

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

**Manila, the Philippines, 17-18 November 2011**



**THE SECRETARIAT**

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fourteenth Meeting of Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) was held from 17 to 18 November 2011 in Manila, Philippines. The Meeting was co-chaired by the representative from Cambodia on behalf of the Chairperson of the ASEAN-Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) and the SEAFDEC Secretary-General. The Meeting provided views and recommendations for the efficient and effective implementation of programs, projects and activities under the FCG/ASSP Mechanism.

The Meeting noted the follow-up actions carried out by SEAFDEC in response to the directives given at the Thirteenth Meeting of the FCG/ASSP held in December 2010, the Forty-third Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in April 2011, as well as at the meetings of the ASEAN bodies that discussed issues related to fisheries. Specifically with regards to CITES-related issues, SEAFDEC/MFRDMD has already submitted a three-year project on sharks and rays for funding support by the Japanese Trust Fund from 2012. Moreover, the ASEAN has planned to convene a meeting of the ASEAN Expert Group on CITES (AEG-CITES) in early 2012 to discuss relevant issues and prepare the ASEAN Member States for the forthcoming 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties of the CITES.

Since it is expected that the proposal on “Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resources Management” would soon receive the official approval for funding support from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the ASEAN Secretariat was asked to coordinate with SEAFDEC Secretariat and eligible countries to complete the remaining processes for the implementation of the project in 2012 in order to facilitate eventual approval of the proposed project by IDB. For the effective implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020, the ASEAN Secretariat was requested to communicate with the “Plus Three” countries and other prospective funding sources to follow-up their commitment for possible support, and to explore possible ways of developing activities that would support the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action. In addition, the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries should prioritize the requirements spelled out in the Plan of Actions into short-, medium- and long-term plans/activities that could be implemented in respective countries. Meanwhile, in order to enhance the effectiveness of the activities of SEAFDEC that aim to combat IUU fishing in the region, SEAFDEC should continue to coordinate with the RPOA-IUU for the formulation and implementation of relevant programs to ensure that such programs would complement with those of the RPOA-IUU and avoid duplication of efforts.

The Meeting endorsed the progress and achievements of the programs implemented in 2011 under the FCG/ASSP and the programs proposed for 2012, as previously discussed and endorsed by the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee. More particularly, the 25 programs implemented in 2011 would be continued in 2012 except the Program on “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020” which was successfully completed in 2011. Regarding the two pipeline projects proposed as new activities under the FCG/ASSP Mechanism for 2012, namely: 1) Climate Change and Its Impacts on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security; and 2) Enhance Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resource Management, the representatives attending the Meeting were requested to bring back the proposals on these two projects to their respective national governments for consideration and endorsement at the forthcoming meeting of the ASWGFi

Furthermore, the new project on “Strategies for Trawl Fisheries By-catch Management” which would be supported by FAO/GEF with SEAFDEC as the regional facilitating unit and executing partner, should also be brought up during the next meeting of the ASWGFi for collaboration,

implementation and incorporation into the FCG/ASSP programs. While noting the proposed organization of an initial consultation with the public and private sector by the ASEAN Secretariat with support from the AU-TATF, which aimed to discuss and recommend future activities that would be implemented under the program on “Climate Change and Its Impacts on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation towards Food Security”, the Meeting recommended that any possible linkage of such program with the activities being undertaken under the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (AFCC) should be clarified.

Considering that fishery resources in the region had deteriorated and that restoration of the resources would be necessary, SEAFDEC was requested to provide technical support in the resource rehabilitation efforts of depleted fishing areas in the region, *e.g.* installation/deployment of artificial reefs, establishment of Marine Protected Areas, promotion of the concept of fisheries *refugia*, deployment of fish enhancement devices, and for SEAFDEC to also enhance regional collaboration for the implementation of such activities. Moreover, a clear regional implementation plan should be put in place in order that such rehabilitation strategies could be effectively carried out.

On the need to conduct a review of the regional implications of EC Regulation 1005/2008 as expressed by the Meeting, sharing of information and experiences among countries in the region on the implementation of catch certification should be enhanced. The development of the ASEAN Catch Certification scheme should also be initiated but should be consistent with the EU Catch Certificate scheme. SEAFDEC was then requested to explore the possibility of incorporating the development of the ASEAN Catch Certification scheme into its existing relevant programs, and to organize a workshop to discuss the relevant issues. The ASEAN member states should also convey this matter to the forthcoming meeting of the ASWGFi for consideration and support.

Regarding the “Outputs of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020”, in addition to the adopted 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action, two volumes of the Conference Proceedings are being prepared for publication by SEAFDEC. Since the existing programs of SEAFDEC should be aligned with the 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action, some re-grouping or re-formulation in terms of broader aspects under the SEAFDEC Program Framework may have to be carried out taking into consideration important regional issues indicated in the Plan of Action and the revised programs should be incorporated into the FCG/ASSP Mechanism. SEAFDEC was also requested to assist the Member Countries in the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action.

With regards to the status of the concept proposals to support the implementation of the “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework”, the Meeting supported the organization by the ASEAN of initial activities in early 2012 such as the public-private sector consultation. The Meeting also took note of the progress of the activities under the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) as reported during the 3<sup>rd</sup> AFCF Meeting on 26 April 2011 in Cambodia.

On the activities under the “ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA)”, the representative from Vietnam suggested that the culture environment aspect under the “Animal Health and Welfare” in the ASA should be clarified and that guidance for implementation of this aspect should be proposed and discussed at the next meetings of ASA, considering that the aspect on “Animal Health and Welfare” has already been incorporated in the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification.

With regards to the possible adjustment of the “Modality to Increase the Effectiveness of the FCG/ASSP Mechanism”, the SEAFDEC Secretariat in close coordination with the ASEAN Secretariat was requested to develop the necessary proposal with possible options to enhance the

modality and increase the effectiveness of the FCG/ASSP Mechanism, taking into consideration the recommendations during this FCG/ASSP Meeting. The proposal should be submitted to the forthcoming meetings of the SEAFDEC Council and ASWGFi for consideration and further guidance.

Notwithstanding financial considerations, the “Establishment of the Regional Center for Inland Fisheries Development” under SEAFDEC proposed by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of Indonesia, received support from the Meeting as such establishment would help in promoting sustainable inland fisheries development in the Southeast Asian region, and could benefit the Member Countries, especially Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Myanmar.

Regarding the commendable initiative of SEAFDEC in preparing the “Southeast Asian State of Fisheries and Aquaculture” or SEASOFIA, SEAFDEC was encouraged to sustain the publication in the future. SEAFDEC was also requested to coordinate with FAO in order that the relevant issues and information of the Southeast Asian region contained in the SEASOFIA, could be reflected in the global State of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) developed by FAO.

The full Report of the 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the FCG/ASSP was adopted on 18 November 2011.

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**REPORT OF THE 14<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF THE  
ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP)**

**Manila, the Philippines, 17-18 November 2011**

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**1. INTRODUCTION**

1. The Fourteenth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) was organized in Manila, Philippines from 17 to 18 November 2011. The main discussion of the Meeting focused on the programs and activities implemented in 2011 and proposed for 2012 under the FCG/ASSP Mechanism as endorsed by the SEAFDEC Program Committee at its Thirty-fourth Meeting in 2011, the progress of other proposals implemented under the ASSP Framework as well as policy considerations on issues of importance to the fisheries sector of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries. The Meeting was attended by representatives from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, the representative from the ASEAN Secretariat, and the SEAFDEC Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and senior officials of the SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments. The List of Participants appears as **Annex 1**.

2. The Meeting was Co-chaired by the representative from Cambodia, *Mr. Ing Try* on behalf of the current Chairperson of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF<sub>i</sub>) and by the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri*. The Co-chair for the ASEAN welcomed the participants and declared the Meeting open.

**2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

3. The Agenda which appears as **Annex 2** was adopted.

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

**3.1 Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at the Forty-third Meeting of the SEAFDEC  
Council and the Thirteenth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-  
SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP)**

4. The Meeting was informed on the follow-up actions undertaken by SEAFDEC in response to the directives given by the SEAFDEC Council during its 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting held on 4-8 April 2011 and the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) during its 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting on 3-4 December 2010. The corresponding document appears as **Annex 3**.

5. The representative from Thailand requested SEAFDEC to consider conducting a study on the impacts of the massive amount of freshwater flowing into the coastal and marine environments as a result of the flooding situation in Thailand, particularly the impacts on fishery resources and fishing activities. Meanwhile, the use of teleconferencing facilities which have already been initiated by the Department of Fisheries of Thailand should also be promoted to foster closer communication and coordination between SEAFDEC and the Member Countries.

6. With regards to the issues related to the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Meeting was informed that the SEAFDEC Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD) has already submitted a three-year project proposal on sharks and rays for funding support from the Japanese Trust Fund starting in 2012. In addition, the representative from the ASEAN Secretariat also informed the Meeting that ASEAN is planning to convene a Meeting of the ASEAN Expert Group on CITES (AEG-CITES) in early 2012 to discuss the relevant issues and prepare the ASEAN Member States for the forthcoming 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties of the CITES.



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

7. The representative from the ASEAN Secretariat presented the follow-up actions in response to the directives given at meetings of the ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries from October 2010 to October 2011, as well as the progress of the collaborative activities as shown in **Annex 4**. These included the Policy on Fisheries and ASEAN Community Building, the ASEAN Policy and Cooperation in Fisheries, the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020, progress of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC collaborative activities, endorsement of the new initiatives under the FCG/ASSP (five renewed projects) in 2011, and the ASEAN Cooperation with Dialogue Partners including the ASEAN Plus Three Project on the Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Resource Enhancement in Southeast Asia to be implemented by SEAFDEC from 2010-2014 with financial support from the Government of Japan, ASEAN-IDB and ASEAN-US.

8. The Meeting noted the potential support from the ASEAN dialogue partners to the activities of SEAFDEC specifically for the proposal that aimed to “Enhance Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resource Management”, which is expected to officially get the approval for funding by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB). However, to facilitate the official approval by the IDB, the ASEAN Secretariat should coordinate with the SEAFDEC Secretariat and the eligible countries to complete the remaining processes for this project to be implemented in 2012.

9. The representative from Singapore expressed the appreciation to the Government of Japan for the support extended to SEAFDEC in the development of various activities that support the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020, which was adopted during the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference in June 2011. The representative from the ASEAN Secretariat was then requested to communicate with the other Plus Three Countries to explore the possibility of supporting the activities that would enhance the implementation of the 2011 Plan of Action.

10. The representative from Thailand also recommended that the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries should prioritize the requirements in the 2011 Plan of Action for implementation as short-, medium-, and long-term plans/activities. Moreover, the ASEAN Secretariat should also seek funding for the program and activities that support the implementation of the 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action.

11. With regards to issues on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and on the progress of the activities undertaken by the RPOA-IUU, the representative from Singapore encouraged SEAFDEC to continue coordinating with the RPOA-IUU in the formulation and implementation of programs that would address the relevant issues and for SEAFDEC to ensure that its programs related to combating IUU fishing complement with those of the RPOA-IUU to avoid any duplication of efforts.

#### **4. PROGRAMS UNDER THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP) FOR THE YEAR 2011-2012**

##### **4.1 Summary Report on the Programs under the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) for the Year 2011-2012**

12. The Collaborative Programs under the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) for 2011-2012 were reviewed by the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee held in Manila, Philippines from 14 to 16 November 2011. The 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the FCG/ASSP endorsed the progress and achievements of the programs implemented under the FCG/ASSP in 2011 and the programs proposed for 2012, which have been summarized and previously discussed and endorsed by the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee.

13. The Meeting noted that 25 FCG/ASSP programs implemented in 2011 would be continued in 2012 except the Program on “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020” which was successfully completed in 2011, and the two pipeline projects which were proposed for 2012 under the new FCG/ASSP programs, namely: 1) Climate Change and Its Impacts on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security; and 2) Enhance Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resource Management. The Meeting therefore asked the country representatives to bring back the proposals to their respective national governments for consideration and endorsement at the forthcoming meeting of ASWGFi.

14. While taking note of the new project on “Strategies for Trawl Fisheries By-catch Management”, which would be supported by FAO/Global Environmental Facility (GEF) with SEAFDEC as the regional facilitating unit and executing partner, the Meeting cited that such project should also be brought up at the forthcoming meeting of the ASWGFi for collaboration, implementation and incorporation into the FCG/ASSP program.

15. The Meeting also noted the recommendation of the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the SEAFDEC Program Committee to remove the non-funded programs from the list of FCG/ASSP programs as recommended by the 19<sup>th</sup> ASWGFi. The summary of the recommendations from the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee appears as **Annex 5**.

#### **4.2 Discussion**

16. The representative from Singapore sought clarification on the three program concept notes to support the implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework, which had been consolidated into one program on “*Climate Change and Its Impacts on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation towards Food Security*”, specifically on whether the consolidated proposal has been circulated and referred to the Member Countries. In response, the representative from the ASEAN Secretariat informed the Meeting that the program proposal has been disseminated during the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the SEAFDEC Program Committee. The Meeting was also informed by the ASEAN Secretariat that an initial consultation with the public and private sector would be organized by the ASEAN Secretariat with support from the ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facility (AU-TATF) in order to discuss and recommend future activities to be implemented under this program. The representative from Singapore further recommended that as activities to address issues on climate change are also being carried out by the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (AFCC), a clear linkage should be made between this program and the activities being undertaken under the AFCC framework.

17. Recognizing that SEAFDEC has undertaken several programs focusing on the exploration of under-utilized resources (*e.g.* deep sea areas), the representative from Thailand raised the concern that fishery resources in the region had deteriorated and that restoration of the resources is necessary. SEAFDEC was therefore requested to provide technical support in resource rehabilitation efforts of depleted fishing areas, and to enhance regional collaboration on such activities. Specifically, such efforts could involve the installation/deployment of artificial reefs, establishment of Marine Protected Areas, application of the concept of fisheries *refugia*, deployment of fish enhancement devices. In order to effectively carry out these rehabilitation strategies, a clear regional implementation plan should also be put in place.

18. In relation to combating IUU fishing in the region, the representative from Thailand also informed the Meeting that Thailand had recently conducted a review and assessment after the first year implementation of the EC Regulation 1005/2008, including catch certification. Recognizing that the EC Regulation has both positive and negative impacts to the countries’ fisheries as well as fish trade, a review on the regional implications of the EC Regulation in the region is deemed necessary. In addition, since many countries had experiences in the implementation of catch certification, sharing of information and experiences among countries would be very useful. Furthermore, the possibility of developing the ASEAN Catch Certification should also be explored.

19. The representative from Singapore supported the development of the ASEAN Catch Certification scheme which should be consistent with the EU Catch Certificate, as this is envisaged to support the ASEAN intra-regional trade as well as trade with countries outside the region. This view was also shared by Vietnam and the Philippines. In addition, the results of the evaluation could serve as basis for the formulation of a common catch certification scheme. The Meeting therefore requested SEAFDEC to explore the possibility of incorporating this requirement into its existing relevant programs, and that the Member Countries should convey this concern to the forthcoming meeting of the ASWGF<sub>i</sub> for consideration and support.

20. The representative from Thailand further suggested that SEAFDEC should organize a workshop to facilitate the sharing of information and experiences, and the development of the ASEAN Catch Certification scheme. The representative from Vietnam added that evaluation and assessment of the impacts of the EU Regulation 1005/2008 to small-scale fisheries in the Member Countries should also be carried out during this workshop. The representative from Singapore also cited that the results of this workshop could serve as inputs in developing the process of conveying the specificities of fisheries in the region to the EU.

## **5. PROGRESS OF THE PROPOSALS IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (ASSP)**

### **5.1 Outputs from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference**

21. The Meeting was informed on the outputs of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 (**Annex 6**), specifically on the preparation of the Volume I: Conference Proceedings which would be published by the SEAFDEC Secretariat by January 2012. The Meeting was also informed on the preparation of the Volume II: Technical Proceedings of the Conference which is under way although publication of this volume could take longer than expected in view of the time required in compiling the technical inputs.

22. The Meeting was also informed that although there had been no new activities initiated to directly address the 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action, the existing programs undertaken by SEAFDEC have already been aligned with the Resolution and Plan of Action. Nevertheless, such programs would be further re-grouped and reformulated in line with the broader aspects of the SEAFDEC Program Framework, while also considering the important regional issues as indicated in the Plan of Action.

23. Furthermore, the Meeting requested SEAFDEC to assist the Member Countries in the implementation of the 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action, and for the new programs to be incorporated under the FCG/ASSP program framework.

### **5.2 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework**

24. The Meeting noted the progress of the status of the concept proposals that were developed and proposed by SEAFDEC to support the implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework as reported by the representative from the ASEAN Secretariat. Moreover, the Meeting was also informed that the public-private consultation as initial activities which would be supported by the AU-TATF, is planned to be organized in early 2012.

### **5.3 ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)**

25. The Meeting took note of the progress of the activities under the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) as of the 3<sup>rd</sup> AFCF Meeting convened on 26 April 2011 in Siem Reap, Cambodia, which was presented by the representative from Indonesia as the Interim Secretariat of the AFCF (**Annex 7**).

#### **5.4 ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA)**

26. The Meeting noted the progress of the activities under the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA) which has Thailand as the Lead Country (**Annex 8**). During the discussion, the representative from Vietnam suggested that the culture environment aspect under the “Animal Health and Welfare” in the ASA should be elaborated in detail. Specifically, such aspect should be clarified with more guidance for implementation which should be raised at the next meetings of ASA considering that the aspect of “Animal Health and Welfare” has already been included in the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification.

### **6. POLICY CONSIDERATION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES**

#### **6.1 Modality to Increase the Effectiveness of the FCG/ASSP Mechanism**

27. Considering that the collaborative mechanism between ASEAN and SEAFDEC was initiated since 1999 as the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) Mechanism and later on strengthened and formalized as the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP), the Meeting took note of the initial proposal of the SEAFDEC Secretariat on the need to improve the modality to increase the effectiveness of the FCG/ASSP Mechanism in the future (**Annex 9**).

28. Since the initial proposal for adjustment of the modality to increase the effectiveness of the FCG/ASSP Mechanism should be proposed for consideration and guidance of the SEAFDEC Council and the ASWGFi, the Meeting provided the following recommendations, which should be taken into consideration in the development of the final proposal:

- Although the programs under the FCG/ASSP Mechanism have been scrutinized at the SEAFDEC Program Committee Meeting, and considering that the same country representatives may attend the subsequent FCG/ASSP Meeting, presentations on the progress and proposed programs to be endorsed at the FCG/ASSP Meeting should be made in a concise manner, but detailed enough to allow deliberation at the FCG/ASSP forum.
- The appropriate timing for the conduct of the FCG/ASSP Meeting should be revisited, whether the Meeting should be held back-to-back with the PCM, back-to-back with the Council Meeting or separately organized.
- The agenda of the FCG/ASSP Meeting should be reviewed and revised to make it more effective and fulfill the TOR of FCG/ASSP. The SEAFDEC Secretariat could propose the new agenda for the next meeting and circulate to Member Countries for consideration.

29. The Meeting then requested the SEAFDEC Secretariat, in close coordination with the ASEAN Secretariat, to develop a proposal with possible options to enhance the modality and increase the effectiveness of the FCG/ASSP Mechanism. Such proposal should be submitted to the forthcoming meetings of the SEAFDEC Council and the ASWGFi for consideration and guidance.

#### **6.2 Proposed Establishment of Regional Center for Inland Fisheries Development**

30. The Meeting took note of the proposal made by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of Indonesia during the Ministerial Session of the 2011 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference to establish a Regional Center for Inland Fisheries Development under SEAFDEC (**Annex 10**). The Meeting also noted the steps that should be undertaken by Indonesia to proceed with the proposal through appropriate SEAFDEC mechanism and to seek policy recommendations from the SEAFDEC Council during its forthcoming meeting in 2012. In addition, the Meeting was informed that the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC visited Indonesia to make a courtesy call to the MMAF of Indonesia and observed the proposed site of the Center in Palembang. This was followed by trips of the SEAFDEC mission to relevant agencies in Cambodia dealing with inland fisheries such as the Mekong River Commission Secretariat/Fisheries Programme, the WorldFish Center, and the Fisheries

Administration/Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute to gather information on inland fisheries initiatives that have been undertaken by these agencies. In this regard, the SEAFDEC Secretariat was requested to circulate the report of the mission to all Member Countries for their consideration and reference.

31. While supporting the proposal to establish a new Regional Center for Inland Fisheries Development, the representative from Malaysia raised the concern on the possible additional financial implications to SEAFDEC. In response, the Meeting was assured that financial support for the operations of the proposed Department would not create additional burden on the contribution of the Member Countries to SEAFDEC through the Minimum Regular Contribution, as the host country would be responsible for the costs of operating the new regional center.

32. The representative from Japan cited that the proposal made by Indonesia could provide a good opportunity for the Member Countries to seek the best way to promote sustainable inland fisheries development. In addition, the representative from Lao PDR also expressed the appreciation for putting forward the proposed establishment of the Regional Center as this would benefit the Member Countries, especially Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar.

33. While expressing the concern that the programs under the proposed Department should be distinguished from and not to overlap with those already existing in the SEAFDEC Departments and other relevant organizations, the Meeting recommended that the proposal for the establishment of the new Department should be circulated to the Member Countries and SEAFDEC Departments one to two months prior to the forthcoming SEAFDEC Council Meeting.

### **6.3 Other Matters**

34. The representative from Singapore commended the initiative undertaken by the SEAFDEC Secretariat in collaboration with Departments in the preparation of the “Southeast Asian State of Fisheries and Aquaculture” or SEASOFIA, which is a very useful initiative as it reflects the state of fisheries in the region. SEAFDEC was then encouraged to continue such effort in the future. The representative from Thailand also expressed strong support to the production of the SEASOFIA and requested the SEAFDEC Secretariat to coordinate with FAO so that the issues and information of the Southeast Asian region contained in the SEASOFIA could be reflected in the global State of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) developed by FAO.

## **7. ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORT OF THE MEETING**

35. The Meeting adopted the Report of the 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the FCG/ASSP on 18 November 2011.

36. The results of the Meeting would be submitted to the higher authorities of the ASEAN and SEAFDEC for consideration, endorsement and appropriate action.

## **8. CLOSING OF THE MEETING**

37. The Co-chair for the ASEAN expressed his gratitude to the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries for the comments and suggestions made during the Meeting, particularly in enhancing the effectiveness of the FCG/ASSP Mechanism. He also thanked the staff of the SEAFDEC Aquaculture Department (AQD) for their excellent preparation and arrangements for the Meeting, and declared the Meeting closed.

38. The representative from Indonesia, on behalf of the Meeting participants, then conveyed his appreciation to the Government of the Philippines, AQD and the secretariat of the Meeting for their support and arrangement that allowed the Meeting to come up with fruitful results.

**Annex 1**

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## AGENDA

**Agenda 1: Opening of the Meeting**

**Agenda 2: Adoption of the Agenda**

**Agenda 3: Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at the 43<sup>rd</sup> Meetings of SEAFDEC Council and ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries**

- 3.1 Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at the 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of SEAFDEC Council and the 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASSP
- 3.2 Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries

**Agenda 4: Programs under the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) for the Year 2011-2012**

- 4.1 Summary Report on the Programs under the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) for the Year 2011-2012
- 4.2 Discussion

**Agenda 5: Progress of the Proposals Implemented under ASSP**

- 5.1 Outputs from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference
- 5.2 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework
- 5.3 ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)
- 5.4 ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA)
- 5.5 Others

**Agenda 6: Policy Consideration on Important Issues**

- 6.1 Modality to Increase the Effectiveness of the FCG/ASSP Mechanism
- 6.2 Proposed Establishment of Regional Center for Inland Fisheries Development
- 6.3 Others

**Agenda 7: Adoption of Recommendations and Report of the Meeting**

**Agenda 8: Closing of the Meeting**





**Annex 3**

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

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

Recommendations	Refer to Para. No.	Relation to RES and PoA 2020	Action by	Progress (Oct)
<b>Program Matters</b>				
<p>Two points raised by the Council from Philippines;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results from some of the projects implemented by SEAFDEC Departments were not fully extended to the Member Countries.</li> <li>Despite the Philippines' membership in several regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs), the country still lacks technical expertise and information. In this regard, he requested SEAFDEC to consider conducting additional regional research in marine fisheries. He also recommended that since SEAFDEC has undertaken a number of research projects on marine fisheries in the past, a mechanism should be established by SEAFDEC in close coordination with Member Countries to transfer the technologies and information in order that these could be fully utilized by the Member Countries.</li> </ul>	43 CM Para. 21	Res.: 4, 16, PoA: C41	SEC and all dept	<p>Materials produced by SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments were produced with copies provided to Member Countries, while some are made accessible through SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departmental websites. In addition, CD-Rom package with materials produced by SEAFDEC during the year were also produced and given to the SEAFDEC Council during the annual council meeting.</p> <p>Most of the RFMOs concerns are related to the combating IUU fishing, implement of the catch documentations, accurate data/information of capture for stock assessment, management of fishing capacity, etc. These all are concerned with the national fisheries policy/management that needed to be adapted.</p> <p>SEAFDEC/Sec has developed several means and ways to disseminate the project outputs in close collaboration with the Departments through several channels such as SEAFDEC National Coordinators, E-news (newsletter), E-documents, etc. SEC will further work closely with technical Department to meet the request from Member Countries. If any urgent request Member Country are able to download e-document from our website: <a href="http://www.seafdec.org">http://www.seafdec.org</a></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAFDEC was recommended that information on technologies and other outputs from SEAFDEC activities should be packaged and disseminated to maximize the benefits gained and utilization by the Member Countries.</li> </ul>	43 CM Para.22	PoA: 2	SEC	<p>For information derived from the implementation of fisheries-related programs, the Secretariat in collaboration with all Departments are in the process of developing the draft SEASOFIA which aim to come up with information (also making use of outputs from SEAFDEC project) that could be support sustainable development and management of fisheries in the region. The draft is expected to be available for 34<sup>th</sup> PCM.</p>

				<p>The SEAFDEC-Sida is maintaining dialogue with RPOA Secretariat and others to be able to post results and outcomes also on their web-pages as relevant.</p> <p>AQD packages technologies from its R&amp;D and disseminate to MCs and other stakeholders through TID activities (training, publications, etc)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEAFDEC was requested to continue:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Its research and development activities on fishing gear in the high sea areas;</li> <li>2. Study on climate change and its impacts of which geographic information system and satellite data could be integrated; and</li> <li>3. Developing standards for the hygiene of vessels and fishing ports to comply with requirements of importing countries, etc.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	43 CM Para. 23	PoA: B25  PoA: B20  Res.: 13, PoA: 30	TD and AQD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing gear and high seas             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TD has promoted the development of new fishery resources in deep-sea waters through: various capacity building programs (on-site training program onboard research vessels M.V. SEAFDEC 2; training workshop on impact of fishing gear on sea bottom (2010); training workshop on Identification of Deep-sea Benthic Macro-invertebrate Vulnerable to Fishing Gear (2011); on-site Training on Identification of Deep-Sea Fishes (2011); organization of the Expert meeting on deep-sea exploration (2011).</li> <li>- TD has supported the technical staff on deep-sea fishery resources exploration based on the request from the Member Countries, such as in 2011 TD supported staff to join the research survey in Brunei Darussalam water.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Climate change             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TD has developed a program to collect the satellite image of sea surface temperature since 2009. This long-term data monitoring will be used for analyze with other fishery information data such as from the research survey by SEAFDEC and others in order to obtain better understanding on the change of climate in relation to fisheries.</li> <li>- From 2012 onwards, AQD will pursue thematic programs and one of these will specifically focus on addressing issues on climate change impacts on aquaculture.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Hygiene of vessels and fishing port             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- None of existing program/activity directly link to the improvement/development of hygiene of vessels and fishing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

				ports. However, there is ongoing program related to improvement of fish handling onboard fishing vessels where the hygiene of catch onboard is being promoted through the on-site visit by the fishery engineering team of TD.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAFDEC Departments should avail of the information and experiences gained by other countries in the region. Specifically for the conduct of research on disease control and hatchery management of catfish (<i>Clarias batrachus</i>), AQD could learn from the experience of Vietnam to avoid duplication of efforts.</li> </ul>	43 CM Para. 26		AQD	AQD has continued to work in close collaboration with partners in the region (including Vietnam) through the GOJ-funded regional projects on sustainable aquaculture, fish health, food safety and resource enhancement. Through collaborative studies and activities, exchange of information and experiences is facilitated and duplication of efforts is avoided.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAFDEC should seek funding support for the implementation of the project on safety at sea for small fishing boats, which should focus on the development of the guidelines for the safety of small fishing boats.</li> <li>The activities under the program on “Safety at Sea” to be undertaken by SEAFDEC should cover vessels below 24 meters which were not covered by the relevant measures of the IMO Conventions (Torremolinos Protocol). SEAFDEC should develop the regional guidelines on safety at sea for small fishing boats, and that the existing relevant guidelines such as the comprehensive guidelines for small boats developed by the Republic of Korea should be considered and used as reference for the development of the regional guidelines by SEAFDEC.</li> </ul>	43 CM Para. 29  13FCG Para. 7	Res.: 13, PoA: B20, 30	TD	TD in collaboration with FAO and related agencies propose to conduct the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Regional Technical Workshop on Safety at Sea and Optimize Energy Use for Small Fishing Boats on 19-22 December, 2011 to discuss about the guidelines. TD has already developed some material for promotion of safety at sea such as poster both in English and Thai versions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAFDEC should conduct an evaluation of its programs and activities, the results of which should be disseminated to the Member Countries.</li> </ul>	43 CM Para. 31		SEC in collabo ration with All Dept.	<p>Under the Center-wide Information Program Framework, review exercise was conducted on the progress in the implementation of information-related activities and visibility of SEAFDEC during the year during the annual ISEP Meeting, of which the results would be further reported to the SEAFDEC Council.</p> <p>SEAFDEC/SIDA- an independent evaluation of the SEAFDEC-Sida Program will be conducted in November 2011 and the ToR has already been finalized by Sida.</p> <p>SEAFDEC/SEC conducted the SEAFDEC Program Review Meeting during 24-25 February 2011 supported by JTF, however, the results of this may not enough to be disseminated to MCs. In</p>

			<p>response to this, SEAFDEC will find ways to evaluate the progress of programs/activities using other appropriate methodology.</p> <p>AQD has scheduled a review and evaluation of its GOJ-regional projects in January 2012. This review meeting will be participated in by representatives of the Member Countries and senior staff from SEAFDEC/AQD. Outputs of AQD's Department Programs are disseminated thru TID activities (training, publications, etc)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MFRD was requested to give more emphasis on food safety, laboratory and hygiene.</li> </ul>	<p>43 CM Para. 33</p>	<p>Res.:20, 21, PoA: D60, D61, D63</p>	<p>MFRD</p> <p>MFRD's present programs under JTF II and JTF V as well as the freshwater fish utilization project are in line with this emphasis on food safety, laboratory and hygiene.</p> <p>Upon completion of the Regional Training Course on Biotoxins Analysis in Singapore in 2010, Member Countries were requested to set up the training methods and analyses facilities in their home countries. All Member Countries, except Brunei Darussalam, participated in the Biotoxins survey for monitoring for a 1-year period in 2011. The survey targeted at PSP monitoring in green mussel (<i>Perna viridis</i>), with the exception of Indonesia and Vietnam, which targeted PSP monitoring in Baby clam (<i>Meretrix spp</i>). Majority of the countries used mouse bioassay as the screening method and HPLC as the confirmation method. However, due to the lack of proper infrastructures and facilities, Cambodia and Lao PDR sent their samples to Vietnam and Thailand for analysis, respectively. Thus far, results for PSP in the various species had generally been tested to be negative.</p> <p>In addition, the Regional Training Course on Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value Added Products will be conducted on 18-21 Oct 2011 in Singapore. The value added products to be developed are snack products and frozen comminuted fish products namely, fish crackers, fish "murukku", fish sausage, fish patties, spicy fish paste and fish "siewmai". Good manufacturing practices to ensure product safety and quality will also be emphasized in the course.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The adaptation and mitigation measures of climate change and its effect on fisheries and aquaculture, the Council Director for Thailand considered this high priority and requested SEAFDEC to focus its activities on the adaptation measures that could mitigate the impact of climate change on small-scale fisheries.</li> </ul>	43 CM Para. 33	Res.: 9, B11, 12	SEC TD, AQD	<p>The whole SEAFDEC-Sida project (SEC) is implemented under a climate change “umbrella” and climate change adaptation and mitigation measures have been emphasized as cross-cutting issues. Information has been provided to raise awareness at sub-regional provincial level in cooperation with regional, central and local government during the On-site events. During events promoting sub-sub-regional cooperation climate change will continue to be addressed to show how this is linked to the need to improve management sub-sub-regional and local level.</p> <p>Beginning in 2012, AQD will pursue a program that will focus on adaptation and mitigation measures of climate change on aquaculture. In this connection, proposals will be developed on the topic for fund sourcing.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project on Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in the ASEAN Region conducted by MFRD, the Council Director for Vietnam recommended that the project should put more emphasis on the certification scheme in aquaculture. In addition, SEAFDEC was requested to consider providing assistance in the development of a national statistical system for Vietnam.</li> </ul>	43 CM Para. 34	Res.: 19, PoA: D60, D63	MFRD, SEC	<p>MFRD will take into consideration the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification when developing guidelines for traceability systems under the project. The On-site Training Workshop on Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Fish will be organized on 28-30 November 2011, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam. The 3-day training will be conducted on-site at a “basa” catfish farm and a processing factory where the fish are processed into fillets to enable the participants to learn how traceability is implemented throughout the whole production chain. The training will also engage regional expertise from Vietnam.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the development of the “<i>Catch Documentation Scheme for the Southeast Asian Region</i>”, it should align with those of relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and the EU Catch Documentation. In this regards, SEAFDEC could consider to use the Indonesian CDS for further development for the region.</li> </ul>	13FCG Para. 8	Res.: 19, PoA: D60	SEC in coopera tion with TD, MFRD MD	<p>During the 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, 20-22 September 2011, the four countries namely Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam supported the MCS network and ensure effective fisheries management in long terms including against IUU fishing, countries should consider implementing the Catch Documentation Scheme or at least the Statistical Data Program at small-scale and commercial fisheries. Taking into accounts the time series requirement, routine data collection is very important to support the fisheries management, considering that the minimum data requirement that is essential and required. Therefore, limitation among MCs on data quality and insufficiency should be understood and thus, capacity building on</p>

				data uniformity throughout the sub-region is needed. Data and information sharing at the bilateral and tri-lateral arrangement should be enhanced.
<b>Policy Consideration on Important Issues</b>				
<b>International Fisheries-related Issues and Emerging Issues in Response to the Requests of the Council</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAFDEC should support the Member Countries in the implementation of the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification by developing the <b>Regional Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification</b>. In this connection, the Council was informed that along the line with the development of the FAO Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification, the ASEAN Shrimp GAP has been developed taking into consideration the provisions in the Guidelines.</li> </ul>	43 CM Para. 39	Res.: 16 PoA: 56	AQD	One of the thematic programs that will be pursued by AQD in 2012 is 'Healthy and Wholesome Aquaculture'. The activities under these programs and research outputs will highly complement the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification and the development of Regional Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification. AQD is coordinating with DA-BFAR to develop the ASEAN guidelines for GAP.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAFDEC was requested to identify the technical problems on CITES faced by all Member Countries and provide the information to the CITES Secretariat to make them aware of the situation and concerns of the Member Countries before the CoP16-CITES.</li> <li>Considering that the issue on shark and possible listing of sharks species into CITES Appendices in the future is very important, the Meeting recommended that SEAFDEC should continue to support the Member Countries in coming up with information/scientific evidence to support the development of the common position of the Member Countries in the future.</li> <li>SEAFDEC is requested to circulate the data collection template or format to be used by Member Countries based on the study on data collection at landing sites undertaken in 2003 and the new framework of fisheries statistic of Southeast Asia.</li> <li>The Meeting also recommended that the issue of sharks should be considered in the development of the Draft of Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action to enable SEAFDEC to consider developing a project proposal on the implementation of the required activities in the future.</li> </ul>	43 CM Para. 48 and 13FCG Para. 29 13FCG Para. 26	Res.: 4	SEC in coopera tion with TD and MFRD MD	<p>SEAFDEC convened the Regional Technical Consultation on Addressing of Technical Issues Related to Commercially-exploited Aquatic Species, from 18-20 October 2011 to review the existing data, status, trend and identify the technical problems of the selected commercially-exploited aquatic species as well as to develop policy recommendations to be further used as the common views of the SEAFDEC Countries for promoting regional cooperation on conservation and management of the selected commercially-exploited aquatic species. 10 SEAFDEC Member Countries excepted Singapore attended the meeting. The output from the meeting is the key technical problems/issues with the plan of action recommendations for enhancing the policy management on the selected commercially-exploited aquatic species for immediate, short and long term. The future plan of work for the next CoP16-CITES is also finalized in the report.</p> <p>In addition, to support the RTC discussion, the other two special meetings on Sharks and Tuna were also held separately in September 2011. The report and key technical issues from meetings were used as reference at the RTC.</p> <p>In addition, MFRDMD is planning to submit a 3-year project proposal on sharks and rays in 2012 under JTFV.</p>


<p><b>Human Resources Development Gaps and Requirements for ASEAN Member Countries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAFDEC was requested to consider conducting special training on required subjects by mobilizing experts within the region or inviting the experts from outside the region. SEAFDEC was also requested to come up with activities to enhance the human capacity of the countries in fisheries, particularly on the areas related to the emerging issues and challenges.</li> </ul>	43 CM Para. 52	Res.: 3, PoA: A2, B12	All Dept	<p>In order to enhance capacity of the Member Countries in various fisheries aspects, several training programs/workshops have been conducted such as Training Workshop on Identification of Deep-sea Benthic Macro-invertebrate Vulnerable to Fishing Gear, Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery Managers, Training Course on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Extension Methodology, On-site Training Workshop on Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Fish, etc.</p> <p>MFRDMD has conducted on-site training on species identification of deep sea fishes, 18-21 July 2011 and propose to conduct a workshop on taxonomy and identification of sharks and rays in March 2012. In addition, MFRDMD will send one of her researcher to Hokkaido University to study on molecular genetics of pelagic fishes, November 2011.</p>
<p><b>Future Direction Requested by the Council</b></p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the National Coordinators of the respective countries to compile the information on the countries' views on the activities of SEAFDEC. In addition, the Council also requested SEAFDEC to incorporate in the report other relevant documents/information as outlined in <b>Annex 24</b> to be completed within six months after the Council and the results should be circulated to the SEAFDEC Council Directors by <i>ad referendum</i> to obtain feedback and further guidance from the Council.</li> </ul>	43 CM Para. 79 and 80		SEC	SEAFDEC Secretariat in close coordination with Departments developed a questionnaire on expected roles, functions and activities of SEAFDEC. Responses were provided by all Member Countries, and were compiled and synthesized in Preliminary results, which was submitted to the Council Directors by <i>ad referendum</i> for their respective feedback and further guidance. The preliminary results would also be presented at the 34 <sup>th</sup> PCM in November 2011.
<p><b>SEAFDEC Future Operations</b></p>				
<p><b>Adjustment of Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC)</b></p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAFDEC was to reconsider the proposal by minimizing certain budgetary items including the possibility of abolishing the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) stationed at the SEAFDEC Secretariat.</li> <li>Council suggested that the Secretary-General should visit the</li> </ul>	43 CM Para. 90  43 CM Para. 91		SEC  SEC	RFPN: the issue, as seen from the SEAFDEC-Sida project, has never been to "abolish" the RFPN. So far, SIDA will support RFPN to be stationed at Secretariat until June 2012. The proposal for continuing support RFPN possibly in the next five years was submitted for approval by SIDA.



<p>Member Countries that had difficulty in proceeding with their respective MRC adjustments as proposed, to provide clarification and rationale of the proposal to the concerned authorities of five countries, such as Indonesia, Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam. Moreover, the Council also suggested that the SEAFDEC Secretary-General should take the opportunity to discuss the issues related to MRC with the Ministers of the Member Countries during the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference in June 2011.</p>				<p>SG visited Indonesia in September 2011 and discussed with the Minister on the adjustment of MRC.</p>
<p><b>Operation of the Training and Research Vessels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council endorsed the request by Vietnam on the use M.V. SEAFDEC 2 for the conduct of a five-year research survey on small pelagic stock assessment in Vietnam waters starting in 2012 under the cost-sharing basis and asked SEAFDEC to include the request of Vietnam in the plan of operations of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in 2012.</li> <li>SEAFDEC was requested to coordinate with the BOBLME Project for the utilization of the SEAFDEC vessels to conduct collaborative fisheries resources surveys with financial support from the BOBLME Project and the information that could be derived from the surveys would be shared with the SEAFDEC Member Countries.</li> </ul>	<p>43 CM Para. 94</p>		<p>TD</p>	<p>TD has communicated with the staff of Vietnam for formulation of survey plan and details activities for the survey. The plan is still under discussion. TD plans to visit Vietnam in September 2011 but it was postponed due to the communication difficulty.</p>
<p><b>Strengthening the Roles and Functions of RAC and Proposed Adjustment on Streamlining the Working Mechanism of RAC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAFDEC could avail of the teleconferencing facilities to communicate among Member Countries and facilitate the discussion and dialogue between the standing members of RAC as well as the other members who have expertise in some specific fields. She also informed the Council that the use of the teleconferencing facilities could be extended to the other activities of SEAFDEC.</li> </ul>	<p>43 CM Para. 101</p>		<p>TD</p>	<p>BOBLME project participating countries came up with the plan that the resources survey in their respective EEZ waters was low priority.</p>
<p><b>Strengthening the Roles and Functions of RAC and Proposed Adjustment on Streamlining the Working Mechanism of RAC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAFDEC could avail of the teleconferencing facilities to communicate among Member Countries and facilitate the discussion and dialogue between the standing members of RAC as well as the other members who have expertise in some specific fields. She also informed the Council that the use of the teleconferencing facilities could be extended to the other activities of SEAFDEC.</li> </ul>	<p>43 CM Para. 101</p>		<p>RAC Secretariat and MCs</p>	<p>Considering the use of teleconferencing system to communicate among Member Countries, SEAFDEC however considered that some Member Countries have limited infrastructures especially in term of good internet network would make it difficult to adopt this form of communication.</p>



**FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS TO THE DIRECTIVES  
GIVEN AT ASEAN BODIES RELATED TO FISHERIES (2010-2011)**



**Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given  
at ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries**  
By  
**ASEAN Secretariat**

14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG)  
of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)  
17-18 November 2011  
Manila, Philippines

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**Introduction**

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- ◆ Presentation covers the period of October 2010 to October 2011.
- ◆ Meetings of ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries
  - \* 19<sup>th</sup> ASWGF Meeting, 27-29 April 2011, Siem Reap
  - \* Prep. SOM-32<sup>nd</sup> AMAF, SOM-10<sup>th</sup> AMAF+3 and 32<sup>nd</sup> AMAF Meeting, 20-21, 22 and 23 October 2011, Phnom Penh
  - \* Special SOM-32<sup>nd</sup> AMAF, 8-9 August 2011, Siem Reap
  - \* Prep. SOM-33<sup>rd</sup> AMAF, SOM-11<sup>th</sup> AMAF+3 and 33<sup>rd</sup> AMAF Meeting; 3-4, 5 and 6 October 2011, Jakarta

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**Policy Highlights**

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- ◆ Fisheries and ASEAN Community Building
  - \* SOM-AMAF provided guidance in developing cooperative strategy in the area of food, agriculture and forestry. Work programmes under specific agricultural sub-sectors (inc. fisheries under ASWGF) should be prioritised and contributed toward regional integration/ASEAN Community building process with specific interest on effective implementation of the AIFS/SPA-FS, AEC Blueprint, ASCC Blueprint, ATIGA, and IAI Strategic Framework/ IAI Work Plan 2.
  - \* AEC Scorecard for Food, Agriculture and Forestry has been used to update status of implementation of AEC Blueprint

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**Policy Highlights**

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- ◆ ASEAN Policy and Cooperation in Fisheries
  - ◆ ASWGF:
    - ◆ Recognised the impacts of climate change to fisheries sectors, particularly to the coastal communities and fishers, which has called for further attention and action
    - ◆ Agreed and confirmed the use of 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action as outcomes from the FFP2020 Conference as the new SPA on ASEAN Cooperation in Fisheries (2011-2015) and will be used as coordination and monitoring tool for the sector
    - ◆ The existing SPA and other relevant ASEAN Policy Framework should be referred in the preparation of the Resolution and Plan of Action.

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**Policy Highlights**

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- ◆ ASEAN Policy and Cooperation in Fisheries
  - ◆ In addressing Joint ASEAN Position and Approach on Regional and International Fisheries Issues, collective effort of all AMSs in development of the common/coordinated position on international fisheries related issues to be raised at the international for a importance.
  - ◆ Agreed on the required close collaboration and cooperation among AMSs, ASEAN Secretariat and SEAFDEC to safeguard common interest on fisheries related issues of the ASEAN region

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**Policy Highlights**

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- ◆ SOM-AMAF.
  - ◆ Endorsed the Standard on ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP) for Shrimp Farming and its Strategic Plan of Action, and agreed to submit the Standard on ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP) for Shrimp Farming to the 33<sup>rd</sup> AMAF for consideration and endorsement
  - ◆ Suggested the ASWGF to further develop supporting documents to support the implementation of the Standard on ASEAN Shrimp GAP

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## Policy Highlights

### ◆ SOM-AMAF

- \* Noted the proposal of Indonesia on Strengthening ASEAN Cooperation on Fisheries
- \* Reiterated its recognition of the important role and substantial contribution of the fisheries sector on livelihood, economic development, and food security of all peoples in ASEAN and encouraged AMS to continue support and strengthen cooperation initiatives and framework that ensure sustainable supply of fish and fishery products for the region and to the world market

## Policy Highlights

### ◆ SOM-AMAF

- \* Proposal to establish an ASEAN Senior Officials on Fisheries (ASOFi):
  - ▲ Viewed that further elaboration and consultation are necessary, considering its possible legal, technical, financial coordination and sectoral implications
  - ▲ Requested Indonesia to further discuss the proposal at the ASWGFI

## Policy Highlights

### ◆ AMAF

- \* Endorsed the Standard on ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP) for Shrimp Farming and its Strategic Plan of Action
- \* Supported the future plan of the implementation of AFCC and seek possibility in mainstreaming and collaborating with marine and fisheries initiatives, as impact of climate change would not only affect agriculture and forestry sectors but also to marine and sustainability of fisheries

## Fish for the People 2020 Conference

### ◆ SOM-AMAF

- ◆ Noted the activities related to climate change and food security implemented by respective ASEAN Sectoral bodies under AMAF:
  - \* **Fisheries** - With support of the ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facilities (AU-TATF), the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 "Fish for the People: Adaptation to a Changing Environment (FFP2020) was organised from 13-17 June 2011 in Bangkok. The issue of climate change adaptation and mitigation in fisheries was addressed as part of the FFP2020 Conference.

## Fish for the People 2020 Conference

### ◆ SOM-AMAF

- \* Noted the successful outcomes of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC FFP2020 Conference, which was held on 13-17 June 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand as the collaborative activity between ASEAN and SEAFDEC under the LOU for ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership signed in 2007
- \* Expressed appreciation to Thailand and SEAFDEC for their initiatives and support on the conduct of the FFP2020 Conference
- \* Commended that the Conference was considered as an important regional platform in addressing emerging challenges faced by the fisheries sector as well as contribution of the fisheries sector in the ASEAN Community building

## Fish for the People 2020 Conference

### ◆ SOM-AMAF

- \* Noting the endorsed report and recommendations of the Chairman of the Fisheries Senior Officials Meeting, including the adoption of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020
- \* Endorsed the Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020
- \* Agreed to submit the Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020, to the 33<sup>rd</sup> AMAF for endorsement

## Fish for the People 2020 Conference

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- ◆ SOM-AMAF Plus Three
  - \* Commended SEAFDEC initiatives on the FFP2020 Conference
  - \* Conference was viewed as a timely, important and strategic opportunity to ensure long-term sustainable development of fisheries in the region as well as facilitate policy and cooperation dialogue between the AMSs and the Plus Three Countries in fisheries
  - \* Supported the key conclusion and recommendations on future cooperation of ASEAN and the Plus Three Countries on sustainable fisheries for food security

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## Fish for the People 2020 Conference

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- ◆ SOM-AMAF Plus Three
  - \* The Plus Three Countries was requested to support ASEAN on identified priority areas of cooperation to support the implementation of the Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 with emphasis on training and capacity building

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## Fish for the People 2020 Conference

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- ◆ AMAF
  - \* Noted the ASEAN-SEAFDEC "FFP2020" Conference held in June 2011 as an activity in cooperation with international organisations and dialogue partners in the implementation of ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (AFCC), and encouraged AMS with the assistance from ASEAN Secretariat to further continue the cooperation
  - \* Endorsed the Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020

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## Progress of Cooperation Activities

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- ◆ Noted on good progress of programme activities implemented in 2010 under FCG/ASSP
- ◆ Recommended SEAFDEC to remove the non-funded programmes from the list in the future (recommendations of the 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of FCG/ASSP to SEAFDEC to revisit whether the projects categorised under the non-funded programme have been incorporated in other SEAFDEC programmes)
- ◆ Recommended SEAFDEC to consider accommodate the impact of climate change to coastal communities and small islands in other areas into the project on "Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in SEA with Special focus on the Andaman Sea"

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## Progress of Cooperation Activities

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- ◆ Recommended that information as well as experiences and lessons learnt from RPOA to promote Responsible Fishing Practices including combating IUU Fishing in the Region and SEAFDEC should be shared and take into consideration when implementing project activities
- ◆ Recommended that appropriate mechanism need to be developed in harmonisation of activities when implement the project on "Improving of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in SEA (Indonesia)" and requested relevant AMS Members of RPOA to raise this issue at the next Meeting of RPOA

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## New Initiatives Under the FCG/ASSP

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5 New Projects (Proposed for the Year 2011)

- ◆ 1) Improving of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia (Indonesia);
- ◆ 2) Promotion of Fishing License, Boats Registration, and Port State Measures (Malaysia);
- ◆ 3) Human Resources Development for Sustainable Fisheries (Viet Nam);
- ◆ 4) Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing-Related Countermeasures (Indonesia); and
- ◆ 5) Utilisation of Freshwater Fish for Value-Added Products (Singapore).

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## ASEAN Cooperation with Dialogue Partners

### ASEAN Plus Three

- ◆ Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Resource Enhancement in Southeast Asia (Japan)
- ◆ Noted the Japan's project proposal on Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Resource Enhancement in Southeast Asia, endorsed by the 9<sup>th</sup> AMAF Plus Three Meeting held in November 2009, in which SEAFDEC shall act as the implementing agency for the period of 2010-2014 under the funding of the Japanese Trust Fund (JTF-V)

## ASEAN Cooperation with Dialogue Partners

### ASEAN Plus Three

- ◆ The programme comprises of seven projects:
  - \* Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture;
  - \* Resource Enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia Through Stock Release;
  - \* Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitats in the Southeast Asian Waters;
  - \* Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitat/Fishing Grounds through Resources Enhancement;
  - \* Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asian Region;
  - \* Accelerating Awareness and Capacity-building in Fish Health Management in Southeast Asia; and
  - \* Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia.

## ASEAN Cooperation with Dialogue Partners

### ASEAN-IDB

- ◆ Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience
- ◆ SEAFDEC has communicated with the countries involved to finalise the required information and the revised proposal was submitted to IDB and the remaining process is only waiting for the response from IDB.

## ASEAN Cooperation with Dialogue Partners

### ASEAN-The United States

- ◆ The ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facilitation (AU-TATF) on contribution of the fisheries sector in the implementation of ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework as proposed by SEAFDEC and endorsed by SOM-31<sup>st</sup> AMAF in 2009, on 3 areas:
  - \* Three Concept Notes was combined into one as "Climate Change and its Impacts on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation towards Food Security".

## ASEAN Cooperation with Dialogue Partners

### ASEAN-The United States

- ◆ The ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facilitation (AU-TATF)
  - \* project is very relevant and timely in addressing the emerging challenges of the interaction between climate change and fisheries and aquaculture as well as supporting the implementation of the next decade Resolution and Plan of Action
  - \* should elaborate appropriate mechanism to engage public and private sector in the task force to be established, including terms of reference and tenure, as well as take into consideration relevant available documents on climate change, particularly the Manado Ocean Declaration (adopted in May 2009)

**Annex 5**

**PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP  
OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP)  
FOR THE YEAR 2011-2012**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The program of activities under the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) mechanism for the year 2011-2012 was reviewed by the Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Program Committee of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) held in Manila, the Philippines from 14 to 16 November 2011. The outputs of the program scrutiny and agreed recommendations are summarized and submitted to the 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) for consideration and endorsement.

**II. SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES UNDER THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG/ASSP) FOR THE YEAR 2011-2012 AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AT THE 34<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF SEAFDEC PROGRAM COMMITTEE**

2. For the programs under the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) mechanism, the list of projects for the year 2011 and proposed activities for 2012 as well as new approved programs from the Pipeline Projects as shown in **Appendix 1**.

3. The programs under FCG/ASSP Mechanism are grouped into the following five program thrusts based on SEAFDEC Program Framework adopted in 2009: 1) Developing and promoting responsible fisheries for poverty alleviation and food security; 2) Enhancing capacity and competitiveness to facilitate international and intra-regional trade; 3) Improving management concepts and approaches for sustainable fisheries; 4) Providing policy and advisory services for planning and executing management of fisheries; and 5) Addressing international fisheries related issues from a regional perspective. The progress and recommendations on the programs for the year 2011 and on the proposed programs for the year 2012 are as follows:

**2.1 Developing and promoting responsible fisheries for poverty alleviation and food security**

The 6 programs under this program thrust cover the activities on research and development for best practices, technology transfer, pre- and post-harvest technologies, development of aquaculture, and capacity building on best practices.

- 1) Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature);
- 2) Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Post-harvest Losses;
- 3) Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resource Enhancement;
- 4) Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture;
- 5) Resource Enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release; and
- 6) Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries.

4. For the program on “Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resource Enhancement”, SEAFDEC was requested to engage experts to assist Thailand in improving the installation of artificial reefs (ARs) including the appropriate design of ARs and in evaluating the fishery resources around ARs before and after their installation. In this regard, the published outputs from R&D on artificial reefs undertaken in Malaysia with various objectives such as preventing trawlers from fishing in coastal areas as well as to enhance the fishery resources and habitats, could be used as reference. Moreover, Malaysia is also conducting a study on the effectiveness and impacts of ARs to the livelihood of fishers. Therefore, local researchers and engineers from Malaysia working on ARs could be invited to serve as resource persons during the planned SEAFDEC workshop on resource enhancement.

5. As a follow-up the implementation of the program on Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries *Refugia* in the Region, SEAFDEC in collaboration with FAO and the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project will organize a Workshop on Marine Protected Areas (MPA) including fisheries *refugia* where the FAO Guidelines on MPAs would be discussed, and the outputs would be disseminated to the Member Countries for their information.

6. With regards to the Program on “Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture”, Myanmar thanked AQD for conducting research activities on mud crab hatchery operations and requested AQD to provide technical assistance on the mariculture of sea bass, sea cucumber and sea horse as well as on other modern techniques for fish culture. The need to promote regional technical cooperation and HRD on stock assessment of selected aquatic species and on commercially-exploited aquatic species such as hilsa, Indian mackerel, sharks, tuna, sea cucumber, and sea horse among others, was also suggested.

7. Under the program on “Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries”, importance of human resources development for sustainable fisheries specifically on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) was recognized. Therefore, TD will conduct a training course in November 2011 aimed at introducing the concept of EAF to all stakeholders especially to those who have active role in disseminating the information on EAF, with representatives from the Member Countries as well as from relevant organizations and stakeholders as participants. TD was asked to conduct pilot study on the application of EAF considering that the EAF concept is new to the region.

## **2.2 Enhancing capacity and competitiveness to facilitate international and intra-regional trade**

This program thrust aims to enhance the capacity on the quality and safety standards and assurance system, food traceability through the supply chain, and to ensure that the activities in line with the ASEAN Economic Community-ASEAN Roadmap Measures and Initiatives. The 5 programs under this program thrust are:

- 1) Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia: Biotoxins Monitoring in ASEAN;
- 2) Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in ASEAN Region;
- 3) Accelerating Awareness and Capacity-building in Fish Health Management in Southeast Asia;
- 4) Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia; and
- 5) Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-added Products.

8. Based on the program on “Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia: Biotoxins Monitoring in ASEAN” and the program on “Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries”, Myanmar is conducting a survey on biotoxins which will be completed in 2012 and that the report of the survey would be disseminated. Myanmar is also



upgrading its monitoring system with particular reference to traceability and would participate in the planned Workshop on this topic.

### **2.3 Improving management concepts and approaches for sustainable fisheries**

This thrust highlights the need for innovative management for sustainable fisheries to improve, develop and promote appropriate approaches for fisheries management in particular for fishing communities and rural aquaculture. The 3 programs under this thrust are as follows:

- 1) Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management;
- 2) Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Port State Measures; and
- 3) Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea.

9. With regards to the program on “Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management”, SEAFDEC was encouraged to collaborate with international organizations such as the FAO for its Regional Fisheries Livelihood Programme (RFLP) which is being carried out in some Member Countries of SEAFDEC to optimize resources and avoid duplication of efforts in implementation of the activities, especially in the promotion of alternative livelihood and in addressing gender issues. SEAFDEC was also requested to support capacity building activities aimed to enhance the knowledge of fisheries officers of the Member Countries on the concept and theoretical framework of co-management and rights-based fisheries for fisheries resource management.

10. For the program on “Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Port State Measures”, issues related to the FAO Global Record on Fishing Vessels should be included and during the proposed Regional Technical Consultation/Workshop on Fishing License and Boat Registration, the FAO Expert Consultation Report on FAO Global Record on Fishing Vessels could be used as reference. This would facilitate the sharing of information among the Member Countries as well as with relevant organizations and stakeholders.

11. SEAFDEC was requested to conduct capacity building to prepare the Member Countries for the implementation of the Port State Measures, and that SEAFDEC should include catch certificate issues while conducting activities to enhance the capacity of Member Countries in addressing IUU fishing concerns. SEAFDEC was also asked to work closely with RPOA-IUU Fishing Secretariat and other organizations about this matter.

12. In relation to the implementation of the EC regulation on IUU fishing, the EU has conducted an audit to evaluate the implementation of the EC regulation on IUU fishing in the Philippines, and the EU country evaluation reports could be used as reference in the ASEAN region. In August 2011, experts from European Commission also visited Myanmar to assess the country’s existing catch certification systems relevant to combating IUU fishing and to make sure that such systems are equivalent with the recognized international practices.

### **2.4 Providing policy and advisory services for planning and executing management of fisheries**

To facilitate better planning and implementation of fisheries management, the program activities under this thrust cover improvement of fisheries statistics through capacity building of both human resources and statistical institutions, and the promotion of unified statistical systems to facilitate data and information sharing among Member Countries and other regional and international fisheries agencies. The 8 programs implemented under this thrust are as follows:



- 1) Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region;
- 2) Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2;
- 3) Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in the Southeast Asia;
- 4) Tagging Program for Economically Important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea;
- 5) Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asian Waters;
- 6) Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management;
- 7) Improvement of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia; and
- 8) Research and Management of Sea turtles in Foraging Habitats in the Southeast Asian Waters.

13. With regards to the Program on “Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region”, Member Countries should submit the updated fishery statistics based on the Regional Framework for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia in more timely manner, and in order to expedite the production of the Fishery Statistical Bulletin, members of the ASEAN Fisheries Statistics Network comprising the focal point persons in the ASEAN countries should be encouraged to make commitments for the timely submission of the necessary data. SEAFDEC should also keep the National Coordinators informed when following up on this concern with the focal point persons. Even if the SEAFDEC Fishery Statistical Bulletin may not be published on time, SEAFDEC should consider facilitating the dissemination of available statistics through the online database of SEAFDEC.

14. In addition to providing the necessary data and information, Member Countries should ensure the accuracy of the data by improving their respective data collection and compilation systems by providing statistics and information on production based on fishing areas, which could be classified to those from Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) or those from outside their EEZ in order to facilitate analysis of the fisheries resources and for the formulation of appropriate national policies.

15. With regards to the Program on “Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2”, planning activities to maximize the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 should be developed. In this connection, a detailed 5-year plan of Vietnam to conduct a survey of small pelagic species using M.V. SEAFDEC 2 had been proposed and the plan would be finalized soon. In relation to the inshore fishery resource survey which was conducted in Myanmar waters using the M.V. SEAFDEC 2, TD should disseminate the results of the analysis of the data collected during the survey.

16. The other Member Countries were also encouraged to make full use of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 especially in conducting surveys and exploration activities to be able to compile valuable data that are useful for the analysis of the respective countries’ fishery resources. This is considering that the low usage of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 may affect the conduct of collaborative projects that would establish the status of the fishery resources in this region.

17. For the Program on “Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in the Southeast Asia”, the attention of the Meeting was drawn to the priority of this program as reflected by the Member Countries in the survey conducted as part of SEAFDEC Review Exercise. Nevertheless, cruises had to be arranged for deep sea fishery resource surveys and for other survey activities, as the continued activities of this program would secure the funding support for the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2. Myanmar proposed that activities on deep sea fishery resource exploration could be developed in the country’s waters and requested SEAFDEC to provide relevant information which the Department of Fisheries of Myanmar could use basis for its deep sea fisheries resource exploration activities in the future.

18. Moreover, the main objectives of the deep sea exploration activities is to come up with a picture of the potential deep sea fishery resources in the Southeast Asian region considering that even if almost 50% of the sea areas in the region are deep seas only limited activities on deep sea fisheries are conducted. The exploitation of the economically-important species in the deep sea areas such as the purpleback flying squid could be promoted when appropriate technologies are developed to harvest such resources in sustainable manner based on the results of the exploration activities. SEAFDEC in collaboration with the research vessel of the National Fisheries University of Japan, the R.V. Koyo Maru has been conducting exploration activities to study the deep-sea resources in the region. Currently, the study focused on the underwater sea mounts in the Philippines waters involving researchers from the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

19. In connection with the assessment fishery resources, SEAFDEC compiled information on tuna stock assessment in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean based on the analysis at the 7<sup>th</sup> Scientific Committee Meeting of the WCPFC. This report was used as a reference during the Special Tuna Meeting in September 2011 in Songkhla, Thailand to enhance the awareness of relevant tuna countries in the WCPFC area such as Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam on importance of stock assessment. In this connection, SEAFDEC was urged to come up with synthesized information and assist the Southeast Asian countries in conducting stock assessment on tuna fishery resources.

20. Under the program on “Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management”, Myanmar requested TD to provide HRD training on database development and processing.

## **2.5 Addressing international fisheries related issues from a regional perspective**

This thrust is aimed at generalizing the regionally common/coordinated approaches by providing a platform for Member Countries and other relevant organizations to discuss important international related issues and recommend necessary actions that could be adopted regionally and sub-regionally, as well as strengthening the SEAFDEC Network for sustainable fisheries. The two programs under this thrust are as follows:

- 1) Assistance of Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade-related Issues; and
- 2) Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures.

21. For the Program on “Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade-related Issues”, SEAFDEC was asked to conduct in-depth study on the impacts of the EC regulations especially on small-scale fisheries, and to develop a methodology for obtaining data and information on the experiences of Member Countries that already implemented the EC regulations, in order that positive results could be used as basis for other countries to comply with and implement such regulations in the future, while negative results could be used as reference in future discussions and negotiations with EC for possible adjustment/modification of the regulations. SEAFDEC should therefore convey the regional concerns to the Meetings of the FAO Sub-committee on Fish Trade and FAO COFI in 2012. Although the SEAFDEC Secretariat had previously conducted a review on the implementation of EC regulations in 2009 the result was not very significant because at that time most of the Member Countries had just started the implementation of the EC regulations. Since SEAFDEC would compile the updated progress of implementation of the EC regulations in the region, the Member Countries are requested to provide the necessary inputs for the said analysis.

22. With regards to catch certification as a requirement for complying with the EC regulations, SEAFDEC was requested to consider inviting experts from the Member Countries that had received the EU Evaluation Mission Reports to present their cases and share experiences during the Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) on International Fisheries Trade-related Issues in 2012. SEAFDEC was also requested to conduct a study to address the issues on Global Record of Fishing Vessels as inputs for the forthcoming RTC.

23. SEAFDEC was to provide assistance on the stock assessment of tuna species in Myanmar waters and for AQD to assist Myanmar in breeding and culture of sea horse, mud crab and sea cucumber for conservation purposes. However, during the RTC on Addressing Technical Issues on Selected Commercially-exploited Aquatic Species in October 2011, difficulties were encountered in collecting quality data from Member Countries which are necessary stock assessment of certain aquatic species. During the said RTC, the Member Countries were therefore requested to collect data in a more detailed manner to be used as inputs for stock assessment, after which SEAFDEC would consult with the relevant Departments for the possible conduct of activities including stock assessment based on the data and information provided by the Member Countries.

24. On issues related to combating IUU fishing which are associated with trade measures, some Member Countries may not be able to comply with some requirements especially on Port State Measures and traceability. SEAFDEC was therefore asked to coordinate with RPOA-IUU Secretariat for the development of a guideline on reducing IUU fishing which could be made compulsory for the region. SEAFDEC was also requested to consider the involvement of experts to provide substantial recommendations for the Member Countries during the discussion on relevant issues identified during the RTC.

25. Under the program on “Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures”, SEAFDEC was asked to enhance coordination with the ASEAN Tuna Working Group to avoid duplication of efforts. Moreover, since some Member Countries are not the members of the RPOA-IUU, SEAFDEC should therefore disseminate the information from the RPOA-IUU discussions to the Member Countries especially regarding the information on IUU fishing vessels. Myanmar planned to install Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) on fishing vessels which could be more effective than the GPS since the VMS could monitor not only IUU fishing vessels but also natural hazards, *e.g.* storms, the information of which could be immediately disseminated to the fishers.

## **2.6 Proposed New FCG/ASSP Programs**

26. Three new programs are being proposed for 2012 under the FCG/ASSP mechanism:

- 1) Climate Change and its Impacts on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security;
- 2) Strategies for Trawl Fisheries Bycatch Management; and
- 3) Enhance Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resource Management.

27. For the program on “Climate Change and its Impacts on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security”, the ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facility (AU-TATF) has agreed to support the conduct of an initial meeting in February 2012 to discuss and formulate the activities to be undertaken under this program. However, financial support from the AU-TATF would still be discussed during the said initial meeting.

28. In relation to this program, Myanmar has formed a new environment commission to assess the significant indicators that could determine the impacts of climate change in biology, habitats, migration, unseasonal disease occurrence, and aquaculture. In addition, the Department

of Fisheries of Myanmar has mandated the various levels of the fisheries sector to also monitor sudden changes in fisheries as result of climate change.

29. The program on “Strategies for Trawl Fisheries Bycatch Management” supported by FAO/GEF with SEAFDEC as the regional facilitating unit and executing partner, is now operational and the inception meeting of the project will be conducted in early 2012

30. Since the program on “Enhance Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resource Management” is expected to be officially approved for funding by the IDB, the ASEAN Secretariat will coordinate with the SEAFDEC Secretariat and the eligible countries to complete the remaining process of the project implementation in 2012.

#### **Non-Funded Programs**

31. As recommended by the 19<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi), the list of non-funded programs would be removed from the FCG/ASSP programs.

### **III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 34<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF SEAFDEC PROGRAM COMMITTEE FOR FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMS UNDER ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG MECHANISM**

32. Regarding the Implementation of the 2011 Resolution and Plan of Action, SEAFDEC in coordination with the Member Countries was requested to facilitate the reporting of the implementation of the 2011 Plan of Action. A report format highlighting the activities implemented by the Member Countries should therefore be developed.

33. In order to improve the system of reporting the SEAFDEC Programs, some activities which are of common interest to Member Countries such as tuna fisheries, IUU fishing, etc., could be grouped in the report so that a clearer picture of the status of the activities would be clearly understood.

### **IV. REQUIRED ACTION BY THE FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP (FCG) OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (ASSP) MEETING**

34. The FCG/ASSP Meeting is requested to consider and comment on the results of program implementation in 2011 and the proposed programs for 2012, which are also included in the recommendations made at the 34<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee.

35. The FCG/ASSP Meeting is also requested to endorse the three new programs under the **FCG/ASSP Programs, and identify the respective Lead Country for each project.**

36. The FCG/ASSP Meeting is invited to provide suggestions on areas for improvement of the program formulation and implementation in order to enhance the impacts of the projects and activities as well as maximize the benefits to the Member Countries.

**PROGRAMS UNDER FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE GROUP  
OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP (FCG /ASSP)  
FOR THE YEAR 2011-2012**

Program Title	Responsible Department	2011	2012
1. Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade-related Issues	SEC	Y	Y
2. Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region	SEC	Y	Y
3. Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea	SEC	Y	Y <sup>1</sup>
4. ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020	All Dept	Y	N <sup>2</sup>
5. Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures	SEC	Y	Y
6. Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature)	TD	Y	Y
7. Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Post-harvest Losses	TD	Y	Y
8. Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2	TD	Y	Y
9. Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asian Waters	TD	Y	Y
10. Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in the Southeast Asia	TD	Y	Y
11. Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management	TD	Y	Y
12. Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management	TD	Y	Y
13. Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resource Enhancement	TD	Y	Y
14. Improvement of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia	TD	Y	Y
15. Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration, and Port State Measures	TD (MFRDMD)	Y	Y
16. Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries	TD	Y	Y
17. Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia: Biotoxins Monitoring in ASEAN	MFRD	Y	Y
18. Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in the ASEAN Region	MFRD	Y	Y
19. Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-added Products	MFRD	Y	Y
20. Tagging Program for Economically important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea	MFRDMD	Y	Y
21. Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitats in the Southeast Asian Waters	MFRDMD (TD)	Y	Y
22. Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture	AQD	Y	Y
23. Resource Enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release	AQD	Y	Y
24. Accelerating Awareness and Capacity-building in Fish Health Management in Southeast Asia	AQD	Y	Y
25. Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia	AQD (MFRD)	Y	Y

<sup>1</sup> The Program completed in 2011, but extended until mid of 2012.

<sup>2</sup> The Program completed in 2011.

<b>New Programs</b>	<b>Responsible Department</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
1. Climate Change and Its Impacts on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security	SEC <sup>3</sup>	-	Y
2. Strategies for Trawl Fisheries Bycatch Management (REBYC-II CTI)	TD	-	Y
3. Enhance Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resource Management	SEC <sup>4</sup>	-	Y
<b>Non-Funded Programs</b>	<b>Responsible Department</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
1. The Use of Indicators for Sustainable Development and Management of Capture Fisheries in the ASEAN Region	MFRDMD	N	X
2. Development of Integrated Inland Fisheries Management in ASEAN Countries	MFRDMD	N	X
3. Capacity Improvement of Fisheries Community for Fisheries Management and Alleviation of Poverty	TD/SEC	N	X

Y = Implementing

N = No activity implemented

X = Removed from the list as recommended by the 19<sup>th</sup> ASWGF

<sup>3</sup> To be implemented by ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Trade Facilitation (AU-TATF) in coordination with SEAFDEC/SEC

<sup>4</sup> To be implemented by SEAFDEC Secretariat in coordination with participating ASEAN countries





**Annex 6**

**SUMMARY OF THE OUTPUTS FROM THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES FOR FOOD SECURITY TOWARDS 2020**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

The fisheries sector has been widely recognized as an important sector providing substantial contributions to food security for countries in the Southeast Asian region. With the objective of addressing important issues pertaining to the sustainable development of fisheries, ASEAN and SEAFDEC co-organized in November 2001, the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium: “Fish for the People”. During that time, the “Resolution” and “Plan of Action” on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region were adopted by the Ministers responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries. Guided by the 2001 Resolution and Plan of Action, for almost ten years, ASEAN Member Countries had been implementing activities that address the various issues towards attaining sustainable development of fisheries with the technical support of SEAFDEC.

During the 31<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the SEAFDEC Program Committee held in Singapore in November 2008, the PCM discussed and supported SEAFDEC to organize a special event in 2011, with consideration given to review of the progress and achievements made by countries in the implementation of the 2001 Resolution and Plan of Action. The concept proposal for the planning and conduct of the Conference was subsequently formulated by the SEAFDEC Secretariat and submitted to the 41<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council held in Fukuoka in April 2009, where the Council endorsed the concept proposal on the conduct of the said Conference to review the progress in the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action as well as to develop the next decade regional policy direction and plan of action for sustainable fisheries development in the ASEAN region towards the year 2020.

For the ASEAN side, the concept proposal was discussed and endorsed by the 17<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ASWGF held in June 2009 in Vietnam. The proposal was subsequently submitted through the ASEAN channel and eventually endorsed by the 31<sup>st</sup> AMAF Meeting held in Brunei Darussalam in November 2009. The AMAF also endorsed the proposal for the conduct of the Ministerial Meeting and the participation of the ASEAN Senior Officials and Ministers responsible for fisheries at the Conference; and agreed to provide necessary supports to the preparatory processes and conduct of the Conference.

With the full support from both the ASEAN and SEAFDEC, the required preparatory processes were undertaken by ASEAN, SEAFDEC, the Member Countries and several partner organizations for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference; and the conference was successfully conducted from 13 to 17 June 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand, with Thailand as the host of the Conference.

**II. OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS**

**2.1 Objectives of the Conference**

The Conference aims to address the concerns on the current fisheries situation and emerging issues that may impede the sustainable development and the contribution of fisheries to food security in the Southeast Asian region. Through a series of preparatory processes and technical consultations, the “Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020”, would be developed for consideration and adoption by the

ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials and Ministers responsible for fisheries during the Conference.

## **2.2 Expected Outputs**

It is expected that the following outputs could be achieved from the preparation and the conduct of the Conference:

- 1) “Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020”, which will be used as policy principle by the ASEAN countries in achieving sustainable fisheries for food security in the coming decade;
- 2) Concept Notes on the Conference Follow-up Program (5-year plan) in line with the Decade Resolution and Plan of Action;
- 3) Awareness building of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and the Conference participants on issues related to sustainable fisheries and food security; and
- 4) Reinforced ASEAN solidarity and closer cooperation in the field of fisheries in accordance with the implementation of ASEAN Charter in Realization of the ASEAN Community by 2015.

## **III. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITIES**

### **3.1 Conference Preparatory Works**

During the 31<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the SEAFDEC Program Committee in 2008, the PCM supported SEAFDEC to organize a special event with consideration on review of the progress and achievements made by countries in the implementation of the 2001 Resolution and Plan of Action. SEAFDEC Secretariat therefore developed the proposal for the conduct of the Conference to review such progress as well as to develop the next decade regional policy direction and plan of action for sustainable fisheries development. The proposal was supported by SEAFDEC Council during its 41<sup>st</sup> Meeting, and ASEAN during the 31<sup>st</sup> AMAF Meeting in 2009. After that, several preparatory processes had been undertaken.

Several technical consultations were conducted at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, involving fisheries-related organizations/agencies and stakeholders, of which the outputs had serve as technical inputs for the planning and conduct of the Technical Session of the Conference, as well as for the development of the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action for further consideration by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries. In addition to technical preparatory works, several administrative preparatory works were also undertaken by SEAFDEC, ASEAN and the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries in preparation and conduct of the Conference. The important events/discussions related to the preparatory works for the Conference is shown in **Appendix 1**.

### **3.2 The Conference Proper**

Based on the preparatory works undertaken by SEAFDEC, ASEAN and the Member Countries; the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference was successfully organized on 13-17 June 2011 at the Sofitel Centara Grand Bangkok Hotel, Thailand, with the Department of Fisheries, Thailand as host of the Conference. The Inaugural and Technical Sessions of the Conference was attended by more than 500 participants and fisheries experts from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries as well as from other parts of the world, regional and international organizations, and the Senior Officials and Ministers responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries.

The detailed Conference Program appears as **Appendix 2**. The major sessions/events include:

*a) Inaugural Session*

The Inaugural Session was organized in the morning of 13 June 2011. The Session was attended by national delegates and representatives from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, officials of ASEAN, SEAFDEC and partner organizations, resource persons for the Technical Session, the Conference participants and invited guests. The Opening Ceremony was presided over by H.E. the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand, *Mr. Theera Wongsamut*. Also presented during the opening ceremony were the Director-General of the Department of Fisheries of Thailand, the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, and the representative of the Secretary-General of the ASEAN Secretariat. After the opening of the Conference by H.E. Mr. Theera, keynote addresses were provided by ASEAN, DOF Thailand and FAO in order to provide participants the background picture on various aspects relevant to sustainable development of fisheries of the region.

*b) Technical Session*

The Technical Session was organized under full responsibility of SEAFDEC in the afternoon of 13 June until morning of 16 June 2011. The participation of 5 representatives from each ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, plus additional 5 more from each CLMV countries was supported by SEAFDEC to attend in the Technical Session of the Conference (using the ASEAN Foundation and Japanese Trust Fund budgets, respectively). Several regional/international organizations including SEAFDEC and other partner organizations also supported the participation of approximately hundred resource persons to provide technical inputs under this Session. The Session comprises:

*Plenary I: Challenges and Vision on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region*

*Thematic Panel Sessions*

- i) Enhancing Governance in Fishery Management (led by MFRDMD)
- ii) Sustainable Aquaculture Development (led by AQD)
- iii) Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (led by TD)
- iv) Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fisheries Products (led by MFRD)
- v) Emerging Requirements for Trade in Fish and Fisheries Products (led by Secretariat)
- vi) Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security (led by TD)
- vii) Livelihood among Fishing Communities and Prospects of Employment in Fisheries-related Activities (led by TD)
- viii) Sustaining Food Supply from Inland Fisheries (led by MFRDMD)

*Plenary II: Overview of Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020*

*Plenary III: Fisheries Cooperation in the ASEAN Region : Vision of Cooperation in the Region Towards 2020*

The Session deliberately discussed several fisheries-related issues/challenges and successfully come up with conclusion and recommendations, which were summarized as appears as **Appendix 3**. This was reported to the subsequent Senior Officials Session in order to serve as a basis for the adoption of the Plan of Action, as well as to serve as reference for future implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action by Member Countries and relevant institutions.

*c) Senior Officials Session*

The Senior Officials Session for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference was held on 16 June 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand, comprising the Meeting of the Senior Officials Plus Three, and the Senior Officials Meetings. The Session was attended by the Senior Officials responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, and representative from the Plus Three countries (only Japan attended), as well as representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat and SEAFDEC. After thoroughly reviewing the draft Plan of Action, the SOM endorsed the “Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020” (**Appendix 4**). The SOM then reviewed and supported the ASEAN Programme Concept Note on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security: 2011-2015 (**Appendix 5**) to support the future implementation of the Plan of Action. In addition, The SOM also considered the draft “Resolution” for further endorsement by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers responsible for fisheries at the subsequent Ministerial Session.

*d) Ministerial Session*

The Ministerial Session for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference was held on 17 June 2011. While recognizing the importance of the fisheries sector in the ASEAN region and the role it plays in building the ASEAN Community, and having considered the conclusions and recommendations developed through a series of preparatory processes and during the Conference proper, and Senior Officials Meetings, the Ministers adopted the “Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020” (**Appendix 6**). After endorsing the Resolution, the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers and Representatives at the Ministerial Meeting expressed their commitment of support to the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action in the ASEAN region. Then, representatives from SEAFDEC, FAO, Private Sector and Civil Society Organization also delivered Statements with regards to future cooperation on sustainable fisheries for food security for the ASEAN region.

*e) Technical Exhibitions*

The SEAFDEC Member Countries took part in arranging their respective Technical Exhibition to showcase their respective activities and achievements towards enhancing the contribution of fisheries to food security and poverty alleviation. SEAFDEC also had a booth which displayed its achievements and activities implemented by the SEAFDEC Secretariat and four Technical Departments, specifically those in line with the thematic areas of the Conference.

*f) Display of Best Drawings*

As part of the Conference, national drawing contests were held by the respective SEAFDEC Member Countries, for children under 15 years old, under the broad theme of “Fisheries for Food Security: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”. The main objective of the drawing contest is to raise awareness among the youth on the current deteriorating state of the resources as well as the impact of the changing environment and the need to conserve the fishery resources for this and future generations. The four best drawings from each Member Country were also displayed during the Conference.

*g) Side Meetings*

Several side meetings were conducted by a number of institutions/organizations in conjunction with the Thematic Panel Sessions as shown below:

- i) Global Food Production and Aquaculture including the launching of the Report on Blue Frontiers: Managing the Environmental Costs of Aquaculture (WorldFish Center, 14 June 2011)

- ii) International Cooperation on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security - a practical value chain approach (Marine Institute (MI) of the Memorial University of Newfoundland (Canada), 14 June 2011)
- iii) Area Capability Approach for Harmonizing Ecosystem Health and Rural Development (Tokai University (Japan), 14 June 2011)
- iv) European Union Research Funding Opportunities in Fisheries and Aquaculture: FP7 Information and Matchmaking Session (European Commission and the SEA-EU-NET Project, 14 June 2011)
- v) Private Sector Roles on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security (ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facility (AU-TATF), 15 June 2011)
- vi) Small-scale Fisheries Guidelines Development Process (FAO, 15 June 2011)

#### *h) Excursion Programs*

Post-Conference Study Tour Program was also arranged for interested participants and their accompanying guests for a minimal fee as shown below:

- i) Pomprachul, Samut Prakan Province (*half-day on 16 June 2011*) – observing traditional shrimp processing, mangrove forests, and eco-friendly shrimp farming
- ii) Ayothaya Floating Market, Ayutthaya Province (*half-day on 16 June 2011*) -- sightseeing/shopping and watching Thai traditional shows
- iii) Petchburi Province (*full-day on 17 June 2011*) – observing small-scale traditional fishing in the mouth of Bang Taboon River, and activities in One Tambon One Product or OTOP
- iv) Ratchaburi Province (*full-day on 17 June 2011*) – observing Damnoen Saduak Floating Market, “Phra Pathom Chedi” (biggest Pagoda in Thailand), and watching Thai cultural shows and elephant demonstration

### **3.3 Post-Conference Activities**

After the completion of the Conference, relevant activities have been undertaken by SEAFDEC aiming to widen the awareness and follow-up the outputs of the Conference, as follows:

1. ***Organization of the Inception Workshop*** on Follow-up Activities to the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020. The Inception Workshop was organized on 4-5 July 2011, Bangkok, Thailand to: i) enhance the awareness of ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, relevant agencies/institutions/organizations and donor agencies on the Resolution and Plan adopted at the Conference; ii) Review the existing activities/initiatives undertaken in the Southeast Asian region in line with the Resolution and Plan of Action; and iii) Facilitate the planning and implementation of activities by relevant agencies, institutions and organizations at various levels in line with the Resolution and Plan of Action in coordinated and harmonized manner.
2. ***Production/dissemination of publications*** to promote and enhance the implementation of the outputs from the Conference, namely:
  - i) Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 (*completed*);
  - ii) Proceedings Volume I: The Conference Proceedings – publishes the summary outputs from the Conference together with all annexes, except technical papers that were presented during the Thematic Panel Sessions of the Conference; and
  - iii) Proceedings Volume II: Thematic Panel Sessions – publishes the Conference outputs together with the papers presented during the Panel Sessions.



#### **IV. OUTPUTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

Through the technical preparatory process and the conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference, the Conference has successfully addressed the concerns on the current fisheries situation and emerging issues/challenges that may impede the sustainable development and the contribution of fisheries to food security in the Southeast Asian region. The Conference has also successfully come up with conclusion and recommendations from the Technical Session; adoption of the Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020, and the Concept Notes on the Conference Follow-up Program (5-year plan) by the Senior Official Session; and adoption of the Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 by the Ministerial Session of the Conference.

Through the preparatory processes and the Conference proper, awareness has been raised among ASEAN Member Countries and participants on the important fisheries-related issues/challenges that may impact sustainable development of fisheries of the region. The Conference also successfully paved the way for enhancing of closer cooperation and partnership among the ASEAN countries, relevant regional/international organizations and stakeholders in the future implementation of activities to support sustainable development of fisheries and food security for the ASEAN region.

## Appendix 1 of Annex 6

**IMPORTANT EVENTS/DISCUSSIONS RELATED TO  
THE PREPARATORY WORKS FOR THE CONFERENCE**

<b>Box 1. Chronology of Activities Related to the Conference</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Activities/Events</b>	<b>By</b>
November 2008	The PCM supported SEAFDEC to conduct a special event in 2011, and recommended SEAFDEC Secretariat to prepare more detailed proposal for further discussion.	31 <sup>st</sup> SEAFDEC PCM in Singapore
April 2009	The SEAFDEC Council endorsed the proposal to organize the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries Development Towards 2020, and requested that the proposal also be submitted to the 17 <sup>th</sup> ASWGFi for consideration and support from ASEAN side.	41 <sup>st</sup> SEAFDEC Council Meeting in Fukuoka, Japan
June 2009	The ASWGFi supported the proposal of SEAFDEC for the conduct of the Conference.	17 <sup>th</sup> ASWGFi Meeting in Vietnam
November 2009	The AMAF endorsed the proposal of SEAFDEC for the conduct of the Conference including the program and preparatory works and the plan for conduct of Ministerial Session and the participation of Senior Officials and Ministers responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN Member Countries to the Conference.	Prep SOM 31 <sup>st</sup> AMAF, SOM-9 <sup>th</sup> AMAF Plus Three, and 31 <sup>st</sup> AMAF in Brunei Darussalam
November 2009	The Conference Organizing Committee discussed the detailed structure, work plan, date and venue, required technical and administrative preparatory works for the Conference, and other related matters.	1 <sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Organizing Committee for the Conference
November 2009	The PCM endorsed the plans and progress in the preparation of the Conference.	32 <sup>nd</sup> SEAFDEC PCM in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia
November 2009	The FCG/ASSP endorsed the plans and progress of the preparation of the Conference including the date and venue to be on 13-17 June 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand, the Conference logo, the work plan and the required administrative and technical preparatory works. The Meeting further discussed the detailed structure, required preparatory works by Member Countries, and financial resources to support the preparation and conduct of the Conference.	12 <sup>th</sup> FCG/ASSP Meeting in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia
January 2010	First Press Conference for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference was organized in Bangkok, Thailand.	SEAFDEC Secretariat
February 2010	Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries-related Issues was organized in Bangkok, Thailand.	SEAFDEC Secretariat
February 2010	The Technical Sub-Committee Meeting for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference discussed technical programs (inaugural session and technical plenary/panel sessions) and technical preparatory works to be undertaken by SEAFDEC Secretariat, Departments and Member Countries.	SEAFDEC Secretariat
March 2010	Regional Technical Consultation on Sustainable Aquaculture in Southeast Asia Towards 2020 was organized in Bangkok, Thailand.	SEAFDEC/AQD
April 2010	The SEAFDEC Council endorsed the plan and progress in the preparations for the Conference.	42 <sup>nd</sup> SEAFDEC Council Meeting in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR



<b>Box 1. Chronology of Activities Related to the Conference</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Activities/Events</b>	<b>By</b>
June 2010	The ASWGFi endorsed the plan and progress in the preparations for the Conference and requested SEAFDEC to prepare Conference promotional video to be launched at the 32 <sup>nd</sup> AMAF Meeting. The ASWGFi also discussed and agreed that drafting of the Resolution and Plan of Action to be adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers should be undertaken by the ASEAN Member Countries through the ASEAN mechanism of ASWGFi with SEAFDEC providing the technical support if required.	18 <sup>th</sup> ASWGFi Meeting in Vietnam
July 2010	Regional Technical Consultation on Issues Related to Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fishery Products was organized in Singapore.	SEAFDEC/MFRD
August 2010	2 <sup>nd</sup> Press Conference for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference was organized in Bangkok, Thailand.	SEAFDEC Secretariat
September 2010	Regional Expert Consultation on Managing Fishing Capacity to Combat IUU Fishing was organized in Bangkok, Thailand.	SEAFDEC-Sida Project
October 2010	Regional Technical Consultation on Sustainable Fisheries Management was organized in Samut Prakan, Thailand.	SEAFDEC/TD and MFRDMD
October 2010	Regional Technical Consultation on Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in the ASEAN Region was organized in Singapore.	SEAFDEC/MFRD
October 2010	The AMAF endorsed the plan and progress in the preparations for the Conference; the revision of the Conference sub-title to “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”; the Conference structure and program including the conduct of FSOM and FSOM+3 Meeting; and the promotional video for the Conference.	Prep SOM 32 <sup>nd</sup> AMAF, SOM-10 <sup>th</sup> AMAF Plus Three, and 32 <sup>nd</sup> AMAF in Cambodia
November 2010	Regional Technical Consultation on Adaptation to a Changing of Environment was organized in Bangkok, Thailand.	SEAFDEC Secretariat
November 2010	First Sub-regional Public-Private Sector Dialogue on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture was organized in Bali, Indonesia.	ASEAN
November 2010	Second Sub-regional Public-Private Sector Dialogue on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture was organized in Bangkok, Thailand.	ASEAN
November 2010	The PCM requested SEAFDEC to provide the ASEAN Secretariat and Member Countries the outputs from the Regional Technical Consultations and Sub-regional Public/Private Sector Dialogues, the analysis of the progress and achievements of implementation by the Member Countries of the 2001 Resolution and Plan of Action, as well as outputs from National Seminars conducted by the respective countries. This is in order to provide a basis for the development of the Resolution and Plan of Action by countries as agreed at the 18 <sup>th</sup> ASWGFi Meeting.	33 <sup>rd</sup> SEAFDEC PCM in Bangkok, Thailand
December 2010	The FCG/ASSP endorsed the plans and progress of the preparation of the Conference, including the revision of the Conference sub-title to “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”. To support the drafting of Resolution and Plan of Action by countries as agreed at the 18 <sup>th</sup> ASWGFi, the FCG/ASSP requested Brunei as the Chairperson of the ASWGFi to issue letter request SEAFDEC to support in the preparation of the First Draft Resolution and Plan of Action. The Meeting also requested ASEAN to support resource person; and further discuss the process/timeframe in the preparation of the Resolution and Plan of Action.	13 <sup>th</sup> FCG/ASSP Meeting in Bangkok, Thailand



<b>Box 1. Chronology of Activities Related to the Conference</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Activities/Events</b>	<b>By</b>
January 2011	Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries-related Issues was organized in Bangkok, Thailand.	SEAFDEC Secretariat
February 2011	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Consultation on Drafting the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region was organized in Bangkok, Thailand.	SEAFDEC and ASEAN
Early March 2011	SEAFDEC circulated the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action for consideration by Member Countries.	SEAFDEC Secretariat
April 2011	The Council endorsed the plans and progress of the preparation of the Conference. The Council provided amendments and the comments on the Resolution and Plan of Action to be conveyed to the 19 <sup>th</sup> ASWGF <sub>i</sub> .	43 <sup>rd</sup> SEAFDEC Council Meeting in Malacca, Malaysia
April 2011	The Preparatory Meeting for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference was organized to discuss the progress of the preparation of the Conference, and to finalize the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action before further consideration by the ASWGF <sub>i</sub> .	ASEAN, Siem Reap, Cambodia
April 2011	The ASWGF <sub>i</sub> endorsed the plans and progress of the preparation of the Conference. The ASWGF <sub>i</sub> also discussed and endorsed the Final Draft Resolution and Plan of Action to be considered by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC SOM and Ministers during the Conference.	19 <sup>th</sup> ASWGF <sub>i</sub> Meeting in Siem Reap, Cambodia
June 2011	Final Press Conference for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference was organized in Bangkok, Thailand.	SEAFDEC Secretariat
13-17 June 2011	The ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment” organized in Bangkok, Thailand.	SEAFDEC, ASEAN and DOF Thailand

**THE CONFERENCE PROGRAM**

<b>13 June 2011</b>				
09.00-10.30	<b>INAUGURAL SESSION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening of the Conference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introductory Remarks by <i>Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri</i>, the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC</li> <li>- Introductory Remarks by <i>Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn</i>, on behalf of the Secretary-General of ASEAN</li> <li>- Welcome Remarks by <i>Dr. Somying Piumsombun</i>, the Director-General of the Department of Fisheries of Thailand</li> <li>- Opening Address by His Excellency <i>Mr. Theera Wongsamut</i>, the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Photography Session</li> </ul>			
10.30-11.00	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>			
11.00-12.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keynote Speeches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fisheries and ASEAN Community Building, by <i>Mr. Suriyan Vichitlekarn</i> from ASEAN Secretariat</li> <li>- Fisheries for Poverty Alleviation and Socio-economic Well-being of Fishers, by <i>Dr. Somying Piumsombun</i>, Director-General, Department of Fisheries, Thailand</li> <li>- Fisheries and New Emerging Issues, by <i>Dr. Lahsen Ababouch</i> FAO</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Introduction of the framework and arrangements of the Technical Session</li> </ul>			
12.00-14.00	<i>Lunch Break</i>			
14.00-17.00	<b>TECHNICAL SESSION</b> Plenary I: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASEAN Fisheries: Status, Trends, and Vision and Challenges by <i>Dato' Ahamad Subki bin Mahmood</i>, Chairperson of SEAFDEC Council for 2011-2012</li> <li>• ASEAN Fisheries Towards 2020: Challenges and Vision, by <i>Dr. Simon Funge-Smith</i>, FAO/APFIC</li> <li>• Open Forum for Plenary Discussion</li> </ul>			
19.00-22.00	Reception Dinner			
<b>14 June 2011 (four panels run simultaneously)</b>				
09.00-17.30	<b>Theme 1:</b> Enhancing Governance in Fishery Management	<b>Theme 2:</b> Sustainable Aquaculture Development	<b>Theme 3:</b> Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	<b>Theme 4:</b> Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fisheries Products
17.30-20.00		<b>Side Meeting</b> By WorldFish Center	<b>Side Meeting</b> By MI, Canada; Tokai Univ., Japan; and EC & SEA-EU-NET Project	
<b>15 June 2011 (four panels run simultaneously)</b>				
09.00-17.30	<b>Theme 5:</b> Emerging Requirements for Trade in Fish and Fisheries Products	<b>Theme 6:</b> Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security	<b>Theme 7:</b> Livelihood among Fishing Communities and Prospects of Employment in Fisheries-related Activities	<b>Theme 8:</b> Sustaining Food Supply from Inland Fisheries

17.30-20.00	<b>Side Meeting</b> By AU-TATF II		<b>Side Meeting</b> By FAO, Rome	
<b>16 June 2011</b>				
09.00-12.00	<p><b>Plenary II:</b> Overview of Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary of Outputs – Sustainable Aquaculture Development (AQD Chief)</li> <li>• Summary of Outputs – Marine Fisheries Management (MFRDMD Chief)</li> <li>• Summary of Outputs – Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fisheries Products (MFRD Chief)</li> <li>• Summary of Outputs – Planning and Information, and Regional and International Policy Formulation (SEAFDEC/TD)</li> <li>• Summary of Outputs – Emerging Requirements for Trade of Fish and Fishery Products (SEAFDEC Policy and Program Coordinator)</li> <li>• Summary of Outputs – Inland Fisheries Management (MRC Fisheries Programme)</li> </ul> <p><b>Plenary III:</b> Fisheries Cooperation in the ASEAN Region - Vision of Cooperation in the Region Towards 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government of Japan</li> <li>• ASEAN Foundation</li> <li>• United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</li> <li>• Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC)</li> <li>• The WorldFish Center</li> <li>• Mekong River Commission (MRC) Fisheries Programme</li> <li>• Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project</li> <li>• Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)</li> </ul>			
13.30-14.30	<p><b>SENIOR OFFICIALS SESSION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior Officials Plus Three Meeting for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (Closed Session)</li> </ul>		Half-day Excursion Programs	
14.30-17.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senior Officials Meeting for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (Closed Session)</li> </ul>			
<b>17 June 2011</b>				
09.00-10.00	<p><b>MINISTERIAL SESSION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inauguration Session (By Invitation)</li> </ul>		Full-day Excursion Programs	
10.00-12.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministerial Meeting for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (Closed Session)</li> </ul>			
13.30-15.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint Press Statement for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministerial Session (By Invitation)</li> <li>• Statement by Stakeholders (By Invitation)</li> <li>• Press Conference (By Invitation)</li> </ul>			

**SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSION OF THE TECHNICAL SESSION**  
(Presented by SEAFDEC to the Senior Officials Session on 16 June 2011)

The Technical Sessions were organized with the objective of reviewing the fisheries situation and emerging issues that could impede sustainable fisheries development and tend to hinder the contribution of fisheries to food security and affect the well-being of people in the Southeast Asian region as well as identifying the key conclusions and recommendations that could address those issues and concerns. More than 530 participants and resource persons including those from international, regional organizations, institutions, government agencies, and stakeholders from 23 countries around the world attended to the Technical Sessions. With sustainability of fisheries for food security in the ASEAN region as the main focus of the discussions and deliberations, the outputs of the technical sessions which could be grouped into 8 thematic areas, are summarized as follows:

**1) ENHANCING GOVERNANCE IN FISHERY MANAGEMENT**

In order to strengthen the capacity of ASEAN countries to achieve sustainable fisheries over the next decade it has become necessary for the countries to strengthen their fisheries governance by evaluating the current constraints and accommodating international concerns. Governments should therefore address the priority issues in fisheries governance such as over-capacity and effective governance arrangement that support the coexistence of small-scale and large-scale fisheries taking into consideration the fact that governance of these two types of fisheries should be approached from the holistic point of view and going beyond management of fisheries but other livelihood opportunities and calling for a broad framework like integrated coastal. Co-management is necessary as the common focus of management to ensure wider participation and increase the potential ability of the resource utilization, where the development of new institutional and organizational arrangements for co-management is necessary. The movement of the ASEAN towards a building single ASEAN community further necessitates the strengthening of governance mechanisms within the fisheries sector in the ASEAN countries. Thus, governments should move away from directive-based management to consultative management leading to a more open, accountable, transparent and autonomous management process.

**2) SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT**

Aquaculture production has grown progressively over the last two decades while at the same time capture fisheries production has declined or stagnated, but the inter-dependence of these two fisheries sectors is further illustrated by the growing demand for fish meal and fish oil in the production of aquafeeds. This demand issue could be addressed by implementing efficient feed management to reduce feed cost by as much as 50% and consequently reduce environmental impact. Thus, there is the need for enabling policies for aquaculture operations especially those by the small-holder farmers to adopt better aquaculture practices. Governments should also be engaged in the development of high health and diseases resistant broodstock to facilitate access of good quality seeds by small-scale farmers. The countries should also support the coordinated regional initiatives that will continuously monitor new and emerging diseases in order to prevent and control serious disease outbreaks.

**3) ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES**

There has been a growing awareness of the need for fisheries related activities to be undertaken in a more environmental sensitive manner that minimizes the undesirable environmental consequences of fishing practices. Ecosystem approach to fisheries management has been seen as means to minimize habitat damage, changes in food chains in natural ecosystems, and loss of

biological diversity. Governments should therefore integrate ecosystem approach in the management of the fisheries sector, promote networking and develop plans of action on the reduction of impacts of fishing on the environment, and develop and establish inter-agency collaboration (fisheries, environment, tourism) as well as within fisheries agency cooperation to promote the concept of ecosystem approach to fisheries in the ASEAN region. Recognize the value of “local commons” to work towards improving habitat and fish production where “front of sea is one’s own garden under one’s responsibility, and fish is one’s own property to be conserved for next generation”.

#### **4) POST-HARVEST AND SAFETY OF FISH AND FISHERIES PRODUCTS**

To ensure the optimal utilization of fish catch and the safety of fish and fisheries products for consumers and for export, all countries would have to invest in the development of appropriate infrastructure as well as safe and wholesome fish and fisheries production based on the application of effective control and production procedures at all levels along the chain of production from catch to the consumer. This would involve cooperation among all relevant government authorities and working with producers at all levels from small-scale fishers to large-scale commercial enterprises.

#### **5) EMERGING REQUIREMENTS FOR TRADE OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS**

The emerging issues that affect international fish trade had been increasing. These include globalization of trade with focus on consumer protection considering the much greater movement of goods and services both within the region and globally, requirements of sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture production considering the adverse environmental impacts of fisheries related activities and the quality of food and food products derived from the fisheries sector, and effects of climate change. Compliance to the quality and safety standards and requirements with consistency becomes an obligation to be able continue trading fish and fish products. For the ASEAN region, such standards and requirements should be harmonized considering equivalence, including equal application of tariffs to all ASEAN countries in order that the countries in the ASEAN region could continue providing huge quantity of fish and fisheries products in the world market as well as sustain the competitive position of ASEAN fish and fishery products in the world markets.

#### **6) ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

Considerable international attention has focused on the potential impacts of climate change and the need for countries to adapt to changing climates in the future. Despite such attention the scientific ability to predict future changes in weather, climate and ocean circulation is limited and the nature of potential impacts on fish stocks and the ecosystems upon which they depend is thus even more difficult to foresee. Governments should therefore address the need to ensure that fisheries aspects are incorporated in the national action plans on response to climate change and integrate climate change into fisheries policy and habitat management program framework, and build up adaptive capacity of people dependent and involved in fisheries-related activities to cope with changing environment, including effects caused by climate change.

#### **7) LIVELIHOOD AMONG FISHING COMMUNITIES AND PROSPECTS OF EMPLOYMENT IN FISHERIES RELATED ACTIVITIES**

The decreasing trends of catch in many small scale fisheries and overcapacity of the fishing fleet, would oblige the ASEAN governments to integrate policy for livelihood improvement at the local (households) to national levels with overall water resource planning strategy and development programs, and support directions for diversification of community-based livelihoods in fishing

communities within (fish processing) and outside fisheries (textile/batik, local business, microfinance) while maintaining sustainable use of resources. Governments should also recognize and improve the social aspect of fishery modernization (choice of technology, labor access to capital and credit access to fishing ground), and promote equity including gender equity, sustainability of human well being, respect for human rights, welfare those who are dependent on fisheries. Thus, the regional guidelines on decent work in fisheries sector as well as on labor standards and practices should be formulated to manage both national and migrant workers working onboard vessels. There is also the need to promote and ensure that safety at sea aspects are addressed by governments and incorporated in policies while monitoring and control of the status and use of small scale fishing vessels should be improved.

## **8) SUSTAINING FOOD SUPPLY FROM INLAND FISHERIES**

Inland capture fisheries play a significant role in food security both in urban and rural areas of ASEAN countries and these resources are likely to come under increasing pressure in the future due to the increasing population in the region. Inland fisheries should therefore be given more attention to ensure local food security in the rural areas. Governments should therefore identify appropriate management strategies for inland fisheries development and align these with national poverty alleviation approaches, strengthen collaboration among concerned agencies to maintain the ecological health of water bodies and the connectivity of the habitats, and promote alternative livelihood especially during seasonal flooding/drought. Promote, in policy development as well as in practice, the rights-based approach in fisheries that goes beyond mere access limits, basing development strategies on peoples' claims to their basic entitlements, such as enough food, decent work, freedom from oppression and the right to a dignified life.

*Appendix 4 of Annex 6*

**PLAN OF ACTION ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES FOR  
FOOD SECURITY FOR THE ASEAN REGION TOWARDS 2020**  
(Adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials on 16 June 2011)

On the occasion of the *ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”*, the Senior Officials of ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries met in Bangkok, Thailand on 16 June 2011.

Guided by the Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020, and the need to enhance collaboration among government agencies that have responsibility for fisheries and fisheries-related issues in order to harmonize policies, plans and activities that support sustainable fisheries, food security and safety at the national and regional levels, the Senior Officials adopted the following Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 to be used as a guideline to develop programs, projects and activities for the implementation of the Resolution.

**A. PLANNING AND INFORMATION**

1. Integrate the planning of marine capture fisheries, inland capture fisheries and the aquaculture sub-sectors to promote the sustainable development of the fisheries sector, including harvesting and post-harvest in both capture fisheries and aquaculture;
2. Strengthen the capacity to plan for sustainable fisheries in the context of changing socio-economic and ecological environments through the mobilization of the most up-to-date data and information and the provision of appropriate policy summaries for decision makers;
3. Strengthen national statistical mechanisms for fisheries and aquaculture and the exchange of statistical data and related information. Include other non-routine data and information such as fish consumption surveys as well as mobilizing local and indigenous knowledge with the aim of improving the valuation of fisheries and monitoring their performance, to address the needs of the ecosystem approach to fisheries and adaptation to climate change;
4. Enhance regional fishery information systems and mechanisms to facilitate sharing, exchange and compilation of statistics and information that are required at the sub-regional and regional level and apply, where appropriate, regionally standardized definitions and classifications for statistical data to facilitate regional compilation, analysis and data exchange;
5. Coordinate, decentralize and enhance the sharing of relevant statistics and information of fisheries-related statistical data and information between the national fisheries and other authorities including those responsible for food security, environment, trade, aquaculture, water resources, agriculture/forestry, wetlands, migration/employment and rural development;
6. Further develop simple and practical indicators in support of planning and monitoring of sustainable fisheries;

## B. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

7. Regularly review, update and strengthen national fisheries policy, legal and institutional frameworks through consultation and engagement of government agencies, the private sector, fishers, civil society and other relevant stakeholders;
8. Accelerate the development of fisheries management plans based on an ecosystem approach, as a basis for fisheries conservation and management;
9. Take measures to prevent unauthorized fishing and eliminate the use of illegal fishing practices by building awareness of their adverse impacts, strengthening law enforcement, developing and promoting responsible and selective fishing gears and practices, enforcing regulations and encouraging alternative means of livelihoods;
10. Establish and implement comprehensive policies for an ecosystem approach to fisheries management through effective systems (i) to provide licenses to fish (boats, gear and people); (ii) for community fishing rights/rights-based fisheries; (iii) that provide for the development of supporting legal and institutional frameworks; (iv) encourage and institutional cooperation; and (v) that aid in streamlining co-management;
11. Adopt co-management at all levels and with all relevant stakeholders in the process of planning and policy formulation for management, conservation and rehabilitation of habitats and protective geographical features, as well as policy formulation on the use and management of natural and human resources to ensure that climate change responses are integrated into fisheries policy frameworks;
12. Strengthen the capacity of fisheries communities and the capability of fisheries-related organizations, NGOs and the private sector to better implement necessary actions towards enabling the communities and local organizations to increase resilience, improve livelihoods, alleviate poverty, adopt alternative livelihoods adapt to climate change in support of achieving sustainable development, and encourage the participation of women and youth groups in the process;
13. Enhance and promote the participation of local communities, fisheries associations and other stakeholders in fisheries management and co-management. In addition, communities should take part in fisheries and stock assessments by providing data, local ecological knowledge, and status of the stocks;
14. Raise awareness of the need to develop financial incentives, especially for small-scale stakeholders and cooperatives, *e.g.* micro-credit, with national and regional institutional assistance for the responsible development of fisheries enterprises and developmental activities that will optimize socio-economic returns and food security;
15. Increase the efficient use of the alternative energy sources and reduce the use of carbon fossil energy by using appropriate fishing gear and fishing boats designs in fishing operations;
16. Encourage good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations;
17. Develop guidelines and enhance the capacity of relevant authorities and communities to collaboratively resolve conflict with other stakeholders and with other competing users of resources;



18. Investigate the potential of under-utilized fisheries resources and promote their exploitation in a precautionary manner based upon analysis of the best available scientific information;
19. Enhance joint ASEAN programmes to better protect the livelihoods of small-scale producers and for a more equitable distributions of benefits gained from both intra and extra regional trade of fish and fishery products;
20. Adjust existing programs to take into consideration the effects of climate change, focusing on the programs for (i) managing fisheries and habitats; (ii) reducing fishing capacity and combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; (iii) strengthening local organizations; and (iv) promoting safety at sea and other priority areas. Develop indicators and reporting measures to assess how actions of the programs build resilience to climate change;

## **MARINE FISHERIES**

21. Strengthen regional and national policy and legislation to implement measures and activities to combat IUU fishing, including the development and implementation of national plans of action to combat IUU fishing, and promote the awareness and understanding of international and regional instruments and agreements through information dissemination campaigns;
22. Establish and strengthen regional and sub-regional coordination on fisheries management and efforts to combat IUU fishing including the development of regional/sub-regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) networks;
23. Facilitate consultative dialogue among fisheries legal officers to share, at the sub-regional/regional level, perspectives of the respective legal and regulatory framework in terms of developing MCS-networks and to implement efforts to combating IUU fishing;
24. Build up capacity among Member Countries, including functions for regional and sub-regional cooperation, to effectively meet the requirements of Port State measures and Flag State responsibilities;
25. Conduct research on the impacts of various gear types and methods, including light fishing, trawls and push nets, on ecosystems and populations of aquatic animals and also the effects of fishing vessel discharges and waste disposal on marine ecosystems, to promote the use of selective fishing gears and sustainable devices;
26. Take reference from the FAO International Guidelines on Managing By-catch and Reducing Discards, where applicable, to identify and find solutions to ASEAN by-catch problems, including the excessive catch of juvenile fish;
27. Optimize the use of inshore waters through resource enhancement programs such as promoting the installation of artificial reefs and structures, encouraging coordinated and effective planning for coastal fisheries management programs, undertaking environmental impact assessment studies, restocking of commercially important fish species, as appropriate, and give priority to human resources development for the implementation of such programs;
28. Ensure the inclusion of fisheries objectives in the management plans of future Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and promote the adoption and use of the *refugia* concept in line with the ASEAN/SEAFDEC Regional Guideline on the use of Fisheries *Refugia* in Capture Fisheries Management, where appropriate;

29. Recognizing the different management approaches that are required, sustainably manage major critical coastal habitats, such as mangroves, coral reefs and sea grasses; and develop and disseminate information and guidance on appropriate tools and interventions;
30. Strengthen efforts to address safety at sea, including considerations of working conditions and socio-economic development, and ensure that these considerations are addressed by all concerned authorities while improving monitoring and control of the status of conditions, especially on small fishing boats;
31. Assess the possible impact of government subsidies on fisheries, particularly the impact on the special requirements and the needs of small-scale fisheries in the region.

## **INLAND FISHERIES**

32. Establish and implement comprehensive policies and supporting legal and institutional frameworks for an ecosystem approach to inland fisheries management by integrating fisheries and habitat management that devolves co-management to the local authority and stakeholders, and at the same time strengthens the rights of communities and develops rights-based fisheries;
33. Undertake campaigns to promote awareness of the importance of freshwater fisheries for local food security, and the importance of rehabilitating and restoring habitats for migratory freshwater fish, restocking indigenous fish species to enhance productivity and encouraging culture-based freshwater fisheries, where appropriate;
34. Develop inter-agency coordination (national/sub-regional) on multiple-use water resources of the wetlands/flood-plains to sustain freshwater fisheries, mitigate conflicts between users and also encourage better coordination to address trans-boundary inland fisheries management issues;
35. Ensure the sustainability of inland fisheries by maintaining ecological health of the ecosystem, particularly the inter-connectivity of habitats and the specific management needs during the dry season. Develop mitigating measures for the adverse impacts on inland fisheries that may be caused by the construction of water infrastructure and alteration of water ways;
36. Encourage coordinated planning on the use of inland rivers, water-bodies and flood plains through (i) resource enhancement programs; (ii) inland wetlands and fisheries management programs; (iii) environmental impact assessment studies with regards to structures that might impact on aquatic resources; (iv) the consideration of restocking of locally and/or commercially important inland fish species; and (v) giving priority to human resources development for the implementation of such programs;
37. Formulate guidelines to promote the use of practical and simple indicators for inland/flood-plain fisheries within the national inland fisheries management framework, to facilitate (i) timely local level fisheries management decisions with due respect to the large number of people/farmers that take part in fishing; (ii) dialogue to ensure that the inter-connectivity of fish migration path is kept as a tool for management/conservation measures; and (iii) adaptation to the effects of climate change within catchments;
38. Monitor the impact of the structures that might affect migration and spawning of fish through a consultative process that involves collaboration with the regional organizations;

## C. AQUACULTURE

39. Ensure that national programs and policies on aquaculture address social, economic and environmental aspects of sustainable aquaculture to improve food security, livelihoods, employment and poverty alleviation by (i) providing the mechanisms and enabling environment for good aquaculture practices, efficient markets and fair trade; (ii) strengthening the capacity of small-holder farmers; and (iii) promoting inter-agency collaborations;
40. Develop and implement ASEAN guidelines for environment-friendly and responsible aquaculture and good aquaculture practices that cover (i) the integration of quality and safety management systems for products with significant trade potential; (ii) the harmonization for chemical use and food safety in aquaculture; (iii) the development of product traceability systems from farm to market; and (iv) harmonization of the quarantine and inspection/sampling procedure and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures for aquaculture products to secure food safety;
41. Integrate aquaculture into rural development activities within the context of multiple-use of land and water resources through inter-agency coordination in policy formulation, project planning and implementation, stakeholder consultation, extension services and technology transfer, participate in and provide support to regional initiatives that will assess the role of aquaculture in poverty alleviation for better policy formulation;
42. Implement measures or strategies at national and local level to (i) monitor and regulate aquaculture operations; (ii) prevent over development; and (iii) ensure that activities are carried out in an environment-friendly manner. This also includes effectively enforcing regulations to avoid conflict in the use of common resources and adopting the concept of environmental capacity as a strategy to prevent aquatic pollution brought about by intensification of aquaculture activities;
43. Provide government support for research and development (R&D) on (i) improving existing genetic resources; (ii) assessing the impact of climate change on broodstock management; and (iii) the feeding and disease management of broodstock;
44. Promote the production and distribution of specific pathogen-free (SPF) and quality seed through the (i) establishment of certified government or private hatcheries as sources of quality seed; (ii) dissemination of new breeding technologies and techniques for the effective distribution and maintenance of genetically improved strains; and (iii) implementation of sound policies that will promote better hatchery management practices, including the responsible collection and use of wild broodstock and seed;
45. Apply the concept of aquatic biosecurity by providing support to (i) research for development of domesticated, genetically improved, specific pathogen-free (SPF) cultured species; and (ii) the small-scale hatchery operators and farmers so as to enhance their access to healthy broodstock and improve their ability to adopt, at the farm level, the established techniques for aquatic animal health care;
46. Formulate and implement complementary and supportive policies that will (i) build the capacity of small-scale farmers and hatchery operators in adopting simple broodstock and hatchery technologies and innovations; (ii) enhance small-scale farmers and hatchery operators' access to quality broodstock and SPF seeds produced through farmer-friendly broodstock management methods; and (iii) foster strong cooperation between the public and private sectors engaged in development and dissemination of quality broodstock and seed stock;

47. Encourage good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulation;
48. Raise awareness of the need to develop financial incentives and micro-credit, with national and regional institutional assistance, for the responsible development of aquaculture enterprises and developmental activities that will optimize socio-economic returns and food security;
49. Reduce the risk of negative environmental impacts, loss of biodiversity, and disease transmission by regulating the introduction and transfer of aquatic organisms in accordance with the Regional Guidelines on the Responsible Movement of Live Aquatic Animals and Plants;
50. Continue the national efforts to control serious disease outbreaks by providing government support to (i) R&D to improve the ability to handle new and emerging diseases and surveillance of transmission of diseases to wild populations; and (ii) regional initiatives on harmonization of regional disease control standards, disease reporting and implementation of contingency plans to handle new and emerging diseases;
51. Further enhance the capabilities in the diagnosis and control of fish diseases within the region through (i) continued support in development of technology and techniques for disease identification; (ii) promotion of the widespread use of affordable, field-friendly, rapid and standardized diagnostic tests; and (iii) the establishment of regional and inter-regional referral systems, including the designation of reference laboratories and timely access to disease control experts within the region;
52. Develop regional warning systems on aquatic animal health and diseases to inform other Member Countries of relevant epidemiological events and to raise awareness of new diseases that may pose risks. Build emergency preparedness capacity through rapid and timely responses to reduce potential catastrophic consequences of diseases;
53. Improve the efficient use of aquatic feeds by strictly regulating the quality of manufactured feed and feed ingredients and support continued research for developing suitable alternative protein sources that will reduce the dependence on fish meal and other fish-based products. This effort will include the consideration of ingredients not derived from wild caught fish, encouraging the culture of species requiring no or low fish meal content in their feed and applying effective feeding management practices, taking into account the need for cultural and social acceptance of alternative feed ingredients;
54. Improve human resource capabilities for responsible aquaculture through (i) closer public and private sector collaboration in R&D, paying particular attention to the need for advanced skills in biotechnology and assessment of the efficacy and economics of the use of probiotics and immunostimulants; and (ii) effectively implementing aquaculture education and extension services;
55. Formulate and implement national policies and strategies that will enable the aquaculture sector to mitigate and/or adapt better to the impacts of climate change. These strategies should include providing support to R&D on climate change, increasing resilience, and strengthening the overall capacity of various stakeholder groups and fostering cooperation within the aquaculture sector and with other sectors;
56. Where applicable, encourage good practices in aquaculture such as the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification;

57. Encourage Member Countries to take a precautionary approach to safeguard the environment from the acceleration of offshore aquaculture, and to consider developing regional guidelines on responsible marine (inshore to offshore) aquaculture;

#### **D. OPTIMAL UTILISATION OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS**

58. Introduce and provide support for the development and application of technologies that optimize the utilization of catches, reduce post-harvest losses, wastes and discards in commercial and small-scale fisheries and processing operations, through improved processing, facilities and infrastructure development, on-board and on-shore handling, storage, distribution and marketing of fish and fishery products;
59. Promote the production of and preserve the diversity of traditional fish products by assisting producers to secure stable supplies of quality raw materials, meet food safety requirements and to improve product identity, nutritive value and marketing. In the process, promote One Village One Fisheries Product (FOVOP) and other initiatives to promote local fishery products;
60. Develop traceability systems, with mechanisms as needed to certify or validate the information, for the whole supply chain, and establish regulations and enforcement schemes in line with international standards. Align Member Countries' inspection systems and incorporate strengthened port inspections in the process as a means to improve inspection systems;
61. Strengthen fish quality and safety management systems that support the competitive position of ASEAN fish products in the world markets, including moving towards ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation of national fish inspection laboratories, strengthening capacity and acknowledging the recognized national laboratories, risk analysis and equivalence agreement such as the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) and promote the implementation of the quality and safety management systems among small and medium enterprises in the ASEAN region;
62. Encourage relevant control agencies at all levels in applying appropriate legislation and coordinated activities regarding the handling, processing, distribution, storage, marketing, quality and safety of fish and fishery products;
63. Promote and conduct training programs and develop training materials to upgrade the technical skills and competencies of personnel in the public and private sectors on fisheries post-harvest technology and food safety management system;
64. Raise awareness of the need to develop financial incentives and micro-credit, with national and regional institutional assistance for the responsible development of fisheries and aquaculture enterprises and developmental activities that will optimize socio-economic returns and food security;
65. Encourage good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations;
66. Develop standards and guidelines for aquaculture products handling and transportation, hygienic vessel design and construction, and include training of fish handling as part of the requirement for issuance of permits at all levels for fish vessel crews, and encourage new workers to enter the industry where needed;

## E. FISH TRADE

67. Strengthen cooperation among Member Countries to implement international standards with regards to trade on fish and fishery products within the ASEAN region;
68. Establish regional/ASEAN standards applicable for fishery and aquaculture products that are in line with international requirements and applicable to the region. Harmonize standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures as inputs for the establishment of the ASEAN Policy Guidelines on Standards and Conformance, to increase the competitiveness of fishery products on regional and international markets;
69. Strengthen cooperation and mechanisms among Member Countries to work towards common positions that could be reflected in international fish trade related fora, such as World Trade Organization (WTO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Office International des Epizooties (OIE), *Codex Alimentarius* Commission, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
70. Engage the private sector (*e.g.* ASEAN Seafood Federation) in addressing trade-related issues, and in collaborative efforts to promote and sustain regional and international trade;
71. Assist small-scale producers to comply with standards on safety and quality of fish and fishery products by providing support programs including training;
72. Assist small-scale producers from both capture fishery and aquaculture in securing and maintaining access to markets at the national, regional and international levels, and in the process, develop marketing systems that are not capital intensive and accessible for local producers;
73. Encourage and provide guidance to develop/improve branding of fish and fishery products that demonstrate the eco-friendly and socially acceptable nature of ASEAN fish products (*e.g.* one community one fishery product), including organic standards and coordination of Halal requirements;
74. Encourage the implementation of appropriate international standards and strengthen programs relevant to Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) measures, R&D, as well as capacity building and awareness raising on fish trade-related issues, and information dissemination recognizing the different status of development in Member Countries;
75. Strengthen risk assessment and R&D related to the use of Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) products in fisheries and aquaculture, including food safety issues;

## F. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY FORMULATION

76. Increase participation and involvement of Member Countries in international fora and technical committees such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); *Codex Alimentarius* Commission; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Office International des Epizooties (OIE); Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs); and World Trade Organization (WTO); and promote ASEAN interest, recognizing that fisheries policies of relevance to the ASEAN region are increasingly discussed and agreed upon at the global level.

*Appendix 5 of Annex 6*

**CONCEPT NOTE: ASEAN PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES  
FOR FOOD SECURITY (2011-2015)**

(Adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials on 16 June 2011)

**BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE**

As a follow-up to the adoption of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 at the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”, this Programme Concept Note describes the supporting platform to implement the Resolution and Plan of Action. The programme will be developed in two phases to cover the decade of implementation:

- Phase 1: Supporting the contribution of the fisheries sector to food security through the realization of ASEAN Community Building (2011-2015); and
- Phase 2: Enhancing the contribution of the fisheries sector post 2015

The supporting programme will provide a platform of cooperation and partnership among ASEAN Member States, Dialogue Partners and Development Partners to ensure their synergy and complementarities.

**Programme Phase 1 (2011-2015): Supporting the Contribution of Fisheries Sector to Food Security through the Realization of ASEAN Community Building (2011-2015)**

During the 14<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit, the ASEAN Heads of Government signed the Cha-am Hua Hin Declaration on the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015), comprising three pillars - Political Security Community, Economic Community, and Socio Cultural Community. The Leaders agreed that the blueprints for these three pillars and the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Workplan 2 (2009-2015) shall constitute the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009-2015), with each ASEAN Member State ensuring timely implementation of the Roadmap. It was also agreed that the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009-2015) shall replace the Vientiane Action Programme (VAP). The Leaders tasked the ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies and the Secretary General of ASEAN to develop long-term strategies and explore ways and means to mobilize resources from Member States, Dialogue and Sectoral Development Partners, and other external parties to implement the Declaration.

Fisheries is an important sector within ASEAN, and contributes across the three pillars of the ASEAN Communities, as well as to national development and regional cooperation. Fisheries also have the potential to contribute significantly to ASEAN Community Building now and in the future. Therefore, fisheries development must enhance the contribution of the sector to the ASEAN Community Building, ensure the sustainable development of the sector, and promote better livelihoods of people involved in fisheries. There are a number of challenges that need to be considered, as guided by the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020.

**OBJECTIVES**

The overall objectives of the programme are:

1. To provide supporting initiatives for the ASEAN Member States to pursue the relevant ASEAN Community Blueprints;

2. To provide a platform of technical cooperation and partnership that could enhance the capacity of the ASEAN Member States in developing sustainable fisheries for food security; and
3. To support dialogue and cooperation on fisheries related issues both within and outside of the ASEAN context.

## **PROGRAMME COMPONENTS**

To achieve and ensure the contribution of fisheries to food security, better livelihoods and sustainable development, as well as the realization of an integrated ASEAN Community by 2015, the priority issues and areas under Phase 1 that need to be addressed include the following:

- Safety management systems that ensure food safety and food quality standards of fish and fishery products through fish quality assurance;
- Food security and climate change impact on fisheries and aquaculture;
- Illegal fishing in marine and inland fisheries;
- Contribution of inland fisheries to food security and sustainable livelihoods;
- Effective management of fisheries through the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries, especially better management of fishing capacity and use of responsible fishing technologies and practices;
- Aquaculture Development – with emphasis on
  - Contribution to food security and sustainable livelihoods
  - Mitigation of potential impacts on the environment and biodiversity including the spread of aquatic animal diseases; and
  - Development of better feeds;
- Promotion of joint ASEAN approaches and positions in international trade in fish and fishery products of the region by harmonizing standards, criteria and guidelines;
- Optimum utilization of catch from water to market by reducing post-harvest losses and waste;
- Fair and appropriate employment practices; and
- Minimizing the contribution of the fisheries sector to green-house gas emissions, with emphasis on promoting energy efficiency and use of alternative energy sources.

Three cross-cutting themes will be emphasized throughout the implementation of the Programme research and development (R&D), information management (collection, sharing and maximizing its usage), and capacity building.

## **IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT**

1. Phase 1 of the Programme covers the 5-year period from 2011-2015, and will be implemented by AMSs with support from the ASEAN Secretariat in consultation with relevant ASEAN stakeholders (*e.g.* Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), and Academic Institutions) in cooperation and partnership with Dialogue Partners (*e.g.* Australia, ASEAN Plus Three, United States of America (USA), European Union (EU)); and Development Partners (*e.g.* Southeast Asia Fisheries Development Centres (SEAFDEC), Food and Agriculture of the United Nations (FAO), Mekong River Commission (MRC), the WorldFish Centre, Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank).
2. The ASEAN Secretariat will assist in facilitating technical cooperation, seeking funding support and cooperation for the implementation of Programme. Upon the approval of the Programme concept note, a full Programme proposal indicating substantial partners and cooperation arrangements will be developed for consideration and approval.

A review will be conducted after phase 1 in 2015 to evaluate achievements as a basis for developing Phase 2 of the Programme.



*Appendix 6 of Annex 6*

**RESOLUTION ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES FOR  
FOOD SECURITY FOR THE ASEAN REGION TOWARDS 2020**

(Adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers on 17 June 2011)

**We, the Ministers of ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries who are responsible for fisheries, met in Bangkok, Thailand on the occasion of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment” on 17 June 2011,**

**Recalling** the principles of the ASEAN Vision 2020 and relevant ASEAN declarations/initiatives including the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009-2015); the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint; the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint; the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum Work Plan (2010-2012); the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) (2009-2013); and the ASEAN Multi-sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry Towards Food Security (2010 onwards) ; and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that need to be considered in achieving sustainable development of fisheries and the socio-economic well-being of all relevant stakeholders;

**Guided** by the ASEAN Charter, which aims to ensure sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations and to place the well-being, livelihood and welfare of the people as the focus of the ASEAN Community building process;

**Recognizing** the importance of the fisheries sector for food security, livelihoods and well-being of the ASEAN people and its contribution to sustainable development and realisation of the ASEAN Community by 2015, which encompasses the three pillars - the ASEAN Political Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community;

**In response to** the challenges of the changing environment and the emerging issues including climate change and the growing gap between the increased demand for fish and fishery products and ASEAN’s ability to supply these products in a sustainable manner, and taking into account the imperative to minimize the impacts caused by the increasing pressures on fisheries and globalization of trade that are resulting in increased illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, the depletion of coastal fish resources, habitat degradation, negative impacts of aquaculture, and increased conflicts among resource users that further jeopardize the food security and livelihoods of ASEAN people, in particular the poor and disadvantaged;

**Recognizing** the “ASEAN-Japan Partnership for New Growth in Asia”, through supporting the implementation of the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015;

**Recognizing** the support from the other dialogue partners to ASEAN in the implementation of the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015;

**Bearing in mind** the provisions of international and regional declarations and instruments relevant to fisheries, food security, ocean governance, trade, rights/safety, social well-being and the aquatic environment, including the continued relevance of provisions provided in the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the Regional Guidelines on Responsible Fisheries in Southeast Asia;

**Acknowledging** the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region that was adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers responsible for fisheries during the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium “Fish for the People” on 24 November 2001, and the progress made by the Member Countries in the implementation of the 2001 Resolution and Plan of Action;

**Recognizing** the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) in providing a cooperative platform between ASEAN and SEAFDEC, in achieving long-term common goals towards development and management for sustainable fisheries;

**Acknowledging** that priority should be given to the issues identified through the national and regional participatory processes in preparation for, and at the *ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”*;

**DO HEREBY RESOLVE**, without prejudice to the sovereign rights, obligations, and responsibilities of our countries under relevant international laws and arrangements, to:

1. Sustain the supply of fish and fishery products from the ASEAN region to improve food security, facilitate poverty alleviation, and improve the livelihoods of ASEAN people dependent on the harvesting, farming and marketing of fish and fishery products, by enhancing the necessary national fisheries policy, legal and institutional frameworks that encourages and support small-scale fisheries/farmers, including providing alternative livelihood opportunities;
2. Further develop strategic partnerships and cooperation to maximize the synergies and complementarities among the various stakeholders – government, private sector, civil society and relevant development partners and donor agencies to address regional and global challenges;
3. Strengthen human capacity of relevant stakeholders through mobilization of resources and the harmonization of initiatives that support fisheries communities and governments, with a special focus on the women and youth;
4. Strengthen fisheries governance by evaluating current constraints to ensure comparability and compatibility between the required practices and operation of fisheries in the ASEAN Member Countries;
5. Further develop regional initiatives to promote a responsible fisheries management mechanism, taking into account the specific social, economic, cultural, ecological and institutional contexts and diversity of ASEAN and ASEAN fisheries in the spirit of the development of the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community;
6. Implement effective management of fisheries through an ecosystem approach to fisheries that integrates habitat and fishery resource management aimed at increasing the social and economic benefits to all stakeholders, especially through delegating selected management functions to the local level and promoting co-management as a partnership between government and relevant stakeholders;
7. Promote better management of fishing capacity and use of responsible fishing technologies and practices, recognizing the movement towards replacing the “open access” to fisheries resources with “limited access” through rights-based fisheries, and at the same time, secure the rights and well-being of inland and coastal fisheries communities;

8. Foster cooperation among ASEAN Member Countries and with international and regional organizations in combating IUU fishing;
9. Enhance resilience of fisheries communities to anticipate and adapt to changes in environmental conditions of inland and coastal waters, including those caused by climate change, which could adversely affect fisheries and aquaculture of fisheries communities;
10. Strengthen knowledge/science-based development and management of fisheries through enhancing the national capacity in the collection and sharing of fisheries data and information;
11. Enhance the awareness of the contribution that inland fisheries makes to food security and sustainable livelihoods, and include consideration of fisheries stakeholders when undertaking development projects that may impact inland fisheries;
12. Support ASEAN efforts to promote low carbon development by minimizing the contribution of the fisheries sector to green-house gas emissions, with emphasis on promoting energy efficiency and use of alternative energy sources;
13. Improve the working conditions of people engaged in fisheries activities, and strengthen measures for safety of fishing vessels taking into consideration regional specificity;
14. Promote inter-agency coordination of multiple uses of freshwater resources for sustainable development of the resources and conservation of freshwater habitats;
15. Enhance the awareness that aquaculture makes to food security and sustainable livelihoods to deliver a responsible increase in aquaculture production that promotes aquaculture for rural development as means of rational use of land and water resources;
16. Promote cooperation among Member Countries and with international and regional organizations in encouraging responsible aquaculture practices through joint research, technology transfer and human resource development;
17. Mitigate the potential impacts of aquaculture on the environment and biodiversity including the spread of aquatic animal diseases caused by the uncontrolled introduction and transfer of exotic aquatic species and over-development of aquaculture;
18. Promote joint ASEAN approaches and positions in international trade in fish and fishery products indigenous to the region by harmonizing the standards, criteria and guidelines and developing mutually-recognized agreements on sustainability and safety management systems;
19. Support the competitiveness of the ASEAN fish trade through the development of procedures and programmes that would certify, validate or otherwise indicate the origin of fish to reflect the need for traceability, sustainable fishing practices and food safety, in accordance with international and national requirements;
20. Optimize the utilization of catch from water to market by reducing post-harvest losses and waste to increase fish supply and improve economic returns through promotion of appropriate technologies and facilities along the supply chain;

21. Improve technologies and facilities to ensure fish quality assurance and safety management systems, taking into account the importance of traditional fishery products and food security requirements, and promote the development of fishery products as an alternative supplementary livelihood for fisheries communities;
22. Support the Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials; and
23. Pledge our commitment to fully support this Resolution and task ASEAN Senior Officials to implement necessary actions and report progress in the advancement of sustainable fisheries that contribute to a prosperous, stable and peaceful ASEAN Community.

***AND DO HEREBY DECIDE,***

That the Resolution be implemented as soon as possible and use the *Plan of Action* adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials during the *ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”*, held June 13-17, 2011, in Bangkok, Thailand, as a guideline for formulating and implementing programs, projects, and activities through appropriate ASEAN-SEAFDEC mechanisms.

**LIST OF ASEAN-SEAFDEC MINISTERS**

H.E. Pehin Dato Yahya Bakar, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam

H.E. Dr. Fadel Muhammad, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia

H.E. Mr. Seiji Kojima, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the Kingdom of Thailand

H.E. Dr. Ty Phommasack, Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR

H.E. Noh Bin Omar, Minister of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry, Malaysia

H.E. Mr. Khin Maung Aye, Deputy Minister of Livestocks and Fisheries, Myanmar

H.E. Ms. Linglingay F. Lacanlale, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Republic of the Philippines to the Kingdom of Thailand

H.E. Dr. Mohamad Maliki Bin Osman, Senior Parliamentary Secretary for National Development, Singapore

H.E. Mr. Theera Wongsamut, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand

H.E. Dr. Chu Tien Vinh, Deputy Director General of Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam

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



**REPORT OF THE THIRD MEETING OF  
ASEAN FISHERIES CONSULTATIVE FORUM  
(AFCF)  
26 APRIL 2011, SIEM REAP, CAMBODIA**

1. The Third Meeting of the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) was held on 26 April 2011 in Siem Reap, Cambodia.
2. Attended by delegates from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand (also as interim secretariat of AFCF) and Viet Nam, as well as the ASEAN Secretariat, and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC).

3. Mr Anto Sunaryanto of Indonesia and Dr Sam Nuov of Cambodia were elected Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively and will serve for two years (2011-2013).
4. Indonesia elected as AFCF Interim Secretariat for the period of 2 years (2011-2013)
5. New TOR for interim secretariat was agreed by the Forum

**TOR of AFCF Interim Secretariat**

- To monitor the work progress and to coordinate the implementation of the work plan by ASEAN Member States and participating dialogue partners;
- To coordinate with the AMSs for the conduct of the meetings particularly on the substantive matters;
- To coordinate with the ASEAN Secretariat on relevant issues to support the implementation of AFCF work plan; and
- To coordinate with the ASEAN Secretariat and the AMSs for the preparation of the AFCF Annual Meeting, including preparation of the working papers and report of the Meeting.

6. Progress in the implementation of the AFCF Work Plan has been tabled, which consisted of 8 clusters by respective lead countries. These include:
  1. Combating IUU Fishing (Indonesia)
  2. Promoting sustainable fisheries practices:
    - a. Fishing capacity and responsible fisheries practices (Malaysia)
    - b. Conservation of biodiversity and enhancing fisheries resources (Viet Nam)
    - c. Fish for aquaculture feed (Myanmar)\*
  3. Fisheries co-management and decentralization (Cambodia)

4. Adaptation and mitigation to impacts of climate change (Philippines)
5. Fisheries post harvest and safety of fish and fish products (Singapore)
6. Strengthening ASEAN joint approaches/positions on international fish trade related issues (Thailand)
7. Information, education and communication to support development and management of fisheries (cross cutting) (Brunei Darussalam)
8. Capacity building (cross cutting) (Laos PDR)\*

\* As Myanmar and Laos PDR were not present, the Forum requested Thailand as the former interim Secretariat to communicate with them regarding the progress



7. The 4th Meeting of the AFCF will be held back to back with the 20th Meeting of ASWGFi in Indonesia in late May or June 2012

### Progress to date

- Interim Secretariat is being set-up in Indonesia, and will collaborate with Thailand as the former interim secretariat to smooth the transfer
- No reports on the progress of implementation of AFCF Work Plan have been received by the interim secretariat since April 2011.

## Annex 8

### PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASEAN SHRIMP ALLIANCE (ASA)

Since the establishment of ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA) on 1 November 2007 by the 29<sup>th</sup> Meeting of ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry in Bangkok, Thailand, ASA has achieved its two objectives *i.e.* 1) the ASA's website under the domain name *aseanshrimpalliance.net* and 2) the Standard on ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practices for Shrimp Farming (ASEAN Shrimp GAP).

#### The ASA's Website

The ASA's website has been launched since its official establishment in 2007. The website consists of:

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

However, in order to build good image and convey the right message of shrimp aquaculture in ASEAN region to public, Thailand would like to encourage the focal point of each AMS to regularly provide the relevant information, activities, news, etc. in each AMS as frequent as possible to Thailand ASA focal point (*Dr. Chutima Khomvilai; chutimakk@gmail.com*). Then the relevant information will be updated in the website.

#### The Development of ASEAN Shrimp GAP

In order to realize ASEAN Economic Community by 2015, developing ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practice for agricultural products is one of measures to be implemented by AMSs. To develop ASEAN Shrimp GAP, the Meetings were held involving regional and international experts and representatives from public and private sectors of AMSs. The three expert workshops have been organized since September 2009 to March 2011. The national seminars have also convened in each AMS to obtain inputs from stakeholders, particularly shrimp farmers who are the user of this standard. During, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of ASEAN Shrimp Alliance on 9 March 2011, the Meeting endorsed the Final Draft of ASEAN Shrimp GAP and further submitted to 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting of ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF<sub>i</sub>), 27-29 April 2011 in Cambodia. The ASWGF<sub>i</sub> Meeting endorsed the ASEAN Shrimp GAP and agreed to submit the ASEAN Shrimp GAP to be considered by higher ASEAN authority. Presently, the 33<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) held on 5 October 2011 in Jakarta, Indonesia, where the AMAF endorsed the ASEAN Shrimp GAP and its Strategic Plan of Action (2011-2013).

ASEAN Shrimp GAP comprises four modules as recommended in the FAO Guidelines on Aquaculture Certificate with slightly difference in details of each module. The four modules comprise i) Food Safety and Quality; ii) Animal Health and Welfare; iii) Environment Integrity; and iv) Socio-economic Aspects.

### **The Implementation of ASEAN Shrimp GAP**

The ASEAN Shrimp GAP is the voluntary standard, therefore each AMS is encouraged to develop and operate shrimp farming according to this standard. Moreover, regional review on implementation status of AMSs will be conducted every year to discuss on technical cooperation among AMSs to improve the implementation.



## MODALITY TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FCG/ASSP MECHANISM

### I. BACKGROUND

1. For almost two decades, SEAFDEC has been cooperating and collaborating closely with ASEAN through the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF<sub>i</sub>).
2. In 1993 the 15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry Meeting (AMAF) agreed that SEAFDEC be appointed as the technical arm for ASEAN fishery projects on a project-by-project basis.
3. In 1999, the 21<sup>st</sup> AMAF Meeting further endorsed the establishment of ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) as a mechanism to harmonize their technical programs/projects/activities.
4. In 2001, “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium, “Fish for the People (Millennium Conference)” and a Ministerial Meeting was successfully organized in November 2001, Bangkok, Thailand. The Ministerial Meeting adopted the “Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region”.
5. With the endorsement of the 25<sup>th</sup> AMAF Meeting, SEAFDEC organized a “Seminar on ASEAN-Japan Cooperation for Sustainable Fisheries through SEAFDEC” from 3 to 5 December 2003, as an activity commemorating ASEAN-Japan Exchange Year 2003. The 26<sup>th</sup> AMAF Meeting endorsed the Seminar’s ASEAN Vision: “To be a leader in *Sustainable Tropical Fisheries for the People*”, and further agreed that *ASEAN-Japan cooperation in fisheries through SEAFDEC should be further strengthened*.
6. In 2005, At the 36<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council held in Hanoi, Vietnam, the Council in response to the 26<sup>th</sup> AMAF Meeting decision, agreed that ASEAN-SEAFDEC cooperation should be further strengthened and formalized, and mandated SEAFDEC Secretariat to develop an appropriate proposal.
7. The “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) concept” was developed and endorsed by 27<sup>th</sup> AMAF Meeting while asked SEAFDEC to work with the ASWGF<sub>i</sub> and the ASEAN Secretariat on developing the scope of ASSP including the Terms of Reference, the Participation of the ASSP and SEAFDEC to the AMAF and AMAF related meetings.
8. Through a series of ASEAN-SEAFDEC Meetings such as the Program Committee Meeting, the Council Meeting, FCG Meeting and ASWGF<sub>i</sub> Meeting; the TOR, Scope and Cooperation Mechanism of the ASSP was submitted to the 14<sup>th</sup> ASWGF<sub>i</sub> Meeting in mid April 2006 for endorsement before submission to the 28<sup>th</sup> AMAF Meeting in November 2006 for Ministerial approval.
9. The establishment of the ASSP will place on record the close relationship between SEAFDEC and ASEAN in fisheries development in the ASEAN region as well as the ASSP will improve the effectiveness of FCG with respect to collaborative work and monitoring the cooperation.

## II. WORKING MECHANISM OF COOPERATION UNDER THE FCG

10. The ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) is a formal mechanism of Cooperation for ASEAN and SEAFDEC under the TOR as follows.

- The FCG meeting was held annually back-to-back before the annual SEAFDEC Council meetings since 1999 establishment.
- The FCG meeting is co-chaired by the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC and the Chairman of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi).
- The FCG meeting provides the forum for ASEAN and SEAFDEC to formally discuss and formulate common fisheries projects/activities and policies for implementation.
- The FCG meeting is under the joint ASEAN and SEAFDEC chairmanship.
- The official Reports of the FCG meetings are submitted to ASWGFi/SOM-AMAF and SEAFDEC Council for approval thus providing the formal mandate in both ASEAN and SEAFDEC organizations for ASEAN-SEAFDEC cooperative/collaborative programs/activities.
- In 2007, it was proposed that the FCG meeting be held back-to-back with the annual SEAFDEC Program Committee meetings (PCM) in December, instead of the SEAFDEC Council Meetings. This re-scheduling of the FCG Meetings will provide more time for discussions and formulation of joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC projects/activities, and also more time for planning and preparations of joint programs/activities before its submission to ASWGFi/AMAF and SEAFDEC Council Meetings, usually held in the first half of the year, for formal approval/endorsement. This will also provide Council Directors and ASWGFi Members more time to consider the ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG's Report and proposed programs/activities. (see flowchart A)

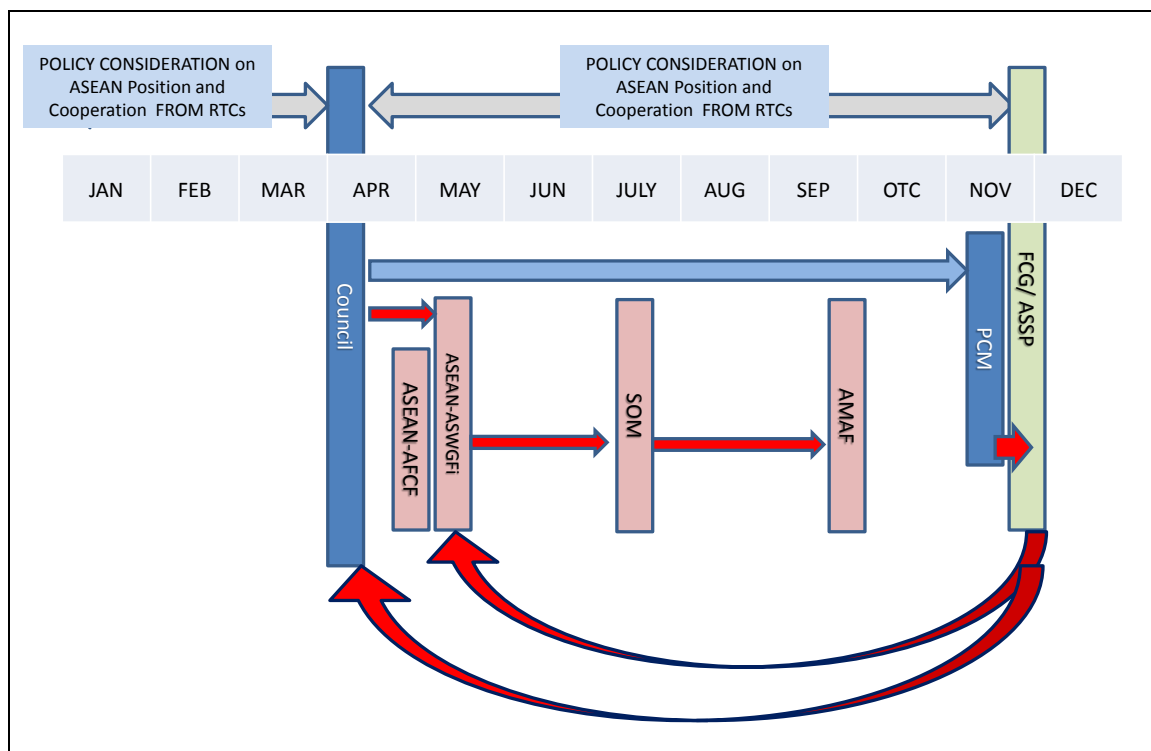
11. Taking into accounts, the structure of FCG/ASSP meeting which back to back organize with the SEAFDEC PCM are as follows

- Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at the 43<sup>rd</sup> Meetings of SEAFDEC Council and ASEAN Bodies Related to Fisheries
- Summary Report of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) and Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) Collaborative Programs for the Year 2011-2012
- Progress of the Proposals Implemented under the ASSP
  - Outcomes from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference
  - ASEAN-SEAFDEC Cooperation in the Implementation of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework by ASEAN/SEC
  - ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) by AFCF-secretariat (hosted by ASEAN Country on rotation basis)
  - ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA) by DOF/Thailand (Lead Country)
  - Others
- Policy Consideration on Important Issues: This part is opened for SEAFDEC to propose any Regional Policy or coordinated positions for ASEAN consideration.

12. Reference to Para 11; The meeting are requested to consider as follows;

- Under the FCG/ASSP mechanism, only the summary reports of the FCG/ASSP collaborative programs are required the endorsement by the meeting.
- SEAFDEC proposals implemented under the ASSP such as the Conference will be progressed to the meeting. However, the progress of other programs proposed by ASEAN countries or ASEAN-SEC seems to be duplicating works with the other ASEAN-forum such as ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) and ASWGFi where SEAFDEC also participate to those as the ASSP mechanism.
- The FCG/ASSP should more focus on the SEAFDEC proposed proposal including the proposed policy consideration to ASEAN channel.

13. SEAFDEC Secretariat therefore would like to consult with the FCG/ASSP Committee how to increase the effectiveness of the FCG/ASSP mechanism by reducing the duplicating efforts as well as reducing the period of the two meetings (PCM and FCG/ASSP).



### III. PROPOSED PROPOSAL FOR CONSIDERATION TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PCM AND FCG/ASSP

14. Taking into accounts the effective utilized MRC Budget for both PCM and FCG/ASSP meetings, and avoiding duplicating works under the ASEAN-SEC forums and FCG/ASSP meeting, SEAFDEC/SEC would like to propose the following option for consideration.

15. The following proposals are:

- The summary report of the FCG/ASSP Collaborative Programs can be automatically endorsed by ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries during the PCM or at the FCG/ASSP, (Noted that most of the PCM and FCG/ASSP members are mostly the same persons except for Singapore).
- Progress of the Proposals implemented under the ASSP such as AIFS, AFCF, Shrimp ASEAN Shrimp Alliance, etc. shall be moved to discuss at the ASEAN related meetings such as ASWGF, and AFCF. SEAFDEC shall participate to those ASEAN related meetings by invitation.
- If appropriate, reduction of the period of PCM from 3 days to be 2.5 days, while the FCG/ASSP meeting will be also reduced from 2 to be only 1.5 day.
- In this connection, first two days will be discussed for PCM and the day three for FCG/ASSP. For the day 4, half morning will be adoption of the PCM Report and half afternoon will be adoption of the FCG/ASSP.

**Terms of Reference and Scope for Cooperation and Collaboration under  
the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)**

**I. Terms Of Reference (TOR)**

**1.1 Strategic/ Complementary Cooperation**

- 1) SEAFDEC, through the implementation of its appropriate technical programs in collaboration with ASEAN/SEAFDEC Member Countries, to clarify and develop common/coordinated positions on the issues to be discussed at the international fora should be identified.
- 2) While most of the regional fisheries issues requiring Member Countries' national follow-up activities (mainstreaming process) need ASEAN regional fisheries policy, the issues imposed by external sources need the timely action by ASEAN Member Countries to safeguard and promote ASEAN interests. The latter one should therefore be clarified as ASEAN common/coordinated positions reflecting the regional policy, require proactive action to safeguard ASEAN fisheries interest, especially in achieving sustainable fisheries.
- 3) ASWGFi would screen the issues and decide whether the issues would be considered as ASEAN fisheries common/coordinated positions or require further coordination and policy consideration with other line agencies through submission to ASEAN higher level meetings, based on the level of integration.
- 4) The issues considered by ASWGFi as regional common/ coordinated positions would be used as a technical basis for the participation of ASEAN Member Countries to international fora. However, ASWGFi would have to systematically report to ASEAN higher level meeting including AMAF on the process with respect to collaborative activities on safeguarding the interests of ASEAN and its Member Countries.
- 5) SEAFDEC should support ASEAN Member Countries prior and at relevant international fora for a so as to conduct coordinated intervention on the target issues.

**1.2 Streamlining Exercises of Program Implementation**

- 1) SEAFDEC, when appropriate and within SEAFDEC's capacity and capability, will implement mutually agreed ASEAN-SEAFDEC fisheries programs/activities as ASEAN's Executing Agency. This arrangement will provide for greater integration of ASEAN and SEAFDEC fisheries programs thereby avoid duplication and enable better utilisation of resources.
- 2) ASEAN-SEAFDEC fisheries programs shall be conducted based on the principles, rules, procedures and regulations of ASEAN and " the Agreement Establishing the Southeast Asian Development Center" of SEAFDEC.
- 3) ASEAN and SEAFDEC will endeavour to develop and undertake regional fisheries programs/activities related to the Southeast Asian Region systematically and vigorously taking into consideration regional and national priorities.
- 4) SEAFDEC will undertake the technical responsibilities for the promotion, implementation, monitoring and coordination for designated ASEAN fisheries programs/activities in collaboration with SEAFDEC countries. SEAFDEC will, in consultation with ASEAN Secretariat and/or ASWGFi, prepare the documents, when necessary, on ASEAN Fisheries

Programs in response to ASEAN needs.

- 5) Before their implementation, SEAFDEC Secretariat will seek the approval of the Council of SEAFDEC on ASEAN fisheries programs that will be entrusted by ASEAN.

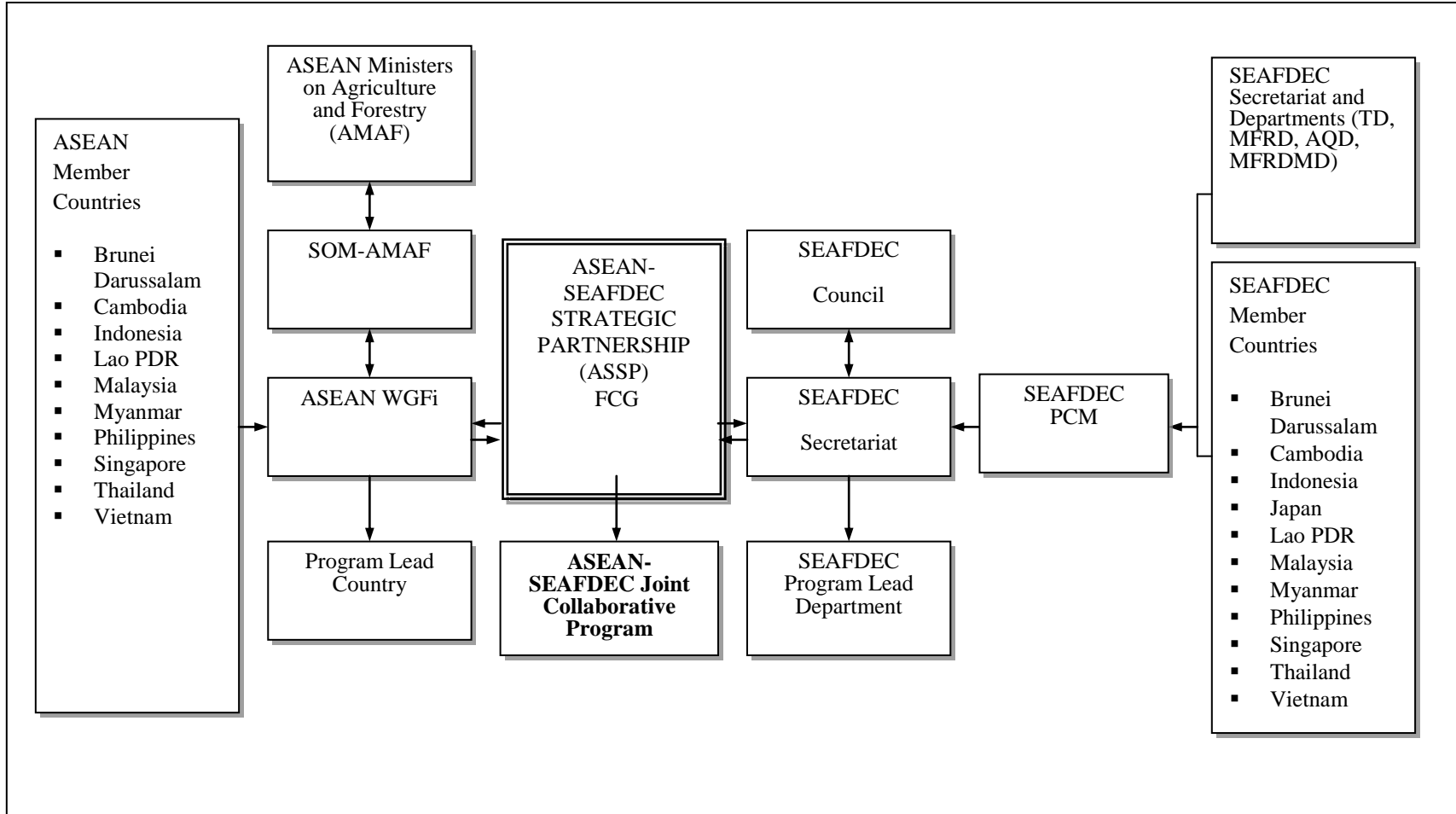
### **1.3 Working Mechanism of Cooperation**

- 1) In the ASSP, ASEAN and SEAFDEC continue to use the existing ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) mechanism to consult, deliberate and agree on the ASEAN-SEAFDEC fisheries programs/activities and policies, until such time when both parties mutually agree to replace or enhance/supplement the FCG mechanism.
- 2) ASEAN will invite SEAFDEC representatives to meetings of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF<sub>i</sub>) and its subsidiary bodies, and other relevant ASEAN meetings (e.g. SOM-AMAF, AEG-CITES, etc.). SEAFDEC will invite ASEAN Secretariat to the SEAFDEC Council of Directors Meeting, and other relevant SEAFDEC meetings.
- 3) The usage of the names, logo and/or official emblem of ASEAN and SEAFDEC on any publication, document and/or paper shall be by mutual written agreement.

## **II. Scope for Cooperation and Collaboration under the ASSP**

The areas for Scope of cooperation and collaboration for the ASSP listed below are not exhaustive and can be reviewed, revised or expanded from time to time when necessary by consensus between ASEAN and SEAFDEC.

- 1) ASEAN Vision for Fisheries: *“To be a leader in Sustainable Tropical Fisheries for the People”*.
- 2) ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of the Fisheries Sector.
- 3) Increased participation and involvement of ASEAN Member Countries in international fora to safeguard and promote ASEAN interests. (Paragraph 16 of “Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region” adopted at “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium, “Fish for the People (Millennium Conference) ” and the Ministerial Meeting in November 2001, Bangkok, Thailand adopted.
- 4) Common understanding and position in regional and global fisheries issues that have impact on fisheries development, fish trade, food safety, and the development/implementation of appropriate regional policies on these issues through an effective and timely mechanism.
- 5) Sustainable development in fisheries resources management, food safety, food security, and rural livelihood uplifting/improvement.
- 6) Cooperation in R&D and HRD in appropriate technology in the areas of capture fisheries, fisheries management, aquaculture and post-harvest of fish and fisheries products.



## **PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL CENTER FOR INLAND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT**

### **I. BACKGROUND**

In the Southeast Asian region, fisheries are generally characterized by being small-scale, multi-species, and multi-gear. In 2009, the total fisheries production of the region was reported to be 28,917,096 MT of which 2,397,273 MT came from the inland fisheries sub-sector accounting for approximately 8.3% of the total fisheries production (SEAFDEC, 2011). Despite the seemingly low figures reported by the countries in the region, the importance of inland fisheries could not be disregarded because to its contribution to food security and poverty alleviation for people, particularly the low income group whose livelihood is still very much dependent on the availability of natural inland resources.

The importance of inland fisheries was raised and reflected in the Southeast Asian regional fisheries policy framework as marked in the “Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region” adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for fisheries in November 2001. During the past decades, there have been increasing requests from the Member Countries for SEAFDEC to undertake more activities on inland fisheries, *e.g.* on ensuring sustainable development and data collection on inland fisheries. However, the activities undertaken by SEAFDEC are still very limited due to inadequate technical capabilities as previous activities of SEAFDEC over the past four decades placed more focus on marine fisheries.

During the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 organized in June 2011, the importance of inland fisheries was again emphasized as reflected in the “Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020”. While recognizing the contribution of inland water fisheries to food security, the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of Indonesia proposed to establish a Regional Center for Inland Fisheries Development as part of SEAFDEC organization during the Ministerial Session of the said Conference. The proposal was supported in principle by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Countries during the Conference, while further steps still have to be taken to proceed with the proposal through the appropriate SEAFDEC Mechanism and to seek policy consideration by the SEAFDEC Council during its forthcoming annual meeting in 2012.

### **II. FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY SEAFDEC SECRETARIAT**

#### **Courtesy Visit of SEAFDEC Secretary-General to MMAF**

In September 2011, SEAFDEC Secretary-General participated in the 8<sup>th</sup> International Forum on Inland Waters organized in Palembang, Indonesia, after which he also visited Indonesia’s Inland Fisheries Research Institutes near Palembang and another site considered as the prospective location for the new Inland Fisheries Department under the SEAFDEC framework. The Secretary-General also made a courtesy visit with the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia, where the intention of Indonesia to host the new SEAFDEC Department was discussed and confirmed.

#### **SEAFDEC Mission to Relevant Organizations/Institutions in the region**

In October 2011, SEAFDEC Secretariat arranged a mission, comprising the SEAFDEC Secretary-General, Senior Advisor and members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) from Lao PDR and Indonesia, to Cambodia to visit the Mekong River Commission

(MRC) Fisheries Programme, WorldFish Center and Fisheries Administration Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute (IFReDI) as well as MRC/AIMS aquaculture project in Ongtasom village. The mission aims to gather information on initiatives/activities that have been undertaken by other agencies that are relevant to inland fisheries development and build up of collaborative network in order to serve as a basis for the establishment and formulation of activities to be undertaken by the new SEAFDEC department.

### **III. FUTURE STEPS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF SEAFDEC DEPARTMENT**

To take progressive steps on the establishment of the Regional Center for Inland fisheries Development, following are the procedures for the Establishment of new SEAFDEC Department that should be undertaken by concerned parties:

- 1) The Council Director for Indonesia should submit a proposal for the establishment of the new Department in Indonesia, for endorsement by the Council. The proposal should consist of:
  - Rationale, program of activities and the proposed name
  - Proposed national budget for the construction of the proposed Department premises and the location
  - Commitment to host and provide the necessary personnel as well as sustainable financial support for the operations cost of the proposed Department;
- 2) After consultation, the Council may endorse the proposal. Once endorsed, the Council will suggest to establish a working group to assess the existing structure and activities of all SEAFDEC Departments to make sure that there is no duplication of activities among the Departments with those of the new Department;
- 3) After the endorsement by the Council, the Indonesian Government should prepare the national legitimacy for issuing the law, regulation and privileges for the establishment of the intergovernmental institution as part of the SEAFDEC organization;
- 4) The Council Director for Indonesia will also report to the Council on the readiness of the process and request the Council for the official approval and announcement of the establishment of the new SEAFDEC Department;
- 5) The Council Director for Indonesia will also request the Council to approve the Plan of Operation of the new Department as well as the proposed amendments of the Plan of Operation of other Departments concerned to avoid duplication of activities;
- 6) The Council Director for Indonesia will submit the nomination for the Chief of the new Department;
- 7) The Council Director for Indonesia will request the Japanese Government to appoint the Deputy Chief of the new Department; and

After the approval for the establishment of the new Department in Indonesia, the Program Committee Member for Indonesia will propose the program of activities of the new Department to the closest Meeting of the SEAFDEC Program Committee.