional program 	AMSs AMSs	2010-2012 2010-2011
			<p>FAO Legally-binding Instrument on Port State Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing experiences on PSM during the Regional workshop as refer to cluster 1 	AMSs	2011-2012
				FAO experts	2010

			<p>EC Regulation on IUU Fishing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate with AMSs to identify negative impacts/ obstacles or difficulties for fishing communities/ ASEAN Fishermen in implementing EC Regulation on IUU Fishing - Coordinate with EC to establish the roadmap on technical support provision for AMSs to minimize such impacts <p>CITES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop coordinated position on CITES issues regarding aquatic species - Coordinate with AEG CITES on the ASEAN coordinated position 	<p>SEAFDEC/ AMSs</p> <p>AMSs</p> <p>AMSs/ SEAFDEC/ FAO</p>	<p>2010-2011</p> <p>2011-2012</p> <p>On-going</p>
7. Information, education and communication to support development and management of fisheries (cross-cutting) (Brunei Darussalam)	A. A regional system of sharing information, promote education and facilitate communication in the development and management of fisheries is developed by 2012.	<p>7.1 Identify key data and information required to support cooperation on development and management of fisheries for sharing at the regional level.</p> <p>7.2 Develop a system for sharing of information, promoting education and facilitating communication on fisheries development and management in the ASEAN region.</p>	<p>a. Review AMSs national statistics for fishery development and management</p> <p>b. Identify key data information</p> <p>c. Establish list of AMSs national focal points</p> <p>d. Implement periodical regional consultative workshop</p> <p>e. Review, maintain and disseminate information</p> <p>f. Compile HRD capacity gap among AMSs in relevant fields which will be linked to and coordinate with cluster 8</p>	AMSs/SEAFDEC FAO	2010-2012

8. Capacity building (cross-cutting) (Laos PDR)	A. Regional capacity building for sustainable fisheries management and poverty alleviation	8.1 Identify key initiatives/ activities supporting capacity building on key clusters.	a. Coordinate capacity building for strengthening national policies on fisheries management	AMSs/SEAFDEC/ FAO	2010-2011
		8.2 Develop capacity building activities to support the implementation of key cluster activities.	b. Coordinate capacity building for Poverty alleviation	AMSs/SEAFDEC/ FAO	2010-2012
			c. Coordinate capacity building to support CLMV countries	CLMV/SEAFDEC/ FAO	2010-2012

PROGRESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ASEAN SHRIMP ALLIANCE (ASA)

I. BACKGROUND

Shrimp aquaculture plays significant role for the ASEAN Member Countries as being among the largest shrimp producers of the world. However, there are several emerging challenges relevant to the shrimp industry in the region that needs to be addresses *i.e.* the shrimp standard schemes and certification requirements of the private sector.

The establishment of the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA) was endorsed at the 29th AMAF in November 2007, to enhance closer cooperation among the public and private sectors of ASEAN Member countries to tackle with the issues and common concerns affecting shrimp industries in the ASEAN region. Areas for cooperation within the ASA framework are as follow: establishment of the ASEAN Shrimp Aquaculture standard, establishment of shrimp certification body, development/maintenance of the ASA website, and development of joint/common position related to shrimp trade.

The proposed establishment of a regional standard development taskforce, and the areas that should be given consideration in harmonization of shrimp standard among ASEAN member countries were discussed in the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance Seminar of Shrimp Production Standards, organized on 30 June 2009. Then the required actions and work plan in response to such issues were discussed in the first annual meeting of ASA was organized on 1 July 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand.

II. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ASEAN SHRIMP AQUACULTURE STANDARD

Due to the development of several standards of marine fisheries products by relevant organizations/importers has created difficulties for shrimp industries of the ASEAN Member countries. It is therefore necessary for ASEAN to develop a regional standard for shrimp aquaculture, which is aligned with the international standards and acceptable by the importing countries in order to facilitate the ASEAN Member Countries' trade and export shrimp products. The term of reference for the Regional Expert Group on ASEAN Shrimp GAP was developed which aimed to formulate a draft ASEN Shrimp GAP and a draft strategies for the development and implementation of ASEAN Shrimp GAP. The First and Second Regional Expert Group Meetings of ASA were held from 29 to 30 September 2009 and from 30 to 31 March 2010, respectively, with active contribution from all ASEAN Member countries, relevant regional/international organizations, particularly FAO/RAP, NACA, SEAFDEC and the Worldfish Center, as well as the representatives and experts from the shrimp industry.

The Draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP was developed, making use of the Minimum Requirements for GAP for ASEAN Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA), which was previously discussed during the ASEAN Workshop on Development of MRAs in Fishery Products (19-21 August 2009, Bangkok, Thailand) as a basis. Together with the FAO Revised Draft Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certifications (as a result of the Technical Consultation on Aquaculture Certifications Guidelines on 15-19 February 2010 at FAO, Rome) was taken into consideration. The draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP elaborated the importance criteria and possible standards as well as some indicators/evaluation measures under the minimum substantive criteria on: i) Food Safety and quality, ii) Animal Health and Welfare, iii) Environmental Integrity, and iv) Socio-economic Aspects. The Final Draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP was submitted to the 18th ASWGFi Meeting in June 2010, Brunei Darussalam. The Meeting considered the Final Draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP and endorsed, in principle, the ASEAN Shrimp GAP together with the Strategic Plan on the



Development and Implementation of ASEAN Shrimp GAP. The Meeting also requested Thailand to further elaborate the Shrimp GAP towards a full implementation including revise the format of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP.

III. THE STRATEGIC PLAN ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN SHRIMP GAP

The Strategic Plan on the Development and Implementation of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP was developed. The key Strategic Plan on development and Implementation of ASEAN Shrimp GAP, comprising strategic approaches on: i) Development of ASEAN Shrimp GAP, ii) Development of national shrimp GAP programs, iii) Alignment of national shrimp GAP with ASEAN Shrimp GAP, iv) Establishment of Regional Certification System for ASEAN Shrimp GAP, and v) Enhancement of awareness and knowledge of ASEAN Shrimp GAP.

IV. DEVELOPMENT/MAINTENANCE OF THE ASA WEBSITE

The ASA website (www.aseanshrimpalliance.net) is developed since 2006 to enhance the communication and exchange information among the ASEAN Member Countries on the matters relevant to the ASA and the shrimp industries of the region, as well as to create the visibility of the ASEAN Member countries' shrimp industry to the other parts of the world.

The ASA website consists of:

- Main page:** Brief information on the establishment of the ASA, shrimp price, latest news, latest update, etc.
- About ASA:** Background on the establishment, history and objectives of the ASA
- Activities:** Relevant activities conducted by the ASEAN Member Countries
- News:** Relevant news from the ASEAN Member Countries
- Event Calendar:** Aquaculture-related events from all over the world
- Resources:** Success stories of shrimp aquaculture in the ASEAN Member Countries
- Country profile:** Overview, background, situation of shrimp culture and processing of the ASEAN Member Countries
- Link:** Link to the websites of relevant international/regional organizations, websites of relevant governmental agencies, and private sectors
- Contact:** Contact address of focal point of each ASEAN Member countries
- Web board:** To facilitate the exchange of information among the ASEAN Member Countries

V. FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

Regarding the recommendation from the 18th ASWGF Meeting in June 2010, the Meeting recommended that reformatting of draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP is needed. Now the reformatted draft was sent to Dr. Lahsen Ababouch, FAO Expert on aquaculture certification for comments and suggestion. We hope that the proposed new format of ASEAN Shrimp GAP will be sent to ASEAN Member countries for consideration by January 2011 before submitting to the 19th Meeting of ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on fisheries to be held in April 2011 in Cambodia.

For Establishment of shrimp certification body, Thailand plan to organize the expert workshop of ASEAN Shrimp Alliance in late February 2011 in order to discuss and explore the appropriate certification scheme for ASEAN Shrimp GAP.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM SEAFDEC *AD HOC MEETING OF SHARK EXPERTS*

I. PREAMBLE

Considering proposed proposals by various CITES parties on the listing of 8 Shark species to the CITES Appendices II at the 15 Conference of CITES Parties which was held on 13-25 March 2010 in Doha, Qatar, regarding this, at 12th Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) held 19-20 November 2009, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, the meeting recommended SEAFDEC to prepare for either coordinated position or joint position to oppose the proposed CITES list. In this connection, SEAFDEC/SEC with the financial supported by Japanese Trust Fund convened the *Ad Hoc Meeting of Shark Experts* in the Southeast Asian Region from 28-29 January 2010 at SEAFDEC/TD Samut Prakan, Thailand. Shark experts from SEAFDEC member countries namely Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam and SEAFDEC Departments were invited to the meeting. The aims of the meeting are to discuss and evaluate the status of shark fisheries and management measures in the region and to evaluate the proposed proposal raised at the CITES COP-15 particularly shark species, and come up with the Recommendations for consideration at the RCT on International Fisheries Related Issues held from 2-4 February 2010, in Bangkok Thailand where the coordinated position was adopted as appended in **Annex 1**. Even though the proposed CITES list particularly shark was rejected at the CITES COP-15, the following issues are fact that needed to be considered:

- Considering that sharks in the Southeast Asian countries are mostly caught by small-scale coastal fisheries and only small portion by industrial fisheries;
- Noting that the decreasing trend of sharks landing in many countries does not necessary mean decreasing populations, as such trend could have been influenced by the changes in fisheries, changes in collection methods, and changes in management policies, among others;
- Noting further that available data on sharks in some countries still show gradual and steady recovery of the populations during certain periods as result of the current efforts of the countries to improve their coastal fisheries management systems;
- Noting also that the statistics and data on sharks landing in the Southeast Asian region are lumped as “Sharks” and “Rays” in statistical reports without segregating by species, it becomes difficult to analyze the status of the shark at species level. Although some scientific works have been carried by countries, the scientific evidence resulting from such studies is still not adequate;

To work out on the above constrain, the follow-up actions by SEAFDEC and member countries are recommended by the *ad hoc* meeting as follows;

II. FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS BY SEAFDEC AND MEMBER COUNTRIES

1. The Meeting raised the following follow-up actions to be undertaken by SEAFDEC and Member Countries:

- SEAFDEC should conduct HRD on the species identification of the major sharks in the Southeast Asian countries, to enable the countries to record the sharks landed in major fishing ports by species and evaluate the trend of the CPUE of the major shark species as be able to identify sharks caught before the fins are removed and document the catch.



- In order to improve the current situation on the unavailability of good information and statistics on sharks, SEAFDEC should conduct human resources development (HRD) on the collection of statistics and information on shark fisheries including stock assessment of major sharks in the Southeast Asian region. This could be done in conjunction with the recommendation made by the ASEAN countries during the recently concluded Regional Technical Consultation on Fishery Statistics in Southeast Asia in Bangkok, that SEAFDEC should continue to provide assistance in terms of HRD to support the collection of statistics by the ASEAN countries based on the new Regional Framework for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia as well as support the emerging international and regional data requirements, and enable the countries to improve their national statistical systems that could support effective fisheries management in the future.
2. The Meeting also suggested that SEAFDEC should conduct research on the complex marketing system of sharks in the Southeast Asian region.
 3. The Meeting further suggested that stock assessment of oceanic sharks should be conducted by RFMOs and other international and regional organizations in their respective areas.
 4. The Meeting requested that SEAFDEC Member Countries should disseminate relevant information on certain issues especially those related to sharks for reference as there would be more species that could be later included in future proposals for CITES listings. In addition, the countries were also asked to publish their relevant information and findings which could be used during the CITES negotiations.

III. ACTIONS BY THE 13TH FCG/ASSP

The Meeting is requested to take note and provide policy recommendations on the future direction and actions toward the issue.



COORDINATED POSITION OF THE SEAFDEC MEMBER COUNTRIES
On the Listing of Commercially Exploited Aquatic Species into the CITES Appendices

Appendix 1 of Annex 11

During the **Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries-Related Issues** organized from 2-4 February 2010, the proposal for listing of commercially aquatic species to the CITES Appendices was discussed; and the RTC agreed on the coordinated positions corresponding to the respective proposals which appear as follows.

Listing Proposal	Coordinated Position of SEAFDEC Member Countries
Proposal 19: Atlantic bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) (Linnaeus, 1758) in Appendix I	<p>NOT TO SUPPORT the Proposal for listing of Atlantic bluefin tuna either in the Appendix I or Appendix II of CITES, due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fisheries resources should be managed by the relevant RFMOs, <i>i.e.</i> International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), of which the full traceability system for the distribution and trade of the Atlantic bluefin tuna was established, and more stringent conservation and management measures were recently issued in 2009 to rectify the over-exploitation status of the resources and ensure sustainability of the fisheries (<i>e.g.</i> 40% reduction in Total Allowable Catch (TAC), and 50% reduction of the purse seine fishing period). Thus, the listing of Atlantic bluefin tuna would undermine the role of ICCAT in the management of Atlantic bluefin tuna resources. ii. TAC should be used to manage the Atlantic bluefin tuna fisheries. To calculate the appropriate level of TAC, scientific data need to be collected and the best way to collect scientific data is through the landing data. iii. Distinction of the meat and product of Atlantic bluefin tuna from other tunas is difficult. Identification based on DNA profiling is costly and time-consuming. iv. There are “look-alike” species which are similar morphologically and difficult to distinguish from the Atlantic bluefin tuna v. The use of hypothetical Pre-exploitation Spawning Biomass (B_0) to calculate the baseline level in the proposal is not appropriate, and the observed Maximum Spawning Biomass (B_{max}) which is based on scientific data from fisheries should be used instead.
Proposal 18: Spiny dogfish, (<i>Squalus acanthias</i>) in Appendix II	<p>NOT TO SUPPORT the Proposal for listing of Spiny dogfish in Appendix II of CITES due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The available evidence does not support the proposal, as also mentioned by the FAO <i>Ad Hoc</i> Expert Advisory Panel. ii. The alleged declining Spiny dogfish population in certain areas, <i>i.e.</i> Eastern North Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and Western North Pacific, does not necessarily mean that the overall Spiny dogfish populations are commercially threatened. Taking into account the differences in the population situation of Spiny dogfish in each geographical area, such approach could not be considered scientific.

	<p>iii. Spiny dogfish is not generally traded in whole body form but as processed products such as fillet or dressed meat. Therefore, it is difficult to identify and differentiate them from other sharks or fish species, which could lead to implementation problems such as administrative and trading burdens, confusion in the enforcement of the CITES regulation.</p>
<p>Proposal 17: Porbeagle shark (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) in Appendix II</p>	<p>NOT TO SUPPORT the Proposal for listing of Porbeagle shark in Appendix II of CITES due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. This species is distributed in North Atlantic Ocean and in Southern Hemisphere from temperate to sub-Arctic region, and it is epi-pelagic over the continental shelves and in the open ocean. However, only the population in the Atlantic Ocean was assessed without including the population in the Southern Hemisphere. ii. During the joint International Commission for the Conservation of the Atlantic Tuna and International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICCAT- ICES), Porbeagle stock assessment meeting in Copenhagen in June 2009 (ICCAT/ICES, 2009), an assessment of the four Porbeagle stocks in the Atlantic Ocean was made. It was estimated that the current biomass of the Northwest, Northeast and Southwest areas were at levels below Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY), and the current total allowable catch (TAC) in the Northwest and Northeast could allow rebuilding the biomass to the biomass level that can produce MSY (B_{msy}) in some decades. The ICCAT-ICES also recommended that the fishing mortality should be kept below the current level. Thus, the rebuilding of this stock can be achieved only by the current management plan by ICCAT and ICES, and control by CITES should not be necessary. iii. The result of the Japanese drift net survey clearly indicated that the size of stocks in Southern Hemisphere is not that small and could be comparably bigger than the stock in the North Atlantic Ocean.
<p>Proposal 15: Scalloped hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>) and look-alike species, namely Great Hammerhead Shark (<i>S. mokarran</i>), Smooth Hammerhead shark (<i>S. zygaena</i>), Sandbar Shark (<i>Carcharhincus plumbeus</i>) and Dusky Shark (<i>C. obscurus</i>) in Appendix II</p>	<p>NOT TO SUPPORT the Proposal for listing of Scalloped hammerhead and “look-alike” species in the Appendix II of CITES due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Scalloped hammerhead (<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>) and look-alike species are mostly found in the coastal areas of Southeast Asian countries and due to their habitats in coastal areas, the scale of single stock is small, thus each stock appears to be weak for exploitation. ii. Many countries of Southeast Asia have been exerting efforts to enhance the shark resources in the coastal areas using artificial reefs. Results of some monitoring activities have indicated that these structures now become the refuge of some shark species. iii. Conservation measures including marine protected areas (MPAs) such as the Coral Triangle Initiative and National Plan of Action (NPOA) for sharks are being implemented in the region. iv. Most of the evidences in the Proposal appeared to be scientifically inadequate as it appears to be selective in the use of data that have not been standardized. Though some information indicated that the stock in the Northwest Atlantic is overexploited, latest information using widest coverage of data of this stock clearly shows that the trend of the stock shows gradual but steady recovery since 1994 as a result of introduction of a new management program. This shows the success of the management program, and thus, control by CITES is not necessary for this stock.

	<p>v. The justification on the declining population of Scalloped hammerhead sharks in particular areas (<i>i.e.</i>, northwest Atlantic (specifically Gulf of Mexico) and the Mediterranean) could not be applied to other populations in other areas (<i>i.e.</i>, South Atlantic, Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean) due to the differences in population situation of Scalloped hammerhead sharks.</p> <p>vi. The process of issuing certification for the international trade of hammerhead sharks is rather complicated due to the fact that the sharks are mainly landed by small-scale fisheries, and that there are five “look-alike” species of which the by-products could not be easily identified by the regulatory authorities in the international trade markets.</p> <p>vii. If these species are listed to Appendix II, most small-scale coastal fisheries would lose opportunities to sustain their livelihood.</p>
<p>Proposal 16: Oceanic whitetip shark (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>) in Appendix II</p>	<p>NOT TO SUPPORT the Proposal for listing of Oceanic whitetip shark in the Appendix II of CITES due to the following reasons:</p> <p>i. The species is tropical, oceanic-epipelagic having high trophic level predator but the proposal provided only catch data from coastal areas, therefore the information do not reflect the status of the whole population.</p> <p>ii. One of the major sources of evidence that the stock in the Atlantic is overfished is from Baum and Myers (2004), indicating a decline of 99% over four generations for this species based on the analysis of CPUE of the USA tuna longline fisheries. But the amount of catch of Oceanic whitetip shark by USA is less than 8 tons based on the report by ICCAT, which is roughly corresponding to less than 1% of the total catch in the Atlantic estimated by Clarke et al. (2006). The CPUE of USA longline should not represent the trend of total stock in the Atlantic as this information is not sufficient to conclude that the oceanic whitetip stock in the Atlantic is overexploited;</p> <p>iii. Conservation and management measures and efforts taken by countries concerned and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) are not sufficiently taken into account. Both ICCAT and WCPFC (Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission) have designated this species as one of the important shark species and started collecting various data such as catch statistics and biological parameters in preparation for population analyses. While the Scientific Committee of WCPFC would finalize the population analyses in 2010, the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) has also commenced preparatory works for the population analyses of this shark and organized a workshop in 2009 for this purpose. In 2009, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) developed a new fish aggregating device (FAD) in order to minimize by-catch of this species in purse seine fisheries. As such, RFMOs have promoted substantial activities for the conservation and management of this species. Therefore, final decision should be made only after carefully examining RFMOs’ activities. Hasty and inappropriate inclusion of this species with insufficient scientific evidence should be avoided.</p>
<p>Proposal 21: All species in the family Coralliidae (<i>Corallium</i> spp. and <i>Paracorallium</i> spp.) in Appendix II.</p>	<p>NOT TO SUPPORT the Proposal for listing of all species in the family Coralliidae or Precious Corals due to the following reasons:</p> <p>i. The evidence presented in the documentation available to COP 15 of CITES was inadequate to support the proposal to include all species within the family Coralliidae in Appendix II.</p>

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">ii. The species under the family Coralliidae are not commercially exploited in Southeast Asia although these precious corals are known to occur in Indonesian, Philippine and Vietnamese waters at depths below 300 m. But the specific identity of these populations is unknown and the species occur only at low densities below the level that would support sustainable commercial exploitation.iii. The documents proposing the inclusion of all species of the family Coralliidae (more than 30 species) in CITES Appendix II contained insufficient scientifically verifiable information to justify the proposal. The document mixed up the information relating to populations of species that were under varying degrees of management for sustainable use with information relating to species and populations that had been over-exploited. It was considered difficult therefore to determine which species, if any, merited inclusion in Appendix II of the Convention in terms of meeting the criteria with respect to rates of decline and size of existing populations in relation to those of pre-exploitation levels.iv. There are strict national laws and regulations in the SEAFDEC member countries relating to ‘coral’ exploitation for commercial purposes and that these existing regulations encompassed precious corals of the family Coralliidae.v. Since none of the species covered by the present proposal were regularly used or traded in the region, there would be considerable difficulties for the SEAFDEC member countries in identifying precious coral species, and enforcing any provisions resulting from their inclusion in CITES Appendix II.vi. Given the absence of significant global trade in precious corals and the absence of evidence suggesting that such trade was the driving force pushing precious coral species towards extinction, placing all members of the family Coralliidae on Appendix II of the Convention is unjustified. |
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REGIONAL POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION BY FISHERIES INTERVENTION

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

In the ASEAN region, the fisheries sector plays an important role in terms of producing food, generating income as well as in accelerating national social and economic development. However, the main contributor of this sector especially the fishery communities still remain impoverished. Moreover, the fishery communities are also generally exposed to multiple dimensions of poverty (*e.g.* inadequate services, low level of education, politically poorly organized communities, vulnerability to the various factors that bring about poverty), which are webbed into the complex conditions of the communities, making poverty alleviation difficult to achieve within a short span of time.

Fish remains the major commodity that contributes to the source of protein for the peoples in Southeast Asia. In addition, fish and fishery products could also uplift the economies of the countries. The fisheries sector could therefore influence the social and economic development of the fisheries communities. Thus, the fisheries sector could alleviate poverty in fisheries communities only if sustainable resources utilization and management are put in place with the objective of enhancing the communities' livelihoods and ensuring local food security of the communities. In order that the fisheries sector of the region could promote improved livelihoods in fisheries communities, poverty alleviation in the fisheries sector should be made part of every country's sectoral policy and initiatives, which could include enhancing the human resources capacity of concerned stakeholders. This concern was recognized by the ASEAN and SEAFDEC member countries when the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region was adopted in 2001.

The ASEAN and SEAFDEC also acknowledged that addressing poverty issues could eventually lead to the reduction of the socio-economic disparities in the ASEAN region. In fact, alleviating if not eradicating poverty in the countries in the region could pave the way for the ASEAN Community Building which as envisaged, could be attained by 2015. Such concerns however, could only be effectively addressed through technical and development cooperation on the rational utilization of the fishery resources. In addition to enhancing the capacity of the members of fishery communities, the capability of government officials should also be improved as part of the important strategy of ensuring long-term improvement of livelihoods and alleviation of poverty in the fisheries communities. Towards achieving such objectives, SEAFDEC initiated in 2008 the two-year project on Human Resource Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region with financial support from the ASEAN Foundation through the Japan-ASEAN Solidarity Fund.

The HRD Project specifically aims to alleviate poverty in fisheries communities through enhanced human capacity at the community level. As envisaged, this would be carried out by mobilizing regional expertise and maximizing the participation of local government officials. Considering the technical expertise and capability of SEAFDEC in fisheries and aquaculture, five HRD thematic areas were identified by the ASEAN countries as means of facilitating the attainment of the HRD Project objectives. These thematic areas are: local/indigenous institution and co-management¹, responsible fishing technologies, backyard fishery post-harvest technology,

¹ As defined in many references, fishery co-management is an approach in fisheries management whereby fishers are involved as active partners in managing the fishery resources with government agencies. In the promotion of fishery co-management, the concerned fisheries communities are empowered and provided with the necessary resources to be able to make decisions locally as well as enable them to take more responsibilities in addressing local fisheries problems.



rural aquaculture, and inland fisheries development.

II. UNDERSTANDING THE LINKAGE OF POVERTY WITH SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

Poverty alleviation issues have not been considered as one of the main responsible issues by the government fisheries related agencies that are considered as technical institutes. However, due to resource deterioration and the promotion of fisheries business in globalized manner, economic gaps among the fisheries people has been increasingly recognized as a standing back issue to further promote sustainable fisheries in the region. The regional policy therefore, aims to clarify on how fisheries intervention through HRD can alleviate poverty in the rural people, especially in the fisheries communities, and eventually achieve sustainable fisheries development in the Southeast Asian region.

In the course of promoting and ensuring sustainable development of fisheries, there is also a need for the ASEAN and SEAFDEC member countries to recognize the close linkage between poverty alleviation and food security by fisheries intervention. Thus, poverty alleviation by fisheries intervention should be taken into consideration in all efforts that are aimed at ensuring sustainable livelihoods of the fishers/fish farmers in the communities. In so doing, it is important that common understanding of the issues, concerns and factors that could alleviate poverty should be achieved. It is therefore important to establish a common understanding of the linkage between poverty and sustainable fisheries, the role of human resources development (HRD) in fisheries to alleviate poverty, and the relationship between improving livelihoods in the fisheries sector and poverty alleviation.

In order to support the efforts towards attaining the aforementioned objectives, it is also necessary for the stakeholders to have a common understanding of the important and relevant terminologies that have already been developed and established by various organizations. As defined by UNDP (1997), **poverty** is a condition where opportunities and choices most basic to human development to lead a long, healthy, creative life and to enjoy a decent standard of living, freedom, dignity, self-respect and the respect of others are denied. **Poverty alleviation by fisheries** is a process by which people are becoming measurably better off over time due to their involvement/investment in fisheries activities, while **poverty alleviation** specifically involves “poverty reduction and protection” (FAO, 2005). The World Food Summit (1996) defines **food security** as a condition when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Moreover, FAO (2004) defined **human capacity development** as the process by which individuals, groups, organizations, institutions, and societies develop their abilities – both individually and collectively – to set and achieve certain objectives, perform functions, solve problems and to develop the means and conditions required to enable such process.

In recognizing the importance of sustainable fisheries development to alleviate poverty, it is necessary to assess the impacts of fisheries activities that are carried out by people in poverty situation, on the aquatic resources. This calls for the need to develop the strategy of mainstreaming poverty issues into the national fisheries policy. In other words, policy makers should be made to understand that technical support only could not improve the poverty status of small-scale fishers who comprise the majority of the fisheries sector, thus support in addressing the socio-economical problems should also be taken into consideration. This is notwithstanding the arguments that such problems should be left at the mercy of individual fishers and fish farmers, and government agencies other than fisheries.

Although the linkage between poverty alleviation activities and those aimed at achieving sustainable fisheries can be less visible showing only limited and indirect effects in the short term, creating local mechanisms to support sustainable fisheries has positive impacts on poverty alleviation in the long run. Attention should therefore, be paid on the two major stumbling blocks,

namely: the difficulty in promoting the reduction of overcapacity under the condition that alternate livelihoods could be extremely limited in fisheries communities; and the difficulty in effectively organizing the members of communities where majority of the members are suffering from paramount poverty problems, for the promotion of co-management that require full commitment and cooperation of all members of the fisheries communities. Moreover, the other areas that require government support for cooperation on sustainable use of aquatic resources should also be considered such as further expansion of seed production services, stock enhancement activities and promotion of marine culture parks/marine protected areas. These could be achieved by expanding the required R&D functions of the national fisheries related agencies.

It is safe to preliminarily assume that the target groups of the poverty alleviation may involve a large part of the fisheries sector in the region. Categorized as small-scale, these fishers/fish farmers have so far failed to establish an appropriately focused direction. As these poor segment of fisheries sector may have different mind-sets compared with the professional fishers/fish farmers who have served as the usual counterparts for relevant activities of fisheries related agencies, special attention (provision of needed support not only along line with agency capacity) is required to deliver the services and obtain the confidence of these target groups on the relevant government agencies. It is also important to develop close dialogues with the target communities, especially in promoting the abovementioned “cooperation in achieving sustainable fisheries”. Furthermore, recognizing that the fisheries issues are only small part of whole poverty problems of the target groups, it would be a great challenge for fisheries related agencies to fully cooperate with other relevant sectors and agencies in providing effective support for such non-conventional counterparts, who comprise the poor segment of the fisheries sector.

III. ROLE OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (HRD) IN FISHERIES IN ALLEVIATING POVERTY

Over-capacity is one of the key fisheries management problems and the major area of concern by fisheries related agencies in Southeast Asia. The lack and limited access to alternative/supplementary livelihoods is a major issue that prevents the diversification of livelihoods other than fisheries. Based on the above recognition, appropriate areas and levels of HRD activities as well as the necessary ways and means, should therefore be developed to widen the accessibility to alternative/supplementary livelihoods in the fisheries communities. It is also necessary to identify the effectiveness of the HRD activities to alleviate poverty in fisheries communities. Such policy should identify the target groups whose economic handicaps can be alleviated through applied HRD strategies. It is also important to clarify that the areas of “HRD” activities will not only be conventional in terms of thematic subjects but should also deal with wider subjects along line with the needs of the target groups. It is important that the objectives of the services and support provided by fisheries related agencies should be refocused in order to comprehensively address the persistent problems of the fishers and fish farmers.

It should be understood however, that two different kinds of government support could be effective to alleviate poverty, which could be through “human resource development” and “cooperation in achieving sustainable fisheries” in a balanced manner. While the support for the first priority would be more focused on the society as a group and on the development of appropriate systems in the communities, support for the latter may more focused on the individual members of the communities. Nevertheless, it is considered important to measure the magnitude of the target sub-sector (*e.g.* small-scale fishers/fish farmers) at the national level to clearly visualize the issues in the national fisheries priority actions, even if such said target sub-sector is known to be a data-scarce sector.

It is along this objective that the HRD Project was implemented by SEAFDEC in collaboration with relevant ASEAN member countries from 2008 to 2010. The Project activities included the conduct of the First Regional Technical Consultation in July 2008 which established the thematic



areas for the HRD Project and identified the participating countries as well as the approaches for the implementation of the HRD activities. This was followed by the HRD activities for the focal points and trainers conducted by the SEAFDEC Departments and then the on-site HRD activities conducted in selected eight (8) countries. The many lessons learned and experiences gained in the implementation of the HRD activities, could serve as reference for the other communities and countries in developing their respective local or national policies on poverty alleviation by fisheries intervention. The system that can fully mobilize available human resources such as the extension offices and local government units should be developed to comprehensively cover the fishers and fish farmers who desperately need support. In meeting the requirements of the poor, coordination and cooperation with local institutions (*e.g.* NGOs, indigenous institutions) active in the areas, should be strengthened. Such cooperation should not result in the demarcation of activities but should be promoted in order to boost coordination for the conduct of the HRD activities making sure that a balanced approach is made between the HRD on thematic issues provided by government agencies and those focusing on socio-economic issues being promoted by local institutions. While understanding that people in the economically handicapped fisheries communities have less opportunity to receive formal education and training, fisheries related agencies should exert utmost efforts to provide more appropriate HRD activities to the target stakeholders.

IV. SECOND ASEAN-SEAFDEC REGIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATION ON HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND FOOD SECURITY BY FISHERIES INTERVENTION IN THE ASEAN REGION

The Second RTC was organized from 17 to 19 August 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand to review and assess the outcomes and achievements in the implementation of the HRD Project activities with funding support from the ASEAN Foundation. The Second RTC was attended by representatives from the SEAFDEC Member Countries, namely: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam; and from the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Foundation, SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments as well as resource persons from Japan and Thailand. The main objective of the Second RTC was to develop the regional policy recommendations that could be used as guide for the establishment of national policies for poverty alleviation and food security by fisheries intervention. The participants in the Second RTC developed the following Draft Regional Policy on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention which would be referred to the ASEAN countries for consideration, in order to come up with the agreed Regional Policy on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention.

V. DRAFT REGIONAL POLICY ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION BY FISHERIES INTERVENTION

Although it has been recognized that the poverty is a built-in problem for the fisheries sector in Southeast Asia, relevant actions to alleviate the problems has never been seriously taken when various fisheries development activities were prioritized and promoted. It has also been increasingly recognized that the promotion of sustainable fisheries could not be achieved, unless poverty alleviation issues are properly addressed and improved. In analyzing poverty in fisheries communities, two main issues and concerns should be addressed, *i.e.* empowerment of the fisheries communities, and support for fisheries communities in enhancing their fisheries livelihoods or alternative livelihoods related to fisheries and non-fisheries. Government fisheries related agencies are encouraged to consider as far as possible, in implementing the various approaches developed during the implementation of the HRD project as part of their relevant anti-poverty related activities, in collaboration with their respective local government units and agencies.

Moreover, success in the implementation of any activities depends on the attitude, understanding and values of the target stakeholders (*e.g.* fishers, fish farmers, local/central government officers, local peoples in fisheries communities). While formal training generally impart knowledge on

physical, social and mental skills, little emphasis is made on the target stakeholders' attitudes, mental understanding and psychological values which are necessary to accomplish the objectives of the activities, where psychological values could include patience, honesty and humility. This means that the effectiveness and accomplishments of the target stakeholders are limited compared to the potentials and opportunities that are available. While skills development makes use of physical energy, values formation makes use of the psychological energy of the personality of individuals. Thus, the scope of improving personal effectiveness in attaining the objectives of the activities through values formation should also be made part of the HRD activities.

1. Empowerment of the fisheries communities

The HRD will be more focused on capacity building to build up indigenous/local institution that can help the people and cooperate with fisheries related agencies in achieving sustainable fisheries. The areas of HRD could be focused on such areas as development of future leader(s), participation and recognition of the roles in gender equity and youth to the communities' works, development of closer dialogue between communities and fisheries related agencies, provision of more and appropriate information, and the promotion of values formation among people.

Considering that most members in fisheries communities are inadequately educated, national governments should exert efforts to improve the educational facilities making sure that such efforts spread to the fisheries communities. The HRD activities to be implemented could focus on the technical aspects balanced with socio-economic concerns. The materials used in the HRD activities should be translated into the respective local languages to promote wider understanding of the technical terms. Moreover, study tours and case studies could comprise the HRD activities in order to promote understanding of the ways of life in the fisheries communities.

Selecting the target sites for HRD activities could be convenient at first, in communities where organized groups already exist as it would be convenient to select the target participants. The absence or shortage of community-based activities in a community could make it difficult to manage the activities. In addition, concerned organized groups should have a good leader with confidence and get the support of the members. This could mean improving the capability of the local groups' leaders by providing them leadership and management training, to enable them to take up leadership in the community activities.

Participatory approach is the key to the successful implementation of the HRD activities for poverty alleviation. Thus, in the implementation of the activities, the different ways of thinking and views among the older generation, women, and the youth in the community should be assessed. The results could be used as appropriate approach in order to strike a balance of the interests of such stakeholders. This is envisaged to empower the concerned stakeholders and contribute to the effective implementation of the activities as well effective establishment of the ownership of the activities by the relevant communities.

After implementing the on-site HRD activities in selected pilot countries, an increasing number of fishery officials and extension workers also learn the concepts of responsible fisheries for food security and poverty alleviation. In order to sustain such interests, efforts should therefore be made in order that the HRD activities are promoted as part of the countries' top priority policies on sustainable fisheries development. Specifically, extension workers should be trained in effective communication, negotiation skills and their awareness of the issues in fisheries should be enhanced. On the other hand, the capability of local government units should be boosted to enable their respective officers to take up the responsibility of implementing the HRD activities in the respective areas of responsibility.



2. Support for fisheries communities in enhancing their fisheries livelihoods or alternative livelihoods related fisheries and non-fisheries

In order to provide support for the creation of alternative livelihoods in the fisheries communities, national governments should make sure that the members of the communities have access to the resources and basic services, assistance is provided to the members in identifying the appropriate and suitable livelihoods, the members are made to understand the mitigation measures on the impacts of climate change, and most of all government support to the communities should be heightened.

While appropriate HRD activities should be provided (via strengthened extension system), emphasis should be given on the approach of encouraging communities to diversify their livelihoods other than fisheries in collaboration with other relevant agencies and organizations. This strategy could also address the inability of most fisheries communities to access to resources and basic services. This could be achieved through the establishment of freshwater and marine protected areas, improving fish seed production centers and promoting stock enhancement, promoting ecotourism and marine parks, and improving access to transportation and communication as well as health and safety facilities. Considering the experience in the promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP) in the ASEAN region, the FOVOP approach could be considered complementary to the support and promotion of livelihoods and poverty alleviation, as additional income sources for the fisheries communities.

Prior to the implementation of any HRD activities, it is necessary to assess the people’s needs through the closely related approaches such as the Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). These methods are useful in gathering information that could provide understanding about the communities and respective members and address the requirements of the target communities. The results would also lead to the adjustments of the activities to make the activities more appropriate and are in accordance with the needs of the members with respect to particular activities.

Awareness on the impacts of climate change to the fisheries communities should be made part of the HRD activities. This would mean promoting capacity building of stakeholders on climate change adaptation and the measures that could mitigate the impacts of climate change. Specifically for aquaculture, practices that are adapted to climate change could also be promoted. This would need the strong support from national governments to build up the capacity of the communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the environment.

The support on “adaptation to the climate change” is specially needed for members of fisheries communities who are the most vulnerable sector of such phenomena. Sharing information through expanding research capacities in the relevant fields can be the needed support to address such concerns. Moreover, national governments should also intensify support in various areas such as in promoting co-management, advancing R&D, provision of incentives and infrastructures, improvement of marketing systems and information, establishing small-scale cooperatives and micro-credit systems, and enhancing policy advocacy. Despite modernization of various fishing technologies, local fish marketing system has remained traditional system and one of the problem areas that continue to drive the fisheries communities to poverty. However, modernization of local market systems would require government legal and technical support for the target fisheries communities to enable the members to improve their incomes.

VI. FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS AND WAYS FORWARD FOR FUTURE COOPERATION

HRD materials developed through the Project on Human Resources Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region (2008-2010) should be compiled and disseminated through ASEAN and SEAFDEC information

mechanism and tools. These materials together with the regional policy recommendations can be used as reference to support the strengthening of national policies and initiatives in promoting HRD on poverty alleviation by fisheries intervention.

- Development of the Regional Guidelines on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention taking into consideration the draft regional policy recommendations could be initiated. This would however, require the need for further consultations to transform the policy recommendations into guidelines.
- Conduct of HRD activities in areas other than the selected pilot sites, which should be undertaken as soon as the Regional Guidelines have already been adopted. The HRD activities could then include orientation and familiarization of the Regional Guidelines by the stakeholders to enable them to adapt the concept of the HRD activities in order to hasten the eradication of poverty in the regions' rural fishing communities.
- Identification of the specific roles of the various stakeholders, including the responsibilities of the ASEAN countries in the implementation of the Regional Guidelines in order to promote the implementation of HRD activities that could help eradicate poverty in the region. The role of SEAFDEC as the source of the technical support should also be specified.
- Identification of the appropriate agency responsible for monitoring the progress of the implementation of the Regional Guidelines for Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention, and the assessing the level of influence of the Regional Guidelines on the eradication of poverty in the ASEAN region.

VII. PROPOSED INPUTS FOR THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC “FISH FOR THE PEOPLE 2020” CONFERENCE

Noting the inter-linkages between poverty alleviation and food security leading to long-term sustainable development of fisheries, this regional policy recommendations should be articulated and mainstreamed into the preparation and finalization of the Decade Resolution and Plan of Action, which will be concluded at the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries Development for Food Security in the ASEAN Region, from 13 to 17 June 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand.

Inputs for the Resolution

“Strengthen the promotion of HRD activities for poverty alleviation by fisheries intervention through mobilization of available human and technological resources and harmonization of initiatives and support of the fisheries communities and governments”.

Inputs for Plan of Action

- Institution building on community organizations for community support and as basis for promotion of co-management in fisheries communities
- Improvement of members' skills for expanding the potentials of accessing to alternative livelihoods
- Advancement of HRD on appropriate fishing, aquaculture, and post-harvest technologies for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development in fisheries communities

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 2001 RESOLUTION
BY THE ASEAN MEMBER COUNTRIES**

Resolution	National Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
<p>1. Formulate regional guidelines to implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, taking into account the specific social, economic, cultural, ecological and institutional contexts and diversity of ASEAN fisheries</p>	<p>Cambodia: Regional Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO) was translated in to Cambodian language version.</p> <p>Indonesia: Disseminated regional guidelines at national level</p> <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed seasons , closed areas , • Prohibited fishing gears, fishing method, closed mesh sized, restocking programs are implemented. • Catch certificate scheme is also initiated. <p>Philippines: Fisheries Administrative Orders established by BFAR</p> <p>Singapore: Singapore through SEAFDEC MFRD completed the Regionalization of CCRF for Post-Harvest and Trade.</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPOA shark • Drafting NPOA IUU • National GAP • National master plan on fisheries Management 2009-2018 	<p>Indonesia: Existence of the regional guidelines unknown by fisheries stakeholders</p> <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCS systems cannot be covered the whole area. • Limited manpower and facility. • Need to promote the laws enforcement <p>Philippines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO 214 Code of Practice for Aquaculture) • Implementation Actions IEC Campaigns among different stakeholders <p>Singapore: Singapore has limited fisheries activities.</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget constraints • Lack of experts and specialist • Lack of political wheel 	<p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translate regional guidelines to local language • Develop clear action plan derived from the regional guidelines • Conduct dissemination and socialization process <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF will promote inspection, the law enforcement and using effective MCS system. <p>Philippines: Inland Fisheries-Usage of irrigated water in harmony with rice farmers</p> <p>Singapore: Continued effort to promote the implementation of RCCRF and address gaps in the implementation.</p>

Resolution	National Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New fisheries act <p>Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Law was approved by the National Assembly in July 2004. • Strategy for fisheries development to the year 2020 • Master plan for fisheries development up to 2010 and visions to 2020 • Fisheries development and export Program up to 2010 and Visions to 2020 		
2. Cooperate to identify constraints and enhance collaboration among government agencies, which have responsibility for fisheries and fisheries-related issues, in order to harmonize policies, plans and activities which support sustainable fisheries at the national and regional levels	<p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation among government agencies • Indonesia initiated the development of Regional Plan of Action on Responsible Fisheries including to combat IUU Fishing in the Region in 2007 • Full membership at RFMOs: IOTC (since 2007) and CCSBT (since 2008) and maintained it membership as non contracting party of WCPFC • Established Coral Triangle Initiative (RPOA and Leader Declaration) in 2009 • Established ATSEF (Arafura and Timor Sea Expert Forum) • Etc. <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF have been collaborating among the water usage agencies (such as Agriculture Dept., Irrigation Dept, etc,) for fisheries management. • DOF is the sole competent authority for fisheries management. 	<p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are some gaps in the collaborating among the agencies for consultations and operations. <p>Thailand: Conflict of interest among related stakeholders has occurred in almost issues; however it is needed to be discussed to balance the benefit of stakeholders.</p> <p>Vietnam: Ineffective coordination due to much of overlapping</p>	<p>Myanmar: DOF encourages the collaborating among the agencies for emphasis on the emergent issues.</p> <p>Philippines: Creation of Fisheries Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMCs)</p> <p>Thailand: Need more cooperation among relevant agencies and stakeholders</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of fishing activities in Myanmar is carried out by partners of enforcement agencies, involved in vessel surveillance such as NAVY, Coast Guard. <p>Singapore: The Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore (AVA) is the only agency involved with regards to fisheries matters</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial multi-lateral committee on fisheries related issues has been established in coastal provinces. MOU between DOF and Department of Marine and Coastal Resources Consultation among related agencies in specific issues <p>Vietnam: Establishment of Coordination Committee or Steering Committee with members from relevant agencies to address the specific issues</p>		
3. Acknowledge the need for enhanced human resource capabilities at all levels and encourage greater involvement by stakeholders to facilitate consensus and compliance in achieving sustainable fisheries	<p>Indonesia: Enhanced community participation in fisheries management thru implementation of various relevant national program activities: such as co-management development initiatives and strengthened its supporting institutions, development of Fisheries Joint Business Group, stakeholder consultation fora and etc</p> <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOF encourages co-operating with Myanmar Fisheries Federation and its associations to 	<p>Myanmar: DOF enhances the cooperation with MFF to the local level and encourages them to comply with CCRF guide lines.</p> <p>Philippines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and management of coastal waters less priority of the LGUs For the National Agency to have 	<p>Myanmar: DOF encourages the collaborating with MFF to the local level for emphasis on the emergent issues.</p> <p>Singapore: Such platform should be encouraged as this enables a greater collaboration between government and private sector.</p>

Resolution	National Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
	<p>pursue the sustainable and responsible fishery environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF has been conducting regular meeting with stakeholders, members of MFF every Tuesday for fisheries consultations in Yangon. <p>Philippines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputized Fish Wardens/Bantay Dagat Program • The Strength of the FARMC depends on the support of the LGUs <p>Singapore: Singapore through AVA has in place formalized consultation platform, with the fisheries stakeholders, which is held on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand has closely been discussing with all stakeholders through meetings, seminars and other communication channels. • Human resource development of DOF officer, fish farmer, fisher and other stakeholders is the important activity of DOF <p>Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Training strategy for fisheries sector is being set up. • The Training programs of all levels have been implemented. • In many fields, especially in the quality control and assurance, many training courses and propaganda have been implemented so that people and relevant units can implement the 	<p>jurisdiction in Municipal Waters</p> <p>Vietnam: Budget and expertise</p>	

Resolution	National Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
	<p>guidelines, practices in fisheries quality control and assurance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development community based management and co-management 		
<p>4. Mobilize regional technical cooperation to reduce disparities and promote solidarity among ASEAN Member Countries</p>	<p>Indonesia: Participation of Indonesian fisheries officers, experts, and other stakeholders including local fishermen to various international fora, fisheries consultation and other fisheries meetings.</p> <p>Myanmar: Myanmar has been collaborating With ASEAN Member Countries.</p> <p>Philippines: National Stock Assessment Program- determines MSY, TAC condition of our fisheries resources (species specific), CPUE ongoing activity Establishment of more landing centers/sampling areas per bodies of water</p> <p>Singapore: Singapore through SEAFDEC MFRD implemented various projects such as the Special 5-year project on Fish Quality and Safety Management Systems. In addition, the regionalization of the CCRF on post-harvest and trade also aimed at reducing disparities between ASEAN Member Countries</p> <p>Thailand: ASEAN Member States always exchange technical cooperation</p> <p>Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in ASEAN-AUSTRALIA technical 	<p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited evaluation of post activities <p>Philippines: Co-implement NSAP with Fisheries Observer Program (FOP)</p> <p>Singapore: Different member countries' governments have different priority and thus it is a challenge to bring everyone onto same level playing field.</p> <p>Thailand: Currently, direct support from outside the region to particular countries has been reduced. However, the support format shifts toward facilitate and encourage south-south cooperation program. Since AMSs have to put more attention to their national agenda, support the neighboring countries is quite limited.</p>	<p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar strongly supports to collaborate and participate in regional technical co-operations. <p>Philippines: Integrated Watershed Resources Management- Fisheries will be part of this management plan</p> <p>Singapore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target those activities/projects which can be done with minimum budget from government. For pressing issues, can bring up at AMAF for governments' endorsement for implementation within agreed timeframe. <p>Thailand: Utilize south-south cooperation program or financial support from other donors to facilitate cooperation and support for AMSs.</p>

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	support project in HACCP standards for medium and small enterprises serving for domestic markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-management 		
5. Encourage effective management of fisheries through delegation of selected management functions to the local levels	<p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thru enactment of Regional Government Law No. 32 in 2004 in Indonesia, several selected management functions has been delegated to the local levels, for example, licensing of small scale fishing vessel under 30 GT has been delegated to regional office levels. • Development of regional marine conservation area (KKLD) managed by regional government • Development of Minapolitan program in Indonesia <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF carries out the fisheries management through the divisional, district, township level and they are delegated by Director General's, powers. <p>Philippines: Integrated Bay Coastal Resource Management</p> <p>Singapore: AVA is the only agency involved with regards to fisheries matters</p> <p>Thailand: Community based fisheries management has been introduced and implemented through coastal habitat and resource management (CHARM) project 2002-</p>	<p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict of interests among resource users. <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitation of manpowers, facilities, financial and technical supports <p>Philippines: Coral Garden and Reef Rehabilitation Projects</p> <p>Thailand: This concept will work in some areas where the leader of community and members are concerned and acknowledge this concept.</p>	<p>Myanmar: Myanmar will collaborate and participate in regional technical co-operations.</p> <p>Philippines: Establishment of MPAs, Fish <i>Refugia</i> and Sanctuaries Less priority of the LGUs</p>

Resolution	National Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
	2007) Currently this concept has been introduced to freshwater fishing community		
6. Recognize the need to progressively replace “open access” to fisheries resources with “limited access regimes” through the introduction of rights-based fisheries which may also facilitate the management of fishing capacity and promote the use of responsible fishing gears and practices	<p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of licensing system for vessel > 5 GT in Indonesia and registration program for fishing vessel < 5GT • Development of regional marine conservation area (KKLD) managed by regional government. Etc. <p>Lao PDR: a committee for water resource area-based fisheries management shall be established by fishermen’s participation, with the District Governor to appoint the committee based on proposals from concerned village authorities.</p> <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar has been practicing the rights- based fisheries management since 1905. • There is no “open access” in Myanmar and no one shall operate the fishing without permission or license issued by DOF. <p>Philippines: Promote the development of native aquatic species, which has potential commercial value</p> <p>Singapore: Singapore has limited fishery activities</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of master plan of marine fisheries bureau years 2010 has proposed to reduce fishing capacity and destructive fishing gear in order to 	<p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishers tend to not cooperate • lack of update and understandable scientific/ support data for fishers external factors (<i>e.g.</i> limited budget, politics) <p>Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective enforcement • limited capacity in MCS <p>Limitation in expanding the models</p>	<p>Philippines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Green water Technology • Polyculture of Tiger Prawns with Tilapia <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have to do more activities in making understand with the fishers • building awareness and strengthen participation and collaborative view among fishers

Resolution	National Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
	<p>reduce fishing pressure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote responsible and selective fishing gears such as gill net and trap. <p>Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensing for fishing vessels Decree of Prime Minister dated 31/3/2010 on zoning of coastal areas and decentralization for management with the participation from local communities Regulations and Legal Documents on prohibited gear, mesh size, closed seasons, destructive fishing gear with specific enforcement activities 		
<p>7. Strengthen national fishery statistical systems and maximize their use for fisheries planning and management and develop standard definitions and classifications to facilitate regional fishery statistics and information exchange</p>	<p>Indonesia: Simultaneously maintenance and improvement of national fisheries statistics, including complying with relevant resolutions and management measures determined by RFMO. Etc</p> <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Myanmar, the Addressing the Quality Information on Inland Fisheries (AQUIIF) project was started from December 2004 and completed in November 2006 in collaborating among SEAFDEC , FAO and DOF. The statistics forms of the project outcomes are using in the fisheries data collecting in DOF. DOF also tries to initiates fisheries indicators as a tools and it has been used for fisheries management to denote the status of the fisheries resources as well as the economics and social conditions of fisher. 	<p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOF needs to compile the data using the computerized system for the whole country through the divisional, district and township level. The Staff of DOF need to promote the knowledge of the statistics survey and research. <p>Philippines: Rice-fish aquaculture; rice-freshwater prawn aquaculture</p>	<p>Myanmar: DOF will collaborate with regional and international organizations such as ASEAN and FAO to apply the regionally standardized definitions and classifications for statistical data to facilitate regional compilation, analysis and Data exchange.</p> <p>Philippines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based Participatory Action Research/Technology Transfer Integrated agriculture-aquaculture undertakings with other usage: eco-aqua-tourism

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	<p>Philippines: Use of Probiotics-private companies Sustainable Aquaculture</p> <p>Singapore: AVA is the only agency involved with regards to fisheries matters and has been collecting data for planning and management.</p> <p>Thailand: The use of fisheries statistic for management of marine fisheries has been undertaken. For example, formulating measures to reduce fishing capacity, defining fisheries conservation zone and fish stock assessment. But there is a need to apply more in freshwater fisheries management. Participate in the related SEAFDEC program to improve fisheries statistic</p>		<p>Thailand: Strengthening the effectiveness of fisheries statistic collection is needed both technical and structural aspects including integration of statistic and database system within relevant agencies.</p>
<p>8. Emphasize the importance of inland fisheries and Aquaculture in planning and policy formulation to improve food security and livelihoods of rural people</p>	<p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of national strategic plan for development of inland fisheries • Cooperation with SEAFDEC to develop “Status and Trends of Fisheries” for inland fisheries • Development of co-management program for inland fisheries management. Etc. <p>Myanmar: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries has been identified the objectives to improve the livelihoods of rural people with fisheries integrations.</p> <p>Singapore: Singapore does not have inland fisheries</p> <p>Thailand:</p>	<p>Myanmar: DOF need to accelerate to improve the livelihoods of rural people with fisheries integrations.</p> <p>Philippines: Convergence Projects</p> <p>Vietnam: Policy of inland development is unclear and still integrated in aquaculture</p>	<p>Myanmar: Myanmar will collaborate and participate in regional technical co-operations.</p> <p>Philippines: Establishment of mobile ice plants</p>

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	<p>Inland aquaculture has been promoting in various fisheries extension projects to ensure food security and diversification of livelihood.</p> <p>Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture development program for the 1999 – 2010 period • Implementing master plan for aquaculture area in provinces • Some incentive policies for aquaculture development at sea and in islands. 		
<p>9. Work towards the conservation and rehabilitation of aquatic habitats essential to enhancing fisheries resources</p>	<p>Cambodia: MPA, conservation areas, fishery sanctuary, deep pool, fish refugia were established through the country.</p> <p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Coral Triangle Initiative Regional Program in 2009 • Development of Regional Plan of Action on Responsible Fisheries including to combat IUU Fishing in the Region in 2007 • Development of 20 million Ha. of regional marine conservation area <p>Myanmar: Mangrove reforestation, safeguarding and preventing the destruction of fisheries waters and restocking programs are currently emphasized measurements to preserve the fisheries resources.</p> <p>Philippines: Establishment of liquid quick freeze</p>	<p>Myanmar: DOF need to accelerate to improve these measurements.</p> <p>Philippines: Harvest facility for high value species in mariculture parks</p> <p>Singapore: Singapore has limited fisheries activities.</p>	<p>Myanmar: DOF will collaborate with national, regional and international organizations such as MFF, ASEAN and FAO for the resources conservation.</p> <p>Philippines: Post harvest trainings Needs LGU Support</p>

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	<p>Singapore: Singapore has ratified with the Convention of Biological Diversity</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of fish stock by restocking of important marine species and installation of artificial reefs. • Seasonal closing areas critical for fish stock has been undertaken. <p>Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master Plan for establishment of MPA network in Vietnam which include 16 sites prolonging from the North to the South • Fisheries resource development and protection programs up to 2010. • The Governmental Decree on the implementation guideline of the Article 9 of Fisheries Law relating to fisheries resources protection and development is formulated. • Establishment of and regulations on organization and operation of Vietnam Fisheries Stock Enhancement Fund. • General plan on baseline survey and management of marine resources and environment up to 2015, visions to 2020 • Approval of the master plan on improved capacities for management and protection of Truong Sa (Spratly) islands, exclusive economic zones and territorial shelf of Vietnam for the 2006-2010 period, visions to 2020 • Cooperation in ecosystem conservation and rehabilitation, training in method of artificial 		

Resolution	National Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
	reef release, sea grass and mangrove recreation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation in TED, JTED and selected fishing gear research 		
10. Mitigate the potential impacts on the environment and biodiversity, including the spreading of aquatic animal diseases, caused by the uncontrolled introduction and transfer of non-indigenous and exotic aquatic species	<p>Myanmar: find the implementation for this subject in aquaculture</p> <p>Philippines: Strengthen quarantine system</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Fisheries has the committee responsible for management of biodiversity for fisheries resources for example control and management of importing alien aquatic species. The risk assessment and other procedures to avoid and prevent aquatic animal diseases from import aquatic animal also be undertaken. <p>Vietnam: Establishment of the testing and Verification Center of fish species</p>	<p>Philippines: Massive IEC Campaigns</p> <p>Thailand: Insufficient officials to perform these duties.</p> <p>Vietnam: Operation of the center is still limited due to lack of capacity and financial sources</p>	<p>Thailand: Capacity building for officers.</p>
11. Promote the maximum utilization of catch, including the reduction of discards and post-harvest losses to increase fish supply and improve economic returns	<p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of programs for reduction of bycatch and strategies for trawling bycatch management in collaboration with FAO <p>Philippines: Fisheries Administrative Orders established by BFAR</p>	<p>Philippines: Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO 214 Code of Practice for Aquaculture Implementation Actions IEC Campaigns among different stakeholders</p>	<p>Philippines: Inland Fisheries-Usage of irrigated water in harmony with rice farmers</p> <p>Thailand: For low-income people, incentive and seed fund need to be provided.</p>

Resolution	National Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
	<p>Myanmar: find the implementation for this subject in aquaculture</p> <p>Singapore: Singapore through SEAFDEC MFRD has implemented many projects related to this resolution such as the Japanese Trust Fund II project on Examination of the Full Utilization of Pelagic Fish Resources (5 year project – 2002 to 2006) and Special 5-Year Project on Maximizing the Utilization of Fish Catch.</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on fish handling at fishing ports • Training on basic post harvest technology and processing for community and through the agricultural technology transfer centers throughout the country 		
12. Increase aquaculture production in a sustainable and environment-friendly manner by ensuring a stable supply of quality seeds and feeds, effectively controlling disease, promoting good farm management and transferring appropriate technology	<p>Myanmar: find the implementation for this subject in aquaculture</p> <p>Singapore: AVA has developed fish reproduction and seed production technology to address the needs of aquaculture development in Singapore, and has transferred this technology to commercial hatcheries in Singapore</p> <p>Thailand: Aquaculture development in Thailand was based on the principle of balance and sustainability. The</p>	<p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of high technology knowledge on aquaculture and related fields. • Lack of research funding support. 	<p>Philippines: Creation of Fisheries Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMCs)</p> <p>Singapore: Ongoing</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International cooperation for exchange information, knowledge transfer is required.

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	<p>Department of Fisheries Strategic Plan (2009-2012)” is formulated. Aquaculture development missions included the development of fishery products from aquaculture to achieve international quality standards, increasing of fish production from aquaculture, enhancement the stock of aquatic resources via aquaculture and the development of research and technology for aquaculture. A number of projects were initiated to increase environmental friendly aquaculture production, to increase fish supplies and promote livelihood opportunities in rural areas. The Good Aquaculture Practice (GAP) and the Code of Conduct are applied with comply with environmental theme. Action plan on Food Safety from Farm to Table has implemented to ensure that aquaculture production is safe and comply with international standards.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource capacity building is required.
<p>13. Promote aquaculture for rural development, which is compatible with the rational use of land and water resources, to increase fish supply and improve the livelihoods of rural people</p>	<p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find the implementation for this subject in POA of aquaculture <p>Philippines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputized Fish Wardens/Bantay Dagat Program • The Strength of the FARMC depends on the support of the LGUs <p>Singapore: Singapore does not have rural development</p> <p>Thailand: Freshwater aquaculture plays an important role in rural development of Thailand. The main task and</p>	<p>Philippines: Conservation and management of coastal waters less priority of the LGUs For the National Agency to have jurisdiction in Municipal Waters</p> <p>Thailand: Some conflict of interests among community members.</p>	<p>Thailand: Cooperation among government officers, community, farmers, and stakeholders is necessary.</p>

Resolution	National Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
	<p>responsibility of the DOF on freshwater aquaculture development is to improve living standard of Thai people by increasing fish production from aquaculture not only for domestic consumption and trade but also for export. Noteworthy, the DOF aquaculture development policy has had tremendous effects and motivated the strengthening of this sector. The activities being implemented such as establish fish ponds in schools, aquaculture demonstration site in subsistence economic learning centres.</p>		
<p>14. Improve post-harvest technologies to ensure fish quality assurance and safety management systems, which are appropriate for small and medium-sized enterprises in the region, taking into account the importance of traditional fish products and food security requirements</p>	<p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find the implementation for this subject in POA of sustainable utilization of fish and fishery product <p>Philippines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Stock Assessment Program-determines MSY, TAC condition of our fisheries resources (species specific), CPUE ongoing activity • Establishment of more landing centers/sampling areas per bodies of water <p>Singapore:</p> <p>Singapore through SEAFDEC MFRD implemented various activities such as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular 3-year Program on Improvement of Traditional Fish Product • Japanese Trust Fund I Project on HACCP for Fermented Fish Product in Myanmar • Japanese Trust Fund I Project on Application of HACCP in the Fish Processing Industry in Southeast Asia 	<p>Philippines:</p> <p>Co-implement NSAP with Fisheries Observer Program (FOP)</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <p>Some target group did not perform good practices if it is not mandatory by legislation or law enforcement.</p>	<p>Philippines:</p> <p>Integrated Watershed Resources Management-Fisheries will be part of this management plan</p>

Resolution	National Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese Trust Fund I project on Seafood Safety Information Network. • Japanese Trust Fund I Project on Regionalization of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (RCCFC) Phase IV: Post-harvest Practices and Trade • ASEAN Australia Fish and Fish Products Safety Project • ASSP-FCG Program on Human Resource Development on Poverty Alleviation (HRD) and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region • Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries in Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines East Asian Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) Region • Japanese Trust Fund II Project on Quality Assurance Systems for Small and Medium-sized Fish Processing Establishments in ASEAN Member Countries. <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on GMP through supply chain has been conducted • Provide low cost for quality analysis in fishery products, harvested products, ice, and water for small scale fishers 		
15. Strengthen the joint ASEAN approaches and positions on international trade in fish and fishery products indigenous to the region by harmonizing standards, criteria and guidelines	<p>Cambodia: GHP, GMP, GAP, HACCP guidelines was drafted base upon the international standards.</p> <p>Myanmar: The implementation for this subject in POA of fish</p>	<p>Philippines: Coral Garden and Reef Rehabilitation Projects</p> <p>Singapore: The scope of project could not be</p>	<p>Philippines: Coral Garden and Reef Rehabilitation Projects</p> <p>Singapore: Post-Harvest research and</p>

Resolution	National Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
	<p>trade</p> <p>Philippines: Integrated Bay Coastal Resource Management</p> <p>Singapore: Singapore as part of ASEAN has always supported ASEAN approaches and positions.</p> <p>Thailand: ASEAN Shrimp Good Aquaculture Practice has been endorsed in principle by 18th Meeting of ASWGF in June 2010</p>	<p>expanded due to the lack of budget.</p>	<p>product development is crucial for sustainable fisheries. Programs pertaining to post-harvest should be encouraged.</p>
<p>16. Increase the participation and involvement of ASEAN Member Countries in international fora to safeguard and promote ASEAN interests.</p>	<p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation among government agencies • Indonesia initiated the development of Regional Plan of Action on Responsible Fisheries including to combat IUU Fishing in the Region in 2007 • Full membership at RFMOs: IOTC (since 2007) and CCSBT (since 2008) and maintained it membership as non contracting party of WCPFC • Established Coral Triangle Initiative (RPOA and Leader Declaration) in 2009 • Established ATSEF (Arafura and Timor Sea Expert Forum) <p>Myanmar: find the implementation for this subject in POA of regional and international policy formulation</p>	<p>Thailand: Every ASEAN Member States could not attend important international meeting due to limit of budget</p>	<p>Philippines: Promotion of Green water Technology Polyculture of Tiger Prawns with Tilapia</p> <p>Thailand: Common position and ASEAN representative in important meeting need to be established</p>

Resolution	National Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
	<p>Philippines: Promote the development of native aquatic species, which has potential commercial value</p> <p>Singapore: Singapore as part of ASEAN has always promotes and safeguards ASEAN interest in international fora</p>		

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 2001 PLAN OF ACTION
BY THE ASEAN MEMBER COUNTRIES**

Plan of Action	ASEAN Initiatives and Relevant Accomplishments	Major Constraints	Suggestions for Future Actions
Fisheries Management			
<p>1. Establish and implement comprehensive policies for innovative fisheries management, such as the decentralization of selected fisheries management functions to the local level, the progressive introduction of rights-based fisheries management through licensing and community fishing rights, the improvement of fishing vessel registration systems and the development of supporting legal and institutional frameworks</p>	<p>Cambodia: Law on fisheries has been promulgated by the King in 2006. CAM-CODE has been established. The Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries: 2010-2018, which included the Fisheries Development Action Plan (3 years); the Annual Fisheries Plan and the Fisheries Cantonment Annual Action Plan?</p> <p>Lao PDR: The law details the roles, responsibilities and duties of the government at national, provincial and district levels, and provides for the establishment of fishery management committees at village level</p> <p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thru enactment of Regional Government Law No. 32 in 2004 in Indonesia, several selected management functions has been delegated to the local levels, for example, licensing of small scale fishing vessel under 30 GT has been delegated to regional office levels. • Development of regional marine conservation area (KKLD) managed by regional government • Establishment of Marine and Fisheries Minister Regulation No. 27 in 2009 	<p>Lao PDR: Lack of knowledge and technique for sustainable development of fisheries (e.g. insufficient counter-measure for depletion of many indigenous fish species due to insufficient resource management know-how).</p> <p>Philippines: Strong legislation of vessel monitoring system</p> <p>Singapore: Singapore has limited fishing community.</p>	<p>Lao PDR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and development on fisheries resource management should be strengthened at central and provincial level. • Research on resource management and enhancement of indigenous fish species should be conducted more intensively. • Knowledge and technique for fisheries resource management, aquaculture and fisheries processing are insufficient, particularly at district and village level. <p>Philippines: Establishment of Networking Information in exchange of data and analysis of data; information-communication technology-vessel monitoring with “incentive” systems</p> <p>Singapore: AVA has to work closely with the fishery stakeholders to ensure sustainable fisheries.</p> <p>Thailand: MOU between responsible agencies</p>

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	<p>concerning registration and marking of fishing vessels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Marine and Fisheries Minister Regulation No. 12 in 2009 concerning Capture Fisheries Business <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Fisheries, Ministry of the Livestock and Fisheries is the sole competent authority for fisheries concerns. Department of Fisheries implements the fisheries management measures through the Divisional, districts and township departmental office. In Myanmar the right-based fisheries management through licensing and community fishing rights, the vessel registration systems and the legal and institutional frameworks has also been practiced since 1905 in accordance with the Fisheries Act. The fishing vessel registration systems of inshore and offshore fisheries are in line with the CCRF. <p>Singapore: Singapore through AVA is reviewing our procedure as well as legal and institutional frameworks. There is no decentralization as Singapore is too small.</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralization of fisheries management is defined in proposed new 		

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	<p>fisheries act which should be enforced in 2011 onward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing vessel registration is not responsible of DOF • New fisheries act has been final draft, it is under cabinet approve process <p>Vietnam: Fisheries Law was approved by the National Assembly in July 2004.</p>		
<p>2. Ensure local consensus building on innovative management measures through consultative processes and create close monitoring mechanisms to support and implements these measures</p>	<p>Indonesia: Enhanced community participation in fisheries management thru implementation of various relevant national program activities: such as co-management development initiatives and strengthened its supporting institutions, development of Fisheries Joint Business Group, stakeholder consultation for a, Fisheries Management Forum and etc.</p> <p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of the fishery resource management community • management of the resources on a sustainable basis at the same time increase income • Co-management project collaboration with SEAFDEC <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF encourages co-operating with Myanmar Fisheries Federation and its nine associations to pursue the 	<p>Lao PDR: Lack of knowledge and technique for sustainable development of fisheries (e.g. insufficient counter-measure for depletion of many indigenous fish species due to insufficient resource management know-how).</p>	<p>Singapore: AVA will continue to engage the fishery stakeholders in regular platforms.</p> <p>Thailand: Working closely with leader of fishing community is very important</p>

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	<p>sustainable and responsible fishery management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division/District/Township Fisheries Associations are also formed to carry out its own division/district/ township fisheries activities cooperation with DOF in Division / District / Township. • The meeting of DOF and MFF is conducted for consultation of fisheries concerns at MFF office in Yangon every Tuesday. <p>Singapore: The Singapore fishery community is small and has a good working relationship with the industry. Any issues are discussed in the regular Food Fish Cluster Meetings</p> <p>Thailand: DOF has consultation with fishing communities and public hearing before create new fisheries management measures.</p>		
<p>3. Take measures to prevent unauthorized fishing and eliminate the use of illegal and destructive fishing gears and practices by building awareness of their adverse impacts, the development and promotion of responsible and selective fishing gears and practices, enforcing regulations and encouraging alternative means of livelihood</p>	<p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia initiated the development of Regional Plan of Action on Responsible Fisheries including to combat IUU Fishing in the Region in 2007 • Full membership at RFMOs: IOTC (since 2007) and CCSBT (since 2008) and maintained it membership as non contracting party of WCPFC • Strengthened bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation among government agencies among others in 	<p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCS system has been implementing in Myanmar and needing to be more emphasis on VMS. • Using the small mesh size in fishing gears and electric fishing are currently issue in Myanmar. • Poaching vessel of foreign countries and transferring of catch of the national fishing vessel cannot be investigated in the sea. 	<p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCS system has been implementing in Myanmar and needing to be more emphasis on VMS. • DOF will enhance to eliminate destructive fishing gear and to substitute selective fishing gears.

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	<p>terms of combating IUU Fishing practices</p> <p>Lao PDR: Lack of knowledge and technique for sustainable development of fisheries (<i>e.g.</i> insufficient counter-measure for depletion of many indigenous fish species due to insufficient resource management know-how).</p> <p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCRF • Translation of Regional and FAO CCRF • Awareness programs • Demonstration and promotion of resource friendly gears (<i>e.g.</i> JTED, MAED, Circle Hook) • Formulation of NPOA on shark, fishing capacity, turtle, invasive alien species <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF has been measuring laws enforcement and MCS systems to combat the IUU fishing in accordance with Myanmar Fisheries Laws and Regulations. • In MCS system, DOF has determined the vessels course and reporting system at the checkpoint and landing sites for every fishing vessel. The licensed fishing vessel should report the checkpoint at the time of cruise out to the sea and at the time cruise into the port • At the check point every fishing vessels 		

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	<p>should declare the license, identification and specification such as fishing gear on board , numbers and names of crews ,their fisher's registration numbers , identities numbers , log book, catch report to trip.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing vessels in the sea have to report their location in the sea and catches to the checkpoint and landing sites with radio telephone. <p>Philippines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen Bantay Dagat Program and MCS activities • Alternative livelihood to eradicate illegal and destructive fishing <p>Singapore: AVA has regulatory measures in the licensing of boats and fishing gear.</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote responsible and selective fishing gears such as gill net and trap. • Encourage alternative means of livelihood through extension work by training on aquaculture activities, OTOP and processing. <p>Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree of Prime Minister dated 31/3/2010 on zoning of coastal areas and decentralisation for management with the participation from local communities • Regulations and Legal Documents on 		

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	prohibited gear, mesh size, closed seasons, destructive fishing gear with specific enforcement activities		
4. Optimize the use of inshore waters through resource enhancement programs such as promoting the installation of artificial reefs and structures, encouraging coordinated and effective planning for coastal fisheries management programs, undertaking environmental impact assessment studies, restocking of commercially important fish species and developing human resources for the implementation of such programs	<p>Indonesia: Development of various relevant programs such as the development of regional marine conservation area (KKLD), spatial zone management program, development of fisheries management plan for each fisheries management area in Indonesia and so on</p> <p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalize management of MPA's • implementation of the exit plan • deployment of artificial reefs <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Close seasons</i> for fishing operations in June, July and August for spawning in coastal areas and <i>close areas</i> in some fishing grounds to protect juvenile (e.g. pomfret, Indian Threadfin, hard clam) and trawlers (<i>restricted gear</i>) are not allowed to operate in coastal areas. • <i>conservation areas</i> for Sharks, turtles; • <i>protected areas</i> for mud crabs; • <i>plantation</i> of mangrove forests; • <i>restocking</i> of Juvenile sea water fish (sea bass, sea tiger shrimp, small size crabs) in coastal areas to replenish the commercial fish species; • <i>banning</i> to destructive fishing (explosive, chemical, electrical and pump); • <i>restricting</i> of mesh size; 	<p>Myanmar: DOF need to know the current status of national fisheries resources such as declining of the species and habitats, distributions of species and migratory route of species.</p> <p>Thailand: All resource users have to realize important of fisheries and natural resources and participate in fisheries management process.</p>	<p>Myanmar: DOF need to assign the staff to conduct the research as observers and trainees on the fishing vessels.</p> <p>Philippines: Capability building of Regional Office Technical Personnel, LGUs and fishery technicians</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>restricting</i> for trade(e.g. CITIES, small crabs/eels and gravid crabs and prawns) • Marine Protected Area in fishing ground for • fishing vessel <p>Thailand: These actions have been conducted.</p> <p>Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master Plan for establishment of MPA network in Vietnam which include 16 sites prolonging from the North to the South • Fisheries resource development and protection programs up to 2010. • The Governmental Decree on the implementation guideline of the Article 9 of Fisheries Law relating to fisheries resources protection and development is formulated • Establishment of and regulations on organization and operation of Vietnam Fisheries Stock Enhancement Fund. • General plan on baseline survey and management of marine resources and environment up to 2015, visions to 2020 • Cooperation in ecosystem conservation and rehabilitation, training in method of artificial reef release, sea grass and mangrove recreation. • Cooperation in TED, JTED and selected fishing gear research 		

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<p>5. Review the issue of excess fishing capacity at the national level and recommend where appropriate, measure to improve the registration of fishing vessels, the introduction of rights-based fisheries and the reduction in the number of fishing boats and level of fishing effort using government incentives.</p>	<p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment various relevant programs such as programs for fish stock assessments and its stock indicators for each fisheries management area (WPP-RI) in Indonesia; • Establishment of Marine and Fisheries Minister Regulation No. 27 in 2009 concerning registration and marking of fishing vessels; • Establishment of Marine and Fisheries Minister Regulation No. 12 in 2009 concerning Capture Fisheries Business <p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd Review of the Fisheries Act 1985 • Improve overall fisheries management • To include food safety • Review on penalty for non-compliance • Legislation to combat IUU <p>Myanmar: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries have been implementing the Thirty Years Plans for the Development of Fisheries Sectors. In this plan, offshore fishing vessels are limited not to exceed the numbers of 1970 vessel which has 100 GRT as it is aimed to control the fishing capacity. Recently, the numbers of fishing vessel is nearly 2000 and it is not exceeded the limited vessels numbers and gross ton.</p> <p>Thailand: Reduce fishing capacity from push-netter</p>	<p>Myanmar: Currently the catch of fishing vessel is exceeded the M.S.Y. The most of fishing vessels are smaller than 100 GRT but the fishing capacities of them are more effective.</p> <p>Thailand: Fishers do not accept government alternative livelihood</p>	<p>Myanmar: DOF need to control the fishing capacity of each fishing vessel</p>

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	<p>and trawler by using alternative occupation and/or others</p> <p>Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for fisheries development to the year 2020 • Master plan for fisheries development up to 2010 and visions to 2020 • Fisheries Development and Export Program up to 2010 and Visions to 2020 • Licensing for fishing vessels 		
<p>6. Formulate guidelines to promote the use of practical and simple indicators for multi-species fisheries as a substitute for classical fisheries management models within the national fisheries management framework, with particular regard to facilitating timely local level fisheries management decisions</p>	<p>Indonesia: Establishment various relevant programs such as programs for fish stock assessments and its stock indicators for each fisheries management area (WPP-RI) in Indonesia; CPUE Monitoring program, etc.</p> <p>Myanmar: In Myanmar, the Addressing the Quality Information on Inland Fisheries (AQUIIF) project was started from December 2004 and completed in November 2006 in collaborating among SEAFDEC, FAO and DOF. The statistics forms of the project outcomes are using in the fisheries data collecting in DOF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF also tries to initiates fisheries indicators as a tools and it has been used for fisheries management to denote the status of the fisheries resources as well as the economics and social conditions of fisher. • DOF has been conducting the data 	<p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF needs to compile the data using the computerized system for the whole country through the divisional, district and township level • The Staff of DOF need to promote the knowledge of the statistics survey and research. <p>Thailand: Nature of fisheries in ASEAN is multi-species with multi-fishing gears, this concept requires more scientific information and scientist in the region has less expertise.</p>	<p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF need to establish the computer networks throughout the country and to encourage the usage of the standardized data software. • DOF will promote the HRD programs for its staffs collaborating with international and regional organizations <p>Philippines: Networking with regional state universities and colleges for basic research and development undertaking on fisheries assessment/indicators</p> <p>Thailand: Training or co-research from experts needs to be focused</p>

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	<p>collection from the fishing ports, landing sites and check points through DOF in state / division/district/Township.</p> <p>Thailand: This activity is good for fisheries management however it is required tremendous effort and specialist to conduct related scientific information.</p> <p>Vietnam: Promotion of co-management, users-right approach</p>		
<p>7. Investigate the potential of under-utilized fisheries resources and promote their exploitation in a precautionary manner based upon analysis of the best available scientific information under rights-based fisheries regimes</p>	<p>Indonesia: Establishment various relevant programs such as programs for fish stock assessments and its stock indicators for each fisheries management area (WPP-RI) in Indonesia; Improvement of fisheries data and statistic and so on</p> <p>Myanmar: At present, the national fishing vessels carry out fishing in the territorial sea and foreign fishing vessels carry out fishing in the area between the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone in Myanmar.</p> <p>Thailand: Maximum utilization of fish resource in Thailand</p>	<p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of national fishing vessels are not able to fish in the deep sea due to lack of modernized fishing gears. • DOF need to conduct the research for existing fisheries resources and distribution of resources. 	<p>Myanmar: DOF will encourage the national fishing vessels to be able to fish in the deep sea.</p>

<p>8. Develop and maintain freshwater fisheries through inter-agency coordination of multiple-use water resources and trans-boundary inland fisheries management, promoting awareness of the importance of freshwater fisheries for local food security, rehabilitating and restoring habitats for migratory freshwater fish, restocking indigenous fish species to enhance productivity and encouraging culture-based freshwater fisheries where appropriate</p>	<p>Indonesia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of national strategic plan for development of inland fisheries • Cooperation with SEAFDEC to develop “Status and Trends of Fisheries” for inland fisheries • Development of co-management program for inland fisheries management. Etc. <p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expansion of Tagal system to Peninsula Malaysia. • Enactment of State legislation <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF permits the long term lease the fishers for fisheries conservation and rehabilitation. Long leases have been considered and measured for leasable fisheries to give fishermen a greater incentive to manage their own resources and achieved sustainable goals. The owner of leasable fisheries has responsibility following maintaining production and conservation works; • Preservation of the leasable fisheries water flows and reduction of water pollution. • More practice of culture base capture fisheries and capture base culture fisheries in the leasable fisheries. • Resources enhancement including rehabilitation of fisheries habitats in the freshwater fisheries. 	<p>Lao PDR: Insufficient knowledge of local community and manpower to manage their aquatic recourses areas.</p> <p>Myanmar: DOF need to enhance the monitoring and inspection of the preservation of freshwater fisheries and to promote the culture-based capture and capture based culture fisheries</p>	<p>Myanmar: DOF will maintain to preserve the sustainable freshwater fisheries and to promote awareness for other agencies and fishers.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every lease has to release the fish seed to 1 to 5% in value from the fees of the leases and long lease owner for those, who cultured in the leasable fisheries, they have to release the fish seed in value of 30% of their lease. And they replenish that fish seeds after reached the size 4-5 inches in the pen or cage (3-4) months. <p>Thailand: Thailand has undertaken all these activities. We also conduct the program aiming to maintain the stock of indigenous fish species in major river basins by releasing fingerling fish. Trans-boundary inland fisheries management is undertaken under MRC.</p>		
<p>9. Coordinate and decentralize the collection and use of fisheries related statistical data between the national fisheries and other authorities including those responsible for food security, trade, vessel registration, aquaculture and rural development</p>	<p>Indonesia: Establishment various relevant programs such Improvement of fisheries data and statistic, CPUE Monitoring Programs and so on</p> <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritized stakeholders of inland and marine fisheries in Myanmar are Agriculture Department, Irrigation Department, Land Survey and Record Department, Universities, Myanmar Fisheries Federation, Inland Water Transport Department, Customs Department, Trade, Department of Marine Administration etc. These institutions and non-government organizations are more or less concerned and/or involved in fisheries activities. They may contribute more reliable and 	<p>Myanmar: DOF needs to upgrade the standards of the fisheries statistical systems according to the ASEAN and International model for supporting fishery management decision- making and planning processes.</p>	<p>Philippines: Incorporation of the NSAP System to the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) on Fisheries Production Data</p> <p>Thailand: On-going activities and need high level policy framework or MOU between relevant agencies</p>

	<p>quality information that enhance better assessment, evaluation and implementation of management policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The fundamental data of fisheries statistics are collected by township officers, the basis enumerators and reported to head office by monthly and annually. <p>Singapore: AVA is the only agency involved with regards to fisheries matters and has been collecting data for planning and management</p> <p>Thailand: Cooperation among agencies has been performing.</p> <p>Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water management Planning for Mekong River Delta region for 2006-2010 period and orientation to 2020• Utilization of the State development investment credits to continue implementing program on improved irrigation canal system, development of road system in rural areas, infrastructures for development of aquaculture and traditional trading villages for the 2006-2010 period• Incentive Policies in economic structure shifting and consumption of agricultural and fisheries products• Development of co-management in coastal aquaculture		
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<p>10. Maximize the use of national fisheries statistical systems by focusing on clear objectives and timely results directly related to fishery management decision-making and planning processes</p>	<p>Indonesia: Establishment various relevant programs related with the improvement of fisheries data and statistic and so on</p> <p>Lao PDR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively involved and participating with international organization <i>e.g.</i> workshop, training course; • Added the questionnaire of fisheries sector into national statistic census survey for the year 2010 <p>Singapore: AVA is the only agency involved with regards to fisheries matters and has been collecting data for planning and management</p> <p>Thailand: Need to be improved accuracy and proper time (not to late) of statistic data</p>		<p>Philippines: RDE on Fisheries Statistical System Management Tools Baywide data collection, bay wide analysis, bay wide formulation of policies</p>
<p>11. Apply, where appropriate, regionally standardized definitions and classifications for statistical data to facilitate regional compilation, analysis and data exchange</p>	<p>Indonesia: Establishment various relevant programs related with the improvement of fisheries data and statistic and so on</p> <p>Myanmar: DOF will collaborate with regional and international organizations such as ASEAN and FAO to apply the regionally standardized definitions and classifications for statistical data to facilitate regional compilation, analysis and Data exchange.</p> <p>Singapore: AVA is the only agency involved with</p>		

	regards to fisheries matters and has been collecting data for planning and management Thailand: Through SEAFDEC project		
12. Develop national statistical mechanisms on inland fisheries and aquaculture in order to provide a basis for their development and the exchange of statistical data and related information, with particular emphasis on the catchment approach in international river basins	Indonesia Establishment various relevant programs related with the improvement of fisheries data and statistic for inland fisheries and so on Myanmar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most of Inland fisheries and aquaculture are developed in the Ayeyawady delta. • DOF has been measuring the data collecting of inland fisheries and aquaculture such as production, numbers of fishing gear, kinds of fishing gear, sizes of fishing gear, fish species, numbers of fishers and numbers of family of fishers etc. • DOF will promote the national statistical mechanisms inland fisheries and aquaculture and will collaborate to exchange the statistical data and related information with others countries. Singapore: AVA is the only agency involved with regards to fisheries matters and has been collecting data for planning and management		Myanmar: DOF need to establish the computer networks throughout the country and to encourage the usage of the standardized data software.

	<p>Thailand: Improvement on inland fisheries statistic is required.</p>		
Aquaculture			
<p>1. Ensure that national policies and regulatory frameworks on aquaculture development are directed toward sustainability and avoidance of conflicts by incorporating consultations with stakeholder groups, implementing aquaculture zoning, considering social and environmental impact, and also regulating rights of access to, and use of, open water sites for mariculture</p>	<p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating Industrial Aquaculture Zones • Register culturists and have a certification scheme (SPLAM, GAP, GMP, HACCP). <p>Myanmar: On the other side it is found that aquaculture is always facing conflicts with other land and water users. Land is originally owned by the government. According to the government policy, only the fallow land is allowable for aquaculture purposes In terms of the use of open water, agriculture, public use and navigation are priorities rather than aquaculture.</p> <p>Philippines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO 124-Code of Practice for Aquaculture • Establishment of Mariculture Park-with LGU support-with proper zonations <p>Singapore: Coastal fish farms are licensed by AVA and are only located in sea space designated for aquaculture</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Fisheries Strategic Plan (2009-2012)” is formulated. There are 4 missions related to aquaculture development. 1) To develop fishery 	<p>Thailand: Food security aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of resources invested in research and technology development. • The diversity of species cultured added challenges for the future aquaculture research. • Food safety aspects: • Private international standards added vigorous challenges to aquaculture development in Thailand. 	<p>Philippines: Mariculture Park at the moment is focused on marine cages, other areas should be established in the park-deep sea seaweed farming, sea ranching, aquasilvi culture</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand Aquaculture Master Plan Establishment is needed. • The balance between food security and food safety need to be more focused in aquaculture development in Thailand.

	<p>products from aquaculture to achieve international quality standards, 2) to increase fish production from aquaculture, 3) to enhance stock of aquatic resources via aquaculture and 4) to develop research and technology for aquaculture. Three main principles to ensure the success aquaculture in Thailand: competent authority, government supports, and participatory approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commodity based strategy, with multi-cooperation among several stakeholders is ongoing implemented; for example: Thai Shrimp Strategy Plan, Tilapia strategies plan. • Action plan on Food Safety from Farm to Table is established by DOF to ensure that aquaculture production is safe and comply with international standards. <p>Vietnam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible Development Standards: • Hygiene and Safety Assurance • Environment responsibility <i>(Controlling Effluents and waste, Taking consideration of Location Effects and Energy Use, Avoid Risk of Escapes, Disease Transfer to Wild Stocks, Reducing the use of marine resources for feed)</i> • Social responsibility • Traceability • Fish welfare 		
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<p>2. Ensure production of high quality seeds on a consistent and sustainable basis by providing government support for public and private hatchery development and research, developing domesticated broodstocks and fish reproductive technologies, and promoting responsible collection and use of wild broodstock and seed</p>	<p>Lao PDR: Conduct the research on fish-borne diseased as well as fish trematode to ensure that the aquaculture production was safety for consumers.</p> <p>Myanmar: Among many other culture organisms, rohu (<i>Labeo rohita</i>), striped Catfish (<i>Pangasius hypothalamus</i>), sea bass (<i>Lates calcarifer</i>) and sea weed (<i>Euchema cottonii</i>) are the most common and commercial products in Myanmar aquaculture. In order to promote and distribute the quality fish seed, Department of Fisheries has tried to upgrade the broodstocks through its 27 fishery stations that are conducting seed production & providing technical assistance to farmer</p> <p>Philippines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of multi-species hatcheries • GET EXCEL Tilapia Hatcheries • Development of Pangasius Hatcheries • Establishment of Saline Tilapia <p>Singapore: AVA has developed fish reproduction and seed production technology to address the needs of aquaculture development in Singapore, and has transferred this technology to commercial hatcheries in Singapore</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF support hatcheries both government and private sector to 	<p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonality and inconsistency of seed supply production. • Inadequate support for seed production. • Deterioration of quality seed stock. • Unknown impacts of release of cultured seed stocks. • Lack of knowledge for proper management in broodstock and breeding facilities of selected species. • Lack of wild stock for developing of cultured strains 	<p>Philippines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siganids, abalone, grouper hatcheries • Exchange of technologies with other countries <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More research on genetic improvement of broodstock. • International cooperation via exchange of experts is needed. • Introduction of wild stock of selected species with awareness of diseases and recessive gene are recommended.
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	<p>produce quality seeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good Aquaculture Practice (GAP) and Code of Conduct (CoC) for fish and shrimp hatcheries are applied. • Research for broodstock development aimed to enhance reproduction by nutritional manipulation and closed recycling water system for broodstock. • Promotion of domestication and research in genetics manipulation are practiced. • Stock enhancement of selected species has been practiced. 		
3. Promote good farm management practices that reduce effluent pollution load and comply with relevant effluent standards through appropriate treatment	<p>Cambodia A guideline for Good Aquaculture Practices- GAqP was developed.</p> <p>Myanmar: Myanmar DOF has mandated aqua farmers to comply biosecurity measure issued by DOF. In order to be practiced by the aquafarmers, Myanmar DOF is processing GAP guidelines and it is expected to be notified. There still need to educate GAP procedures to aqua farmers through HRD schemes.</p> <p>Singapore: AVA organizes training on good farm management practices for fish farmers to upgrade their technical skills and competencies. Farms have to comply with the relevant national effluent standards</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good aquaculture practice standard are 	<p>Thailand: Small scale farmers which have limited funding could not comply with national standard.</p>	<p>Thailand: Group or cluster for small-scale farmers is necessary for better financial support.</p>

	<p>established which included of the food safety level, the Code of Conduct (CoC) for aquaculture, the Good Aquaculture Practice (GAP), the Organic Marine Shrimp Farming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental issue is one of major concern in Good Aquaculture Practice in Thailand. 		
<p>4. Reduce the risks of negative environmental impacts, loss of biodiversity, and disease transfer by regulating the introduction and transfer of aquatic organisms in accordance with the Regional Guidelines on the Responsible Movement of Live Aquatic Animals and Plants</p>	<p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import risk analysis for introduction new fish species for aquaculture • National plan of action on Invasive Alien Species <p>Myanmar: Myanmar DoF takes much awareness of introducing alien aquatic organism so as not to cause alien invasive diseases. Provided that an exotic species is to be introduced for culture purposes, DoF deliberates through risk analysis and health certificate and only after that it may be allowed to introduce with prior guidelines.</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand economy Strategy for control of Aquatic Animal Diseases has been developed. • Law and legislation are under the Animal Epidemic Act. • Import-export regulation, ex; disease surveillance, monitoring and control system, quarantine measures are used for controlling trans-boundary movement of aquatic animal disease. 	<p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of personnel resources for enforcement. • New exotic disease outbreak such as IMNV added more challenge for inspection enforcement 	<p>Thailand: International cooperation for information exchange.</p>

<p>5. Improve the efficient use of aquatic feeds by regulating the quality of manufacture feed and feed ingredients, providing guidelines on farm-level food conversion ratios and levels of aquaculture effluents, and supporting research into developing suitable alternative protein sources to reduce dependence of fish meal and other fish-based products</p>	<p>Lao PDR: Promoting the use of local raw materials to be a fish feed (homemade feed) to reduce the use of commercial feed (pullet feed)</p> <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the freshwater fin-fish framings utilize rice bran, ground-nut cake, cotton seed cakes etc. But in tilapia and basa catfish culture, formulated feed pellets are used that are manufactured by private feed meal. It is known that the feed ingredients are broken rice, rice bran, ground-nut cake soy-bean cake and fish meal added with vitamin mix but there is no reliable source of feed formula and feed conversion ratio. • On the other side, soft shell mud crab farming and marine fish farming are thoroughly depending on trash fish. It is learnt that the ground-nut cake consists of 28-32 percent of the crude protein. • The feed pellets for marine shrimp and freshwater prawn culture were formerly imported from Thailand. Later a local private feed mill has been established but due to a few numbers of semi-intensive and intensive shrimp and prawn farms, the feed demand is decreasing and the feed mill cannot cover the running cost that results in no factory operation. • Actually the alternative sources of fish meal are ground-nut cake and soybean cakes that consist of high level of crude protein and locally available. There is no practice of feeding farm made pellet. 	<p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty on new regulation process of reduction of fishmeal utilization. • Instead of formulated feed utilization, small scale farmers accustom to trash fish based farm-made feeds. 	<p>Philippines: Research and Development on alternative feeds which is cheaper yet efficient and are plant based</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International cooperation for exchange of information is necessary. • Research and proactive extension are needed on the proper farm-made feed. • Effective feeding management is needed to minimize water quality deterioration.
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	<p>However a few large commercial farm owners are implementing their own feed mills to produce feed pellets for their own farms and the feed mills are under experimental operation.</p> <p>Philippines: Strict monitoring of farms regarding regulations and disease monitoring as part of the fish health management services</p> <p>Singapore: AVA has on-going research in this area.</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of manufacture feed and feed ingredients are regulated under the Feed Quality Control Act 1982 and 1999. • The Good Manufacture Practice (GMP) and HACCP for aqua-feed manufacturing are promoted as voluntary. • Capacity building for farmers on feed conversion ratio and the aquaculture effluent are built via advising advertising and training. • Nutrient and nutritional requirement of commercially important aquatic species, reduction of fish meal and fish oil with suitable alternative protein sources, and health stimulating feed are supported by DOF and ongoing. 		
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<p>6. Improve capabilities in the diagnosis and control of fish diseases within the region by developing technology and techniques for disease identification, reliable field-side diagnostics and harmonized diagnostics procedures, and establishing regional and inter-regional referral systems, including designation of reference laboratories and timely access to disease control experts within the region</p>	<p>Malaysia: Set up the National fish health centre and the Biosecurity division</p> <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar DOF formed Myanmar aquatic Animal Health Committee that prepared contingency planning and national strategy for Aquatic Animal Health and Bio-security and also prepared National List of Important Diseases. Myanmar DOF established Disease Section and implemented Level I, Level II and Level III in accordance with collaboration with NACA. • On the other side, SEAFDEC-AQD assisted in sending its disease experts to Myanmar to study some important viral diseases. However, zoning is not yet implemented as the culture systems are not so intensive and developed. <p>Singapore: AVA has on-going research in this area.</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF is the competent authority for aquatic animal health. • The National Strategy for Aquatic Animal Health has been developed to strengthening aquatic disease surveillance, reporting system and control. • Farm establishments to be free from specific diseases or zoning are on-going. • Health certification and quarantine procedures are strictly performed to 	<p>Lao PDR: Lack of human capacity for sustainable fisheries development (<i>e.g.</i> insufficient man-power having capability for extension of appropriate aquaculture technique, post-harvest treatment technique, etc. to rural people, and full understanding on poverty reduction program set by Lao government)</p>	<p>Lao PDR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability of man-power for extension activities is insufficient at district and village level. • Practical training on research and survey skill in fisheries fields is not sufficiently given to university students <p>Philippines: Establishment of fish health monitoring laboratory per province</p>
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	<p>control trans-boundary movement of aquatic animal disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import Risk Analysis for fish and fishery product had been conducted with two commodities; Pacific white shrimp and Crayfish. 		
7. Formulate guidelines for the use of chemicals in aquaculture, establish quality standards and take measures to reduce or eliminate the use of harmful chemicals	<p>Myanmar: There are mobile teams to dispatch disease technicians to disease occurring areas. In the case of some identified diseases, the Disease Section accessed the AQD experts for guidelines and therapeutic treatments. In the year 2008, a field-side laboratory was implemented in Ayeyarwady Division to survey and monitor the health management of surrounding freshwater fish ponds.</p> <p>Philippines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO 124-Code of Practice for Aquaculture • The Fish Health Management Services of the bureau regularly conducts disease monitoring on aquaculture systems • Monitoring of the regulation of the use of anti-biotics on fishfarms by fish health management services as part of the HACCP in processing plants (fisheries products) <p>Singapore: Singapore as part of ASEAN has always supported ASEAN approaches and positions</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF is regulatory body for the chemical 	<p>Singapore: Not all member countries enforce the same regulations on the use of aquaculture drugs.</p> <p>Thailand: Lack of law enforcement</p>	<p>Singapore: Training courses of methods of analysis should be organized especially in event when the major importing countries changes the limit of detection/quantification</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement is necessary. • Cooperation among government officers, farmers, and manufacturers are key factors.

	<p>and bio-substance used for aquaculture in which twenty-one substances are regulated under the Hazardous Substance act, B.E. 2535.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance program for product sampling for drug residue, MG, LMG, chemical elements, steroid, organochlorine and PCBs is performed. • Capacity building on awareness of harmful chemicals and drug for aquaculture for farmers is provided. 		
<p>8. Build human resource capabilities for environment-friendly, healthy, wholesome and sustainable aquaculture through closer public and private sector collaboration in research and development, paying particular attention to the emerging need for skills in biotechnology, and effectively implementing aquaculture education and extension services</p>	<p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar DOF has an Institute of Fishery Technology that is conducting occasional training on variety of curriculums such as, aquaculture, capture fishery, quality control etc particularly for the in-service staff but rarely for the public sectors. But there has no fixed and regular training. At the same time Myanmar Fisheries Federation-MFF, which is an NGO, is conducting regular training on aquaculture in collaboration with DOF, SEAFDEC, Universities and external resource persons. Also workshops and seminar are being held. But no evaluation and recommendation come out to convince the ministry and/or policy markers. There are also some short-term training on aquaculture at village level in collaboration with DOF and JICA. • On the other side, DOF has been involved in close relation with fishery institutes within the ASEAN and region 	<p>Singapore: Singapore does not have tertiary courses on aquaculture and thus building human resource capabilities is done through training courses conducted by aquaculture organization such as SEAFDEC.</p> <p>Thailand: Lack of high technology competence</p>	<p>Philippines: Use of probiotics</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research funding sources are necessary • Human resource and institutional capacity building are required • International cooperation for exchange information, experts is necessary.

	<p>since in the 2000. Also some DOF staffs were sent to higher level trainings and developed countries for Master and Doctorate Level scholarships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, biotechnology for aquaculture has been confronted by challenges. There are still lacking core experts in the field of aquaculture including disease, nutrition, aquaculture chemistry, economics, taxonomy, genetic engineering and more aquaculture technology. This is the fact that Myanmar is much left far behind in terms of mariculture when compared to other member countries. <p>Singapore: AVA has ongoing collaboration with R&D institutes and private sector.</p> <p>Thailand: Many research areas on biotechnology are major focused and on-going researched:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selective breeding program in marine shrimp: Specific Disease Resistant (SPR), Specific Pathogenic free (SPF). • Molecular biology for disease diagnosis and detection. • Application of Hormones in fish breeding. • The use of probiotics, enhancers, and immunostimulants. • Genetics manipulation by using biotechnology techniques: GMO, transgenic, cryopreservation. 		
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<p>9. Promote aquaculture as an integrated rural development activity within multiple-use of land and water resources available through inter-agency coordination in policy formulation, project planning and implementation, stakeholder consultation, extension services and technology transfer.</p>	<p>Lao PDR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By enhancing activities for aquaculture technology improvement and extension throughout the country. • Culture-based fisheries (CBF), a practice that utilizes small water bodies, for the secondary purpose of increasing the food fish production far in excess of what is potentially achievable through natural recruitment was promoted. <p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the national policy is the poverty alleviation and to carry out rural development through agriculture and other sectors. Actually about 70 percent of the country people are living in country-side and remote areas. DOF is mandated to conduct rural development schemes through aquaculture and small-scale fishing but because of the finance problems the implementation is not so much effective. JICA incorporated and collaborated with DOF by establishing JICA unit at DOF and started its project plan in 2005. The strategic project plan is firstly conducting on-site training at appropriate areas to the villagers on small-scale aquaculture. Then secondly it implemented demonstration based on self-participatory approach. Thirdly JICA provides 70 percent of the cost for village level community farming that shared 30 percent. Profit sharing basis is to keep 50 percent for next operation, 20 percent for donation to the nearby school or village clinic and 30 percent is 		<p>Philippines: Roll-over scheme small scale aquaculture projects-large scale marketing plan</p>
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	<p>to share for community members. DOF/JICA activities are listed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA project will complete and end in 2012 June. Based on evaluation of effectiveness and capacity needs, JICA is supposed to continue projects in Myanmar. • At the same time one NGO that is Ecosystem Conservation and Community Development Initiative (ECCDI) affiliated with WCS is planning to conduct village level training on small-scale aquaculture and later to support village owned fish ponds particularly at Nargis hit areas. <p>Singapore: Singapore does not have rural development activity</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Culture-based Fisheries including aquaculture co-management has been introduced and on-going. • Aquaculture is rapidly expanded through rural development program due to the domestic and international fish demand and the achievement of technology transfer of aquaculture to farmers and local people. • DOF aquaculture development policy has had tremendous effects and motivated the strengthening of rural sector. • Freshwater aquaculture mainly plays an important role in rural development of Thailand. 		
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Sustainable Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products			
<p>1. Introduce and provide support for the development of technologies to optimize the utilization of catch and reduce post-harvest losses, wastes and discards in industrial and small-scale fisheries and processing operations through improved processing facilities, on-board and on-shore handling, storage and distribution of fish and fishery products</p>	<p>Lao PDR: Development of aquatic resources regulations and application through community based and bottom up approach</p> <p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing training centers and incubator programs on post harvest • R&D programs on new fishery product <p>Myanmar: Myanmar implemented the resolution as much as we can by participating regional activities of SEAFDEC (MFRD) and laid down the policy and program according to plan of action. Policy and program already submitted to Meeting organized at MFRD Singapore on July 2010 in detail.</p> <p>Philippines: R and D efforts on by-catch</p> <p>Singapore: Singapore through SEAFDEC MFRD has implemented many activities with regard to these issues.</p> <p>Thailand: DOF has conducted training for middlemen and operators at fish landing places and fish wholesale market on good handling techniques and sanitation.</p>	<p>Singapore: Has limited fishery activities</p> <p>Thailand: The practices need time and efforts. The stakeholders do not see the instant benefits as long as they can still sell their fish. Improving sanitation at such facilities needs financial support and investment. The source of funding is hard to identify.</p>	<p>Philippines: Improvement of fishing gears</p> <p>Singapore: SEAFDEC can organize training courses and allow industry stakeholders to participate (perhaps can self-fund).</p> <p>Thailand: Government needs to raise awareness on responsibility of supplying good quality and safe fish to consumers. Training must be provided on a regularly basis and throughout the country.</p>

<p>2. Promote the production and preserve the diversity of traditional fish products by assisting producers to secure stable supplies of quality raw materials, to meet food security requirements and to improve product identity, nutritive value and marketing</p>	<p>Lao PDR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance on fisheries management particularly in capture fisheries, has been gradually recognized at national level and aquatic animals were considered as a central to food security • The deep pools are qualified as the critical refuge and feeding during the dry season and possibly the critical spawning and/or nursery habitats during the wet season of many migratory whitefish guild. • Established of Fisheries Conservation Zone (FCZ) in many villages and reservoirs <p>Malaysia: Promote traditional fishery products</p> <p>Myanmar: Traditional products are produced from Low value fish according to their nature of products means need to breakdown the protein such as fish sauce, fish paste, so far traditional products are consumed by local.</p> <p>Singapore: Singapore through MFRD has implemented various programs such as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular 3-year Program on Improvement of Traditional Fish Product • Japanese Trust Fund II on Quality Assurance Systems for Small and Medium-sized Fish Processing Establishments in ASEAN Member Countries to develop GMPs for traditional products processing 	<p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of seed fund • Many fishing community comprise older people 	<p>Singapore: Continued efforts to promote the consumption of healthy and nutritious traditional fish products and implementation of GMP and HACCP in plants as well as address gaps in the implementation.</p>
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	<p>establishments</p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and improve traditional fishery products through extension work such as One Village One Tambon Product (OTOP) Provided technology transfer to the fisherfolk on fish handling, processing and packaging 		
3. Encourage relevant control agencies to coordinate their activities at all levels in applying appropriate legislation regarding the quality and safety of fish and fishery products	<p>Cambodia: A principle legal framework for post-harvest fisheries complying with international good practice and standards are in process of preparation and development</p> <p>Myanmar: In Myanmar Ministry of Health, City Development committee and DOF are controlling Agency for food safety and coordinating each other.</p> <p>Philippines: Lobbying in the Municipal level (legislation) for municipal ordinances relating to fisheries conservation and sustainable aquaculture</p> <p>Thailand: Food Safety Policy has been formulated as national agenda in relevant agencies.</p>	<p>Thailand: Capacity building in small-scale fisher need special attention and need more time to be strengthened</p>	

<p>4. Develop and apply fish quality and safety management systems that ensure food safety and support the competitive position of ASEAN fish products on world markets through the implementation, validation and verification of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) based systems and improved laboratory practices, and adapting quality and safety management systems so that they may be applied to small and medium enterprises in the ASEAN region</p>	<p>Cambodia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HACCP standard have been review and disseminated to all scale producers in order to comply with this standard. • HAZARD guideline for fish and fisheries products for ASEAN was translated to Cambodian language version. • Proclamation on the limitation of chemical use was developed and submitted for endorsement from MAFF <p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on good handling practices • Eliminate destructive fishing practice through alternative livelihood (seaweed culture) <p>Myanmar: DOF issued Directive 4/2009 for the implementation of Food safety management system(GMPs, HACCP) and also implementing ISO 17025 for Testing laboratory</p> <p>Singapore: Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) seminar for local fish processing industry organized by AVA and Seafood Industries Association Singapore on 22 Sept 2005. (Annual Report 05/06, pg 49). AVA has a continuous effort to train industry in HACCP.</p> <p>Thailand: GMP is compulsory for all food processing establishments in Thailand. In additional, HACCP is mandatory for fish processing</p>	<p>Thailand: In food sectors other than fish, particularly those small scale enterprises, implementation of HACCP is rather difficult as a lot of technical expertise and experiences are required.</p>	<p>Singapore: ASEAN should continue to work towards developing and applying fish quality and safety management systems.</p> <p>Thailand: Training and technical assistance should be provided by the government to small and medium scale enterprises.</p>
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	<p>plants and pre-processing establishments approved for export by DOF. DOF inspects processing plants' laboratories to ensure that they are in compliance with good laboratory practices or ISO/IEC 17025. All DOF laboratories responsible for inspection and certification of fishery products for export are accredited for ISO/IEC 17025.</p>		
<p>5. Promote and conduct training programs to upgrade the technical skills and competencies of personnel in the public sector and the fish processing industry in the ASEAN region</p>	<p>Myanmar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training are conducted by DOF (IFT) for the fish processors and government officers of (2293) personals from 2001-2010. • Also planned policy and program for 2010-2020. <p>Singapore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore through AVA conducted fish post-harvest handling and quality preservation course for crew of local fishing vessels. • Singapore through the Agrifood Technologies Pte Ltd, a subsidiary of AVA, provided technical training on modern appropriate shrimp health and production technology to a federal fisheries training school in Aceh, <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF is regularly train our personnel for upgrade their competencies. • Training for fish processing industry is also regularly conducted 		<p>Philippines: Regional-based trainings</p> <p>Singapore: Different Countries are at different milestones in their fisheries activities and thus it is a challenge to meet the demand of the fishery industry in ASEAN due to these varying expectations.</p> <p>Thailand: Continuous support from government is crucial.</p>

Fish Trade			
<p>1. Strengthen ASEAN trade policy on fish and fishery products through regional collaboration by harmonizing product standards and sanitary measures with international standards wherever appropriate, working towards harmonized guidelines for fish inspection and quality control systems among ASEAN Member Countries, strengthening fish inspection and quality control systems with regard to food safety and exchanging information on risk analysis</p>	<p>Cambodia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategic plan for export promotion of fish and fishery products was prepared in which prioritized commodities were indentified. • A principle legal framework for post-harvest fisheries complying with international good practice and standards are in process of preparation and development. • GHP, GMP, GAP, HACCP guidelines were drafted base upon the international standards. • Trade Sector Wide Approach Program was developed by the Ministry of Commerce could be used broadly in all sectors. <p>Lao PDR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of traditional fish product • Development of fish processing and marketing systems • Development of post harvest loss technologies • Under cooperation programs with various international organization to promote the FOVOP <p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active part in fishery negotiation (CITES, WTO). • improve food safety (HoB, fish inspection, SPS, • Issuance of catch certificate <p>Myanmar:</p>		<p>Singapore:</p> <p>Continued efforts to promote the implementation of food safety management systems such as HACCP in SMEs and address gaps in the implementation.</p>

	<p>Myanmar is one of approved country for EU market. So that is easier for harmonization of control system and strengthening fish inspection and quality control systems with regard to food safety and exchanging information on risk analysis.</p> <p>Singapore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore through MFRD has implemented various programs such as JTFI on Application of HACCP in the Fish processing Industry in Southeast Asia, JTFII on Quality Assurance Systems for Small and Medium-sized Fish Processing Establishments in ASEAN Member Countries which aimed at harmonized quality control systems. • Singapore was also the lead country coordinating the implementation of the ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of the Fisheries Sector Measure No. 46. <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Shrimp GAP • Harmonization of fish inspection and quality control system among ASEAN is difficult due to different level of the system. However, this could be undertaken in Bilateral agreement. 		
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<p>2. In collaboration with international technical organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), assess the impact of government subsidies on fisheries, particularly on the needs of small-scale fisheries in the ASEAN region and sustainable fisheries.</p>	<p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Shrimp GAP • Harmonization of fish inspection and quality control system among ASEAN is difficult due to different level of the system. However, this could be undertaken in Bilateral agreement 		<p>Philippines: Establishment of rural-based projects for small scale fish farmers and supported with large scale market structure</p>
<p>3. Anticipate and address the potential impacts of eco-labelling of ASEAN fish and fishery products.</p>	<p>Cambodia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-degree on Endanger species included 58species was signed by Prime Minister. • Target areas for management of endanger species was indentified. <p>Myanmar: So far no impact regarding with eco labeling.</p> <p>Singapore: Anticipate and address the potential impacts of eco-labelling of ASEAN fish and fishery products</p>		
<p>Regional and International Policy Formulation</p>			
<p>1. Enhance regional collaboration by developing guidelines, criteria and standards on important fisheries issues to strengthen ASEAN policies and positions and harmonize them with international initiatives and arrangements</p>	<p>Malaysia: Conduct MTCP programs (fisheries management & aquaculture)</p> <p>Singapore: Singapore as part of ASEAN has always supported ASEAN approaches and positions</p>		<p>Singapore: Strengthen cooperation and identify and address the most common or pressing issues in ASEAN's fisheries.</p>

OUTPUTS FROM THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC RTCS FOR DRAFTING OF THE 2011 RESOLUTION AND PLAN OF ACTION

I. INTRODUCTION

The Resolution and the Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region are significantly important guidelines for formulating and implementing programs, projects, and activities through appropriate ASEAN-SEAFDEC mechanisms. As you are already aware of, the 2001 Resolution and Plan of Action developed through a series of Regional Technical Consultations were adopted by all SEAFDEC Member Countries in November 2001 at the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium “Fish for the People”.

During the past decade however, increasing attention in the global as well as regional arena, has been directed towards fisheries and the fishing industry as a whole. Strong concerns have been raised over the sustainability with criticism directed towards several sub-sectors of the industry that include over-capacity, destructive fishing and IUU fisheries, un-sustainable aquaculture practices, deteriorating habitats, pollution and environmental standards, quality in fish handling and fish processing, safety at sea and working conditions in the sector as a whole, and recently growing attention to the possible impacts of climate change. In response to such global and regional concerns, the fishing sector has recently been required to certify the legality of fishing and the environmental standards in production, and to guarantee good quality, healthy products and other aspects that direct to the safety of the products for human consumption. In addition, there are increasing demands with regards to the production and production methods, where producers are required to guarantee/certify that all steps of the production are in line with acceptable environmental standards and that the production could be sustained including the important habitats.

One of the most challenging tasks ahead is the growing commitment in Southeast Asia to combat IUU fisheries to be able to manage fisheries in an environmentally and socially sustainable way. In the 2008 Blueprint for ASEAN Economic Community, the ASEAN Heads of State recognized the importance of combating illegal fishing and committed to carry out the task in their respective countries. This commitment is also reflected in the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region and recognized by the SEAFDEC Council during its 42nd Meeting in April 2010 in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR. Eight ASEAN Countries plus Australia, Papua-New Guinea and Timor-Leste are signatories to the RPOA. The challenges to combat IUU fisheries are also reflected in the globally binding *Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing* and the *EC Regulation No 1005/2008 establishing a Community System to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing*.

The trends and the emerging requirements are not only looking at the legality, quality and environmental sustainability but increasingly but also on the need to certify fair trade standards as well as social and labor related standards related to fisheries and the people involved in fishing and post-harvest/processing. All these aspects together with the growing global economic integration and liberalization, trade regulation/deregulation, impact of climate change, globalization of information systems, among others, are matters of urgent concern and importance to Southeast Asia.

Basically, considering the specific situation in Southeast Asia, to comply with the requirements and to adapt to the trends is a necessity for the sustainability of fisheries in the region. However, if not properly managed, if not implemented in an equitable manner, and if combating illegal and destructive fishing including reduced fishing capacity is not sustained, there is a great risk that the

scenario in fisheries will change to the worse resulting in increased poverty, marginalization of fisher-folk, diminishing resources, and deteriorating habitats.

In summary, after ten years into the implementation of the 2001 Resolution and Plan of Action, it is now high time to revisit the perspectives and prospects of fisheries for food security, re-examine the well-being of the fisheries communities for poverty alleviation, and promote equity within countries and among the countries of Southeast Asia in relation to the countries outside the region. In the perspective therefore of the recent developments and the critical prospects that have been indicated with respect to the environmental and social aspects of the sustainability of fisheries in Southeast Asia, there is an urgent need to agree again on a “2011 Resolution and Plan of Action” to guide and strengthen the countries’ performance and enhance the support from regional and international organizations to meet the demands of the sustainable development of fisheries for food security towards 2020.

SEAFDEC is now at the preparatory stage for the formulation of the 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action. Considering that the ASEAN countries would be actively involved in the drafting under the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) process, therefore to facilitate the drafting of the 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action by the ASEAN countries, SEAFDEC as a technical arm of ASEAN on fisheries has developed this document outputs from the RTC to support for drafting the 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action for the SEAFDEC-ASEAN member countries to consider.

II. ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE RTCS

The SEAFDEC Member Countries are encouraged to provide country inputs based on the proposed themes for the 2011 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on the Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security towards 2020, in order for drafting the 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries towards 2020. Efforts have also been made by SEAFDEC to extract the recommendations of the Member Countries through a series of ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultations (RTCs) to ensure that relevant inputs from the Member Countries are covered. The consultative processes focused on the fishery governance for sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture, combating IUU fishing through the implementation appropriate measures such as improved catch documentation and port monitoring (see requirements of the Agreement on Port State Measures and the EC regulations), and resource enhancement strategy, mitigation of the impacts of climate change, reduction of fishing capacity, safety of fish and fish products, safety at sea, and other issues of importance to the sustainability of fisheries and sustained food security. The summary of issues to be addressed and its recommendations from the RTCS are described as follows;

1. Thematic Session: Enhancing Governance in Fishery Management

Weak governance is said to be the main underlying cause of overfishing. Fishery governance establishes the overriding principles and objectives of the sector. Governance which encompasses the institutional arrangements for the stakeholders in the society to extract fishery resources, will determine how well societal problems are resolved and opportunities are created for enhancing social welfare. Good governance includes the formulation and application of principles guiding those interactions and care for institutions that enable them. Good governance requires the establishment, in a transparent and participatory fashion, of the most appropriate balance between short- and long-term objectives, between small-scale and industrial sectors and between maximization of income from license fees and long-term sustainability of the resources. Good governance also requires support for the developing world in the negotiation, implementation, and control of the fisheries agreement, ensuring that the interests of their domestic industries are adequately protected.

This theme will pave the ways forward to enhance the role of governance in managing fisheries in the region. Enhancing governance could be implemented in the context of an ecosystem

approach In the Southeast Asian region, ecosystem approach is clearly articulated in the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), adopted in 1995 by the FAO member states. The CCRF provides an internationally accepted set of principles and guidelines for governance and best practices in fisheries development and management. Other instruments of relevance to this region, includes the four International Plans of Action (IPOAs) on management of fishing capacity, on conservation and management of By-catch, and on illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The recommendations and developing the future plan of Actions are focused to How can small-scale and commercial fisheries co-exist?, Management of fishing capacity - strengthen MCS, promotion of Community-based Fisheries Management/Co-management, and how Application of global instruments and regional agreements translate into national implementation.

Recommendations from the RTC are appeared in **Appendix 1**

2. Thematic Session: Sustainable Aquaculture Development

It was projected that by 2020, the total per capita consumption of food fish in Southeast Asia will reach 25.8 kg/capita/year. It was predicted that aquaculture will continue to grow and meet the deficit in food fish needs. However, the tasks ahead are daunting and challenges will have to be met in order for the sector to grow sustainably and effectively contribute to fisheries development in the region. This thematic session is a step towards the final formulation of a roadmap for sustainable aquaculture development in the region for the next ten years. The issues addressed in this thematic session are as follows:

- Meeting Social and Economic Challenges of Aquaculture; to formulate strategies that will help meet the current and emerging socio-economic challenges of aquaculture in Southeast Asia,
- Quality Seed Production for Sustainable Aquaculture; to identify means to address emerging and potential issues related to production of quality seed for sustainable aquaculture,
- Healthy and Wholesome Aquaculture; outline good practices to achieve healthy and wholesome aquaculture, this will cover (a) disease diagnosis, monitoring and surveillance and control, b) fish meal substitutes (especially for small-scale aquaculture) and feeding management, c) environment as determinants of fish health and quality, and health certification and quarantine, and d) good aquaculture practices and implementation,
- Maintaining Environmental Integrity through Responsible Aquaculture; to identify measures on how the aquaculture sector could further promote the sustainability of the environment and respond to the threat of climate change.

Recommendations from the RTC are appeared in **Appendix 2**.

3. Thematic Session: Eco-system Approach to Fisheries

Ecosystem-approach fisheries can be an important complement to existing fisheries management approaches. When fisheries managers understand the complex ecological and socioeconomic environments in which fish and fisheries exist, they may be able to anticipate the effects that fishery management will have on the ecosystem and the effects that ecosystem change will have on fisheries. A comprehensive ecosystem-approach to fisheries management would require managers to consider all interactions that a target fish stock has with predators, competitors, and prey species; the effects of weather and climate on fisheries biology and ecology; the complex interactions between fishes and their habitat; and the effects of fishing on fish stocks and their habitat. However, the approach need not be endlessly complicated. An initial step may require only that managers consider how the harvesting of one species might impact other species in the ecosystem. Fishery management decision made at this level of understanding can prevent

significant and potentially irreversible changes in marine ecosystems caused by fishing. There are two requirements for managing human interactions with marine ecosystems. One is to develop an understanding of the basic characteristics and principles of these ecosystems, what patterns of distribution and abundance they exhibit and how these systems function in space and time. The second is to develop an ability to manage human activities that impact marine ecosystems, consistent with sustainability of ecosystem diversity and with societal goals concerning the kinds of benefits that society derives from these ecosystems. In this thematic session, the issues are focused on (i) Ecosystem interventions (*e.g.* fish refugia, protected areas, integration/harmonization of fisheries and habitat management, biodiversity, etc.); (ii) Resources Enhancement and Habitat Improvement (*e.g.* restocking, artificial reefs, rehabilitation of mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass, wetlands, freshwater reservoirs, etc.); and (iii) Reduction of Impacts from Fishing on Marine and Coastal Environments

Recommendations from the RTC are appeared in **Appendix 3**.

4. Thematic Session: Post-Harvest and Safety of Fish and Fisheries Product

The post-harvest sector is extremely important in fisheries, from fishermen's handling the catch on-board to handling, processing, distribution and marketing of the catch on-shore. It involves providing full-time and part-time employment for millions of people, a great many of which are women, and generates fish as food by subsistence consumption or cash sale. It also contributes to income generation through the sale and resale of fresh fish for food or processing; either traditional or value-added for food, or industrial processing and outgrowth of alternate food products (chicken, fish, shrimp), and contributes to foreign currency generation. In view of the current state of fisheries and increasing population in the region, per capita consumption of fish will probably decrease over the next decade. Currently most fish within the region is utilized, but much of the catch landed is of poor quality and is utilized for non-human consumption or very low-valued products. This theme will look at methods of optimizing the utilization of fish catch, so that those involved may receive a greater value for their product, or that the quality of the catch is raised so that more of the product could go for human consumption. Technical innovation has changed the fishery in the past as exemplified by the development of surimi which has transformed a group of low-valued fish into a value-added industry. Fish is a major source of animal protein and in most ASEAN countries 30-45% of fish landed are converted into traditional fish products. This is important for food security as most of it goes to the lower income socio-economic classes and plays a vital role in their diet. There is opportunity for expansion of this sector, but aspects of quality, safety, and marketing such products have to be explored. Finally, safety and quality of fish and fish products are of concern throughout the catching, handling, processing and distribution chains for both domestic and export markets. Quality, safety and control systems have to be established for SME's, particularly if they want to export products. While such systems exist for larger industries and government, there are still issues to be resolved, particularly in the areas of harmonization of standards and in developing equivalency between countries for food/fish import and export inspection and certification systems.

Recommendations from the RTC are appeared in **Appendix 4**.

5. Thematic Session: Emerging Requirements for Trade in Fisheries Product

During the last 5 – 10 years the fishing industry has seen some dramatic changes in terms of requirements to guarantee good quality, healthy products and other aspects that could indicate that the product is safe for human consumption. In addition there are increasing demands with regards to the production and production methods and producers have to guarantee/certify that all steps of the production are in line with acceptable environmental standards and that the production can be sustained including important habitats. To be able to manage the fisheries there is a regional/ASEAN and global call to combat IUU Fisheries – the binding a agreement of Port State Measures and EU's requirements for catch documentation are testimony to this. The trends,

and emerging requirements, are not only looking at quality and environmental sustainability but increasingly also including requirements to certify fair trade standards as well as social and labor related standards. This thematic session, Integration of Fisheries into the ASEAN Economic Community on Trade Related Matters are projected covering the intra ASEAN trade, international trade, traceability, catch documents, labour and working conditions, certification/validations including the perspective of work and working conditions as key factor for fisheries for trade (requiring certificates) and the ASEAN Community. The session also addresses the central aspects of trade in fish and fisheries products which, given the importance of the sector to the countries of the region, is vital to the economies and well-being of the people. The emerging requirements are also central to maintaining and improving the well-being of ecosystems and habitats, to sustain the fisheries and to combat illegal fisheries. These are all issues that underpin sustainable fisheries and food security.

Recommendations from the RTC are appeared in **Appendix 5**.

6. Thematic Session: Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Towards Food Security

For a number of years, global concern on climate change has called for attention on the potential impacts from global warming or climate change including its impact on the fisheries sector. Climate change already affects Southeast Asia, through an apparent 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 the 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. These aspects, high vulnerability, large populations, coastal vulnerability, etc should also be seen in the perspective of immediate needs to improve management, restore important and protective habitats and to provide alternative and diversified incomes.

Urgent adaptation and mitigation measures are required in response to opportunities and threats to food and livelihood provision due to climate variations. To address the issue of long-term food security in the ASEAN region in accordance with the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework, the regional framework for cooperation and coordination on climate change issues relevant to fisheries and food security in the ASEAN Region needed to be taken into accounts. This thematic session will project how impact of the climate change to fisheries and aquaculture in relation to the marine life conservation and aquaculture production and livelihood. In addition, the adaptation to the Climate Change is also addressed in order for Restoring and maintaining protective coastal/inland landscapes/habitats, assessing and improving energy consumption (*e.g.* recording number and types of fishing vessels, etc.), and Identification of capacity needed to adapt to climate change (what and where), *e.g.* enhancing safety at sea and rescue, etc.

Recommendations from the RTC are appeared in **Appendix 6**.

7. Thematic Session: Livelihood among Fishing Communities and prospects of employment in fisheries related activities – options for improvement and monitoring of change

Social aspects, labor requirement and the rights of coastal and inland communities to a descent livelihood are increasingly on the agenda. International conventions going back to the basic UN Human Rights Convention, the 1982 UNCLOS, IMO Conventions, ILO Conventions are together with policies by companies linked to the fishing industry and traders/retailers of fisheries products (Abba, Sweden/Norway, Wallmart, US, etc) increasingly add requirements on social wellbeing, labor conditions. Also in the ASEAN context, under the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprints, matters such as organization and diversified livelihoods of coastal and inland fishing communities, working opportunities and



migratory work force in the fishing sector (including post-harvest and processing), role of women in communities and processing factories, fishing as an alternative livelihood and need for alternative livelihoods for people involved in fishing, perspective of work and working conditions as key factor for fisheries management for trade and the ASEAN Community and other aspects, are reflected. Thus, major changes could be foreseen in the development of the ASEAN Community by 2015 and onwards, including the opportunities and threats. In this context, the rights of smaller coastal and inland communities as reflected in constitutions and international conventions could also be given focus. Furthermore, it is important to view the perspective of fisheries (small and large), aquatic resources and habitat management, including trade opportunities in a broader perspective that includes both small coastal and inland communities dependent on aquatic resources and the employment opportunities provided by larger vessels and processing industries – which often provides alternative employment for rural/coastal people that decide to seek opportunities elsewhere by migrating to other areas including neighboring countries. In this thematic session, the development of ASEAN Community social aspects and labor movements are key issues to consider. Subsequently, fisheries management in the period up to 2020 is not only to manage the “fish” but the well-being, and the rights, of those involved (and potentially excluded) in various aspects of fisheries be it capture fisheries, trading, processing, migratory workforce etc. need also to be considered. The issues to be addressed in this session are: (i) social and economic aspects of an ecosystems approach to fisheries; (ii) monitoring and record of social aspects, migratory labor (fishing crews, factory laborers, fishers, etc.); (iii) meeting social and economic challenge building capacity to adapt to change (*e.g.* poverty alleviation, alternative/ supplementary livelihoods, FOVOP, etc); (iv) social rights, social security and labor; and (v) on safety at sea for small scale fisheries.

Recommendations from the RTC are appeared in **Appendix 7**.

8. Thematic Session: Sustaining Food Supply from Inland Fisheries

In tropical and temperate southern hemisphere, fresh water fishes from rivers, lakes and other wetlands are major source of protein for large part of the world’s population, particularly the low income group. Inland fisheries and aquaculture have contributed about 25% to the world’s production of fish. The bulk of the production is generated by small-scale activities, with exceedingly high levels of participation not only in catching and farming, but also in processing and marketing. Thus preventing further decline of fishes in the inland ecosystem is fundamental to sustainable development as fish and fishing are of central importance to the lives of many people in some countries of the Southeast Asian region that depend entirely on the inland ecosystem as source of animal protein. This thematic session will focus on how safeguarding food security from inland fisheries in accordance to fisheries providing direct and indirect employment opportunities (in particular for women), income and nutrition, increase household resilience and reduced vulnerability to natural hazards and economic uncertainty. The sustainable development of inland fisheries towards sustainable community-based Inland Fisheries Resource Management will be taken into accounts where inland fisheries suffer greatly from environmental pressures, in particular deteriorating water quality and loss or degradation of habitat. As well as the session will also focus on the Integrating fisheries with multiple inland water resources use, where competition for water and aquatic habitat is the most critical challenge facing inland fisheries in many countries and the inland fish producers will continue to face increasing competition for water from other sources. The fishery stakeholders alone cannot address the challenges since many of the problems are generated outside the fisheries sector. Integration, better co-ordination of planning and management of resources shared by fisheries and other users, are required in order to facilitate sustainable inland fish production.

Recommendations from the RTC are appeared in **Appendix 8**.

Appendix 1 of Annex 14

Theme 1 “Enhancing Governance in Fisheries Management”

Sub-Theme 1: Can Small-scale (SSF) and Commercial (CF) Fisheries Co-exist?

1. That the SSF and CSF can co-exist and have been existing in all the Member Countries. However both fisheries should be properly managed.
2. The definition of SSF and CSF should be adapted to each Member Country situations and area of operation clearly demarcated.
3. The legal and administrative framework pertaining to access and harvest of the resource and sanctions for violations should be strengthened with the participation of stakeholders.
4. Member Countries are urged to promote leadership among the fishers to resolve conflicts between SSF and CSF.
5. Member Countries are advised to improve collection and dissemination of information to fishers and to assist them in its utilization.
6. The experiences and lessons learnt in conflict resolution in should be documented and used for better management of conflicts.
7. Member Countries are advised to determine the actual socioeconomic contributions of SSF and CSF for better and transparent decision making.
8. Member Countries are advised to improve awareness of fishers and other stakeholders including local governments on the need to manage fishery resources.

Sub-Theme2: Management of Fishing Capacity

1. Member Countries should manage fishing capacity through licensing and registration of fishers, fishing gears and vessels; introduce alternative livelihoods and adopt responsible fishing technology.
2. Member Countries are encouraged to adopt rights-based fisheries management.
3. Information/scientific data on fishing capacity and stocks should be used as a basis for capacity management. In this regard, the Consultation encouraged Member Countries to strengthen data gathering and research activities.
4. The capacity of relevant authorities and communities to resolve conflicts in a collaborative manner should be enhanced.
5. Member Countries should enhance effective MCS activities to reduce excess fishing capacity and eliminate IUU fishing.
6. The Consultation suggested Member Countries to enhance stakeholder participation in the development of management options.

Sub-theme 3: Co-management

1. Member Countries are encouraged to promote co-management by delegating rights to local communities to manage resources, with proper laws and regulations.
2. Member Countries should develop legal provisions and promote enabling environment to enhance effective co-management implementation.
3. National policies should incorporate the co-management approach to get wider impact.
4. Member Countries are encouraged to actively involve non-governmental organizations in co-management implementation.

Sub-theme 4: Application of Global Instruments and Regional Agreements

1. National legislations should take into consideration legally binding international instruments.
2. Member Countries are encouraged to assess the applicability of global/regional instruments/agreements and develop applicable ways in which they may be adapted to suit regional/national situation.
3. Member Countries are urged to promote the awareness and understanding of international and regional instruments and agreements, through information and dissemination campaigns.



4. Member Countries are encouraged to consult the stakeholders prior to negotiation of global and regional instruments and agreements.
5. Member Countries are urged to provide adequate budget/financial resources, human resource capacity, improve coordination among government agencies and enhance the exchange of expertise among Member Countries to ensure compliance with international and regional instruments and agreements.

Appendix 2 of Annex 14

Theme 2: Sustainable Aquaculture Development

Subtheme: Meeting Social and Economic Challenges on Aquaculture in Southeast Asia

Recommendations:

1. Prioritization of the above issues and concerns, although very important, may not be required at this stage as Member Countries face different needs and circumstances. Each Member Country therefore may opt to identify and adopt different strategies to address the various issues identified above. It is of course understood that reducing poverty, securing food, livelihood, employment and income from aquaculture remain priority concerns for all developing Member Countries.
2. There is a need to carefully assess the contribution and impact of aquaculture on addressing poverty, food security and livelihood within each Member Country and across the region.
3. In view of the complex and inter-related socioeconomic issues and concerns facing Member Countries, and in recognition of the urgency to attend to priority issues and the limited resources necessary to address these issues, multi-agency collaboration between and among SEAFDEC and its Member Countries, other regional organizations such as the NACA, MRC, FAO-RAP, WorldFish Center and other interested parties is imperative.

Subtheme: Supply of Good Quality Seed for Sustainable Aquaculture

Recommendations:

1. Build and/or further strengthen public-private sector partnerships
2. The governments need to establish, strengthen and maintain links with all major players in seed production and distribution chains
3. Grow-out operators to obtain seeds only from certified private hatcheries that follow Good Management Practices and adopt advanced genetic technologies
4. Small-scale farmers and hatchery operators to seek assistance from the government to: (i) build their capacity in adopting new simple technologies and innovations; (ii) gain access to quality broodstock and seeds produced through farmer-friendly broodstock management methods; and (iii) establish effective marketing or distribution links/channels
5. Scientists must continue doing research on existing genetic resources and improvement of these for use in aquaculture
6. Key players must establish links to collectively address genetic issues, support sound policies and promote implementation of better farm management practices so that supply of quality seeds will be improved and sustained and aquatic food production in the region will be enhanced.

Subtheme: Healthy and Wholesome Aquaculture

Recommendations:

Nutrition to promote healthy farmed aquatic animals

1. Fast-track the search for suitable alternative fish feed ingredients (for example, plant-based proteins and terrestrial animal by-products), using a combination of biochemical engineering and manufacturing to enhance nutritional composition of non-traditional protein sources.
2. Conduct a good and thorough evaluation on the use of fish meal substitutes in artificial feed formulations. More studies are needed on dietary digestible nutrient requirements, particularly micro mineral requirements in the field or at the commercial scale, since most of the findings from the past have been based on laboratory trials.
3. Assess viability of alternative protein sources in terms of quantity for commercial production and economic feasibility.



4. Social and cultural acceptance of consumers should also be considered in finding alternative feed ingredients for fish and other aquatic animals.
5. To get out of the fish meal trap, the aquaculture sector should continue to promote the culture of species that require no or low fish meal in the diet (for example, tilapia, carp, milkfish, and abalone).
6. Develop good feeding practice by: (i) evaluating the optimum feed particle size for different species and size of fish, optimum feeding frequency for different species and size of fish, and optimum feeding rate for different species and size of fish, under different water temperatures, salinities; (ii) developing guidelines or codes based on the results of evaluation trials; and (iii) doing demonstration trials using the developed guidelines.

Disease diagnosis, control, monitoring and surveillance for aquatic animals.

7. Encourage more widespread use of standardized diagnostic tests by bringing down the cost of analysis without compromising its accuracy and sensitivity.
8. Heighten understanding and recognition of diseases among small-scale fish farm operators in rural communities through training and provision of simple (*e.g.* cartoon) manuals in local languages.
9. Provide affordable and practical methods to support primary health care in rural aquaculture and encourage the use of Levels I and II diagnostic techniques, in small-holder and rural aquaculture. Governments must also give the necessary support/intervention to facilitate the wider application of affordable, field-friendly and rapid diagnostic methods or tests.
10. Provide continued support for training of fish health specialists to develop their capability for fish disease diagnostic techniques like general necropsy procedures, histopathology and parasitology.
11. Large scale field trials or evaluation surveys are necessary to scientifically assess the efficacy of probiotics and immunostimulants and if effective to determine whether their use is economically justified.
12. The wider application of the concept of biosecurity (*i.e.* through Good Aquaculture Practices, and compliance to Codes of Conduct) should be promoted. The approach could be through farmer associations or cooperatives and supported by simple (*e.g.*, cartoon) documents in local languages.
13. The development of domesticated and genetically improved, specific pathogen-free (SPF) stocks should be promoted for all cultivated species to make their aquaculture truly sustainable.
14. Government should engage in high health broodstock development to facilitate access to small-scale hatchery operators and farmers
15. Collaboration among agencies (public and private, industry stakeholders) should be strengthened to support national efforts to control serious disease outbreaks.
16. Member countries should continue to support the NACA initiative on regional disease reporting and also support coordinated regional initiatives for contingency or emergency plans to handle new and emerging diseases. It is urgent that a regional group should be organized to formulate a united policy and act as lobbying force regarding imminent changes being proposed for OIE disease control measures associated with aquatic animal commodities. This is needed to avoid the possibility of specific technical trade barriers arising against Asian aquatic animal commodities.
17. Extend surveillance of diseases to wild population of aquatic animals to avert impending epidemics that could affect the fishery

Environmental integrity, certification and food safety

18. Create and enforce regulations (for instance, zoning of aquaculture areas) to avoid conflict in the use of common resources and at the same time promote the farming of healthy and wholesome aquaculture products.

19. Members should support and participate in the initiative to set up a coordinated Asian regional standards, certification and accreditation mechanism.
20. Develop and promote environment-friendly aquaculture systems (aqua-silviculture, modified polyculture, closed or recirculating system, integrated multi-trophic aquaculture, and organic aquaculture). Identify ASEAN standards that can be used as a benchmark and help guide the development of environmentally-friendly aquaculture
21. Meet food safety requirements and ensure that aquaculture products do not contain biological/chemical hazards.
22. Food safety assurance programs (*e.g.* HACCP) should be promoted strongly at the farm level. While these programs may not be suitable at all farm levels, the message of meeting food safety standards should be communicated to farmers through adoption of good aquaculture practices.
23. Minimize the use of drugs and antimicrobials in aquaculture operations; Monitoring of drug residues in aquaculture products should not only focus on those destined for international markets but also on products for domestic consumption.
24. Develop and promote the use of feeds that are less polluting and provides adequate nutrients for the health of aquatic animals.

Subtheme: Protecting the Environment and Adapting to Climate Change

Recommendations:

Mitigating emissions of greenhouse gases from aquaculture.

1. Review energy consumption (*i.e.* taking into consideration the life cycle approach) in aquaculture and greenhouse gas emissions associated with direct energy inputs for aquaculture systems, covering farm siting and operations, and value chains.
2. Define strategies for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions from aquaculture (for instance, finding alternative energy sources). The use of algae/seaweeds as biofuel could be an area of study.
3. Adaptation Measures
4. The following were identified as adaptation techniques that could be taken by the Member countries and the fishfarming communities:
5. Mapping of sites that are vulnerable to effects of climate change. Identify areas or sites that are vulnerable to effects of climate change. This also involves mapping or assessing the vulnerability of aquaculture dependent communities to climate change.
6. Research areas for climate change adaptation. Conduct studies on areas of aquaculture that would lead to identification and promotion of aquaculture species, strains, farming systems and techniques that will adapt better to climate change.
7. Investments on infrastructures/habitat. Assess and improve the existing infrastructures/habitat to ensure safety of coastal fishfarming and fishing communities and enhance their adaptive capacity to climate change. The following measures were suggested:
 - Invest on infrastructures such as early warning systems and other safety measures.
 - Restore and maintain mangrove forests as a strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide the first line of defence during flooding and possible erosion.
 - National plans for climate change adaptation. Strategy that aims to avert the impacts of climate change in the Member Countries must be put in place. This also includes ensuring that the needs of aquaculture and fisheries are incorporated into the government's plans for climate change adaptation and that these sectors are involved in the planning, development and implementation of activities that pertain to climate change.
 - Awareness building. The participants noted that aquaculture and fisheries attract little attention in the bigger fora/initiatives on climate change. For instance, these are barely mentioned in the report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The recommendations were for the aquaculture/fisheries sectors to raise 'voice', be visible and get engaged in the bigger fora and initiatives on climate

- change. Such actions are important to ensure that aquaculture and fisheries are accorded due attention in climate change initiatives and also, so that resources can be directed to these sectors to help the people adapt to climate change.
- Institutional strengthening. Institutional strengthening must be pursued to increase the resilience and overall capacity of various stakeholder groups on aquaculture (including farmers) to enable them to adapt to the challenges of climate change. Empowering various stakeholder groups through capacity building and knowledge transfer were identified as key elements that could strengthen these stakeholders.
 - Improve cooperation within the aquaculture sector and with other sectors. Institutional cooperation or institutions working together at all levels is of utmost importance to effectively address issues on climate change. One issue within the aquaculture sector that has become more challenging in light of the impacts created by climate change (*e.g.* drought) is the multiple use/demands on water. The participants noted that in view of the increasing demands for water for human use, more integrated approaches within the sector and between sectors and the promotion of these approaches are needed.

Protecting the environment

8. Excessive use of antibiotics and chemicals. Whilst there has been significant improvements and move towards more responsible use of antibiotics and chemicals in aquaculture, continued and stringent monitoring and control is still needed to reduce the irresponsible use of such chemicals and drugs in aquaculture.
9. Use of feeds and fertilizers. There is at present opportunities to make better use of feeds and fertilizers. Nutrients from excess food and fertilizers from aquaculture operation can result in eutrophication of the water body. The recommendation was to improve feed formulation, and seek better ways of feeding and fertilization management to reduce the impacts of these inputs on the environment.
10. Improvement in monitoring of aquaculture environments continues to need more attention.
11. It is important that the management of the aquaculture sector is improved and regulations are enforced to ensure that activities are carried out in an environment-friendly manner (*i.e.* activities are less polluting, do not pose a disease risk, and communities do not face risks associated with natural disasters).
12. Environmental imbalance due to destruction of mangrove and depletion of fish population. The aquatic environment offers an enormously rich resources; hence, it is crucial that activities are directed towards achieving a balance between aquaculture development and protection of the environment and aquatic biodiversity.

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Theme 3: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

Sub-Theme 1: Ecosystem Interventions

Noting that many past projects and activities relating to fisheries management over the last decade had included environmental, habitat or ecosystem considerations, and noting further that the diversity of possible interventions was extensive the Consultation suggested that:

1. Clear pragmatic operational guidelines for Member Countries on the application of an ecosystem approach to fisheries management should be developed through the ASEAN-SEAFDEC mechanism taking into account the unique character of the small scale, multi-species fisheries, and highly biologically diverse and productive tropical coastal ecosystems (mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass in particular) of the region;
2. Such guidelines should be clearly and directly communicated to the fishing communities and stakeholders of the Member Countries;
3. That the guidelines should be accompanied by a clear and concise policy makers summary for wide dissemination and use within the Member Countries;
4. The plan of action should consider 'ownership' and use rights and actions that would address the issues of loss in value (including biodiversity) of coastal ecosystems that resulted from unsustainable actions in the fisheries sector and in particular the impacts of such losses on the coastal communities most directly affected;
5. The plan of action should consider actions that would foster the integration of fisheries management with all other aspects of coastal resource use in order to meet the global expectations of an ecosystem approach to fisheries.

Sub-Theme 2: Resource Enhancement and Habitat Improvement

Noting that much of the work over the last decade on fisheries management in the region had included activities relating to the enhancement of fisheries stocks and that management of habitats including restoration was being promoted through various government initiatives the meeting suggested that:

1. Stock enhancement activities including the deployment of artificial reefs should adopt a precautionary approach;
2. Restocking activities should take into account the potential genetic and ecosystem impacts of the introductions of both native and non-native species to both inland and coastal fisheries;
3. Fisheries agencies in Member Countries should make every effort to ensure the inclusion of fisheries objectives in the management plans of future MPAs and promote the adoption and use of the *refugia* concept in line with the ASEAN/SEAFDEC Regional Guidelines, where appropriate;
4. The key to an ecosystem approach to fisheries lies in the management of people and their activities rather than managing the ecosystem itself, activities should be considered in the 2011 Plan of Action that, foster involvement of all levels of stakeholder;
5. There was a need for development of harmonized and clear indicators of the effectiveness of: Marine Protected Areas; *refugia*; fish sanctuaries; and other spatially related management interventions not just for evaluating the effectiveness of these management tools with respect to the ecosystem, but also more importantly with respect to the social and economic effectiveness of such measures;
6. The 2011 Plan of Action should take into consideration inter agency cooperation, involvement of private sector and civil society in activities targeted at redressing environmental damage and restoring ecosystem health;
7. The 2011 Plan of Action should consider actions that recognize the differences in management approaches required in order to sustainably manage fisheries in each of the major critical coastal habitats of mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass; and that, information and guidance on appropriate tools and interventions should be developed and disseminated.



Sub-Theme 3: Reduction of Impacts from Fishing on Marine and Coastal Environments

Recognising that many of the actions undertaken since 2001, whilst generally effective in reducing the impacts of specific gear types on non-target species, had rather limited scope in terms of addressing the broader impacts of fishing on ecosystems and habitats. Recognising further the need to ensure a broader interpretation and application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the next plan of action than had been adopted in the past. The Consultation suggested that:

1. The transfer and adoption of selective fishing technologies for reducing by-catch impacts and the implementation of by-catch best practices should be accelerated with the view to mainstreaming their use in fishing operations;
2. Although significant advances have been made in the design of TEDs and JTEDs it was recognized that actions to promote the wider adoption of such devices in the region required active support from Member Countries governments and all sectors of the trawl fishery and that appropriate measure to ensure such adoption should be adopted over the next decade;
3. Destructive fishing practices were recognized as a significant source of deterioration in environmental quality. Future efforts should be directed towards the reduction of destructive fishing practices and regulation of the use of gear in sensitive habitats;
4. There is a need for the 2011 Plan of Action to consider actions designed to investigate and quantify;
 - the effects of various gear types and methods, including light fishing, trawls and push nets on benthic ecosystems and populations of aquatic animals; and
 - the effects of fishing vessel discharges and waste disposal on marine ecosystems;
5. The 2011 Plan of Action should consider providing guidance to Member Countries regarding the implementation of existing regulations and guidelines on the use of fishing practices that would minimize environmental and habitat degradation.

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Theme 4: Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fisheries Products

Sub-Theme1: Improving of Fish Handling, Processing and Preservation

Recommendations

1. Capacity building
 - Create awareness
 - Continue/accelerate training on post-harvest and sustain technical support to extension services
 - Require training on fish handling as part of the requirement for issuance of permit at all levels for fish vessel crews (skipper, captain, engineer, fishermen)
 - TD should conduct training of trainers at 2 levels, government and fishermen
 - Provide knowledge on handling (GMP-SSOP) and implementation of cold chain at all levels
2. Create National Development Plan
 - Develop standards and guidelines for vessels (design and construction of fishing vessels, hygiene)
 - Incorporate all aspects of improving fish handling, processing and preservation in national master plans
3. Upgrade infrastructure
 - National government to provide clean water, water treatment facilities, ice making facilities
 - Where feasible, government should create a fish processing zone/area
4. Handling/Processing/Preservation
 - Continue the development of traditional products
 - Development and acceptance of traditional and/or indigenous materials for packaging
 - Reduce the cost of packaging through the development of technology, material and equipment
 - Development of technologies for new fisheries resources, including farmed fish
5. Waste/by-product utilization
 - Application of zero-waste processing
 - More activities to increase by-product utilization for human consumption
 - Utilization of waste as bio-fuels
 - Utilization of wastewater from production sources including from on-board facilities
6. Incentives/Credit/Marketing
 - Create an ASEAN trust fund for credit
7. Other issues
 - Harmonization of products standards
 - Conduct a baseline study for post-harvest loss
 - Strengthen the implementation of traceability system
 - Coordinate ASEAN activities on post-harvest better
 - Conduct a study on economic returns of low-value fish
 - Conduct a study on post-harvest losses
 - Create a database for ASEAN products to include marketing

Sub-theme 2: Improved Traditional Products – quality, marketing and trade

Recommendations

1. Prioritize development of COP and COS for traditional products by the ASEAN Codex Task Force
2. Development of low-cost and appropriate equipment for traditional products
3. Application of new technologies or products
4. Implementation of GMP and SSOP by TPEs and PPEs for traditional food producers



5. There is a need to provide technical assistance and infrastructure support to programs like FOVOP
6. There is a need for diversification of raw materials for traditional products
7. There is a need for the development and promotion of indigenous packaging materials
8. New promotional strategies need to be developed (Naturally preserved, low carbon footprint, heritage, customs and traditions). Create new niche market especially for the younger generation
9. Development of market strategy (FOVOP concept tied up with tourism, establishment of traditional food zones.
10. There is a need to improve quality and consistency and address food safety issues, develop and harmonize standards
11. Develop networking and linkages for trade of product, and encourage promotion of traditional products in the ASEAN region.
12. There is a need to change of mindset of processors to use high quality raw materials, set guidelines and upgrade facilities, implement GHP, GMP
13. The project owner of one village, one fisheries product” needs to ensure consistent raw materials, processing methods to ensure consistent quality of traditional products
14. Promote traditional products to new generation/ modern retail outlets
15. Capacity building for value adding technologies, and invest in Research and Development in developing value added products
16. Facilities and equipment to be subsidize by government; group purchasing for packaging materials
17. The owner of one village, one fishery product” needs to promote and market the products
18. Provide extension services and information on labeling requirements to the processors

Sub-theme 3: Quality, Safety and Control Systems for Fish Products

Recommendations

1. Implement control systems in processors supplying to domestic markets
2. Put more resources into enforcement
3. Develop traceability systems to whole supply chain, and establish regulations and enforcement
4. Governments should invest in testing capabilities
5. There is a need to align ASEAN Members’ inspection systems, and harmonize standards for common products.
6. Strengthen coordination and communication between government agencies
7. Facilitate access and/or exchange of information through existing regional mechanisms
8. Provide more training – recruit more personnel and intensify awareness by industry, and encourage private sector’s collaboration
9. Provide more incentives for complying companies
10. Develop and provide technological innovations for traditional products throughout the supply chain (premises, equipment, processing, packaging and labeling, transport, and marketing)
11. ASEAN should develop its own equivalency standards including proficiency testing of laboratories.
12. An ASEAN unified certification of common products for Halal and organic foods
13. Development of SME’s and products from villages and communities should be encouraged, and the implementation of GHP/GMP/SSOP should be fast-tracked
14. It is suggested a trust fund for ASEAN cooperation be set up, and that financial support or grants from funding agencies be actively solicited.

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Theme 5: Emerging Requirements for Trade in Fisheries Product

Integration of Fisheries into the ASEAN Economic Community on Trade Related Matters

Recommendations

1. Countries to cooperate for the ASEAN Economic Community building to facilitate the integration of the fishing sector in the ASEAN Community which is expected to be achieved by 2015.
2. The ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) should specify the mechanism for the implementation of all key clusters including the mechanism for dissemination of information.
3. Lead countries of each key cluster should share their countries' experiences with other countries in order to identify the regional specific interests and be able to report back to AFCF on the progress of their activities. (move to preamble)

ASEAN Economic Community

Recommendations

1. Cooperation among ASEAN Member Countries should aim to achieve for international standards in trade within the ASEAN region.
2. Identify species for which member countries have stricter measures than CITES and seek ASEAN support to harmonize the regulations and collaborate with the Countries on regulating the illegal movement and trade of those species.
3. Strengthen the cooperation/mechanism among Member Countries to come up with common positions that would be reflected at international fish trade related fora.
4. Strengthen programs relevant to Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) measures, R&D as well as capacity building and awareness raising on fish trade related issues, and information dissemination especially in the least developed countries of the region.
5. Assist small-scale fishers/aquaculturists in getting and maintaining access to markets (national, regional and international levels).
6. Assist small-scale fishers to comply with standards on safety and quality of fish and fishery products, *e.g.* providing support programs including training.
7. Develop marketing systems which are not capital intensive for small-scale fishers' products.
8. Establish regional/ASEAN standards applicable for fishery and aquaculture products that comply with international requirements.
9. Encourage and provide guidance to develop/improve branding of fish and fishery products (*e.g.* one community one fisheries product).
10. Take advantage of future alternative markets and maintain existing ones for the region's fish and fishery products.
11. Enhance the active participation of the private sector (*e.g.* ASEAN Seafood Federation) in addressing trade related issues.
12. Promote fish and fishery production of safe healthy food the application of appropriate procedures at all levels.
13. Strengthen risk assessment and R&D related to the use of GMO products in fisheries and aquaculture.
14. Promote eco-friendly fish and fishery production, and develop ASEAN organic standards for fish and fishery products in line with international organic standards.

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

Recommendations

1. Harmonize standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures to provide as inputs for the establishment of the ASEAN Policy Guidelines on Standards and Conformance.



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2. Promote fair and appropriate employment protection, regular payment of wages and adequate access to decent working and living condition for fishers and people involved in post harvest processing and trade including migrant workers.

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Theme 6: Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Towards Food Security

Build up capacity of fisheries sector for adaptation/mitigation to the climate change

Recommendations

1. Strengthen the involvement of local communities, local government, academic and NGOs in rehabilitation/conservation of mangrove forests/flooded forests and restocking of resources in the areas (*e.g.* crabs, shrimps, Nipa).
2. Strengthen the capacity of local inland/coastal communities to:
 - be aware of the possible impacts and causes of the Climate Change
 - join in the process of recording information on the variable changes of weather/monsoon patterns and other key parameters such as sea temperature
 - regularly monitor, compile and accumulate data on the changes of biodiversity and environment (*e.g.* reef check program)
 - conduct/initiate joint conservation and rehabilitation programs for fisheries resources and habitats in their respective areas with the involvement of all levels.
3. Mobilize and/or document the local and indigenous knowledge to monitor the changes of biodiversity as well as to conserve and rehabilitate the fisheries resources and habitats.
4. Strengthen Information and Education Campaigns on important habitats and ways to conserve, restore and maintain biodiversity together with adaptive capacity.

Integrate climate change into fisheries policy framework

Recommendations

1. Integrate fisheries and aquaculture into the national framework of adaptation and mitigation to climate change (include in preamble)
2. Plan and zone areas where there is less susceptibility to climate change and where mariculture parks or zones as well as other uses should be sited- and identify areas which should be avoided.
3. Understand the outcomes of risk assessment for all infrastructure development and resource enhancement structures in coastal and wetland areas.
4. Conduct collaborative research on carbon sink in mangroves, flood forests, MPAs, and other areas (inland and marine) and encourage local community for the rehabilitation of mangrove.
5. Involve all levels in the process of planning and policy formulation for conservation and rehabilitation of habitats as well as management of resources.
6. Identify potential vulnerabilities of the ecosystem from upland down to marine ecosystem and prioritize actions needed to be undertaken by integrating the national framework.
7. Develop methods to distinguish the effects of climate change from overfishing, man made that caused to the changes of environment.
8. Assess the vulnerability of fisheries and aquaculture to natural hazards and changes of the environment.

Integrate climate change into existing fisheries program framework

Recommendations

1. Build upon existing programs and projects to develop indicators and reporting routines on the implemented actions that contribute to responses to climate change.
2. Monitor and observe any changes including status of fisheries resources and biodiversity inside and outside of the areas with the involvement of fishers.
3. Conduct assessment on the level of vulnerability of fishing activities, communities and groups of people to climate change.
4. When climate change impact occurs on recruitment, consider intensifying the enhancement of fisheries stocks as and where necessary.



5. Ensure the preparedness of inland communities in the impact of changes of monsoon patterns.

Minimizing the impacts from climate change to fisheries/aquaculture and vice versa

Recommendations

1. Conserve and maintain biodiversity by
 - Intensifying the establishment of refugias, MPAs, Closed Season together with the management plan.
 - Intensifying research on the impacts to biodiversity such as species composition changes.
2. Promote the efficient use of alternative energy and reducing the use of carbon fossil energy, appropriate fishing gear and fishing boat designs used for fishing operations.
3. Address safety at sea issues for all vessels include small scale fishing boats.

Information Collection and inter-agency coordination

Recommendations

1. Strengthen the capability of fisheries related organizations, NGOs and private sector to better implement necessary actions towards enabling the communities and local organizations in increasing resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change.
2. Explore existing databases (ASEAN Database, other organizations' databases) or Portal with information on monsoon patterns, hydrology, oceanography, flood patterns, rainfall, among others and avail of their existing data.
3. Strengthen inter-agencies cooperation among relevant sectors in order to increase level of predictability and instances of natural hazards and their impacts, *e.g.* scale down prediction models to local level.

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Theme 7: Livelihoods in coastal and inland fishing communities, and working opportunities for fisherfolk and migratory work force in the fishing sector (including post-harvest and processing)

Human Development

Recommendations

1. Mobilizing indigenous knowledge of fisheries communities in both coastal and inland fisheries to secure means of livelihood and sustainable development of fisheries.
2. Encouraging fisheries community (local fishers and local government) in taking leading role to generate, develop and facilitate local stakeholders' involvement in particular fishers' access to enabling environment to secure both means of livelihood and sustainable development of fisheries.
3. Encouraging the institutionalization of good practice and mechanism of co-management in local fisheries communities to improve participation of resource users for driving strategies on fisheries economics and resource management.
4. Developing safety at work guidelines for fisheries and aquacultures consistent with the relevant provisions of the International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions.
5. Strengthening human capacity for all stakeholders in fisheries management and improvement of livelihood in achieving sustainable development and management of fisheries, and ensuring financial support for the conduct of capacity building programs at the local levels. (*remark: cross-cutting*);
6. Strengthening co-management through decentralization/devolution of responsibility to the local communities and encouraging participation of fisheries community in co-management. (*remark: related to 1.3.1*): (*Move to policy issues*).
7. Developing detailed practical framework and priority focusing areas on fisheries and accommodating them in the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint (AEC) to ensure means of livelihood and accessibility of resources of fishers.
8. Involving the government, regional and international organizations, and NGOs and other supporting agencies in strengthening capacity building of local communities including fisheries communities (inland and coastal communities) on innovative technologies, institutionalization, etc. for achieving sustainable fisheries development and management. (*remark: cross-cutting*)
9. SEAFDEC should take leading role in the promotion of the ecosystem approach in the region consistent with the FAO framework in order to secure and sustain livelihood. (*remark: related to sub-theme 3.1*)
10. Promoting the active participation of fishers and fisheries communities/associations taking into consideration the local wisdom/traditional/customary laws in planning, implementation, monitoring and surveillance for enforcement of fisheries regulations. (*remarks: related to co-management issues in Theme 1: Governance (sub-theme 3: Co-Management)*)

Social Welfare and Protection

Recommendations

1. Recognizing and empowering role and capacity of women and youth in generating income from fisheries-related activities and accessing to non-fishing livelihood.
2. Encouraging the provision of initial support and prioritize the needs of fisheries communities in implementing income generating activities to achieve fisheries development and management.
3. Mainstreaming the "One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP)" initiative into the national poverty alleviation policy and program to promote its implementation in the ASEAN Region as one of the alternative/supplementary livelihoods programs to fishers and their communities.



4. Enabling national policy and supporting financial mechanisms, social safety net and protection from the negative impacts of integration, globalization, and natural disasters especially during the conduct of livelihood programs and related activities in fisheries communities.

Social Justice and Rights

Recommendations

1. Protecting and promoting the rights of workers including migratory workers in fisheries should be elaborated in the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint (ASCC) with emphasis on reducing gap in accessing job opportunities consistent with relevant provisions of ILO conventions.
2. Ensuring that constitutional and livelihood rights of fishers and fisheries communities are respected consistent with the provisions of United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), United Nations Fish Stock Agreement (UNFSA), Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), United Nations Declaration on Human Rights (UNDHR) and etc., as needed to be able to access to food, health and safe living conditions as well as access to the fisheries resources.

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Theme 8: Sustaining Food Supply from Inland Fisheries”

Sub-Theme 1: Safeguarding Food Security

The Consultation suggested that:

1. Recognition of importance of inland fisheries for food security, and in particular of subsistence fisheries, in sector planning and policy implementation. Where appropriate, subsistence fisheries should be protected and/or receive priority consideration.
2. The role of inland fisheries in contributing to food security should be enhanced through development of appropriate strategies. These strategies should be coordinated with the National Poverty Alleviation Strategies with a view to identify and/or confirm to what extent they contribute or counteract the achievement/safeguard of food security.
3. Compilation of statistical and information data on inland fisheries should be modified to include also fish consumption survey as well as mobilizing local and indigenous knowledge with the aim of improving the valuation of inland fisheries and monitoring its performance.
4. The impacts of alteration of water ways, conversion of catchment areas for agriculture and other uses, water regulation infrastructures and other infrastructure developments on inland fisheries should be fully recognized. Member Countries should make a concerted effort to consult with concerned agencies to maintain the ecological health of water bodies and the connectivity of the habitats.
5. Alternative livelihood should be promoted especially during seasonal flooding/drought considering the migratory and non-homogenous nature of the resources. In addition, food supply should be safeguarded during off season by developing post-harvest and processing techniques to maintain the food quality and safety of the fish and fish products.

Sub-Theme 2: Sustainable Development of Inland Fisheries

The Consultation suggested that:

1. Awareness on local ecological knowledge, conservation of endangered species, impacts of introduction of alien species and aquaculture technology should be emphasized. (coordinate with other relevant Themes)
2. Fisheries extension should be reactivated and developed to enhance knowledge based information and management.
3. In order to maintain a healthy ecosystem, the adverse impacts of human activities and pollution from land-based activities should be assessed regularly. (coordinate with other relevant Themes)
4. Collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of scientific and statistical data/information should be strengthened to increase the visibility of inland fisheries as one of the important economic sectors.
5. Restocking program, as the last option, should take into consideration the use of indigenous species and local population in order to maintain the genetic structure of the species in a particular environment. The introduction of alien species should be avoided.

Sub-theme 3: Towards Sustainable Co-management in Inland Fisheries

The Consultation suggested that:

1. Co-management should be promoted with appropriate legal framework, community knowledge, institutional linkages, and resources (human and financial); (coordinate with other relevant Themes)
2. Development of enable environment to provide exclusive fishing rights to communities may be considered in co-management;
3. Participation of local communities, fisheries/farmers associations and other stakeholders in inland fisheries management should be enhanced. In addition, communities should



take part in stock assessment by providing data, local ecological knowledge, and status of the stocks.

Subtheme 4: Integrating Fisheries with Multiple Inland Water Resource Use

The Consultation suggested that:

1. Inter-agency coordination should be enhanced in order to address issues that are beyond the responsibility of fisheries agencies;
2. The requirements for multi-disciplinary expertise should be served by developing necessary programs;
3. The existing level of involvement among all stakeholders in sharing the responsibility in managing inland waters should be assessed with the purpose of improving inputs from fisheries into integrated water resources management;
4. Constraints to the participation and extent of sharing of authority by government and resource users should be identified.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR DIALOGUES ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

(As of 12 November 2010)

Consolidated Summary Outcomes

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Public-Private Sector Dialogues on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture were initiated by ASEAN Secretariat with support from the ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Trade Facilitation (AU-TATF) in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC). These Dialogues were supported by two Sub-regional Dialogues, one for the archipelago ASEAN Member States held on 9 November 2010 in Bali, Indonesia, and the other for the mainland ASEAN Member States held on 11 November 2010 in Bangkok. Summary outcomes of the two Sub-regional Dialogues appear as **ANNEX 1 and 2**.

2. These Dialogues were held as a preparatory process for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020, which is planned to be held on 13-17 June 2011 in Bangkok.

3. The purpose of the Dialogues is to promote public-private partnership for fisheries and aquaculture. Specific objectives of the Dialogues were to foster exchange of views and ideas between the public sector and the private sector (local/international companies) engaged in fisheries and aquaculture sectors in promoting sustainable fisheries, and to identify issues and recommendations as input for the drafting of the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action for Sustainable Fisheries in ASEAN.

II. COMMON VISIONS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE FOR FOOD SECURITY

4. The representatives from public and private sectors underscored the multi-dimensional importance of fisheries and aquaculture to sustainable development and trade promotion. The participants recognized key issues and challenges posed to the fisheries and aquaculture sector, including fisheries resource degradation, multiple water resource use conflicts, unsustainable and illegal practices, stringent requirements of market and trade, impacts of climate change, etc. The participants also recognized the need for all relevant stakeholders to work towards ensuring sustainable development of fisheries, particularly considering its contribution to food security.

5. During the Dialogues, the term “private sector” was interpreted differently by different countries and in various contexts. For the purpose of providing common understanding in this document, “private sector” means the parts of a nation’s economy, which is not controlled by the government, made up of, and resources owned by, private enterprises. It includes the personal sector (households), corporate sector (from small and medium-sized enterprises to major multinational corporations), and their representatives (who may act through non-profit associations or organizations such as regional private sector groups or Chambers of Commerce). The private sector in the fisheries sector refers to those engage in all sub-sectors in the whole supply chain of fish and fish products.

6. Different roles and comparative advantages of public sector and private sector were well recognised, in which their synergies and complementarity of efforts should be encouraged and attained. The participants were of the view that public sector plays a key role in developing sectoral policy, establishing governance and management framework, providing enabling



environment and incentive system to foster sustainable fisheries, setting rules and regulations and ensuring their enforcement, etc. The private sector who as knowledge and know how of the sector plays an important role in investment, cooperation and compliance to management framework, R&D and technological advancement, sharing of information and experience, Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSRs), etc.

III. POTENTIALS OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

7. Public-private partnership (PPP) is becoming increasingly important for furthering development goals, noting the comparative advantages of both sectors and synergies and complementarity that would emerge from the partnership. However, deciding when a PPP is suitable and what PPP arrangement is best are difficult. In addition, such partnership arrangements can to a large extent vary.

8. Nonetheless, PPPs offer opportunities to achieve sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, among others, through improving the quality of service, improving cost-effectiveness, increasing financial services and investment, better allocation of risk, faster implementation, accelerated physical and technical infrastructure provision, increased investment in technical innovation, improving access to national and international markets, improving food safety and quality, developing niche markets, improving sector-specific infrastructure services, improving information and communication, improving capacity building and extension services, and privatizing government-owned facilities and services.

IV. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

9. The Dialogues reviewed and discussed issues and priority areas of action following the eight distinctive but inter-related themes that have been identified for the Conference of which priority issues and challenges of respective themes were discussed and reflected in the consolidated Matrix (**ANNEX 3**).

Theme 1: Enhancing Governance in Fisheries Management

Theme 2: Sustainable Aquaculture Development

Theme 3: Eco-system Approach to Fisheries

Theme 4: Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fisheries Products

Theme 5: Emerging Requirements for Trade

Theme 6: Mitigation of and Adaptation to the Potential Impacts of Climate Changes in Fisheries and Aquaculture

Theme 7: Livelihoods among Fishing Communities and Prospects of Employment in Fisheries and Aquaculture

Theme 8: Sustaining Food Supply from Inland Fisheries

V. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

10. With the view to promote public-private partnership and dialogues for ensuring sustainable fisheries for food security, the following recommendations were made:

- a) ***To make governance and management framework for fisheries and aquaculture work*** - Such governance and management framework are considered as the bedrock of sustainable fisheries. In doing so, co-management for fisheries and aquaculture needs to be operationalised both in the context of community fisheries and commercial fisheries where rights, responsibility and obligation of stakeholders are defined. IUU fishing, including associated issues such as labour trafficking, should be tackled first. Private sector cooperation and compliance should be enhanced;
- b) ***To establish clear policy and incentive/compliance systems for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture*** - Clear policy and incentive/compliance systems, in which key

stakeholders are actively involved, provide common directions and frameworks for actions. Incentive systems for green investment, sustainability and corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives (*e.g.* reducing post-harvest losses, product quality and diversification, climate change adaptation and mitigation) should be promoted;

- c) ***To identify strategies for ensuring stable supply of raw materials for fish products***, including other associated issues such as fish meals;
- d) ***To strengthen resilience and competitiveness of the fisheries sector in the whole supply chain i.e.***
 - Enhancing resilience of fishery communities through understanding on natural disaster and climate change vulnerability hot spots and encouraging investment in adaptation strategies; and
 - Enhancing competitiveness of the sector through product quality standards/value adding/ diversification, access to market and finance, promoting common approaches/positions (*e.g.* fisheries subsidies, anti-dumping);
- e) ***To promote livelihoods and well-being of fishers/farmers, fishers/worker safety and welfare*** who form the major part of stakeholders in supply chain and play an important role in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture practices;
- f) ***To facilitate trade in fish and fish products***, particularly on
 - Standards, assurance systems and recognition/certification systems (*i.e.* safety, quality, sustainability, community, best practices, worker/labour welfare aspects); and
 - Intra and extra ASEAN connectivity, including transportation and logistics, cross border control (*e.g.* quarantine and inspection);
- g) ***To jointly promote cross-cutting issues for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture i.e.*** information, education and communication (IEC), capacity building, R&D and technological advancement, intellectual property rights (IPRs), sharing of information and experiences, disease diagnostics, laboratory testing, etc.
- h) ***To enhance organization of fisheries communities/ private sector/ business groups as well as institutionalize public-private partnership and dialogues*** (both at national and regional levels), including
 - Developing a private sector vision for ASEAN fisheries;
 - Establishing regular public-private sector dialogues (*i.e.* 2011 Fisheries Conference, annual meetings of ASWGFi); and
 - Initiating public-private sector programmes on fisheries/aquaculture as a platform for fostering partnership

CLOSING REMARKS

By *Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri*
Co-chair for the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

My Co-chair for the ASWGFi,
Distinguished delegates from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Members Countries and SEAFDEC Senior
Officials,

Ladies and Gentlemen, Good afternoon!

First of all, please allow me to thank the Chairman of the ASWGFi for chairing with me the Thirteenth 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 your cooperation and support during our deliberations, had led us to the successful conclusion of the Meeting with significant recommendations. SEAFDEC therefore expresses our 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 outputs from the Regional Technical Consultations as these could provide guidance during the drafting of the 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action. SEAFDEC now feels confident to pursue the preparatory works and we can now go ahead with the organization of the Conference. We are therefore very thankful for your support.

As I declare this Thirteenth Meeting of the FCG/ASSP closed, I wish to thank you once again for your hard work. I hope to see you again in our future meetings. For those who will be traveling back to their home countries, I wish all of you safe journey back home.

Once again, on behalf of the Program Committee and the Fisheries Consultative Group, I wish to thank the staff of the SEAFDEC Secretariat and Training Department for the excellent arrangements during the Program Committee and the FCG/ASSP meetings.

Good day to one and all!