

**REPORT OF
THE FORTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
OF
THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

**Luang Prabang, Lao PDR
5-9 April 2010**



**THE SECRETARIAT
SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

SEC/RM/106

JUNE 2010

Preparation and distribution of this document

Report of the Forty-Second Meeting of the Council of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center was prepared by the Secretariat of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, in collaboration with its Departments namely, the Training Department (TD), the Marine Fisheries Research Department (MFRD), the Aquaculture Department (AQD), and the Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD). The Document is distributed to SEAFDEC Member Countries and its Departments

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

SEAFDEC. 2010. Report of the Forty-Second Meeting of the Council of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, Bangkok, Thailand. 215 pp.

NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT

This publication may not be reproduced, in whole or in part, by any method or process, without written permission from the copyright holder. Applications for such permission with a statement of the purpose and extent of the reproduction desired should be made through and addressed to:

SEAFDEC Secretariat
Suraswadi Building
Kasetsart University Campus
P.O. Box 1046 Kasetsart Post Office
Bangkok 10903, Thailand.

All rights reserved

©SEAFDEC 2010

CONTENTS

		Paragraph No.
I.	INTRODUCTION	1-2
	1.1 Inauguration Ceremony	3-7
	1.2 Election of the Chairperson for 2010-2011	8-9
	1.3 Adoption of the Agenda	10
II.	REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL	11-22
III.	NOTE OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE SEAFDEC PROGRAM COMMITTEE ON THE RESULT OF THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING	23-26
IV.	NOTE OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (RAC) ON THE RESULT OF THE SECOND RAC MEETING	27-31
V.	NOTE OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP (FCG) OF THE ASEAN- SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (ASSP) ON THE RESULT OF THE TWELFTH MEETING	32-34
VI.	POLICY CONSIDERATION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES	
	6.1 International Fisheries-related Issues/Emerging Issues and Responses to Request of the Council	
	6.1.1 International Fisheries-related Issues	35-51
	6.1.2 Emerging Issues and Responses to Request of the Council	52-58
	6.2 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020: Fish for the People 2020	59-65
	6.3 Promotion of One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP) System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in ASEAN Region	66-69
	6.4 Human Resources Development (HRD) Gaps and Requirements for the SEAFDEC Member Countries	70-82
	6.5 Information Collection and Sampling of Tuna Canneries in the Region	83-86
VII.	COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL/ REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-MEMBER GOVERNMENTS	
	7.1 Signing of the MOU between SEAFDEC and the Colombo Plan	87-89
	7.2 Cooperation with International/Regional Organizations	90-93
VIII.	OTHER MATTERS	
	8.1 Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-added Products	94-95
IX.	CONSIDERATION FOR FUTURE DIRECTIONS REQUESTED BY THE COUNCIL	96

X.	SEAFDEC FUTURE OPERATION	
10.1	Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) and Its Status	97-98
10.2	Implementation of SEAFDEC Information Activities and Enhancing SEAFDEC Visibility	99-100
10.3	Operation of the Training and Research Vessels	101-104
10.4	Transfer of MFRD Assets to AVA of Singapore	105-106
XI.	MANAGEMENT OF THE CENTER	
11.1	Collaborative Arrangements between SEAFDEC and Other Organizations	107
XII.	FINANCIAL MATTERS	
12.1	Adoption of Auditor's Financial Report for the Year 2008	108
12.2	Un-audited Financial Report for the Year 2009 and Status of Financial Situation for the Year 2010	109-110
12.3	Proposed Budgetary Requirement for the Year 2011	111
XIII.	CONCLUDING MATTERS	
13.1	Adoption of the Meeting Report and Press Statement	112
13.2	Date and Venue of the Forty-Third Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council	113-114
13.3	Vote of Thanks to the Host Government	115
XIV.	CLOSING OF THE MEETING	116

ANNEXES

Annex	Page
1. List of Participants	21
2. Welcome Statement by Mr. Jun Yamashita, Deputy Director-General of the Fisheries Agency of Japan	31
3. Welcome Address by Dr. Khampheng Xaysompheng, Vice Governor of Luang Prabang Province	33
4. Welcome Remarks by Dr. Bounkhoang Khambounheuang, the Director-General of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Lao PDR and SEAFDEC Council Director for Lao PDR	35
5. Opening Remarks by H.E. Mr. Sitaheng Rasphone, the Minister for Agriculture and Forestry of Lao PDR	37
6. Agenda	39
7. Note of the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Program Committee on the Result of the Thirty-Second Meeting	41
8. Note of the Chairperson of the Regional Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC) on the Result of the Second Meeting	49
9. Note of the Chairperson of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) on the Result of the Twelfth Meeting	53
10. Executive Report on International Fisheries-related Issues (2009-2010)	57
11. Emerging Issues and Responses to Request the Council	67
12. ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security towards 2020: Fish for the People 2020	73
13. Promotion of One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP) System to Improve the Livelihood of the Fisheries Communities in the ASEAN Region	87
14. Human Resources Development (HRD) Gaps and Requirements for ASEAN Member Countries	107
15. The Proposal for Information Collection and Sampling of Tuna Canneries in the Region	121
16. The MOU between SEAFDEC and the Colombo Plan Secretariat	123
17. Statement by Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn, Senior Officer, Natural Resources Unit, ASEAN Secretariat	125

18.	Statement by Dr. Simon Funge-Smith, Senior Fishery Officer, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN)	127
19.	Statement by Mr. Xaypladeth Choulamany, Programme Coordinator, Mekong River Commission	129
20.	Project Document on the Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-added Products	133
21.	Considerations for Future Direction Requested by the SEAFDEC Council	137
22.	Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) and Its Status	139
23.	Implementation of SEAFDEC Information Activities and Enhancing SEAFDEC Visibility: Progress in Implementation of Implementation Strategies in the Year 2009	149
24.	Operation of the Training and Research Vessels	185
25.	Collaborative Arrangements between SEAFDEC and Other Organizations	191
26.	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center Abridged Consolidated Financial Statements (December 31, 2008 and 2007)	195
27.	Un-audited Consolidated Balance Sheets (December 31, 2009 and 2008)	201
28.	The Status of the Financial Situation for the Year 2010	205
29.	The Proposed Budgetary Requirements of the Center for the Year 2011	207
30.	Press Statement	211
31.	Vote of Thanks to the Host Country by Mr. Khin Ko Lay, Director-General of the Department of Fisheries, Myanmar, and SEAFDEC Council Director for Myanmar	213
32.	Closing Remarks	215

**THE FORTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF
THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

**Luang Prabang, Lao PDR
5-9 April 2010**



The Council Directors and participants of the 42nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Council

**REPORT OF THE FORTY-SECOND MEETING OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

**Luang Prabang, Lao PDR
5-9 April 2010**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Forty-Second Meeting of the Council of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) was held in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR from 5 to 9 April 2010, at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Lao PDR.

2. The Meeting was attended by the Council Directors for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam together with their respective delegations; the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and senior officials of SEAFDEC. The Meeting was also attended by representatives from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, the Colombo Plan Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO/RAP), the Mekong River Commission (MRC) Secretariat, and the official auditors of SEAFDEC. The list of participants appears as **Annex 1**.

1.1 Inaugural Ceremony

3. The Inaugural Ceremony of the 42nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Council was held on 5 April 2010, and was presided over by His Excellency, Mr. Sitaheng Rasphone, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of Lao PDR, as the Guest of Honor. The Ceremony was also officiated by Dr. Khampheng Xaysompheng, the Vice Governor of Luang Prabang Province.

4. The Deputy Director-General of the Fisheries Agency of Japan and SEAFDEC Council Director for Japan, Mr. Jun Yamashita in his capacity as the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for 2009-2010, welcomed the participants to the Meeting and expressed his appreciation to the Government of Lao PDR for hosting the 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council and for the country's continued support extended to SEAFDEC. He stressed that the membership of Lao PDR in SEAFDEC since 2003, has enabled SEAFDEC to heighten its efforts in promoting sustainable fisheries development in the whole ASEAN region. He also thanked the Member Countries for their cooperation in the various programs implemented by SEAFDEC, and specifically in coming up with the regional coordinated positions on the issues that threaten the sustainable utilization of fishery resources in the region. His Welcome Statement appears as **Annex 2**.

5. The Vice Governor of Luang Prabang, Dr. Khampheng Xaysompheng also welcomed the participants to Luang Prabang, which is known as the City of World Heritage. He cited the importance of Luang Prabang in the economic development of Lao PDR, and added that the Province of Luang Prabang in particular, has always given importance in the protection and conservation of the aquatic resources. With the Government of Lao PDR giving much emphasis in developing measures to conserve the country's natural resources in harmony with efforts to alleviate poverty and improve the socio-economic conditions of the people who are dependent on the resources, he expressed the hope that the Meeting would be able to map future programs that could address the sustainability of fisheries in the country as well as in the whole Southeast Asian region. His Welcome Address appears as **Annex 3**.

6. The Director-General of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries of Lao PDR and SEAFDEC Council Director for Lao PDR, Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang welcomed participants to the Meeting. He thanked the outgoing Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council, Mr. Jun Yamashita for his excellent job in steering SEAFDEC towards its goal of promoting sustainable fisheries development in the Southeast Asian region during his incumbency from 2009 to 2010. While considering Lao PDR as the youngest member of SEAFDEC since 2003, he expressed the hope that SEAFDEC would be able to assist in the development of inland fisheries in the region specifically in Lao PDR which has the potentials for inland fisheries and aquaculture development. His Welcome Remarks appears as **Annex 4**.

7. The Minister for Agriculture and Forestry for Lao PDR, H.E. Sitaheng Rasphone, thanked the participants for coming all the way to Luang Prabang for the 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council. He commended SEAFDEC for making significant strides in promoting sustainable fisheries development in the ASEAN region, and added that the issues that impede the sustainability of fisheries could be addressed through strong coordination, collaboration and cooperation among all stakeholders, as well as through viable partnerships among the ASEAN, SEAFDEC and development partners. He expressed his confidence that with the active participation of all participants, the Meeting would be able to come up with the needed immediate and mid-term plans to support the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture in the region. With that note, he declared the 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council open. His Opening Remarks appears as **Annex 5**.

1.2 Election of the Chairperson for 2010-2011

8. The Council Director for Lao PDR, Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang, was unanimously elected as the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for 2010-2011, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 4 of the Agreement Establishing SEAFDEC.

9. While expressing his gratitude to the Council Directors for the opportunity given him to undertake the challenging task as Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council, Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang sought for the support of the Council Members and SEAFDEC in order that with united and coordinated efforts, SEAFDEC could be placed in higher mounting. He reiterated his appreciation to Mr. Jun Yamashita, the Council Director for Japan for his excellent chairmanship from 2009 to 2010, which has steered SEAFDEC towards its goal in promoting sustainable fisheries development in the region.

1.3 Adoption of the Agenda

10. The Council adopted the Agenda of the Meeting, which appears as **Annex 6**.

II. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

11. The Council congratulated Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang for being elected as the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for 2010-2011, and expressed its appreciation to Mr. Jun Yamashita, the Council Director for Japan for his efficient chairmanship of the Council and for leading the SEAFDEC Council Directors towards providing SEAFDEC with the directives and guidance during the past year.

12. After commending the SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments for the continued efforts in promoting sustainable fisheries development in the Southeast Asian region in 2009 and specifically in addressing the issues that threaten the sustainability of fisheries in the region, as indicated in the report presented by the SEAFDEC Secretary-General Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri, the Council approved the SEAFDEC Annual Report 2009 for publication and dissemination. The Council, however, suggested that SEAFDEC should enhance its collaboration with the Member

Countries in the compilation of fisheries information and statistics on 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, and in sustaining its activities related to poverty alleviation as well as on human resource development (HRD) and capacity building.

13. While commending SEAFDEC for its continued efforts in providing expertise to the Member Countries in various areas of responsible fisheries and aquaculture development, the Council requested SEAFDEC to also strengthen its efforts in developing adaptive measures to mitigate the impacts of climate change to fisheries and aquaculture. In this regard, the Council assured SEAFDEC of its continued support in the implementation of relevant programs and activities in the Member Countries.

14. Moreover, the Council also congratulated Ms. Tan Poh Hong for her appointment as the SEAFDEC Council Director for Singapore, Mr. Khin Ko Lay as the Council Director for Myanmar, Dr. Nanthiya Unprasert as the Alternate Council Director for Thailand, and Ms. Tan-Low Lai Kim as the Alternate Council Director for Singapore. The Council also took note of the appointments of Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri as SEAFDEC Secretary-General and concurrently as Chief of the Training Department (TD), Mr. Yeap Soon Eong as the Chief of the Marine Fisheries Research Department (MFRD), Dr. Teruo Azuma as the Deputy Chief of the Aquaculture Department (AQD), and the reappointments of Dr. Joebert Toledo as the Chief of AQD and Mrs. Mahyam Mohd Isa as the Chief of the Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD).

15. Furthermore, the Council also endorsed the appointments by the Government of Japan of Mr. Kenji Matsumoto as the Deputy Chief of the Training Department and concurrently Deputy Secretary General of SEAFDEC from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2012, and that of Dr. Masaya Katoh as the Deputy Chief of MFRDMD from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2012.

16. During the discussion, the Council Director for Malaysia expressed his appreciation to the outgoing Deputy Chief of MFRDMD, Dr. Osamu Abe and welcomed Dr. Masaya Katoh as the new Deputy Chief for MFRDMD. He commended SEAFDEC for the implementation of activities focusing on poverty alleviation and food security and for extending cooperation with the National Agriculture Training Council (NATC) of Malaysia in the development of a “Train the Trainers” programs for the NATC.

17. The Council Director for Myanmar thanked SEAFDEC for providing technical assistance during the conduct of training on seed production and culture of mud crab. He emphasized that mud crab aquaculture is important for the livelihood and food security of the people in the coastal areas of Myanmar. In this regard, he also expressed his appreciation to the Japanese Trust Fund for its continued support in the promotion of mud crab aquaculture in Myanmar.

18. The Council Director for Lao PDR also thanked SEAFDEC for conducting HRD activities on poverty alleviation in Lao PDR, as this activity could support the development of the fisheries sector of the country.

19. The Council Director for the Philippines expressed his gratitude to SEAFDEC for sending experts to the Philippines for the project on tuna handling onboard fishing vessels which aims to improve the quality of tuna sashimi for export. He also thanked SEAFDEC for conducting the training on fish larvae identification in the Southeast Asian waters, and requested SEAFDEC 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.

20. The Council Director for Indonesia suggested that SEAFDEC should also explore the possibility of developing aquaculture technologies for new aquatic species with economic potentials.

21. The Council Director for Cambodia suggested that the program on fisheries statistics and information should also focus on small-scale coastal and inland fisheries. He emphasized on the need to conserve and manage the Irrawaddy dolphin found in the Mekong River and other Southeast Asian freshwater systems. In addition, he also suggested that SEAFDEC should consider conducting research on large freshwater species such as the giant catfish, giant barb, etc. He commended SEAFDEC for conducting activities on poverty alleviation in the coastal and inland fishing communities such as the program on “Promotion of One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP) System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in ASEAN Region” and community-based fisheries management, as well as in mitigating the impacts of climate change in freshwater environments specifically in the Mekong River basin.

22. The Council Director for Vietnam suggested that SEAFDEC should consider conducting a program on post-harvest technology and also promoting the transfer of technology on deep sea fisheries survey in order to explore alternative fisheries resources.

III. NOTE OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE SEAFDEC PROGRAM COMMITTEE ON THE RESULT OF THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING

23. The Council took note of the outcome of the Thirty-second Meeting of the Program Committee of SEAFDEC (**Annex 7**) held from 16 to 18 November 2009 in Malaysia, as presented by the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairperson of the Program Committee. The Council noted the programs implemented by SEAFDEC in 2009 and approved the proposed programs for 2010 as well as the recommendations made at the Program Committee Meeting for future implementation.

24. The Council underlined the importance of activities that contribute to food security and poverty alleviation, more specifically on the future development of the guidelines on the proper use of chemicals in aquaculture taking into consideration the results of the workshop on the use of harmful chemicals in aquaculture organized in Malaysia which was attended by representatives and experts from the SEAFDEC Member Countries except Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar and Lao PDR. In this connection, the Council Director for Malaysia requested these three countries to provide information on the use of chemicals in aquaculture in their respective countries, which could be included in the proceedings of the workshop.

25. The Council Director for Malaysia also supported the implementation of safety at sea program focusing the fishing vessels below 24-meters. In addition, he requested SEAFDEC to consider incorporating the issue on hygiene onboard fishing vessels in accordance with the international requirements.

26. The representative from FAO/RAP informed the Meeting that FAO has recently concluded the South Asia safety at sea program funded by the Government of Sweden, and came up with relevant information and lessons learned which are accessible through the FAO website. He suggested that SEAFDEC could make use of such information for the implementation of relevant activities. He added that FAO is implementing safety at sea through its Regional Fisheries Livelihood Program (RFLP) and looked forward to collaborating with SEAFDEC in the development of the guidelines on safety at sea for the Southeast Asian region.

IV. NOTE OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (RAC) ON THE RESULT OF THE SECOND MEETING

27. The Council was informed on the outcomes from the Second Meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee for Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC) held from 2 to 4 September 2009 (**Annex 8**) as presented by Mr. Nguyen Viet Manh of the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam on behalf of the RAC Chairperson. The summary and recommendations included important fisheries management issues relevant to the Southeast Asian region, such as Enhancement of Fisheries Resources/Stock and Improving Fisheries Management Mechanism.

28. The Council Director for Japan 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.

29. The Council Director for Thailand supported the implementation of co-management of fisheries resources starting from the compilation of available data on resources management. In this regard, SEAFDEC was requested 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. She also supported the harmonization of fishing vessel registration among the countries in the region.

30. The Council Director for Malaysia while supporting the recommendations from the Second RAC Meeting, requested that the RAC Secretariat should also identify the appropriate actions to be undertaken by the Member Countries in addressing the important fisheries management issues as well as the areas where technical expertise are required. He also suggested that SEAFDEC should develop the guidelines on catch documentation scheme for the Southeast Asian region.

31. After the discussion, the Council endorsed the Regional Policy Recommendations to Improve Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia, and requested SEAFDEC to take into consideration the recommendations of the Meeting in the formulation of future programs and activities.

V. NOTE OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP (FCG) OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (ASSP) ON THE RESULT OF THE TWELFTH MEETING

32. The Council took note of the results and endorsed the recommendations of the Twelfth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG-ASSP), which was held from 19 to 20 November 2009 in Malaysia (**Annex 9**), as presented by Mr. Nguyen Viet Manh on behalf of the ASEAN Co-Chair of the FCG-ASSP.

33. The Council was informed on the progress of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 and the progress of the establishment of ASSP Portal Website. In addition, the Council also took note of the three concept notes, namely: i) "Climate Change and Its Impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation

towards Food Security”; ii) “Promoting Sustainable Food Production through Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices”; and iii) “Strengthening Food Security Arrangements through Fisheries Intervention: Strengthening National and Local Government in the Development of Food Security Programs/Initiatives”. The concept notes were developed to support the fisheries sector in contributing to food security in the region as guided by the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and the Strategic Plan of Action (SPA-FS) as adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 14th Summit in March 2009.

34. The Council Director for Thailand informed the Council that the Second Expert Meeting on the ASEAN Shrimp GAP (Good Aquaculture Practice) was convened on 30-31 March 2010 and the GAP is already at the final stage of development. The GAP Guidelines will be circulated to the ASEAN members for comments by the end of April 2010. The ASEAN Shrimp GAP would be subsequently submitted for consideration and endorsement during the upcoming meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) in Brunei Darussalam. She also added that this initiative is envisaged to strengthen the capacity of the ASEAN Member Countries in producing quality shrimp products and in complying with the international standard requirements for certification of cultured shrimp production from the region.

VI. POLICY CONSIDERATION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES

6.1 International Fisheries-related Issues/Emerging Issues and Responses to Request of the Council

6.1.1 International Fisheries-related Issues

35. The Council was informed on the recent information and regional position on the important international fisheries related issues which have been identified during the 12th Meeting of the FCG-ASSP and subsequently discussed at the Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) on the International Fisheries-related Issues on 2-4 February 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand. The priority issues included: 1) the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species-the 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CITES COP-15); 2) FAO Legally-Binding Instrument on Port State Measures for Combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing; 3) EC Regulation: Catch Certification Scheme; 4) Fisheries Subsidies/WTO; and 5) Aquaculture Certification.

- **CITES COP-15**

36. The Council took note of the outcomes and endorsed the coordinated position of the SEAFDEC Member Countries on the proposal for listing of commercially aquatic species to the CITES Appendices. As agreed during the RTC, the Member Countries were encouraged to make use of the coordinated positions during the CITES COP-15 organized in March 2010 in Doha, Qatar. The Council was informed on the results of the CITES COP-15 where the six proposals to list in the CITES Appendices certain aquatic species, *i.e.* 1) Atlantic bluefin tuna; 2) spiny dogfish; 3) scalloped hammerhead and look-alike species; 4) oceanic whitetip shark; 5) all species in the family Coralliidae; and 6) porbeagle shark, were rejected.

37. The Council Director for Japan while expressing his appreciation to SEAFDEC and the Member Countries for reflecting the region’s coordinated position during the CITES COP-15 resulting in fruitful achievement, emphasized that the management of commercial aquatic species should be done by relevant regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs). He added that the management of targets species for fisheries should be done by fisheries authorities and not by customs related offices. He then encouraged SEAFDEC to continue working closely with the Member Countries to further promote the sustainable utilization and management of the fisheries resources.

38. The representative from FAO/RAP suggested that in providing support to the Member Countries for the future development of the coordinated positions on international fisheries-related issues, SEAFDEC should take into consideration and clearly report the technical justification on the decisions made during the regional meetings.

- ***FAO Legally-Binding Instruments on Port State Measures for Combating IUU fishing***

39. The Council took note of the progress on the development of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and also noted the status and difficulties faced by Member Countries in the implementation of the Port State Measures.

40. The Council Director for Thailand emphasized that it is important to prepare the readiness of the Member Countries on this matter and requested SEAFDEC to organize the regional workshop to review the legal implications of the implementation of the Agreement in order to facilitate the implementation of the Port State Measures. The Council also requested SEAFDEC to coordinate with FAO to provide the necessary experts as resource persons during the workshop.

41. The Council Director for Japan emphasized that measure to combat IUU fishing is very important however, countries and the relevant RFMOs should come up with the optimum combination of the measures that are most suitable for the region. In this connection, the implementation of the Port State Measures by the Member Countries should consider the specificity of the region. In addition, as the implementation of the Port State Measures would involve certain changes in the regulations and administrative procedures of the Member Countries, SEAFDEC should therefore continue to play its important role of closely collaborating with the Member Countries and providing information on the development of the discussion and implementation status of each country.

42. The Council Director for Myanmar informed the Meeting that Myanmar had already ratified the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. However, in order to support the implementation of the Agreement by the Member Countries, human capacity building activities are required. The Council therefore requested SEAFDEC to coordinate with FAO to seek support in the relevant capacity building activities.

- ***EC Regulation: Catch Certification Scheme***

43. The Council took note of the views on the implementation by Member Countries of the EC Regulation: Catch Certification Scheme, which took effect on 1 January 2010. The Council also noted that the Regulation requires all fishing vessels carrying fishery products and also the 3rd party trading with the EU countries, to provide their catch certificates and other related documents. To ensure that trade flow among the Southeast Asian countries is maintained, there is still a need to develop regional approaches, and support in terms of national capacity building activities of the respective countries to meet the requirements of the EC Regulation.

44. The representative from FAO/RAP, while noting that bilateral discussions had been conducted between EU and several SEAFDEC Member Countries, suggested that regional approaches in response to the EC Regulation and sharing the experiences among the Member Countries are also very important. In this regard, the role of SEAFDEC on this aspect should be underlined and SEAFDEC should assist its Member Countries in preparing the regional approaches and in ensuring that Member Countries could comply with the EU Regulation.

45. The Council Director for Japan informed the Council that measures to combat IUU fishing are very crucial. In this regard, SEAFDEC was encouraged to support the Member Countries in the implementation of fishing vessel registration and catch documentation schemes through the project supported by the Japanese Trust Fund in 2011, and requested SEAFDEC to also collaborate with the Member Countries and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and to discuss and formulate the outline of the project in order to ensure that the project will be highly useful for the Member Countries.

- ***Fisheries Subsidies/WTO***

46. The Council noted the progress of the development of the WTO negotiations on Fisheries Subsidies, Trade Negotiating Group on Rules (NGRs) and the draft Chair's Text on Fisheries Subsidies.

47. The Council Director for Japan informed the Council that the draft Chair's Text prohibited too broad fisheries subsidies. However, some fisheries subsidies contribute to fisheries management and also play very important role in terms of policy formulations such as social security. He added that the Special and Differential Treatment (S&DT) for developing countries is a subject that should be examined with much caution. In this regard, he requested SEAFDEC to continue working on this issue closely with the Member Countries.

- ***Aquaculture Certification***

48. The Council took note of the development of the Technical Guidelines for Aquaculture Certification which was initiated by FAO. The Council was also informed that the guidelines were finalized for submission to the Meeting of the FAO COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture in June 2010.

49. The Council Director for Thailand informed the Council that as a result of the Technical Consultation on Aquaculture Certification Guidelines held in Rome in mid-February 2010, the Technical Guidelines had been revised. The latest version of the Technical Guidelines had already incorporated the elements from important international instruments such as the Codex, OIE, and ILO guidelines, where the Minimum Substantive Criteria include areas on Food Safety, Environmental Integrity, Animal Health and Welfare, and Socio-economic Aspects. She added that this latest version of the Guidelines will be submitted to the upcoming Meeting of the FAO COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture to be held in June 2010 in Bangkok.

50. While noting that there are several certification schemes promoted by many organizations including the private sector, the Council Director for Indonesia suggested that SEAFDEC should further develop a certification system that is applicable for the countries in the region, in consistent with the FAO Technical Guidelines.

51. After the discussion, the Council endorsed the Executive Report on International Fisheries-related Issues (2009-2010) which appears as **Annex 10**.

6.1.2 Emerging Issues and Responses to Request of the Council

52. The Council was informed on the emerging issues and responses to the requests of the Council during its 41st Meeting in 2009 which appear in **Annex 11**.

- ***Climate Change and Its Impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture***

53. The Council took note of the progress in the development of the activities and project implementation to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change to fisheries and aquaculture. The Council also noted the on-going development of the “ASEAN *Ad-Hoc* Steering Committee on Climate Change and Food Security” within the ASEAN umbrella. In this regard, SEAFDEC under the ASSP framework should coordinate with this Committee. In addition, the Council was also informed that during the up-coming ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum and ASWGFi Meetings in June 2009, “Adaptation and Mitigation of the Impacts of Climate Change” has been included as one of the key cluster areas led by the Philippines.

54. The Council Director for Cambodia suggested that activities to mitigate the impacts of climate change should not only focus on marine fisheries but also on inland fisheries and aquaculture.

55. The representative from FAO/RAP informed the Council that although there are no mature programs at the moment on climate change implemented by the countries, it was only during the Copenhagen Conference on climate change that the impacts on climate change on marine environment were discussed and received global attention. In this connection, he suggested that SEAFDEC should consider the conduct of activities related to management and rehabilitation of mangroves, such as mangrove friendly aquaculture, conservation and management of mangroves, etc. In the implementation of these activities SEAFDEC should also collaborate with the coastal area management and forestry related agencies.

- ***FAO/IMO/ILO initiative and response to ILO/IMO Conventions***

56. The Council took note of the progress in the development of the activities and project implementation in raising awareness of the provisions in the IMO and ILO Conventions which are extended to the labor aspects in the ASEAN region. The Council also noted that SEAFDEC has been promoting the FAO/IMO/ILO initiatives especially on labor concerns and the possible implications to the fisheries sector.

57. The Council Director for Thailand highlighted that although the ILO/IMO Conventions are relatively new, these are important not only to fisheries but also to aquaculture. She informed the Meeting that some works in relation to ILO/IMO Conventions have already been addressed by the countries such as awareness on safety at sea concerns. She also suggested that it is important for the Member Countries to understand the guidelines of both ILO and IMO to enable them to implement the guidelines under the Conventions, and requested SEAFDEC to collaborate with FAO and related agencies for the conduct of a regional workshop in order to assist the countries in the elaboration and implementation of the guidelines, in particular for the artisanal fisheries operations as well as small-scale aquaculture operations. As this matter is related to the promotion of safety at sea, she also pointed out that the matter on safety at sea should include the safety practices for authorities onboard as well as the assistance practices by the authorities towards the small-scale fishers in cases of emergencies during operations at sea or during natural disasters.

58. The representative from FAO/RAP commented that in the context of the capacity building through the UN body such as IMO and ILO, SEAFDEC should also focus on the labor conditions in fisheries and aquaculture based on global norms and safety aspects of the operations in accordance with the ILO regulations.

6.2 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020: Fish for the People 2020

59. The Council took note of the progress in the preparatory works of the Conference which is tentatively scheduled from 13 to 17 June 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand hosted by the Department of Fisheries of Thailand. After the establishment of the Organizing Committee, Technical Sub-Committee and Administrative Sub-Committee, several aspects proceeding to the preparatory processes have been developed through a series of meetings. The results included the scope, framework, organizational structure, work plan and also the themes and sub-themes of the Conference (**Annex 12**).

60. As part of the preparatory work for the Conference, the Council was informed that AQD has already conducted in March 2010 the RTC on Sustainable Aquaculture in Southeast Asia Towards 2020. Moreover, MFRD also planned to conduct the RTC on Post Harvest and Safety of Fish and Fisheries Products in July 2010.

61. The representative from the ASEAN Secretariat informed the Council on the progress of the preparation of the Conference which includes the support by the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) and Senior Officials' Meeting of AMAF Plus Three (SOM-AMAF+3). He added that the request of SEAFDEC for possible funding support for 5 participants each from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV) countries is under consideration. Moreover, the ASEAN through the JAIF (Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund) is also considering the possibility of providing funding support for three consultants for the preparation and consolidation of technical inputs for the Conference. The total amount for the two requests could be about USD 73,000. He also 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.

62. The Council Director for Thailand informed the Meeting that as the host for the Conference, it is pleased to work closely with SEAFDEC in making this Conference possible, and that the Government of Thailand looks forward to working hand-in-hand with the SEAFDEC Member Countries and related agencies in the region. She also informed the meeting that as for the participation at the Ministerial Meeting by the Member Countries, the Government of Thailand will assume the local cost for the Ministers of the Member Countries including accommodation. However, she also pointed out that the Member Countries should shoulder the expenses for the SOM.

63. In a related development, the Council Director for Thailand expressed her apprehension on the difficulties of conducting the trade fair and exhibition parallel with the Conference considering the possible minimum involvement of the private sector in the event. In this regard, the Council Director for Vietnam suggested that information dissemination on the Conference should be intensified in order to maximize the participation of private sector in the trade fair and exhibition.

64. The representative from the ASEAN Secretariat suggested that the details and the nature of the exhibit as well as the extent of participation of the private sector in the exhibition should be finalized for immediate dissemination. He added that two groups have already indicated interest in participating in the exhibition, *i.e.* the US-ASEAN Business Council and the ASEAN Business Advisory Council (ABAC).

65. Moreover, the representative from the ASEAN Secretariat, while presenting possible considerations also suggested that publicity and awareness-raising should be enhanced at the country level. In addition, he also hinted that the SEAFDEC Council Directors could seek support from each Member Country's collaborative partners to provide inputs to the Conference, including support for the national participants to the Conference.

6.3 Promotion of One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP) System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in ASEAN Region

66. The Council took note of the FOVOP initiative based on the outcomes and achievements in the implementation of the project on the Promotion of "One Village, One Fisheries Products" System to Improve the Livelihood of the Fisheries Communities in the ASEAN Region or FOVOP. In addition, the Council supported the "Regional Guidelines for the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region" which serves as a basis for the Regional Policy Planning and Cooperation in the future (**Annex 13**).

67. The Council also noted that the Regional Guidelines and the Policy Brief which will be submitted to the Council for endorsement, through referendum by the end of April 2010, would be further submitted to the ASEAN at the 18th ASWGF_i for endorsement and for further implementation in the ASEAN region.

68. The Council Director for Vietnam supported the implementation of the FOVOP as it has promoted strategies for poverty reduction and maximization of the involvement of women's groups in the economic activities in fishing communities. He added that the Regional Guidelines should be adapted at the national level to improve fisheries livelihood in fishing communities. In this connection, he suggested that SEAFDEC should continue to support the Member Countries to ensure the effective implementation of the Guidelines.

69. While supporting the implementation of FOVOP in the Southeast Asian Region, the representative from the ASEAN Secretariat informed the Council that FOVOP is one of the flagship programs in fisheries that would contribute to the improvement of rural economy. He added that implementation of FOVOP would address not only fisheries but also cut-across policy on agriculture and other relevant issues such as those undertaken by SMEs. In this connection, FOVOP engagement in ASEAN relevant bodies (*i.e.* ASEAN Working Group on Agricultural Cooperatives, ASEAN Committee on SME Development) should be encouraged. With the support given by the Council, he informed the Meeting on the possibility of further support including that of the ASEAN Foundation to ensure the continued momentum of the activities on the promotion of FOVOP in the region after the project implementation has already ended.

6.4 Human Resources Development (HRD) Gaps and Requirements for the SEAFDEC Member Countries

70. The Council took note of the preliminary results of the questionnaire survey of the existing human resources expertise in the SEAFDEC Member Countries, which would be used as a guide for SEAFDEC to support the long-term human capacity development plan for the Southeast Asian region. The results of the survey showed the need for intensified human resources development in the region as indicated in **Annex 14**.

71. During the discussion, the Council requested SEAFDEC to sustain its initiatives in fully utilizing the present networking with academic as well as research and development institutions in order to assist the Member Countries in developing their human resource capabilities. The Council also requested the Member Countries with available expertise that are required by the Member Countries, to provide special training to the other countries in specific fields or subjects,

and that if necessary, SEAFDEC could conduct relevant special training programs by inviting experts outside of the region.

72. While commending SEAFDEC for the initiative in compiling the information on available human resources in the region, the Council Director for the Philippines regretted that the country has not yet provided the required data considering difficulties in collecting information from various agencies and related fisheries institutions all over the country. He added that since some expertise were not included in the questionnaire, the response of Philippines in the questionnaire could be limited and suggested that in the future data on expertise in emerging issues like climate change could also be included.

73. The Council Director for Indonesia informed the Council that there is close relationship between the development of fisheries and the interest of the young generation in fisheries, such trend was demonstrated in the 1980s when the development of shrimp aquaculture was intensive and the young generation became interested in the faculty of fisheries. However, when the country experienced downfall in shrimp aquaculture due to diseases, many universities faced the problem of getting students to be interested in fisheries. In order to increase the expertise in fisheries, he suggested that there is a need to promote the development of the fisheries industries in order to increase the expertise in fisheries in the region.

74. The Council Director for Malaysia suggested that in order to solve the problem related to the dearth of expertise in fisheries in the region, SEAFDEC was requested to continue the study on the future requirements of human resources development in the region and to provide more opportunities for the countries to participate in the training programs.

75. While commending SEAFDEC for its initiative in collecting information related to human resources in the region, the Council Director for Vietnam informed the Council that his country is being confronted with the problem of chemical residues in fisheries products and requested SEAFDEC to give more focus on aquatic animal health and fish diseases in order to improve the capacity building in the region.

76. The Council Director for Lao PDR suggested that the HRD program of SEAFDEC should also focus on freshwater aquaculture and inland fisheries management due to the lack of such expertise in the country. Considering that Lao PDR has limited faculty and budget, he requested SEAFDEC to conduct training course in aquaculture and inland fisheries management.

77. The Council Director for Myanmar informed the Council that the HRD in fisheries in Myanmar depends on the fishery institutions of the country. He therefore suggested that SEAFDEC should also collect information on the number of marine fisheries universities in each country and also the number of graduates in fisheries, and identify the institutions and areas of specialization that require enhancement which could be attained through the conduct of on-site training programs.

78. While supporting the suggestions made by the other Council Directors, the Council Director for Cambodia identified some HRD gaps in the region such as the inadequate number of skilled young scientists. In this connection, he requested SEAFDEC to consider enhancing the fisheries expertise in the region, specifically in the areas of aquaculture genetics, socio-economics, and aquaculture management, among others.

79. In response to the suggestions made by the Council Directors, SEAFDEC 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. The Council was assured that if the HRD gap between the government and the private sector is wide, SEAFDEC will exert effort to diminish such gap by implementing relevant training

programs in the region and minimize the need to avail of fisheries expertise outside of the Southeast Asian region.

80. While supporting the suggestions made by the other Council Directors, the Council Director for Myanmar added that the HRD activities of SEAFDEC should also consider the areas of aquatic animal genetics, stock assessment, ecosystem approach, and fisheries management.

81. The representative from FAO/RAP emphasized that the capability in the region gap is more prominent at the local level as a result of the decentralization policy and devolvement of management authorities to local authorities. Since no training at the local level has been developed to fill such gap, he suggested that SEAFDEC should take active role as a significant mobilizing force in HRD for the region.

82. While commending SEAFDEC for placing importance in HRD in fisheries, the representative from the ASEAN Secretariat underscored the need for capacity development in both human and institutional aspects. In advancing capacity development, consideration should be made to both disciplines and conduct/delivery of capacity development in order to enhance capacity of the fisheries sector to cope with future challenges including the ASEAN Community Integration. With the view to promote capacity development in fisheries, he suggested that the Global Strategic Framework for Human Capacity Development developed by FAO, and the SEAFDEC HRD Strategies developed in 2004, should be taken into consideration. He also suggested that the cross-cutting nature of the issue on HRD should be discussed among a wide range of stakeholders during the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on “Fish for the People 2020”, and the results should be incorporated in the Resolution and Plan of Action to be adopted at the Conference.

6.5 Information Collection and Sampling of Tuna Canneries in the Region

83. The Council Director for Japan requested SEAFDEC to consider implementing activities on data collection and sampling of tuna canneries in the region, considering the growing concern over the tuna stock status, particularly the big-eye tuna in the Western and Central Pacific areas, where the tuna catch data from purse seine fisheries is unavailable due to the nature of purse seine operations which catch large amount of tuna comprising multiple species. Since large amount of catch from purse seine operations are delivered directly to canneries, the members of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) had adopted conservation measures using data collected from the tuna canneries. In this connection, Japan launched a study to collect information on the big-eye tuna catch starting in 2009 through the country’s tuna canning industry. Considering that there are several important tuna canneries in the SEAFDEC Member Countries, the Council Director for Japan requested SEAFDEC and all Member Countries to take part in the data collection. 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. The proposal for information collection and sampling of tuna canneries in the region appears as **Annex 15**.

84. In the discussion, the Council supported in principle on the collection of information on big-eye tuna from the canneries in the Member Countries. However, since most of the tuna canneries in the region are operated by the private sector and tuna canneries have already existing data on tuna catch, the Council suggested that the Member Countries could collect the information from the respective countries’ tuna canneries. Moreover, while the effort of WCPFC at present is focused on the big-eye tuna, the Council supported that other tuna species could also be included in this activity in the future.

85. The Council Director for Thailand expressed the view that since the tuna canneries in Thailand are operated by the private sector and some tuna canneries may already have species

and sizing data on tuna catch, Thailand would consult with the private sector on their willingness to share the required data.

86. Moreover, the Council Director for the Philippines informed the Meeting that being a member of the WCPFC, the Philippines has established its National Tuna Industry Council which is tasked to also collect data and information on the country's tuna catch, and would provide the information required to SEAFDEC. Furthermore, the Council also suggested that the issue on data collection from tuna canneries could be raised during the Tuna Conference which will be held in May 2010 in Bangkok and encouraged the Member Countries to attend the Conference in order to be aware of the status of tuna fisheries in the region as well as the subsequent follow-up activities.

VII. COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

7.1 Signing of the MOU between SEAFDEC and the Colombo Plan

87. The Council stood witness during the Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between SEAFDEC and the Colombo Plan which was held on 7 April 2010 during the 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council. The MOU, which is aimed at promoting human resource development and capacity building of the developing member countries of the Colombo Plan, is attached as **Annex 16**.

88. The Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri informed the Council that it was not the first time that SEAFDEC has entered into an agreement with the Colombo Plan. In the past, short-term collaborative arrangements with the Colombo Plan were made on project basis particularly focusing on human resource development through South-South Technical Cooperation. Under such arrangements, the Colombo Plan supported the participation of representatives from the developing countries of the Colombo Plan in the various training activities conducted by the SEAFDEC Departments. The new MOU signed at this Meeting is therefore envisaged towards strengthened collaboration between SEAFDEC and the Colombo Plan in a long-term basis.

89. The Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan, Dató Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia thanked SEAFDEC and the Department of Livestock and Fisheries of Lao PDR for extending the invitation to the Colombo Plan to participate in the 42nd SEAFDEC Council Meeting. She also thanked the SEAFDEC Council of Directors for providing the chance to have the new MOU signed at this Meeting. She emphasized that the new MOU would provide a window for the promotion of technical cooperation through the opportunities offered to the developing countries of the Colombo Plan which include the ASEAN countries, to attain further economic and social development through HRD in sustainable fisheries. With the new MOU, she therefore looked forward to a strong cooperation that would ensure the contribution of fisheries towards the economic development of the region.

7.2 Cooperation with International/Regional Organizations

90. The Council acknowledged the collaborative activities between SEAFDEC and other regional/international organizations as well as the non-member governments in 2009. This include the collaboration with the organizations within the Southeast Asian region, namely: the ASEAN, ASEAN Foundation, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), National Fisheries University of Japan (NFU), the Vocational Education Commission of Thailand, and the WorldFish Center, as well as organizations outside the region such as the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), the Coordinating Working Parties on Fishery Statistics (CWP), Evonik degussa GmbH (EVONIK) Germany, FAO, Fisheries Resources

Monitoring System (FIRMS), Novus International Incorporated (USA), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), and the United Soybean Board (USA).

91. The representative from the ASEAN Secretariat, Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn thanked the Government of Lao PDR for the arrangements and to SEAFDEC for extending the invitation to the ASEAN Secretariat to attend the 42nd SEAFDEC Council Meeting. While congratulating SEAFDEC for its achievements during the past year which has significantly contributed to development and management of fisheries in the region, he highlighted on the attempts of the ASEAN in building the ASEAN Community by the year 2015, of which fisheries is one of the priority sectors contributing to the community building. Recognizing that the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership has served as a very important channel to evolve the cooperation between the two organizations, he also outlined in his statement (**Annex 17**) the four areas that need particular consideration by the Council such as: i) food security and the impacts climate change where SEAFDEC is encouraged to continue implementing activities in line with the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and the ASEAN Multi-sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security; ii) the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference “Fish for the People 2020”, of which SEAFDEC should enhance its role in bringing the existing expertise of other developing partners for the preparatory work and during the Conference, and strengthen the cooperation between ASEAN and the plus three countries, namely China, Japan and Korea; iii) the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) which serves as a platform for conservation and management of fisheries in the region where the other collaborating partners such as SEAFDEC and FAO should be actively involved particularly in future AFCF meetings in order to bring broad-based knowledge and expertise to map out strategies and joint approaches in addressing issues like illegal fishing, managing fishing capacity, human capacity development, information and knowledge sharing; and iv) the growing importance of aquaculture where there are two strategic issues that would require full support from SEAFDEC in advancing the development of aquaculture in the region, such as on the prudent use of veterinary drugs in aquaculture and safety assurance systems for aquaculture products, and on the development of ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practices as a regional trade standard with a regional certification system.

92. The representative from FAO/RAP, Dr. Simon Funge-Smith expressed his appreciation to SEAFDEC for extending invitation to FAO for this Meeting, and to the Department of Livestock and Fisheries, the Government of Lao PDR, and the Luang Prabang provincial government, for the arrangement and hospitality during the Meeting. He acknowledged the important emerging roles of SEAFDEC in developing consensus among the SEAFDEC Member Countries, and coming up with policy for sustainable development and management of fisheries for the region. He then highlighted the areas of mutual interest between SEAFDEC and FAO that include those on combating IUU Fishing and aquaculture certification; as well as the areas with potential future collaboration, such as those on capacity building and technical cooperation, harmonization of fishery statistics, safety at sea, improving coastal community, among others. He informed the Meeting that FAO is also looking forward to cooperate with SEAFDEC in the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference “Fish for the People 2020” in 2011. He then informed the Meeting on the FAO/APFIC events in 2010 which would greatly benefit from the regional inputs of SEAFDEC. He added that the APFIC 3rd Regional Consultative Forum in September 2010 hosted by Republic of Korea would be convened in association with the EU-/ASEM forum on trade and investment, making it an excellent opportunity for SEAFDEC and the ASEAN Member Countries to present their national and regional perspectives. The other initiative is the regional consultation on the development of a specific global instrument for small-scale fisheries in October 2010 in Bangkok, which is a follow-up action requested by the FAO member countries during the last Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries. This consultation is intended to review the need for, and possible form of, a global instrument such as an international plan of action or specific agreement that could specifically address the unique characteristics of small-scale fisheries. His statement appears as **Annex 18**.

93. The representative from the Mekong River Commission (MRC) Secretariat, Mr. Xaypladeth Choulamany expressed his sincere thanks to SEAFDEC for inviting the MRC Secretariat to the 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in Luang Prabang. He mentioned that the MRC, which consists of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam, was established in 1995, to promote sustainable development and cooperation among the countries of the Lower Mekong Basin. Specifically, most of the objectives of the MRC Fisheries Programme have been complementary to those of the national governments and other agencies in the region particularly in trying to understand better the size and value of the capture fisheries, raising awareness of the need to mitigate the impacts of water resources development, and in promoting management of reservoir and river fisheries. He also informed the Meeting that the First MRC Summit which was held on the 5 April 2010 in Hua Hin, Thailand came up with the Hua Hin Declaration reaffirming the strong and continued commitment of the four MRC Countries to cooperate and promote the sustainable development, utilization, conservation and management of the Mekong Basin's water and related resources. His Statement appears as **Annex 19**.

VIII. OTHER MATTERS

8.1 Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-Added Products

94. The Council Director for Singapore informed the Council that Singapore through the Marine Fisheries Research Department (MFRD) would provide funding support for the implementation of the program on Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-Added Products (**Annex 20**) in Lao PDR in 2011, Myanmar in 2012 and Vietnam in 2013, in order to transfer the technologies on the development of value-added products from freshwater fish species in these countries for the improved livelihood of the fishery communities as well as for export.

95. The Council Directors for Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam expressed their appreciation to Singapore for implementing the said program. However, the Council Director for Vietnam requested Singapore to reconsider moving earlier the schedule for the implementation of activities in Vietnam. Moreover, the Council Director for Indonesia also requested Singapore to consider implementing similar program in Indonesia considering that the country has potentials for the production of freshwater fishery products for export. In this regard, the Council Director for Singapore assured the Council that the possibility of accommodating such requests in the program would be looked into considering the practicality and availability of resources.

IX. CONSIDERATION FOR FUTURE DIRECTIONS REQUESTED BY THE COUNCIL

96. During the closed session discussion among the SEAFDEC Council Directors, priority areas that should be taken into consideration in the formulation and implementation of future activities of SEAFDEC were identified as shown in **Annex 21**.

X. SEAFDEC FUTURE OPERATION

10.1 Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) and Its Status

97. The Council took note of the current status and usage of the Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) for SEAFDEC operations. In following up with the request of the SEAFDEC Council Meeting in 2008 which agreed that the level of MRC should be reviewed every 5 years, the Council was also informed on the issues important for the sustainable operation of SEAFDEC such as the sustainable operation and maximum utilization of the M.V.

SEAFDEC 2, sustainability of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network, and sustainability of the SEAFDEC Special Publication “Fish for the People” as well as other areas of activities that the Council may request (**Annex 22**). In this connection, the Council also emphasized that prudent consideration should be made on the use of the MRC.

98. In the discussion, the Council agreed in principle with the adjustment of the MRC starting in 2012 and onwards, and requested the Secretariat to put up a more detailed proposal on the activities and estimated expenditures. This preliminary proposal should be made available by November 2010 in order to allow the Member Countries to visualize the possible scenarios on the MRC in 2012 and prepare the sufficient amount of budget for this purpose. The proposal would also be discussed during the 43rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in 2011.

10.2 Implementation of SEAFDEC Information Activities and Enhancing SEAFDEC Visibility

99. The Council took note of the implementation of the information activities conducted by the Secretariat and Departments for Enhancing SEAFDEC Visibility and Communication in 2009 (**Annex 23**). In this regard, the Council Director for the Philippines commended SEAFDEC for producing information materials which are very important in supporting the development of fisheries-related policies of the Member Countries. While recognizing that the materials disseminated to fisheries universities and colleges had been very useful as these serve as teaching materials and research references, he therefore supported the further implementation of the information-related activities of SEAFDEC in the future.

100. While recognizing that the Conference “Fish for the People 2020” would be held in 2011, the Council Director for Lao PDR expressed that such event would be an opportunity for SEAFDEC to showcase its past activities and achievements to a wide audience as well as to policy makers. In this regard, the Council was informed that SEAFDEC is preparing information materials such as audiovisual materials summarizing the achievements of SEAFDEC during the past years, and poster exhibitions as well as other materials for this purpose.

10.3 Operation of the Training and Research Vessels

101. The Council took note of the status on the use of the Research and Training Vessels, the M.V. SEAFDEC and M.V. SEAFDEC 2 granted by the Government of Japan, and approved the proposed operation plan for the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 (**Annex 24**). In this regard, the Council Director for Malaysia informed the Meeting that due to budgetary constraints, the number of days for the conduct of fishery resources survey for Malaysia in 2010 had been reduced from 60 to 45 days. In this regard, Malaysia would further communicate with TD to finalize the operation plan of the vessel.

102. With a view of maximizing the future utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2, the Council Director for Thailand suggested the possibility of utilizing the vessel to support the fishery resources surveys under the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project, which involves several SEAFDEC Member Countries, *i.e.* Thailand, Malaysia, Myanmar and Indonesia. Moreover, the Council Director for the Philippines also suggested that the vessel should be mobilized for activities related to the collection of information on climate change and its impacts to fisheries not only in coastal areas but also in the deep waters of the region, the establishment of fisheries refugia in the region, the collection of fish larvae, and the monitoring of data on by-catch from trawl fisheries. In addition, the Council Director for Myanmar while recognizing that the cost of operating the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 is high limiting the use of the vessel by the CMV countries (Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam), suggested that the use of the vessel as well as its experts and crew should also be maximized by the other collaborating partners of SEAFDEC such as FAO and UNEP/GEF.

103. The Council Director for Japan emphasized that the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 was provided by the Government of Japan, which is subjected to be scrutinized by the Board of Audit of Japan. Considering that the Board of Audit of Japan has become more stringent in their audit processes, if the utilization of the SEAFDEC 2 is very low, questions may arise on the justification of Japan in providing funding support to SEAFDEC. In this regard, the Council Director for Japan encouraged SEAFDEC and the Member Countries to fully utilize the M.V. SEAFDEC 2. He also added that the use of the vessel for the conduct of fishery resources surveys through the projects implemented by other organizations could be considered provided that such activities are under the SEAFDEC collaborative arrangements with such partner organizations.

104. For the future utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 by the Member Countries, the Council Director for Vietnam informed the Meeting that his Agency would try to request his Government to provide the budget for utilizing the vessel in 2011. In addition, the Council Director for Indonesia informed the Meeting that Indonesia's Agency for Marine and Fisheries Research has recently acquired a new vessel therefore no request has been made for the use of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in 2010.

10.4 Transfer of MFRD Assets to AVA of Singapore

105. The Council took note of the request made by the Council Director for Singapore to transfer the assets of MFRD which includes post-harvest equipment and library materials, to the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) of the Government of Singapore. This is in order to allow AVA to absorb the repair and maintenance costs for these equipment as well as the required accessories under the AVA budget. Furthermore, the Council was assured that although these assets are transferred to the AVA, the equipment and library materials could still be used for the activities of MFRD in the future.

106. The Council supported in principle the transfer of the assets of MFRD to the AVA of Singapore. In this regard, the Chief of the MFRD programs was requested to proceed with the normal procedure to dispose of such assets in accordance with the Financial Regulations of SEAFDEC, and subsequently transfer the assets to AVA.

XI. MANAGEMENT OF THE CENTER

11.1 Collaborative Arrangements between SEAFDEC and other Organizations

107. The Council endorsed the establishment of collaborative arrangements between SEAFDEC and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), EVONIK Germany, Fisheries Research Agency of Japan, FAO, National Fisheries University of Japan (NFU), National Agriculture Training Council (Malaysia), Novus International Incorporated (USA), Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology (TUMSAT), United Soybean Board (USA) and the WorldFish Center (**Annex 25**).

XII. FINANCIAL MATTERS

12.1 Adoption of Auditor's Financial Report for the Year 2008

108. In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2 (ii) of the Agreement Establishing the Center, the Council endorsed the audited consolidated financial statement of the Center for the year ended 31 December 2008 including that of the Secretariat and the four Departments for the Year 2008 (**Annex 26**) as audited by the Center's official auditors.

12.2 Un-audited Financial Report for the Year 2009, and Status of the Financial Situation for the Year 2010

109. The Council took note of the Un-audited Consolidated Financial Report for the Year 2009 (**Annex 27**), which comprised the Un-audited Balance Sheet as of 31 December 2009, the Un-audited Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year 2009, and the Un-audited Fund Balance as of 31 December 2009.

110. The Council also noted the Status of the Financial Situation for the Year 2010 (**Annex 28**), which includes the MRC in 2010 from the Member Countries and contributions from the Fisheries Agency of Japan for the Japanese Trust Fund program as well as other international organizations.

12.3 Proposed Budgetary Requirements for the Year 2011

111. The Council approved the proposed budgetary requirements of the Center for the Year 2011 (**Annex 29**) and requested the Secretariat and the Departments to finalize the actual budget for submission to the Member Countries for funding support.

XIII. CONCLUDING MATTERS

13.1 Adoption of the Meeting Report and Press Statement

112. The Council adopted the Report of the Forty-Second Meeting of the Council and the Press Statement on the results of the Meeting as shown in **Annex 30**, on 9 April 2010.

13.2 Date and Venue of the Forty-Third Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council

113. In considering the date and venue of the Forty-Third Meeting of the Council, the Council Director for Malaysia informed the Council that the Government of Malaysia would accept the responsibility of hosting the next Council Meeting in Malaysia in 2011.

114. The Council expressed its appreciation of the offer of Malaysia to host the next Council Meeting in Malaysia, and requested the Secretary-General to discuss this further with the Council Director for Malaysia for the finalization of the exact date and venue of the next meeting.

13.3 Vote of Thanks to the Host Government

115. The Council Director for Myanmar, Mr. Khin Ko Lay, on behalf of the Council Directors expressed his appreciation to the Government of Lao PDR and the Department of Livestock and Fisheries, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, as well as the Government of Luang Prabang, for the hosting arrangements for this Forty-Second Meeting of the Council. He also congratulated the Chairperson of the Meeting for the successful conduct of the Meeting, and looked forward to the enhanced collaboration of SEAFDEC and the Member Countries as well as with collaborating partners, for the conduct of activities in line with the priority and directives as guided by the Council. He emphasized that the CLMV countries in particular still need support especially in enhancing food security and improving the livelihood of people, and also looked forward to the support from SEAFDEC on this aspect. He then expressed his appreciation to the Secretariat of the Meeting for all the support which has facilitated the smooth conduct of this Meeting. His Remarks appears as **Annex 31**.

XIV. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

116. The Chairperson expressed his appreciation to the Council Directors and the representatives from regional and international organizations as well as Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, Chiefs of Departments for the support accorded him during the Meeting. Since it was his first experience to serve as the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council, he also expressed his sincere gratitude to the Secretariat of the Meeting for their hard work which resulted in the success of the Meeting. As he has already started his task as the Chairperson of the Council until 2011, he reiterated his request to the Council for cooperation and assistance especially during the forthcoming year, to make the implementation of the programs and activities even more successful in order that the contribution of fisheries to food security in the region would be strengthened. With that note, he declared the Forty-Second Meeting of the Council closed. His Closing Remarks appears as **Annex 32**.

Annex 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Head Delegate

Munah Haji Lampoh (Mrs.)
Senior Fisheries Officer

Fisheries Department
Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources
Jalan Menteri Besar,
Bandar Seri Begawan BB 3910
Brunei Darussalam
Phone: +673 238 3412
Fax: +673 238 2069
E-mail: munah_lampoh@fisheries.gov.bn

Delegate

Hjh Noorizan Hj Abd Karim (Mrs.)
Fisheries Officer

Fisheries Department
Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources
Jalan Menteri Besar,
Bandar Seri Begawan BB 3910
Brunei Darussalam
Phone: +673 277 1206
Fax: +673 238 2069
E-mail: noorizan_karim@fisheries.gov.bn

CAMBODIA

Alternate Council Director

Dr. Sam Nuov
Deputy Director-General

Fisheries Administration
#196 Phras Norodom Blvd.
P.O. Box 582, Phnom Penh
Cambodia
Phone: +855 12 853747
Fax: +855 23 219 446/ 215 470
E-mail: samnuov.fia@maff.gov.kh

INDONESIA

Alternate Council Director

Dr. Made L. Nurdjana
Director-General of Aquaculture

Directorate General of Aquaculture
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Jl. Harsono RM. No. 3, Deptan, Gedung B, Lt. 4
Ragunan, Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan 12550
Indonesia
Phone: +62 21 789 0552
Fax: +62 21 7883 5853
E-mail: dgaq@indosat.net.id

Delegates

Wiwik Fitrianiingsih (Mrs.)
Assistant Deputy Director of International
Cooperation

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur 16
Jakarta 12550, Indonesia
Phone: +62 081 2800 8115
Fax: +62 21 386 4293
E-mail: pvsanita_dkp@yahoo.com ;
whiedkp@yahoo.com

Erwin Dwiwana
Chief of Program Cooperation Sub-Division of
DG FPPM

Directorate General of Fisheries Product Processing
and Marketing
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur 16
Jakarta, Indonesia
Phone: +62 21 351 9070 Ext. 6078
E-mail: erwdwy@yahoo.com

Iman I. Barizi
Head of Program Cooperation Sub-Division of
DG Aquaculture

Directorate General of Aquaculture
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Jakarta 12550, Indonesia
Phone/Fax : +62 21 782 2779
E-mail: ksp-program_djpb@yahoo.co.id

JAPAN

Council Director

Jun Yamashita
Deputy Director-General

Fisheries Agency
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8907, Japan
Phone: +81 (0)3 6744 2366
Fax: +81 (0)3 3502 0571

Delegates

Jiro Hyugaji
Assistant Director, International Affairs
Division, and SEAFDEC National Coordinator
for Japan

Fisheries Agency
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8907, Japan
Phone: +81 (0)3 6744 2366
Fax: +81 (0)3 3502 0571
E-mail: jiro_hyugaji@nm.maff.go.jp

Chiaki Mizugaki (Ms.)
Technical Official, International Affairs
Division

Fisheries Agency
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8907, Japan
Phone: +81 (0)3 6744 2366
Fax: +81 (0)3 3502 0571
E-mail: chiaki_mizugaki@nm.maff.go.jp

Nobuko Inagaki (Ms.)
Interpreter

Fisheries Agency
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8907, Japan
Phone: +81 (0)3 6744 2366

LAO P.D.R.

Council Director

Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang
Director-General

Department of Livestock and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
P.O. Box 6644, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Phone: +856 21 215 242
Fax: +856 21 215 141

Alternate Council Director

Dr. Somphanh Chanphengxay
Deputy Director

Planning Department
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
P.O. Box 811, Vientiane
Lao PDR

Delegates

Dr. Mahanakhone Souriya
Deputy Director-General

Department of Livestock and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
P.O. Box 6644, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Phone: +856 21 215 242
Fax: +856 21 215 141
E-mail: smahanakhone@yahoo.com

Chanthaboun Sirimanotham
Head, Planning Division

Department of Livestock and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
P.O. Box 6644, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Phone: +856 21 215 242
Fax: +856 21 215 141

Bounthong Saphakdy
Director of Fisheries Division

Department of Livestock and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
P.O. Box 6644, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Phone: +856 21 215 424
Fax: +856 21 215 141
E-mail: saphakdy@yahoo.com

Phanthavong Vongsamphanh
Deputy Director of Planning Division

Department of Livestock and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
P.O. Box 6644, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Phone: +856 21 215 242
Fax: +856 21 215 141
E-mail: ptkivor@yahoo.com

MALAYSIA

Alternate Council Director

Dato' Ahmad Sabki bin Mahmood
Deputy Director-General (Development)

Department of Fisheries Malaysia
Tower 4G2, Wisma Tani
Presint 4, 62628 Putrajaya
Malaysia
Phone: +60 3 8870 4000
Fax: +60 3 8889 5490
E-mail: tkpp01@dof.gov.my

MYANMAR

Council Director

Khin Ko Lay
Director-General

Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Livestock & Fisheries
Sinmin Road, Ahlone Township
Yangon, Myanmar
Phone: +95 1 220 612
Fax: +95 1 228 258, 227 298
E-mail: fisheries@myanmar.com.mm;
irnp.dof@gmail.com;
khinkolay@gmail.com

PHILIPPINES

Head Delegate

Dr. Jonathan O. Dickson
Chief, Capture Fisheries Division, and
SEAFDEC National Coordinator for the
Philippines

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
4th Floor, PCA Annex Bldg. Elliptical Road
1100 Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines
Phone/Fax: +63 2 9294296
E-mail: jod_bfar@yahoo.com

SINGAPORE

Council Director

Tan Poh Hong (Ms.)
Chief Executive Officer

Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore
5 Maxwell Road, #04-00, Tower Block
MND Complex, Singapore 069110
Phone: +65 6325 7530
Fax: +65 6220 6068
E-mail: Tan_Poh_Hong@ava.gov.sg

Alternate Council Director

Tan-Low Lai Kim (Mrs.)
Assistant Director (Post-Harvest) and Head/Post
Harvest Division

Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore
2 Perahu Road, Singapore 069110
Phone: +65 6790 7973
Fax: +65 6861 3196
E-mail: Tan-Low_Lai_Kim@ava.gov.sg

Delegate

Melvin Chow Wing Chung
Acting Deputy Director, Planning and
Management Division, Food Supply Resilience
Department, and SEAFDEC National
Coordinator

Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore
5 Maxwell Road, #03-00, Tower Block
MND Complex, Singapore 069110
Phone: +65 6325 7635
Fax: +65 6220 6068
E-mail: Melvin_chow@ava.gov.sg

THAILAND

Alternate Council Director

Dr. Nanthiya Unprasert (Ms.)
Deputy Director-General

Department of Fisheries
Kasetsart Klang, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900, Thailand
Phone: +66 2 5620526
Fax: +66 2 549 8094
E-mail: nanthiya_u@gmail.com

Delegates

Dr. Waraporn Prompoj (Ms.) Director, Fisheries Foreign Affairs Division, and SEAFDEC National Coordinator for Thailand	Department of Fisheries Kasetsart Klang, Chatuchak Bangkok 10900, Thailand Phone/Fax : +66 2 5620529 Fax: +66 2 5620529 E-mail: wprompoj@yahoo.com
Chuanpid Chantarawarathit (Mrs.) Fishery Biologist (Senior Professional Level)	Department of Fisheries Kasetsart Klang, Chatuchak Bangkok 10900, Thailand Phone: +66 2 579 8214 Fax: +66 2 579 7939 E-mail: ch_chuanpid@yahoo.com
Somchat Charoenwuttichai Director, Planning Division	Department of Fisheries Kasetsart Klang, Chatuchak Bangkok 10900, Thailand Phone: +66 2 5620539 Fax: +66 2 5620531 E-mail: somchatc@fisheries.go.th
Anchalit Phongphithuck (Ms.) Budget Analyst (Professional Level)	Bureau of the Budget Office of the Prime Minister Rama 6 Road, Bangkok 10400 Thailand Phone/Fax: +66 2 2739454 E-mail: SIRANON_S@yahoo.com
Dr. Choomjet Karnjanakesorn Minister Counsellor (Agriculture), Office of Agricultural Affairs	Royal Thai Embassy Jl. Imambonjol no. 74 Jakarta 10310 Indonesia Phone: +62 21 3150028, 390 4055 Fax: +62 21 315 0028 E-mail: CHOOMJET@GMAIL.COM ; AGRI-JKT@INDO.NET.ID

VIETNAM

Alternate Council Director

Dr. Chu Tien Vinh Director-General, Department of Capture Fisheries and Resources Protection	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development 10 Nguyen Cong Hoan Street, Ba Dinh District Hanoi, Vietnam Phone: +84 4 913462376 Fax: +84 4 38353363 E-mail: chutienvinh@hn.vnn.vn
--	---

Delegate

Nguyen Viet Manh Deputy Director-General, International Cooperation Department	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development 2 Ngoc Ha Street, Badinh Hanoi, Vietnam Phone: +84 4 734 7081 Fax: +84 4 3733 0752 E-mail : manhnv.htqt@mard.gov.vn
--	--

OBSERVERS

ASEAN SECRETARIAT

Suriyan Vichitlekarn
Senior Officer, Natural Resources Unit

Bureau for Economic Integration and Finance
ASEAN Secretariat
Jalan Sisingamangaraja 70A
Jakarta 12110, Indonesia
Phone: +62 (21) 7243372, 7262991 Ext. 367
Fax: +62 (21) 7398234, 7243504, 7200848
E-mail: suriyan@asean.org

COLOMBO PLAN SECRETARIAT

Dato' Patricia Yoon-Moi Chia (Ms.)
Secretary-General

The Colombo Plan Secretariat
31 Wijerama Mawatha
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
Phone: +94 11 268 4188 Ext.10
Fax: +94 11 268 4386
E-mail: patricia@colombo-plan.org

Devika Karunaratne (Mrs.)
Programme Officer

The Colombo Plan Secretariat
31 Wijerama Mawatha
Colombo 7, Sri Lanka
Phone: +94 11 268 4188 Ext. 20
Fax: +94 11 268 4386
E-mail: devikak@colombo-plan.org

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Dr. Simon Funge-Smith
Senior Fishery Officer

FAO Regional Office for Asia and
the Pacific (FAO/RAP)
Maliwan Mansion, 39 Phra Athit Road
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Phone: +66 2 6974149
Fax: +66 2 6974445
E-mail: simon.fungesmith@fao.org

MEKONG RIVER COMMISSION (MRC)

Xaypladeth Choulamany
Programme Coordinator,
Fisheries Programme

Mekong River Commission
P.O. Box 6101
Unit 18 Ban Sithane Neua
Sikhottabong District
Vientiane 01000, Lao PDR
Phone: +856 21 263 263 ext. 1105
Fax: +856 21 263 264
E-mail: xaypladeth@mrckmekong.org

LAO PDR

Bounleuam Norachack
Head of Administration Office

Department of Livestock and Fisheries
P. O. Box 6644, Vientiane 01000
Lao PDR
Phone/Fax: +856 21 215 141
E-mail: nbleuam1@gmail.com

Akhane Phomsouvanh
Head, Fisheries Management Section
Fisheries Division

Department of Livestock and Fisheries
P. O. Box 6644, Vientiane 01000
Lao PDR
Phone: +856 21 215 243
Fax: +856 21 215 141
E-mail: akhane@live.com

Somphong Pradichit
Director-General

Provincial Departmental of Agriculture and
Forestry (PAFO)
Luang Prabang
Lao PDR
Phone: +856 71 212 014
Fax: +856 71 212 635
E-mail: spradichit@gmail.com

Kanechanh Pinethip
Director

Livestock and Fishery Section
Luang Prabang, Lao PDR
Phone/Fax: +856 71 212 018

Dr. Siseng Khounsy
Project Director

Luang Prabang, Lao PDR
Phone: +856 71 254 951
Fax: +856 71 254 950
E-mail: ldplao@laotel.com

Daleevahn Phetsamone (Ms.)

ASEAN Department
23 Singha Road
Vientiane, Lao PDR
Phone: +856 21 415 109
Fax: +856 21 413 268
E-mail: daleevanh@yahoo.com

Panwadee Kanjanavisetchan (Ms.)
External Auditor

OFFICIAL AUDITOR

Fuangthong Accounting & Law Office
149, Soi Tiemboonyoung
Charoen Nakorn Road, Klong Tonsai
Klong Sarn, Bangkok 10600
Thailand
Phone: +66 2 438 6371-4,
Fax: +66 2 438 6371 Ext. 100 and 200
Mobile Phone: +66 86 000 3816

SEAFDEC

The Secretariat

Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri
Secretary-General

SEAFDEC/Secretariat
P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office
Bangkok 10903, Thailand
Phone: +66 2 940 6326 to 28
Fax: +66 2 940 6336
E-mail: sg@seafdec.org

Kenji Matsumoto
Deputy Secretary-General

E-mail: dsg@seafdec.org

Magnus Torell
Senior Advisor

E-mail: magnus@seafdec.org

Somnuk Pornpatimakorn
Administration and Finance Coordinator

E-mail: somnuk@seafdec.org

Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon
Policy and Program Coordinator

E-mail: somboon@seafdec.org

Pouchamarn Wongsanga (Mrs.)
Information Program Coordinator

E-mail: pouch@seafdec.org

Tadahiro Kawata
Technical Coordinator

E-mail: kawata@seafdec.org

Akito Sato
Assistant Trust Fund Manager

E-mail: sato@seafdec.org

Kannika Boonkananurak (Ms.)
Finance Officer

E-mail: kannika@seafdec.org

Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn (Ms.)
Program Manager

E-mail: pattaratjit@seafdec.org

Nualanong Tongdee (Ms.)
Senior Information Officer

E-mail: nual@seafdec.org

Dr. Jariya Kankamnerd
Policy and Program Officer-I

E-mail: jariya.kankamnerd@seafdec.org

Sawitree Chamsai (Ms.)
Policy and Program Officer-II

E-mail: sawitree@seafdec.org

Saivason Klinsukon (Ms.)
Information Officer-I

E-mail: saivason@seafdec.org

Satana Duangsawadi
Information Officer-II

E-mail: satana@seafdec.org

Training Department

Bundit Chokesanguan
Head, Information and Training Division; and
Special Departmental Coordinator

P.O. Box 97 Phrasamutchedi
Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand
Phone: +66 2 425 6100
Fax: +66 2 425 6110 to 11
E-mail: bundit@seafdec.org

Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat
Head of Coastal Small-Scale Fisheries
Management Division

E-mail: yuttana@seafdec.org

Dr. Worawit Wanchana
Head of Capture Fishery Technology Division

E-mail: worawit@seafdec.org

Sutee Rajruchithong Head of Ship Division	E-mail: sutee@seafdec.org
Dr. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai (Ms.) Head of Fishery Governance & Management System Section	E-mail: phattareeya@seafdec.org
Penchan Laongmanee (Ms.) Head of Fishing Ground & Fishery Oceanography Section	E-mail: penchan@seafdec.org
Thaweesak Chanloi Head of Multimedia Section	E-mail: thaweesak@seafdec.org
Kongpathai Saraphaivanich Head of Information and Communications Technology Section	E-mail: kongpathai@seafdec.org
Anurak Loog-On Second Officer "M.V. SEAFDEC"	E-mail: anurakl@seafdec.org
Angkhanarat Tomyai (Ms.) Head of Finance Section	E-mail: angkhanarat@seafdec.org
<u>Marine Fisheries Research Department</u>	
Yeap Soon Eong Chief	2 Perahu Road, Singapore 718915 Phone: +65 6790 7973 Fax: +65 6861 3196 E-mail: Yeap_Soon_Eong@ava.gov.sg
Norman Kok Special Departmental Coordinator	E-mail: norman_kok@ava.gov.sg
<u>Aquaculture Department</u>	
Dr. Joebert D. Toledo Chief	Tigbauan 5021 Iloilo, Philippines Phone: +63 33 5119174 Fax: +63 33 5119174 E-mail: jdtoledo@seafdec.org.ph ; aqdchief@aqd.seafdec.org.ph
Dr. Teruo Azuma Deputy Chief	Phone/Fax: +63 33 511 8878 E-mail: azuma@seafdec.org.ph ;
Belen O. Acosta (Ms.) Special Departmental Coordinator	Room 105, G/F PSS Center Commonwealth Avenue Diliman Quezon City 1102 Philippines Tel: +63 2 927 5542 Fax: +63 2 927 7825 E-mail: bacosta@seafdec.org.ph

Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department

Mahyam bt. Mohd. Isa (Ms.)
Chief

Fisheries Garden, Chendering
21080 Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia
Phone : +60 9 616 3150
Fax : +60 9 617 5136
E-mail: mahyam@seafdec.org.my

Dr. Masaya Katoh
Deputy Chief

Phone : +60 9 617 5940
Fax : +60 9 617 4042
E-mail: katoh@seafdec.org.my

Abu Talib Bin Ahmad
Special Departmental Coordinator

Phone : +60 9 616 3150
Fax : +60 9 617 5136
E-mail: abutalib@seafdec.org.my

Technical secretaries

Virgilia T. Sulit (Mrs.)

E-mail: sulit@seafdec.org

Secretariat of the Meeting:

Saowanee Wanothayarnchai (Mrs.)

E-mail: saowanee@seafdec.org

Julasak Markawat

E-mail: julasak@seafdec.org

Jirapong Khampong

-

Bounthong Saphakdy

E-mail: saphakdy@yahoo.com

Akhane Phomsouvanh

E-mail: akhane@live.com

Phanthavong Vongsamphanh

E-mail: ptkivor@yahoo.com

WELCOME STATEMENT

*By Mr. Jun Yamashita
Deputy Director-General of the Fisheries Agency of Japan*

Your Excellencies;
Distinguished Council Directors of the SEAFDEC Member Countries;
The Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC;
Distinguished Delegates from the SEAFDEC Member Countries;
Ladies and Gentleman;

It is my great honor and pleasure to extend my most cordial and warm welcome to the participants of this 42nd SEAFDEC Council Meeting here in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR. On behalf of everyone here today, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Government of Laos and staffs working so hard to make this comfortable arrangement for this meeting.

With the participation of Laos to the SEAFDEC membership in 2003, SEAFDEC now covers all the ASEAN countries and has become the region's most powerful organization to pursue sustainable fishery development. I trust that the strategic partnership between SEAFDEC and the ASEAN would stimulate further progress toward the sustainable fishery resource use in the ASEAN region. The task of SEAFDEC now widely extends from fishery resource survey, aquaculture and to food safety. I would like to express my highest appreciation to SEAFDEC for making such great efforts to tackle those problems. Furthermore, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the member countries that supported the sustainable fishery resource use at the CITES COP-15, and to SEAFDEC for organizing the coordinated position and supporting member countries.

The current condition of fishery is that the environmentalists strongly pressure against enjoying the blessing of the sea. At the last CITES COP-15, there was a listing proposal of Atlantic Blue fin Tuna to Appendix.1. However, this proposal was rejected because the great majority of countries which support the sustainable use of fishery resources did not support the proposal. I understand this decision means that the majority of the countries had chosen the sustainable fishery management rather than banning of the trade. In this regard, it is becoming more and more important for us to enhance our fishery management in order to achieve responsible fishery. As one of the member countries, Japan would like to promote the resource management with fellow member countries. Also I expect SEAFDEC to enhance its activities that contribute to the resource management of each member country.

Ever since the establishment of SEAFDEC, Japan has been extending its supports for the facilitation of fishery development to achieve sustainable fishery resource use. Japan has not only funded the projects, but has also sent a number of experts to work together with the SEAFDEC staffs and people of member countries. This April, Japan sent two new experts to SEAFDEC. One is Mr. Matsumoto, the successor to Mr. Hideki Tsubata, Deputy Secretary-General. He has about 30 years of experience as fishery official including a posting in N.Y. related to international trade promotion. The other one is Dr. Masaya Katoh, the successor to Dr. Osamu Abe, Deputy Department Chief of MFRDMD. His expertise in ecological genetics would be a key to understanding the population structures of pelagic species and sea turtle in the ASEAN region. The Japanese experts have pipelines with the Fisheries Agency, the Fisheries Research Agency and other Japanese Fishery Organizations, which would support SEAFDEC and its member countries. They are our important resource to help you whenever you face problems in the fishery governance. I am convinced that they would make good contributions to SEAFDEC and member countries.

Finally, as an outgoing chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to thank everybody for the support and cooperation extended to me during the 2009-2010 SEAFDEC year. In the next few days, there would be some hard work for all the Council Directors and Delegates. Again, I wish to welcome you all to the 42nd Meeting of the Council of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center. I am looking forward to a fruitful Council Meeting.

Thank you very much to you all.

WELCOME ADDRESS

*By Dr. Khampheng Xaysompheng
Vice-Governor of Luang Prabang Province*

H.E Sitaheng Rasphone, Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for Lao PDR,
Mr. Jun Yamashita, Chairperson of SEAFDEC Council for Year 2009-2010,
Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri, Secretary General for SEAFDEC,
Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang, Director-General, Department of Livestock and Fisheries,
Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the people of Luang Prabang Province, it is a great pleasure for me to welcome all of you today at the 42nd Meeting of SEAFDEC council 5-9 April 2010. I take this opportunity to extend my warmest welcome to all of you to Lao PDR and especially to Luang Prabang, the city of world heritage.

Luang Prabang Province is located in the northern part of Lao PDR. It shares a border to the East with SR of Vietnam and to the west with the Sayabury province. It is the fourth biggest province in Laos with a population of over 400 000 people. Physically it is divided into 12 districts. All are the mixture of villages and mountainous areas; although 4 districts located along the Mekong River and 8 districts are located in mountainous area.

Luang Prabang Province is also the Economic Cooperation Center of the 6 Northern Provinces of Laos. In this position its role is to make economic and cultural ties with other countries and in particular with neighboring countries. As a result of its house style and cultural sources, Luang Prabang province is recently assigned as the first World Heritage site of Lao PDR by UNESCO. Thamting cave and Tat Kouangxi waterfall forms natural ecotourism and many old temples such as Wat Xienthong. I do hope that you will be able to visit those sites and assess the rich biodiversity of the area during your staying here in Luang Prabang Province.

His Excellency,
Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Luang Prabang Province has always given importance to the protection and development of the aquatic resources. The policy of the Lao Government is to develop measures to conserve the biodiversity and richness of the existing natural resources of the province and to protect the environment in harmony with the issue of poverty alleviation and improvement of living conditions of the Lao people who are dependent on these resources. In order to solve these problems, particular attention should be given to the management of the aquatic resources, especially, the protection of the habitats of aquatic animals. These resources should be managed in a balanced and sustainable manner.

His Excellency,
Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I believe that this 42nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Council provides a good opportunity to present and share some of the research results and finding carried out by our research colleagues of the region. These presentations will also be followed by interesting and fruitful discussions, which

will contribute to our environment protection and poverty alleviation program of the region and in particular to Lao PDR.

On behalf of Luang Prabang Province, may I take this opportunity to wish you a successful meeting. I hope you will enjoy your stay in Luang Prabang. Thank you very much for your attention.

WELCOME REMARKS

*By Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang
Director-General, Department of Livestock and Fisheries,
and SEAFDEC Council Director for Lao PDR*

His Excellency Sitaheng Rasphone, Minister for Agriculture and Forestry,
His Excellency, Dr. Khampheng Xaysompheng, Vice-Governor of Luang Prabang Provincial,
Mr. Jun Yamashita, Chairperson of SEAFDEC Council for year 2009-2010,
Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri, Secretary General, SEAFDEC,
SEAFDEC Council Director and Delegates from the member countries, Distinguished
International and Local Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of Department of Livestock and Fisheries, It is our great pleasure to host the 42nd Council Meeting of the South East Asian Fisheries Development Center in Luang Prabang city on 5 to 9 April 2010. Lao PDR had been a member of SEAFDEC since 2003.

As you may be aware that Lao PDR is a land locked country there is no marine fisheries activities however, it is rich of natural resources, there are many rivers, especially the Mekong and its tributaries, natural water reservoirs and hydropower dams which have been constructed and plan to construct in near future will serve as the potentials for inland fisheries and aquaculture production.

To achieve National Socio-economic development plan of the Lao Government, especially the prioritized plan including: Food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable environmental management. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Livestock and Fisheries have developed its own specific strategic plan to support that, of which the Fishery management and Development project have been revised to harmonize with Fisheries Law which has newly been approved by the National Assembly this year.

To harmonize with the international and regional development program, the Department of Livestock and Fisheries have actively participated in the implementation of several projects in the areas of utilization of water resources and also import-export and transit control of aquatic and marine products through Lao PDR. We also actively participated in several projects and activities organized by the SEAFDEC in order to agree with and upgrade our roles in the region. And now this year, it is our turn to host this important meeting.

The Department of Livestock and Fisheries in collaboration with the SEAFDEC Secretariat prepared to organize this meeting from the beginning of this year. In this Meeting we expect to have about 80 participants, experts and observers from Member countries, donor countries, related international organizations and local organization.

At this opening ceremony we have great honor to have present his honorable Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Vice Governor of Luang Prabang Province and highly important delegates attending. According to the tentative agenda we have a whole week's program from 5 to 9 April with one day field trip to visit Fisheries activities, historical and cultural places of Luang Prabang Province.

The meeting is being organized in the context of climate change which can lead to positive and negative impacts to marine and freshwater fisheries, and I hope that with your effort and

experiences, our meeting will achieve its objective and goals to find out the best solutions for improvement of fisheries activities in the region.

Although it is the first time that the Lao PDR has hosted this important meeting, we would like to provide our best services during your stay here as much as we can and please contact our staff if you need any assistance. I do hope that you will find the meeting satisfy your expectations, if anything is not satisfy your needs please accept our apology for that.

Finally, on behalf of Department of Livestock and Fisheries and myself, I wish you to have good luck and health; all the best with you and the meeting to get a successful and Fruitful performance.

Thank you for your attention!

OPENING REMARKS

*By H.E. Mr. Sitaheng Rasphone
The Minister for Agriculture and Forestry of Lao PDR*

Your Excellencies,
Distinguished guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen!

It gives me great honor and pleasure to have been invited to open this historical meeting of the 42nd Council Meeting of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center for sustainable Fisheries Development and Management as a whole.

On behalf of the Government and people of Lao PDR and my own behalf, I wish to welcome you to Luang Prabang Province in particular and to Lao PDR in general. I should also like to take this opportunity to thank the SEAFDEC Council Directors, Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General of SEAFDEC and all distinguished delegates who participate in this important event here, in the world heritage city.

As we are all aware fisheries and aquaculture sub-sector is very important in the economic development and the well-being of people in the Southeast Asian region. Fish and aquatic animals are a staple food of our people and its capture and culture provide direct livelihood to hundreds of thousands of families in this region and in the world and to millions more that are providing support to its sustained development. Its production and trade bring good income to the people and the families. Fish is well known as one of the most important available sources of animal protein and vitamins for human nutrition too.

However recently the world is facing hunger and mal nutrition, according to the estimation of FAO there are about 1.02 billion people are undernourished worldwide in 2009. This represents more hungry people than at any time since 1970 and a worsening of the unsatisfactory trends that were present even before the economic crisis. The increase in food insecurity is not a result of poor crop harvests but because high domestic food prices, lower incomes and increasing unemployment have reduced access to food by the poor. In other words, any benefits from falling world cereal prices have been more than offset by the global economic downturn. Therefore the UN's Millennium Development Goals call for us to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and to ensure environmental stability. Two of the most recent challenges to achieving these goals are the challenges related to food security and climate change. Both challenges require urgent, innovative and holistic responses.

Although during 2009, our agriculture sector was affected by the global economic downturn. The world is now in serious financial and economic crisis. This is added to the food crisis that has shaken the international agricultural economy and has highlighted the fragility of world food security, especially supply of key imports; and also by relatively severe disasters that damaged a large number of irrigation schemes and destroyed crops on about 42,000 hectares in our country. Luckily in the Lao PDR, the agriculture and natural resource management sectors still plays a leading role in the general economic development and in the well-being of all people in the country, and in particular to the Government's targets for food production and poverty reduction. Nevertheless, agricultural and fisheries production still was satisfactory. To a great extent this was due to gradually increasing and well-programmed investments in the agriculture and rural development sectors. We estimate that fish production will reach 105.000 metric tons during 2009 and meet the target set for the year. In order to improve the fish production in the country,

it is also important for our government to work closely with our development partners in order to win continued support needed to help achieve set production targets.

Ladies and gentlemen

If you agree with me, all of us commonly recognize the performance of SEAFDEC in the implementation of activities to promote sustainable fisheries development in the region in line with the “Resolution” and “Plan of Action” on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region. ASEAN and SEAFDEC have made significant progress in the implementation of priority actions to support sustainable fisheries development and food security of the region. However, with the deteriorating state of the fishery resources and the emerging fisheries-related issues and initiatives during the past decade, we all council members would address the emerging situation and priority issues that are envisaged to impede the sustainable contribution of fisheries to food security of the region. It requires strong coordination, collaboration and cooperation among all stakeholders, including government institutions, mass organizations, the private sector, academia, local community, local organizations and international agencies engaged in this matter.

It requires joining an effort together to implement the proposed SEAFDEC Program Framework which aims to consolidate and streamline with national action plan in order to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of programs, minimize the implementation cost and maximize the benefit to Member Countries. Furthermore it is needed to develop and manage the fisheries potential of the region by rational utilization of the resources for providing food security and safety to the people and alleviating poverty through transfer of new technologies, research and information dissemination activities.

In conclusion, we need to join forces and institute more viable partnership schemes and mechanism among ASEAN, SEAFDEC and Development Partners to assist each other in a more coordinated manner, ensuring consistency and continuity in established suitable programs. We are confident that this important Forum would bring about the needed immediate and mid-term support to fisheries and aquaculture Development in this region and give the benefits to the people in this region. We are hopeful that SEAFDEC would play a major role in supporting the development of a dynamic and sustainable fisheries in our region.

The Government of Laos is keenly interested in the outcome of the SEAFDEC Council Meeting. I would like to assure you that Lao PDR will give a high priority to participating in the follow-up activities. I expect the meeting to provide an effective strategy and innovative and pragmatic guideline that will assist SEAFDEC members, Secretariat and its department for better implementing action plan and programme. All of us with a common interest in sustainable fisheries management should endeavour to make it contribute even more to the development of rural communities and provide a continuous source of aquatic food and material for our people.

Finally I wish you an enjoyable and successful meeting and a pleasant stay in Luang Prabang Province. It is my pleasure to now declare the 42nd SEAFDEC Council Meeting open.

Thank you for your kind attention

AGENDA

- Agenda 1: Procedural Matters;
- 1.1 Opening of the Meeting
 - 1.1 Election of the Chairperson for 2010-2011
 - 1.2 Adoption of the Agenda
- Agenda 2: Report of the Secretary-General
- Agenda 3: Note of the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Program Committee Meeting on the Result of the Thirty-Second Meeting
- Agenda 4: Note of the Chairperson of the Regional Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC) on the Result of the Second RAC Meeting
- Agenda 5: Note of the Chairperson of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) on the Result of the Twelfth Meeting
- Agenda 6: Policy Consideration on Important Issues
- 6.1 International Fisheries-related Issues/Emerging Issues and Responses to Request of the Council
 - 6.1.1 International Fisheries-related Issues
 - 6.1.1.1 CITES COP-15
 - 6.1.1.2 FAO Legally-Binding Instruments on Port State Measures for Combating IUU fishing
 - 6.1.1.3 EC Regulation: Catch Certification Scheme
 - 6.1.1.4 Fisheries Subsidies/WTO
 - 6.1.1.5 Aquaculture Certification
 - 6.1.2 Emerging Issues and Responses to Request of the Council
 - 6.1.2.1 Climate Change and Its Impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture
 - 6.1.2.2 FAO/IMO/ILO initiative and response to ILO/IMO Conventions
 - 6.2 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020: Fish for the People 2020
 - 6.3 Promotion of One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP) System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in ASEAN Region
 - 6.4 Human Resources Development (HRD) Gaps and Requirements for the SEAFDEC Member Countries
 - 6.5 Information Collection and Sampling for Tuna Canneries in the Region
- Agenda 7: Cooperation with International/ Regional Organizations and Non-member Governments
- 7.1 Signing of the MOU between SEAFDEC and the Colombo Plan
 - 7.2 Cooperation with International/Regional Organizations
- Agenda 8: Other Matters
- 8.1 Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-Added Products
- Agenda 9: (*Closed Session*) Considerations for Future Directions Requested by the Council

Agenda 10: *(Closed Session)* SEAFDEC Future Operation

- 10.1 Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) and Its Status
- 10.2 Implementation of SEAFDEC Information Activities and Enhancing SEAFDEC Visibility
- 10.3 Operation of the Training and Research Vessels
- 10.4 Transfer of MFRD Assets to the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) of Singapore

Agenda 11: *(Closed Session)* Management of the Center

- 11.1 Collaborative Arrangements between SEAFDEC and other Organizations

Agenda 12: *(Closed Session)* Financial Matters

- 12.1 Adoption of Auditor's Financial Report for the Year 2008
- 12.2 Un-audited Financial Report for the Year 2009, and Status of the Financial Situation for the Year 2010
- 12.3 Proposed Budgetary Requirement for the Year 2011

Agenda 13: Concluding Matters

- 13.1 Adoption of the Meeting Report and Press Statement
- 13.2 Date and Venue of the Forty-Third Meeting of the Council
- 13.3 Vote of Thanks to the Host Government

Agenda 14: Closing of the Meeting

NOTE OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE SEAFDEC PROGRAM COMMITTEE ON THE RESULT OF THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Thirty-second Meeting of the Program Committee of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) was held in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia from 16 to 18 November 2009, and hosted by the Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD) in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries Malaysia and the Department of Fisheries Sabah. The objective of the Meeting was to review the SEAFDEC programs implemented in 2009 and scrutinize the programs to be implemented in 2010, to ensure that the programs are formulated and implemented in line with the priorities and needs of the Member Countries.

II. PROGRAM MATTERS

2.1 Progress and Achievements of the Program Implementation in the Year 2009

2. The meeting took note of the achievements made in the implementation of the SEAFDEC programs for the year 2009 which can be categorized into three main programs: (i) Departmental Programs; (ii) Programs under Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) Mechanism; and (iii) Other Programs. The lists of programs are as follow:

2.1.1 Departmental Programs

- 1) Center-wide Information Network (*Secretariat*);
- 2) Information and Communications Technology (*TD*);
- 3) Tailor Made Training and Study Tour (*TD*);
- 4) Integrated Mollusk Production (*AQD*);
- 5) Mud Crab and Shrimp Domestication (*AQD*);
- 6) Marine Fish (*AQD*);
- 7) Small-holder Freshwater Aquaculture (*AQD*);
- 8) Seaweed Strain Improvement (*AQD*); and
- 9) Aquatic Ecology (*AQD*).

2.1.2 Programs under Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP)

- 1) Support to the Implementation of Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (*Secretariat, end in 2009*);
- 2) Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade-related Issues (*Secretariat*);
- 3) Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region (*Secretariat*)¹;
- 4) Environmental Related Tasks in Southeast Asia (*Secretariat, end in 2009*)²;

¹ Programs supposed to be ended in 2009, however, the 32nd Program Committee Meeting requested that the programs should be continued in 2010.

² Starting from 2010, the project activities will be merged under the Program on “the Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade-related Issues”, leading by Secretariat

- 5) Support to Tsunami Rehabilitation of Affected Countries, **New Title:** Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea” (*Secretariat*);
- 6) Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP)” System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in ASEAN Region (*Secretariat*);
- 7) Human Resource Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region (*Secretariat*);
- 8) Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asia Waters (*SEC in cooperation with TD*);
- 9) Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature) (*TD*)¹;
- 10) Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Post-harvest Losses (*TD*);
- 11) Capacity Improvement of Fisheries Community for Fisheries Management and Alleviation of Poverty (*TD, end in 2009*);
- 12) Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2 (*TD*);
- 13) Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in the Southeast Asia (*TD*);
- 14) Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management (*TD*);
- 15) Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management (*TD*);
- 16) Quality Assurance Systems for Small- and Medium-sized Fish Processing Establishments in ASEAN Member Countries (*MFRD, end in 2009*);
- 17) Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia (*MFRD*);
- 18) Development of Technologies and Human Capacity Building for Sustainable Aquaculture (*AQD, end in 2009*);
- 19) Development of Fish Disease Surveillance System (*AQD, end in 2009*);
- 20) Research and Development (R&D) on Stock Enhancement for Species under International Concerns (*AQD, end in 2009*);
- 21) Research for Stock Enhancement of Sea Turtles (*MFRDMD, end in 2009*);
and
- 22) Tagging Program for Economically Important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea (*MFRDMD*).

Five Non-Funded FCG/ASSP Programs in 2009, including:

- 1) Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resource Enhancement (*TD*);
- 2) The Use of Indicators for Sustainable Development and Management of Capture Fisheries in the ASEAN Region (*MFRDMD*);
- 3) Development of Integrated Inland Fisheries Management in ASEAN Countries (*MFRDMD*);
- 4) Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries (*MFRDMD*);
and
- 5) Good Laboratory Quality Management in ASEAN Member Countries (*MFRD*).

2.1.3 Other Programs

- 1) Promotion of Set-Net: An Eco-friendly Fishing Gear of Sustainable Coastal Fisheries Management (*TD, end in 2009*);
- 2) Information Collection for Economical Important Species: as Surimi Raw Materials (*TD, end in 2009*);

- 3) Cetacean Research in Southeast Asian Waters: Cetacean Sighting Program (*TD*);
- 4) Promotion of Sustainable Freshwater Aquaculture for Rural Communities (*Secretariat in collaboration with AQD*); and
- 5) Promotion of Inland Small-scale Fisheries Management through Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management towards Institutional Building and Participatory Approaches (*Secretariat in collaboration with Departments*).

2.2 Proposed Programs of Activities in the Year 2010 and Recommendations by the Program Committee Meeting

3. The Meeting endorsed the proposed programs of activities by the Secretariat and Departments for the year 2010 and provided recommendations to be incorporated to the program, as follows:

2.2.1 Departmental Programs in the Year 2010

4. All Nine Departmental Programs implemented by Secretariat, TD and AQD in 2009 are continued in 2010 with the recommendations from the Program Committee Meeting:

- 1) Center-wide Information Network (*Secretariat*);
- 2) Information and Communications Technology (*TD*);
- 3) Tailor Made Training and Study Tour (*TD*);
- 4) Integrated Mollusk Production (*AQD*);
- 5) Mud Crab and Shrimp Domestication (*AQD*);
- 6) Marine Fish (*AQD*);
- 7) Small-holder Freshwater Aquaculture (*AQD*);
- 8) Seaweed Strain Improvement (*AQD*); and
- 9) Aquatic Ecology (*AQD*).

5. For the Program on “Center-wide Information Network”, the Meeting suggested that the information materials produced by SEAFDEC Secretariat and the Departments should be made available during exhibitions and expositions arranged by the respective Member Countries as well as among all Departments.

6. Under the “Information and Communication Technology”, the Meeting suggested that the contents for the Advance Fisheries Technology Magazine should be carefully selected as for applicable in the tropical fisheries region. In addition, TD should keep all Member Countries informed on the specific tailor-made training activities to be organized by TD, to give them the opportunity to take part in the activities, thus maximizing the benefits that the Member Countries would gain from the program.

7. With regard to the AQD programs, the Meeting suggested that the publications of AQD should be provided to all Member Countries to serve as references in their efforts to enhance their capabilities, however for the publications that are not downloadable through the AQD website, interested Member Countries could communicate with AQD to acquire the necessary publications on cost-recovery basis.

8. In addition, the Meeting also requested AQD to further consideration on the following topics:

- Extending the necessary technical assistance for seed production and nursery techniques on the mud crab aquaculture;
- Undertaking R&D on the use of plant meals in aquaculture feeds as alternative to fish meals;

- Extending the training on the seed production and hatchery techniques of grouper and milkfish;
- Investigating an appropriate management protocol to remove the off-flavor in tilapia;
- Extending technical assistance on the culture of seaweeds specifically on grow-out technologies, propagation techniques and product development; and
- Patenting technologies and products developed by AQD as in accordance with the guidelines for the SEAFDEC Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), as agreed in principle during the 41st SEAFDEC Council Meeting.

2.2.2 Programs under the FCG/ASSP in the Year 2010

9. The endorsed programs under this category consisted of twenty two programs; fourteen of these are continued programs from 2009 while another eight programs are proposed as new programs. In addition, there are four programs are seeking for funding support. The endorsed programs and recommendation by the meetings on each specific programs are listed as follows:

Programs continued from 2009

- 1) Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade-related Issues (*Secretariat*);
- 2) Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region (*Secretariat*)³;
- 3) Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea” (*Secretariat*);
- 4) Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP)” System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in ASEAN Region (*Secretariat, end in March 2010*);
- 5) Human Resource Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region (*Secretariat, end in June 2010*);
- 6) Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asia Waters (*TD*);
- 7) Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature) (*TD*);
- 8) Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Post-harvest Losses (*TD*);
- 9) Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2 (*TD*);
- 10) Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in the Southeast Asia (*TD*);
- 11) Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management (*TD*);
- 12) Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management (*TD*);
- 13) Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia (*MFRD*)⁴;
- 14) Tagging Program for Economically Important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea (*MFRDMD*).

³ Programs supposed to be ended in 2009, however, the 32nd Program Committee Meeting requested that the programs should be continued in 2010.

⁴ Starting from 2010, the project will focus only on “**Biotoxin Monitoring**”

New Programs from 2010

- 15) ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Development of Fisheries and Food Security Towards 2020 (*Secretariat and all Departments*);
- 16) Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitat/Fishing Grounds through Resources Enhancement (*TD*);
- 17) Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in South Asian Region (*MFRD*);
- 18) Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture (*AQD*);
- 19) Resource Enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release (*AQD*);
- 20) Accelerating Awareness and Capacity-building in Fish Health Management in Southeast Asia (*AQD*);
- 21) Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia (*AQD in collaboration with MFRD*); and
- 22) Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitat in the Southeast Asia Waters (*MFRDMD in collaboration with TD*).

Non-Funded Programs

- 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*); and
- 4) Capacity Improvement of Fisheries Community for Fisheries Management and Alleviation of Poverty (*TD*).

10. For the program on “Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea” supported by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Meeting suggested that the specific activity on Safety at Sea based on IMO framework would be continued with support from Sida while certain part of the activity specifically on safety at sea focusing on small-scale fishing boats would be undertaken by SEAFDEC/TD should be properly delineated.

11. With regard to the “Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices”, in order to enhance the adoption of JTEDs by small-scale trawlers, TD was requested to assist the Philippines in the modification of JTEDs to ensure its applicability for its small trawlers, on a cost-sharing basis.

12. Under the “Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Post-harvest Losses”, TD was requested to consider conducting a survey to obtain information on the current level/status of post-harvest losses on-board and at the landing sites in the region.

13. With regards to the program on “Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia (Biotoxin Monitoring)”, the Committee from Thailand suggested that focus should also be given on commercial finfish and mollusks. The training on biotoxins analyses should also include the Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning (ASP) in addition to Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP) and Diarrheic Shellfish Poisoning (DSP).

14. For the “Tagging Program for Economically Important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea”, the Meeting suggested that the cooperation of fishers in the release sites should be enhanced and the focal points of the respective Member Countries should also monitor the progress of the tagging activities in the release areas.

15. On the “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Development of Fisheries and Food Security Towards 2020”, the Meeting was informed that the Conference is tentatively scheduled on 13-17 June 2011 and hosted by Thailand.

16. It is expected that the Conference would come up with the next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 to be adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers during the Conference to be used by the ASEAN as guiding principle and priority actions for enhancing the contribution from fisheries to food security.

17. For the program on “Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitat/Fishing Grounds through Resources Enhancement”, the Meeting was informed that this program was initially a “non-funded program” in 2009, but with the support from the Japanese Trust Fund V, the program has been renewed and would be implemented starting in 2010.

18. For the program on “Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in ASEAN Region”, the Meeting recommended that the project should cover aquaculture products and MFRD should consider reviewing and evaluating all available certification schemes in the region, and come up with a system that may be useful for the Member Countries to meet the requirements of such schemes. In this connection, the representative from ASEAN Secretariat informed the Meeting on the development of ASEAN Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) of which the steps have been taking forward particularly for aquaculture shrimp. The Committee Member for Thailand also added that the ASEAN Shrimp GAP has been initiated by the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance with Thailand as the lead country, and it is expected that the draft ASEAN Shrimp GAP would be available in 2010 to be submitted to the FAO Sub-Committee on Aquaculture.

19. With regard to the AQD’s studies to enhance the digestibility of these alternative meals, the Meeting supported the conduct of the activity on genetic improvement of commercially important species including marine fishes, and development of hatchery technology.

20. For the program on “Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia”, the Meeting suggested that focus should be placed on the approved veterinary drugs and growth promoters used in aquaculture, and for AQD to come up with the guidelines on the proper use of chemicals to be used as reference by the Member Countries. As for the analysis on chemical residues in aquatic products, AQD would seek the cooperation of MFRD in the chemical residue analysis especially those that require specialized equipment that are not available at AQD.

21. The Meeting was informed that under the ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of Fisheries Sectors, Malaysia has been designated as the lead country in the “formulation of guidelines for the use of chemicals in aquaculture and measures to eliminate the use of harmful chemicals”.

2.2.3 Other Programs in the Year 2010

22. Under this grouping, there are only two continuing programs from 2009 as follows:

- 1) Cetacean Research in Southeast Asian Waters: Cetacean Sighting Program (TD); and
- 2) Promotion of Inland Small-scale Fisheries Management through Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Approaches (TD in collaboration with Secretariat).

23. Considering a number of regional resources surveys have been conducted by TD including the cetacean research survey, the Meeting requested TD to develop certain linkages of the outcomes from these resources surveys in a thematic way and to maximize the benefits from such surveys.

24. With regards to the program on “Promotion of Inland Small-scale Fisheries Management through Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Approaches”, the Meeting suggested that the outcomes of the on-site activities to promote inland small-scale fisheries management in Lao PDR and Myanmar should be shared with the Member Countries and SEAFDEC should consider the possibility of extending the activities to the other countries.

III. PIPELINE PROJECTS AND EMERGING NEEDS FOR PREPARATION OF FUTURE PROJECT PROPOSALS

25. The Meeting took note of the seven pipeline projects which are still under discussion and negotiation process with potential donor agencies, and provided recommendations as follows:

- 1) Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resources Management (*Islamic Development Bank or IDB*);
- 2) Climate Change and Its Impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security (*ASEAN*);
- 3) Promoting Sustainable Food Production through Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (*ASEAN*);
- 4) Strengthen Food Security Arrangements through Fisheries Intervention: Strengthening National and Local Governments in the Development of Food Security Programs/Initiatives (*ASEAN*);
- 5) Safety at Sea for Small Fishing Boats (*SEAFDEC/Japanese Trust Fund*);
- 6) Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand (*UNEP/GEF/SCS*); and
- 7) Improved Fisheries Management through an Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries by Development and Management of *Refugia* and Marine Protected Areas in the Eastern Gulf of Thailand (*EU*).

26. With regard to the proposed pipeline programs, the Meeting requested SEAFDEC to develop the guidelines/template to collect the necessary information from Member Countries for further developed and incorporated in the concept proposal. SEAFDEC Secretariat was also asked to communicate with the Member Countries to obtain their views and priority issues relevant to food security, appropriate strategies and required activities to address such issues.

27. For the proposal on “Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resources Management as refer to the previous title on “Community Fisheries – Strengthening Organization of Communities for Sustainable Livelihoods in Coastal Areas” which was proposed for possible funding from the IDB from 2010 to 2012. The representative from the ASEAN Secretariat updated that in 2009, IDB has already accepted the proposal in principle with approximate budget of US\$ 300,000. The ASEAN Secretariat was also requested to follow-up on the status of the proposal and the comments from IDB for further action by SEAFDEC in close consultation with the Member Countries.

28. With regards to the proposal on “Safety at Sea for Small Fishing Boats”, the Meeting recommended that the activity should focus on the development of regional guidelines for Safety at Sea for vessels below 24-meters, which are not covered by the Toremolinos Protocol of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). In addition, the Meeting also requested SEAFDEC to consider conducting training for staff/inspectors of the Member Countries to inspect the safety of fishing vessels as part of the process on licensing and registration of fishing vessels.

IV. SUGGESTIONS BY THE COUNCIL

29. The Council is requested to consider and endorse the results of the programs implementation for the year 2009 and proposed programs for 2010, also including the recommendations made at the Thirty-second Meeting of the Program Committee.

30. The Council is invited to provide directives for the Secretariat and all Departments on the important areas for improvement of the program formulation, monitoring and evaluation for its effective implementation in order to increase benefit to the Member Countries in the future.

NOTE OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (RAC) ON THE RESULT OF THE SECOND MEETING

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC) was organized from 2 to 4 September 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Meeting was attended by the RAC standing members and representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam; the Senior staffs from SEAFDEC Secretariat, TD, AQD, MFRD and MFRDMD. The Consultation was also attended by a representative from the Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO/RAP), Dr. David Lymer; and resource persons, namely: Dr. Teruhisa Komatsu from the Ocean Research Institute of the University of Tokyo in Japan, and Dr. John C. Pernetta, Advisor to the RAC Meeting.

II. ELECTION OF THE CHAIRPERSON

2. As proposed by the RAC standing member from Thailand and out-going Chairperson of RAC, Mr. Pham Trong Yen, RAC standing member from Vietnam, was unanimously elected as the Chairperson of RAC. Based on the RAC organizational structure, the chairmanship of RAC would be on an annual rotational basis.

III. DISCUSSION ISSUES AND INITIATIVES ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

3. The Consultation discussed the issues and initiatives relevant to fisheries management in the Southeast Asian region in order to come up with the necessary Policy recommendations corresponding to each issue to be brought forward to the SEAFDEC Council for consideration. The issues and initiatives are as following:

- Enhancement of Fisheries Resources/Stock;
 - Conservation and Restoration of Seagrass and Seaweed Beds to Achieve, Sustainable Fisheries: A Japanese Case Study,
 - Management Activities for Improving the Productivity of Tidal Flats
 - Initiatives on Resources Enhancement,
 - Stock Enhancement: Lessons Learned and Possible Policy Implications,
 - Regional Approach on Enhancing Fisheries Resources,
- Improving Fisheries Management Mechanism;
 - Draft Plan of Action for Reducing the Impact from Fishing,
 - Vessel Registration and Fisheries Licensing,
 - Improvement of Catch Documentation including Logbook System,
- EU Catch Certificate.

4. Based on the presentation and discussion on the issues and initiatives relevant to fisheries management in the region, the Committee developed and adopted the Regional Policy Recommendations to Improve Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (2009). The Committee agreed that the current RAC Chairperson would submit such Recommendations to the forthcoming Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in early 2010. In addition, the Committee also suggested that SEAFDEC could also provide the outcomes from the RAC Meetings to the SEAFDEC Program Committee during its annual meeting for reference. The proposed regional policy recommendations to improve fisheries management in the Southeast Asia are as follow:

IV. PROPOSED REGIONAL POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (2009)

5. In response to the current declining status of the world fishery resources due to unsustainable utilization, concerns were expressed by the international society on the need to improve the current marine and inland fisheries management framework and practices. In line with such concern and to ensure sustainable management of fisheries in the Southeast Asian region, the SEAFDEC Council during its 40th Annual Meeting held in Bali, Indonesia, endorsed the establishment of the Regional Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC) as a subsidiary body of the SEAFDEC Council. The main role of RAC is to provide technical/scientific advice to the SEAFDEC Council for the improvement of fisheries management in Southeast Asia and to assist the SEAFDEC Member Countries in achieving sustainable utilization of fisheries resources through improved fisheries management for food security, sustainable livelihoods of the people, and economic development and integration in Southeast Asia.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS ON REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ISSUES

6. During the Second Meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC) was organized from 2 to 4 September 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand, priority issues relevant to fisheries management of the Southeast Asian region that emerged during the recent years were reviewed and identified, and the required policy recommendations for consideration by the Council were proposed as follows:

Enhancing Sustainability of Fishery Resources and Stocks;

- i.) Considering the deterioration of fishery resources/stocks in Southeast Asian waters, regional collaborative management efforts to enhance the inland and marine fisheries resources and stocks are required;
- ii.) Goals and roadmap for the enhancement of resources/stocks should be developed by SEAFDEC, in consultation with the Member Countries and other relevant regional/international organizations. This should also be incorporated into the national/regional policy framework, and taken into consideration in the further development of activities at the national and regional levels;
- iii.) Required actions (immediate and long-term) on fisheries resources enhancement should be further identified and elaborated on, and to be incorporated into the national/regional program of the Member Countries, SEAFDEC and other relevant organizations. The activities, covering both inland and marine fisheries, could be tentatively classified into clusters, as follows;
 - o Conservation and restoration of marine and freshwater habitats (e.g. mangrove forests, inundated forests, tidal flats, artificial reefs, sea grass and seaweed beds, etc.), including establishment of fisheries *refugia* and other forms of marine and inland protected areas, to enhance fishery resources/stocks (*also consider the experience of other organizations, e.g. United Nations Environment Programme/Global Environment Facility/South China Sea (UNEP/GEF/SCS), Mekong River Commission (MRC), etc., in the implementation of relevant activities*),
 - o Stock enhancement of heavily-exploited and economically-important species (*also consider the key elements for successful stock enhancement program based on the experience of SEAFDEC/AQD in the implementation of relevant programs*),
 - o Assessing the impacts of habitat restoration and stock enhancement activities on the environment, fishery resources, and socio-economic conditions of fishers,
 - o Improvement and implementation of effective fisheries management, e.g. management of fishing capacity (freezing of capacity), enforcement of

- regulations (e.g. zoning, gear restriction, seasonal restriction), promotion of rights-based fisheries, etc.,
- Promotion of responsible fishing operations, and reduction of the impacts from fishing operations to fishery resources and eco-systems (*also consider the Draft Plan of Action for the Reduction of the Impacts of Fishing on Coastal and Marine Waters in Southeast Asia*),
 - Maximizing the use of existing data and information (available in Member Countries, SEAFDEC and other organizations) to visualize the overall pictures of the ecosystem as well as the status and trends of fishery resources/stocks to support policy planning and management for sustainable fisheries,
 - Enhancing the involvement of local governments and stakeholders' participation and public awareness, as well as integration of socio-economic aspects in the resources and stock enhancement activities.
- iv.) Considering that there are several clusters of activities that are envisaged to contribute to the sustainability of the fishery resources/stocks, a holistic approach should be considered in the formulation and implementation of activities;
- v.) Technical Working Groups (TWGs) could be established or technical consultations could be organized, as and when necessary, to further discuss and elaborate on the relevant issues and follow-up on the recommendations made by RAC. The establishment of TWGs or the conduct of the consultations could be done either under RAC or within the existing SEAFDEC Program Frameworks;
- vi.) SEAFDEC, as the RAC Secretariat, should explore and enhance its collaboration with other relevant international/regional organizations, e.g. UNEP/GEF/South China Sea Project, Coral Triangle Initiatives (CTI), FAO, MRC, etc., in the TWG and consultation activities in order to mobilize their experiences and obtain their views that could be incorporated in the RAC policy recommendations for the enhancement of resources/stocks, as well as to heighten the possibility that the recommendations are incorporated into the policy framework and/or activities of other relevant organizations.

Improving Data and Information Collection on Fishing Vessel Record and Catch Documentation Scheme;

- i.) The SEAFDEC Member Countries should continue their attempts in assessing the current level of fishing capacity through vessel registration and/or fishing licensing system of commercial fisheries and small-scale/coastal fisheries (or gear registration in the case of inland fisheries). Vessel registration record of the respective countries should also be regionally harmonized to ensure reliable and comparable statistics and information, which are useful for policy planning and management of fisheries (*also consider the Vessel Record and Inventory Survey Forms for large-scale and coastal fishing vessels developed by SEAFDEC*);
- ii.) To improve the catch documentation scheme and fishing logbook system by the Member Countries, the following issues should be considered;
- establishment of guidelines for the implementation of the catch documentation in the region,
 - making the catch documentation scheme applicable to commercial and small-scale fisheries,
 - sharing experiences on the best practices on the development of the fishing logbook system,
 - exploring new devices for better tracking such as electronic tagging,
 - linking the fishing logbook system with the vessel registration and/or licensing system as appropriate, and
 - enhancing capacity building.
- iii.) The Logbook System should be used by the SEAFDEC Member Countries, starting from commercial large-scale fishing vessels and later on to be expanded to small-

scale vessels, to improve their respective catch documentation schemes. Information to be recorded in the Logbook should be simple enough for the fishermen to complete and suitable to support management for sustainable fisheries, particularly the catch by fishing areas;

- iv.) SEAFDEC (as RAC Secretariat) should continue to monitor the issue and compile the information on the status of the implementation of SEAFDEC Member Countries in response to the EU requirements, the problems/difficulties faced by the countries as well as appropriate solutions from the regional perspective. The issues and relevant information should be reported to the SEAFDEC Council for consideration and recommendation particularly on the technical support required from SEAFDEC.

VI. REQUIRED ACTIONS

7. The recommendations of the second Meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee for Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia could be provided to the SEAFDEC Program Committee for information and possible incorporation into the SEAFDEC Program Framework, and submitted to the SEAFDEC Council for consideration, policy advice, and endorsement.

8. The progress in the implementation of activities and follow up actions on the recommendations from the Second Meeting of RAC including problems and constraints should be reported to the next Meeting of RAC for information, and consideration/recommendation for further action.

VII. REQUIRED CONSIDERATION BY SEAFDEC COUNCIL

9. The SEAFDEC Council is requested to consider the regional policy recommendations as prepared and proposed by the RAC.

10. The Council may further provide policy guidance and suggestions on the actions to be further undertaken by the SEAFDEC Member Countries and by SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments under the existing program framework.

NOTE OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP (FCG) OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (ASSP) ON THE RESULT OF THE TWELFTH MEETING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROGRESS OF THE PROPOSALS IMPLEMENTED UNDER ASSP

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

7. The progress of the establishment of *ASSP Portal Website* to serve as a gateway to the SEAFDEC and ASEAN websites as endorsed by the 41st Meeting of SEAFDEC Council and the 17th ASWGF_i Meeting in 2009 under the domain name www.asspfisheries.net was updated to the Meeting. The website will be launched during this 42nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Council.

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY CONSIDERATION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES

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

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

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

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

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

- **Fisheries Subsidies**

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

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

SUGGESTION BY THE COUNCIL

The Council is requested to consider the deliberation and recommendations made at the Twelfth Meeting of the FCG/ASSP.

The Council is also invited to provide policy guidance and suggestions on the important issues to be undertaken by the SEAFDEC Member Countries, SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments.

EXECUTIVE REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES-RELATED ISSUES (2009-2010)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. There have been an increasing number of emerging regional and international issues that create impact or have implications to fisheries development of countries in the Southeast Asian region. Although at the initial stage these issues and requirements primarily focus on ensuring sustainable development and management of fisheries particularly in the high sea areas, the initiatives have recently been expanded toward the use of trade-related as well as other measures to ensure sustainable utilization of fishery resources in either the high seas or within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZs) of the respective countries. Serious consideration and attention by fishery policy makers are therefore required in order to prepare the readiness of the respective country in response to such issues and requirements and minimize the impacts that may cause by the issue. In addition to the actions to be undertaken by each respective country, collective regional approaches and position towards the issues are also envisaged to be very crucial in ensuring sustainable development of fisheries of the region.

2. Since 1998, SEAFDEC in close consultation with the Member Countries has been addressing the emerging regional/international fisheries-related issues under the Program on “Fish Trade and Environment (1999-2004) and “Assistance of Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade Related Issues” (from 2005) within the ASEAN-SEAFDEC collaborative mechanism. Regional Technical Consultation was annually organized to provide fora for countries in the Southeast Asian region to raise and discuss the important issues, and develop common/coordinated positions in response to the issues, which are envisaged to be further used by the authorities of the respective countries to reflect the views and positions during their participation to the relevant regional/international fora to safeguard the countries’ as well as the regional interests.

3. To strengthen the effort of SEAFDEC and the Member Countries in addressing the international fisheries related issues, under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP), SEAFDEC Council and the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries in 2007 adopted the “New Modality for Regional Cooperation in Addressing International Fisheries Issues”. Under the New Modality, SEAFDEC is requested to formulate the Executive Report on International Fisheries-Related Issues on an annual basis. The Executive Report should be prepared and submitted to the annual meetings of the SEAFDEC Council and the ASWGFi for consideration, endorsement, and policy directives in response to the issues.

4. From 2-4 February 2010, SEAFDEC organized the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries-related Issues (2010) in Bangkok, Thailand. The issues discussed during the RTC were raised by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries during the 32nd Meeting of the Program Committee (16-18 November 2009) and the 12th Meeting of the FCG/ASSP held in Malaysia (19-20 November 2009), as well as other relevant regional meetings organized by SEAFDEC. Based on the recommendations from the Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries-related Issues (2010) as well as the progress of the discussion/actions relevant to the issues, SEAFDEC has prepared the “Executive Report on International Fisheries Related Issues (2009-2010)” for consideration by the 42nd Meeting SEAFDEC Council, and subsequently by the 18th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi), respectively.

II. ISSUES AND CONTEXT

2.1 Commercially Exploited Aquatic Species to be Discussed at the COP15-CITES

5. The listing of commercially exploited aquatic species to the Appendices of the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) have been previously discussed among the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries through the fora organized by SEAFDEC, and it was generally agreed that the listing of commercially exploited aquatic species to CITES Appendices should be done under the purview of competent organization like FAO. An FAO *Ad-hoc* Advisory Panel for CITES was therefore established in order to review the listing of commercially exploited aquatic species and provided the technical/scientific advice from FAO, which could also incorporate the relevant technical/scientific information from other relevant Regional Fisheries Bodies including SEAFDEC.

6. At the 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties of CITES to be organized from 13-25 March 2010 in Doha, Qatar, several commercially exploited aquatic species were proposed for listing into the CITES Appendices. The concern on possible impacts from unjustified listing of commercially exploited aquatic species to CITES appendices to the fishery activities of the region was raised during the 32nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee and the 12th FCG/ASSP Meeting, and SEAFDEC was requested to address the concern during the Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries-Related Issues (2010).

7. During the Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries-Related Issues (2010), the proposal for listing of commercially aquatic species to the CITES Appendices was discussed. These include proposals for listing of: i) Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) (Linnaeus, 1758) in Appendix I; ii) Spiny dogfish, (*Squalus acanthias*) in Appendix II; iii) Porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*) in Appendix II; iv) Scalloped hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*) and look-alike species, namely Great Hammerhead Shark (*S. mokarran*), Smooth Hammerhead shark (*S. zygaena*), Sandbar Shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*) and Dusky Shark (*C. obscurus*) in Appendix II; v) Oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) in Appendix II; and vi) All species in the family Coralliidae (*Corallium* spp. and *Paracorallium* spp.) in Appendix II. The recommendation from the FAO *Ad-hoc* Advisory Panel for CITES in response to each proposal was also discussed. In addition, the relevant information based on activities of SEAFDEC, *i.e.* outcomes from the *Ad-Hoc* Meeting of Shark Expert in the Southeast Asia Region (28-29 January 2010), the existing conservation and management measures for the relevant species *e.g.* the establishment and implementation of the NPOA-sharks, as well as the existing management measures under taken by the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations *e.g.* ICCAT, etc., were also considered.

8. Taking into consideration the information as outlined above, the RTC discussed and agreed on the coordinated positions of the SEAFDEC members to reject all listing of commercially aquatic species to the CITES Appendices which appear as **Appendix 1**. The Member Countries were encouraged to make use of the outcomes from this RTC as inputs to make active participation and intervention during the COP15-CITES in order to prevent unnecessary listing and to safeguard the benefit and interest of the countries of the region.

9. The COP15-CITES was organized from 13-25 March 2010 in Doha, Qatar. The outcomes of the CITES COP-15 concerning on the listing of the commercially aquatic species to the CITES Appendices showed great achievement of parties including SEAFDEC members who against listing of those species to the CITES Appendices, the outcomes by voting showing that all proposals mentioned in Para 7 are rejected by the Parties.

Suggested Actions by the Council

10. The Council is requested to consider and endorse the outcomes from the discussion on listing of commercially exploited aquatic species to CITES Appendices as agreed during the Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries-Related Issues (2010). The Council is also requested to provide directives and guidance on the roles of SEAFDEC and Member Countries in response to the proposal for listing of commercially exploited aquatic species to CITES Appendices in the future.

2.2 FAO Legally-binding Instruments on Port State Measures for Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

11. Increasing of IUU fishing in global-wide threat to the sustainability of fisheries in which a challenging task to all countries in combating IUU fishing to ensure that fishery resources for long term use. There was a need to strengthen Port State Measures as a mean of combating IUU fishing, which strongly supported to consider the development of a new legally-binding instrument based on the 2001 FAO IPOA-IUU and the FAO Model Scheme.

12. The development of Draft Agreement on Port State Measures to combat IUU fishing has been continuously consulted since 2007. Through the Technical Consultation was held in four sessions at FAO headquarters, Rome, from 23–27 June 2008, 26–30 January 2009, 4–8 May 2009 and 24–28 August 2009, the draft Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing was finalized on 28 August 2009. In this connection, at the 36th FAO Conference on 18-20 November 2009, the Director-General of FAO encouraged FAO members and non-members to sign and ratify the Agreement in order to bring it into force. In principal, it will take a regular monitoring of the compliance four year after the ratification of the Agreement.

13. As requested by the 32nd SEAFDEC Program Committee in November 2009 to review the status and difficulties faced by Member Countries in the implementation of the Port State Measure, therefore, SEAFDEC sent out a questionnaire and received the feedback from 6 Member Countries namely Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan, the Philippines and Singapore, were brought to discuss at the RTC-IFRI 2010. Based on the member countries opinions, the constraints for implementation of the PSM are as follows:

- There is extended of PSM contribute to its effort to combating IUU fishing in SEAFDEC Member Countries though, there is still unclear on how the FAO PSM can be implemented under their existing port control systems.
- It is considered that the PSM will improve or correct reporting of fish catch, eliminate/reduce IUU fishing, and facilitate compliance to fisheries laws. However, some fishermen for some reasons may not comply;
- The introduced procedures for PSM such as inspection of fishing vessels, examining catches, checking ships records likely to affect fisheries activities such as cost of landing, clearance time for fish landings, avoidance of port etc. thereby affecting food supply;
- The procedure for implementation such Measure is still unclear since it involves various departments/agencies. Overlapping and conflict jurisdiction among those authorities may occur;
- In some countries, the full implementation of PSM will need further trainings to inspectors as the full commitment of other implementing agencies, such as the local government units have to be cleared on their jurisdiction and mandates;
- PSM is not panacea. It should be implemented with other measures such as a Catch Documentation Scheme.

14. To undertake the implementation of the Agreement, at the RTC-IFRI (2010), the Member countries expressed this concern that should be take into consideration, as follows:

- Make use of the existing ASEAN and SEAFDEC Mechanisms (SEAFDEC Program Committee, SEAFDEC Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) and ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)) to assist or translate the texts of the Agreement in the Southeast Asia perspective to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement in the region and pave the way for the ratification of the Agreement.
- Request SEAFDEC to consider organizing such regional workshop to clarify the legal implications of the Agreement with participation of legal officers from the Member Countries and relevant experts.
- Such a regional approach, it is requested to consider in the establishment of the legal framework for the implementation of the Agreement.

Suggested Actions by the Council

15. The Council is invited to take note of the progress development of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. The Council is also requested to provide regional directive and recommendations in response to the implementation of the Agreement in regional approach.

2.3 EC Regulation to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU)Fishing: Catch Certification Scheme

16. With reference to the EU Agriculture and Fisheries Council adopted EC Regulation (No.1005/2008) of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community System to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, which it entered into force on 1 January 2010, requires that all fishing vessel carrying fishery products that intend to land/transship their catch or trade their products with EC countries would be required to provide catch certificates and other related documents. It is also included the indirect exportation of fishery products to EU, as raw material to other ASEAN member countries, it should be accompanied by the Catch Certificate as required by EU.

17. To follow-up the implementation of EC regulation by Member Countries, The RTC-IFRI (2010) expressed its views on the implementation of EC Regulation, as follows:

- The need for Member Countries to ensure that the trade flow in the region is maintained;
- Possible development of regional approaches, support national capacity building of the respective countries to meet the requirement of the EC Regulation may be considered under the AFCF;
- Request SEAFDEC take a proactive role in facilitating the sharing of experiences and information sharing among the Member Countries in order to enhance the capacity of Member Countries in complying with the requirements of the EC Regulation; SEAFDEC would officially request the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries to nominate their respective focal points on the issues related to catch certification to facilitate communication and information sharing;
- The issue could be further discussed in more detail through the organization of events by SEAFDEC (possibly with support from SEAFDEC-Sida project and other sources) that could address IUU fishing and the special requirements needed to combat IUU fishing such as port monitoring, vessel records/inventories, catch documentation and certification, to be conducted preferably within 6 months. Recommendations and suggestions from such event could be followed by AFCF and SEAFDEC/RAC.

Suggested Actions by the Council

18. The Council is requested to take note of the progress of EC Regulation. The Council is also invited to provide policy guidance/directions for future follow-up actions/activities to be taken by the Member Countries and SEAFDEC.

2.4 Fisheries Subsidies/WTO

19. Taking into consideration on the important of Fisheries Subsidies, there are a progress of the development on the new discipline of fisheries subsidies under the World Trade Organization (WTO), Trade Negotiating Group on Rules (NGRs) as well as the draft Chair's Texts on Fisheries Subsidies (TN/RL/W/213) including the prohibited (with exception consideration) and actionable subsidies. In December 2008, a conceptual "roadmap" for discussion was issued and discussed in Geneva in February 2009.

20. In accordance with aforementioned regional discussion, the 12th FCG Meeting held in November 2009 emphasized that the future new rules might have certain level involvement of RFMOs and RFBs like SEAFDEC who are promoting sustainable capture fisheries. Such regional consultation, therefore could serve as a venue to elevate the efforts of SEAFDEC in addressing the issue on Fisheries Subsidies to safeguard the interests of the Member Countries.

21. After the circulation of the Chair's Text (TN/RL/W/213 dated 30 November 2007) on Fisheries Subsidies by the Chair of the NGRs, ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member countries identified such issue at the RTC-IFRI (2010) that the areas and elements that should be given particular consideration by the countries, which include the following:

- Prohibition provision
 - Identification of other prohibited subsidies that should be dropped
 - Exception Provision
 - Identification of candidate fisheries subsidies to be included in the Exception Provision, e.g. economic crisis situation, enhancing food safety standards
- "Policy Space"
 - Considering the need to balance between development and sustainability of fisheries, elaboration on the contribution from fisheries to livelihood is required.
- Special & Differential Treatment (S&DT)
 - Whether stock assessment as a precondition to fisheries subsidies should be conducted prior or after the granting subsidies; peer review should be conducted before granting subsidies; fisheries management should be prescriptive or indicative; Fisheries Management should be the only conditionality for S&DT; Fisheries Management as conditionality for S&DT should be based on the recognized international fisheries-related instrument or WTO instruments;
 - Identify the core element in Fisheries Management (e.g. scientific stock assessment, registration of fishing vessels, fleet operations, harvest, monitoring and surveillance, participation in other fisheries agreement)
 - Whether there should be sub-category of developing countries in the S&DT (e.g. contribution to world trade, etc.)
 - Whether there are other attributes that should be considered in granting subsidies, e.g. whether vessel length of 10-meters is acceptable
- Capacity building and technical assistance
 - Identify the areas and forms of capacity building activities and technical assistance

- Transition period
 - Whether the transition period (provided for developing countries) should be in order to put the fisheries management system in place, or to bring into conformance of fisheries subsidy.

22. Based on the above areas/elements, the Member Countries were requested to provide their views and positions to the SEAFDEC Secretariat by mid February 2010 for compilation/consolidation. The compiled information would be circulated to all Member Countries for reference in submitting their respective positions to the Chair of the NGRs through appropriate national mechanisms. The information could also be conveyed to the Chair through Indonesia as the ASEAN Rule's Coordinator or through the missions of the respective Member Countries in Geneva.

23. In this regard, the Consultation requested the SEAFDEC Secretariat to collect the information on the position of Malaysia and Indonesia on fisheries subsidies as well as the ASEAN Position on Fisheries Subsidies, and share such information with all Member Countries for their reference in the development and provision of their respective views and position on fisheries subsidies.

Suggested Actions by the Council

24. The Council is requested to take note of the development progress of WTO negotiations on Fisheries Subsidies. The Council is also invited to provide policy guidance/directions for future follow-up actions/activities to be taken by the Member Countries and SEAFDEC.

2.5 FAO Aquaculture Certification

25. There is increasingly importance of aquaculture in providing fish supply for human consumption, has led to a number of aquaculture certification schemes which were established to ensure responsible aquaculture operations and product safety for human consumption. Under such circumstances, the need for globally accepted norms for aquaculture production, which could provide more guidance and serve as basis for improved harmonization and facilitate mutual recognition and equivalence of the aquaculture certification schemes, was expressed during the Third Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries Sub-Committee on Aquaculture in 2006. Through a sequence of technical consultation, the FAO will convene a Technical Consultation on Aquaculture Certification Guidelines from 15-19 February 2010 in order to finalize the draft texts which would be submitted to FAO COFI-SCS in June 2010 and subsequently to FAO COFI in early 2010.

26. For the regional perspective, it was emphasized the importance of establishing coordinated positions among the Member countries which should be reflected at relevant international fora to safeguard the priority and interests of the countries in the region, during the 32nd PCM Meeting, Thailand requested the regional coordinated position on aquaculture certification should be established to use as basis for the discussion at the FAO Sub-Committee on Aquaculture (5th Session) to be organized from 14-17 June 2010.

27. During the RTC-IFRI (2010), it was discussed the specific parts under the Section on "Minimum Substantive Criteria" of the draft Technical Guidelines and expressed the concern on the cost for aquaculture certification which would have to be the responsibility of the producers and would result in higher production costs. While expressing the development of the ASEAN Shrimp GAP within the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance framework, the Consultation recommended the Certification scheme and system (with elaboration on certification costs) in the region should be considered in the future.

Suggested Action by the Council

28. The Council is invited to take note on the development of the Technical Guidelines for Aquaculture Certification and provide guidance/directions for the future follow-up actions/activities by the Member Countries and SEAFDEC.

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> <ol 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> <ol 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. 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.
Proposal 17: Porbeagle shark (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) in Appendix II	<p>NOT TO SUPPORT the Proposal for listing of Porbeagle shark in Appendix II of CITES due to the following reasons:</p> <ol 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>Carcharhinus 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. 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. 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. vii. If these species are listed to Appendix II, most small-scale coastal fisheries would lose opportunities to sustain their livelihood.
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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; 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>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
---	--

EMERGING ISSUES AND RESPONSES TO REQUEST THE COUNCIL

INTRODUCTION

1. In section 6.1, an update was provided on some of the “International Fisheries Related Issues” that had been reviewed in SEAFDEC events and specifically in follow up to the RTC on International Fisheries Related Issues held in Bangkok 2 – 4 February 2010. However, as pointed out by the Council at the 41st Meeting of the Council held in Fukuoka, Japan, 7 – 10 April 2009. There are significant other emerging issues that are receiving growing recognition in the ASEAN region and globally. In response to the request by Council last year, this section highlights some of the progress made by SEAFDEC and allow the Council to provide further policy guidance on two important aspects raised during the Council meeting last year, namely: *Climate Change and Its Impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture* and *FAO/ILO/IMO initiatives and responses to ILO/IMO Conventions*.

2. Both of these areas obviously, and urgently, require greater attention by also fisheries related policy makers in order to provide policy directives for future action to, as suitable, embark on proactive approaches in support of ambitions in the ASEAN region aiming for environmental and social sustainable development – also in the perspective of changing climatic condition and requirements for improved social well-being in the ASEAN Community. At ASEAN and SEAFDEC Meetings and Consultations, these aspects have been raised and requested from the region in other *fora* than that of the SEAFDEC Council indicate clearly the growing regional concern. It is encouraging that ASEAN countries are seeking ways to address these aspects in a perspective of regional concern and not merely as a response to global demands. SEAFDEC, through various projects, will, with the guidance from the Council, continue to incorporate climate change and social/labour aspects in events at regional, sub-regional and local level.

3. This paper was prepared to provide information on progress so far and regional initiatives and requirements on the significant and emerging issues of climate change and of social/labour and the implications of FAO/ILO/IMO Conventions. It is envisaged that the Council Meeting would provide guidance on continued action and future directions to strengthen SEAFDEC in its role to support the Member Countries in respective areas. Indications could also be forthcoming to reflect views from fisheries agencies in the regional that could be promoted at international *fora* as well as on the role of SEAFDEC as such.

ISSUES AND CONTEXTS

I. Climate Change and Its Impacts on Fisheries and Aquaculture

4. SEAFDEC Council have “urged SEAFDEC to implement activities to gather information on the impact of climate change to fisheries and aquaculture activities as well as to the ecosystem and the environment; and provide assistance to the Member Countries to minimize such impact” (Bali, Indonesia 2008). During the 41st Meeting of the Council held in Fukuoka, Japan, 7 – 10 April 2009, the Council encouraged SEAFDEC “to continue monitoring the impact of climate change to fisheries, and that appropriate measures to mitigate the impact should also be developed”. Subsequently, SEAFDEC have, during 2009, addressed aspects related to climate change to seek information on expected impacts and explore recommendations on actions to be taken by SEAFDEC, ASEAN and Member Countries. SEAFDEC have also actively participated in events organized by others (MRC, FAO, SENSAs, etc) and have been able to provide inputs of relevance to fisheries and people dependent on fisheries (inland and marine).

5. Climate change related discussions are now well under way throughout Southeast Asia and ASEAN has embarked upon an initiative introduced by Indonesia (the 30th AMAF) to try to develop an “ASEAN Strategy on Impact Mitigation and Adaptation to Food Agriculture and Forestry”. The initiative have components relevant to the fisheries sector, i.e. on research and capacity building on impact mitigation and adaptation, including the aspects of social concerns and the impacts from climate change to people. With support from the GTZ and AusAid, a first ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change was organized from 23-25 March 2009 in Berlin to discuss the possible ASEAN Strategy on Impact Mitigation and Adaptation to Food Agriculture and Forestry.
6. The 32nd SEAFDEC Program Committee and the 12th FCG/ASSP Meeting took note of and supported the ongoing SEAFDEC activities relative to climate change. In addition, SEAFDEC was requested to continue to communicate with Member Countries to obtain their views and priority issues relevant to food securing, appropriate strategies and required activities to address such issues in the perspective of climate change and to develop for the region relevant responses and proposals for funding. The 12th FCG was also of the opinion that SEAFDEC should be supportive in the strategy development process and the ASEAN collaboration with the GTZ and other potential partners in developing a proposal for the implementation of an ASEAN Multi-sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry, Towards Food Security (AFCC).
7. Another development within ASEAN is a proposal for the establishment of an “ASEAN Ad-Hoc Steering Committee on Climate Change and Food Security” with members from the ASEAN Member Countries. The Committee is expected to work in close cooperation with the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change under the purview of the ASEAN Senior Officials on Environment (ASOEN). SEAFDEC could, if advised so under the ASSP framework, explore ways to coordinate with the proposed Committee.
8. Of direct importance to SEAFDEC and the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) in addressing climate change is the decision by the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) during AFCF and ASWGFi meetings in June 2009 to include “Adaptation and mitigation of impacts of climate change” as one of key cluster areas for cooperation. Appointed lead country for this cluster is the Philippines. The decision was endorsed by the SOM 30th AMAF in October 2009.
9. During 2009, continuing into 2010, SEAFDEC is implementing a range of activities of relevance to seek responses to the mitigation against and adaptation to perceived impacts of climate change. Most of the SEAFDEC Departments are also in various exploring ways to address climate change, including the developments of new projects or reviewing ongoing projects to review the relevance in a climate change perspective. Progress has also been made through the sequence of RTC’s on International Issues and Emerging Issues held in Bangkok in July 2008 and February 2009. Furthermore, the SEAFDEC-Sida Project is now implementing a project on “Activities related to climate change and adaptation in Southeast Asia with special focus on the Andaman Sea (2009 – 2011). The work being implemented by TD on energy efficiency, gear technology and safety at sea are other examples on important steps in responses to climate change.
10. There are a number of ongoing projects run by other institutions of high relevance to the assessment of impacts of climate change on fisheries such as the ones referred to by Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMRC), Thailand, during the RTC in February 2009. DMCR is undertaking a study on impact from climate change to coral reef, mangrove ecosystem and the biodiversity. In addition, a collaborative program with Germany is also being undertaken on the impact of climate change particularly on the habitat, oceanography, particularly changes in the thermocline affecting the tuna resources, and impact to fishery resources in the Indian Ocean. A collaborative program with the First Institute of Oceanography in China is also being

implemented to study the change in seasonal monsoon caused by climate change, and the impact to mangrove forests and coastal communities. DMCR also informed the RTC that under the Subcommittee on Marine Science and Technology of the Committee on Marine Science of the ASEAN Forum, climate change and alternative energy are among the flagship programs. SEAFDEC could serve as a node in the climate change network and through the network facilitate the exchange of information. The importance of these type of studies were highlighted during the First Andaman Sea Meeting (Oct 2009) by underlining the impact of climate change on the acidification of the oceans which could affect the food chain and the importance to refer to oceanographic factors and changes over time. Possible follow up could be done by BOBLME in cooperation with SEAFDEC.

11. A general understanding from the Andaman Sea meeting was that climate change cuts across all aspects related to fisheries and habitat management as including social development. It was noted that actions needed to improve fisheries and habitat management, maintain ecosystems health and increased resilience among coastal and inland fishing communities would also be relevant to address impacts of climate change and building up adaptive capacity. It is important to find or develop suitable indicators to report results of actions implemented and to train people and project staff to include perspectives of climate change in the regular reports. The Meeting called for efforts to facilitate the implementation of action to enhance resilience and to improve capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change and increased unpredictability of weather patterns. Furthermore, build up the ability, at various levels, to understand the impacts of climate change and links to fisheries and habitat management. The SEAFDEC-Sida Project will follow up on this during a sequence of on-site training in cooperation with BOBLME.

12. Myanmar recommended during the RTC on emerging issues in February 2009 that other countries should learn from the lessons learned by the Myanmar during the Cyclone Nargis in order to promote activities on conservation and rehabilitation of mangrove forests as critical habitats and ensuring sustainability of fishery resources – and for protection against natural hazards. Such activities should be given more emphasis in regional and national programs.

13. The study by the UN Forum on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on a proposal on Carbon footprint and Carbon loading could have implications to the work of SEAFDEC and it might imply further restrictions on the fishing industry in terms of reduced energy consumption. The study is envisaged to be an important development agenda for discussion at forthcoming ASEAN Ministerial Meeting(s). Ongoing SEAFDEC/TD programs on energy efficiency and gear technology are examples on action by SEAFDEC to respond to the need to reduce energy.

Suggested Actions by the Council

14. The Council and Member Countries are requested to reflect on the concerns and issues from the fisheries sector and people involved in fishing that has been raised in the international dialogue and/or through development of global and regional initiatives on climate change to provide recommendations on SEAFDEC's involvement in that dialogue.

15. The Council is invited to take note of the progress of activities and project implementation by SEAFDEC of relevance to the mitigation of effects and adaptation to impacts of climate change as well as possible contribution by the fishing sector to climate change.

16. The Council is invited to provide guidance to SEAFDEC on possible areas or considerations that should be taken into account by SEAFDEC in the formulation and implementation of programs relevant to climate change, include the following aspects:

- SEAFDEC should continue to identify and collaborate with the relevant organizations/agencies to develop a practical model on impacts from climate change to fisheries, aquaculture and socio-economic aspects, with reference (mapping) to the geographical location (particularly the vulnerable geographical areas);

- SEAFDEC should formulate policy recommendation on adaptive measures to mitigate the impacts from climate change to fisheries;
- Aspects related to the “adaptation and mitigation of impacts of climate change” should be incorporated in the existing SEAFDEC regional program framework; and
- Review existing/ongoing and planned projects in light of the relevance in addressing aspects related to climate change and where suitable develop indicators to be able to report progress on responses to climate change.

II. FAO/ILO/IMO initiatives and responses to ILO/IMO Conventions

17. During the 41st Council Meeting in Fukuoka, Japan, 7 – 10 April 2009, the Council Director for Thailand suggested that SEAFDEC should consider collaborating with FAO/International Labor Organization (ILO) and International Maritime Organization (IMO); and incorporate activities on safety standard for small-scale fishing vessels and the accessibility to weather information by small-scale fishers into the relevant SEAFDEC programs. The need to address social aspects was further underlined by the Council by suggesting that the “human environment” should be considered for programs on *Environmental Related Tasks in Southeast Asia* and that the program could be renamed to better reflect the nature of its activities.

18. SEAFDEC has started to review and provide information to member countries on international conventions relevant to fisheries, in connection with regional and sub-regional events. During the SEAFDEC Workshop on Fishing Vessel Record and Inventory, 27-29 July 2009, Satun Province, Thailand, information was provided on international agreements and conventions, including IMO and ILO Conventions of relevance to fisheries. Representatives from FAO, IMO and ICSF provided the useful references and information to the Workshop. FAO (Mr. Shaun Driscoll) stated that the development of the initiative on a regional vessel record by SEAFDEC is an important step in moving towards improved records of fishing vessels. FAO on their side will be keen to examine opportunities to assist the process initiated in Southeast Asia, including Papua-New Guinea.

19. IMO, through Ms. Brenda Pimentel from the regional office in Manila, have at three occasions (2008 and 2009) provided information on the IMO Conventions and the relevance to fisheries. During the Satun workshop (July 2009) information was specifically given on the three instruments which deal with safety of fishing vessels, namely the Torremolinos Protocol (1993), International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, STCW-F, 1995 and the ILO/FAO/IMO Document for Guidance on Training and Certification of Fishing Vessel Personnel. The ILO/FAO/IMO Document for Guide on Training and Certification of Fishing Vessel Personnel (published in 1985 and revised in 2000) provides guidance on training and certification of fishermen. Guidelines and Recommendations for the training and certification of personnel working on the fishing vessels >12meters but <24 meters are included. The Guide also includes the concept of function skills training and demonstration of competency. During this and other events the importance to address safety and safety at sea has been emphasized.

20. A general question is the extent to which IMO Conventions are applicable to fishing vessels and specifically small vessels. In response, this could be up to the individual country as to be implemented conventions and agreements need to be incorporated in national law and doing so countries can (like in case of Vietnam) choose to draft the national law to cover vessels of smaller size as what it required in the convention. In doing so, the text can be adjusted to national needs. Many of the IMO Conventions are more shipping oriented but one important convention that is also applicable to the (all) fishing vessels is MARPOL. Lost and/or discarded fishing gear need to be reduced under MARPOL. With regards to IMO’s safety standards and small scale fishing boats, the region need to develop regional standards that are applicable to the Southeast Asian region.

21. To provide a framework for the rights of coastal and inland fishing communities and fishermen (including migratory workers in fishing industry) a presentation were given in Satun by ICSF (Mr. Sebastian Mathew) that drew the attention to some of the rights of fishing communities and fish workers that are defined in different international legal instruments such as the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), the ILO Work in Fishing Convention, 2007, (WFC) and the FAO 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). The important message is that even agreements like the UNFSA that in the global discussions have had a high seas/large scale profile should actually also be seen in the context of securing the rights of “artisanal and subsistence” fishermen.

22. So far the references to the ILO and ILO Conventions has merely been of introductory nature but as more and more attention is given to labour matters internationally and in the ASEAN region, SEAFDEC would need to seek advises from ASEAN and ILO on suitable steps to take. The SEAFDEC-Sida Project will continue to provide some information at regional, sub-regional and local level. Different aspects of international conventions and institutional national responsibilities are becoming increasingly interlinked. A good example is the stipulations in the Philippines rules to grant a fisheries license: the law states that before being given a fishing license to boat owner have to give a guarantee the crew members should be provided with all entitlements as stated in Philippine Labour Laws.

23. Important directives on the trend ahead are provided by ASEAN, the ASEAN Charter and the development of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (that include labour related aspects). The ASEAN states that *“to enhance the competitiveness of ASEAN, human capital holds a key role in driving the direction of economy and social progress. With ASEAN’s massive labour force amounting to 285 million, ASEAN recognises the importance of job creation, developing the quality of the workforce and providing social security to the workers. Since 2000, ASEAN’s work on labour and human resources has been guided by the ASEAN Labour Ministers (ALM) Work Programme. The Work Programme provides the framework to prepare the region’s labour force to face the challenges of globalisation and trade liberalisation. The five broad priorities initially set in the Work Programme are in the areas of employment generation, labour market monitoring, labour mobility, social protection and tripartite cooperation. In May 2006, ASEAN Labour Ministers agreed in their joint statement of 2006 to add a sixth priority, namely occupational safety and health (OSH), in the ALM Work Programme. Apart from the priorities set in the ALM Work Programme, ASEAN made a groundbreaking move to address the issue of migrant workers on 13 January 2007, when its Leaders signed the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the rights of Migrant Workers. The Committee (ACMV) is currently in the process of drafting the ASEAN instrument on the protection and promotion of migrant workers and started the first round of discussions in April 2009 in Bangkok”*.

Suggested Actions by the Council

24. The Council is invited to provide guidance to SEAFDEC on possible areas or considerations that should be taken into account by SEAFDEC in promotion of cooperation with FAO/IMO/ILO as recommended in Fukuoka, April 2009.

25. The Council is invited to take note of the progress of activities and project implementation by SEAFDEC in raising the awareness of issues and background to provisions provided in IMO and ILO Conventions as well as labour aspects in the ASEAN context.

26. The Council and Member Countries are requested to reflect on the concerns and possible implications for the fisheries sector and people involved in fishing by the developments taking place within ASEAN and Globally (IMO, FAO and ILO).

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

I. INTRODUCTION

Fisheries is widely accepted as one of the important sectors providing substantial contribution to food security for countries in the Southeast Asian region. In addressing important issues pertaining to sustainable development of fisheries, ASEAN and SEAFDEC co-organized the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium: “Fish for the People” in November 2001. During that time, the “Resolution” and “Plan of Action” on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region were developed, and subsequently adopted by the Ministers responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries. Since then the two documents had been used as policy framework and guiding principle in the development of fisheries in the region.

Guided by the Resolution and Plan of Action, SEAFDEC for almost ten years has been providing assistance to the ASEAN countries by implementing activities that address the various issues towards the sustainable development of fisheries. Based on the above recognition of the challenges and the need to urgently address emerging problems towards achieving sustainable fisheries development and food security, the 31st of the SEAFDEC Program Committee held in Singapore in November 2008 discussed the concept/ideas of organizing a follow-up Conference. The concept proposal was developed and submitted to the 41st SEAFDEC Council held in Fukuoka in April 2009. The Council endorsed the concept proposal and the conduct of the Conference, and recommended that SEAFDEC should further develop the detailed proposal. For the ASEAN side, the Proposal of the Conference was brought up to the 17th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (17th ASWGFi) held in June 2009 in Vietnam. The Meeting endorsed and supported SEAFDEC for the planning and conduct of the Conference, including the possibility of cash contribution from the private sector. In addition, the ASWGFi also requested the ASEAN Secretariat to work closely with SEAFDEC and explore the possibility of sourcing funding support from ASEAN Dialogue Partners.

To follow-up the decisions and recommendations made by the SEAFDEC Council and ASWGFi Meeting, the detailed proposal of the Conference, including the program and preparatory work have been developed and discussed at the SEAFDEC Department Chiefs’ Meeting in Bangkok in June 2009. The detailed proposal was then submitted for consideration and support at the Special SOM-30th AMAF Meeting, in Ho Chi Minh City in early August 2009, and subsequently at the Prep SOM 31st AMAF and the 31st AMAF Meeting in November 2009. With the full support from both ASEAN and SEAFDEC sides, ASEAN and SEAFDEC are now proceeding with the preparatory process in the organization of the “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020”, tentatively scheduled from 13 to 17 June 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the Department of Fisheries, Thailand as the host for the Conference.

To proceed with the preparatory process of the Conference, the Organizing Committee, Technical Sub-Committee and Administrative Sub-Committee of the Conference were established. SEAFDEC organized the Preparatory Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Conference on 1 September 2009, and the First Administrative Sub-committee Meeting of the Conference on 30 September 2009. The two meetings discussed and recommended on the broad picture of the Conference organizational structure (including the inauguration session, technical session, and ministerial session of the Conference), the Conference themes and sub-themes, and the technical and administrative preparatory works for the Conference, were discussed.

The Organizing Committee Meeting was then organized on 15 November 2009 in Kota Kinabalu to discuss and finalize the scope, framework, organizational structure and workplan of the Conference; and provide advice on technical and administrative preparatory works, as well as the roles and responsibilities of the Member Countries, and the other international/regional organizations in the preparation and conduct of the Conference; and the relevant issue was presented and discussed at the 12th Meeting of the FCG/ASSP (also considered as Advisory Committee of the Conference). Subsequently, the First Technical Sub-Committee Meeting for the Conference was organized on 5 February 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand to finalize the themes and sub-themes of the Conference.

II. CONFERENCE STRUCTURE

Tentative Date: 13-17 June 2011

Venue: Bangkok, Thailand (exact venue would be decided by June 2010)

The Conference Structure: as agreed at the Organizing Committee Meeting (15 November 2009), and subsequently revised at the First Technical Sub-Committee Meeting (5 February 2010)

DAY 1				
0800-0900	Registration			
0900-1100	Inauguration Session Opening of the Conference (to be re-sequenced as appropriate) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Welcome Remarks by the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC o Welcome Remarks by the Secretary-General of ASEAN (or Deputy Secretary-General responsible for fisheries) o Report by Director-General of the Department of Fisheries, Thailand o Opening Remarks by the Guest of Honor (to be presided over by the HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, or the Minister of Agricultural and Cooperatives of Thailand) Photography Session Opening of the Trade Fair/Exhibition			
1100-1130	Coffee/Tea Break (Press Conference)			
1130-1230	Keynote Speeches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Global Fisheries Development and Implications to the Southeast Asian Region (FAO) o Fisheries and ASEAN Community Building (ASEAN) o Fisheries for Poverty Alleviation and Improvement of the Socio-economic Well-being of Fishers (DOF) 			
	Introduction of the Framework and Arrangements of the Technical Session (SEAFDEC)			
1230-1400	Lunch			
1400-1530	Plenary I: Outlook of Fish Supply and Demand Towards 2020 (also cover the cross-cutting issues based on the perspective of the ASEAN Member Countries)			
1530-1600	Coffee/Tea Break (Press Conference)			
1600-1700	Plenary I: Vision and Scene Setting of ASEAN Fisheries in 2020			
1900-2200	Reception Dinner hosted by DOF Thailand			
DAY 2				
(Four panels run simultaneously, with coffee/tea breaks and lunch between the sessions)				
0900-1700	Panel 1 (Theme 1)	Panel 2 (Theme 2)	Panel 3 (Theme 3)	Panel 4 (Theme 4)
DAY 3				
(Four panels run simultaneously, with coffee/tea breaks and lunch between the sessions)				
0900-1700	Panel 1 (Theme 5)	Panel 2 (Theme 6)	Panel 3 (Theme 7)	Panel 4 (Theme 8)
DAY 4				
0900-1030	Plenary II: Overview of the Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Toward 2020 (Based on the outcomes of the Panel discussions)			
1030-1100	Coffee/Tea Break			

1100-1230	<p>Plenary III: Fisheries Cooperation in the ASEAN Region: Vision of Cooperation in the Region Towards 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN and SEAFDEC Member Countries to provide insights on the required cooperation in fisheries and on how such cooperation could be established • Regional/international organizations to propose possible interventions/views to ensure the effectiveness in enhancing the contribution of fisheries to food security
2 hours in the morning	Informal Session for SOM (ASEAN+3)
1230-1400	Lunch SOM Working Lunch (to sort out logistic arrangements for Ministers, and the outcomes from the Technical Panel Session)
1400-1530	<p>ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Official Meeting (Closed Session)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes from the Conference Technical Session • Discussion on the Resolution and Plan of Action • Discussion on Concept Note
1530-1600	Coffee/Tea Break
1600-1700	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Official Meeting (Closed Session) (Cont'd)
DAY 5	
	Ministerial Breakfast (To discuss the arrangements for Ministerial Session)
0900-1230	<p>Ministerial Session (By Invitation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inauguration Session • Report from the Chairman of SOM • Ministers intervention (5-10 minutes to be allocated to 10 Ministers) • Statement by stakeholders, <i>e.g.</i> representatives from private sectors and civil society
1230-1400	Lunch
1400-1530	<p>Concluding Session (By Invitation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Statement by the Chairman of the Ministerial Session on behalf of all Ministers ○ Closing Remarks
1430-1500	Coffee/Tea Break (Press Conference)

Conference Panels: For Day 2-Day 3, with four panels run simultaneously, the panels would be separated by the themes/Sub-Themes (as agreed at the First Technical Sub-Committee Meeting on 5 February 2010 and subsequent discussion), as follows:

Theme	Sub-Theme/ Issues*	Coordinating Department	Potential Partner Organization /Institution
1) Enhancing Governance in Fishery Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can small-scale and commercial-scale fisheries co-exist? • Management of Fishing Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthen Monitoring, Control and Surveillance, combat IUU (<i>e.g.</i> enhance monitoring system, vessel and gear record and inventory (data), etc.) • Community-based Fisheries Management/ Co-management • Application of Global instruments and regional agreements 	MFRD MD TD SEC	DoF Malaysia/ World Fish Center, Penang, Malaysia, Coastal Development Center/Kasetsart University, AIT, Japan, FAO

<p>2) Sustainable Aquaculture Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability of the Environment through Responsible Aquaculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aquaculture and multiple use of land/water resources • Quality Seed Production for Sustainable Aquaculture • Healthy and Wholesome Aquaculture (include food safety, high health products, etc.) 	<p>AQD</p>	<p>FAO/RAP, NACA, WorldFish Center, SEAFDEC/MFRD, AIT</p>
<p>3) Eco-system considerations: managing the relationship between fisheries and the environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem interventions (<i>e.g.</i> fish <i>refugia</i>, protected areas, integration/harmonization of fisheries and habitat management, biodiversity, etc.) • Resources Enhancement and Habitat Improvement (<i>e.g.</i> restocking, artificial reefs, rehabilitation of mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass, wetlands, freshwater reservoirs, etc.) • Reduction of Impacts from Fishing on Marine and Coastal Environments 	<p>TD</p>	<p>DOF-Thailand, FAO, BOBLME, MRC, AIT</p>
<p>4) Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fisheries products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Fish Handling, Processing and Preservation • Quality, Safety and Control Systems for Fish Products • Improved Traditional Products - quality, marketing and trade 	<p>MFRD</p>	<p>FAO, APFIC, BFAR, Suranaree University of Technology, Oregon State University, DOF Thailand, DOF Malaysia, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia), National Research Institute of Fisheries Science, Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology, Japan Food Industry Center, AVA (Singapore), Nha Trang University (Vietnam) Chulalongkorn University (Thailand), MARDI (Malaysia), Delegation of the European Commission to Thailand, NAFIQVED (Vietnam), Vietnam, Safety Policy Service, Japanese Consumers' Cooperative Union.</p>
<p>5) Emerging requirements for trade in fisheries product</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required, compulsory actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Traceability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Enhance monitoring ○ Certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Catch documentation ✓ Certification • Trade facilitation/supply chains • Voluntary schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fisheries eco-labelling ○ Branding (promoting specific brand) ○ Fair Trade Certification 	<p>SEC</p>	<p>FAO, ASEAN, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, Infofish</p>

<p>6) Mitigation of, and Adaptation to the Potential Impacts of Climate Change in Fisheries and Aquaculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of Climate Change to fisheries and aquaculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consequences for marine life conservation and aquaculture production ○ Consequences for livelihood • Adaptation to the Climate Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restoring and maintaining protective coastal/inland landscapes/habitats ○ Assessing and improving energy consumption (<i>e.g.</i> recording number and types of fishing vessels, etc.) ○ Identification of capacity needed to adapt to climate change (what and where), <i>e.g.</i> enhancing safety at sea and rescue, etc. 	<p>TD</p>	<p>ASEAN, Environment Agencies, Fisheries Agencies, FAO, MRC, NACA, SEA-START, SENSEA, WorldFish Center, Universities, WWF, etc.</p>
<p>7) Livelihood among fishing communities and prospects of employment in fisheries related activities – options for improvement and monitoring of change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and economic aspects of an ecosystems approach to fisheries • Monitoring and record of social aspects, migratory labour (fishing crews, factory labourers, fishers, etc.) • Meeting social and economic challenge building capacity to adapt to change (<i>e.g.</i> poverty alleviation, alternative/ supplementary livelihoods, etc.) • Social rights, social security and labour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social rights and social security in traditional small-scale fisheries (including economic security) ○ Social rights and social security among migratory fishermen at larger vessels • Safety at sea for small scale fisheries. 	<p>TD</p>	<p>ASEAN, ICSF, SENSEA, ILO</p>
<p>8) Sustaining food supply from inland fisheries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the resilience of inland fisheries systems • Sustainable Development of Inland Fisheries • Towards Sustainable Community-based Inland Fishery Resources Management • Integrating fisheries with multiple inland water resources use. 	<p>MFRD MD</p>	<p>Mekong River Commission (MRC), Vientiane, Lao PDR, AIT</p>

* “Fishery Statistics and Information” was not identified as a sub-theme, but being a cross-cutting issue, the TSC Meeting suggested that this should be discussed under the relevant sub-themes

Based on the above table, the panelists, chairpersons, presenters and rapporteurs for the Plenary and Panel Sessions, as well as the time allocation for each themes/sub-themes would also be further identified/elaborated by the responsible departments.

Side Events:

In parallel with the Conference, side events would also be arranged as follows:

- **Drawing Contest:** Drawing Contest would be conducted by each ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Country, with prize/award provided by the respective country. The 5 best drawings would be exhibited during the Conference.
- **Trade Fair/Exhibitions:** Trade Fair/Exhibition is proposed to be organized in parallel with the Conference. Appropriate organizer is being contacted by TD and is under discussion process.
- **Study Tours:** Programs are to be determined.
- **Receptions**
 - Conference Reception Dinner hosted by DOF (Day 1)
 - Conference Reception Dinner hosted by SEAFDEC (Day 2 or 3)
 - SOM Dinner hosted by DOF (Day 3)
 - Ministers' Dinner hosted by DOF (Day 4)

III. THE CONFERENCE PREPARATORY WORKS

3.1 Technical Preparatory Works

Technical Preparatory Works by SEAFDEC

Due to time limitation and the diversification of themes/sub-themes to be discussed at the Conference, the preparation of technical inputs for the Conference is very important. To come up with the required inputs for each theme/sub-theme, SEAFDEC is planning to organize a series of preparatory meetings/consultations (*Appendix I*) based on the existing programs/activities.

Technical Preparatory Works by Member Countries

In addition to the preparatory works by SEAFDEC, the ASEAN Member Countries are also requested to conduct pre-Conference national activities (*e.g.* national seminar, stakeholder consultations, etc.) to provide technical inputs for each theme/sub-theme. To facilitate the harmonization of the national inputs, the Secretariat has developed the guidelines for the preparation and submission of the national inputs and provided to the Member Countries for reference. It is expected that the pre-Conference national activities would be conducted from February to September 2010 under the full responsibility of the respective countries. However, as discussed and agreed at the Conference Organizing Committee, SEAFDEC could also provide support, *e.g.* sending resource person(s) or expert(s) to participate in the Meeting (based on the availability of budget of the Departments).

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

The outcomes from the technical preparatory works by SEAFDEC and Member Countries would be consolidated into a Technical Documents to be used as a basis for discussion at the Conference. In addition, the draft text of the “Resolution” and “Plan of Action” as the main outcomes from the Conference would also be prepared by the Conference Secretariat beforehand. The “Resolution” and “Plan of Action” would be considered by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Official Meeting (afternoon of Day 4), and further adopted at the Ministerial Session (morning of Day 5).

3.2 Administrative Preparatory Works

Five Working Groups were established to undertake the required administrative preparatory works:

Working Group on Information and Public Relations

The Working Group on Information and Public Relations is responsible for promotional activities for the Conference as well as publicize the outcomes and achievement of the Conference, e.g. through websites, Press Conference, as well as other information materials.

During the Conference Organizing Committee Meeting in November 2009, the Conference Logo (*Appendix 2*) was decided. The logo would be used for further promotional works of the Conference, and as an official logo during the Conference. In early January 2010, the Conference Website was established under the domain name *www.ffp2020.org*, with link from SEAFDEC and departmental websites, and the ASSP Portal Website. The Press Conference was also organized on 21 January 2010 to officially announce the Conference, and the First Announcement was prepared and distributed to public through participants in SEAFDEC events, network libraries, potential collaboration organizations, etc.

Working Group on Exhibition and Side-events

The Working Group on Exhibition and Side-events is responsible for preparation and organization of exhibitions for trade and drawing contests, as well as side events. In this regard, TD has preliminary communicated with Baird Publications to handle the preparation and organization of Exhibition. However, Baird Publications would be willing to organize the Conference Exhibition if the number of participants is more than 300. TD was also requested to explore possibility of involving the private sector, fisheries federations/associations, civil society organizations, etc. (e.g. ASEAN Fisheries Federation (AFF), ASEAN Seafood Federation (ASF), as well as other NGOs) in the Conference Exhibition. TD also proposed study tour programs to be arranged as part of the Conference.

Working Group on Registration, Concierge, and Coordination

The Working Group on Registration, Concierge, and Coordination is responsible for the registration, database of participants, hotel arrangements, the concierge, and coordination among groups of activities.

Registration period: starting from 1 November 2010 to the first day of the Conference

Registration mode: through website, fax, e-mail, etc.

Registration Fee:

- Early registration rate: US\$ 250 (before 31 March 2011)
- Normal registration rate: US\$ 300 (from 1 April 2011 and onwards)

Payment mode:

- Before the Conference date: through i) online payment by Credit Card, and ii) telex transfer.
- During the Conference: Cash

Working Group on Transportation and General Services

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

Working Group on Media Production

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

IV. SUPPORT FROM MEMBER COUNTRIES AND REGIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

4.1 DOF Thailand (as the host government)

During the Conference Organizing Committee Meeting, the roles and responsibilities of the DOF Thailand as the host to the Conference were elaborated as follows:

- To organize the Press Conference(s) and issue the Conference Announcement(s);
- Deliver i) Statement during the Inauguration Session and ii) Keynote Speech;
- To invite and prepare speech for Guest of Honor to be delivered during the Inauguration Session;
- To invite representatives from embassies and other relevant organizations in Thailand to participate in the Conference;
- To make arrangements for the Prep-SOM or SOM Meetings, and the Ministerial Session (including SOM and Ministerial Dinner);
- Coordinate with AFS, other fisheries-related associations and private sector in Thailand to join the Conference and Exhibition; and
- To seek sponsorship from private sector for Conference bags, stationeries and souvenirs for Ministers, delegates and participants.

In this regard, SEAFDEC Secretariat has sent an official letter together with the outcome from the Conference Organizing Committee Meeting, to DOF, to enable them to make the necessary preparations for hosting the Conference and the relevant arrangements specifically the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Official Meeting and the Ministerial Session.

4.2 Each ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries

The envisaged roles of each ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries are:

- To assign National Coordinator to collaborate with the Conference Secretariat on the required preparatory works;
- To organize national drawing contest and support prizes for the winners;
- To conduct Pre-Conference National Activities (review and evaluate the country's achievements in the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action adopted in 2001, and identify fisheries-related emerging issues/challenges to be used as technical inputs for the Conference);
- To send at least 5 officials to participate in the Conference Technical Session (with financial support from ASEAN Foundation and SEAFDEC), and additional participants (with financial support from countries);
- To coordinate and make arrangements for the participation of Senior Officials and Ministers to the SOM and Ministerial Session; and
- To prepare exhibition booth to be displayed at the Conference Exhibition.

4.3 ASEAN Secretariat (as co-organizer)

The envisaged roles of the ASEAN Secretariat as co-organizer of the Conference are:

- To coordinate with ASEAN dialogue partners and donors for financial support to the Conference;
- To deliver statement during the Inauguration Session;

- To provide technical inputs *e.g.* experts/resource persons, during the preparatory process and at the Technical Session of the Conference; and
- To work together with SEAFDEC to develop the draft text of the “Resolution” and “Plan of Action” to be considered by the SOM and adopted at the Ministerial Session of the Conference.

4.4 Other partner organizations

Although the envisaged roles of other partner organizations in the preparation and conduct of the Conference could be different for each organization, depending on the respective form of collaboration; the envisaged roles of the partner organizations may include:

- To provide financial support for the preparation of the Conference;
- To provide technical inputs, *e.g.* experts/resource persons, during the preparatory process of the Conference;
- To send experts/resources person(s) to involve in the Technical Session, *e.g.* delivering keynote speeches, chairing the session, performing as panelist/Rapporteur, delivering organization statements;
- To send representative(s) to participate and provide technical intervention/inputs during the Technical Session; and
- To participate in relevant events, *e.g.* arranging exhibition booth, etc.

V. WORKPLAN

Taking into consideration the required technical and administrative preparatory works for the Conference, the Conference Workplan appears as *Appendix 3*.

VI. FINANCIAL MATTERS

It is estimated that the total budget required for the organization of the Conference are US\$ 1,202,040. This amount would be obtained from in-cash and in-kind contribution from various sources, *i.e.* the ASEAN Foundation, Japan Unspent Contribution to SEAFDEC, ASEAN Dialogue Partners, collaborating organizations, host governments and other Member Countries, funding support from other donors, as well as from the conference registration fee, etc.

VII. REQUIRED ACTIONS BY THE SEAFDEC COUNCIL

- i. To take note on the plan and progress in the preparation of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020;
- ii. Provide directive and guidance on the future preparatory works and the conduct of the Conference;
- iii. To support the conduct of national activities as preparatory works for the Conference (*e.g.* review of the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action 2001, national seminar/consultations, drawing contest, etc.); and
- iv. To support the participation of participants from the Member Countries to the Conference; and the organization of exhibition booth as part of the side event of the Conference.

TECHNICAL PREPARATORY WORKS BY SEAFDEC

No.	Title	Status
1.	Regional Technical Workshop on Community-based Freshwater Aquaculture for Remote Rural Areas of SEA, 7-17 July 2009 (Secretariat)	Completed
2.	Expert Meeting on Fishing Vessel Record and Inventory, 27-29 July 2009 (Secretariat)	Completed
3.	Regional Technical Consultation on Biotoxins Monitoring in ASEAN, 26-28 August 2009 (MFRD)	Completed
4.	2 nd Meeting of RAC, 2-4 September 2009 (Secretariat)	Completed
5.	Regional Technical Workshop on Assessment of Fisheries Status in South and Southeast Asian Regions, 5-9 October 2009 (TD)	Completed
6.	Regional Technical Consultation on Regional Cooperation in the Andaman Sea, 20-22 October 2009 (Secretariat)	Completed
7.	Regional Technical Consultation on Conservation and Management of Sea Turtle in Southeast Asia, 20-21 October 2009 (MFRDMD)	Completed
8.	Regional Technical Consultation on Fishery Information and Statistic, 19-21 January 2010 (Secretariat)	Completed
9.	Regional Seminar on Integrated Coastal Resources Management, 26-27 January 2010 (TD)	Completed
10.	Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries Related Issues for 2010, 1-4 February 2010 (Secretariat)	Completed
11.	Regional Technical Consultation on Sustainable Aquaculture Development, 17-19 March 2010 (AQD)	Completed
12.	Regional Technical Consultation on Promotion of FOVOP System in ASEAN, 22-26 March 2010 (Secretariat)	Completed
13.	Regional Technical Workshop on Safety at Sea for Small Fishing Boat, 20-23 April 2010 (TD)	
14.	Expert Meeting on Deep-sea Fishing and Its Impact to Marine Environment, July 2010 (TD)	
15.	RTC on Post Harvest and Safety of Fish and Fisheries Products in July 2010.	
16.	Regional Technical Consultation on the Tagging Program for Important Small Pelagic Fishes (MFRDMD)	
17.	Consultation on Adaptive Measures to Mitigate the Impact of Climate Changes (Secretariat)	
18.	Consultation on Sustainable Fisheries Development for Food Security and Poverty Alleviation (Secretariat)	
19.	Regional Technical Consultation on Right-based Fisheries and Co-management for Inland Small-Scale Fisheries Management (TD)	
20.	Regional Technical Consultation on Enhancing of Fisheries Resources (TD)	
21.	Regional Technical Consultation on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, Responsible Fishing and Practices (TD)	
22.	3 rd Meeting of RAC (Secretariat)	
23.	Regional Technical Consultation on Registration and Port Monitoring and Certification (Secretariat)	

CONFERENCE LOGO



CONFERENCE WORKPLAN

Date	Venue	Description	Status
2009			
Jul 09- Sep 10	...	Series of SEAFDEC Technical Consultations (by SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments)	On-going
1 Sep	Thailand	Preparatory Meeting for the First Technical Sub-Committee Meeting	Completed
30 Sep	Thailand	First Administrative Sub-Committee Meeting	Completed
15 Nov	Malaysia	First Organizing Committee Meeting	Completed
19 Nov	Malaysia	First Advisory Committee Meeting (with 12th FCG-ASSP)	Completed
11 Dec -	-	Sending invitation letter to potential collaborating partners	Completed
11 Dec -	-	Submission of Proposal to ASEAN Foundation (AF)	On-going
...	-	Submission of Proposal to Japan ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF)	On-going
2010			
21 Jan	Thailand	Press Conference (release of First Announcement)	Completed
5 Feb	Thailand	First Technical Sub-Committee Meeting	Completed
Mar- Nov	...	Series of National Seminars/Consultations (by each Member Countries)	
Apr	...	Second Administrative Sub-Committee Meeting	
Jun	...	Determination/finalization of Conference venue and registration policy	
15 Jun	...	Launching of the Conference Second Announcement	
...	-	Pre-registration and payment period	
Jul	...	Third Administrative Sub-Committee Meeting	
Sep	...	Second Technical Sub-Committee Meeting	
Oct	...	Forth Administrative Sub-Committee Meeting	
Nov	...	Second Organizing Committee Meeting	
Nov	...	Second Advisory Committee Meeting (with 13rd FCG-ASSP)	
2011			
Jan	...	Fifth Administrative Sub-Committee Meeting	
Jan	-	Compilation of outcomes from SEAFDEC Technical Consultations and National Seminars and preparation of the Draft Technical Document	
Jan	-	Launching of the Conference Third Announcement	
Feb	...	Experts Meeting – to finalize the Draft Technical Documents, and prepare the draft text of the Resolution, Plan of Action, and Concept Proposal	
From Mar	...	Finalization and mass production of the Technical Documents	
From Mar	-	Finalization and production of information materials, including audiovisual materials, etc. to be used at the Conference	
Apr	...	Sixth Administrative Sub-Committee Meeting	

From Apr	-	Final Administrative Preparatory Works – preparation of Conference Kit, registration procedures and required logistic arrangements	
13-17 Jun	Thailand	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020	

**PROMOTION OF ONE VILLAGE, ONE FISHERIES PRODUCTS (FOVOP) SYSTEM
TO IMPROVE THE LIVELIHOOD OF THE FISHERIES COMMUNITIES
IN THE ASEAN REGION**

1. INTRODUCTION

While many Southeast Asian countries are still in the process of improving their respective fisheries management systems to alleviate poverty, the region's generally depleting fishery resources has continued to contribute to the deteriorating livelihoods of households in fishing communities. Various factors could be attributed to the non-responsible practice of fisheries management. These have, in one way or another, deterred the efforts of many countries in the region to achieve sustainability in fisheries and alleviate poverty in fishing communities. These include among others, the vicious cycles of resource utilization and over-capacity in fisheries, which have been aggravated by the lack of alternative livelihoods in fishing communities. Although management interventions have been advanced by the countries in the region to try to get out from such vicious cycles, a possible way out could be to provide alternatives for fishers to initiate small business or economic activities, which they are not able to pursue at present due to limited technical and financial capabilities, and particularly supported policies.

Recognizing that poverty prevails in the region's fishing communities and in order to support the ASEAN countries in their efforts towards sustainable development of fisheries for food security, SEAFDEC has paved the way for the promotion of alternative livelihoods to mitigate poverty in fishing communities. This is through the project on the Promotion of "One Village, One Fisheries Products" System to Improve the Livelihood of the Fisheries Communities in the ASEAN Region or FOVOP, a 30-month project financially supported by the ASEAN Foundation through the Japan-ASEAN Solidarity Fund, and carried out by SEAFDEC in collaboration with the ASEAN Member Countries. To achieve the ultimate goal of the 30-month project, human resource development (HRD) approach had been mobilized throughout the project implementation period.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the FOVOP project comprise:

a. Development Objective

The development objective of the Project is to improve fisheries livelihood by motivating the potential people of the fishing communities in the ASEAN member countries through the introduction and promotion of "One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP)".

b. Project Objectives

In order to achieve the Development Objective, the project focuses on the following detailed objectives through various HRD activities:

- 1) To enhance awareness on gender and development in the fishing communities, especially to clarify the role and functions of women's groups for the development of small-scale economic activities at the community level;
- 2) To develop the regional guidelines and strategy on the development and promotion of "One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP)" especially the policy framework to support the promotion of FOVOP through the respective government services;
- 3) To evaluate the needs and problem areas on the introduction and development of "One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP)" in each ASEAN member country;

- 4) To identify the regional mechanism required to support the promotional work of the “One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP)” approach; and
- 5) To provide basis to facilitate the exchange of experiences among the ASEAN countries and experts, including experiences from the case studies that could be used to develop the recommendations for future FOVOP activities, which are suitable to each local situation in the respective ASEAN countries.

3. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

3.1 1st Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) on the Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP)” in the ASEAN Region

In order to hasten the initiation of the project, government officers from the ASEAN countries were convened in the 1st RTC or Project Inception Meeting in Thailand in March 2008. The 1st RTC was organized to exchange experiences on the development and promotion of FOVOP based on the experiences in Japan (One Village, One Product: OVOP), Thailand (One Tambon, One Product: OTOP), and in other ASEAN countries, and gender and development in the ASEAN region as basis for the development of appropriate strategies and guidelines for the promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN region. A number of preliminary strategies had been identified while the project activities and identified the beneficiaries of the FOVOP project aimed at seeking “Only One, not Number One” fish product were identified. The strategies included: (1) modernization of domestic fish marketing system through public fish auctions in fishing communities to activate the economy in rural communities and uniquely recognize the fishing communities as fish producing centers; (2) product development and improvement by identifying the differentiated fish product of a fishing community using its unique resources in order to avoid competition with similar or the same products; (3) institutional set-up and human resource development by organizing fishers groups with specific purposes including conduct of public auctions and production of differentiated products; and (4) mobilizing women’s group and enhancing the involvement of young generation in rural economic activities, had been used as basis for organizing the national human resource development (HRD) workshops in selected countries that have been conducted as case studies.

3.2 Regional HRD Workshop on Identification of Potentials and Problem Areas for the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region

The Regional HRD Workshop on Identification of Potentials and Problem Areas for the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region was organized in Thailand from 18 to 22 August 2008 to enhance the level of awareness of the member countries on the issues being promoted under the FOVOP Project. The Workshop came up with the Regional Reference materials based on the elaborated Guidelines/Strategy for promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region developed during the First Regional Technical Consultation on FOVOP in March 2008. The Potential FOVOP Products and Services in the ASEAN Region were also identified; and the Country Proposals on the Promotion of FOVOP Products and Services were formulated considering the requirements at the grass-roots and follow-up actions to be considered during the implementation of the national activities. Since developing young leaders in fisheries community has been considered critical in the promotion of FOVOP, the Workshop also discussed the HRD activities focusing on the young leaders at the community level. These regional reference materials have been used as learning materials during the conduct of the national HRD activities which in the process have been revised and translated based on the outcomes of such HRD activities.

3.3 Case Studies/Pilot Process on the Promotion of FOVOP in ASEAN Region

The implementation of FOVOP in the ASEAN Member Countries has been carried out based on the follow-up actions concluded at the 2008 Regional HRD Workshop, in six ASEAN countries, *i.e.* Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam from May 2009 to January 2010. The FOVOP project ideas and activities including the elaborated Regional Strategy and the identified potential FOVOP products and services in respective countries as agreed at the Regional HRD Workshop have been used as key HRD materials for organizing the HRD workshops. The learning materials include a strategy for the institution building of the women's groups in the fishing communities, as well as on the need to motivate the community people especially the young generation, to take active and leading role in the FOVOP movement. During the local HRD workshops, representatives from identified women's groups continued to be the main players and the materials used have been translated into the local languages for wider dissemination and usage.

The results of the case studies included the identification of more detailed and localized potentials and problem areas as well as the potential post-project activities to be implemented by the respective countries. Based on the findings through local consultations and the case studies, the HRD materials would be finalized as the regional strategies and guidelines. It is envisaged that through the exchange of experiences on the issues in the region, the level of awareness of the government officials and local people on FOVOP could be greatly enhanced.

4. OUTCOMES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND BENEFITS TO THE MEMBER COUNTRIES

4.1 Experiences and Lessons Learned from the FOVOP Case Studies/Pilot Process

The national HRD workshops conducted in the pilot countries (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, and Vietnam) had identified the potential and unique fishery products and related services that could be promoted under the FOVOP project, as source of additional incomes for the local people. In addition, the issue on gender and development has also been embedded in the HRD activities as this could facilitate the development of the appropriate strategies for the promotion of FOVOP in the region.

Under the FOVOP initiative, the need for women empowerment is considered significant in order to make full use of their traditional knowledge in processing fisheries products and offer opportunities for women to shift their role towards economic development in the communities. From their traditional duties of taking care of their families and helping husbands in fishing, sorting fish or marketing fish, women in the communities could be involved in more productive activities to enable them to contribute to the economies of the communities. The results of the case studies pointed to fact that women with their innate common good common sense have potentials to manage business and finances efficiently. Thus, formalizing and institutionalizing the women's groups should be promoted to capitalize on their capabilities in generating additional incomes for their households.

The marketing strategy for the respective countries' potential products and services under FOVOP could be initially directed towards the local markets and those in adjacent provinces and further expand to the urban markets. It is necessary to develop marketing strategies that would address the domestic market issues first, such as price of fish, supply and demand of fish, fish consumption level and expensive distribution. The strategies could include product innovation and development, product certification, and good promotion as well creation of dialogue partners in the respective areas. Traditional fisheries products that include fermented fish, salted fish, boiled and dried fish are among the food preference of many peoples in the Southeast Asian region. Improving the quality and standard of such traditional products could promote the development of the local consumers' preference and through multiplier effect the products could

be promoted later in urban areas, with certain potential products to be gradually promoted. Eventually, as international standards and requirements for food safety are met, then the FOVOP products could be destined for the export market. Since traditional fisheries products have their own unique characteristics, development of hygienic methods processing and value-adding such as simple quality control and good manufacturing practices as well as enhancing packaging techniques should be considered among the top priority activities in order that the traditional fisheries products could generate incomes for the fishing communities.

Since the fishing communities lack financial resources to be able to pursue alternative livelihoods, a community-based credit system could be established using the peoples' savings, so that the local people can gain access and opportunities to obtain loans at low interest rates, for the improvement of their products and services. Lessons could be learned from the experience of Thailand, where women's groups handle their own business activities that include processing of fish and non-fish products as well as marketing and networking. The principle of these women's groups involves saving funds for investment in business ventures, and manages certain portions for capital funds to set up soft loans with low interest rates for their group members to avail of.

In Lao PDR, a local credit system has been successfully handled by groups of local fishers and fish farmers, where management involves providing revolving loans with low interest rates to the group members. The system has provided accessible source of loans which helped the members in particular, to get away from being dependent on fisheries middlemen. The key factor of the success of the credit system is the members' responsibility of using the loans for improving their capacity in fisheries as well as in paying their debts on time and complying with the groups' regulations.

Aquaculture could also be introduced as alternative means to promote FOVOP in order to offer chances for additional source of income to local people. Aquaculture could be conducted in ponds, cages and pens in shallow waters. Aside from selling the aquaculture produce fresh, good aquaculture farm management could be promoted as part of an ecotourism program to create additional income. Another parallel activity that could be promoted is the enhancement of fish habitats in the communities' conservation areas through the installation of artificial reefs which could be also made part of marine ecotourism services. In addition, income generating activities like making handicrafts from fish scales and fish skin could also optimize ecotourism opportunities. This could also offer opportunities for local people to recognize the significance of utilizing by-products from fish processing while also taking advantage of the available local natural resources.

In the promotion of FOVOP, it is necessary to also mitigate the social aspect of the economic problem situation in fishery communities. Thus, bottom-up approach should be adopted to hasten the diversification of potentials and uniqueness of products in the local communities. Moreover, local government officials should be encouraged to take part in the promotion of to keep them aware of the initiative as well as the concept, process and activities and most importantly on the requirements of the local people during the promotion of FOVOP in the respective countries.

Considering that infrastructures like roads, fishing ports, etc. are important to distribute the FOVOP products to adjacent and nearby communities, it is imperative that government support is enhanced for the improvement of such infrastructures and facilities. Overall however, it is necessary to establish the fishers into groups to empower themselves in order to gain access to financial systems and organize a community-based credit system for their members as well as develop certain convincing power during development process and promotion of FOVOP.

4.2 Regional Guidelines and Strategies for the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region

The Second Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) on the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region was conducted from 22-26 March 2010 in Thailand, and attended by concerned delegates of the ASEAN countries, who were also involved in the project activities including the national pilot process in their respective countries. At the 2nd RTC, the country delegations presented their experiences and the lessons learned from the national activities particularly during the local HRD workshops as well as the identified potential products and services, needs and future activities. The main project outputs adopted at the 2nd RTC were the Regional Guidelines for the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region (*Appendix 1*). The Regional Guidelines consist of 12 sections as follows:

- I. Objectives
- II. Target Beneficiaries
- III. General Principles
- IV. Policy and Institutional Framework
- V. Prioritization of the FOVOP Communities and their Products and Services
- VI. Institutional Building and Group Organization
- VII. Products and Services Development and Improvement
- VIII. Credit and Financial Services and Facilities
- IX. Marketing Development and Products and Services Promotion
- X. Human Resources and Entrepreneurial Capacities Development
- XI. Collaboration among ASEAN Countries and Regional/ International Organizations
- XII. Follow-up Actions to Promote Implementation of the Regional Guidelines

In addition, the Policy Brief, and the Strategy for Future Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region were also adopted at the 2nd RTC (*Appendix 2* and *Appendix 3*).

5. REQUIRED ACTIONS BY THE SEAFDEC COUNCIL

- 1) To take note and support the “*Regional Guidelines for the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region*” and the “*Policy Brief*” for future promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region; and
- 2) The Regional Guidelines and the Policy Brief as adopted at the RTC in March 2010 will be submitted to the Council for consideration and endorsement by the end of April through referendum; and will be used as basis to further submission to ASEAN at the 18th ASWGF_i for consideration for future implementation of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region.

REGIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE PROMOTION OF “ONE VILLAGE, ONE FISHERIES PRODUCT” (FOVOP) IN THE ASEAN REGION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Rationale

While many Southeast Asian countries are still in the process of improving their respective fisheries management systems to alleviate poverty, the region's generally depleting fishery resources has continued to contribute to the deteriorating livelihoods of households in fishing communities. Various factors could be attributed to the non-responsible practice of fisheries management, which in one way or another, have deterred the efforts of many countries in the region in achieving sustainability in fisheries and alleviating poverty in the fishing communities. These include among others, the vicious cycles of resource utilization and over-capacity in fisheries, which is being aggravated by the lack of alternative livelihoods in fishing communities. Although management interventions have been advanced by the countries in the region to try to get out from such vicious cycles, a possible and convenient way out could be by providing the fishers with alternatives to enable them to initiate small business ventures or economic activities, which they are not able to pursue at the present situation due to limited technical and financial capabilities, and particularly insufficient support policies.

Recognizing that poverty prevails in the region's fishing communities and in order to support the ASEAN countries in their efforts towards sustainable development of fisheries for food security, SEAFDEC has launched an initiative that could pave the way for the promotion of alternative livelihoods to mitigate poverty in the fishing communities. This has been facilitated through the implementation of the project on the Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Products” System to Improve the Livelihood of the Fisheries Communities in the ASEAN Region or FOVOP. Financially supported by the ASEAN Foundation through the Japan-ASEAN Solidarity Fund, the 30-month project (November 2007-April 2010) was implemented by SEAFDEC in collaboration with the ASEAN Member Countries.

The project aims to improve the livelihoods of the fishers in the region's fishing communities through the introduction and promotion of the FOVOP concept. Following the “One Village, One Product” or OVOP strategy promoted by Japan and considering similar approaches in the Southeast Asian region more particularly the “One Tambon, One Product” or the OTOP initiative of Thailand, FOVOP is being fostered to produce “Only One Product” in order to reduce competition from the fisheries sector. Based on the FOVOP approach, local producers from each particular community are encouraged to identify and advance a unique and differentiated fisheries product and related services/activities, which could be suitable and applicable in local areas considering their respective specific settings and conditions. Considering that currently there is no national policy and strategy to support the establishment and promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Product” (FOVOP) in the region, the project therefore envisioned that this initiative should be implemented in the respective ASEAN Member Countries through the development of the Regional Guidelines for the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region. The FOVOP Regional Guidelines is envisaged to be used as basis by government agencies for formulating relevant policies and is also meant to provide enabling environment to the countries in the region to enable them to perceive the clear direction and understanding of the promotion and implementation of FOVOP.

1.2 Preparation of the Regional Guidelines for the Promotion of FOVOP

In order to address the abovementioned requirements, SEAFDEC developed and implemented the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Collaborative Program on “Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP)” System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in ASEAN Region (2007-2010). Under the FOVOP Project, which intends to support the ASEAN Member Countries in initiating and developing the FOVOP movement, a series of activities had been implemented involving the government and private sectors as well as other stakeholders at regional and national levels. Such activities include the conduct of pilot processes in six ASEAN countries, namely: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam. At the end of project, the Regional Guidelines and Strategies for the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN region were concluded as basis for the future promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN region. Moreover, the FOVOP Regional Guidelines is also envisaged to substantiate the national efforts of addressing the issues related to poverty alleviation and food security. Relevant provisions in the Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries in Southeast Asia: Responsible Fisheries Management; and Responsible Post-harvest Practices and Trade, have also been elaborated on, given focus and form part in the corresponding sub-articles of the FOVOP Regional Guidelines.

1.3 Structure, Purpose and Potential Usage of the Regional Guidelines

Based on the outcomes of the pilot processes in the ASEAN Countries, it could be gleaned that the readiness and enabling environment of the countries in the region to facilitate the creation, development and promotion of FOVOP, varied to certain extent. These have been specifically observed in the available relevant government policies, administrative structures, existing institutions and available human resources, technical and financial support, among others. However, considering the nature of the Regional Guidelines that contain generalized issues in broader contexts rather than on specific national situation, in the actual application of the Guidelines, appropriate adjustments could be made as deemed necessary in order to fit into the national or local specifics in terms of geo-political, social, economic and legal situations.

The Guidelines consist of the following 12 sections:

- I. Objectives
- II. Target Beneficiaries
- III. General Principles
- IV. Policy and Institutional Framework
- V. Prioritization of the FOVOP Communities and their Products and Services
- VI. Institutional Building and Group Organization
- VII. Products and Services Development and Improvement
- VIII. Credit and Financial Services and Facilities
- IX. Marketing Development and Products and Services Promotion
- X. Human Resources and Entrepreneurial Capacity Development
- XI. Collaboration among ASEAN Countries and Regional/ International Organizations
- XII. Follow-up Actions to Promote the Implementation of the Regional Guidelines

CHAPTER II

REGIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE PROMOTION OF “ONE VILLAGE ONE FISHERIES PRODUCT” (FOVOP) IN THE ASEAN REGION

I. OBJECTIVES

1. The Regional Guidelines for the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region has the overall objective of providing a common framework for the countries in the region to promote and bring about One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP). The FOVOP project has been considered as a means of creating economic activities in the rural communities for them to carry out alternative and supplemental livelihoods to alleviate poverty and attain sustainable fisheries development and management as well as food security. Subsequently, through the promotion of the FOVOP approach in the respective ASEAN countries, the FOVOP project also envisaged to enhance regional cooperation between SEAFDEC and the ASEAN countries.
2. The Regional Guidelines is also contemplated to be used by concerned government agencies in providing the enabling support for the rural people to adopt the FOVOP approach in their respective communities. The Guidelines could also be used as reference for other international and regional organizations working towards poverty alleviation, in the promotion of their relevant programs in the ASEAN region.

II. TARGET BENEFICIARIES

3. The FOVOP initiative targets the small-scale fisheries which can be generally characterized as a dynamic and evolving sector employing labor intensive harvesting, processing and distribution technologies to exploit the marine and freshwater fishery resources. The activities of this sub-sector, conducted full-time or part-time or just seasonally, either individually or as a group, often involve supplying fish and fish products to local and domestic markets.
4. Based on the abovementioned objectives, the Regional Guidelines aims to address the various issues and support the following beneficiary groups as entities, in conducting the identified activities under FOVOP:
 - i. Fishers who operate fishery activities individually⁵; or as family business; and
 - ii. Group of fishers considered as eligible entities and beneficiaries of any financial support from appropriate government programs.

III. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

5. As a matter of policy, FOVOP should be able to address the concerns on sustainable fisheries development through the:
 - Implementation of FOVOP as part of national packages of fisheries management and sustainable aquaculture programs;
 - Promotion of FOVOP in accordance with the Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries in the Southeast Asian Region; and
 - Conservation of the habitats, biodiversity, environment, among others.

⁵ “Fishers” in this context do not necessarily mean that FOVOP supports independent activities of individual fishers but the fishers as household/family units pursuing economic activities under the identified FOVOP activities in the fishing communities. In other words, the fishers that independently conduct economic activities under the agreed community’s FOVOP programs promoted through the required HRD approach, and standardize specifications/recipes as well as the quality of the products.

IV. POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

6. An appropriate national policy relevant to the promotion of FOVOP should be formulated or made part of national fisheries policy frameworks. The national policy should clarify the responsible institutions and the delegation of the functions/responsibilities from the national to local levels.

7. The policy and institutional framework for the promotion of FOVOP could include the following aspects:

- a. Integration of the FOVOP approach into national fisheries poverty alleviation programs (*e.g.* integrating FOVOP into National Policy on Poverty Alleviation Program), which could be done through the:
 - Creation of appropriate ambience among government institutions concerned with fisheries development to enable them to develop poverty alleviation programs including regulatory arrangements;
 - Cooperation with government relevant agencies that mainly promote poverty alleviation programs;
 - Accommodation of poverty alleviation programs into the high priority fisheries policy/agenda/development plan;
 - Creation of enabling environment for fisheries-related agencies including the legislative framework, to initiate poverty alleviation programs; and
 - Intensified campaign for the promotion of the FOVOP program through the mass media.
- b. Promotion of FOVOP under the overall framework of OVOP or other relevant initiatives by initiating economic activities in the fishing communities through the identification of potential products and services as alternative and supplemental livelihoods, taking into consideration sustainable fisheries development and management specifically aimed at mitigating over-capacity problems and advocating resistance from illegal fishing practices.
- c. Promotion of FOVOP products and services targeting the domestic and intra-regional markets, by complying/adjusting with market requirements through the application of minimum quality and safety standards in respective countries.
- d. Promotion of FOVOP by adopting consultative process taking into consideration the communities' needs, through the:
 - Identification of the potential resources;
 - Conduct of needs assessment studies for community development; and
 - Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of relevant activities to activate the economic activities of the fisheries communities.

Enabling Support

8. Governments are encouraged to mainstream the promotion of FOVOP in their respective poverty alleviation programs, by providing policy and enabling support for the promotion of the FOVOP mechanism, inter-agency coordination, the development of technical and financial packages.

9. Regulatory and institutional support with multi-agency/multi-disciplinary cooperation at national/provincial/district/community levels should be provided.

10. The development process of FOVOP could follow the “bottom-up” approach (with strong interest, ownership and commitment from the communities in taking the initiatives, including mobilization of available resources), with the government providing the necessary enabling support and implementing relevant activities through consultative processes.

11. For the promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region, special marketing policy and strategy would be required. Considering the nature of the ASEAN countries as fish consuming, diversifying the peoples’ habit and getting them to accept the various types of fisheries products, could lead to regional directions in promoting the intra-regional trade, as part of the ASEAN Economic Integration Policy and Roadmap for Fisheries Integration.

Inter-agency Coordination

12. For most of the countries in the ASEAN Region, poverty alleviation and livelihood programs are not directly under the responsibility of the fisheries line agencies. Each country has their respective inter-agency players (*e.g.* Rural/Community Development Department/Ministry; Ministries of Health, Industry, Agriculture; Fisheries Department/Agencies, etc.) but the private sector must play the main role in conducting the program and in marketing the FOVOP products. It is therefore crucial that in-country coordination within the fisheries line agencies at various levels and among agencies concerned, should be established and promoted in the respective countries, particularly on the following aspects:

- a. Coordination among government agencies involved in product development and improvement, regulatory services, and marketing system should be strengthened to provide a holistic approach for the promotion of FOVOP;
- b. Coordination among agencies involved in the development of database of the communities and products/services based on certain criteria (*e.g.* environment, social, material, uniqueness of the product) for marketing to reduce the middlemen’s intervention; and
- c. Coordination among relevant government agencies to provide the venue for networking and sharing of experiences gained and lessons learned between and among the various FOVOP communities.

V. PRIORITIZATION OF THE FOVOP COMMUNITIES AND THEIR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

13. In the identification of the priority communities for the promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN countries, the following criteria should be taken into consideration:

- Community willingness;
- Availability of traditional products and services;
- Availability of resources and ability to obtain/secure raw materials;
- Economic status of communities (*i.e.* inability to create stable income);
- Availability of potential community groups;
- Availability of capable community leaders interested to promote FOVOP;
- Support from local government authorities (in terms of policy, financial, technical, etc.); and
- Social and environmental impacts (*i.e.* contribution to gender and development, peace and order situation, etc.).

14. Moreover, in order to identify the FOVOP products and services, the following criteria should be taken into consideration:

- Uniqueness and advantages of the traditional products and services that are specific to each locality;
- Availability of raw materials;

- Marketability and income-generating ability of the products and services; and
- Complying with the minimum sanitary and hygiene requirements.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING AND GROUP ORGANIZATION

15. In order to support the success and sustain the promotion and implementation of FOVOP in the respective countries, institutional set up could be promoted in terms of groups or organizations comprising the fishers in the communities/villages as members. In addition, in order to strengthen the capacity of the groups, institutional building should also be conducted by:

- Initiating social preparation and gender responsive activities for FOVOP community leaders and members as well as the youth and elderly groups, in areas that include values formation, community organization, paralegal issues and environmental awareness;
- Ensuring that local mechanisms are established to strengthen the capability of the institutions in sustaining the FOVOP movement;
- Convening regular meetings and consultations in each country to exchange information on the current developments and innovations as well as address the effects of certain emerging issues, and establishing common and regional standard measures for the quality of the FOVOP products; and
- Ensuring that the experiences gained in the promotion of the FOVOP approach in active countries are exchanged among the other countries in the ASEAN region.

VII. PRODUCTS AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

16. For products and services development and improvement highlighting on products and services value-adding, the following activities should be conducted:

- Promotion of efficient value chains for FOVOP products considering that agricultural marketing activities remain largely local, while linkages among the producers, traders, and consumers may not be well developed, and introduction of safety standards and assurance on the hygienic status of the products in order to generate more quality value added products from various commodities starting from the producers to the consumers;
- Processing and promotion of less economic important aquatic species through value-adding to ensure that utilization of fish catch is maximized;
- Promotion of the uniqueness of FOVOP products with unique product recipes and services emphasizing on local traditions, culture and arts, of each country to be compiled and broadly fostered at national and regional levels;
- Compilation of minimum quality and safety product standards;
- Upholding improved compliance of products and services with the environmental requirements in order to maintain the uniqueness and comparative advantages of the products and services being promoted by individual groups;
- Continued improvement of the products and services in terms of quality and safety as well as in packaging and labeling utilizing low-cost and environment-friendly materials; and
- Development of a roadmap of FOVOP products and services in order to sustain their uniqueness and catering to the demand and needs of consumers.

17. In addition to compliance by respective countries to safety standards and requirements, establishment of unique product labeling as part of the promotion of FOVOP products/services should also be considered.

VIII. CREDIT AND FINANCIAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES

18. As the development and implementation of FOVOP would require certain amount of capital and investment cost in carrying out even the small economic activities, the following activities could be implemented in order to create potential sources of funds as well as facilitate access to public financial institutions and establishment of micro-credit financing systems. Such activities could include:

- Establishment of community or group savings and other self-help initiatives as potential sources of funds that could provide loans at reasonable interest rates, for the economic activities in fishing communities, and also as source of counterpart funds or as form of collateral for soft loans with commercial banks or as counterpart funds for grants or financial assistance from government, non-government and international organizations;
- Setting up of co-funding sources among the existing groups, organizations or associations to strengthen the financial status and position of the communities in obtaining as a group, soft loans, grants and other financial assistance; and
- Exploring the possibility of sourcing technical and financial assistance for the local groups in the fishing communities, and supporting the communities in their efforts to source financial assistance from donor organizations and agencies.

19. The regular preparation of financial reports and generally accepted auditing system on the economic activities should be facilitated to show transparency in the financial operations and also as reference documents during the application of loans and grants as well as for financial assistance.

20. Establishment of reward system as a form of incentive should be initiated in order to improve the business operations and encourage the local people to support the economic activities of the communities specifically the products and services being promoted under FOVOP.

IX. MARKETING DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTS AND SERVICES PROMOTION

21. The other important components that could support the success in promoting FOVOP in the region involve effective marketing and distribution of the FOVOP products. Strengthening the marketing and promotion of FOVOP could be achieved through the intensification of marketing and distribution of the products and services. The following suggestions could therefore be considered:

- Setting up of marketing centers, mobile outlets and permanent showrooms in strategic locations such as airports, ports, big shopping centers and district/provincial offices for the distribution and marketing of the FOVOP products;
- Linking local outlets with Departments of Tourism or Tourism Boards as well as with travel agencies and also with NGOs in neighboring provinces to expand the marketing channels;
- Regular participation in events, festivals, trade fairs and the like at community, district, provincial and national levels for the marketing of the products;
- Setting up of e-shopping systems and availing of the services of domestic public facilities (*e.g.*, postal offices, courier services) for transporting and shipping the products;
- Installation of display centers for promotional and advertisement purposes;
- Compilation of information concerning the types of products and the services being promoted including the names and addresses of producers, communities and areas for easy access by consumers;

- Advertising the products in local and national mass media (e.g., radio, television, newspapers) and with local IT-servers to foster marketing efforts;
- Strengthening and enhancing FOVOP markets including modernization of domestic marketing system as well as incorporating the markets into broader value-chains. Market strengthening should initially focus on local markets and their potentials could be gradually expanded throughout the value-chain;
- Development of marketing strategies which could include creation of market networks in respective areas; and
- Establishment of the Network of FOVOP Promotion at sub-national, national and regional levels.

X. HUMAN RESOURCES AND ENTREPRENEURIAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

22. One of the most important factors that could ensure the success in the promotion and implementation of FOVOP is human capacity building for the target beneficiaries. Each ASEAN country is encouraged to develop the mechanism for human capacity building starting from the assessment of the human capacity building needs, develop capacity building development plans, and conduct capacity building as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

23. To promote and implement FOVOP, orientation and familiarization of the Regional Guidelines by all stakeholders is necessary to enable them to adapt the essence of the Guidelines with respect to their interests and skills.

24. With respect to the overall management scheme to promote FOVOP, the need for capacity building on rural leadership is considered high priority.

25. To sustain the promotion of FOVOP, special attention should also be made for the capacity building of the leaders and the youth as potential leaders of FOVOP, through training, exchange of experiences and conduct of appropriate study tours.

26. Capacity building aspects for the community fishers/groups for FOVOP promotion should therefore take into consideration the following issues:

- New technologies and innovations;
- Management and organizational skills including basic accounting and bookkeeping;
- Gender and development;
- Identification of potential products;
- Products and services development and promotion including value-adding;
- Processing, packaging, good hygienic practices and food safety standards and requirements;
- Sustainable ecotourism development;
- Marketing and product distribution directed towards local and domestic markets including product price set up; and
- Credit and financial management.

XI. COLLABORATION AMONG ASEAN COUNTRIES AND REGIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

27. In the promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN region, preferential arrangement should be given to the new members of the ASEAN, namely: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam to reduce the disparities among the countries in the region.

28. Cooperation mechanism among the countries in the region as well as relevant regional/international organizations such as the ASEAN Secretariat, APRACA, SEAFDEC and relevant regional/international fisheries organization should be established to support the promotion and implementation of FOVOP in the ASEAN region.

29. Networking within and among the countries as well as between countries and regional/international organizations to explore the establishment of sharing mechanism for expertise, experience and lessons learned as well as collaboration towards issues of common concerns should be promoted in order to develop or improve the FOVOP system. This could be achieved by:

- Developing a coordination mechanism within the fisheries agencies at various levels as well as inter-agency coordination mechanism among agencies concerned to develop or improve the adaption of the FOVOP system;
- Strengthening the communication channels and cooperation among countries, SEAFDEC and the ASEAN Secretariat; and
- Enhancing collaboration among countries, SEAFDEC and other regional/international organizations to enhance and speed up the development and eventual adaption of the FOVOP approach.

30. To exchange and share information as well as experiences on FOVOP, the following issues should be considered:

- Development of regional information, education, and communication (IEC) programs/initiatives to compile and disseminate information on best practices, success cases, experiences and lessons learned, as well as manuals and guidelines to support the promotion of FOVOP through various media such as audio-visual, print, internet and other medium of expressions; and
- Establishment of regional/international collaborative programs in the areas of IEC, training and research related to credit and financial services.

XII. FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS TO PROMOTE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL GUIDELINES

31. After the completion of the FOVOP project, the Regional Guidelines and Strategy could be used as basis by the ASEAN countries in adopting and further promoting the FOVOP approach in the region.

32. In the adoption of the FOVOP approach in the ASEAN region, the ASEAN countries should investigate the applicability of the Regional Guidelines and should be responsible for the implementation of the Regional Guidelines for the Promotion of FOVOP. Where appropriate, the ASEAN countries could make adjustments in the Regional Guidelines as deemed necessary in order to fit the nature and requirements as well as the locality and specificity of the respective countries.

33. To facilitate regional cooperation on the promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN region, SEAFDEC for its part would find ways and means to continue providing the necessary technical support as well as coordinate the activities in order to assure the sustainability of the promotion of FOVOP in the region.

GLOSSARY

As basis for the common understanding of the key terminologies used in these Guidelines, explanation on the various terminologies used is provided below. Regional understanding of the terminologies taken from other sources will indicate otherwise.

APRACA refers to the Asia-Pacific Rural and Agricultural Credit Association, an association of financial intermediaries involved directly in rural finance and institutions and bodies working indirectly for the development of rural finance schemes and banking systems in the Asia and Pacific Region, and registered as an autonomous body with its head office based in Bangkok, Thailand.

Consultative process refers to the process of striving for broad agreement among the various stakeholders on the promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Product”.

Ecotourism refers to the responsible travel to fragile, pristine, and usually protected areas that strives to create very minimal impact and (often) done in small scale, with the main purpose of educating the travelers, collecting funds to compensate efforts for conservation, directly benefiting the economic development and political empowerment of local communities, and fostering respect of the different cultures and human rights.

Fishers refer to an individual who takes part in fisheries activities in marine and inland waters including capture, aquaculture, processing, and marketing.

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

FOVOP refers to “One Village, One Fisheries Product” which is the approach developed and promoted specifically for the fisheries sector in the ASEAN Region, to create economic activities as alternative livelihood and source of income in the fishing communities, mobilizing the OVOP (One Village, One Product) concept and experiences successfully developed at the local/community level in Japan and few countries in the ASEAN region.

Household refers to a basic unit for socio-cultural and economic analysis, which includes all persons, kin and non-kin, who live in the same dwelling and share income, expenses and daily subsistence tasks.

Roadmap refers to a detailed plan or explanation to guide people in setting standards or determining a course of action.

Stakeholders refer to any individual or groups of individual who are involved or have interests in the “One Village, One Fisheries Product”.

Value chain refers to a model of how businesses receive raw materials as inputs, adding value to the raw materials through various processes, and selling the finished products to customers.

POLICY BRIEF

PROMOTION OF “ONE VILLAGE, ONE FISHERIES PRODUCT (FOVOP)” IN THE ASEAN REGION: ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD FOR FUTURE COOPERATION

BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) form the backbone of the economy in the ASEAN Member States, and are the largest source of people’s livelihoods and domestic employment across all economic sectors, including fisheries. MSMEs could also provide opportunities for women and youth to participate in the economic development of the countries. Considering that a robust, dynamic and efficient MSME could ensure sustainable social and economic development, the stimulation and promotion of competitive and innovative MSMEs is critical in boosting greater economic growth of the ASEAN region.

The overexploitation and decline of aquatic resources coupled with the lack of alternative/supplementary livelihoods in fisheries communities have constrained the sustainable development of fisheries in the ASEAN region, a situation which has led to rural poverty. Efforts have been made to explore ways and approaches to minimize further deterioration of the economic conditions of the fisheries communities by activating and improving rural economy with the view to improving the fishers’ livelihoods, alleviating poverty and contributing to the overall sustainable socio-economic development.

The fisheries MSME sector, particularly the subsistent/marginal as well as self-sufficient/small surplus sub-sectors, is confronted with a wide-range of issues and challenges. These include the limited access to technology, micro credit and local financial services as well as to domestic market. The insufficient entrepreneurial spirit and management skills, compounded by the lack of information, limited compliance to standards and certification, and the absence of an environment conducive to various business ventures, have also contributed to the concerns of this sector.

The ASEAN Member Countries in collaboration with SEAFDEC and the ASEAN Secretariat with funding support from the ASEAN Foundation through Japan-ASEAN Solidarity Fund, had initiated and implemented the Project on the Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP)” System to Improve the Livelihood of the Fisheries Communities in the ASEAN Region (2007-2010). The 30-month Project introduced the adapted the “One Village, One Product (OVOP)” concept which originated from Oita Prefecture in Japan, under the context of the ASEAN region’s fisheries scenario.

Through the experiences and lessons learnt from the Project as well as other on-going OVOP-like initiatives in the ASEAN region, FOVOP has been identified as a potential approach which could contribute to the region’s efforts in providing alternative/supplementary livelihoods to fishers and their communities through enhanced rural economy and abated poverty. In effect, fishers and their communities would be empowered in order to be actively engaged in long-term fisheries development and management processes.

KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES: FOVOP CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND RURAL ECONOMY

1. Policy Framework and Enabling Support

An appropriate national policy framework for the promotion of FOVOP is necessary as an important initial step towards the successful adoption of the FOVOP initiative. Such policy framework should be formulated/strengthened as part of the national poverty alleviation policy and programme as well as that of national fisheries development framework. The responsible institutions and delegation of the functions/responsibilities from the national to local levels should also be clarified under such national policy framework.

Moreover, the target beneficiaries for the promotion of FOVOP should also be specified. Noting that most ASEAN Member States have in place national policies and programs supporting SME development including those in the fisheries sector, the target beneficiaries should be focused on the fishers as households/family units pursuing economic activities as well as the groups of fishers. Development of the FOVOP initiative should be anchored on such target beneficiaries to ensure that their interests/ownership/commitments are directed while the government should provide the policy and enabling support which could be enhanced through consultative processes.

Considering that enabling policy support is essential to foster the implementation of FOVOP initiatives such policy support could include the integration of FOVOP into the value-chain and market, micro-credit and financial services systems, regulatory and control on product/service standards and certifications, education and capacity building on various aspects of FOVOP implementation, and public investment in products/services research and development. Inter-agency coordination among the fisheries line agencies and agencies working in support of rural development at various levels should also be established and/or enhanced and promoted.

2. Fisher's Institutional Building with Emphasis on Women's Groups and the Youth

Institutional set-up of fishers' groups or organizations is an important social process of the FOVOP promotion, where women's groups and the youth should be encouraged to take part in the process. Local mechanisms to strengthen the capability of the institutions in sustaining FOVOP initiatives should also be ensured. Regular conduct of capacity building activities, including visits and exchange programs on various aspects such as technology development and innovations, management skills as well as basic accounting and bookkeeping, among others, could certainly help promote the FOVOP initiatives.

3. Product Development and Improvement with Emphasis on Value-added Products/Services

FOVOP works well when the products/services are identified and prioritized based on uniqueness, comparative advantages of the communities as well as products/services marketability. Consideration should be made on the sources and supply of raw materials, marketability of products/services as well as on product quality and safety standards and assurance, packaging and labeling. The need to develop the national guidelines and supporting systems could aptly support these requirements.

4. Credit and Financial Services and Facilities

As the development and implementation of FOVOP requires certain amount of capital and investment cost, the possibility of establishing micro-credit and financial services and facilities should be explored. These could include among others the establishment of community or group savings which could serve as accessible source of investments and also as source of counterpart

funds or as form of collateral for soft loans with commercial banks or as counterpart funds for grants or financial assistance from governments, non-government and international organizations, co-funding source among the existing groups, organizations or associations to strengthen the financial status and position of the communities in order to be able to obtain as groups, soft loans, grants, and other financial assistances.

5. Marketing Development and Products/Services Promotion

A system of marketing and distributing the products/services should be built-in the FOVOP initiative to support easy access to domestic markets and local value-chain. Market supporting systems could be linked to the existing national SME marketing campaigns. Finally, capacity building for fishers and fishers' institutions should be conducted to enable them gain access to the markets.

6. Human Resources and Entrepreneurial Capacity Development

Systems capacity building for the target beneficiaries should be established to support the FOVOP initiative. Capacity development activities should, among others include products/services development, management skills for FOVOP development, rural leadership. Such activities could be carried out through training, exchanging of experiences and networking.

WAY FORWARD FOR FUTURE COOPERATION

The Regional Guidelines on the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region could be used as regional reference in the national implementation of the FOVOP initiative as well as in planning for regional supporting programs. In order to promote the adoption of the FOVOP approach in the ASEAN region, the ASEAN member countries should investigate the applicability of the Regional Guidelines and be responsible for the implementation of the Regional Guidelines. Where appropriate, the ASEAN countries could make the necessary adjustments of the Regional Guidelines that fit the nature and requirements as well as the locality and specificity of the respective countries.

Thus, for the promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Product” (FOVOP) in the ASEAN Region, the following strategies were identified for future implementation at national and regional levels:

1. Raising awareness and understanding on the FOVOP initiative on the part of the policy-makers of the ASEAN (*i.e.* the ASEAN Sectoral Working Groups – Fisheries, Agricultural Cooperatives, SMEs Development) and the SEAFDEC Council to obtain their support and ensure that the ASEAN countries implement the Regional Guidelines in their respective localities, and promote the adoption of the FOVOP approach in the region;
2. Mainstreaming the FOVOP initiative into the regional policy and cooperation framework. Regional cooperation among the ASEAN Member States and international/regional organizations could foster the future development of the FOVOP initiatives in the region. Specifically, mainstreaming FOVOP as an approach supporting development and integration of the fisheries sector as part of the ASEAN Community building process could be considered; and
3. Formulating the regional Supporting Program similar to the FOVOP movement for future promotion and implementation could be facilitated with possible support from the ASEAN and its dialogue partners.

Proposed Inputs for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC “Fish for the People 2020” Conference

Inputs for the Resolution

“Providing alternative/supplementary livelihoods to fishers and their communities through enhanced rural economy, alleviating poverty, and empowering fishers to be actively engaged in long-term fisheries development and management processes by mobilizing the “One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP) approach”.

Inputs for the Plan of Action

- Mainstreaming FOVOP initiative into national poverty alleviation program
- Mainstreaming FOVOP initiative into national fisheries policy and strategy for implementation in the ASEAN Countries
- Mainstreaming FOVOP initiative into regional policy and cooperation framework
- Developing Regional Supporting Program to support the promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region.

Inputs for the Regional Program Supporting the Implementation of the New Resolution and Plan of Action

The following are the priority areas of activity necessary to support the implementation of the new Resolution and Plan of Action:

- Awareness and capacity building, and networking with relevant stakeholders and target beneficiaries within and among countries as well as between countries and international/regional organizations by exploring the establishment of sharing mechanisms in terms of expertise, experience and lessons learned to ensure the success in the promotion and implementation of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region.
- Monitoring the progress of the FOVOP promotion and implementation in respective ASEAN countries through coordination and collaboration among the networking partners at national and regional levels.
- Facilitating the development of Supplementary Guidelines on specific areas/issues that require substantive direction and guidance for the promotion and implementation of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region.

Supporting references:

- ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint (A6. Priority Integration Sectors, A7. Food, Agriculture and Forestry, and C1. SME Development)
- ASEAN Policy Blueprint for SME Development (APBSD) (2004-2014)
- ASEAN Strategic Action Plan for SME Development (2010-2015)
- ASEAN Strategic Plan of Action for Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2006-2010)
- Regional Guidelines for the Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP)” in the ASEAN Region

STRATEGIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF “ONE VILLAGE, ONE FISHERIES PRODUCT” (FOVOP) IN THE ASEAN REGION

For the promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Product” (FOVOP) in the ASEAN Region based on the adopted Regional Guidelines for the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region, the following strategies were identified for future implementation at national and regional levels:

1. Raising awareness and understanding on FOVOP initiative to policy-makers of ASEAN (*i.e.* the ASEAN Sectoral Working Groups – Fisheries, Agricultural Cooperatives, SMEs Development) and SEAFDEC for their support and ensuring that the ASEAN countries implement the Regional Guidelines in their respective localities, and in promoting the adoption of the FOVOP approach in the region;
2. Mainstream FOVOP initiative into the regional policy and cooperation framework *i.e.* supporting SMEs in fisheries; and future regional policy and action programs through the ASEAN-SEAFDEC “Fish for the People 2020” Conference; and
3. Formulate project activities similar to the FOVOP movement for future promotion and implementation with possible support from the ASEAN and its dialogue partners.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (HRD) GAPS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ASEAN MEMBER COUNTRIES

(Preliminary Results based on the Questionnaire on the Existing Human Resources Expertise in SEAFDEC Member Countries)

INTRODUCTION

Fisheries is one of the important sectors providing substantial contribution to food security for countries in the Southeast Asian region. The importance of fisheries are very well aware as it has been identified as one of the Priority Sectors that would accelerate the ASEAN economic integration and lead to the ASEAN community building by the year 2015. However, under the globalization, the region has been confronted with challenges threatening the sustainable development of fisheries resulting from irresponsible utilization of resources, ineffective fisheries management regime and measures, increases in trans-national and trans-sectoral issues, stiffer competitiveness and requirements for safety, quality and traceability of fish and fishery products in the world market, the more complex and dynamic international environment, as well as the climate change and its impacts to fisheries and aquaculture. In order to meet these challenges, the availability of human resources in the relevant disciplines is envisaged to be very crucial.

In order to address the importance of human resources in fisheries in the region, during the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium: “Fish for the People” organized in 2001, the ministers of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries adopted the Resolution for Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region: Resolution No. 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” and Resolution No. 4: “Mobilize regional technical cooperation to reduce disparities and promote solidarity among ASEAN Member Countries”.

Taking into consideration the 2001 Resolution, in 2004, SEAFDEC organized the Regional Workshop on Human Resource Development in Fisheries in the ASEAN Region, where the Regional Strategy and recommendations to ensure long-term support to HRD in fisheries in the ASEAN Region were adopted. In addition, SEAFDEC also implemented activities aiming to support human capacity development in the wide scopes and disciplines of fisheries, *e.g.* through information dissemination, training and extension activities, etc.

However, in order to ensure the long-term availability of human resources for sustainable development of fisheries, it is necessary for countries in the region to have a clear picture on the current status, availability and gaps of relevant expertise in their respective countries as well as for the region as a whole. SEAFDEC therefore conducted a Study on Existing Human Resources Expertise in SEAFDEC Member Countries” in order to review the available human resources in fisheries in the Member Countries, and identify the gaps and areas where human resources may be shortage and would be required in the future. It is also expected that the outcomes from this study would provide a basis for consideration by the SEAFDEC Council to provide directives and policy guidance to ensure long-term availability human resources, as well as on the possible support from SEAFDEC to human resources development in fisheries of the region in the future.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this paper are:

1. To review the available human resources available in agency responsible for fisheries in the ASEAN Member Countries; and
2. To identify the gap(s) and areas where human resources may be shortage and would be required in the future.

METHODOLOGY

In order to obtain the data, SEAFDEC dispatched the questionnaire to the ASEAN Member Countries. The questionnaire's title is "Questionnaire on the Existing Human Resources Expertise in ASEAN Member Countries". Member Countries were requested to provide the data of the availability of human resources with expertise in each specific subject by age group and gender.

RESULTS

In order to get the necessary information relating with HR expertise available in the Member Countries, SEAFDEC Secretariat requested the ASEAN Member Countries to provide with decisive information and inputs from Fisheries of respective country by complete information in the questionnaire. As feedback, some countries submitted the information, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore and Thailand. The information from some countries i.e. Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines and Vietnam currently are not available, while the feedback data submitted by Indonesia is still in process.

Brunei Darussalam

Age Groups: In Brunei, the most expertise available are in the range between 45-54 years old. Expertise available in the range between 35-44 years old is higher than the youngest group (range between 25-34 years old). The expertise at the age group between 35-44 and 45-54 years old are found in men, while the younger expertise age group (between 25-34 years old) are women. Overall, the men and women have similar working opportunity but expertise in the fisheries sector is higher in men (74.14%). (Fig.1.).

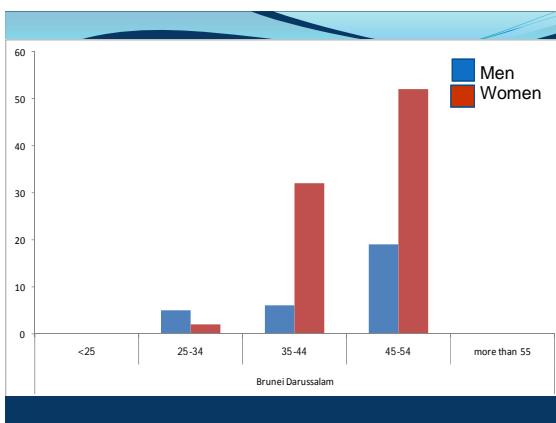


Figure 1. Human Resource expertise in Brunei Darussalam by age and gender

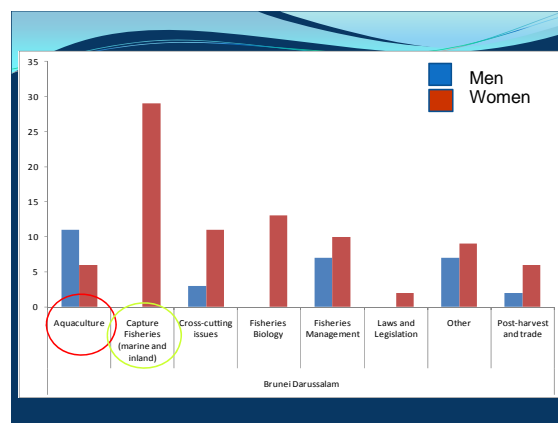


Figure 2. Human Resource expertise in Brunei Darussalam by Area and Gender

Areas of Expertise: Brunei Darussalam has higher number of expertise in capture fisheries than other areas. Men are available in all areas of expertise, while women expertise are available in some areas and mainly in aquaculture. (Fig.2).

Subject: Brunei Darussalam has higher number of expertise available in fisheries extension and technology transfer, fisheries information and statistics, and on-board fish handling technologies. For some areas of expertise, such as taxonomy, genetic, limnology, post harvest and trade, climate change and fisheries the expertise available is quite limited. (Fig.3).

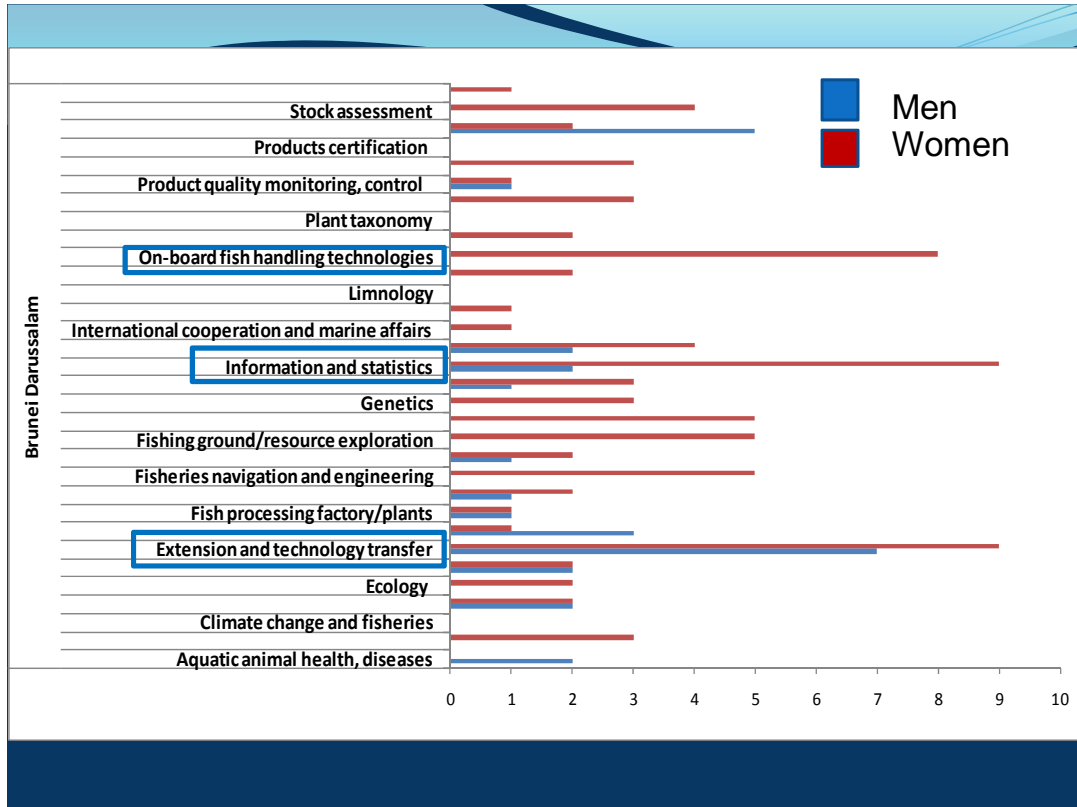


Figure 3. Human Resource Expertise in Brunei Darussalam by Subject and Gender

Malaysia

Age Groups: In Malaysia, the most expertise available are in the young age group ranges between 25-34 years old. In overall, men and women have similar working opportunity but expertise available in the fisheries sector is higher in men (79.04%) than women (20.96%). (Fig.4).

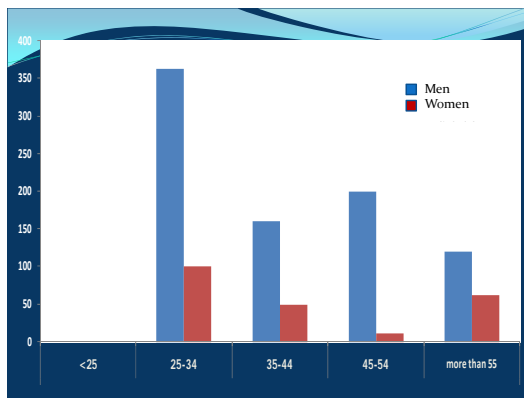


Figure 4. Human Resource expertise in Malaysia by age and gender



Figure 5. Human Resource expertise in Malaysia by Area and Gender

Areas of Expertise: Malaysia has higher number of expertise available in fisheries management, aquaculture, post-harvest and capture fisheries (marine and inland). Men are available in all areas of expertise, while women are available in some areas of the expertise slightly high number in post-harvest and trade. (Fig.5)

Subjects: Malaysia has higher number of the expertise in conservation and management of aquatic resources, integrated fisheries management, fisheries socio-economics, and conservation and management. For some areas of the expertise, such as taxonomy, population dynamics, physiology, and limnology, they are quite limited. (Fig.6)

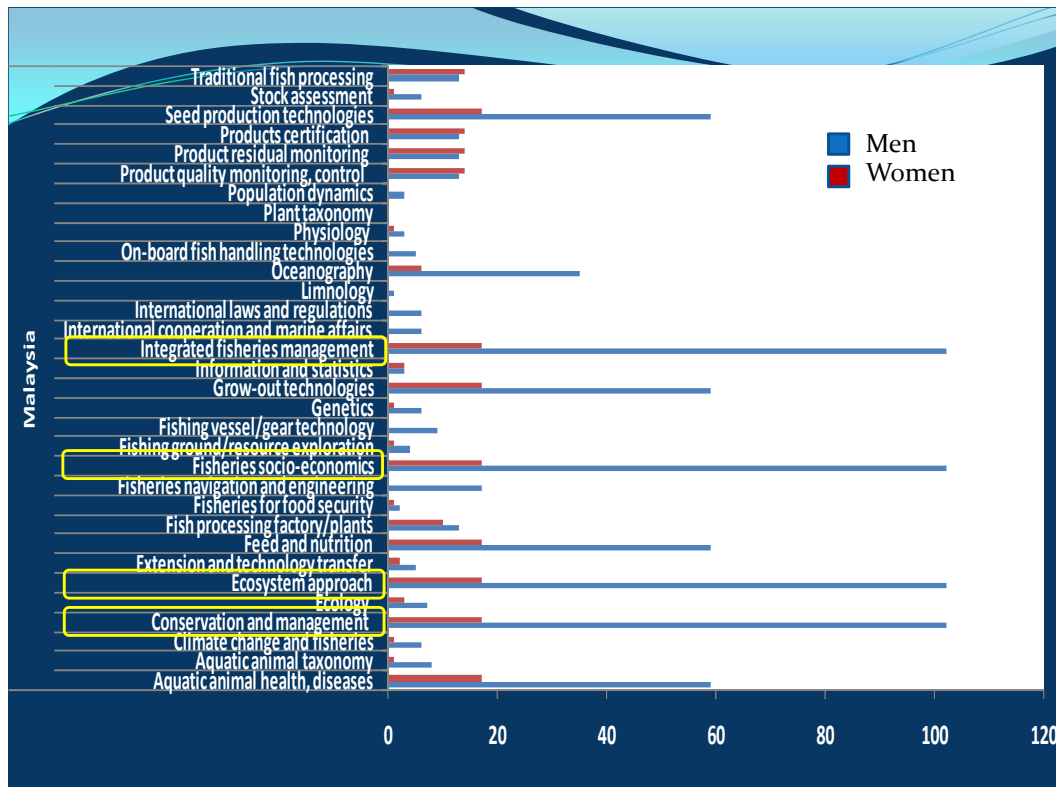


Figure 6. Human Resource Expertise in Malaysia by Subject and Gender

Myanmar

Age: In Myanmar, the highest number of expertise available is in the age group between 45-54 years old and the lowest at the age group below 25 years old. Both men and women expertise are available in all age groups, but the number is higher in men (74.50%) then women (25.50%). (Fig.7).

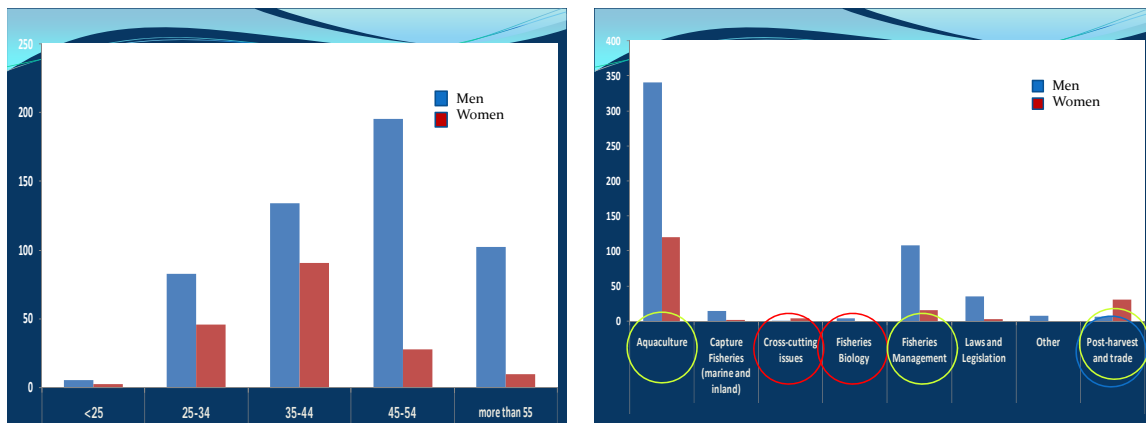


Figure 7. Human Resource expertise in Myanmar by age and gender

Figure 8. Human Resource expertise in Myanmar by Area and Gender

Areas of Expertise: Myanmar has higher number of expertise in aquaculture, fisheries management, and post harvest and trade. Men are available in almost all areas of expertise and high number in those areas except for cross cutting issue and post harvest and trade. (Fig.8).

Subjects: Myanmar has high number of expertise available in seed production technologies and grow-out technologies. (Fig.9).

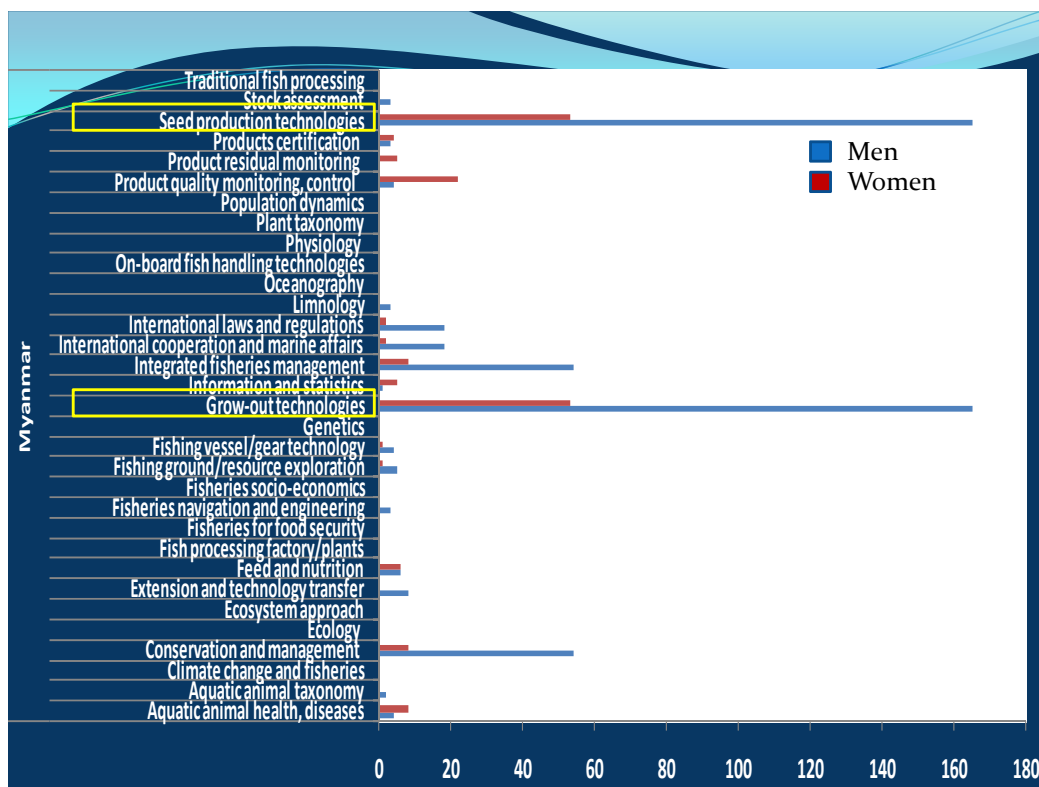


Figure 9. Human Resource Expertise in Myanmar by Subject and Gender

Recommendations: As seriously concern for expertise available in fisheries biology, capture fisheries (marine and inland) and some subject in post-harvest and trade, Myanmar requested the support on the subjects for aquatic animal genetic, stock assessment, ecosystem approach, fisheries management and stock assessment.

Singapore

Age Groups: In Singapore, the expertise available is in all age groups. The highest expertise available is in the range between 45-54 and 25-34 years old. Women expertises are available in all age groups and slightly high in these two groups (51.16%). (Fig.10)

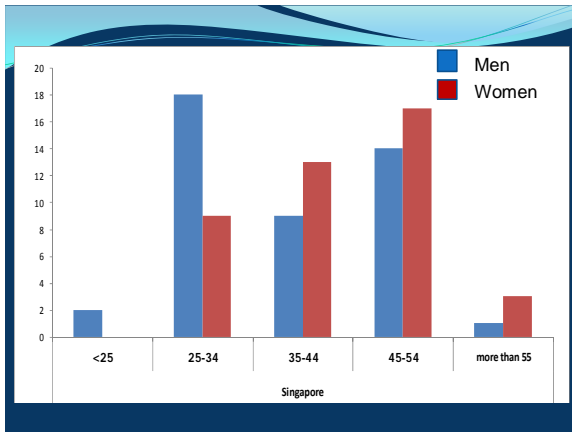


Figure 10. Human Resource expertise in Singapore by age and gender

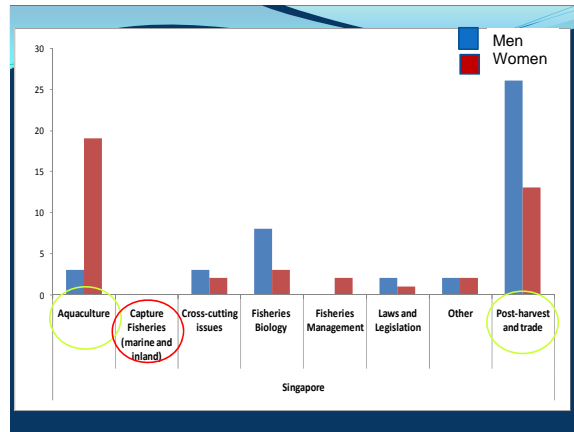


Figure 11. Human Resource expertise in Singapore by Area and Gender

Areas of Expertise: Singapore has higher number of expertise in post-harvest and trade, and aquaculture. Women are available in almost all areas of expertise and high number in those areas of the expertise than men except in aquaculture and fisheries management. (Fig.11).

Subjects: Singapore has higher number of expertise in seed production technologies and product residual monitoring. Singapore has concerns on expertise in some specific subjects such as stock assessment, population dynamics, integrated fisheries management, etc. (Fig.12).

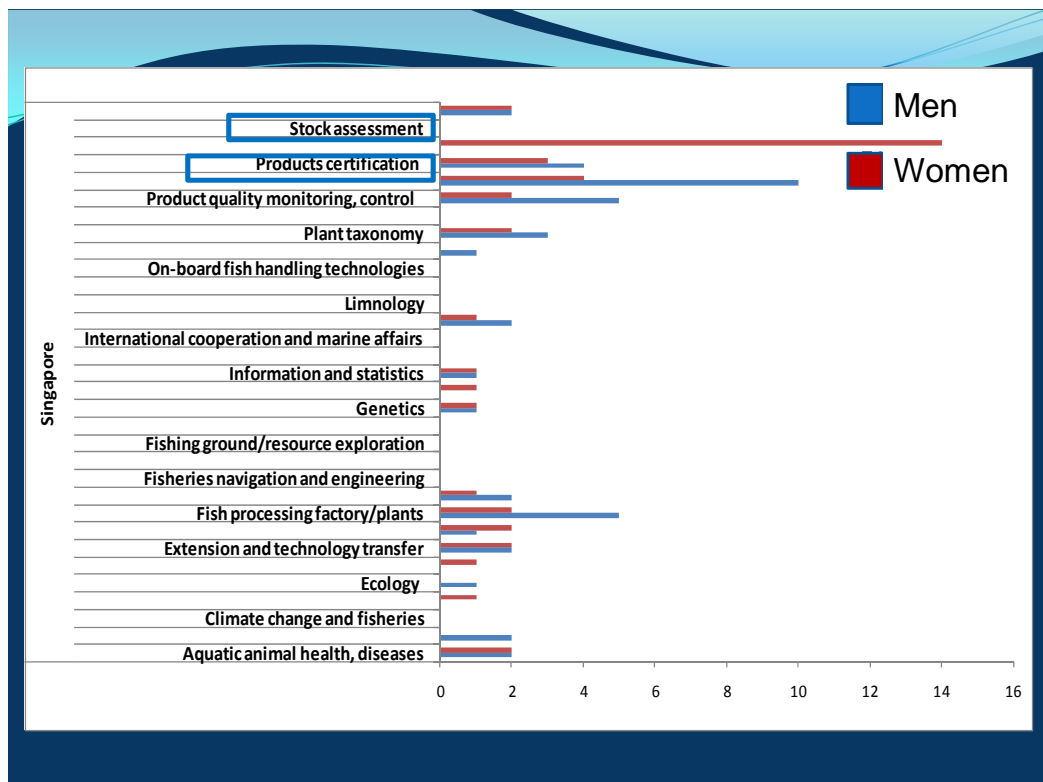


Figure 12. Human Resource Expertise in Singapore by Subject and Gender

Thailand

Age Groups: For Thailand, expertise available is in the range between 25 to more than 55 years old and highest number of expertise in age group between 35-44 years old. In overall, men and

women have similar working opportunity in all expertise area but slightly highly number in men (58.53%). (Fig.13).

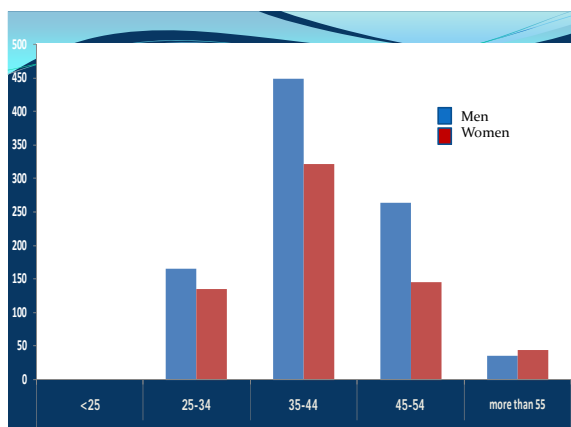


Figure 13. Human Resource expertise in Thailand by age and gender

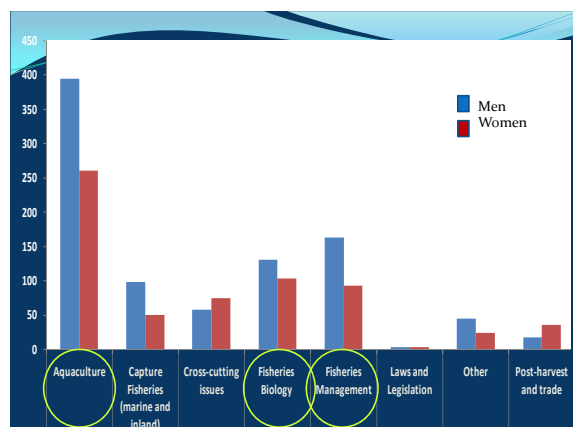


Figure 14. Human Resource expertise in Thailand by Area and Gender

Areas of Expertise: Thailand has the highest number of expertise in aquaculture, and quite high in fisheries management, fisheries biology and capture fisheries. Both men and women are available in all areas of expertise, but higher number of expertise found in men except in the post-harvest and trade. (Fig.14).

Subjects: Thailand has high number of expertise in seed production technologies and grow-out technologies. Both men and women expertise are available in almost all specific subjects. (Fig.15).

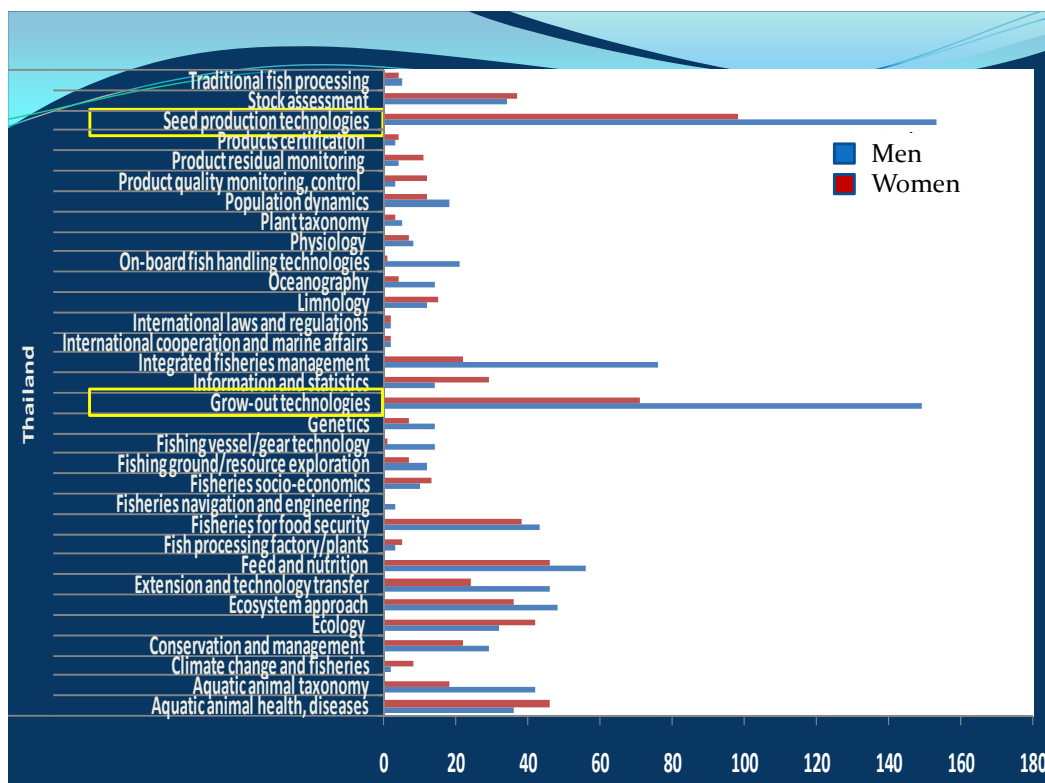
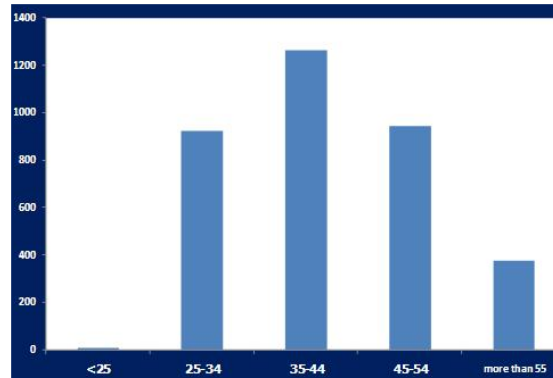
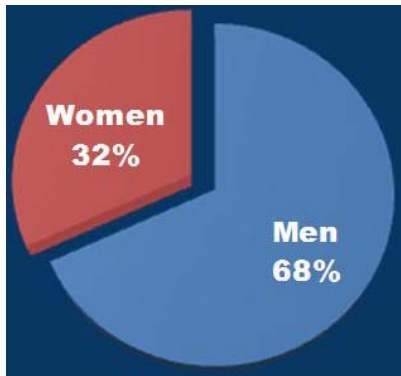


Figure 15. Human Resource Expertise in Thailand by Subject and Gender

Regional Overview

In the ASEAN Region, men and women rather have similar working opportunity in fisheries sector of the government agency responsible for fisheries, however the expertise available in fisheries sector is higher in men than women. This can be seen from the Figure 16 below, the percentage of expertise available in fisheries is 68% in men and 32% in women.



At regional level, the expertises available are in all age groups and are highest in the age group between 35-44 years old. (Fig.17).

The number of expertise available in the ASEAN Region is very high in aquaculture and followed by fisheries management. The number of expertise in laws and legislation and cross cutting issues is quite limited in the Region. (Fig.18).

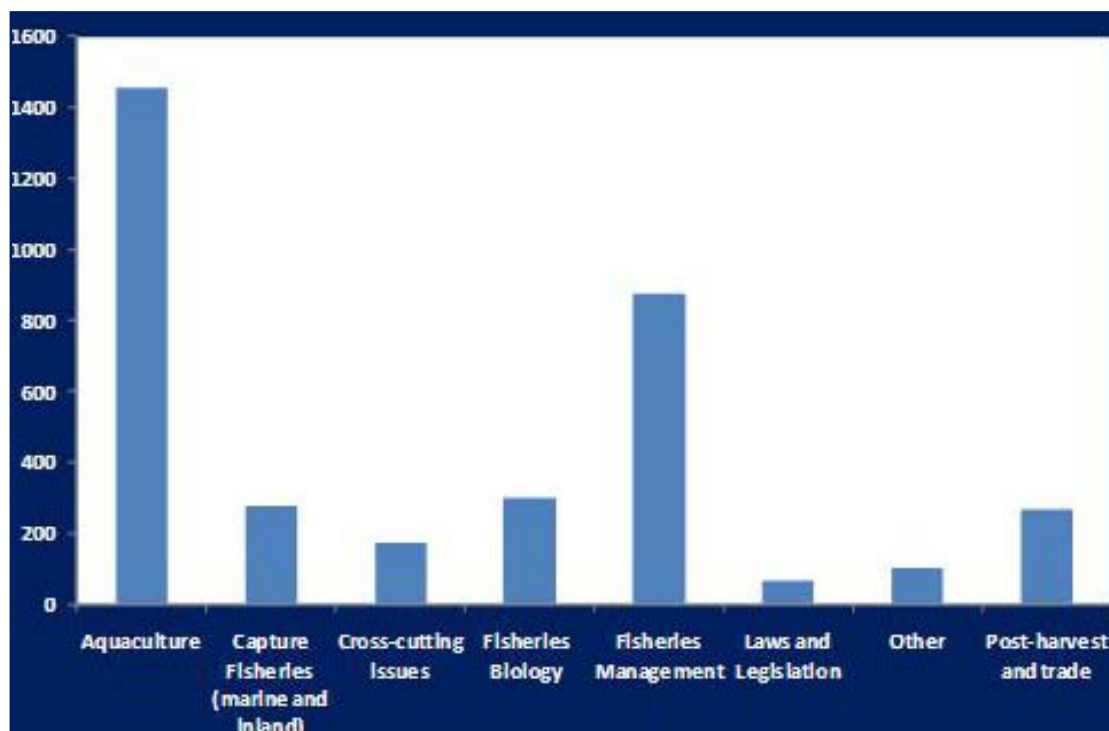


Figure 18. Human Resource Expertise in ASEAN Region by Areas

The number of expertise available in specific subjects in the ASEAN Region is rather high in Seed Production Technologies, Grow-out Technologies, while the number of expertise in Plant Taxonomy, Physiology, Climate Change and Fisheries are quite limited than other specific subjects. (Fig.19).

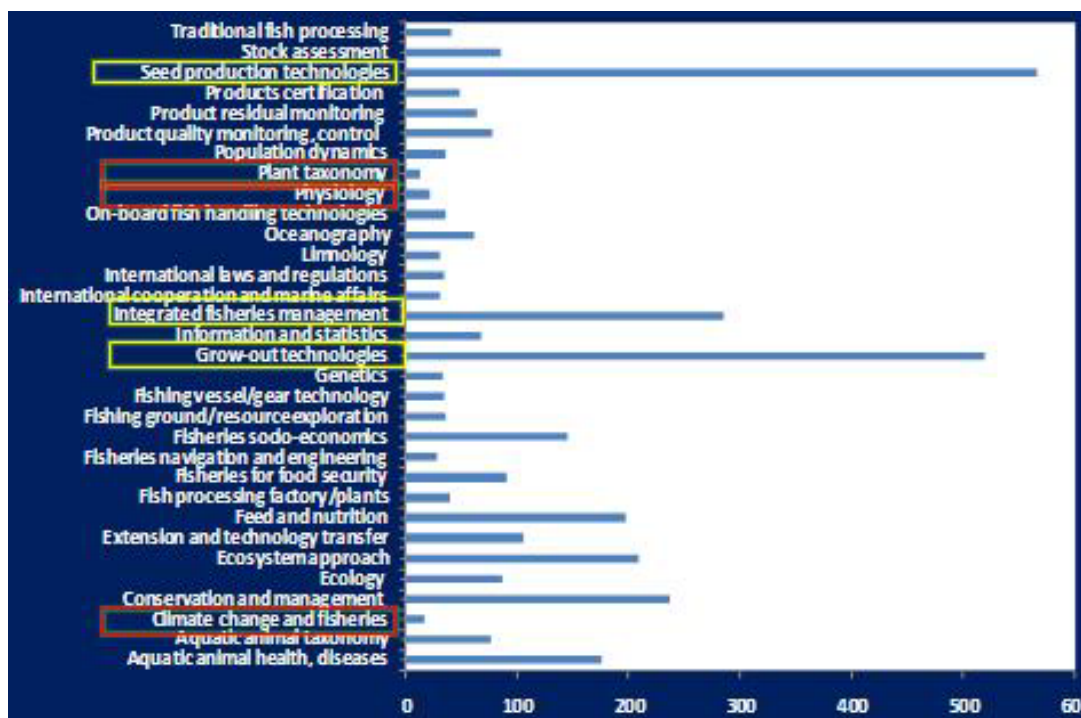


Figure 19. Human Resource Expertise in ASEAN Region by specific subjects

SUGGEST ACTIONS BY THE COUNCIL

1. This analysis paper utilized inputs from some Member Countries, it may not present overall picture of HR expertise available in the ASEAN region and would need additional information from all Member Countries to complete the analysis.
2. The Council is requested to take note on the analysis on HR expertise available in the ASEAN region and to provide policy guidance on future HRD activities required in the ASEAN Region.

Questionnaire on the Existing Human Resources Expertise in Brunei Darussalam

Country: Brunei Darussalam

Agency Name: Department of Fisheries

Available human resources (number of persons*) with expertise in each subject (by age group and gender):

Areas/subjects	Age Group										Remarks **
	<25		25-34		35-44		45-54		>55		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Fisheries Biology											
• Plant taxonomy											
• Aquatic animal taxonomy					1		2				2
• Physiology					1		1				2
• Genetics											
• Population dynamics					1		2				2
• Ecology					1		1				2
• Limnology											
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)											
• Oceanography					1		1				2
• Stock assessment					1		3				2
• Fishing ground/resource exploration					1		4				2
• Fishing vessel/gear technology					3		2				2
• Fisheries navigation and engineering					3		2				2
• On-board fish handling technologies					2		6				2
Fisheries Management											
• Integrated fisheries management (including co-management, decentralization, and community-based fisheries management)					1	1	3	1			2
• Ecosystem approach to fisheries (and aquaculture)					1	1	1	1			2
• Conservation and management of aquatic resources					1	1	1	1			2
• Fisheries socio-economics/bio-economics					1		1	1			2
Aquaculture											
• Seed production technologies			1	1			1	4			2
• Grow-out technologies					1	1	2				2
• Feed and nutrition				1							2
• Aquatic animal health and diseases				2							2
Post-harvest and trade											
• Fish processing factory/plants							1	1			2
• Backyard and traditional fish processing							1				2
• Product quality monitoring and control				1				1			2
• Product residual monitoring and analysis				1							2
• Products certification and labeling											
Laws and Legislation											
• International cooperation and marine affairs							1				1
• International fisheries laws and regulations							1				1
Cross-cutting issues											
• Fisheries information and statistics					5		4	2			2
• Fisheries for food security, livelihood and poverty alleviation					1		1	1			2
• Climate change and fisheries											2
Other											
• Fisheries extension and technology transfer					4	2	5	5			2

* One person can have more than one area/subject of expertise

** Indicate the relevancy/importance of the subject: 0= not relevant, 1=moderately important, 2 = highly important

Appendix 2 of Annex 14

Questionnaire on the Existing Human Resources Expertise in Malaysia

Country: Malaysia

Agency Responsible for Fisheries: Department Of Fisheries Malaysia

Available human resources (number of persons*) with expertise in each subject (by age group and gender):

Areas/subjects	Age Group																Remarks **
	< 25		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		>55		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Fisheries Biology																	
• Plant taxonomy																	1
• Aquatic animal taxonomy									3				2		3	1	2
• Physiology										1					3		1
• Genetics								1	1				1		4		1
• Population dynamics															3		2
• Ecology					1	1		1							6	1	2
• Limnology															1		1
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)																	
• Oceanography			8	5	20				1				2		4	1	2
• Stock assessment									1				1		4	1	2
• Fishing ground/resource exploration									1		2				1	1	2
• Fishing vessel/gear technology									2		2		3		2		2
• Fisheries navigation and engineering					9				2		3		3				2
• On-board fish handling technologies									2		1		2				2
Fisheries Management																	
• Integrated fisheries management (including co-management, decentralization, and community-based fisheries management)			8	5	33	2	7	6	20	1	5		24	1	5	2	2
• Ecosystem approach to fisheries (and aquaculture)			8	5	33	2	7	6	20	1	5		24	1	5	2	2
• Conservation and management of aquatic resources			8	5	33	2	7	6	20	1	5		24	1	5	2	2
• Fisheries socio-economics/bio-economics			8	5	33	2	7	6	20	1	5		24	1	5	2	2
Aquaculture																	
• Seed production technologies			11	6	21	5			4	2			9		13	4	2
• Grow-out technologies			11	6	21	5			4	2			9		13	4	2
• Feed and nutrition			11	6	21	5			4	2			9		13	4	2
• Aquatic animal health and diseases			11	6	21	5			4	3			9		13	4	2
Post-harvest and trade																	
• Fish processing factory/plants			3	2	2		1		3	8			3		1		2
• Backyard and traditional fish processing			3	2	2		1		3	8			3		1		2
• Product quality monitoring and control			3	2	2		1		3	8			3		1		2
• Product residual monitoring and analysis			3	2	2		1		3	8			3		1		2
• Products certification and labeling			3	2	2		1		3	8			3		1		2
Laws and Legislation																	
• International cooperation and marine affairs									1		1		1		3		2
• International fisheries laws and regulations									1		1		1		3		2
Cross-cutting Issues																	
• Fisheries information and statistics			1			2									2	1	2
• Fisheries for food security, livelihood and poverty alleviation						1									2		2
• Climate change and fisheries			1			1							5				2
Others																	
• Fisheries extension and technology transfer					1				1	2			1		2		2

*One person can have more than one area/subject of expertise

**Indicate the relevancy/importance of the subject: 0= not relevant, 1=moderately important, 2 = highly important

Questionnaire on the Existing Human Resources Expertise in Myanmar

Country: MYANMAR

Agency Name: Department of Fisheries

Available human resources (number of persons*) with expertise in each subject (by age group and gender):

Areas/subjects	Age Group										Remarks **	
	<25		25-34		35-44		45-54		>55			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Fisheries Biology												
• Plant taxonomy												
• Aquatic animal taxonomy									2			
• Physiology												
• Genetics												
• Population dynamics												
• Ecology												
• Limnology							3					
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)												
• Oceanography												
• Stock assessment							1		2			
• Fishing ground/resource exploration					1	1			4			
• Fishing vessel/gear technology			1			1			3			
• Fisheries navigation and engineering						1			2			
• On-board fish handling technologies												
Fisheries Management												
• Integrated fisheries management (including co-management, decentralization, and community-based fisheries management)					2	1	43	5	9	2		
• Ecosystem approach to fisheries (and aquaculture)												
• Conservation and management of aquatic resources					2	1	43	5	9	2		
• Fisheries socio-economics/bio-economics												
Aquaculture												
• Seed production technologies	3	1	41	18	58	28	40	5	23	1		
• Grow-out technologies	3	1	41	18	58	28	40	5	23	1		
• Feed and nutrition				4	4	2	2					
• Aquatic animal health and diseases			1	1		6	3	1				
Post-harvest and trade												
• Fish processing factory/plants												
• Backyard and traditional fish processing												
• Product quality monitoring and control		1		4		12	2	2	2	3		
• Product residual monitoring and analysis						5						
• Products certification and labeling												
Laws and Legislation												
• International cooperation and marine affairs					4	1	7	1	7			
• International fisheries laws and regulations					4	1	7	1	7			
Cross-cutting issues												
• Fisheries information and statistics						3		2	1			
• Fisheries for food security, livelihood and poverty alleviation												
• Climate change and fisheries												
Other												
• Fisheries extension and technology transfer									8			

* One person can have more than one area/subject of expertise

** Indicate the relevancy/importance of the subject: 0= not relevant, 1=moderately important, 2 = highly important

Appendix 4 of Annex 14

Questionnaire on the Existing Human Resources Expertise in Singapore

Country: Singapore

Agency Name: Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of

Singapore

Available human resources (number of persons*) with expertise in each subject (by age group and gender):

Areas/subjects	Age Group														Remarks **		
	<25		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54			>55	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
Fisheries Biology																	
• Plant taxonomy								2			2			1			1
• Aquatic animal taxonomy													1				1
• Physiology							1						1				1
• Genetics										1			1				1
• Population dynamics																	
• Ecology													1				1
• Limnology																	
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)																	
• Oceanography																	
• Stock assessment																	
• Fishing ground/resource exploration																	
• Fishing vessel/gear technology																	
• Fisheries navigation and engineering																	
• On-board fish handling technologies																	
Fisheries Management																	
• Integrated fisheries management (including co-management, decentralization, and community-based fisheries management)																	
• Ecosystem approach to fisheries (and aquaculture)										1							1
• Conservation and management of aquatic resources														1			1
• Fisheries socio-economics/bio-economics																	
Aquaculture																	
• Seed production technologies			4		4		4		1				1				1
• Grow-out technologies										1							1
• Feed and nutrition							1	1		1							2
• Aquatic animal health and diseases				1		1	1			1							2
Post-harvest and trade																	
• Fish processing factory/plants		1				1	1	1					1	2			2
• Backyard and traditional fish processing						1	1						1	1			2
• Product quality monitoring and control		1		1		2	1						1	1			1
• Product residual monitoring and analysis			1	5		2	1	1		1			1	2	1		2
• Products certification and labeling				1		1	2	1					1	1			2
Laws and Legislation																	
• International cooperation and marine affairs																	
• International fisheries laws and regulations							1	1						1			2
Cross-cutting issues																	
• Fisheries information and statistics						1							1				2
• Fisheries for food security, livelihood and poverty alleviation						1							1	1			2
• Climate change and fisheries																	
Other																	
• Fisheries extension and technology transfer						1	1						1	1			2

* One person can have more than one area/subject of expertise

** Indicate the relevancy/importance of the subject: 0= not relevant, 1=moderately important, 2 = highly important

Questionnaire on the Existing Human Resources Expertise in Thailand

 Country: Thailand

 Agency Name: Department of Fisheries

Available human resources (number of persons*) with expertise in each subject (by age group and gender):

Areas/subjects	Age Group										Remarks **
	<25		25-34		35-44		45-54		>55		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Fisheries Biology											
• Plant taxonomy	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	
• Aquatic animal taxonomy	0	1	12	3	18	7	11	6	1	2	
• Physiology	0	1	1	1	3	4	3	2	1	0	
• Genetics	0	0	2	1	8	1	4	3	0	2	
• Population dynamics	0	0	4	2	9	6	4	3	1	1	
• Ecology	0	0	2	10	18	19	12	7	0	6	
• Limnology	0	0	1	2	10	10	1	2	0	1	
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)											
• Oceanography	0	0	3	1	4	0	6	2	1	1	
• Stock assessment	0	0	7	8	21	22	5	6	1	1	
• Fishing ground/resource exploration	0	0	2	4	5	2	3	1	2	0	
• Fishing vessel/gear technology	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	1	3	0	
• Fisheries navigation and engineering	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	
• On-board fish handling technologies	0	0	2	0	10	0	6	1	3	0	
Fisheries Management											
• Integrated fisheries management (including co-management, decentralization, and community-based fisheries management)	0	0	5	3	36	12	29	6	6	1	
• Ecosystem approach to fisheries (and aquaculture)	0	0	14	11	17	14	16	10	1	1	
• Conservation and management of aquatic resources	0	0	7	6	13	10	9	5	0	1	
• Fisheries socio-economics/bio-economics	0	0	4	1	2	6	3	5	1	1	
Aquaculture											
• Seed production technologies	0	0	31	16	75	65	42	13	5	4	
• Grow-out technologies	0	0	28	16	70	35	47	14	4	6	
• Feed and nutrition	0	0	8	7	32	27	15	11	1	1	
• Aquatic animal health and diseases	0	0	7	48	17	151	11	50	1	12	
Post-harvest and trade											
• Fish processing factory/plants	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	
• Backyard and traditional fish processing	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	2	
• Product quality monitoring and control	0	0	2	1	1	8	0	1	0	1	
• Product residual monitoring and analysis	0	0	2	1	1	8	1	1	0	1	
• Products certification and labeling	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	
Laws and Legislation											
• International cooperation and marine affairs	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	
• International fisheries laws and regulations	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Cross-cutting issues											
• Fisheries information and statistics	0	0	0	11	10	8	4	8	0	2	
• Fisheries for food security, livelihood and poverty alleviation	0	0	7	13	27	14	9	7	0	4	
• Climate change and fisheries	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	6	0	0	
Other											
• Fisheries extension and technology transfer	0	0	7	2	26	14	10	7	3	1	

* One person can have more than one area/subject of expertise

** Indicate the relevancy/importance of the subject: 0= not relevant, 1=moderately important, 2 = highly important

THE PROPOSAL FOR INFORMATION COLLECTION AND SAMPLING OF TUNA CANNERIES IN THE REGION

By Mr. Jun Yamashita, Deputy Director-General of Fisheries Agency of Japan

I would like to propose that SEAFDEC support its member countries in collecting and assessing species/size data from their tuna canneries.

As we are well aware, a growing concern over tuna stock status and its management has been raised and widely reported. This is particularly the case for bigeye tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean which some of our member countries face. The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) is now underway of their effort to reduce bigeye fishing mortality by 30% over the period of 2009-2011. Despite this serious status, reliable bigeye catch data in purse seine fishery still remain unavailable due to the nature of purse seine fishing operation, in which a large amount of tuna catch composed of multiple species is captured in a single set and stored in fish holds, and then the vast majority of catch is transported by carrier vessels directly to canneries.

On the other hand, we have learned that most canneries already have species and size composition data (so called "sizing data") for their commercial purposes. The WCPFC at its 6th annual meeting adopted a conservation and management measure to collect tuna cannery data to obtain better estimation of purse seine catch.

"The Commission and the CCMs concerned shall work together to establish in 2010 an arrangement with a Non-CCM to enable collection of species and size composition data from canneries in the Non-CCMs regarding purse seine catch in the Convention area."

Over than 1.2 million metric tons of tuna caught in the WCPFC area are destined to canneries in SEAFDEC member countries. It is my firm view that we should urgently work together through SEAFDEC frame work to collect and assess the size/species composition data from their canneries to contribute to sound tuna management.

There is another aspect on this proposed work. Last year, EU introduced its new market regulation on fishery products (Council Regulation 1005/2008, so called "the EU IUU Regulation") to prevent IUU products from being imported into the EU market. According to our recent information, this regulation is likely to enter the full-fledged implementation, in which any fishery products without reliable fishery data will be regarded as IUU products. In addition, tuna regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) are expanding the Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS) that require verified catch data at each transaction point (fishing, transshipment, processing and export and importer).

For SEAFDEC member countries, tuna canning industry is one of the most important and promising industries in the fisheries sector. I believe that my proposed work will also significantly contribute to the sustainable development of our important industry.

Thank you very much for your understanding and cooperation.



**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
AND
THE COLOMBO PLAN SECRETARIAT**

The Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as MoU) is made and entered into by and between the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center having its address at P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10903, Thailand (hereinafter referred to as "SEAFDEC") and the Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and Pacific having its address at P.O. Box 596, No. 31, Wijerama Mawatha, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka (hereinafter referred to as "CPS") in the spirit of mutual cooperation and extending assistance in the field of human resource development and capacity building to developing member countries of the Colombo Plan for their economic and social development.

WHEREAS, both parties have reached the following understanding:

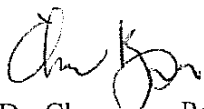
1. SEAFDEC and the CPS will exchange information relating to all aspects of South-South Technical Cooperation;
2. SEAFDEC and the CPS will conduct capacity building programmes for developing member countries of the Colombo Plan with special emphasis on South-South Technical Cooperation;
3. SEAFDEC will coordinate with the CPS for the conduct of joint training programmes and workshops on mutually identified areas of priority concerns based on the capability of SEAFDEC. The areas of training and details of the collaboration will be jointly decided upon by SEAFDEC and the CPS, and may include but not confined to the areas given in **Appendix 1**;
4. The participants in the collaborative training programmes and workshops will be nominated by the Governments of the developing member countries of the Colombo Plan and jointly approved by SEAFDEC and the CPS;
5. The expenses to be incurred the implementation of the training programmes will be shared and agreed upon by SEAFDEC and the CPS, as the case may be based on pre-agreed conditions;
6. SEAFDEC will provide the technical expertise based on its capability;
7. Exchange analytical reports and technical publications on the aspects of development which are of mutual interest;
8. Establish linkages through exchange of relevant data, information, documentations and ideas;

9. To attain a more effective and mutually beneficial cooperation, SEAFDEC and the CPS will undertake consultations from time to time, and to consider the participation at each other's meetings which may result in the identification and elaboration of joint activities in mutually agreed fields where such cooperation is practical and possible;
10. This MoU will take into effect on the date of signing and will remain in effect until terminated by either signatory giving six (6) months written notice to each other;
11. This MoU may be amended by mutual consent of the parties concerned. Any amendment of the MoU shall not prejudice any right accruing to a party or any obligation incurred by a party under this MoU prior to the effective date of such amendment;
12. Nothing contained herein, is to be constituted as a joint venture partnership or formal business organization of any kind between the Parties or so to constitute either Party as the agent of the other;
13. This MoU serves only as a record of the Parties' intentions and does not constitute or create and is not intended to constitute and create obligations under domestic or international law and will not give rise to any legal process and will not be deemed to constitute or create any legally binding or enforceable obligations, expressed or implied;
14. Any difference or dispute between the Parties concerning the interpretation and/or implementation and/or application of any of the provisions of this MoU shall be settled amicably through mutual consultation and/or negotiations between the parties through diplomatic channels, without reference to any third party or international tribunal.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned duly authorized thereto by their respective authorities, have signed this MoU.

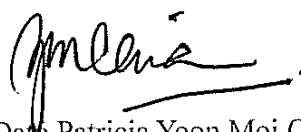
DONE at Luang Prabang, Lao PDR on this 7th day of April 2010 in duplicate copies in the English language.

FOR THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT
CENTER



Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri
Secretary-General
SEAFDEC

FOR THE COLOMBO PLAN



Dato Patricia Yoon Moi CHIA
Secretary-General
The Colombo Plan Secretariat

STATEMENT

*By Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn,
Senior Officer, Natural Resources Unit, ASEAN Secretariat*

Honorable SEAFDEC Council Chairman and Council Directors,
SEAFDEC Secretary-General,
Colleagues from FAO, Colombo Plan and MRC,
Ladies and gentlemen, good morning,

At the outset, allow me once again to take this opportunity to thank SEAFDEC and the host country, Lao PDR for kind invitation to the ASEAN Secretariat to participate in this auspicious Meeting. I wholeheartedly join other delegates in congratulating SEAFDEC for its achievements made in 2009.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, realization of an ASEAN Community in 2015 as envisioned by the Leaders is less than six years ahead of us. Fisheries is among the forefront sectors that will help shaping the ASEAN Community. ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP), which was formalized in 2007, has been perceived as the main vehicle to drive the process of fulfilling the expectation and commitments of the fisheries sector. Along this line, I cannot over emphasize the importance of ASSP and how the two organizations need to explore ways to evolve the Partnership to the whole new level of cooperation.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, in addition to the presentations on ASEAN-SEAFDEC cooperation earlier made by the ASEAN Co-chair of the 12th Meeting of Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) and the SEAFDEC Secretariat, allow me to bring to your attention four key issues that our enhanced “Strategic Partnership” could target on in a short-term:

1. Addressing food security and impacts of climate change – these issues are cross-cutting and received high attention by the ASEAN Leaders. I would strongly urge SEAFDEC to continue to engage actively in the implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and the ASEAN Multi-sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security. This is to enhance greater contribution of the fisheries sector in addressing these issues.
2. The “Fish for the People 2020” Conference – besides what have discussed earlier, I wish to raise two additional aspects of how the Conference would be a “defining event” of future fisheries in the ASEAN region. One is the fact that future fisheries of the region should not be conceptualized or constrained by existing technical expertise and capacity of SEAFDEC. It would be strategic for all of us here to be forward looking, facilitating inputs from various competent development partners and key stakeholder groups. Another is pertaining to utilizing the Conference as a platform of broadening regional cooperation. As presented by the SEAFDEC Secretariat, the SOM-AMAF Plus Three meeting held last year welcomed the conduct of the Conference and supported SEAFDEC’s proposal to utilize the Conference as a venue for policy and cooperation dialogue among ASEAN Member States and the Plus Three countries, namely Japan, China and Korea on fisheries. It is my hope that SEAFDEC could be an important catalyst to foster and promote closer cooperation and partnership among ASEAN and Plus Three countries on fisheries.
3. Supporting ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) – with the view to provide a platform for consultation and collaboration in fisheries development and management in the

ASEAN region, it is inevitable that we need to converge efforts that have been initiated over the past few years by various development partners. I sincerely hope that SEAFDEC, FAO and other development partners would actively engage in future forum meetings bringing broad-based knowledge and expertise to map out strategies and joint approaches in addressing issues like illegal fishing, managing fishing capacity, human capacity development, information and knowledge sharing.

4. The fast growing importance of aquaculture – there are two strategic issues I wish to request full support of SEAFDEC in advancing development of aquaculture in the region. One is on the prudent use of veterinary drugs in aquaculture and safety assurance systems for aquaculture products. Another is on the development of ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practices as a regional trade standard with a regional certification system. These two issues are pertinent measures outlined as part of the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint and expected to lay down foundation for integration of the fisheries sector in ASEAN.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to conclude my statement by expressing my appreciation on behalf of ASEAN to SEAFDEC Council for your kind continued support to ASSP Programme. I assure you all of our strong interests in and any possible support to the close collaboration and partnership with SEAFDEC. Thank you.

STATEMENT

*By Dr. Simon Funge-Smith
Senior Fishery Officer*

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN)

Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang, Chairman of the SEAFDEC Council,
Dr. Chumnarn Pongsiri, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC
Honourable Council Directors and representatives of regional organization partners,
Representatives of the SEAFDEC Departments and Secretariat,
Ladies and Gentlemen;

On behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, I would like to thank SEAFDEC for the invitation to attend the 42nd SEAFDEC Council Meeting in the historic UNESCO heritage town of Luang Prabang. I would also like to thank our hosts, the Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Lao PDR, and the Governor of Luang Prabang for their excellent arrangements and warm welcome which we are enjoying here.

SEAFDEC's programmes as related by the secretariat during this Council Meeting, are a testimony to the breadth of activity undertaken by SEAFDEC, her member countries and the SEAFDEC centers. Increasingly, we are seeing the emerging role of SEAFDEC as a mechanisms for building consensus on issues of regional interest and providing policy advice to her member countries on both regional and international issues. FAO would like to congratulate SEAFDEC on this impressive output.

FAO appreciates the interest and support shown by SEAFDEC and her member countries to several global initiatives which are addressing the fisheries sector in diverse areas such as combating IUU fishing and aquaculture certification, that are part of the current work programme of FAO.

SEAFDEC's willingness to engage with regional and international partners should be congratulated and FAO recognizes and thanks SEAFDEC for the past year of collaborative activities which have been undertaken under both FAO, Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission programmes as well as the programmes of SEAFDEC in which both FAO and APFIC have been invited to participate.

Looking forward to another busy year of activity, we are pleased to note the areas on the SEAFDEC programme where FAO may be able to collaborate closely with SEAFDEC in support of our members needs for both capacity building and technical cooperation. Several ongoing FAO regional programmes are also currently looking closely at opportunities to work on key areas such as improved fishery assessments and harmonization of fisheries statistics, the improvement of safety at sea and livelihoods of coastal communities. There is an ongoing dialogue on how SEAFDEC and the Bay Of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem project will cooperate in support of achieving the goal of developing a strategic action plan for the fisheries and marine environment of the Bay of Bengal

We also note the areas where SEAFDEC member countries have requested SEAFDEC Secretariat to liaise with FAO on matters relating to capacity building in implementation of port state measures, safety at sea for small scale vessels and guidance on labour related aspects of fishing and aquaculture operations in the small scale sector.

FAO is committed to provide technical support to the ASEAN/SEAFDEC Conference “Towards sustainable fisheries for food security towards 2020” and look forward to the high level endorsement of the outcomes of this event. In relation to this, I would like to draw your attention to two FAO and APFIC related events during 2010 which would greatly benefit from SEAFDEC’s regional input. The APFIC 3rd Regional Consultative Forum, scheduled for September 2010, will be hosted by Republic of Korea in Jeju Island and it is likely that this will be convened in association with the EU-/ASEM forum on trade and investment. This is an excellent opportunity for both SEAFDEC and ASEAN member countries to present their national and regional perspectives and as Secretary of APFIC, I would like to invite SEAFDEC to participate in this event.

A second initiative is a regional consultation on the development of a specific global instrument for small scale fisheries. This consultation is a follow up action requested by FAO member countries at the last Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries. This consultation is intended to review the need for, and possible form of, a global instrument (such as an international plan of action or specific agreement) that specifically addresses the unique characteristics of small scale fisheries. Again, I sincerely hope that SEAFDEC will be able to participate actively in this consultation scheduled for October 2010 in Bangkok.

Mr. Chairman,

I would once again like to thank SEAFDEC and our hosts for this opportunity to participate in the 42nd Council Meeting in beautiful Luang Prabang, and look forward to further productive cooperation between FAO and SEAFDEC in the future.

Thankyou Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT

*By Mr. Xaypladeth Choulamany,
Programme Coordinator, the Mekong River Commission*

Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang, Chairman of the SEAFDEC Council
Dr. Chumnarn Pongsiri, Secretary General of SEAFDEC
Honorable Council Directors,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all let me take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to SEAFDEC for inviting MRC to the Forty-Second Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in Luang Prabang. It is for me a great pleasure to be here to attend the meeting today.

As you know, the MRC, which consist of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and VTN was established in 1995, to promote sustainable development and cooperation among the countries of the lower Mekong basin.

The MRC Fisheries Programme has been active in promoting fisheries research and development in the Lower Mekong Basin since. Most of the objectives of the Fisheries Programme have been complementary to those of the national governments and other agencies in the region particularly in trying to understand better the size and value of the capture fisheries, raising awareness of the need to mitigate the impacts of water resources development, and in promoting management of reservoir and river fisheries.

As you maybe aware, the First MRC Summit was held on the 5 April in Hua Hin, Thailand (2 days ago). The Hua Hin Declaration re-affirmed the strong and continued commitment of the 4 MRC Countries to cooperate and promote the sustainable development, utilization, conservation and management of the Mekong Basin's water and related resources.

In terms of priority areas of action, further cooperation over the coming years will be required to optimize multiple-use of water resources and mutual benefits for all riparians, to avoid the risks of harmful effects that might result from natural occurrences and man-made activities, and to protect the immense value of the Basin's natural ecosystems.

In doing so, MRC will further integrate climate change adaptation in its work and expand cooperation with Dialogue Partners (Myanmar and China), Development Partners and other stakeholders. In this connection, other Riparian States were welcomed to join the MRC in the future.

The State of the Basin Report 2006-2010 was also launched during the First MRC Summit in Hua Hin and with your permission I would like to highlight some issues related to fisheries as follow:

1. The renowned biodiversity of the basin is still not fully described and new species are discovered every year. It is however facing challenges from the pressures of rapid developments, which could change the habitats that sustain the high productivity of the ecosystems.
2. The Mekong inland fishery has a key role in feeding the basins inhabitants who consume fish as their main animal protein source. The consumption of fish is estimated at 40-50

kg per person per year. The recent estimated total production is about 3.9 million tones including aquaculture in the Mekong Delta.

3. At the moment there are no clear indications that the catch threatens the fish population but some monitoring studies found a reduction in larger carnivorous fish and a domination of small species which was interpreted as signs of overfishing.
4. The transport of sediment and nutrients with the water flooding the plains of the Tonle Sap Great Lake and the downstream and Delta areas are considered of higher importance to the fish productivity.
5. Huge amounts of fish fry are produced each year on flooded land. Another characteristic of the Mekong inland fishery is that a large proportion of the fish catch is dependent on migratory fish. These species would be at risk from the planned development projects on the mainstream. Hydrological changes, sediment and nutrients trapping behind dams and other will also definitely impacts on the fisheries.

(The Hua Hin Declaration and the SOB Report are now available on the MRC Website).

As the Fisheries Programme moves into its new 3rd Phase 2011-2015, along with other MRC programs, it will be riparianized by end-2012 that means all staff positions will be filled by professionals from the four riparian countries.

DANIDA has already pledged its support to the Programme partly, and we expect to attract support from other donors, based on the excellent history of our Programme in carrying out much-needed research, development, capacity building and support to regional cooperation.

In the coming years we expect to refine fisheries information and re-focus our efforts. In particular we will consider how to increase the dissemination of the key messages regarding fisheries in the lower Mekong basin:

- ✓ their size and value,
- ✓ their importance to nutrition and livelihoods, particularly for rural people, and
- ✓ how to ensure that fisheries are taken into account in development planning.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

SEAFDEC has also had a long history of promoting sustainable development of fisheries in the ASEAN region and I would like to take this opportunity to commend SEAFDEC for its significant achievement. It would be fair to say that SEAFDEC's main emphases have been within the fisheries sector, in marine fisheries and in aquaculture, and in this respect its activities have been largely complementary to those of the MRC FP.

As you all know, the Mekong basin, along with Southeast Asia generally is developing rapidly that is: population and economic growth, infrastructure development, climate change and other emerging issues mean that: it is very timely to re-assess the lessons learned from our work, our directions, and to promote dialogue with others on how to address the future challenges for fisheries.

Therefore we look forward to develop concrete collaborative projects with SEAFDEC and other regional agencies in the fresh water sector, as we have much to learn from each other, and should plan activities together to support fisheries research, development and management in the region.

We are keen to share information and work together in many areas e.g. fisheries management, conservation and development of fresh water capture fisheries, mitigation of the impact of hydropower projects and other large infrastructure developments, promotion of small-scale aquaculture for poverty alleviation, promotion of aquaculture indigenous species, and many more.

Before I conclude as informed by the Secretary General, I am pleased to confirm that the Mekong River Commission will take part in the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for “Food Security Towards 2020” as a collaborating partner. We will be pleased to participate in the preparatory work for the conference and provide insight and views on how fisheries cooperation in the ASEAN region could be enhanced to ensure the contribution from fisheries to food security.

Thank you very much

PROJECT DOCUMENT ON THE UTILIZATION OF FRESHWATER FISH FOR VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS

Project Title: Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-Added Products

Background and Rationale

Freshwater fish is an important fisheries resource in many ASEAN member countries where it serves as a major source of animal protein especially for the marginalized and poorer segments of the population thereby contributing to food security in these countries. Freshwater fish is also an important for processing into a variety of traditional fish products in the ASEAN member countries.

Freshwater fish products as with other traditional products in the ASEAN region are largely processed by household producers and small and medium-sized establishments which are usually family-owned operations with little mechanization. Upgrading of processing and packaging technology for the freshwater fish products will help to improve their quality and safety with the possibility of commercialization.

With Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam becoming members of SEAFDEC, freshwater fish utilization is becoming an important area to study as these Member Countries have significant freshwater fisheries. Under the previous SEAFDEC Special 5-year Programme (2001-2005), MFRD conducted a project on utilization of freshwater fish with Cambodia in 2003-2004. However, MFRD was not able to extend the project to the other countries due to budget constraints. Singapore through its Post-Harvest Division (PHD) of the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) as the Collaborating Center for MFRD programmes, is proposing to conduct a one-year project each with Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam on utilization of freshwater fish using the MFRD Other Fund.

The project is proposed based on the following resolution and plan of action as endorsed at the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Millennium Conference of 2001:

Resolution 11: Promote the maximum utilization of catch, including the reduction of discards and post-harvest losses to increase fish supply and improve economic returns.

Plan of Action C1: To 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.

Plan of Action C2: Promote the production and preserve the diversity of traditional fish products by assisting producers to secure stable supplies of quality, nutritive value and marketing.

Objectives

The Objectives of the project are:

1. To utilize freshwater fish species for the development of value-added products
2. To assist in upgrading the processing and packaging technology for freshwater fish products

The expected outputs for each project/country include:

1. A handbook on processing of value-added freshwater fish products
2. End-of-Project Seminar

Project Description

The Post-Harvest Division (PHD) of the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) as the Collaborating Center for MFRD programmes will be responsible for the project and will manage and coordinate all project activities.

The project will be funded using the MFRD Other Fund and will be on a cost-sharing basis with the participating countries.

The project will be implemented through the following activities:

Activity 1: Planning Meeting

A 2-day Planning Meeting will be held in the participating country to discuss and plan for all project activities, identify the freshwater fish species to be utilized and the types of value-added products to be developed. The meeting will provide an opportunity for the PHD officers to have a better overview and understanding of the freshwater fisheries resources as well as the traditional freshwater fish products of the participating country. The meeting will also identify commercial cooperants, if any, for the project. Arrangement to supply the identified freshwater fish to PHD for product development and processing trials will also be made.

Activity 2: Product development and processing trials

Product development and processing trials using the identified freshwater fish species will be conducted in PHD as well as by the commercial cooperants, if any. Shelf-life studies on the products developed will also be conducted. This activity will be conducted for a period of about six months.

Activity 3: Processing Workshop and Progress Meeting

A 3-day Processing Workshop and Progress Meeting will be held in Singapore. The objectives are to transfer technology on the processing of value-added products developed from the freshwater fish species, to discuss the progress of the project and to plan for the subsequent activities i.e. the preparation and publication of the processing handbook and the End-of-Project Seminar. Two participants from the participating country including the commercial cooperant will be invited to attend.

Activity 4: Preparation and Publication of the Processing Handbook

A handbook on the processing of the value-added products developed using the freshwater fish species will be prepared and published with translation into the language of the participating country. Five hundred copies of the handbook will be printed.

Activity 5: End-of-Project Seminar

An End-of-Project Seminar will be conducted in the participating country to disseminate the results of the project to the local fish processing industry. The processing handbook will also be introduced and distributed at the Seminar. The value-added products will be prepared for tasting at the seminar. About 20-30 local fish processors and government extension officers will be invited to the seminar.

Project schedule

Timeline:

1. Jan – Dec 2011: Lao PDR
2. Jan – Dec 2012: Myanmar
3. Jan – Dec 2013: Vietnam

Schedule of Activities: (1-year project plan/country)

Project Activity	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1. Planning Meeting												
2. Product development and processing trials												
3. Processing Workshop and Progress Meeting												
4. Preparation and publication of Processing Handbook												
5. End-of-Project Seminar												

Budget (per country)

Project Activity	Budget (US\$)	Remarks
1. Planning Meeting	3,000	- 2 days in LMV country - Return airfares, 3 days hotel accommodation and per diem for 2 PHD officers
2. Product development and processing trials	5,000	- 6 mths in PHD (conducted by MFRD) - Raw materials (fish may have to be imported into Singapore) and ingredients
3. Processing Workshop and Progress Meeting	4,500	- 3 days in Singapore - Return airfares, 4 days hotel accommodation and per diem for 2 LMV officers - Raw materials and ingredients
4. Preparation and publication of Processing Handbook	6,000	- 3 mths - Design, layout and printing of 500 copies - Translation into local language
5. End-of-Project Seminar	8,000	- 2 days in LMV country - Return airfares, 3 days hotel accommodation and per diem for 3 PHD officers - Seminar room and package for about 20-30 pax in hotel
Total	26,500	

Total Budget for 3 countries = US\$79,500.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR FUTURE DIRECTION REQUESTED BY THE SEAFDEC COUNCIL

During the 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council organized from 5-9 April 2010 in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR, the Council provided directives on the areas of common interests that should be undertaken by SEAFDEC:

1. To maintain the existing SEAFDEC Programs of Activities, covering the thematic areas on:
i) Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices; ii) Exploration and Monitoring of Fishery Resources, and Its Utilization; iii) Management for Sustainable Fisheries; iv) Conservation and Management of Aquatic Species under International Concerns, v) Post-harvest Technology and Safety of Fish and Fish Products; vi) Sustainable Aquaculture Development; vii) Fisheries for Food Security and Poverty Alleviation; viii) Addressing Emerging Fisheries-Related Issues; ix) Human Capacity Development in Fisheries; and x) Enhancing SEAFDEC Visibility. Research and development programs should also be included.
2. To build up human capacity for SEAFDEC Member Countries in the fields of: aquaculture development, fish disease, fish trade, fishery management, post-harvest technology, subjects matter specialist, food safety. In this regard, the existing regional capacities should also be mobilized for enhancing human skills and knowledge in these areas.
3. To establish/enhance cooperation and collaboration with regional/international organizations, *e.g.* RFMOs, EU (concerning IUU fishing, fish trade, un-fair fish trade issues). In this regard, SEAFDEC should provide forum for cooperation on the issue. SEAFDEC should also explore appropriate mechanism in order to bring this issue through the economic and other channels under the ASEAN Mechanism.
4. To address the issue on climate change which is considered very important for the region, and find out some practical engagement to reduce such impacts.
5. To enhance the contribution from fisheries to poverty alleviation, and creating job opportunity for people in the region.

MINIMUM REGULAR CONTRIBUTION (MRC) AND ITS STATUS

I. BACKGROUND

In response to the declination of the regular contribution to SEAFDEC since 2003 and the unclear financial situation of SEAFDEC in the year 2006 and onwards, SEAFDEC in 2005 conducted a series of consultation with the Member Countries (*i.e.* the SEAFDEC Special Council Meeting on 14-15 November 2005, and the SEAFDEC National Coordinators' Meeting on 6 December 2005) to clarify the scenarios and options for SEAFDEC future operation. Based on the recommendations from the two meetings, the "Proposal on SEAFDEC Future Operation: Prerequisites and Policy Directions" was developed and submitted to the SEAFDEC Council at its 38th Meeting in 2006.

Under such Proposal, two prerequisites for SEAFDEC sustainable future operations were identified: 1) the full financial support of the Host Countries to the operating costs of SEAFDEC Departments; and 2) the Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) to be provided by all Member Countries to SEAFDEC at the total amount of US\$ 400,000 annually to allow its operation to continue at the minimum level. In addition under the same proposal package, the areas for immediate and long-term improvement of the SEAFDEC operations were also outlined.

The Proposal was supported by the SEAFDEC Council during its 38th and 39th Meetings. As prerequisites for sustainable operations of SEAFDEC, Thailand, Philippines and Malaysia agreed to provide full financial support to the operation costs of TD, AQD, and MFRDMD, respectively; while for MFRD, Singapore proposed the "Post-harvest Center of Singapore" as one of the Collaborating Centers of SEAFDEC to take over the activities of MFRD under the SEAFDEC regional programs. All SEAFDEC Member Countries also agreed to provide their respective MRC to SEAFDEC starting from the year 2007. In line with the directives given by the SEAFDEC Council, the MRC amounting US\$ 400,000 is being used for the operating costs of SEAFDEC specifically for the Secretariat including the implementation of the program on Center-wide Information Network and the organization of SEAFDEC internal meetings, as well as the maintenance and part of the operations of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2. During the 40th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in 2008, the Council however agreed that the level of MRC should be reviewed every 5 years and appropriately adjusted in order to ensure the sustainable operation of SEAFDEC.

IV. THE USE OF MRC FOR SEAFDEC OPERATIONS

The following table is the summary on the use of MRC from 2007 to 2009, of which the Detailed Statement of Expenditure of MRC appears as *Appendix 1*.

Expenditures	2009 (un-audited)	2008 (audited)	2007 (audited)
Program Expenditures			
Training Program	0	0	4,141
Information Program	56,189	50,323	67,624
Collaborative Program (M.V. SEAFDEC2)	130,635	149,989	149,871
Sub-total	186,824	200,312	221,636
Administrative (Non-Program) Expenditures			
Travel and Related Expenses	65,425	43,141	46,918
SEAFDEC Internal Regular Meeting	111,068	99,098	60,410
Other Operating Expenditure	46,450	32,604	62,649
Sub-total	222,943	174,843	169,977
Capital Expenditures	9,504	6,160	17,115
TOTAL	419,271	381,315	408,728

Based on the above table, followings are clarifications on the use of some MRC components from 2007 to 2009:

a) Program Expenditures (~US\$ 202,000/year)

Training Program. The expenditure in 2007 is for the conduct of the Training on Writing Policy Brief for the members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN). The training program was however not proposed in 2008 and 2009 due to the unavailability of budget for this component.

Information Program. The budget of US\$ 52,000 was annually allocated for the Information Program, and was used for the implementation of activities under the program on Center-wide Information Network. The activities include the production and dissemination of SEAFDEC information and promotional materials (except “Fish for the People” which was supported by JTF from 2003 to 2008, and to be supported by the unspent Japanese Contribution from 2009 to 2011), SEAFDEC promotional activities, maintenance of SEAFDEC Integrated Homepage, and the conduct of the annual Information Staff Exchange Program (ISEP) Meeting. It should however be noted that within the available budget, SEAFDEC from 2008 has to economize the use of budget by minimizing number of dissemination of SEAFDEC information materials to public and target audiences, and increasing the dissemination to Member Countries and other audiences through SEAFDEC gathering events.

Collaborative Program. The budget of US\$ 150,000 was annually allocated for the operation of the research and training vessel M.V. SEAFDEC 2. This covers the cost for the annual insurance, annual maintenance and part of the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2; while the operation cost for conducting research and training cruises at the national waters was also shared by Member Countries under the cost-sharing scheme. Under this scheme, the total duration of the cruise that could be conducted is 90-110 days (approximately 3 cruises) per year.

b) Administrative Expenditures (~US\$ 190,500/year)

Travel and Related Expenses. These include the expenses incurred by the participation of the SEAFDEC Secretariat officials to the relevant international/regional meetings (apart from those that has linkages to SEAFDEC programs, which were supported by programs budget), and coordination with Member Countries and partner organizations. It should be noted that the increasing expenditures in 2008 and 2009 are mainly due to the increasing participation of SEAFDEC officials to the policy meetings under ASEAN (after the establishment of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership in November 2007).

SEAFDEC Internal Regular Meetings. These include the expenses incurred by the organization of SEAFDEC Meetings, e.g. the SEAFDEC Council Meeting, Program Committee Meeting, Meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee for Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC), and SEAFDEC Department Chiefs’ Meeting. It should be noted that the increasing expenditure in 2008 and 2009 is due to the organization of the RAC Meeting which is partially supported by the MRC.

Other Operating Expenditures. These include consultancy and professional fees, repair and maintenance, insurance, as well as other administrative expenses.

c) Capital Expenditures ((~US\$ 7,500/year).

This component is for office furniture and equipments of the Secretariat.

III. ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION ON MRC

Within the current prerequisites for the sustainable operation of SEAFDEC, the structure and operation of SEAFDEC could be maintained; the operation of all Departments and the implementation of their respective departmental programs under the responsibility of countries hosting department; while the implementation of regional activities would be based on the funding support from either traditional and non-traditional donors. Under the current level of MRC, the amount of budget is sufficient only to cover the expenses as elaborated above. There are however several important areas for future operation of SEAFDEC that consideration should be given by the SEAFDEC Council on whether or not the MRC should be mobilized to cover the areas in the future:

3.1 Sustainable operation and maximizing the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2

From 2007 to 2009, the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 was cost shared by part of the MRC and countries utilizing the vessel. Under this cost-sharing scheme, the total duration of the cruise that could be conducted is 90-110 days per year. During the 41st Meeting of SEAFDEC Council in 2009, the Council was informed of the requirement for the calibration and maintenance of scientific instruments, and the dry docking and survey issues, of which the cost is approximately US\$ 210,000 for every 5 years. In this regard, the Council recommended that the countries that gain the benefit from the use of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 should be responsible for the cost incurred by the vessel. The modification of the cost-sharing scheme for the use of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 was agreed at the 41st Meeting of SEAFDEC Council in 2009 and would be effective starting from 2010. Under the new cost-sharing scheme, Member Countries requesting to use the vessel would have to supply of fuel for full period of utilizing the vessel (instead of only “during operation of research in the national waters”). The modification of the cost-sharing scheme could help securing the budget required for vessel periodic maintenance (*i.e.* for dry docking and survey issues in accordance with the Regulation of Marine Department, and calibration/maintenance of scientific instruments onboard the vessel).

However, considering that US\$ 42,000 of MRC (28% from US\$150,000) was currently reserved and could not be used for the operation of the cruise, and that the current utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 is still very low comparing to the normal use of Research Vessel which should be around 200-250 days/year; consideration should be given to whether or not the allocation of the MRC for the operation of the vessel should be reviewed in order to allow the maximum utilization of the vessel in the future.

3.2 Sustainability of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN)

Regional Fisheries Policy Network or RFPN was modified from the Regional Working Group on Fisheries Policy (WGRFP) since 2006, aiming to provide opportunity for the officials of the Member Countries to actively and closely involve in the SEAFDEC activities in development of regional fisheries policy as well as other regional fisheries programs/activities, which is envisaged to also contribute to human resources development and reducing disparity among countries in the region. Currently, the RFPN Members to be stationed at the Secretariat is being supported by the SEAFDEC-Sida Project on “Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea”. However, the support could be provided only to the concerned countries (as of 2009-2010, only members from Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand are supported to be stationed at the Secretariat).

Although SEAFDEC would continue to explore the possibility in mobilizing the available budget from technical programs/projects to support the activities of the RFPN as appropriate; consideration should also be given to whether or not the MRC should be mobilized to support the nomination of the RFPN members from Member Countries to be stationed at the SEAFDEC Secretariat in the future (starting from 2012).

3.3 Sustainability of the SEAFDEC Special Publication “Fish for the People”

The Special Publication “Fish for the People” was published by SEAFDEC since 2003 to promote the issues and initiatives undertaken by SEAFDEC in collaboration with the Member Countries in line with the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region adopted at the Millennium Conference in 2001. At the initial stage, the production and dissemination of the publication was supported by the Japanese Trust Fund. However, with the termination of the relevant Japanese Trust Fund component that had been supporting this publication and taking into consideration its original nature of this publication to enhance SEAFDEC’s visibility, from 2009 to 2011, the limited amount of unspent Japanese Contribution is used for publishing “Fish for the People”.

In order to ensure the sustainability of the publication which is envisaged to significantly contribute to enhancing SEAFDEC visibility, the use of other regular budget such as MRC for the production and dissemination of the publication starting from 2012 should therefore be considered.

3.4 Other Priority Areas/Activities

In addition to the aforementioned areas, there may also be other activities that are required for the sustainable operation of the SEAFDEC, but funding support to these activities is not possible under the current MRC or any particular regional programs of SEAFDEC. These may include the other regional priority areas that may be identified by the SEAFDEC Council (*e.g.* during the Closed Session of the Annual Council Meeting); the undertaking of preliminary study/discussion on certain areas before the formulation of proposal for funding support by donors; the conduct of HRD activities by SEAFDEC for Member Countries, etc. Consideration may therefore be given to the allocation of certain amount of MRC for these purposes starting from 2012.

IV. REQUIRED ACTIONS BY THE SEAFDEC COUNCIL

Based on the current status on the use of the MRC, the MRC could cover the operation of the Secretariat, the implementation of the program and activities to enhance the visibility of SEAFDEC and the maintenance and part of the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2. However, as there are several areas and activities that could also contribute to the sustainable operations of the Center; the Council is requested to provide directives and guidance on the important priority areas/activities for the region, and whether or not the MRC should be adjusted to accommodate these areas/activities in the future.

Based on the directives given by the 42nd SEAFDEC Council, SEAFDEC Secretariat would further put up a detailed proposal on the adjustment of the MRC for consideration by the 43rd SEAFDEC Council in 2011. In this regard, it should also be noted that the criteria and factors for calculating the proportion of MRC from each Member Countries would still be based on the previously agreed principle (*Appendix 2*).

- 1 -

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
THE SECRETARIAT
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES (Minimum Regular Contribution)
DECEMBER 31, 2009 , 2008 and 2007

	2009 (Un-audited)	2008 (Audited)	2007 (Audited)
	US\$	US\$	US\$
	(@33.15=US\$1)	(@34.80=US\$1)	(@33.50=US\$1)
EXPENDITURES			
Operating Expenditure			
Program of Activities:			
Training Programs			
In-House Training on Writing Fisheries	-	-	4,141
Total Training Programs	-	-	4,141
Information Programs			
Production of SEAFDEC Regular, Publication and Reports	18,376	16,470	24,028
Compilation, Development and Production of Fishery Statistic	5,943	2,733	5,507
Production of SEAFDEC Promotion Materials	4,685	4,674	8,047
Development and Conduct of SEAFDEC Exhibition	473	211	761
Operation and Development of SEAFDEC Integrated Homepage	11,339	8,559	9,001
Meeting of Information Staff Exchange Programs	11,759	11,763	13,550
Participation and Coordination of Activities Related to Information at International/ Regional/National Meeting	2,444	4,267	6,730
Capacity Building on Center-wide Information Network	654	1,200	-
Fellow-up & In-Depth Discussion with Departments for Implementation of Information Strategy	516	446	-
Total Information Programs	56,189	50,323	67,624
Collaborative Programs			
Research Cruise of M.V. SEAFDEC 2 :			
Operation cost	68,793	95,917	95,718
Maintenance cost	50,759	42,959	41,466
Insurance	11,083	11,113	12,687
Total Collaborative Programs	130,635	149,989	149,871

- 2 -

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
THE SECRETARIAT
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES (Minimum Regular Contribution)
DECEMBER 31, 2009 , 2008 and 2007

	2009 (Un-audited)	2008 (Audited)	2007 (Audited)
	US\$	US\$	US\$
	(@33.15=US\$1)	(@34.80=US\$1)	(@33.50=US\$1)
Administrative and Non-Program Expenditures :			
Travels, Meetings and related expenses			
Consultation and Coordination :			
Member Countries	21,621	5,192	12,469
SEAFDEC Departments	5,548	526	1,130
SEAFDEC Collaborators	1,775	9,587	4,438
International and Regional Meetings :			
Policy Meetings under ASEAN	19,880	2,255	5,024
Technical Meetings at International Level	12,777	5,974	19,515
Technical Meetings at Regional Level	3,824	19,607	4,342
Sub-total Travels and related expenses	<u>65,425</u>	<u>43,141</u>	<u>46,918</u>
Internal Regular Meetings :			
Annual Council Meeting	48,600	31,039	16,847
Program Committee Meeting	38,836	55,157	33,099
Department Chiefs Meeting	12,273	5,793	10,464
Regional Advisory Committee Meeting	11,359	7,109	-
Sub-total Internal Regular Meetings	<u>111,068</u>	<u>99,098</u>	<u>60,410</u>
Other Operating Expenditures			
Consultancy and professional fees	2,413	2,299	2,388
Repairs and maintenance	5,420	3,026	12,076
Insurance	2,267	2,045	2,008
Other administrative expenses :			
Utilities	10,825	5,636	7,428
Communications	2,388	3,353	3,212
Stationery	1,544	2,515	3,570
Supplies and expenses	3,193	1,178	19,531
Transportation expenses	14,355	6,699	10,849
Entertainment expenses	4,045	5,853	1,587
Total Other Operating Expenditures	<u>46,450</u>	<u>32,604</u>	<u>62,649</u>
Total Admin. and Non-Program	<u>222,943</u>	<u>174,843</u>	<u>169,977</u>
Total Operating Expenditures	<u>409,767</u>	<u>375,155</u>	<u>391,613</u>
Capital Expenditures			
Furniture and equipment - office	9,504	6,160	17,115
Total Capital Expenditures	<u>9,504</u>	<u>6,160</u>	<u>17,115</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>419,271</u>	<u>381,315</u>	<u>408,728</u>

CALCULATION OF MINIMUM REGULAR CONTRIBUTION (MRC) FOR SEAFDEC MEMBER COUNTRIES
(As proposed at the 38th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council)

Country	GDP ⁶ (Million US\$)	% of Member -ship Fee	Total Fishery Production of All Fishing Areas ⁷ (MT)	Adjustment Factors of % of MRC				MRC after Adjustment		Round-up Figure by Countries Grouping
				Donor & Recipient Countries	City or Urban State/Landlocked Countries	Host/Non- host Countries	Fishery Production	%	US\$ (of 400,000)	
Brunei										
Darussalam	54,626	1	2,175	+1.5	-0.5	+0.33	-0.5	1.83	7,320	7,000
Cambodia	4,215	0	382,857	+1.5	+0.15	+0.33	-0.5	1.48	5,920	6,000
Indonesia	208,625	4	5,671,795	+1.5	+0.22	+0.33	+0.5	6.55	26,200	26,000
Japan	4,326,000	85	5,455,828	-15	-	-	-	70.00	280,000	280,000
Lao PDR	12	0	94,700	+1.5	-0.5	+0.33	-0.5	0.83	3,320	4,000 ⁸
Malaysia	103,737	2	1,454,244	+1.5	+0.22	-0.5	-0.5	2.72	10,880	10,000
Myanmar	9,605	0	1,606,252	+1.5	+0.22	+0.33	+0.5	2.55	10,200	10,000
Philippines	79,270	2	2,628,779	+1.5	+0.22	-0.5	+0.5	3.72	14,880	15,000
Singapore	91,355	2	7,109	+1.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	2.00	8,000	8,000
Thailand	143,303	3	3,590,452	+1.5	+0.22	-0.5	+0.5	4.72	18,880	20,000 ⁹
Vietnam	39,021	1	2,604,388	+1.5	+0.22	+0.33	+0.5	3.55	14,200	14,000
Total	5,059,769	100	23,498,579	0	0.03	0.02	0	99.95	399,800	400,000

⁶ GDP of ASEAN Member Countries for the year 2003 base on the background information appeared in ASEAN Secretariat website (www.aseansec.org).

GDP of Japan base on fact at the ASEAN-Japan Center - - <http://www.asean.or.jp/eng/general/base/glance2004.html>

⁷ FAO Fisheries Department Statistical Databases and Software: Total production 1950-2003 (Release date: March 2005)

⁸ The current Membership Fee is US\$4,000.

⁹ The current annual contribution of Thailand to the Secretariat is US\$20,000.

Explanatory Notes of Calculation of Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) for SEAFDEC Member Countries

Introduction

Considering the minimum operating cost of SEAFDEC, it should be noted that the proposed total contribution from the Member Countries in the form of annual ‘Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC)’ amount of US\$400,000 will be used for the operating cost of the Secretariat and maintenance cost of M.V. SEAFDEC 2 by Training Department (TD). The operating cost of the Secretariat includes cost for a) organizing annual meetings of SEAFDEC (i.e. Council meetings, Program Committee meetings, ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) meetings, SEAFDEC Department Chiefs’ meetings), b) SEAFDEC information activities (i.e. homepage, promotional brochures and publication, regular publications – newsletters, annual reports, etc.), c) Working Group on Regional Fisheries Policy (WGRFP) program, and d) non-program expenditure.

Allocation of Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC)

Considering sustainability issues of SEAFDEC, it might be necessary to revise the non-host regular contribution to SEAFDEC revising the current flat rate of US\$4,000 to the system that the Member Countries can more share the financial responsibility for the sustainability of SEAFDEC. The principle for allocation of MRC is calculated base on a certain criteria such as GDP (Gross Domestic Product). It can be justified that the countries which have high GDP should provide more benefit contribution to the organization than other low GDP countries.

Criteria and Factors in the Calculation of Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC)

Using of GDP as criteria for allocation of MRC is an appropriate indicator that has been widely applied in other regional fisheries organizations for example Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA). However, only the GDP rate could not reflex the real benefit contribution to the organization, therefore, other relevant factors are also taken into consideration for appropriate allocation of MRC. Accordingly, other significant criteria and factors for the calculation of MRC for SEAFDEC then take into account of Donor Contribution, City State/Urban Government/Landlocked Countries, Host and Non-host Countries, and Total Fishery Production. Adjustment factors of percent of MRC can be explained as follow:

- Donor Contribution: Base on percentage calculation of GDP, the donor country will responsible for 85% of MRC, in contradict to the fact that, the donor will receive benefit less than recipient countries, so that the adjustment scale should consider the existing equivalent MRC, which is 15% remaining. With that reason, it is estimated that the recipient countries shall share responsibility of 1.5% as equivalent.
- City State/Urban Government/Landlocked Countries: It is understood that small states and/or landlocked countries could not deliver for all respect of SEAFDEC, accordingly Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR and Singapore should be diminished 0.5% individually. In addition, Cambodia as a country which has Great Lake, it is anticipated to add more 0.15% for MRC. Consequently the remaining countries shall share responsibility of for 0.22% as equivalent. (It is noted that this factor is not applicable to Japan due to a position of donor.)
- Host/Non-host Countries: Regarding the administrative operating cost of the Departments, most Departments receive operating cost as part of the regular contribution from the respective host countries; it is justified that the diminishing of % of MRC for the 0.5% for Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand should be applied. Consequently the

remaining countries shall share responsibility of for 0.33% as equivalent. (It is noted that this factor is not applicable to Japan due to a position of donor.)

- Fishery Production: It is assumed that the country which has high total fishery production would gain more benefit from the organization than others. Therefore, increasing 0.5% of MRC is applied for all countries that have % rank of fishery production more than 50%. (It is noted that this factor is not applicable to Japan due to a position of donor.)

Consequently, the MRC after adjustment is calculated from the summation of adjustment factors of % of MRC, and then converted to US Dollars base on basis requirement of the minimum operating cost of SEAFDEC.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SEAFDEC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AND ENHANCING SEAFDEC VISIBILITY: PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMATION STRATEGIES IN THE YEAR 2009

Since its establishment in 1967, SEAFDEC has undertaken various activities and regularly developed information materials to support sustainable development of fisheries in Southeast Asia. In 1998, with the establishment of a program on Center-wide Information Network, SEAFDEC information activities have been intensified. Activities under the program primarily aimed at production of materials and conduct of activities to promote SEAFDEC activities and increase the visibility of the Center to target group and public. Parallel with the activities under the Center-wide Information Network program, SEAFDEC Departments also implemented activities to promote the activities undertaken by each respective department.

To streamline the initiatives and information activities undertaken by the SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments, the Information Staff Exchange Program (ISEP) Meeting was regularly organized. The Information Strategies for Enhancing SEAFDEC Visibility and Communication, endorsed by the SEAFDEC Council in 2006, are used as a common policy framework for information-related activities of the organization. The Information Strategies envisions that: *“SEAFDEC shall be a sustained and unified Centre of Excellence for Tropical Fisheries Information, accessible to all committed to sustainable fisheries development and food security, working for the benefit of its Member Countries, in close collaboration with the ASEAN and fishery related organizations regionally and globally.”*, with the following Strategies being identified:

- Strategy 1: Production of relevant, timely, and useful information materials to meet the requirements of the target audience
- Strategy 2: Capacity development of information staff at all levels
- Strategy 3: Enhance the accessibility of SEAFDEC information to target groups
- Strategy 4: Strengthen cooperation and networking with other organizations
- Strategy 5: Enhance internal communication and information sharing
- Strategy 6: Raising SEAFDEC image at international, regional and national levels
- Strategy 7: Sustainability of financial support for information and communication activities
- Strategy 8: Regular monitoring and evaluation of information activities

The implementation of the Information Strategies has been regularly reviewed at the Annual ISEP Meeting and further reported to the Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council for consideration and endorsement. During the year 2009, the activities implemented could be summarized as follow:

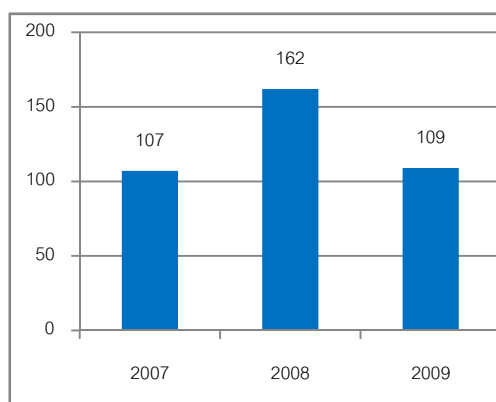
Strategy 1 Production of relevant, timely, and useful information materials to meet the requirements of the target audience

• Production of information materials

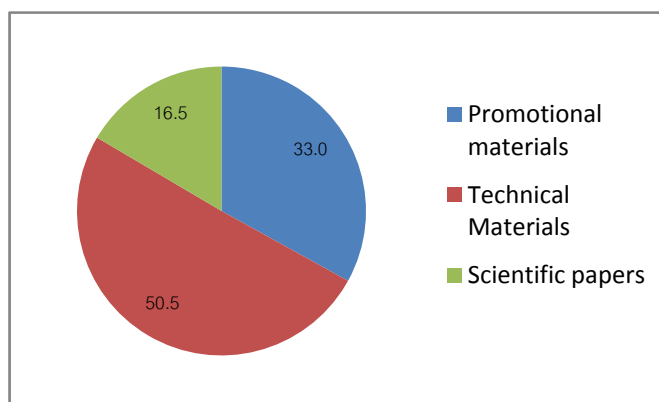
A number of promotional materials and technical publications have been published and disseminated, and are envisaged to contribute to the visibility of SEAFDEC. The target groups for these publications include the SEAFDEC Member Countries and non-Member Countries, countries hosting the Departments, Network Libraries, organizations having collaborative arrangements with SEAFDEC, and international/regional organizations, including donor agencies, as well as specific target groups for different technical issues, i.e. policy makers, research communities, and fisheries stakeholders.

During the year 2009, the total number of publications and other information materials produced and distributed by SEAFDEC Secretariat and departments could be summarized as follows:

Information materials	No. of Titles/ Issues	No. of Copies Produced	No. of Copies Distributed	Remarks
Promotional materials				
- Annual report, highlights	4	2,075	1,765	
- Newsletter, periodical publications	9	14,700	12,500	
- E-newsletter	12	7,672	7,552	
- Promotional publications	7	9,000	5,250	
- Promotional Audio-visual materials	2	30	30	in you-tube
- Souvenirs	2	3,000	1,881	
Sub-total	36	36,477	28,978	
Technical Materials				
- SEAFDEC Annual Meetings	4	510	355	
- Technical Publications, Manuals, Proceedings	38	18,745	4,418	
- Technical VCD	12	226	226	
- Technical Brochures/Posters	1	30	30	
Sub-total	55	19,511	5,029	
Papers/articles published in scientific journals /proceedings	18	No of copies produced/distributed note determined
TOTAL	109	55,988	34,007	



Number of titles/issues of information materials produced by SEAFDEC from 2007 to 2009



Percentage of titles/issues of information materials produced by SEAFDEC in 2009, by category of materials

List of promotional materials (Annual Report/Highlights, newsletter, e-newsletter, brochures, promotional VCDs, and posters to promote the organization and activities)

Title	Copies Produced	Copies Distributed	By
Annual Report/Highlights			
SEAFDEC Annual Report 2008	1,000	950	Secretariat
AQD Highlights 2008 (Annual Report)	1,000	800	AQD
MFRD Highlights	60	50	MFRD
SEAFDEC MFRDMD Highlight 2008 CD	15	15	MFRDMD
Newsletter, periodical publications			
SEAFDEC Newsletter Volume 31 Number 4	1,600	1,400	Secretariat

SEAFDEC Newsletter Volume 32 Number 1	1,600	1,400	Secretariat
SEAFDEC Newsletter Volume 32 Number 2	1,600	1,400	Secretariat
SEAFDEC Newsletter Volume 32 Number 3	1,600	1,400	Secretariat
Special Publication: Fish for the People” Volume 7 No. 1	1,300	1,000	Secretariat
Special Publication: Fish for the People” Volume 7 No. 2	1,500	1,200	Secretariat
Special Publication: Fish for the People” Volume 7 No. 3	1,500	1,200	Secretariat
Advanced Fisheries Technology Magazine Vol 1 Issue 1	2,000	1650	TD
Advanced Fisheries Technology Magazine Vol 1 Issue 2	2,000	1850	TD
E-Newsletter			
TD E-newsletter (e-copy) Vol 2, Issue 1	602	542	TD
TD E-newsletter (e-copy) Vol 2, Issue 2	602	542	TD
Advanced Fisheries Technology (e-copy) Vol 1 Issue 1	334	334	TD
Advanced Fisheries Technology (e-copy) Vol 1 Issue 2	334	334	TD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2009, issue 1	725	725	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2009, issue 2	725	725	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2009, issue 3	725	725	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2009, issue 4	725	725	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2009, issue 5	725	725	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2009, issue 6	725	725	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2009, issue 7	725	725	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2009, issue 8	725	725	AQD
Promotional publications			
SEAFDEC Information Catalogue 2009	1,000	950	Secretariat
SEAFDEC Calendar 2010	3,000	3,000	Secretariat
Research & Development for Sustainable Aquaculture in Southeast Asia (Strategic Plans 2009-2012) (booklet)	1,000	300	AQD
Research collaboration @ SEAFDEC/AQD (flyer)	1,000	250	AQD
Aquaculture Training (flyer)	1,000	250	AQD
Hatchery Seedstock (pricelist flyer)	1,000	250	AQD
Laboratory Services (flyer)	1,000	250	AQD
Promotional Audio-visual materials			
AQD’s Binangonan Freshwater Station (video)	1 master copy	online thru You-tube	AQD
TD Implementation CD	30	30	TD
Promotional Posters			
Souvenirs			
Key chain	2,000	1,631	TD
AQD Official and Program Leaders-Researchers (bookmarks)	1,000	250	AQD

List of technical materials (reports, proceedings, scientific/technical publications, VCDs and posters)

Title	Copies Produced	Copies Distributed	By
Report of SEAFDEC Annual Meetings			
Report of the 31 th Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee	150	100	Secretariat
Report of the 11 th Meeting of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG	150	100	Secretariat
Report of the 41 th Meeting of SEAFDEC Council	150	100	Secretariat
Report of the First Meeting of RAC	60	55	Secretariat
Technical Publications, Manuals, Proceedings			
Brochure on Oceanography	1,000	1,000	TD
Brochures on Status of Fishing Grounds for Surimi Raw Materials in the Southeast Asian Countries	1,000	-	TD

Brochures on Surimi Industry in the Southeast Asian Countries	1,000	-	TD
Brochures on Surimi Raw Materials Species	1,000	-	TD
Report of the Regional Study on Sea cucumber Fisheries, Utilization and Trade in Southeast Asia 2007-2008	500	400	Secretariat
Preliminary Report on the Fishery Resources Exploration on the Continental Slopes in The Lingayen Gulf, the Philippines.	150	20	TD
Report on the On-site Training for the Handling of Tuna on Board Handline Bancas	50	10	TD
SEAFDEC 2008 Report of the Training Workshop on the Deep Sea Fishery Resources Exploration on the Continental Slopes in Southeast Asian Waters.	200	50	TD
Report on the On-site Training for Introduction of C-Hook for Bottom Longline.	50	10	TD
Bi-annual Project Progress Report of Integrated Coastal Resources Management in Sihanoukville (ICRM-SV) July-Dec. 2008	50	10	TD
Report of Survey on Demersal Fishery Resources Living in Un-trawlable Area in Rakhine Fishing Ground of Myanmar by Bottom Vertical Longline during 23-30 January 2009	50	10	TD
Fish Landing Data in October 2007-October 2009 in Prey Nop II Sihanoukville Cambodia	50	-	TD
Cruise Report in Research Activity M.V. SEAFDEC 2 Cruise No. 29-2/2008, 4 June-5 July 2008, National Research Survey in the EEZ of Brunei Darussalam.	20	-	TD
Report of End-of-Project Meeting of the Working Party on Information Collection for Economically Important Species as Surimi Raw Materials in the Southeast Asian Region.	50	-	TD
Guideline on Eco-Labeling for the Canned Tuna Industry	500	50	TD
Report of the Monitoring Socio-Economic Survey in Commune Teuk Thla, Sihanoukville	50	-	TD
Gonad Development of Blood Cockle: Study Conducted in Prey NopII Sihanoukville Cambodia	50	-	TD
Report of 1 st Regional Workshop on Information Gathering and Cetacean Research in the Southeast Asian Water	30	-	TD
The Fishing Trail and Demonstration to Promote the Use of Circle Hook in line Fishing	100		TD
Bi-annual Project Progress Report of Integrated Coastal Resources Management in Sihanoulville (ICRM-SV) January-June 2009	50	-	TD
Final Project Evaluation Integrated Coastal Resources Management in Pulau Langkawi (ICRM-PL)	50	-	TD
Final Project Evaluation Integrated Coastal Resources Management in Sihanoukville (ICRM-SV)	50	-	TD
Technical Compilation of Heavy Metals, Pesticide Residues, Histamine and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia: 2004-2008	500	136	MFRD
Compendium of Aquaculture Technologies (DVD-final version)	90	70	AQD
Training Handbook on Rural Aquaculture (book)	55	55	AQD
The Malalison Experience: Empowering an Island Community in West Central Philippines (booklet)	50	47	AQD
Seed Production and Grow-out of Mud Crab (<i>Scylla serrata</i>) in Vietnam (manual #42)	1,000	50	AQD

Philippine Freshwater Prawns (<i>Macrobrachium</i> spp) (manual #43)	1,000	50	AQD
Field Guide to Philippine Mangroves (laminated brochure)	1,000	50	AQD
Milkfish Culture in Sea Cages (flyer)	1,000	350	AQD
Grow-out Production of Bighead Carp (flyer)	1,000	250	AQD
Seed Production of Bighead Carp (flyer)	1,000	250	AQD
Mudcrab Culture (flyer)	1,000	250	AQD
Grow-out Production of Giant Freshwater Prawn (flyer)	1,000	250	AQD
Seed Production of Giant Freshwater Prawn (flyer)	1,000	250	AQD
Grow-out: Grouper (flyer)	1,000	250	AQD
Hatchery and Nursery: Grouper Culture (flyer)	1,000	250	AQD
Backyard Hatchery (flyer)	1,000	300	AQD
Technical Video/VCD			
Video production: The Training Course on Coastal Fisheries Management (Sri-Lanka 3-22 March 2009)	20	20	TD
Video production: To be the Leader in Sustainable Tropical Fisheries for the People	20	20	TD
Video production: The Achievement of Fisheries Development in the Region through the JFT Support	20	20	TD
Video production: Forty Years in Motion SEAFDEC and Fisheries Development in Southeast Asia	40	40	TD
Video production: Save the World with SEAFDEC	1	1	TD
Video production: The International Training Course on Coastal Fisheries Management for Fishery Manager(CFM)	15	15	TD
Video production: A Short-term Training Course on Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) Approaches and Activities in Thailand (From Bangladesh)	5	5	TD
The International Training on course on Coastal Fisheries Management and Extension Methodology	20	20	TD
Video production: Short-term Training Course on Fishing Technology for University Student#47	10	10	TD
Video production: Short-term Training Course on Fishing Technology for University Student#48	10	10	TD
Video production: Training Course on Coastal Fisheries Management and Extension Methodology for Thai Government Officer	30	30	TD
Video production: Training Course on Coastal Fisheries Management for Thai Government Officer	30	30	TD
Video production: The Training Course on Fishing Vessel Operation for Tinsulanonda Fisheries College	5	5	TD
Technical Brochures/Posters			
Poster on Circle Hook	30	30	TD

List of papers published in scientific journals/proceedings (non-SEAFDEC publications)

Title	By
1. Barbier EB, Koch EW, Silliman BR, Hacker SD, Wolanski E, Primavera JH, Granek EF, Polasky S, Aswani S, Cramer LA, Stoms DM, Kennedy CJ, Bael D, Kappel CV, Perillo GME, Reed DJ. 2008. Vegetation's role in coastal protection-Response. <i>Science</i> 320:177	AQD
2. Hurtado AQ, Yunque DA, Tibubos K, Critchley AT. 2008. Use of Acadian marine plant extract powder from <i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i> in tissue culture of <i>Kappaphycus</i> varieties. <i>Journal of Applied Phycology</i> (online first)	AQD

3.	You EM, Chiu TS, Liu KF, Tassanakajon A, Klinbunga S, Triwitayakorn K, de la Peña LD, Li Y, Yu HT. 2008. Microsatellite and mitochondrial haplotype diversity reveals population differentiation in the tiger shrimp (<i>Penaeus monodon</i>) in the Indo-Pacific region. <i>Animal Genetics</i> 39:267-277.	AQD
4.	Gonzales TT, Katoh M, Ishimatsu A. 2008. Respiratory vasculatures of the intertidal air-breathing eel goby, <i>Odontamblyopus lacepedii</i> (Gobiidae : Amblyopinae). <i>Environmental Biology of Fishes</i> 82:341-351.	AQD
5.	Quilang JP, Basiao ZU, Pagulayan RC, Roderos RR, Cao EP. 2008. Low isozyme variation in native and transplanted populations of the endemic Philippine silver perch, <i>Leiopotherapon plumbeus</i> (Kner, 1864) from three lakes in the Philippines. <i>The Philippine Agricultural Scientist (Philippine Agriculturist)</i> 91:99-103.	AQD
6.	de la Peña LD, Morki K, Qunitio GF, Chavez DS, Toledo JD, Suarnaba VS, Maeno Y, Kiryu I, Nakai T. 2008. Characterization of Betanodaviruses in the Philippines. <i>Bulletin of the European Association of Fish Pathologists</i> 28:230-237	AQD
7.	Lebata MJHL, Le Vay L, Walton ME, Biñas JB, Qunitio ET, Rodriguez EM, Primavera JH. 2009. Evaluation of hatchery-based enhancement of the mud crab, <i>Scylla</i> spp., fisheries in mangroves: comparison of species and release strategies. <i>Marine and Freshwater Research</i> 60:58-69.	AQD
8.	Agbayani RF, Toledo JD. 2008. Institutional capacity development for sustainable aquaculture and fisheries: Strategic partnership with local institutions. In: Tsukamoto K, Kawamura T, Takeuchi T, Beard Jr. TD, Kaiser MJ (eds.). <i>Fisheries for Global Welfare and Environment; 5th World Fisheries Congress 2008; Tokyo, Japan: TERRAPUB; pp. 435-448.</i>	AQD
9.	Lio-Po GD. 2009. Updates on the Nervous Necrosis Virus and the Koi Herpesvirus in Southeast Asia. In: <i>Congress Proceedings of the 1st International Congress on Aquatic Animal Health Management and Diseases; 27-28 January 2009; Tehran, Iran: Veteran Council I.R.IRAN; pp. 52-73.</i>	AQD
10.	Garcia LMAB, Hilomen-Garcia GV. 2009. Growout of juvenile seahorse <i>Hippocampus kuda</i> (Bleeker; Teleostei: Syngnathidae) in illuminated sea cages. <i>Aquaculture Research</i> 40:211-217.	AQD
11.	Gonzales TT, Katoh M, Ishimatsu A. 2008. Intertidal air-breathing eel goby, <i>Odontamblyopus lacepedii</i> (Gobiidae : Amblyopinae). <i>Ichthyological Research</i> 55:303-306. (short report)	AQD
12.	Koch EW, Barbier EB, Silliman BR, Reed DJ, Perillo GME, Hacker SD, Granek EF, Primavera JH, Muthiga N, Polasky S, Halpern BS, Kennedy CJ, Kappel CV, Wolanski E. 2009. Non-linearity in ecosystem services: temporal and spatial variability in coastal protection. <i>Frontiers in Ecology & the Environment</i> 7:29-37 (review)	AQD
13.	Primavera JH. 2006. Development and sustainability of Philippine aquaculture. In: <i>International Conference; Hubs, Harbours and Deltas in Southeast Asia: Multidisciplinary and Intercultural Perspectives; 6-8 February 2006; Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Royal Academy of Overseas Sciences: pp.295-313.</i>	AQD
14.	Maliao RJ, Pomeroy RS, Turingan RG. 2009. Performance of community-based coastal resource management (CBCRM) programs in the Philippines: A meta-analysis. <i>Marine Policy</i> 33:818-825.	AQD
15.	Estudillo-del Castillo C, Gapasin RS, Leño EM. 2009. Enrichment potential of HUFA-rich thraustochytrid <i>Schizochytrium mangrovei</i> for the rotifer <i>Brachionus plicatilis</i> . <i>Aquaculture</i> 293:57-61	AQD
16.	Qunitio ET, Samraj T. 2008. Mud crab culture: Challenges and opportunities. In: <i>Compendium of Proceedings of Technical Sessions on Aquaculture and Ornamentals at INDAQUA 2007; 11-13 January 2007; Chennai. Chennai, India: The Marine Products Export Development Authority. (Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India); pp. 70-78</i>	AQD
17.	Pakingking R Jr., Seron R, de la Peña L, Mori K, Yamashita H, Nakai T. 2009. Immune response of Asian sea bass, <i>Lates calcarifer</i> Bloch, against an inactivated betanodavirus vaccine. <i>Journal of Fish Diseases</i> 32:457-763.	AQD

18. Kurita J, Yuasa K, Ito T, Sano M, Hedrick RP, Engelsma MY, Haenen OLM, Sunarto A, Kholidin EB, Chou HY, Tung, MC, de la Peña L, Lio-Po G, Tu C, Way K, Iida T. 2009. Molecular epidemiology of koi herpesvirus (KHV). Fish Pathology 44:59-66.	AQD
--	-----

• **Website established and administered by SEAFDEC**

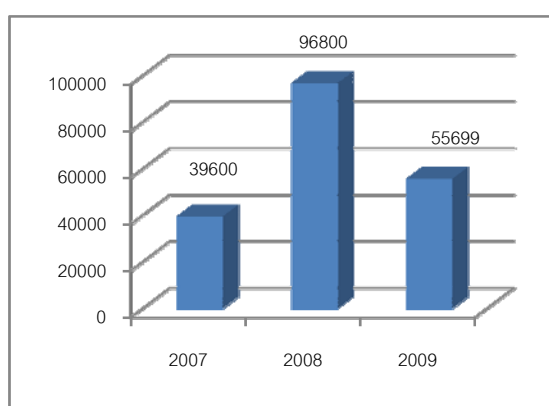
In addition to publications and printed materials, a number of websites were established and maintained by SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments to enhance the dissemination of information to target groups as follows:

Website name	Estimated annual total visitors**	Link from other Website	Number of Download	By
www.seafdec.org	20,067	25	18,178	Sec
www.rsn-ssf.net	Website is being published but information on visitors/link/download is not regularly collected.			Sec
sea.rsn-ssf.net				Sec
ASSP portal website				Sec
td.seafdec.org	12,275	-	2,124	TD
www.fishsafetyinfo.com	Not monitored			MFRD
www.seafdec.org.ph	26,182 (unique visitors)			AQD
www.aqdnews.blogspot.com	3,506 (unique visitors)			AQD
www.flickr.com/photos/seafdecaqd	22,923 (total views)			AQD
www.youtube.com/watch?v=C8W4a0v008k	1,228 (total views)			AQD
www.seafdec.org.my				MFRDMD
TOTAL *	68,181	25	19848	

Remarks:

* The calculation was made based on only the main SEAFDEC and Departmental websites (as shaded in grey)

** From 2010, unique visitors would be used to monitor visitors to SEAFDEC website



Total number of visitors to *SEAFDEC* and *SEAFDEC* departmental websites from 2007 to 2009

Remarks:

- For total visitors in 2007, the number represents total visitors to SEAFDEC, TD and AQD websites
- For total visitors in 2008, the number represents total visitors to SEAFDEC, TD, AQD and MFRDMD websites
- For total visitors in 2009, number represents total visitors to SEAFDEC, TD and AQD websites

Strategy 2 Capacity development of information staff at all levels

During the year, on 16-18 February 2009, an In-house training on the use of computer programs to create VDO presentation was conducted at TD, with participation of 3 information officers from SEAFDEC Secretariat and 3 from TD.

On 9-20 November 2009, a staff of the Secretariat also plans to participate in on-the-job training at Department of Media Architecture, Future University in Hakodate, Japan. The scope of the training is on development of websites modules and interface as tool for presentation and utilization of fisheries information to support sustainable development and management of fisheries in the region. The training is envisaged to contribute to the improvement of the SEAFDEC website to enhance the visibility of SEAFDEC, as well as the use of web-based tools to enhance the sharing and dissemination of information to support development and management of fisheries in the Southeast Asian region.

On 14-15 December 2009, staffs from Secretariat and TD with 5 officers participated in the training course Professional Joomla Developer. The training is enables to build website and improvement of the SEAFDEC Website.

In addition to the above HRD activities, during the year, the library of SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments also received a number of materials, which are envisaged to contribute to capacity development of SEAFDEC staff, as follows:

Library materials received during the year	Secretariat	TD	MFRD	AQD	MFRDMD
Newsletter/serial publications (no. of issues)	55	72	80	3,085*	20
Books, report, technical publications (no of titles)	64	189	10	82	40
Audio-visual Materials (no of items)	0	186	1	8	0
Total	119	447	91	3,175	60

Remarks:

* including hard copy and electronic copies of research papers and subscribed on-line journals

Strategy 3 Enhance the accessibility of SEAFDEC information to target groups

- Library services and On-line Information Services**

The library of the Secretariat, TD MFRD, AQD and MFRDMD provide information services for their staffs as well as external visitors. For the Secretariat, the library contains mainly the publications produced by the Secretariat and Departments, and aims primarily to provide reference materials for the staffs and visitors. For the Department the libraries contain reference materials, produced by SEAFDEC and other sources, on the issues undertaken by the departments. SEAFDEC Libraries also establish network with other libraries and organizations all over the world. Services provided by the departments include general library services, book loan services, provision of electronic copies of publication. These services are envisaged to help enhancing the accessibility of information to target groups at the national/regional as well as global levels.

In summary, the dissemination of SEAFDEC information to network libraries and other target groups, including on-line information services (downloadable materials, databases, etc.), could be summarized as follows:

	No. of Network Library	No. of (title) publications sent to target group in 2009	No. of downloadable materials in the website	Databases accessible in the website	No. of queries for information/publications in 2009
Secretariat	210	8	121	1*	-
TD	40	5	112	3**	-
MFRD	35	7	-	-	12
AQD	4 including IATUL*** IAMSLIC****	24 publications in layman's language and 18 research papers	92 total [29 flyers, 6 codes of practice / guidelines, 6 newsletter issues, 39 institutional reports, 9 technical reports, 3 others]	4 [programs, journal publications, training, bookstore]	no less than 100 for AQD publications for sale 17 requests for library materials (search and mail out) from 4 countries
MFRDMD	20	10
Total	289	62	325	8	139

Remarks:

* Link to databases of departments

** The databases developed under the UNEP/GEF/South China Sea Project's Regional Working Group on Fisheries

*** International Association of Technological Libraries

**** International Association of Aquatic & Marine Science Libraries and Information Centers

• Exhibition arrangements

In addition to the provision of information through publication dissemination, library services, and on-line information services; several exhibition displays were also arranged to provide information on SEAFDEC activities to target groups and public, and disseminate promotional and technical materials:

	Total number of exhibition displays (no. of events)	Estimated number of visitors* (person)
Secretariat	-	-
TD	6	30,130
MFRD	-	-
AQD	5	1,250
MFRDMD	-	-
Total	11	31,380

List of Exhibition display arranged by SEAFDEC at various events:

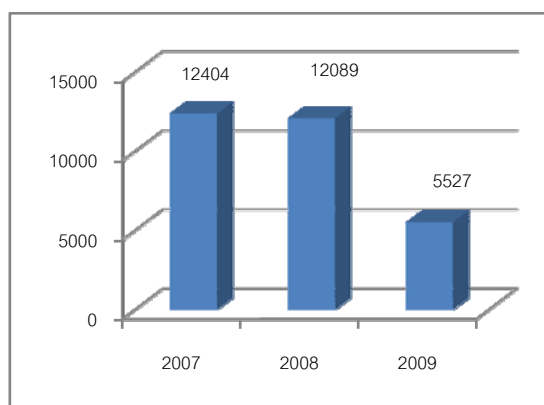
Exhibition Title	Estimated Visitors	Exhibited by
Children's Day Exhibition	5,500	TD
Exhibition on The Integrated Sea Farming Project	200	TD
National Fisheries Exhibition	24,000	TD
Open house M.V. SEAFDEC2 at Indonesia	350	TD
Exhibition in FAO/GEF Inception Workshop on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards in Trawl Fisheries	40	TD
Exhibition in SEAFDEC-JSPS Technical Meeting on Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices	40	TD
Manila Aquamarine & Aquatic Resources Exposition, Aug 09 @Manila	500	AQD
Visayas Science & Technology Fair, Aug 09 @Bacolod City	120	AQD
AgriLink-FoodLink-AquaLink, Oct 09 @WTC	500	AQD

- **Visitors to SEAFDEC**

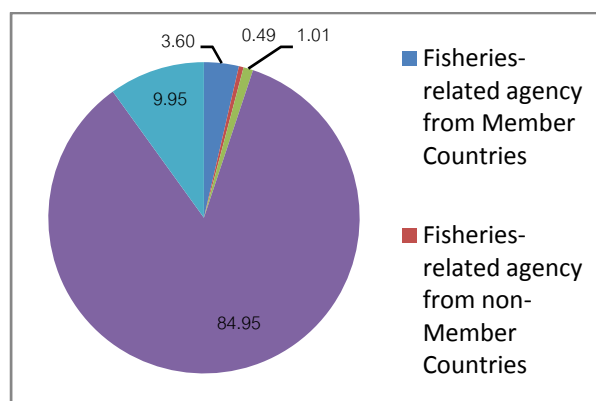
The number of people who directly visited the Secretariat and Departments are also recorded as one of indicator on direct access to SEAFDEC information. These include official visits by Member Countries, Non-member Countries, and International/Regional Organizations, as well as the visit to libraries, facilities, etc. by students and general public.

Category	Number of Visitors				
	Sec	TD	MFRD	AQD	MFRDMD
Fisheries-related agency from Member Countries	27	8	21	160	4
Fisheries-related agency from non-Member Countries	15	0		2	10
International/regional organizations (fisheries and non-fisheries)	5	6		24	-
Students	23	115	10	4,457	100
Others (public, private sector, NGOs, etc.)	-	40		500	-
Total	70	169	31	5,143	114

Remarks: Number of visitors does not include participants that involve in the activities such as meetings, training program, internship, and study tour programs conducted by the department



Number of visitors to SEAFDEC From 2007-2009,



Percentage of visitors to SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments in 2009, by category of visitors

Strategy 4 Strengthen cooperation and networking with other organizations

- **Establishment of Cooperation and Networking with Other Organizations**

Collaboration between SEAFDEC and other organizations has been established either under formal collaborative agreement, or implementation of collaborative activities. In 2009, the cooperation and networking between SEAFDEC and other partner organizations are listed as follows:

Organization	Form of Collaboration	With
Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	FCG Programs, ASSP activities	Secretariat
Japanese Government (Fisheries Agency)	Funding Support	Secretariat
ASEAN Foundation	Funding Support	Secretariat

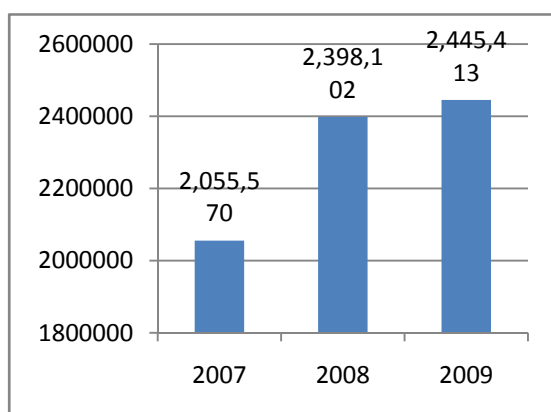
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	Funding Support	Secretariat
Fisheries Research Agency (FRA)	Collaborative activities	Secretariat
Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices (including Combating IUU Fishing) in the Region	Technical collaboration	Secretariat
Mekong River Commission (MRC)	Collaborative activities	Secretariat
Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)	Collaborative activities	Secretariat
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) – FIRMS, CWP, CONSRN	Agreement	Secretariat
FAO	Funding Support, Activities	Secretariat, TD
DOF Thailand	Funding Support, Activities	Secretariat, TD
DOF Bangladesh	Funding Support	TD
IFAD/Sri-Lanka	Funding Support	TD
DOF of Member Countries	Collaborative activities	TD
Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, India	Funding Support	TD
Tinsulanonda Fisheries College	Funding Support	TD
Ubonrajchatani University	Funding Support	TD
WWF	Collaborative activities	TD
Kagoshima University, Japan	Collaborative activities	TD
IUCN	Collaborative activities	TD
IOSEA	Collaborative activities	TD
Freshwater Fisheries Research Center / Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences (China)	Renewal of MOU for research, training and staff exchanges (2 years beginning 14 May 2009)	AQD
SmithBucklin Corp. (USA)	Research contract for the project “Use of soybean meal and soy protein concentrate as alternatives to fish meal in practical feeds for milkfish” (1 Jan 09-31 Dec 09)	AQD
St Paul’s University (Philippines)	Collaboration in instruction, research, training and extension programs in fisheries, aquatic and related sciences (2009-2014)	AQD
Capiz National High School (west central Philippines)	Agreement (research study) (starting 24 Jul 09)	AQD
World Wildlife Fund for Nature	...	MFRDMD

From the above collaboration, in terms of funding support, SEAFDEC received support from donor agencies, other organizations and Member Countries (excluding funding support for department operations, and Minimum Regular Contribution), of which the support in 2009 could be summarized as follows:

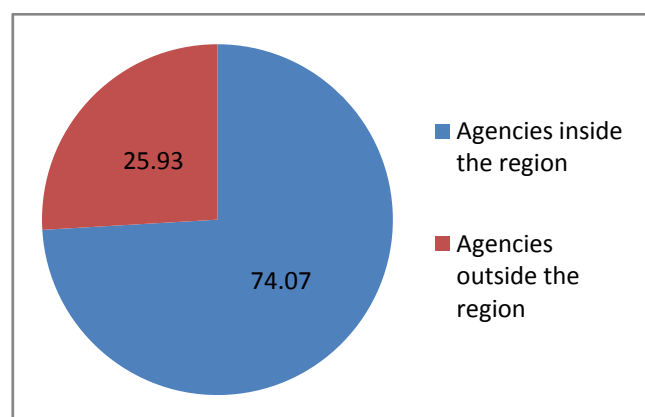
Organizations	Scope	Estimated annual Budget (USD) for 2009	To
Agencies in the Southeast Asian region			
Government of Japan	Japanese Trust Fund Programs	1,463,575	Secretariat
DOF Thailand	Training Courses (6 courses) for Thai DOF	22,000	TD

Tinsulanonda Fisheries College	The Training Course on Fishing Vessel Operation for Tinsulanonda Fisheries College (for course from 6 Oct 2009 to 26 Feb 2010)	8,823	TD
Ubonrajchatani University	Short Term Training Course on Fishing Ground and Fisheries around Chao Pharya River Mouth for Ubonrajchathani University	927	TD
Petron Foundation, Inc.	Milkfish cage culture as livelihood option for affected Guimaras fisherfolk-Phase II	23,384	AQD
Action for Community Empowerment Association, Inc.	Enhancing Adoption of Mud Crab Production Technologies in Northern Samar	30,751	AQD
ASEAN Foundation	Institutional capacity building for promotion of "One Village One Fisheries Product (FOVOP)" HRD on Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region	60311 92,767	Secretariat
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – Philippines (BFAR)	Grow-out of white shrimp in Paoay Lake	1,680	AQD
BFAR	National Abalone Breeding and Culture Program	5,319	AQD
BFAR-National Fisheries Research and Development (NFRDI)	Identification of emerging problems and economically significant diseases in hatchery and grow-out production systems of white shrimp	51,311	AQD
BFAR-NFRDI	Aquaculture Biotechnology Program	16,562	AQD
Province of Misamis Occidental, Philippines	Technical Assistance to Misamis Occidental Aquamarine Park (MOAP) Multi-Species Hatchery	7,611	AQD
Gata Daku Multi-Purpose Cooperative (Misamis Occidental)	Institutional Capacity Development on Sustainable Aquaculture (Enhancing adoption of improved grouper production technologies in Misamis Occidental)	26,400	AQD
Agencies outside the Southeast Asian region			
Swedish Sida	Climate Change and Adaptation in SEA with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea (2009-2011)	366,800	Secretariat
FAO	The Regional Workshop on the Reduction of the Impacts of Fishing in Coastal and Marine Environment in the Southeast Asian Water	11,200	TD
FAO	The 1st Workshop on the Assessment of Fishery Stock Status in the South and Southeast Asia	8,735	TD
FAO	The 2nd Workshop on the Assessment of Fishery Stock Status in the South and Southeast Asia	10,400	TD
DOF Bangladesh	Short term training course on Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) approaches and activities in Thailand	8,500	TD
IFAD/Sri-Lanka	Training course on Coastal Fisheries Management in Thailand	5,000	TD

Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, India	An Individual Training Course on Tuna-long-line Fishing	2,800	TD
North Carolina State University (USA)	Alternative feeding strategies to improve milkfish production	53,398	AQD
Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	Integrated fisheries resource management (Rinconada Lakes, Philippines and NSW, Australia): Aquaculture and Water Quality Component	5,831	AQD
ACIAR	Community Agricultural Technology Program (CATP)	84,894	AQD
United Soybean Board	Use of soybean meal and soy protein concentrate as alternatives to fish meal in practical feeds	58,424	AQD
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	Capacity Development in Sea and Human Security in Malalison Island and Masbate City	2,500	AQD
Philippine Australia Community Assistance Program-MOAVEC (Misamis Occidental)	Institutional Capacity Development on Sustainable Aquaculture (Grouper Cage Culture Livelihood Venture for Selected Fisherfolks Communities in Misamis Occidental)	15,510	AQD
Total		2,445,413	



Amount of funding support (USD) from donors, other organizations from 2007 to 2009



Percentage of funding supports to SEAFDEC in 2009, by categories

- **Enhancing Collaboration with Member Countries**

SEAFDEC also strengthen the cooperation and communication with the Member Countries through the establishment of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN). In 2009, the representatives from Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, were seconded to be stationed at the SEAFDEC Secretariat, with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida); and virtual members from Philippines and Singapore are nominated and stationed in their respective countries.

Strategy 5 Enhance internal communication and information sharing

- **Enhancing communication through the use of e-mail, internet and other IT facilities**

During 2009, internal communication and information sharing among SEAFDEC staffs have been enhanced through the use of e-mail communication. E-mail address system has been created by the Secretariat and each department, as follows:

Department	E-mail format
Secretariat	name@seafdec.org, name.surname@seafdec.org
TD	name@seafdec.org
MFRD	name_surname@ava.gov.sg or surname_name@ava.gov.sg
AQD	name@seafdec.org.ph
MFRDMD	name@seafdec.org.my

SEAFDEC also maintained the dedicated e-mail to enhance communication among SEAFDEC staff and experts working on particular areas/technical disciplines as follows:

Sub-group	For
secstaff@seafdec.org	All Secretariat staff
tdstaff@seafdec.org	All TD staff
all@seafdec.org.ph	All AQD staff
senior_staff@seafdec.org.ph	All senior staff of AQD
researchers@seafdec.org.ph	All scientists and researchers of AQD
dream_team@seafdec.org.ph	AQD staff involved in Institutional capacity dev. project
devcom_staff@seafdec.org.ph	AQD staff under Development Communication Section

In addition to e-mail communications, another activity that enhances the internal communications and information sharing within SEAFDEC is the provision of facilities such as internet access to the staff at all level.

- **accessibility to information**

Information has been shared, and accessibly by all staff through the computer network, e.g. the incoming and out-going correspondent of the SEAFDEC Secretariat, in order to facilitate the staff to obtain the information.

- **Production and dissemination of SEAFDEC Internal Newsletter**

In addition to e-mail communication, TD has produced regular internal Newsletter (TD Newsletter) and internal monthly report; while AQD has produced the monthly AQD Matters. These are aimed to update the departmental staff and the public on the progress of the projects and activities undertaken by the Departments.

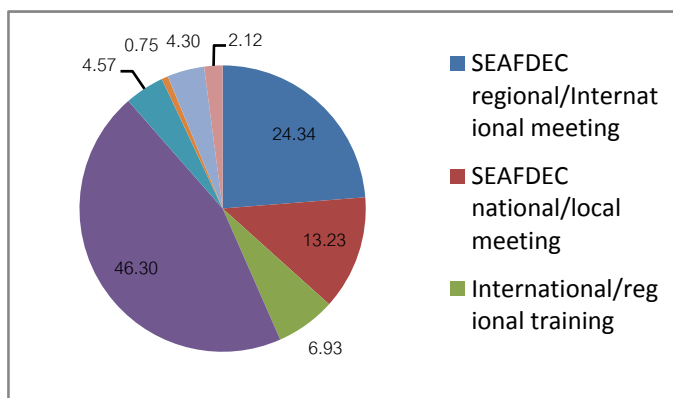
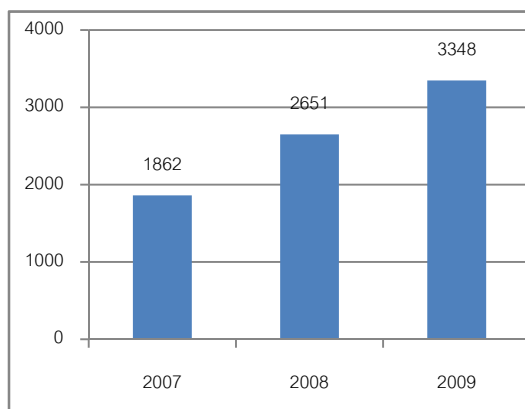
Strategy 6 Raising SEAFDEC image at international, regional and national levels

Activities have been conducted to enhance the SEAFDEC image at the international, regional and national levels. These include the organization of events (meeting, training course, etc.) by SEAFDEC, with participation from both member and non-member countries, as well as other organizations; participation of SEAFDEC representatives to provide inputs during events organized by other organizations; and the development of press statements for the regional activities organized by SEAFDEC.

- **Meetings, Training, etc organized by SEAFDEC (number of event, total number of participants (including resource persons, observers))**

	Secretariat		TD		MFRD		AQD		MFRDMD	
SEAFDEC regional/International meetings, seminar, workshop	10	430	10	271	3	65	-	-	3	50
SEAFDEC national/local meeting, seminar, workshop, consultation, etc.	2	75	5	248	-	-	1	105	1	15
International/regional training course	3	95	6	63	-	-	8	74	-	-
National, On-site training courses	6	179	27	613	-	-	17	586	4	86

Study tour	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	153	-	-
Internship	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-
On-the-Job training (college/students)	-	-	7	16	-	-	1	128	-	-
SEAFDEC internal meetings	3	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24	850	55	1,211	3	65	42	1,071	8	151



Total number of participants involved in events organized by SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments from 2007 to 2009

Percentage of participants involved in events organized by SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments in 2009, by category of events

- **Number of Participants from Member Countries attending Meetings, Training, etc. organized by SEAFDEC** (number of participants (including resource persons, observers) from each Member Countries)

	Country										
	B	C	I	J	L	M	M	P	S	T	V
SEAFDEC regional/International meetings, seminar, workshop	18	22	40	26	14	44	21	24	12	80	34
SEAFDEC national/local meeting, seminar, workshop, consultation, etc.	0	0	0	0	40	0	126	105	0	135	0
International/regional training course	4	16	8	4	34	11	9	23	3	24	9
National, On-site training courses (course/trainees)	0	92	108	0	150	87	93	570	0	343	31
Total	22	130	153	30	238	142	249	722	15	582	74

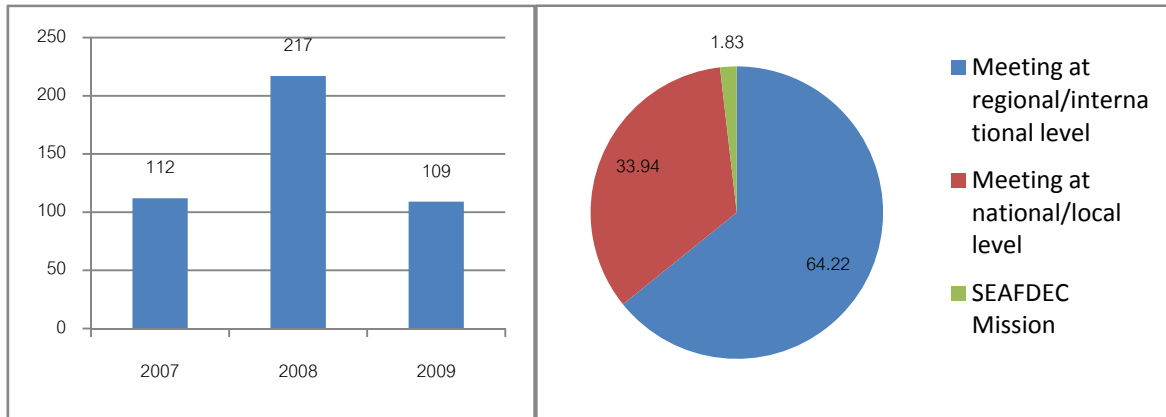
Remarks:

B=Brunei Darussalam, C=Cambodia, I=Indonesia, J=Japan, L=Lao PDR, M=Malaysia, M=Myanmar, P=Philippines, S=Singapore, T=Thailand, V=Vietnam (See details in *Appendix 1*)

- **SEAFDEC Participation to events organized by other organizations** (number of event, number of participants/observers from SEAFDEC)

	Secretariat		TD		MFRD		AQD		MFRDMD	
Meeting organized by other organizations at regional/international level	18	38	10	18	2	3	13	14	-	-
Meeting organized by other organizations at national/local level	1	1	5	5	-	-	19	31	-	-
Mission to visit member countries	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20	41	15	23	2	3	32	45	0	0

(See the list of activities in *Appendix 2*)



Number of SEAFDEC officials Participating in meetings organized by other organizations, incl. SEAFDEC mission from 2007 to 2009

Percentage of SEAFDEC officials Participating in events organized by other organizations in 2009, by category of events

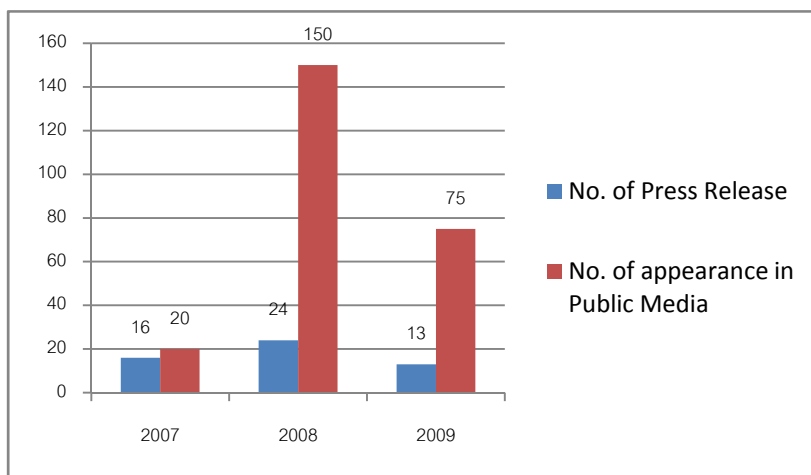
• **Press Statements and Appearance in Press**

During the year, the number of press statements officially released by SEAFDEC, and number of appearance of SEAFDEC activities in public media could be summarized as follows:

	Secretariat	TD	MFRD	AQD	MFRDMD
Number of Press Statements officially released by SEAFDEC (TOTAL)	1	7	*	5	*
Number of appearance in public media and website					
- Newspaper/magazines **	2	16		10	
- Websites	-	1		41	
- Radio***	-	-			
- Television	4	-			
Total	6	17	-	51	-

(See the list of Press Statements in *Appendix 3 and 4*)

- * MFRD and MFRDMD are also under the government of Singapore and Malaysia, respectively, thus the production/delivering of public and press release are subject to the policy of the respective national government.
- ** If the news on the same event appears many times in difference newspaper, total number of appearance should be reported
- *** If the same radio spot is broadcasted in the same channel for many days, the appearance should be reported only once



Total number of SEAFDEC press releases and appearance in public media from 2007 to 2009

- **Development of regional common-coordinated position**

During the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries Related Issues 2009 (10-12 February 2009, Bangkok, Thailand) Regional common/coordinated position on international fisheries related issues, namely the EC Regulation to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing; the FAO Legally-binding Instrument on Port State Measures for Combating IUU Fishing; Small-scale Fisheries; Refinement of the Required Adaptive Measures and Proposed Activities to Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change; Aquaculture Certification; Fisheries Subsidies and the Implementation of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 61/105 on the issue of high sea bottom fisheries, and Global Economic Fluctuation: Economic Approach on Sustainable Development of Fisheries . The Common/coordinated position was used as a basis for the Member Countries for their participation at the relevant regional/international fora to reflect the situation and safeguard the priority and needs of the Member Countries, as well as to raise the visibility and public awareness on SEAFDEC activities.

- **Survey to evaluate the SEAFDEC image and visibility**

During the 9th ISEP Meeting, a questionnaire was developed to be used to evaluate the SEAFDEC image at international, regional, and national levels. The information was collected and could be summarized as follows:

Total number of respondents: 41

- 95% from Southeast Asian countries
- 30% from fisheries related fields of occupation, 10% from social and environment related fields and 60% from other fields
- 54% are students, and 30% are government officers
- 64% are technical/research level, 27% are operational level

SEAFDEC Visibility

22.5% has previously involved in SEAFDEC/AQD activities, the below is the summary of their responses on SEAFDEC activities:

	Percentage			
	Good	Fair	Need to be improved	Don't know
1) Facilitate discussion/cooperation among countries in the region	73	19	0	8
2) Providing technical assistance to countries	67	25	0	8
a. Fishing Technologies	76	12	0	12
b. Aquaculture	74	18	0	9
c. Post-harvest technologies	53	29	3	15
d. Fisheries Management	62	21	3	15
e. Resources Conservation and management	56	29	3	12
f. International Fisheries-related issues	67	15	3	15
3) Collaboration with other organizations	53	25	3	19
4) Information dissemination	68	16	3	13
Overall	65	21	2	13

SEAFDEC Information Activities

35% of the respondents previously received SEAFDEC information materials. For those who has received information materials from SEAFDEC, the below is the summary of the response:

	Percentage			Percentage		
	Accessibility			Quality		
	Easy	Moderate	Difficult	Good	Fair	Poor
SEAFDEC Newsletter (11)	40	50	10	100	0	0
Magazine "Fish for the People" (11)	27	64	9	89	11	0
Technical publications/papers (13)	31	46	23	80	20	0
SEAFDEC Homepages (9)	44	22	33	67	33	0
Audio-visual materials, e.g. VCD, etc. (8)	29	29	43	60	40	0
Overall	34	42	24	79	21	0

Strategy 7 Sustainability of financial support for information and communication activities

- Cost, and returns from production of selling items (publication, etc.) during the year

Department	Total cost for production of publications and information activities	Total return from publications and information activities	Percentage of returns	Remarks
Sec	27,000 USD	0 USD	0 %	Promotional materials, not for sale
TD	1,451 USD	1,855 USD	22 %	
MFRD	Information is not collected			
AQD	about 20,000 USD	about 4,600 USD	23%	Budget for printing, video production and exhibit; and sales of publications and videos from Jan to Aug 09
MFRDMD	Information is not collected			

Strategy 8 Regular monitoring and evaluation of information activities

The progress in the implementation of information-related activities, in response to the Information Strategies for Enhancing SEAFDEC Visibility and Communication, were regularly monitored through the annual ISEP Meeting. In 2009, the 10th ISEP Meeting was organized from 12-14 October 2009. The progress in the implementation of activities as presented during the meeting (and to be updated to cover the period from January-December 2009) would be further reported to the SEAFDEC Council during its 42nd Meeting for information and to seek guidance and policy support.

In addition, it is also envisaged that the 10th ISEP Meeting is an appropriate time for the conduct of review on the Information Strategies. The appropriate adjustment of the Information Strategies would be discussed during the Meeting and the outcomes would be reported to the SEAFDEC Council for information.

Meetings, Training, and Other Activities Organized by SEAFDEC in 2009

Title (Date, Venue)	Category	Number of Participants (including observers)														Dept.
		SEAFDEC	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Japan	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	Others	TOTAL	
National Workshop for the Development of Information on Status and Trends for Marine Capture Fisheries of Thailand (28-29 January 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	38	Sec.
Workshop on Certification and Eco-labeling (30 January 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	2	37	Sec.
SEAFDEC Departments' Chief Meeting (9 February 2009, Thailand)	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	Sec.
ASEAN-SEAFDEC RTC on International Fisheries-Related Issues (10-12 February 2009)	1	20	1	2	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	12	2	3	56	Sec.
Sub-Regional Meeting on the Gulf of Thailand 24-26 February 2009, Bangkok, Thailand	1	14	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	13	4	3	42	Sec.
SEAFDEC 41st Council Meeting (7-11 April 2009, Fukuoka, Japan)	1	20	2	1	6	6	3	2	1	2	2	7	3	13	68	Sec.
The Preparatory Meeting of ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) (26-27 May 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	1	11	-	1	5	-	1	1	1	1	-	9	-	1	31	Sec.
1 st HRD Workshop for the Promotion of "FOVOP" in Lao PDR (23-27 March 2009, Lao PDR)	4	2	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	Sec.
2 nd HRD Workshop for the Promotion of "FOVOP" in Lao PDR (4-8 May 2009, Lao PDR)	4	2	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	Sec.
1 st HRD Workshop for the Promotion of "FOVOP" in Cambodia (19-20 May 2009, Cambodia)	4	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	Sec.
1 st HRD Workshop for the Promotion of "FOVOP" in Indonesia (15-19 June 2009, Indonesia)	4	1	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	Sec.
1 st HRD Workshop for the Promotion of "FOVOP" in Myanmar (3-8 August 2009, Myanmar)	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	31	Sec.
1 st HRD Workshop for the Promotion of "FOVOP" in Philippines (24-28 August 2009, Philippines)	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	36	Sec.
SEAFDEC Departments' Chief Meeting (25-26 June 2009, Thailand)	8	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	32	Sec.
Workshop on Fishing Vessel Record and Inventory (27-29 July 2009, Satun, Thailand)	3	12	-	3	2	-	-	4	2	3	-	6	2	5	39	Sec.

Title (Date, Venue)	Category	Number of Participants (including observers)														Dept.
		SEAFDEC	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Japan	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	Others	TOTAL	
The Third Joint Regional Training on Community-Based Freshwater Aquaculture for Remote Rural Areas of Southeast Asia	3	3	-	2	2	-	5	2	2	1	-	2	2	-	21	Sec.
Mini-workshop on SEAFDEC/FRA Joint Program Regarding Artificial Reefs for the Enhancement of Fishery Resources (7 August 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	3	25	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	35	Sec.
Regional Technical Consultation on Regional Advisory Committee for Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC) (2-4 September 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	1	30	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	45	Sec.
Administrative Sub-Committee Meeting for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	8	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	Sec.
10 th Meeting of SEAFDEC Information Staff Exchange Program (ISEP) (12-14 October, Thailand)	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	Sec.
1 st Meeting of Andaman sea sub region (20-22 October 2009, Phuket, Thailand)	1	14	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	5	-	8	36	Sec
Organizing Committee Meeting for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference "Fish for the People 2020" (15 November 2009, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia)	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	18	Sec
32 nd SEAFDEC Program Committee Meeting (16-18 November 2009, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia)	1	27	2	1	3	1	2	9	1	1	1	4	3	3	58	Sec
ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG/ASSP Meeting (19-20 November 2009, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia)	1	26	2	1	3	2	2	8	1	1	1	3	3	1	54	Sec
The Regional Workshop on the Reduction of the Impacts of Fishing in Coastal and Marine Environment in the Southeast Asian Water (12-15 January 2009, TD, Thailand)	1	21	1	1	2	1	-	2	1	2	-	2	2	3	38	TD
Regional Workshop on the Standard Operation Procedure and Development /Improvement of Sampling Gears for the Deep-Sea Resource Exploration (26-28 May 2009, TD, Thailand)	1	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	6	31	TD
The 1st Workshop on the Assessment of Fishery Stock Status in the South and Southeast Asia (16-19 June 2009, TD, Thailand)	1	12	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	14	33	TD

Title (Date, Venue)	Category	Number of Participants (including observers)														Dept.
		SEAFDEC	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Japan	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	Others	TOTAL	
End-of-Project Meeting of the Workshop Party in Information Collection for Economically Important Species as Surimi Materials in Southeast Asian Region (1-2 July 2009, TD, Thailand)	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	11	TD
2nd Working Group Meeting on Tuna Information Collection (13-16 July 2009, Vietnam)	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	10	TD
Workshop on Information Gathering and Cetacean Research in the Southeast Asian Waters (30-31 July 2009, TD, Thailand)	1	16	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	1	4	31	TD
The 2 nd Workshop on the Assessment of Fish Stock Status in the South and Southeast Asia Countries (5-9 October 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	1	14	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	13	33	TD
The Regional Workshop on Institutional Design of Co-management for Promotion of Using Indicators and Participation (5-7 November 2009, TD, Thailand)	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	3	-	12	TD
FAO/GEF Inception Workshop on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discard in Trawl Fisheries (3-6 November 2009, TD, Thailand)	1	13	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	5	2	10	35	TD
SEAFDEC-JSPS Technical Meeting on Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices	1	25	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	37	TD
Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on the Revitalization of Protected Areas Conservation in Nam Ngum Reservoir (19-21 March 2009, Vientiane, Lao PDA)	2	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	TD
Stakeholder Consultative Workshop/training on the Forum for the Development of Inland Small-scale Fisheries Focusing on Duya Inn Reservoir Fisheries, Myanmar (25-29 April 2009, Myanmar)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	TD
Meeting with Fisherman and Government Officer at Lamtaklong Reservoir (20 May 2009, Nakornrajchrasima, Thailand)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	82	TD
1 st National Workshop on Guideline and Standard Method of Data Collection and Indicator in Myanmar (25-29 August 2009, Myanmar)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	46	TD
Consultative National Workshop on Guideline and Standard (8-10 December 2009, Myanmar)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	TD
The Regional Training Course on Local/Indigenous Institution and Co-management (HRD Activities on Thematic Area) (12-24 January 2009, TD, Thailand)	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	8	TD

Title (Date, Venue)	Category	Number of Participants (including observers)														Dept.
		SEAFDEC	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Japan	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	Others	TOTAL	
Short term training course on Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) approaches and activities in Thailand (2-12 February 2009, TD, Thailand)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	TD
Onsite Training on the Use the Database for Pelagic Resource to Analyze Fish Landing Data (16-20 February 2009, Cambodia)	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	TD
International Training Course on Coastal Fisheries Management for Fishery Managers (25 May-3 June 2009, TD, Thailand)	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	3	13	TD
The Regional Training Course on Co-management Using Group User Rights for Enhancing Small-scale Fisheries Development and Management (26 October-4 November 2009, TD, Thailand)	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	3	-	12	TD
The International Training Course on Coastal Fisheries Management and Extension Methodology (24 November-17 December 2009, TD, Thailand)	3	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	4	1	6	20	TD
ASEAN HRD on Local/Indigenous Institutions and Co-management (2-6 March 2009, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	TD
Training course on Coastal Fisheries Management in Thailand (2-22 March 2009, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	TD
Onsite Training on Environmental/User Friendly Fish Handling and Preservation Techniques (3-7 August 2009, Vietnam)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	TD
An Individual Training Course on Tuna-long-line Fishing (3-20 November 2009, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	TD
Short term training course on Promotion of Sailing Boat for Fisheries at Rayong Province (17-20 February 2009, Rayong, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	TD
Training Course on Fish Aggregating Devices (17-18 February 2009, Chumporn, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	TD
Short-term Training Course on Fishing Technology for University Student#47 (24 March-3 April 2009, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	TD
Short term training course on Promotion of Sailing Boat for Fisheries at Trad Province (28-31 March 2009, Trad, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	TD
Training Course on Fishing Gear for Thai Government Officer (2 April-29 May 2009, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	TD
Training Course on Coastal Fisheries Management and Extension	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	26	TD

Title (Date, Venue)	Category	Number of Participants (including observers)														Dept.
		SEAFDEC	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Japan	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	Others	TOTAL	
Methodology for Thai Government Officer (8-23 June 2009, TD, Thailand)																
Short term training course on Promotion of Sailing Boat for Fisheries at Satoon Province (23-27 June 2009, Satoon, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	TD
Training Course on Eco-tourism at Chumporn Province (28-30 July 2009, Chumporn, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	34	TD
Training Course on Coastal Fisheries Management for Thai Government Officer (20-31 July 2009, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	29	TD
The Training Course on Fishing Vessel Operation for Tinsulanonda Fisheries College (6 October-26 February 2009, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	
Short-term Training Course on Fishing Technology for University Student#48 (12-22 October 2009, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45	TD
Short Term Training Course on Fishing Ground and Fisheries around Chao Pharya River Mouth for Ubonrajchathani University (26-31 October 2009, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	21	TD
HRD Program on Responsible Fishing Technologies in Thailand (14-18 September 2009)	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	17	TD
HRD Program on Local/Indigenous and Co-management in Thailand (14-18 September 2009)	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	17	TD
HRD Program on Responsible Fishing Technologies in Lao (20-25 September 2009)	4	2	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	TD
HRD Program on Responsible Fishing Technologies in Philippine (28 September -1 October 2009)	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	42	TD
HRD Program on Local/Indigenous and Co-management in Lao (11-17 October 2009)	4	2	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	TD
HRD Program on Responsible Fishing Technologies in Myanmar (9-12 November 2009)	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	22	TD
HRD on-sites activities on Local/Indigenous Institutions and Co-management, 22-27 November 2009 in Indonesia	4	2	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	TD
HRD on-sites activities on Local/Indigenous Institutions and Co-management, 11-16 December 2009 in Malaysia	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	TD
HRD on-sites activities on Local/Indigenous Institutions and Co-	4	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	TD

Title (Date, Venue)	Category	Number of Participants (including observers)														Dept.
		SEAFDEC	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Japan	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	Others	TOTAL	
management, 7-13 September 2009 in Cambodia																
HRD on-sites activities on Local/Indigenous Institutions and Co-management, 21-25 September 2009 in Philippines	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	22	TD
HRD on-sites activities on Local/Indigenous Institutions and Co-management, 28 September-3 October 2009, Lao PDR	4	2	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	TD
Practical Training for Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya (Trang Campus) (2 March-3 April 2009, TD, Thailand)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	TD
Practical Training for Silpakorn University (12 March-22 April 2009, TD, Thailand)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	TD
Practical Training for Mae-Jo University (10 March-20 May 2009, TD, Thailand)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	TD
Practical Training for Dhonburi Rajabhat University (16 March-15 May 2009, TD, Thailand)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	TD
Practical Training for Silpakorn University (Petchchaburi Campus) (28 April-31 May 2009, TD, Thailand)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	TD
Practical Training for King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (20 April-15 May 2009, TD, Thailand)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	TD
Practical Training for Walailuk University (2 September-18 December 2009, TD, Thailand)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	TD
Regional Train-the-Trainer Workshop on Backyard Fishery Post-Harvest Technology, 3-11 March 2009, Singapore	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	-	14	MFRD
Japanese Trust Fund II - Regional Technical Consultation on Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia (Biotoxins Monitoring in ASEAN), 26-28 August 2009, Singapore	1	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	-	27	MFRD
Japanese Trust Fund II - Quality Assurance Systems for Small and Medium-sized Fish Processing Establishments in ASEAN Member Countries: End-of-Activity (EOA) Workshop on Good Manufacturing Practices for Traditional Products Establishments, 6-7 October 2009, Singapore	1	1	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	-	24	MFRD
HRD on-sites activities on Backyard Fishery Post-Harvest Technology, 23-29 November 2009 in Myanmar	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	25	MFRD

Title (Date, Venue)	Category	Number of Participants (including observers)														Dept.
		SEAFDEC	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Japan	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	Others	TOTAL	
HRD on-sites activities on Backyard Fishery Post-Harvest Technology, 11-16 December 2009 in Malaysia	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	MFRD
HRD on-sites activities on Backyard Fishery Post Harvest Technology, 12-19 October 2009 in Cambodia	4	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	MFRD
HRD on-sites activities on Backyard Fishery Post-Harvest Technology, 22-27 November 2009 in Indonesia	4	2	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	MFRD
Development of Local Capacities in Sea and Human Security in Coastal Communities in the Philippines (15-16 Apr 09 in Masbate City and 28-29 Apr 09 in Culasi, Antique)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	105	AQD
Abalone Nursery-Growout Culture and Seaweed Farming (16-21 Feb 09, AQD's Iloilo main station – Phil)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	AQD
Fish Health Management (9-25 Mar 09, AQD's Iloilo main station – Phil)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	AQD
Cage / Pond Culture of Selected Marine Species (10-24 Mar, AQD's Iloilo main station – Phil)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	5	AQD
Crab Hatchery and Grow-out (14 Apr-5 May 09, AQD's Iloilo main station – Phil)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2	-	-	1	11	AQD
Freshwater Aquaculture (7 May to 19 June 09, AQD's Binangonan Freshwater Station-Phil)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	AQD
Marine Fish Hatchery (18 May-23 June 09, AQD's Iloilo main station – Phil)	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	1	9	AQD
Abalone Hatchery and Growout (2-22 July, AQD's Iloilo main station – Phil)	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	5	AQD
HRD Rural Aquaculture: Freshwater Aquaculture (1-7 Sept; Vientiane, Lao PDR)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	AQD
Fish / Shrimp Parasite Detection and Identification (18-21 Feb, AQD's Iloilo main station – Phil)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	AQD
Season-long Course on Grouper Cage Culture – Module 3: Business and planning and management; monitoring environmental impact (10 Mar 09, Panaon/Misamis Occidental-Phil)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50	AQD
Season-long Course on Grouper Cage Culture – Module 3: Business	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	31	AQD

Title (Date, Venue)	Category	Number of Participants (including observers)													Dept.	
		SEAFDEC	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Japan	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	Others		TOTAL
and planning and management; monitoring environmental impact (11 Mar 09, Jimenez/Misamis Occidental-Phil)																
Crab Hatchery and Grow-out (27 Apr-1 May 09 and 12-16 May 09)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	AQD
Petron Proj Phase 2 Module 1: Mariculture Livelihood Program for Guimaras Fisherfolk – PostHarvest and Marketing (20-21 May 09, San Antonio / Nueva Valencia)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	32	AQD
Petron Proj Phase 2 Module 1: Mariculture Livelihood Program for Guimaras Fisherfolk – Aquaculture Production Systems (25-26 June 09, Igang-Magamay-Sto Domingo / Nueva Valencia)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	92	AQD
Petron Proj Phase 2 Module 2: Mariculture Livelihood Program for Guimaras Fisherfolk – Aquaculture Production Systems (20-21 May 09, San Antonio / Nueva Valencia)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30	AQD
Algal Culture	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	AQD
Petron Proj Phase 2 Module 2: Mariculture Livelihood Program for Guimaras Fisherfolk – Stock Sampling, Feed and Feeding Practices and Cage Maintenance (30-31 July 09, Igang-Magamay-Sto Domingo / Nueva Valencia)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	92	AQD
Petron Proj Phase 2 Module 3: Mariculture Livelihood Program for Guimaras Fisherfolk – Stock Sampling, Feed and Feeding Practices and Cage Maintenance (13-14 Aug 09, San Antonio / Nueva Valencia)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30	AQD
Petron Proj Phase 2 Module 3: Mariculture Livelihood Program for Guimaras Fisherfolk – Fish Health Management, Business Planning, Financial Analysis and Cooperative Development-Management (24-25 Sept 09, Igang-Magamay-Sto Domingo / Nueva Valencia)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	92	AQD
Study tours (14 groups]	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	144	-	2	-	6	153	AQD
Internship and on-the-job training	6 and 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	151	-	-	-	1	153	AQD
HRD on-sites activities on Rural Aquaculture, 28 September-2 October 2009 in Philippines	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	23	AQD
HRD on-sites activities on Rural Aquaculture, 20-23 October 2009 in Indonesia	4	2	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	AQD
HRD on-sites activities on Rural Aquaculture, 11-16 December 2009 in Malaysia	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	AQD

Title (Date, Venue)	Category	Number of Participants (including observers)														Dept.
		SEAFDEC	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Japan	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	Others	TOTAL	
HRD on-sites activities on Rural Aquaculture, 11-15 November 2009 in Cambodia	4	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	AQD
HRD on-sites activities on Rural Aquaculture, 16-22 November 2009 in Myanmar	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	22	AQD
HRD on-sites activities on Rural Aquaculture, 1-7 September 2009 in Lao PDR	4	2	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	
HRD on Inland Fisheries Development Training Course 16-26 Feb 2009 Kuala Terengganu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	MD
Workshop regarding Artificial Reefs for the Enhancement of Fishery Resources, 6 August 2009 Putrajaya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	MD
Training on Marine Explorer 5-6 Oct 2009 Kuala Terengganu	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	MD
RTC Expert on Sea Turtle 20-21 Oct 2009 Kuala Terengganu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	MD
HRD on-sites activities on Inland Fisheries Development, 21-27 September 2009 in Cambodia	4	2	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	MD
HRD on-sites activities on Inland Fisheries Development, 20-23 October 2009 in Indonesia	4	2	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	MD
HRD on-sites activities on Inland Fisheries Development, 23-29 November 2009 in Myanmar	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	MD
HRD on-sites activities on Inland Fisheries Development, 11-16 December 2009 in Malaysia	4	2	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	MD

* Category:

- 1) International/regional meetings, seminar, workshop
- 2) National/local meeting, seminar, workshop, consultation, etc.
- 3) International/regional training course
- 4) National, On-site training courses
- 5) Study tour
- 6) Internship
- 7) On-the-Job training
- 8) SEAFDEC Internal Meetings

**SEAFDEC Participation to Meetings organized by other (non-SEAFDEC) Organizations
in 2009**

Title (Date, Venue)	Organizer	Category	Department
The BIMSTEC Fisheries Meeting on Sustainable Fisheries in the Bay Of Bengal (20-22 January 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	BIMSTEC	1	Sec (3) TD (4)
28 th Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) (2-6 March 2009, Rome, Italy)	FAO	1	Sec (3)
29 th FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific, (26-31 March 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	FAO	1	Sec (2)
Regional Workshop on Practical Implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Aquaculture in the APFIC Region (18-22 May 2009, Colombo, Sri Lanka)	APFIC	1	Sec (1) TD (1)
FishWatch-AsiaPacific 1st Expert Planning Meeting (7-10 May 2009, Manado, Indonesia)	FishWatch	1	Sec (1)
Regional Workshop on Practical Implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Aquaculture in the APFIC Region, (Colombo, Sri Lanka, 18-22 May 2009)	APFIC	1	Sec (1), TD (1)
AFCF Preparatory Meeting (26-27 May 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	ASEAN and Thai DOF	1	Sec (1)
17 th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries, 1-5 June 2009, Hoi An, Quang Nam, Vietnam:	ASEAN	1	Sec (4)
16 th Annual Meeting of the MRC Programme for Fisheries Management and Development Cooperation (Siem Reap, Cambodia, 10-11 June 2009)	MRC	1	Sec (2)
ASEAN Shrimp Alliance Seminar (30 June 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	ASEAN and Thai DOF	1	Sec (3)
First Annual Meeting (1 July 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	ASEAN and Thai DOF	1	Sec (2)
International Seminar on Building a Comprehensive Maritime Security and Possible Benefit to the Effort to Minimize Illegal Fishing in the Region, 17-18 August 2009, at Ritzy Hotel, Manado, Indonesia:	Indonesia	2	Sec (1)
ASEAN Workshop on the Development of Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) for Fishery Products	ASEAN and Thai DOF	1	Sec (2)
SG visits Philippines to observe tuna handling in General Santos and Davao (17-20 June 2009)	Philippines	2	Sec (2)
Workshop on Capacity Building and MCS Curriculum Development (held under Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region) (12-14 August 2009)	RPOA	1	Sec (1)
ASEAN Special SOM-30th AMAF, 11-13 August 2009, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam:	ASEAN	1	Sec (4)
ASEAN High-Level Workshop on ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change and Food Security (ASEAN Secretariat 10-11 September 2009)	ASEAN Sec	1	Sec (2), TD (1)
1 st Regional Expert Group Meeting of ASEAN Shrimp Alliance, (29-30 September 2009, Bangkok)	DOF Thailand	1	Sec (3)
Regional workshop on best practices for supporting and improving livelihoods of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture households, Manila, Philippines, 13-15 October 2009:	FAO/RAP	1	Sec (1), TD (1)

Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in the Region: 2nd RPOA Coordination Committee Meeting, in Lombok, Indonesia, 4-5 November 2009:	RPOA	1	Sec (2)
Technical Workshop on Minimizing Sea Turtle Interaction in Coastal Net Fisheries (19-24 January 2009, Hawaii, USA)	International Union for the Conservation of Nature	1	TD
29 th Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation (17-19 February 2009, Brisbane, Australia)	International Sea Turtle Society	1	TD
Asian Shipping and Work Boat 2009 (24-26 February 2009, Singapore)	Baird Maritime	1	TD
Fish Watch-AsiaPasific 1 st Expert Planing Meeting (7-10 May 2009, Indonesia)	Asian Fisheries Society	1	TD
World Ocean Conference 2009 (11-15 May 09, Indonesia)	Indonesia	1	TD
ICES-FAO Working Group on Fishing Technology and Fish Behavior (17-22 May 2009, Italy)	FAO	1	TD
Practical Implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Aquaculture in the APFIC Region (17-23 May 2009, Srilanka)	FAO	1	TD
Workshop of the Project for the Promotion of the Sustainable Coastal Fisheries (PSCF Project) (3-7 August 2009, Indonesia)	JICA	1	TD
Regional Workshop on Best Practices for Supporting and Improving Livelihoods of Small-scale Fisheries and Aquaculture Households (12-16 October 2009, Philippine)	APFIC	1	TD
The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project	FAO	1	TD
Climate Change and Natural Disaster (29 January 2009, Pratumthani, Thailand)	AIT	2	TD
BIMSTEC Fisheries Meeting on Sustainable Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal (20-22 January 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	DOF	2	TD
Ocean Wave Modeling (11 March 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	Pollution Control Department	2	TD
Seminar on Marine Fisheries 2009 (26 June-3 July 2009, Ubonrachathani, Thailand)	DOF	2	TD
Thai GIS User Conference (20 August 2009, Bangkok, Thailand)	ESRI Thailand	2	TD
Fulbright Senior Scholarship (16 Jan 09 – 23 June 09, Univ of Tucson - USA); and 2009 Fulbright Visiting Scholar Conference (19-21 Apr 09, Washington DC)	Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board	1	AQD (1)
2 nd RESCOPAR Meeting (25-26 Feb, East Kalimantan-Indonesia)	Wageningen University	1	AQD (1)
Aqua VIV Asia (11-13 Mar 09, Bangkok)	Novus, Bayer, partners	1	AQD (1)

Asia-Pacific Conference on Chemistry Education (13-17 Apr 09, Bohol, Phil)	DOST, partners	1	AQD (1)
Symposium on Aquatic Animal Health and Welfare (6-12 June 09, China)	FFRC China	1	AQD (1)
10 th International Symposium on Genetics in Aquaculture (22-26 June 09, Bangkok-Thailand)	International Association for Genetics in Aquaculture	1	AQD (2)
7 th International Abalone Symposium (19-24 Jul 09, Pattaya, Thailand)	Marine Science Association of Thailand, partners	1	AQD (1)
International Training Program on Scientific and Technological Management in Universities and Libraries (4 May – 30 Jul 09, Brussels, Belgium)	VLIR-UOS	1	AQD (1)
WSSV Detection and Challenge Test (18-27 May 09, Can Tho Univ, Vietnam)	Wageningen Univ	1	AQD (1)
Asian Publishing Convention (16-17 Jul, Manila, Phil)	Media consortium	1	AQD (1)
Asian Pacific Aquaculture 2009 Conference Expo (3-6 Nov, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)	World Aquaculture Society Inc.	1	AQD (1)
14 th International EAFP Conference on Fish and Shellfish Diseases (14-18 Sept 09, Prague, Czech Republic)	EAFP	1	AQD (1)
UNITAR Workshop (27 Sept – 4 Oct 09, Hiroshima, Japan)	UNITAR	1	AQD (1)
National Conference on Wetlands, Climate Change Adaptation and Biodiversity Conservation (12-14 Jan, Dumaguete City-Phil)	Freshwater Wetlands Committee	2	AQD (1)
Current Research Trends in Fisheries Biology (20 Jan 09, Nueva Ecija-Phil)	CLSU and National Taiwan University	2	AQD (3)
Technical Working Group Meeting for Legislation Creating a Philippine Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (9 Feb 09 and 9 Mar 09 Quezon City-Phil)	House of Representatives	2	AQD (4)
Philippine Computing Science Congress (2-3 Mar 09, Dumaguete City-Phil)	Philippine e-Learning Society	2	AQD (1)
First National Summit on the Hatchery and Culture of Sigamid (11-12 Mar 09, Dagupan City-Phil)	PCAMRD and NFRDI	2	AQD (3)
National Training Course on Freshwater Fish Identification (13-18 Apr 09, Los Banos-Phil)	UPLB	2	AQD (1)
Regional Workshop on Climate Change: Global Challenges for Improving the Competitiveness of Fisheries Products in Asia (19-20 Mar, Los Banos-Phil)	WorldFish Centre, SEARCA	2	AQD (2)
2 nd National Symposium and Scientific Meeting on Algae and Training-Workshop on Algae Molecular Techniques (13-15 Apr 09, Los Banos-Phil)	Philippine Phycological Society	2	AQD (1)
2009 Summit for Secretaries and Administrative Professionals (13-14 Mar 09, Manila-Phil)	ARIVA Events	2	AQD (1)

38 th Phil Society of Microbiology Annual Convention (14-15 May 09, Manila-Phil)	PSM	2	AQD (1)
Seminar-Workshop on Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemical Substances and Mixtures (29-30 May 09, Mandaue City-Phil)	Chemical Industries Association, partners	2	AQD (1)
Consultative Meeting to Draft a Philippine National Standard for Aquaculture Feeds (16 July 09, Bacolod City-Phil)	DA-BAFPS	2	AQD (1)
Forum on GM (genetic modification) Technologies (20 July 09, Quezon City-Philippines)	Network Opposed to GMOs	2	AQD (1)
2 nd Hito Conference (21 July 09, General Santos City-Phil)	DTI / BFAR / farmers' cooperative	2	AQD (2)
Region XII First Investment Conference (22-23 July, General Santos City-Phil)	DTI / DA /DOT	2	AQD (1)
Seminar on Transformer Testing and Maintenance (29-31 Jul 09, Quezon City-Phil)	World Electrical Mech System Mgt Inc.	2	AQD (1)
Biotechnology Symposium (17 Aug 09, Iloilo City-Phil)	UP Diliman and CPU	2	AQD (4)
Training-Workshop on Enhancing and Measuring the Social Acceptability and Use of Post-Harvest Technologies (17-19 Aug 09, Quezon City-Phil)	UP Diliman	2	AQD (1)
Chemical Waste Management in a Laboratory Setting (25 Sept 09, Cebu City-Phil)	Integrated Chemists of the Phil.	2	AQD (1)

Category:

- 1) International/regional level
- 2) National level

Press Statements Produced by SEAFDEC in 2009

Title (Date, Venue)	Department
SEAFDEC 41 st Council Meeting (7-11 April 2009, Fukuoka, Japan)	Sec
TD organized the Training Course on Fishery Management for Staff of Department of Fisheries (8-23 June 2009, Thailand)	TD
TD support facilities for Lamfrapa Sub-district to organize training course (2 June 2009, Thailand)	TD
TD organized the International Training Course on Coastal Fishery Management for Fishery Manager (25 May- 3June 2009,Thailand)	TD
Promotion and Invitation to Visit Pramong Nomklao (3-12 July 2009, Thailand)	TD
SEAFDEC Collaboration with Department of Fisheries, Thailand organized Promong Nomklao (3-12 July 2009, Thailand)	TD
Welcome Dr.Chumnarn Pongsri Secretary-General of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, November 2009, Samutprakarn Post	TD
Training Course on Fishing Technology for University Student study and observe at Klong-Yay-Lee Community, Samutprakarn, November 2009, Samutprakarn Post	TD
New Misamis Occidental Aquamarine Park hatchery (1 Feb, to Manila media-Phil)	AQD
Turn in tuna tags to DA, get reward (17 Mar, to Manila media-Phil)	AQD
Citi-Petron-SEAFDEC mariculture project (23 Apr, to Citi's newsletter-NewYork, USA)	AQD
Research center supports research winners (2 July, to Iloilo media-Phil)	AQD
Two communities – Malalison and Nueva Valencia (8 Sept, to Mabuhay/Mango magazine-Manila/Phil)	AQD

Appearance in Public Media in 2009

Description	Types of media	Department
FOVOP Workshop in newspaper1	1	Sec
FOVOP Workshop in newspaper2	1	Sec
FOVOP Workshop in television	4	Sec
Special report on Luring Fishing, January 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Special report on Eco-labeling, February 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Special report on Set Net, March 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Special report on Sea Urchin, April 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Special report on Tuna Longline Fishing, May 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Special report on Oceanography, June 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Special report on 21 st National Fisheries Exhibition, July 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Special report on Sea Grass, August 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Special report on Oxygenation Solar Cell, September 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Special report on Plankton, October 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Special report on Plan of Action on National Fisheries Management , November 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Special report on Fisheries Resources Management, December 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Training Department trained government fisheries officer on coastal fishery management, July 2009, Pak-nam Post	1	TD
Training Department attended the greatest fisheries exhibition of Thailand, August 2009, Samutprakarn Past	1	TD
Welcome Dr.Chumnarn Pongsri Secretary-General of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, November 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Training Course on Fishing Technology for University Student study and observe at Klong-Yay-Lee Community, Samutprakarn, November 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Welcome Dr.Chumnarn Pongsri Secretary-General of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, November 2009, Samutprakarn Post	1	TD
Trad province has collaborated with Training Department promote sailing boat for fishing and travel, 31st March 2009, http://news.sanook.com/scoop/scoop_355406.php	2	TD
1. Business Mirror, 2 Feb, on page B5: Finfish hatchery opens in Misamis by Jennifer A. Ng	1	AQD
2. Manila Bulletin, 2 Feb, page 14: DA opens Aussie-backed fish hatchery in Mindanao by Mervyn Benaning	1	AQD
3. Panay News, 5 Feb, page B1: Fish production boost expected from Misamis marine project	1	AQD
4. The News Today, 12 Mar, page 7: Capiz stude off to USA for science and eng'g fair by Joel Capundan	1	AQD
5. The Philippine Star, 29 Mar, page 13: Crisis becomes opportunity by Carmen Pedrosa	1	AQD
6. The News Today, 15 Apr, page 6: Guimaras fisherfolks get P2.4 M livelihood grant by Nestor P. Burgos Jr	1	AQD
7. The Philippine Inquirer, 14 May, page C3: Iloilo's prized fish and specialties by Micky Fenix	1	AQD

8.	Manila Bulletin, 25 May, page 4: Fisherfolk turn over tags to gov't for study by Marvyn N. Benaning	1	AQD
9.	The Manila Times, 14 June, pages A1-2: When sea farming means conservation by Paul M. Icamina	1	AQD
10.	The News Today, 14 Sept, pages 2-6: Probe up on destruction of mangroves plantation along Dungon Creek by Maricar M. Calubiran	1	AQD
11.	http://businessmirror.com.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5409:finfish-hatchery-opens-in-misamis&catid=53:agricommodities , 2 Feb, Finfish hatchery opens in Misamis by Jennifer A. Ng	2	AQD
12.	http://www.growfish.com.au/content.asp?ContentId=12765 , 2 Feb, <i>Finfish hatchery opens in Misamis</i> by Jennifer A. Ng	2	AQD
13.	http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/inquirerheadlines/regions/view/20090107-181821/Project-seeks-to-raise-fish-harvests , 7 Jan, <i>Project seeks to raise fish harvests</i> by Ryan Rosaura	2	AQD
14.	http://tubagbohol.mikeligalig.com/index.php?topic=17307.0 , 18 Jan , <i>Forum in Marine Science in the Philippines</i> by hofelina	2	AQD
15.	http://www.mixph.com/2009/01/cage-culture-of-giant-freshwater-prawn.html , 21 Jan , <i>Cage Culture of Giant Freshwater Prawn</i> by Leo	2	AQD
16.	http://mionostalgia.wordpress.com/2009/01/22/abalone/ , 22 Jan , <i>Abalone</i> by Mary Grace Cagay	2	AQD
17.	http://www.mixph.com/2009/01/netcage-culture-of-tilapia-in-small-freshwater-reservoir.html , 24 Jan , <i>Netcage Culture of Tilapia in Small Freshwater Reservoir</i> by Leo	2	AQD
18.	http://aquapinoy.blogspot.com/2009/02/new-way-of-farming-mudcrab-alimango.html , 18 Feb , <i>A new way of farming mudcrab (alimango)</i> by Hugo	2	AQD
19.	http://captivecapz.blogspot.com/2009/02/captivating-capiz-science-tilt.html , 25 Feb , <i>Capizeño wins in U.S. science tilt</i> by C.A.L.M.	2	AQD
20.	http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showpost.php?p=33151520&postcount=791 , 4 Mar , <i>SEAFEDC Mariculture Park</i> by Marcos Caratao Jr.	2	AQD
21.	http://www.fis.com/fis/worldnews/worldnews.asp?l=e&country=&monthyear=&day=&id=31657&ndb=1&df=0 , 10 Mar , <i>Illegal shipments of mud crablets concern Govt</i> by Denise Recalde	2	AQD
22.	http://www.thenewstoday.info/2009/03/12/capiz.stude.off.to.usa.for.science.and.engg.fair.html , 12 Mar , <i>Capiz stude off to USA for science and eng'g fair</i> by Joel E. Capundan	2	AQD
23.	http://www.content4reprint.com/recreation-and-leisure/travel/iloilo-queen-city-of-the-south.htm , 25 Mar , <i>Iloilo - Queen City of the South</i> by batoujitsu	2	AQD
24.	http://www.philstar.com/Article.aspx?articleId=453118&publicationSubCategoryId=64 , 29 Mar , <i>Crisis becomes opportunity</i> by Carmen N. Pedrosa	2	AQD
25.	http://weeklyjobnotices.blogspot.com/2009/04/southeast-asian-fisheries-development.html , 02 Apr , <i>vacancies</i> by eric	2	AQD
26.	http://weeklyjobnotices.blogspot.com/2009/04/southeast-asian-fisheries-development.html , 02 Apr , <i>vacancies</i> by eric	2	AQD
27.	http://projectsunrise.org/2009/04/17/firm-pays-back-town-ruined-by-%E2%80%9806-oil-spill/ , 17 Apr , <i>Firm pays back town ruined by '06 oil spill</i> by Nestor P. Burgos Jr.	2	AQD
28.	http://dennisvillegas.blogspot.com/2009/04/suicidal-jeepney-ride-from-iloilo-to.html , 18 April , <i>A Suicidal Jeepney Ride from Iloilo to Miagao</i> by Dennis Villegas	2	AQD
29.	http://tau08blog.blogspot.com/2009/04/sometimes-makibot-lang-ta-na-pagbugtaw.html , 26 Apr , <i>Untitled</i> , by Jover Nuevaespaña	2	AQD
30.	http://palagpat.wordpress.com/2009/04/27/kwan-vs-pacman/ , 27 Apr , <i>kwan vs. pacman</i> by kwan	2	AQD

31. http://wiomariculture.gso.uri.edu/forum/?p=167 , 28 Apr , <i>New publication on Mariculture from SEAFDEC</i> by Brian Crawford	2	AQD
32. http://www.agribusinessweek.com/investment-opportunities-in-mariculture-parks/ , 29 Apr , <i>Investment Opportunities in Mariculture Parks</i>	2	AQD
33. http://www.common-quiddity.com/?p=16 , 30 Apr , <i>Collage Maker for the Photoshop Challenged</i>	2	AQD
34. http://negosyopinoy.info/525/lapulapu-grouper-culture-2/ , 03 May , <i>Lapulapu (Grouper) Culture</i> by Mary Charlotte Fresco	2	AQD
35. http://www.agribusinessweek.com/zamboanga-creates-first-seaweed-genebank-nursery/ , 14 May , <i>Zamboanga Creates First Seaweed Genebank, Nursery</i>	2	AQD
36. http://mrfulls.blogspot.com/ , 18 May , <i>Here in SEAFDEC/AQD</i> by sly	2	AQD
37. http://heyitsmeraye.blogspot.com/2009/05/research-tour-d.html , 22 May , <i>Research tour. :D</i> by RAYEUSI :)	2	AQD
38. http://pinoynegosyo.blogspot.com/2009/06/how-to-set-up-tilapia-hatchery.html , 03 Jun , <i>How to set up a tilapia hatchery</i>	2	AQD
39. http://thephilippines.ph/cities_in_the_philippines/iloilo-city-in-the-philippines/ , 21 Jun , <i>Iloilo city in the Philippines</i>	2	AQD
40. http://uplibrarybulletin.wordpress.com/2009/06/25/lapuz-presents-paper-at-the-iatul-2009-in-belgium/ , 25 Jun , <i>Lapuz presents paper at the IATUL 2009 in Belgium</i> by The Committee on Publications	2	AQD
41. http://madyaaspublishing.blogspot.com/2009/06/state-of-philippines-education-system.html , 25 Jun , <i>The State of the Philippines Education System</i> , by Ernesto T. Solidum	2	AQD
42. http://www.mixph.com/2009/07/farming-and-culture-of-red-seaweed-kappaphycus.html , 06 Jul , <i>Farming and Culture of Red Seaweed (Kappaphycus)</i> by Leo	2	AQD
43. http://ilonggos.net/guimaras/guimaras-information/guimaras-travel-guide , 22 Jul , <i>Guimaras Travel Guide</i>	2	AQD
44. http://www.misocc.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=60&Itemid=1 , 30 Jul , <i>Seafdec gabayan ang tukoron nga integrated feedmill sa MOAP</i>	2	AQD
45. http://naim-keliomega3.blogspot.com/2009/08/ovotide-hormone.html , 02 Aug , <i>Ovotide Hormone</i> by CikGu Naim	2	AQD
46. http://www.sunstar.com.ph/davao/raising-highly-priced-fish-called-seabass , 09 Aug , <i>Raising highly-priced fish called seabass</i> by Henrylito D. Tacio	2	AQD
47. http://www.cpu.edu.ph/laurels.php?laurelid=1249979109 , 11 Aug , <i>SEAFDEC's Aquaculture Week 2009</i>	2	AQD
48. http://scrimgeour.wordpress.com/2009/08/14/potholed-roads-greet-arroyo/ , 14 Aug , <i>Potholed roads greet Arroyo</i> by Francis Allan L. Angelo	2	AQD
49. http://female.pl/blog/coursehighrisk/2009/08/19/mangroves-key-to-saving-lives/ , 19 Aug , <i>Mangroves Key To Saving Lives</i>	2	AQD
50. http://davaorientalinvest.com/main/?p=455 , 21 Aug , <i>Mariculture Launched In Davao Oriental</i> by lesterb	2	AQD
51. http://www.bworldonline.com/Weekender082809/main.php?id=environment1 , 29 Aug , <i>UP leads research on sea cucumbers</i> by Arlyn VCD P. Romualdo	2	AQD

Category:

1. Newspaper/magazines
2. Websites
3. Radio
4. Television

OPERATION OF THE TRAINING AND RESEARCH VESSELS

By SEAFDEC/Training Department

I. INTRODUCTION

In February 1993, the Government of Japan provided the M.V. SEAFDEC, a 1,178 GT steel purse seiner to SEAFDEC, which has been used by SEAFDEC for its regional research and training programs for more in national waters, the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 was granted to SEAFDEC by the Government of Japan in 2004. This paper deals with the utilization of both vessels in 2010, and the possible onward activities for the consideration and endorsement of the 42nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Council.

1.1 M.V. SEAFDEC 2

Since the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 was given to SEAFDEC/TD by the Government of Japan in March 2004, the annual plans for the utilization of M.V. SEAFDEC 2 had been agreed upon through consultation meetings of the Eligible Countries Committee and Operations Committee under the cost-sharing policy of SEAFDEC. Due to budgetary constraints in 2006, the Meeting of the Eligible Countries Committee and Operations Committee had been discontinued. However, the utilization of M.V. SEAFDEC 2 for the national resources surveys had been continued upon request by the Member Countries. Starting in 2007, the funding support for the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 has been mainly sourced from the Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC). Such support has enabled SEAFDEC/TD to conduct a number of fishery resources surveys within the national waters of the Member Countries using the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 until the present.

At the 41st Meeting of SEAFDEC Council, the Council was informed on the requirements for the calibration and maintenance of the scientific instruments, and the conduct of a special check and dry docking of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 (minimum 2 times within 5 years for a cycle of occasional maintenance) in accordance to the regulations of the Marine Department, of which the cost required as accumulated annually, is 42,000 USD from the MRC. In this regard, the Council agreed that the countries that gain the benefit from the use of the M.V. SEAFDEC.2 should be responsible for the cost incurred by the vessel. Therefore, the Council agreed that in securing the budget for the additional cost of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2, the cost sharing scheme should be modified to the effect that **the requesting country will support the fuel supply for the entire duration of the research activity including cruising to and back from the requesting countries**. The Revised Guidelines on the cost sharing policy for the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 appears as *Appendix 1*.

1.2 M.V. SEAFDEC

Over the past 16 years, the M.V. SEAFDEC has been utilized by the Member Countries, national institutes, and more particularly the SEAFDEC/MFRDMD for relevant research and training activities. Since 1993, a total of 73 cruises, comprising 83 fishing trials or fishery resource surveys had been conducted using the M.V. SEAFDEC as shown in Fig. 1.

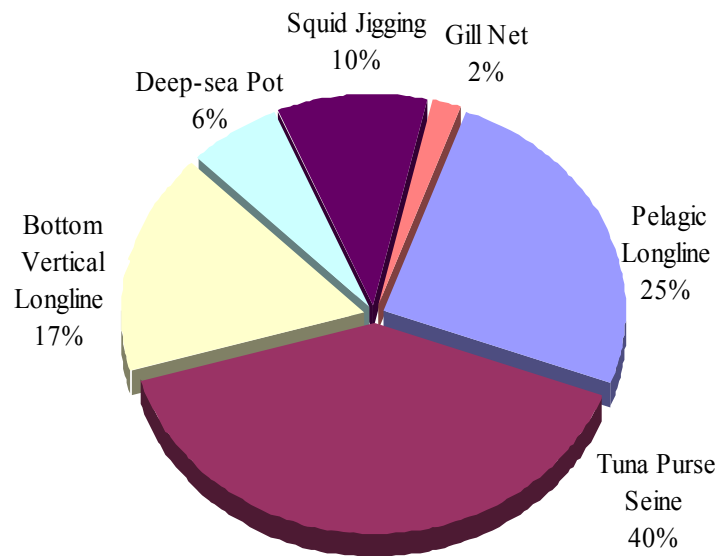


Fig. 1. Fishing trails and/or survey of fishery resources using the M.V. SEAFDEC since 1993 to date (Total operations: 83)

In conclusion, the program of activities during the cruise of the M.V. SEAFDEC can be categorized into 3 major groups:

Group 1 – Training Activity

Under this group, the training programs conducted onboard the M.V. SEAFDEC included fishing technology, marine engineering, navigation and seamanship, hydro-acoustic equipments. However, such onboard training programs were conducted until 2001 only. This could be due to the changing world fisheries structure that has given more focus on ecosystem-based fisheries (including responsible technology and reduction of the impact from fishing on coastal and marine environments, and moving towards local/coastal community-based fisheries management, etc.)

Group 2 – Survey

A series of collaborative research surveys and/or specific surveys had been conducted in collaboration with the Member Countries and national institutes (*e.g.* Vietnam, Thailand, Timor, BIMSTEC Members, SEASTART, IOTC, etc.). The survey/operation areas included: Andaman Sea, Indian Ocean, South China Sea, and Gulf of Thailand.

Group 3 – Others

There were other activities conducted using the M.V. SEAFDEC such as the deployment of DART-II system (Tsunami warning system) in collaboration with the National Disaster Warning System of Thailand through the support of the NOAA; development of tuna fisheries in the Andaman Sea in collaboration with Department of Fisheries Thailand; etc.

II. OBJECTIVES

- i) To assist the SEAFDEC Member Countries (or requesting country/agency) in conducting research surveys on fisheries resources (*i.e.* fishing trials and demonstrations using various fishing/sampling gears, ecosystem surveys, and hydro-acoustic surveys, oceanographic surveys, fish preservation, fish sampling and catch species identification, etc;

- ii) To assist the SEAFDEC Member Countries (or requesting country/agency) in building human resource capacity onboard during the cruise survey based on the request; and
- iii) To facilitate the collection of new findings related to the fishery resources (e.g. fishing ground establishment for the region on deep-sea fisheries, un-trawlable areas, etc.)

III. ANNUAL PLAN OF ACTIVITIES FOR 2010

3.1 M.V. SEAFDEC 2

To accomplish the abovementioned key activities, TD would continue to work closely with the Member Countries and other key partners at both national and regional levels. Over the years, the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 has been used to assess the utilization of the fishery resources. The vessel would still be used to implement fishery training programs for resource management and fisheries personnel. In a broader sense, the acquisition of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 would enable SEAFDEC/TD to strengthen technical cooperation and effective fisheries and environmental management in the ASEAN region through the enhancement of the research and training capability.

The proposed annual plan for 2010 for the M.V. SEAFDEC 2, for the consideration and endorsement of the 42nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Council, appears in Table 1.

Table 1 Proposed Programs/Activities of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in 2010

Programs/Activities/Sub-activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 1: Fishing and Hydro-biological Survey in the Deep Waters of Brunei Darussalam							← OR →					
Activity 2: Study on Demersal Fisheries Resources in the Deep Waters of Malaysia												

The description of the activities of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in 2010 follows:

Activity 1: Fishing and Hydro-biological Survey in the Deep Waters of Brunei Darussalam

The main objectives of this activity are to conduct hydro-biological and fishing survey of the deep waters within Zone 3 and 4 of Brunei Darussalam, and assess the status of the marine resources in the study area. The specific objectives: (i) to determine the status of the fisheries resources of the deep waters of the country's EEZ within water depths ranging from 200-300 meters using trawls (otter-board and beam) and tuna longline, and to determine the status of the environment; (ii) to assess the fish biomass in the study area using hydro-acoustic techniques; (iii) to determine the overall health of the marine environment by performing the oceanographic survey; (iv) to determine the species composition of fishes in the mid-water layer or status of Zone4; and (v) to determine the spatial and seasonal distribution of the nekton and plankton as well as the environmental changes during the sampling periods.

Activity 2: Study on the Demersal Fisheries Resources in Malaysian Deep-sea Waters

Study area of the demersal fisheries resources survey includes Sarawak waters, West Sabah and Labuan coastal waters, as well as East Sabah coastal waters. The activities of the survey include: (i) bottom trawl at depth ranging from 200-500 meters; (ii) bottom trawl at depth > 500 meters; and (iii) traps and vertical longlines in the un-trawlable areas at depth > 200 meters.

Based on the abovementioned proposed activities, the expected Outcome of the Utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in 2010 could include:

- i) Preliminary findings on the overall health of the marine environment, including fisheries resources, in the deep waters of Brunei Darussalam, particularly in the area of Zone 3 and 4; and
- ii) A report of the study on the demersal fisheries resources in the east Malaysian waters, including Sarawak waters, West Sabah and Labuan coastal waters, as well as the East Sabah coastal waters.

3.2 M.V. SEAFDEC

To date, there is no proposed plan of activity for the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC in 2010. However, it is quite probable that the National Disaster Warning Authority of Thailand may request for the use of the M.V. SEAFDEC to deploy the Tsunami detection buoy (DART-II) during the third quarter of the year. Subsequently, back-to-back with the cruise to deploy the DART-II buoy, SEASTART may be also request for the use of the M.V. SEAFDEC for bottom topographic survey in the Andaman Sea.

IV. CONSIDERATION BY THE COUNCIL

Council is requested to:

- i) Endorse the plans of activity in 2010 for the training/research vessels; and
- ii) Provide recommendations for future utilization of the training/research vessels, particularly for the M.V. SEAFDEC.

Guidelines on the Cost Sharing Policy for the Operation of the “M.V. SEAFDEC 2”

I. Introduction

With favorable understanding of the Government of Japan about the function of SEAFDEC to assist in the sustainable development of fisheries of the Member Countries, the Government of Japan agreed to provide a new research vessel, the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 under the Japanese Grant Aid Program to SEAFDEC.

Through a series of consultations with the Government of Japan, SEAFDEC and Japan reached to the agreement that the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 should be secured for the benefit of the countries which are eligible to the Japanese Grant Aid Program. On the other hand, it was also agreed among the SEAFDEC Member Countries that the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 should be based on cost-sharing policy taking into account both aspects, such as the benefits of the operation of the vessel to the Member Countries and the expected budgetary constraints of SEAFDEC in the future. The cost-sharing policy regarding the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 has also been recognized as an important element to establish the ownership of research activities by the Member Countries and to promote sustainable research activities using the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in the region.

In exploring the research needs of the Member Countries, SEAFDEC established two mechanisms, namely: the Eligible Countries Committee where the eligible countries could provide or propose their own research needs or plans for the use of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2; and the Operations Committee where the annual plan of operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 would be developed taking into account of needs of the SEAFDEC Member Countries other than the eligible countries as well.

During the 26th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Program Committee held in Manila in 2004, three categories of the expected operation using the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 were presented. It was also recommended that all categories of collaborative operations that are related to the needs of the Member Countries and operation in the national waters would be under the cost-sharing policy except the operation by SEAFDEC to verify the application of standardized research methods using the M.V. SEAFDEC 2, which have been considered through the Technical Consultative Meeting in October 2003 and November 2004.

II. Objectives

This Guidelines will provide the outline of the expected cost-sharing policy to be considered by the Member Countries, for the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 based on the policy arrived at SEAFDEC in early March 2004.

III. Outline of the Proposed Cost-Sharing Policy

Regardless of whether it is in cash or in kind, the following financial items related to the operations cost should be borne as a matter of principle, by the Member Country requesting for the collaborative operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in her national waters in response to her needs and interests.

- 1) **Supply of fuel** for the entire duration of the research including cruising to and back to the requesting country;
- 2) **Supply of fresh water** that would be consumed by the vessel during the operation of research in the national waters;

- 3) **Salary and necessary DSA of the local or national participants** onboard, who are involved in the research activities should be borne by the Member Country based on its own national standard; and
- 4) **Agency fee and port clearance fee** should be borne by the Member Country when the vessel visits and stays at the port for implementation of the collaborative research program.

IV. Working scheme for the collaborative research with the Member Countries

- 1) Each Member Country is requested to prepare her research proposal, if any, taking into account of the short or medium-term activities. The proposal should be presented to the Eligible Countries Committee and/or Operations Committee to consider the cruise plans for the M.V. SEAFDEC 2.
As a matter of principle, the staying period for the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in the national waters could be limited to a maximum period of one month, taking into account of the availability also of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 for the other member countries.
- 2) Through consultation with the Operations Committee, each proposal from the Member Countries and Departments should be reviewed and finalized based on priority, practicability, readiness and financial background of the proposed research programs. The schedule of the research program of the country finalized by the Operations Committee could be adjusted to cater to the next priority country's needs or could be postponed until financial arrangements become ready by the requesting country.
- 3) Two months prior to the implementation of the individual research program, TD staff in charge of the operation will communicate through E-mail/or visit each beneficiary Member Country to discuss with the concerned staff on the detailed arrangements of the cruise and research program. The concerned members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) could be mobilized for effective communication with their respective countries, as the case may be.
- 4) Preliminary cruise report including comments on the immediate impacts of the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 as well as the results of the national research program should be submitted to SEAFDEC/TD within six months after the cruise.

COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN SEAFDEC AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

During the year 2009, SEAFDEC has enhanced its collaboration with several institutions/organizations, which is in line with the directives given by the Council for SEAFDEC to explore possibility to enhance its technical cooperation with the other institutions with mutual interests, as well as to seek funding support particularly from non-traditional sources.

II. COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS ESTABLISHED IN 2009

1. Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

On 29 April 2009, AQD entered into a Contract of Agreement with the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) for nine-month collaboration on the 'Community Agricultural Technology Program (CATP)'. The collaboration required AQD to involve in research and delivery of CATP to accelerate adoption, within Philippine farming communities, of technical innovations based on results from selected past and current ACIAR funded projects. The duration of the collaboration was from 29 April 2009 to 31 December 2009. Specifically, AQD was involved both in the management of the program and the dispersal of research and development funds to existing research and development sub-projects until completion of the program at the end of 2009.

2. Evonik Degussa GmbH (EVONIK) Germany

On 7 March 2009, AQD entered into agreement for collaboration with Evonik Degussa GmbH (EVONIK) on the project 'Amino Acid Supplementation in Common Carp Feeds containing Fish Meal partially replaced with Plant-Based Protein'. EVONIK is a manufacturer of amino acids, vitamins and other feed additives and through extensive research and development, it has considerable know-how and expertise in the field of nutrition. Cooperation was from 16 March 2009 to 16 September 2009. Under this Agreement, AQD was required to provide the technical expertise and carried out the research work related to the Amino Acid supplementation in common carp feeds, in cooperation with EVONIK.

3. Fisheries Research Agency (FRA) of Japan

On 16 February 2009, the Fisheries Research Agency (FRA) and SEAFDEC extended the "Arrangement for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between FRA and SEAFDEC" which was originally established since January 2004 with an initial period set for 5 years. The extension of this Arrangement would also be effective for five years from the date of signature and is subject to revision and extension by mutual consent.

The objectives and scope of the cooperation are remained as set forth in the original Arrangement on: i) the development of scientific and technical cooperation in various fields that are of interest to the two organizations, ii) the development of scientific exchange program (exchange of scientist), and iii) other matters, which require detailed discussions between SEAFDEC and FRA. During the signing ceremony in February 2009, the areas of potential collaboration between the FRA and SEAFDEC were also identified and discussed, *e.g.* on sustainable utilization of fisheries resources; promotion of coastal fisheries and aquaculture; safe and reliable supply of fishery products; and safety at sea and energy saving technologies.

4. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

In 2009, TD signed two Letters of Agreement to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). For the first Agreement, FAO provided financial contribution to TD to assist in the preparation and organization, as well as provision of hosting facilities for the workshop on “Assessment of Fishery Stock Status in South and Southeast Asia”. Two Workshops were conducted in Thailand, on 16-19 June 2009 and 5-9 October 2009, respectively.

For the second Agreement, financial contribution was also provided to TD to prepare three dimensional illustrations of fishing gears from materials, *e.g.* illustrations, photographs, line drawings, sketches, etc, as required by FAO, and provide the unprotected electronic and hard copy of the illustrations to FAO for further usage.

5. National Fisheries University (NFU) of Japan

On 27 November 2009, SEAFDEC and the National Fisheries University (NFU) of Japan extended the “Arrangement for Academic and Educational Cooperation between SEAFDEC and NFU”, which was established since May 2005 with an initial period set for 5 years. The extension of the Arrangement between SEAFDEC and NFU would also be effective for five years starting from 17 May 2010, and is subject to revision and extension by mutual consent.

The forms of cooperation remain as set forth in the original Arrangement, *i.e.*: i) collaboration of faculty, staff members and training ship for research, symposia and other academic pursuits; ii) exchange of staff and students for education, training and research; and iii) exchange of data, documentation and research materials in fields of mutual interest. It was further agreed that, the detail of implementation of activities and financial arrangements would be discussed in a case-by-case basis, and the cooperation in specific programs or project pursuant to the above areas of cooperation would be covered by separate contract between SEAFDEC and NFU.

6. National Agriculture Training Council (NATC), Malaysia

On 23 November 2009, TD established technical and training collaboration with the National Agriculture Training Council (NATC) which is the government agency under the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry of Malaysia. Possible areas of collaboration elaborated during the discussion between TD and NATC were the technical and training collaboration in the field of fisheries and human resources development activities for NATC, specifically in developing “Train the Trainers’ program for NATC trainers and instructors in the areas of: i) fishing gear technology; ii) navigation, iii) marine engineering; iv) post-harvest technology; v) food technology; and vi) aquaculture, on cost-recovery basis. In addition, other relevant areas were also outlined, *i.e.* audio-visual and media development, fisheries management, fishery resources enhancement, fishery extension methodology, oceanography and fisheries information system and database development, simulator systems in capture fisheries. The details on the technical and training collaboration as well as relevant programs would be further discussed between TD and NATC to enhance the implementation of activities under this collaborative agreement.

7. Novus International Incorporated, USA

On 31 August 2009, AQD signed an agreement with Novus International Incorporated, which is a private company based in USA, to conduct grouper larval research on “Growth, Survival and nutritional composition of grouper fry fed formulated diet”. Cooperation period is from September 2009 to September 2010. At present fry production of grouper is still low and inconsistent. Larval rearing of grouper relies heavily on the natural food like rotifers, brine

shrimps and mysids. The use of formulated larval diet could solve the problem and provide a diet that can supply proper nutrition needed by larvae for metamorphosis and survival.

8. Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology (TUMSAT)

In early 2010, SEAFDEC and the Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology (TUMSAT) extended the cooperation under the “Arrangement for Academic and Educational Cooperation between SEAFDEC and TUMSAT” which was established since 30 June 2004 with an initial period set for 5 years. The extension of Arrangement between SEAFDEC and TUMSAT would also be effective for another five years, and is subject to revision and extension by mutual consent.

The forms of cooperation remain as set forth in the original Arrangement, *i.e.*: i) collaboration of faculty, staff members for research, symposia and other academic pursuits; ii) exchange of staff and students for education, training and research; and iii) exchange of data, documentation and research materials in fields of mutual interest. It was further agreed that, the detail of implementation of activities and financial arrangements would be discussed in a case-by-case basis, and the cooperation in specific programs or project pursuant to the above areas of cooperation would be covered by separate contract between SEAFDEC and TUMSAT.

9. United Soybean Board, USA

The United Soybean Board (USA) and AQD forged a one-year agreement to implement a study entitled “Use of Soybean Meal and Soy Protein Concentrate as Alternatives to Fish Meal in Practical Feeds for Milkfish”. The study, covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2009, aimed to refine optimal soy diet for milkfish and to conduct pilot feeding trial in sea cages with optimal soy diet. It was expected that the project would support the strong R&D and extension activities of AQD and would also promote sustainable milkfish aquaculture in the Philippines as well as in other countries in the region.

10. WorldFish Center

In 2009, AQD entered into its collaboration with the WorldFish Center for the “Culture of Sandfish (*Holothuria scabra*) in Asia-Pacific”. The collaboration, covering the period from 2 December 2009 to 30 November 2011, focuses on Research on pond-based farming of sandfish in both the Vietnam and Philippines. The activities/areas of cooperation include: i) Enhancement of capacity for efficient production of larval sandfish by facilitating technology transfer and skill development among project partners; ii) Development of alternative modalities for farming of sandfish in ponds under a range of environmental and structural settings; iii) Enhancement of community benefit from sea cucumber culture and sea ranching through understanding markets and maximizing product value; and iv) Extending of developed technologies and systems to industry through training and support for model enterprises.

III. REQUIRED ACTIONS BY THE SEAFDEC COUNCIL

The Council is requested to take note on the collaboration arrangements between SEAFDEC and other organizations during the year 2009, and up to early 2010.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

ABRIDGED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

	<u>In US\$</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
REVENUES		
Contributions from :-		
Member governments	5,971,967	6,269,324
Other sources	266,423	318,602
Other income	<u>776,121</u>	<u>403,264</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>7,014,511</u>	<u>6,991,190</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Operating and Capital Expenditure		
Research	864,792	875,186
Training	579,300	675,624
Information	727,505	725,788
Collaborative	152,115	151,041
Other	36,111	-
Administrative	<u>4,691,314</u>	<u>4,626,685</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>7,051,137</u>	<u>7,054,324</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT), For the year	(36,626)	(63,134)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year	4,845,140 (1)	5,217,107
FUND ADJUSTMENT	-	<u>(7,363)</u>
FUND BALANCE, End of year	<u>4,808,514</u>	<u>5,146,610</u> (1)
REPRESENTED BY :		
Cash at Bank	4,604,354	4,954,066
Other receivables	159,280	167,026
Advances and Deposits	257,377	157,820
Supplies inventory	41,888	51,590
Fuel oil for vessels	43,307	67,794
Prepayments	<u>16,435</u>	<u>18,858</u>
Total Current assets	5,122,641	5,417,154
Termination indemnity fund	1,526,464	1,552,274
Other assets-Net	<u>117,668</u>	<u>196,271</u>
Total Assets	<u>6,766,773</u>	<u>7,165,699</u>
Less : Liabilities		
Accrued payable	330,082	293,595
Fund held in trust	101,713	173,220
Provision for termination indemnity	<u>1,526,464</u>	<u>1,552,274</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>1,958,259</u>	<u>2,019,089</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>4,808,514</u>	<u>5,146,610</u>

- (1) The difference of US\$301,470 (US\$5,146,610 – US\$4,845,140) resulted from the change of rate in US\$ translation.

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
THE SECRETARIAT**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007**

	<u>In US\$</u>	
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
REVENUES		
Contributions from :-		
Member governments	400,000	400,000
Other sources	-	7,600
Other income	<u>9,354</u>	<u>(9,552)</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>409,354</u>	<u>398,048</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Operating and Capital Expenditure		
Training	-	4,141
Information	50,323	67,624
Collaborative	152,115	151,041
Other	36,111	-
Administrative	<u>232,553</u>	<u>188,726</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>471,102</u>	<u>411,532</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT), For the year	(61,748)	(13,484)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year	608,078 (1)	605,591
FUND ADJUSTMENT	-	<u>39,568</u>
FUND BALANCE, End of year	<u>546,330</u>	<u>631,675</u> (1)
REPRESENTED BY :		
Cash at Bank	544,031	622,335
Other receivables	30,083	30,521
Advances and Deposits	42,844	16,259
Prepayments	<u>3,148</u>	<u>3,014</u>
Total Current assets	<u>620,106</u>	<u>672,129</u>
Total Assets	<u>620,106</u>	<u>672,129</u>
Less : Liabilities		
Accrued payable	<u>73,776</u>	<u>40,454</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>73,776</u>	<u>40,454</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>546,330</u>	<u>631,675</u>

(1) The difference of US\$ 23,597 (US\$ 631,675 – US\$ 608,078) resulted from the change of rate in US\$ translation.

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
TRAINING DEPARTMENT**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007**

	In US\$	
	2008	2007
REVENUES		
Contributions from :-		
Member governments	1,985,586	1,908,087
Other sources	86,427	140,612
Other income	110,477	129,244
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>2,182,490</u>	<u>2,177,943</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Operating and Capital Expenditure		
Research	295,663	238,926
Training	520,126	654,570
Information	217,196	176,422
Administrative	1,319,588	1,216,754
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>2,352,573</u>	<u>2,286,672</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT), For the year	(170,083)	(108,729)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year	2,698,827	(1) 2,912,286
FUND BALANCE, End of year	<u>2,528,744</u>	<u>2,803,557</u> (1)
REPRESENTED BY :		
Cash at Bank	2,394,929	2,595,182
Other receivables	118,115	133,123
Advances and Deposits	27,741	46,432
Fuel oil for vessels	43,307	67,794
Prepayments	13,202	15,844
Total Current assets	2,597,294	2,858,375
Termination indemnity fund	1,526,464	1,552,274
Total Assets	<u>4,123,758</u>	<u>4,410,649</u>
Less : Liabilities		
Accrued payable	68,550	54,818
Provision for termination indemnity	1,526,464	1,552,274
Total Liabilities	<u>1,595,014</u>	<u>1,607,092</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>2,528,744</u>	<u>2,803,557</u>

(1) The difference of US\$104,730 (US\$2,803,557 – US\$2,698,827) resulted from the change of rate in US\$ translation.

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MARINE FISHERIES RESEARCH DEPARTMENT**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007**

	In US\$	
	2008	2007
REVENUES		
Contributions from :-		
Other income	7,519	6,887
TOTAL REVENUES	7,519	6,887
EXPENDITURES		
Operating and Capital Expenditure		
Administrative	52,720	61,944
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	52,720	61,944
SURPLUS (DEFICIT), For the year	(45,201)	(55,057)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year	412,158 (1)	474,422
FUND ADJUSTMENT	-	(7,749)
FUND BALANCE, End of year	366,957	411,616 (1)
REPRESENTED BY :		
Cash at Bank	375,607	428,045
Other receivables	-	1,056
Prepayments	85	-
Total Current assets	375,692	429,101
Total Assets	375,692	429,101
Less : Liabilities		
Accrued payable	8,735	17,485
Total Liabilities	8,735	17,485
TOTAL NET ASSETS	366,957	411,616

(1) The difference of US\$542 (US\$ 411,616 – US\$ 412,158) resulted from the change of rate in US\$ translation.

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
AQUACULTURE DEPARTMENT**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007**

	In US\$	
	2008	2007
REVENUES		
Contributions from :-		
Member governments	2,696,917	3,112,888
Other sources	179,996	170,390
Other income	648,771	276,685
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>3,525,684</u>	<u>3,559,963</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Operating and Capital Expenditure		
Research	569,129	636,260
Training	59,174	16,913
Information	459,986	481,742
Administrative	2,196,989	2,310,912
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>3,285,278</u>	<u>3,445,827</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT), For the year	240,406	114,136
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year	1,126,077 (1)	1,220,567
FUND ADJUSTMENT	-	(34,941)
FUND BALANCE, End of year	<u>1,366,483</u>	<u>1,299,762</u> (1)
REPRESENTED BY :		
Cash at Bank	1,289,787	1,308,504
Advances and Deposits	186,792	95,129
Supplies inventory	41,888	51,590
Other Current Assets	11,082	2,326
Total Current assets	1,529,549	1,457,549
Other assets-Net	117,668	196,271
Total Assets	<u>1,647,217</u>	<u>1,653,820</u>
Less : Liabilities		
Accrued payable	179,021	180,838
Fund held in trust	101,713	173,220
Total Liabilities	<u>280,734</u>	<u>354,058</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>1,366,483</u>	<u>1,299,762</u>

- (1) The difference of US\$ 173,685 (US\$1,299,762 – US\$1,126,077) resulted from the change of rate in US\$ translation.

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007**

	In US\$	
	2008	2007
REVENUES		
Contributions from :-		
Member governments	<u>889,464</u>	<u>848,349</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>889,464</u>	<u>848,349</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Operating and Capital Expenditure		
Administrative	<u>889,464</u>	<u>848,349</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>889,464</u>	<u>848,349</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT), For the year	-	-
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year	-	4,241
FUND ADJUSTMENT	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,241)</u>
FUND BALANCE, End of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
REPRESENTED BY :		
Cash at Bank	-	-
Advances and Deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Current assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Less : Liabilities		
Accrued payable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

UN-AUDITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

	<u>In US\$</u>	
	2009	2008
ACCUMULATED FUND		
As at December 31	<u>4,394,855</u>	<u>4,808,514</u>
REPRESENTED BY :		
Current assets		
Cash in hand and at banks	4,545,866	4,604,354
Other receivables	86,799	159,280
Advances and deposits	512,862	257,377
Supplies inventory	62,700	41,888
Fuel oil for vessels	115,470	43,307
Prepayments	<u>20,913</u>	<u>16,435</u>
Total Current assets	5,344,610	5,122,641
Termination indemnity fund	1,611,244	1,526,464
Other assets - Net	<u>14,504</u>	<u>117,668</u>
Total Assets	<u>6,970,358</u>	<u>6,766,773</u>
<u>Less</u> : Liabilities		
Accounts payable	964,259	330,082
Funds held in trust	0	101,713
Provision for staff termination indemnity	<u>1,611,244</u>	<u>1,526,464</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>2,575,503</u>	<u>1,958,259</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>4,394,855</u>	<u>4,808,514</u>

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

**UN-AUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008**



	In US\$				Total	
	Operating Fund		Fellowship	Others	2009	2008
	Host Department	MRC	Fund	Fund		
REVENUES						
Contributions from :-						
Government of Brunei Darussalam		7,000			7,000	7,000
Government of Cambodia		6,000			6,000	6,000
Government of Indonesia		26,000			26,000	26,000
Government of Japan		280,000			280,000	280,000
Government of Lao PDR		4,000			4,000	4,000
Government of Malaysia	1,367,516	10,000			1,377,516	899,464
Government of Myanmar		10,000			10,000	10,000
Government of Philippines	3,231,018	15,000			3,246,018	2,711,917
Government of Singapore		8,000			8,000	8,000
Government of Thailand	2,172,742	20,000	23,288		2,216,030	2,005,586
Government of Vietnam		14,000			14,000	14,000
Others				638,293	638,293	266,423
Sub-total	6,771,276	400,000	23,288	638,293	7,832,857	6,238,390
Other income	558,004	19,025	2,287	150,295	729,611	776,121
TOTAL REVENUES	7,329,280	419,025	25,575	788,588	8,562,468	7,014,511

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

**UN-AUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008**

	In US\$			Total	
	Operating Fund		Fellowship	2009	2008
	Host Department	MRC	Fund		
			Others		
			Fund		
EXPENDITURES					
Operating Expenditures					
Program of Activities :					
Research	592,690		5,365	136,297	734,352
Training	414,582		37,335	75,169	527,086
Information	464,430	56,189		182,164	702,783
Collaborative		130,635			130,635
Others	164,903			78,165	243,068
	<u>1,636,605</u>	<u>186,824</u>	<u>42,700</u>	<u>471,795</u>	<u>2,337,924</u>
Administrative & Capital Expenditures	4,692,857	232,447		167,452	5,092,756
In-kind Expenditures	1,367,516				1,367,516
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>7,696,978</u>	<u>419,271</u>	<u>42,700</u>	<u>639,247</u>	<u>8,798,196</u>
SURPLUS(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	<u>(367,698)</u>	<u>(246)</u>	<u>(17,125)</u>	<u>149,341</u>	<u>(235,728)</u>
				<u>(235,728)</u>	<u>(36,626)</u>

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

**UN-AUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FUND BALANCE
DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008**

In US\$

	Balance as at January 1, 2009	Adjustment of fund	Surplus (Deficit)	Balance as at December 31, 2009	Balance as at December 31, 2008
Operating fund	3,825,819		(367,944)	3,457,875	3,678,673
Fellowship fund	169,323		(17,125)	152,198	161,266
Others fund	635,441		149,341	784,782	968,575
Net	4,630,583	1/	(235,728)	4,394,855	4,808,514

(1) The difference of US\$ 177,931 resulted from the change of rate in US\$ translation.

THE STATUS OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR THE YEAR 2010

**Contribution received from SEAFDEC Member Countries as
Annual Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) in 2010**

Countries	Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC)	Amount Received (In US\$)
Brunei Darussalam	7,000	
Cambodia	6,000	
Indonesia	26,000	26,000
Japan	280,000	280,000
Lao P.D.R.	4,000	
Malaysia	10,000	10,000
Myanmar	10,000	
Philippines	15,000	7,500
Singapore	8,000	8,000
Thailand	20,000	20,000
Vietnam	14,000	
TOTAL	400,000	351,500

THE PROPOSED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE CENTER FOR THE YEAR 2011

Table 1. Expected Contributions Received by SEAFDEC from the Member Countries and Other Sources (in US Dollars) in Fiscal Year 2010

Sources	Secretariat	Training Department	Marine Fisheries Research Department	Aquaculture Department	Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department	Total	
						in US\$	%
Brunei Darussalam	7,000					7,000	0.07
Cambodia	6,000					6,000	0.06
Indonesia	26,000					26,000	0.26
Japan	280,000					280,000	2.79
Lao PDR	4,000					4,000	0.04
Malaysia	10,000				1,423,034 ^{f/}	1,433,034	14.29
Myanmar	10,000					10,000	0.10
Philippines	15,000			3,373,819 ^{e/}		3,388,819	33.79
Singapore	8,000		0			8,000	0.08
Thailand	20,000	2,322,100 ^{c/}				2,342,100	23.35
Vietnam	14,000					14,000	0.14
Sub-total	400,000	2,322,100	-	3,373,819	1,423,034	7,518,953	74.97
Others ^{g/}	1,698,284 ^{b/}			811,684		2,509,968	25.03
Total	2,098,284 ^{a/}	2,322,100	0	4,185,503	1,423,034	10,028,921	100%

a/ Including Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) from all SEAFDEC Member countries = US\$ 400,000

b/ Including extra-budgetary sources from Japanese Trust Fund = US\$ 1,289,194 and Sida Fund = US\$ 409,090

c/ Contribution in cash from Thailand

d/ No Contribution from Singapore

e/ Contribution in cash from Philippines

f/ Contribution in kind from Malaysia

g/ Including contributions from non-member governments, international organizations/agencies and miscellaneous receipts.

Table 2. Expected Contributions Received by SEAFDEC from Member Countries and Other Sources (in US Dollars) in Fiscal Year 2011

Sources	Secretariat	Training Department	Marine Fisheries Research Department	Aquaculture Department	Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department	Total	
						in US\$	%
Brunei Darussalam	7,000					7,000	0.06
Cambodia	6,000					6,000	0.06
Indonesia	26,000					26,000	0.24
Japan	280,000					280,000	2.60
Lao PDR	4,000					4,000	0.04
Malaysia	10,000				1,494,186 ^{f/}	1,504,186	13.95
Myanmar	10,000					10,000	0.09
Philippines	15,000			3,529,412 ^{e/}		3,544,412	32.89
Singapore	8,000		0 ^{d/}			8,000	0.07
Thailand	20,000	2,414,100				2,434,100	22.58
Vietnam	14,000					14,000	0.13
Sub-total	400,000	2,414,100 ^{c/}	0	3,529,412	1,494,186	7,837,698	72.71
Others ^{g/}	2,351,844 ^{b/}			589,496		2,941,340	27.29
Total	2,751,844 ^{a/}	2,414,100	0	4,118,908	1,494,186	10,779,038	100%

a/ Including Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) from all SEAFDEC Member countries = US\$ 400,000

b/ Including extra-budgetary sources from Japanese Trust Fund = US\$ 1,842,589, ASEAN Foundation Fund = US\$ 100,165 and Sida Fund = US\$ 409,090

c/ Contribution in cash from Thailand

d/ No Contribution from Singapore

e/ Contribution in cash from Philippines

f/ Contribution in kind from Malaysia

g/ Including contributions from non-member governments, international organizations/agencies and miscellaneous receipts.

Table 3. Estimated Expenditure of the Center for 2010 (in US\$)

Category	SEC ^{1/}	TD ^{2/}	MFRD ^{3/}	AQD ^{4/}	MFRDMD ^{5/}	Total	%
I Program of Activities							
1.1 Research Programs				1,080,919		1,080,919	10.8
1.2 Training Programs		10,000		37,111		47,111	0.5
1.3 Information Programs	54,000	45,000		27,109		126,109	1.3
1.4 Collaborative Programs	150,000 ^{6/}	84,000				234,000	2.3
1.5 Other Programs	1,698,284 ^{7/}			365,375		2,063,659	20.5
Sub-total	1,902,284	139,000	0	1,510,514	0	3,551,798	35.4
II Administrative and Non-Program Expenditures							
2.1 Operating Expenditures	188,500	2,183,100 ^{8/}		2,300,072		4,671,672	46.6
2.2 Capital Expenditures	7,500			374,917		382,417	3.8
2.3 In-kind Expenditure	196,000	2,183,100	-	2,674,989	-	5,054,089	50.4
Sub-total	196,000	2,183,100	0	2,674,989	1,423,034	6,477,123	64.6
TOTAL	2,098,284	2,322,100	0	4,185,503	1,423,034	10,028,921	100%

Remarks : 1/ Secretariat

2/ Training Department

3/ Marine Fisheries Research Department

4/ Aquaculture Department

5/ Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department

6/ Included operation cost, maintenance, insurance and reserved budget for vessel periodic maintenance for M.V. SEAFDEC 2

7/ Included program expenses from Japanese Trust Fund = US\$1,289,194 and Sida Fund = US\$ 409,090

8/ Included cost of maintenance and insurance for Office building, Dormitory, Office cars, Equipment and the vessels : M.V.SEAFDEC , M.V.PLALUNG-1 and M.V.PAYOON = US\$314,000

Table 4. Estimated Expenditure of the Center for 2011 (in US\$)

Category	SEC ^{1/}	TD ^{2/}	MFRD ^{3/}	AQD ^{4/}	MFRDMD ^{5/}	Total	%
I Program of Activities							
1.1 Research Programs				1,216,104		1,216,104	11.3
1.2 Training Programs		10,000		35,294		45,294	0.4
1.3 Information Programs	54,000	45,000		21,177		120,177	1.1
1.4 Collaborative Programs	150,000 ^{6/}	84,000				234,000	2.2
1.5 Other Programs	2,351,844 ^{7/}			39,848		2,391,692	22.2
Sub-total	2,555,844	139,000	0	1,312,423	0	4,007,267	37.2
II Administrative and Non-Program Expenditures							
2.1 Operating Expenditures	188,500	2,275,100 ^{8/}		2,524,132		4,987,732	46.2
2.2 Capital Expenditures	7,500			282,353		289,853	2.7
	196,000	2,275,100		2,806,485		5,277,585	48.9
2.3 In-kind Expenditures					1,494,186	1,494,186	13.9
Sub-total	196,000	2,275,100	0	2,806,485	1,494,186	6,771,771	62.8
TOTAL	2,754,844	2,414,100	0	4,118,908	1,494,186	10,779,038	100%

Remarks : ^{1/} Secretariat

^{2/} Training Department

^{3/} Marine Fisheries Research Department

^{4/} Aquaculture Department

^{5/} Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department

^{6/} Included operation cost , maintenance, insurance and reserved budget for vessel periodic maintenance for M.V. SEAFDEC 2

^{7/} Included program expenses from Japanese Trust Fund = US\$ 1,842,589, ASEAN Foundation Fund = US\$100,165 and Sida Fund = US\$409,090

^{8/} Included cost of maintenance and insurance for Office building, Dormitory, Office cars, Equipment and the vessels : M.V.SEAFFDEC , M.V.PLALUNG-1 and M.V.PAYOON = US\$314,000

PRESS STATEMENT

1. At the kind invitation of the Government and people of Lao PDR, the 42nd Meeting of SEAFDEC Council was held in the beautiful World Heritage City of Luang Prabang, Lao PDR from 5 to 9 April 2010, as the first time after entering into SEAFDEC membership in 2003. Lao PDR is the only land-lock country in Southeast Asia, where majority of the people earn their living from agriculture, livestock and fisheries. Although the country is rich in natural resources, there is a need to develop such resources for food security of the country's populace. The Department of Livestock and Fisheries of Lao PDR has set the priority goal to work towards poverty alleviation, food security and sustainable livelihoods of the peoples through sustainable fisheries development. With its membership in SEAFDEC, Lao PDR would certainly achieve such goals with the support and cooperation of SEAFDEC and international/regional organizations.

2. In attendance were the Council Directors and their delegations from the 11 Member Countries, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The Inaugural Ceremony of the 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council was held on 5 April 2010 and presided over by the Vice Governor of Luang Prabang Province, Dr. Khampheng Xaysompheng with the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of Lao PDR, H.E. Sitaheng Rasphone as the Guest of Honor. Moreover, the Meeting also unanimously elected the Council Director for Lao PDR, Mr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang as the new Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for the year 2010 to 2011, succeeding Mr. Jun Yamashita, SEAFDEC Council Director for Japan who served as the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for the year 2009 to 2010.

3. With the mandate to promote sustainable development of fisheries in Southeast Asia, the Meeting reviewed the progress and achievement as well as the proposed program of activities of SEAFDEC to ensure that these are responding to the current fisheries situation and emerging challenges. The Council also discussed the various issues that are important to the development of sustainable fisheries in Southeast Asian region and called for greater attention and cooperation, particularly in addressing food security and poverty alleviation. The Council also raised concern and called for attention on inland fisheries.

4. In addressing the international fisheries-related issues, the Council requested SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments to provide support to the Member Countries in addressing the international fisheries-related issues including CITES, FAO Legally-Binding Instruments on Port State Measures for Combating IUU Fishing, EC Regulation on Catch Certification Scheme, Fisheries Subsidies, Aquaculture Certification, the Climate Change and Its Impact to Fisheries and Aquaculture, FAO/IMO/ILO Initiative and Response to ILO/IMO Conventions, to safeguard the region's fisheries interests.

5. The Council agreed that it is crucial to take on measures to combat IUU Fishing in the region. In this regard, SEAFDEC was encouraged to support the Member Countries in the implementation of fishing vessel registration and catch documentation schemes.

6. The Meeting also addressed the role of fisheries in providing food for the people of the Southeast Asian region through the agenda of the forthcoming "Fish for the People 2020 Conference" which will be convened in June 2011. The Conference is expected to come up with the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action considered as the policy framework and priority actions that accommodated emerging challenges to be tackled in the next decade in the ASEAN Region.

7. In addition, the Council supported the initiative on "One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP)" to improve livelihood of fisheries communities of SEAFDEC in the ASEAN Region of

which the Regional Guidelines was developed and would be used as basis for future implementation of the FOVOP initiative in the ASEAN Region.

8. The Council also supported SEAFDEC to implement activities on data collection and sampling of tuna canneries in the region, considering the growing concern on region's tuna stock status, particularly the big-eye tuna in the Western and Central Pacific areas, where the tuna catch data from purse seine fisheries is unavailable.

9. The Council welcomed the cooperation and partnership initiated by SEAFDEC with regional and international organizations. Among others, the Council urged SEAFDEC to enhance closer cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) through the implementation of ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Mekong River Commission (MRC), and the Colombo Plan of which the Memorandum of Understanding between SEAFDEC and the Colombo Plan aimed at promoting human resource development and capacity building, was signed at this Meeting.

10. The Council expressed its commitment to support SEAFDEC to continue its role in promoting sustainable fisheries development in the region. The Council Directors and delegations of the Meeting expressed their appreciation to the Government and the people of Lao PDR for the kind hosting of the Meeting and hospitality accorded to them throughout the event.

11. The Council announced that its 43rd Meeting in 2011 would be hosted by Malaysia.

For further information, please contact:

Mr. Chanthaboun Sirimanotham, SEAFDEC National Coordinator for Lao PDR:

csirimanotham@yahoo.com

Ms. Pouchamarn Wongsanga, Information Program Coordinator, SEAFDEC Secretariat, Thailand:

pouch@seafdec.org

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE HOST COUNTRY

*By Mr. Khin Ko Lay
The Director-General of the Department of Fisheries of Myanmar,
and SEAFDEC Council Director for Myanmar*

The Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council, My fellow SEAFDEC Council Directors, Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Afternoon!

On behalf of the SEAFDEC Council Directors and the representatives from our collaborating partners attending this 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council, I wish to extend our deepest gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Lao PDR and particularly to the Department of Livestock and Fisheries, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Lao PDR, and the Provincial Government of Luang Prabang for hosting this Meeting. Although Lao PDR is the youngest member of SEAFDEC and could be considered not very experienced yet in organizing SEAFDEC meetings, it accorded us its best hospitality that made our stay in this country memorable. We also appreciated very much the efforts of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries for the arrangements of this Meeting.

Please allow me also to congratulate again the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for the successful conduct of the Meeting. Although we had a hectic schedule at this Meeting, I am glad that we were able to come up with policy guidance for SEAFDEC to consider in planning its future activities. In fact, we were able to achieve our goal for this Meeting because of the active participation of the Council Directors and the representatives from our collaborating partners.

I am also happy to note that we have also discussed and considered the concerns on inland fisheries development as this is very relevant for many countries in the region including Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam. Although rich in natural resources, these countries need technical assistance for the sustainable development of our natural resources. I therefore wish that the results of our Meeting would be translated by SEAFDEC into concrete fisheries programs and activities that could be implemented in the region in order to alleviate poverty and attain food security, especially for the CLMV countries.

Please allow me also to thank the secretariat of the Meeting especially the staff of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries of Lao PDR for their hard work that made our Meeting very successful, and most of all for making our stay in Luang Prabang comfortable.

Thank you very much.

CLOSING REMARKS

*By Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang
The Director-General of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries of Lao PDR
and The Council Director for Lao PDR*

Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Evening!

Although it has been a very hectic four-day meeting, I am happy that we made significant strides in leading SEAFDEC towards sustainable development of fisheries in our region. With the policy directives that we have given to SEAFDEC, I am sure that we will have another momentous year ahead of us.

For our achievements at this Meeting, I sincerely wish to thank the participants, especially the Council Directors of our Member Countries as well as the representatives from regional and international organizations for your active involvement and participation during our discussions. Frankly speaking, your contributions have made my task very easy considering that it was my first experience to serve as Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council.

I would also wish to thank SEAFDEC, especially the Secretariat and the Departments for implementing activities that support our efforts to enhance the contribution of fisheries for food security and poverty alleviation in our region. Most importantly, I would also wish to thank the Secretariat of this Meeting for their efforts in making my work at this Meeting very easy. Specifically, I am thankful to the members of the Secretariat both from Thailand and Lao PDR for making our stay here in Luang Prabang much more enjoyable.

As I have already started my task as the Chairperson of the Council until 2011, I would wish to reiterate my request for your support, cooperation and assistance to make our activities during the next year even more successful. As I mentioned in my brief statement last Tuesday, I cannot do this task alone. I would need your cooperation in order that we can continue to strengthen the contribution of fisheries to food security in our region. I am sure that more emerging issues would be faced that would threaten our efforts and objectives. But just the same, we should address such concerns together.

With that note Ladies and Gentlemen, on behalf of the Government of Lao PDR and more particularly the Department of Livestock and Fisheries of Lao PDR, please allow me to extend my deepest appreciation and gratitude to all of you for your efforts and cooperation. Please allow me now to declare the Meeting closed. Thank you again, and I wish you will have a safe journey back to your home countries. I hope that you will bring with you fond memories from this culturally-rich city of Luang Prabang. Good day!