

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

**Malacca, Malaysia
4-8 April 2011**



**THE SECRETARIAT
SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

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

**Malacca, Malaysia
4-8 April 2011**



The Council Directors and participants of the 43rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council

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

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Forty-third Meeting of the Council of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) was convened in Malacca, Malaysia from 4 to 8 April 2011, at the invitation of the Department of Fisheries Malaysia of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry (MOA) Malaysia.
2. The Meeting was attended by the Council Directors for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam together with their respective delegations, as well as the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and the senior officials of SEAFDEC. The Meeting was also attended by representatives from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project, Colombo Plan Secretariat, and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO/RAP). The list of participants appears as **Annex 1**.

INAUGURAL CEREMONY

3. The Inaugural Ceremony of the Forty-third Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council was held on 4 April 2011, and was officiated by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Malaysia, *Dató Mohd Hashim bin Abdullah*.
4. The Director-General of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries and Council Director for Lao PDR, *Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang* in his capacity as the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for 2010-2011, welcomed the participants to the Meeting and expressed the gratitude of the SEAFDEC Council to the Government of Malaysia for hosting the Forty-third Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council and to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Malaysia and Department of Fisheries Malaysia for the arrangements of the Meeting.
5. While noting that in the case of the new Member Countries of SEAFDEC, the development of their fisheries sector still lags behind those of the original Member Countries, he encouraged SEAFDEC to intensify its efforts in transferring the new technologies and conducting of human resources development to the Member Countries as these are highly needed to enhance the development of fisheries in these countries especially for Lao PDR. He promoted that it should be the ultimate colossal goal of SEAFDEC to reduce the development gaps among the countries in the Southeast Asian region. His Statement appears as **Annex 2**.
6. The Deputy Director-General of the Department of Fisheries Malaysia and SEAFDEC Alternate Council Director for Malaysia *Mr. Ismail bin Abu Hassan*, on behalf of the Director-General of Fisheries and SEAFDEC Council Director for Malaysia *Dató Ahamad Sabki bin Mahmood*, welcomed the participants to the historic City of Malacca considered as the cradle of Malaysian history. He expressed the apology of the Council Director for Malaysia for not being able to attend the Forty-third Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council due to unforeseen circumstances beyond his control.
7. He assured the Meeting that Malaysia will give its utmost support to the activities of SEAFDEC, and expressed his appreciation to SEAFDEC for the assistance extended to Malaysia



for the development of the country's fisheries industry and especially in addressing the emerging international fisheries related issues. He also encouraged the participants to visit the historical sites of Malacca and expressed the hope for the successful Meeting of the Council Directors of SEAFDEC. His Welcome Address appears as **Annex 3**.

8. The Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Malaysia, *Dató Mohd Hashim bin Abdullah* welcomed the participants to the historic city of Malacca and commended SEAFDEC for making significant strides in ensuring food security for the present and future generations of the Southeast Asian region. He emphasized that fisheries is an important sector in the development of Malaysia as well as in other countries in the region considering that fish is the main source of protein of the peoples in the region. Specifically for Malaysia, the fisheries sector provides employment to more than 100,000 people who are directly involved in fisheries and aquaculture activities, and that fish is a major commodity considered under the country's Economic Transformation Program since the fishing industry is perceived to have potentials for development into a high income generating industry.

9. He added that the trade of fish and fishery products is very vital for the improvement of the economies in the region. With the importing countries imposing more requirements especially on food safety and traceability, it is necessary that the countries in the region comply with such requirements in order to gain access to the international markets. Although such requirements could be seen as obstacles in developing the fisheries industry, he encouraged the countries in the region to take serious look at such requirements as means of improving the respective country's production systems.

10. Finally, he expressed his appreciation to SEAFDEC for its assistance to the Member Countries especially in addressing the emerging international fisheries-related issues especially on fish safety and quality, measures to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, the regulations of trading of live fish in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the promotion of sustainable fisheries management. He also acknowledged the efforts of SEAFDEC in developing the human resource capability of the countries in the region especially in Malaysia where the officers trained by SEAFDEC have shown high standard of competence. He then declared the Meeting open. His Opening Speech appears as **Annex 4**.

I. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

1.1 Opening of the Meeting

11. The Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for the year 2010-2011, *Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang* welcomed the participants to the Meeting. Before proceeding with other procedural matters, he expressed the sympathy on behalf of the SEAFDEC Council of Directors to the victims of the earthquake and subsequent Tsunami that struck the northeastern coast of Japan on 11 March 2011, and also to the people of Myanmar who had been affected by a destructive earthquake on 24 March 2011. He then invited the participants to observe a Moment of Silence for the victims of the devastating calamities in Japan and in Myanmar.

1.2 Election of the Chairperson for 2011-2012

12. The Council Director for Malaysia, *Dató Ahamad Sabki bin Mahmood* was unanimously elected Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for 2011-2012, in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 4 of the Agreement Establishing SEAFDEC.

13. On behalf of *Dató Ahamad Sabki bin Mahmood*, the Alternate Council Director for Malaysia *Mr. Ismail bin Abu Hassan*, thanked the Council Directors for the opportunity given to the Council Director for Malaysia to serve as the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council. He commended *Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang*, the Council Director for Lao PDR for his

excellent chairmanship of the SEAFDEC Council from 2010 to 2011, which has enabled SEAFDEC to steer towards its goal in promoting sustainable fisheries development in the region, and paved the way for strengthening its activities that aim to enhance the contribution of fisheries to food security and alleviation of poverty in the region. He added that 2011 would be a significant year for SEAFDEC considering that the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference in June 2011 is expected to adopt the new decade Resolution and Plan of Action that would serve as policy framework for the sustainable development of SEAFDEC during the next decade. He added that there are several issues that should be addressed which could have great impact to the fisheries sector of the region especially those that impede the sustainable development of fisheries, and which would need the guidance of the Council at this Meeting. His Opening Remark appears as **Annex 5**.

1.3 Adoption of the Agenda

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

II. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

15. The Secretary-General of SEAFDEC congratulated the Council Director for Malaysia *Dató Ahamad Sabki bin Mahmood* for having been elected as the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for 2011-2012, and expressed his appreciation to the Council Director for Lao PDR *Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang*, for his chairmanship of the Council for 2010-2011 and for leading the Council Directors towards providing SEAFDEC with the directives and guidance during the past year. As requested by the Secretary-General, the Council also approved the appointment of *Dr. Endhay Kusnendar Kontara* of the Agency of Marine and Fisheries Research and Development as the new Council Director for Indonesia.

16. The Council commended the SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments for the continued efforts in promoting sustainable fisheries development in the Southeast Asian region, as indicated in the report presented by the SEAFDEC Secretary-General *Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri*, and approved the SEAFDEC Annual Report 2010 for publication and dissemination.

17. The Council Director for Indonesia, while congratulating SEAFDEC for the activities undertaken in 2010, also reiterated the areas of importance in the region, which should be given more focus by SEAFDEC. These include: 1) sustainable management measures for highly migratory stocks; 2) conservation of endangered species and enhancement of stocks in the region; 3) strengthening collaboration among Member Countries in the implementation of Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices (Including Combating IUU Fishing) in the Region; 4) reduction of the use of illegal fishing practices; 5) strengthening regional collaboration on fish disease in the region; and 6) enhancing the utilization of freshwater fishery resources in the region.

18. The Council Director for Japan commented that SEAFDEC has made progress in the implementation of activities during the past decade, of which the activities were well recognized through the SEAFDEC Newsletter and the Special Publication "Fish for the People". He then suggested that SEAFDEC should continue the implementation of its activities along this line for the benefit of the countries in the region.

19. The Council Director for Lao PDR, while expressing the appreciation to SEAFDEC for undertaking more activities focusing on inland fisheries during the past year, requested that activities along this line should be continued. He also requested the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for the year 2011-2012 to further guide SEAFDEC to continue implementing activities that would also focus on inland fisheries in the future.

20. The Council Director for Myanmar expressed his appreciation for the assistance extended by SEAFDEC to Myanmar, particularly on human resources development in aquaculture and fish

disease surveillance system, and would look forward to closer cooperation with SEAFDEC in the future.

21. The Council Director for the Philippines while congratulating SEAFDEC for the activities undertaken during the past year expressed the concern that the results from some of the projects implemented by SEAFDEC Departments were not fully extended to the Member Countries. Although the Philippines and its local government units have established mechanism to closely collaborate with AQD, there are still some constraints in working with the other SEAFDEC Departments, particularly in the aspect of marine fisheries. He added that 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. In this regard, he also suggested that the Member Countries could help in sharing the costs for transferring such technologies to the end users.

22. The Alternate Council Director for Singapore on behalf of the Council Director for Singapore congratulated SEAFDEC for the activities it had undertaken, particularly those that addressed the priority issues confronting the fishery sector, *e.g.* trade requirements for exporting fish and fishery products to the European Union (EU) and other countries such as trade certification and traceability schemes to ensure that fisheries activities are undertaken in responsible manner and complying with IUU and Port State Measures. She 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. In addition, taking into consideration the limited budget, the conduct of activities should be prioritized based on the needs and requirements of the countries in the region. In particular, she commended SEAFDEC for undertaking activities that respond to the proposed listing of several shark species in the CITES Appendices and requested SEAFDEC to continue its effort along this area especially in providing fora for the formulation of common/coordinated positions by the countries in the region to address the issues.

23. The Council Director for Thailand requested SEAFDEC to continue its research and development activities on fishing gears in the high sea areas; study on climate change and its impacts of which geographic information system and satellite data could be integrated; and developing standards for the hygiene of vessels and fishing ports to comply with requirements of importing countries, among others. In addition, she also supported the activities of SEAFDEC that address the importance of freshwater fisheries in the region.

24. After reviewing the progress made by SEAFDEC in 2010 as reflected in the SEAFDEC Annual Report 2010, the other Council Directors took the opportunity of expressing the deepest sympathy of their respective governments to the Government of Japan on the earthquake and tsunami that struck the country on 11 March 2011 and to the Government of Myanmar on the earthquake that struck part of the country on 24 March 2011 that resulted in loss of lives, properties and livelihoods, and expressed the hope that Japan and Myanmar would be able to rehabilitate soon from the destructions brought about by such calamities.

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

25. The Council took note of the outcome of the Thirty-third Meeting of the Program Committee of SEAFDEC (**Annex 7**) held from 30 November to 2 December 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand, as presented by the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairperson of the Program Committee. While noting the programs implemented by SEAFDEC in 2010, the Council also approved the proposed programs for 2011 as well as the recommendations made at the Program Committee Meeting for future implementation.

26. In the conduct of research and training activities, the Council Director for Brunei Darussalam recommended that the 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 (*Clarias batrachus*), AQD could learn from the experience of Vietnam to avoid duplication of efforts. In response to this, the Council Director for Vietnam expressed willingness of the country to share its experience in catfish breeding and hatchery management with AQD and to the other countries in the region.

27. While supporting the programs implemented by SEAFDEC, the Council Director for Japan reiterated that in 2011 a new project that covers a wide range of activities including those of combating IUU fishing would be implemented by SEAFDEC with funding support from the Japanese Trust Fund. In this regard, he encouraged the Member Countries to provide support and collaborate with SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments in the implementation of the project.

28. The Council Director for Lao PDR while also supporting the activities implemented by SEAFDEC reiterated that more focus should be given on capacity building in freshwater fisheries and aquaculture in cooperation with the Mekong River Commission (MRC).

29. The Council Director for Malaysia suggested that the new programs under the FCG/ASSP addressing IUU fishing should be considered from the regional point of view and that sharing of information on the countermeasures on IUU fishing should be promoted. In addition, he suggested that 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.

30. The Council Director for Myanmar supported the project on mud crab resource enhancement in the coastal areas, and acknowledged the assistance of AQD on the seed production of mud crab although the country is still not successful in producing quality seeds. He also suggested that AQD should intensify its efforts in transferring mud crab seed production technology considering that mud crab is an economically-important commodity in the region. In connection with the need for human resource development (HRD) focusing on food safety standards for fish and fishery products exported to EU and other countries, he suggested that information on the fishery resources should be assessed and compiled by SEAFDEC for dissemination to the Member Countries for better management of their resources.

31. The Council Director for Philippines reiterated that for transparency of the implementation of the programs and activities, SEAFDEC should conduct an evaluation of its programs and activities, the results of which should be disseminated to the Member Countries.

32. On the program of AQD on Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia, the Council Director for Singapore commented that the activities should complement with the ASEAN program specifically on the development of the Guidelines for the Use of Chemicals in Aquaculture. In response, AQD clarified that through the said program scientific inputs had been provided by AQD to Malaysia as Lead Country in the implementation of activity on the Harmonization of Guidelines for the Use of Chemicals in Aquaculture and Measures to Eliminate the Use of Harmful Chemicals under the ASWGFi framework.

33. The Council Director for Thailand requested MFRD to give more emphasis on food safety, laboratory and hygiene in its programs. In addition, she encouraged AQD to implement regional human resources activities, *e.g.* training, study visit, and joint research among Member Countries in aquaculture and related activities. While reiterating the importance of the adaptation and mitigation measures of climate change and its effect on fisheries and aquaculture, the Council Director for Thailand suggested that this issue should be considered high priority by SEAFDEC and requested SEAFDEC to focus its activities on the adaptation measures that could mitigate the impact of climate change on small-scale fisheries. She also encouraged SEAFDEC to conduct joint research

on climate change adaptation and mitigation in the region incorporating geographical information system technology, and come up with surveillance and monitoring measures in mitigating the impacts of climate change in the region.

34. With regards to 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, the Council Director also requested SEAFDEC to consider providing assistance in the development of a national statistical system for Vietnam.

35. As for the status of the proposal on Climate Change and Adaptation which was jointly prepared by AQD and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), the Council was informed that the proposal was presented by AQD for the information of the participants during the Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries-related Issues in January 2011. Moreover, the Council was also informed that the proposal would be submitted by the Philippines as Lead Country for Climate Change under the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) to the 19th Meeting of ASWGFi on 27-29 April 2011.

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

36. The Council took note of the results and endorsed the recommendations of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP), which was held from 3-4 December 2010 in Bangkok, Thailand (**Annex 8**), as presented by Ms. *Hajah Hasnah Ibrahim*, the Council Director for Brunei Darussalam in her capacity as the ASEAN Co-Chair of the FCG/ASSP.

37. The Council noted the request made by Thailand as the interim Secretariat of AFCF with regards to the preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the AFCF scheduled on 26 April 2011. Specifically, information on the progress in the implementation of activities under the key clusters of the AFCF should be submitted by the respective cluster's lead country as well as by SEAFDEC to Thailand by 15 April 2011. The Council also noted that the outcomes of the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance Annual Meeting which was organized on 9 March 2011 would also be reported to the 19th Meeting of the ASWGFi scheduled on 27-29 April 2011.

V. POLICY CONSIDERATION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES

5.1 International Fisheries-related Issues and Emerging Issues in Response to the Requests of the Council.

38. The Council was informed on the updated information and regional positions on the important international fisheries-related issues which have been identified during the 13th Meeting of the FCG/ASSP (3-4 December 2010, Bangkok, Thailand) and subsequently discussed at the Regional Technical Consultation on the International Fisheries-related Issues (18-20 January 2011) as summarized in the Executive Report on International Fisheries-related Issues (2010-2011) which appears as **Annex 9**. The Council took note of the priority issues which included: 1) the Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification; 2) Measures Against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing); 3) Quality and Safety Issues in International Trade; 4) Small-scale Fisheries; 5) Fisheries Subsidies; 6) CITES Issues; 7) Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation; and 8) Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries and Aquaculture.

39. Regarding the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification which was adopted at the 29th Session of COFI in January 2011, the Council Director for Vietnam suggested that SEAFDEC should support the Member Countries in the implementation of the Guidelines by developing the Regional Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification. In this connection, the Council

Director for Thailand informed the Council 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.

40. With regards to measures against IUU fishing, the Council Director for Indonesia encouraged all Member Countries to enhance their capacity on the implementation of the Port State Measures to eliminate IUU fishing as well as to develop measures to mitigate the impacts of climate change to the livelihoods of people in the region relying on the fisheries resources for their socio-economic well-being.

41. In response to the request of the Member Countries, the Council Director for Malaysia informed the Council that Malaysia is willing to share the information and its experience on the implementation of the EC Regulation 1005/2008 following the recent evaluation mission by EU to Malaysia.

42. On Global Record for Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels, the Council Director for Vietnam suggested that the scope of application of the Global Record should cover vessels in international waters, and sought for the common position of the Member Countries in this regard. In addition, the Council Director for Thailand informed the Council that during the 29th Session of COFI, Thailand raised the issue on the Unique Vessel Identification (UVI) which should cover only vessels in high sea areas considering that the registration of vessels operating in the EEZs should be the responsibility of the flag states.

43. The Representative from the FAO/RAP clarified that the Global Record would not replace but only try to complement the existing national or regional vessel registration systems. However, the national and regional records would be essential in maintaining the integrity of the new Global Record and to its international focus. He also informed the Council that the Global Record includes all fishing vessels greater than or equal to 10 GT (gross tonnage), 10 GRT (gross register tonnage) or 12 meters length overall (LOA), regardless of where such vessels operate, *i.e.* waters under national jurisdictions or the high seas. In this regard, he provided the comprehensive information on the Global Record to the countries in the region, and requested SEAFDEC to share the information to the Member Countries.

44. With regards to quality and safety issues in international trade, the Council Director for Malaysia suggested that all ASEAN countries should consider establishing a strong collaborative mechanism through SEAFDEC such as upgrading the instruments used for testing the parameters that are required by importing countries in order to ensure the quality and safety of fish and fisheries products.

45. The Council Director for Thailand added that although several trade-related requirements by importing countries could be considered as technical barriers to trade, the Member Countries should actively participate in the relevant WTO fora to safeguard the countries' benefit. In addition, the Member Countries should also enhance the establishment of the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) in order to facilitate trade between and among the countries.

46. With regards to fisheries subsidies that had been discussed during the World Trade Organization (WTO) round of negotiations, the Council Director for Vietnam requested SEAFDEC to establish a mechanism of compiling information on activities related to fisheries subsidies in the region to enable the countries to immediately respond to and address the requirements of the new Chairperson of the Negotiation Group on Rules (NGRs).

47. The Council Director of Malaysia informed the Council on the latest development of the ongoing fisheries subsidies negotiations at the WTO. In view of the need for issuing a new text in May of 2011, the Chair of the NGRs had launched an intensive round of negotiations in early 2011 which was concluded early of this month. He added that Malaysia had been invited to several plurilateral sessions which deliberated on the issues of fuel subsidies, small-scale fisheries, high

seas fisheries, fisheries management, income support, and shared stocks. In addition, Malaysia had submitted a textual proposal which was drafted based on Article II (General Exception) of the Chair's 2007 Text. The proposal demanded for the exception of vessel modification and upgrading in meeting food safety and hygiene standards which otherwise should have been prohibited under Article I.1 (a) of the Chair's 2007 Text. He also informed the Council that Malaysia had gained wide support from both the developing and developed countries and thanked SEAFDEC Member Countries for their supports during the negotiations in Geneva. In this connection, the Council Director for Malaysia encouraged the Member Countries who were not invited to the plurilateral session to examine the Chair's Transparency Report for clarity, and also urged the Member Countries to request their respective Missions in Geneva to register their e-mail addresses with the NGRs Secretariat to be able to keep abreast of all the activities and development relating to the negotiations.

48. With regards to the issues relevant to CITES, the Council Director for Japan informed the Council that the proposed listing in the CITES Appendices included only the economically-important species, and that in the new proposed list the number of commercial aquatic exploited-species could be increased. In this regard, 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.

5.2 Human Resources Development Gaps and Requirements for the ASEAN Member Countries

49. The Council was informed on the results of the Study on Human Resources Development Gaps and Requirements for the ASEAN Member Countries which appears as **Annex 10**.

50. In this regard, the Council recommended that in order to support human capacity development for the Member Countries, SEAFDEC should mobilize the existing collaboration with research and development institutions and relevant organizations in exchanging expertise to assist the Member Countries for the development of their respective human resources. In addition, Member Countries having more expertise in some specific areas should consider providing special training to other countries. SEAFDEC was also requested to consider conducting special training on required subjects by mobilizing experts within the region or inviting the experts from outside the region.

51. The Council Director for Malaysia, while agreeing with the recommendations from the study, expressed the concern that the outputs from the survey in Malaysia may not truly reflect the status of the availability and gaps of human resources in the country due to certain difficulties in responding to the questionnaire brought about by the insufficient description of the scope the subjects. In this connection, SEAFDEC informed the Council that the study is only a preliminary survey to obtain indicative figures on the availability and gaps of human resources in the region in various scopes and subjects of fisheries, and that the outcomes from the survey were based on the information provided by the Member Countries although the results may not have fully reflected the whole picture of the available expertise in the countries. However, the Council was also further informed that the results of the survey demonstrated a certain trend that in some countries most experts in certain subjects are almost in the retirement age and that there is a need to intensify the engagement of younger recruits.

52. The Council Director for Cambodia also supported the outputs of the study, and suggested that as the study has indicated gaps in human resources in certain subjects of fisheries in the region, development of human resources capability particularly for young generation, should be enhanced. In this connection, he requested SEAFDEC 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.

5.3 Regional Policy Recommendations on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention

53. The Council took note of the achievements in the implementation of the Program on “Human Resource Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region” which was funded by the ASEAN Foundation through the ASEAN-Japan Solidarity Fund (**Annex 11**). While considering the proposed Regional Policy Recommendations on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention as output of the Program, the Council Director for Cambodia informed the Council that in the case of Cambodia, fisheries management in the country as well as rules and regulations are now being implemented at the local level through the establishment of Community Fisheries (CFs). Through the mechanism of the 500 or more CFs in the country, the participation of the local fisheries communities in fisheries resource management has been promoted.

54. However, since some CFs need assistance in the development of their respective management plans, he suggested that training of trainers should be promoted following the approach of the HRD Program to enhance the capacity of the members of the Community Fisheries in developing and implementing their respective resource management plans. He added that capacity building for the members of CFs could focus on understanding the importance of fish refuge and sanctuary in deep pools which are critical for fish spawning and on resource enhancement of marine grounds through the installation of artificial reefs, although the specific training activities could be formulated based on the needs of the CFs in order to encourage the active participation of the members of the CFs.

55. The Council Director for the Philippines while supporting the Program on HRD informed the Council that empowering the fisheries communities in the country has been done through the establishment of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council (FARMC) as well as that of fisherfolk organizations. He also informed the Council that the country encourages fisherfolks to obtain hands-on experience on the management of fishery resources through the government program launched during the annual celebration of the farmers and fisherfolks month in May. Under this program, representatives from the fisherfolk organizations are allowed to take charge of the offices of BFAR from the central to the local levels, after which the fisherfolk representatives would be able to provide information on the status of the development of fisheries management to their respective areas.

56. The Council Director for Indonesia noted the achievements of the Program on HRD and encouraged all Member Countries to consider enhancing the development of their human resources to alleviate poverty which should be one of the main goals of sustainable fisheries management.

57. After the discussion, the Council endorsed the Regional Policy Recommendations on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention in Southeast Asia, which will be submitted to ASWGFi on 27-29 April 2011 for endorsement. The Council was informed that SEAFDEC will incorporate the valuable comments from the Council in the development of the National Guidelines on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention once the Regional Policy Recommendations is endorsed by the ASWGFi.

VI. ASEAN-SEAFDEC CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES FOR FOOD SECURITY TOWARDS 2020 “FISH FOR THE PEOPLE 2020: ADAPTATION TO A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT”

6.1 Progress Report

58. The Council took note of the progress made by the ASEAN, SEAFDEC and the Department of Fisheries of Thailand in the preparation for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment” (**Annex 12**) scheduled on 13-17 June 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand.

59. The Council was informed on the participation of the Member Countries to the Technical Session of the Conference wherein five delegates from each ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Country would be fully supported using the budget allocated by the ASEAN Foundation. In addition, SEAFDEC would also be responsible for the cost of the participation of resource persons to the Technical Session of the Conference. However, it was clarified that for the participation of additional participants from the Member Countries, the participants should register and pay the corresponding registration fees in accordance with the registration policy of the Conference.

60. The Council Director for Myanmar informed the Council on the willingness of the Fisheries Federation of Myanmar to participate in the Conference on its own expense, and requested the SEAFDEC Secretariat to issue the invitation letter accordingly as soon as possible.

61. The Council Director for Thailand, as the host government of the Conference, informed the Council that Thailand would issue the invitation letter for the participation of the Senior Officials and Ministers in the Senior Officials Plus Three Meeting (SOM Plus Three), the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM), and the Ministerial Meeting as soon as possible but not later than 15 April 2011. The letter will include the agenda and detailed arrangements for the Meetings. In the invitation letters for the Ministers, Thailand would also inquire whether the Ministers of respective countries would wish to deliver Remarks during the Ministerial Meeting for appropriate time allocation. The Council also noted that Thailand would be responsible for the expenditures of the Ministers including accommodation, domestic transportation arrangements, and other hospitality arrangements, and the meeting costs for the SOM and Ministerial Session. However, the respective ASEAN-SEAFDEC Countries would be responsible for other expenses of their respective Senior Officials and other participants to the SOM and the Ministerial Session.

62. The Representative from the ASEAN Secretariat, *Ms. Pouchamarn Wongsanga* provided additional information on the organization of the Preparatory Meeting for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on 25 April 2011 in Siem Reap, Cambodia to finalize important issues, particularly the agenda and arrangements for the SOM Plus Three, SOM and Ministerial Session, the Final Draft Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020, and the Concept Note to support the implementation of the Plan of Action. She also informed the Council that the Final Draft Resolution and Plan of Action reviewed at this Council Meeting would be submitted to the 19th Meeting of the ASWGFi for consideration and approval before further endorsement by the SOM and Ministers, respectively; while the Concept Note would be endorsed by the ASWGFi.

6.2 Draft Resolution and Plan of Action

63. The Council took note of the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020, which was discussed during the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Consultation on Drafting the Resolution and Plan of Action organized on 21-23 February 2011 with further refinements by the ASEAN Secretariat, and circulated to the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries in early March 2011 for consideration and comments. After the discussion, the Council agreed on the amendments made to the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action as shown in **Annex 13** and **Annex 14**, respectively. However, the Council Directors for Singapore and Thailand made reservations on the use of the term “Ensure” in paragraph 43 under Section C on Aquaculture, and suggested that this term be changed to “Encourage”.

64. The Council was informed that the amendments and the comments made by the SEAFDEC Council Meeting would be conveyed to the 19th Meeting of the ASWGFi for consideration and for subsequent accommodation into the Final Draft Resolution and Plan of Action.

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

65. The Council took note of the collaborative activities in 2010 between SEAFDEC and other regional/international organizations as well as with the non-member governments under the existing collaborative agreements, which include the collaboration with: the ASEAN Foundation; Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); Fishery Research Agency (FRA), Japan; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Hokkaido University, Japan; National Agriculture Training Council (NATC), Malaysia; National Fisheries University (NFU), Japan; United Soybean Board, USA; and Vocational Education Commission of Thailand.

66. The Council also noted the collaborating partners for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference which include: the Mekong River Commission (MRC); Asian Institute of Technology (AIT); Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA); WorldFish Center; Coastal Development Center of Kasetsart University, Thailand; Fisheries Research Agency (FRA), Japan; Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS); Tokyo University of Marine Sciences and Technology (TUMSAT), Japan; Faculty of Fisheries of Kagoshima University, Japan; School of Marine Science and Technology of Tokai University (TUMST), Japan; Hiroshima University, Japan; Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), Japan; and Marine Institute (MI) of the Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada.

67. The Council Director for Malaysia suggested that in order for the Member Countries to maximize the benefits from the collaborative activities, SEAFDEC should provide more detailed information related to collaborative arrangements between SEAFDEC and other organizations to enable the Member Countries to participate in such activities. In this connection, the Council was informed that the collaborative activities are usually planned and undertaken in an *ad-hoc* manner and most of the activities are aimed at enhancing the capacity of staff from both institutions on specific aspects of mutual interest. However, SEAFDEC would try to keep the Member Countries informed on the activities and for them to be involved in the activities where applicable and possible.

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

68. The Representative from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO/RAP), *Dr. Simon Funge-Smith* expressed his appreciation for the invitation extended by SEAFDEC and to the Department of Fisheries Malaysia and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Malaysia for their excellent arrangements and the hospitality during the Council Meeting in Malacca, Malaysia. He reaffirmed that SEAFDEC has been playing an important role as a regional capacity building body in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors in the Southeast Asian region and importantly, the increasing role of SEAFDEC as a regional technical advisory body to the ASEAN.

69. Specifically, he informed the Council that FAO is pleased to be able to provide technical support to the forthcoming Conference in June 2011 and the associated ASEAN Resolution and Plan of Action, and the concrete cooperation between FAO and SEAFDEC in the development of a five-year regional Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded project for the management of fisheries by-catch and discards. Moreover, he also informed the Council that FAO would be able to collaborate closely with SEAFDEC in addressing the needs for capacity building and technical expertise of the SEAFDEC Member Countries in: the management of by-catch, capacity building on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries/Aquaculture, the small pelagic fish program, regional shark management planning, sub-regional fishery management plans in the South China Sea and Bay of Bengal, and improved reporting of the status and trends of fisheries in the region. He added that FAO also expressed interest in cooperating with SEAFDEC on other associated areas such as the development of the Global Record of fishing vessels, capacity building related to climate change adaptation, traceability of fishery and aquaculture products, and management of inland fisheries.

70. He also took the opportunity to inform the Council on the two APFIC regional consultative workshops scheduled for 2011, namely: the Regional Workshop on Climate Change and Adaptation in Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Asian Region and the Use of Fisheries Assessments for Management would largely benefit from the regional inputs of SEAFDEC. His statement appears as **Annex 15**.

7.2 ASEAN Secretariat

71. The Representative from the ASEAN Secretariat congratulated SEAFDEC for the achievements made in 2010, and reiterated the ASEAN Leaders' decision in realizing an ASEAN Community in 2015 of which fisheries would form an important part of it. She stressed the importance of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership and highlighted on the upcoming ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 "Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment" to be organized on 13-17 June 2011, as the key cooperation with SEAFDEC under the ASSP collaborative mechanism. She emphasized that the "Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020" as outcome from the Ministerial Meeting of the Conference would be the new strategic plan for the fisheries sector of the region. She thanked the SEAFDEC Council for its continued cooperation with the ASEAN and assured the Council of the strong interest in and any possible support to the close collaboration and partnership with SEAFDEC. Her Statement appears as **Annex 16**.

7.3 The Colombo Plan

72. The Representative from the Colombo Plan, *Ms. Devika Karunaratne* expressed her gratitude to SEAFDEC and the Department of Fisheries Malaysia for extending the invitation for the Colombo Plan Secretariat to attend the 43rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council. She gave a brief overview of the Colombo Plan's collaboration with international organizations and specifically recognized the potential of the SEAFDEC approach on One Village One Fisheries Product (FOVOP) which can contribute towards the poverty alleviation projects of the Colombo Plan in its Member Countries. In this light, the Colombo Plan would like to propose the implementation in 2011 of the Training Workshop on Promotion of "One-Village One-Fisheries Product" for the developing member countries of the Colombo Plan. She reiterated that the collaboration could be an opportunity for both organizations to discuss issues and considerations in the promotion of One Village One Fisheries Products which will help uplift the living standards in fishing communities in the Colombo Plan developing member countries (**Annex 17**).

7.4 The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project

73. The Representative from the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project, *Dr. Chris O'Brien* gave a brief background and update of the BOBLME Project. He informed the Council that the countries under the Project include: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, and that the Project receives funding support from GEF, Norway, Sweden, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the USA, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with FAO as the executing agency.

74. He added that the major output of the Project is the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) that identifies, quantifies and ranks water-related environmental transboundary issues and their causes according to the severity of the environmental and/or socio-economic impacts. Moreover, the Project has an ambitious program of work and is seeking to collaborate with the SEAFDEC Member Countries and Departments in areas that include: ecosystem surveys, improving fisheries statistics in terms of training, understanding the implications of climate change, analysis of historical data, small pelagic fisheries, national plan of action (NPOA) on sharks and regional plan of action, supporting sub-regional collaboration, and implementing a framework for the ecosystem approach to fisheries. His statement appears as **Annex 18**.

VIII. OTHER MATTERS

8.1 Ecopath Trophic Model for the Matang Mangrove Estuary, Malaysia

75. The Council took note of the report of the JIRCAS-DOF Malaysia collaborative study on Ecopath Trophic Model for the Matang Mangrove Estuary, Malaysia (**Annex 19**) which was aimed at developing appropriate technology for sustainable development and management of the fisheries resources. The conclusion and recommendations of the study could serve as basis for the development and refinement of fisheries management plan for ecosystem approach to fisheries of the countries in the region.

8.2 Statement by the Government of Japan

76. On behalf of the Council Director for Japan, *Mr. Masanori Miyahara*, the head delegate for Japan *Mr. Kazuo Hiraishi* expressed his sincere gratitude to SEAFDEC and its Member Countries for their strong support by expressing consolation to Japan after the northeastern part of country was hit by the devastation earthquake and subsequent tsunami on 11 March 2011. The two calamities have resulted in enormous loss of lives and livelihoods including destruction of fishing port facilities, fishing boats and most importantly livelihood of fishing villages. He informed the Council that at present, the country is in the initial phase of recovery, giving precedence to supporting evacuees while investigating the situation of the devastated area however, it could not still be envisaged how much cost would be required and when the recovery would be overcome.

77. He also informed the Council that SEAFDEC has made significant achievements in its efforts towards sustainable fisheries development in the Southeast Asian region. Since SEAFDEC would soon have a new policy framework and direction for the next coming decade as output from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministerial Meeting in June 2011, Japan is still willing to continue supporting SEAFDEC onwards as far as advanced efforts would be required. His statement appears as **Annex 20**.

IX. FUTURE DIRECTION REQUESTED BY THE COUNCIL (CLOSED SESSION)

78. The Secretary-General reported on the progress made by SEAFDEC (**Annex 21**) in response to the request made by the Council during the 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in Lao PDR in 2010.

9.1 Review of the Operations of SEAFDEC

79. With a view to improve the operations of SEAFDEC, the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC proposed the organization of the Third SEAFDEC Review Committee (**Annex 22**) while the Council Director for Singapore proposed the Review of the SEAFDEC Agreement and Plan of Operations of SEAFDEC Departments (**Annex 23**). The Council Directors discussed these proposals at length, and while agreeing to have the Third Review on the roles and functions of SEAFDEC, 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 **Annex 24**.

80. The Council requested that the Report should be completed within six months after the Council Meeting, and the results should be circulated to the SEAFDEC Council Directors by *ad referendum* to obtain feedback and further guidance from the Council. SEAFDEC will then accommodate such feedback and submit the final report to the Council Directors also by *ad referendum*. The report would be tabled for discussion and further directives from the Council during its Forty-fourth Meeting in 2012.

X. SEAFDEC FUTURE OPERATIONS

10.1 Adjustment of Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC)

81. The Council took note of the SEAFDEC Future Operation: Progress and Consideration on the Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) which appears as **Annex 25**. The Council also noted the priority issues for the future operation of SEAFDEC that would require budgetary allocation from the MRC, which include: 1) Sustainability of the SEAFDEC Special Publication “Fish for the People”; 2) Sustainability of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN); 3) Sustainability of the Working Groups under the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC); 4) Sustainability of the operation and maximizing the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2; and 5) Other Priority Areas/Activities urgently required by the Member Countries.

82. The Council Director for Thailand expressed the view that due to the circumstance of high inflation rate and the devaluation of the US dollars by 25%, the budget of SEAFDEC would be limited and SEAFDEC would face difficulties in its operation and management as mandated by the Council. It is therefore necessary to increase the budget of SEAFDEC otherwise its future operation would not be successful and sustainable. She therefore supported the proposal on increasing the amount of MRC.

83. While taking note the proposed adjustment of the MRC, the Council Director for Singapore requested SEAFDEC to revise the MRC of Singapore in the proposal which should be 13,000US\$. She also informed the Council that Singapore would follow the consensus of the Council regarding the proposed adjustment of the MRC.

84. The Council Director for Indonesia commented that increasing the budget of the Secretariat is understandable, but the increase should be kept at minimum. He expressed the apprehension that the adjustment of the MRC for Indonesia is not acceptable and it would be difficult to justify the increase to its Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He also suggested that in the calculation of the MRC, gross domestic product (GDP) of fisheries and not the total GDP of the country should be used. However, if the total GDP is used, then the total population of the country should be one criterion to be included in the calculation.

85. The Council Director for Vietnam suggested that since in the proposed adjustment the use of GDP was one of the criteria, other criterion could however be explored and considered for the calculation, such as the number of fishers in the coastal areas. She informed the Council that although Vietnam supports the proposal in principle, she reiterated the complex process that would be involved in seeking the internal approval of the authorities concerned with financial matters in the country and thus, Vietnam could not directly commit its concurrence to the proposed adjustment of the MRC at this Meeting.

86. While supporting the proposal on the adjustment of the MRC, the Council Directors for Indonesia and Myanmar however expressed the view that it would be possible to increase the amount of their respective MRCs by only 25% of the existing MRC.

87. The Council Director for Cambodia informed the Meeting that the proposal will be brought to the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia, and thus he cannot commit his country’s position on the proposal at this Meeting. He requested that other criteria should also be considered in the calculation of the MRC.

88. The Council Director for the Philippines supported the existing MRC, while considering the proposal for future increase of the MRC. In the meantime, BFAR will work with AQD for funding arrangements on projects that are aligned with priorities of BFAR.

89. The Council Director from Japan expressed his understanding that the proposed adjustment including the rationalization of the Secretariat which was discussed at the Special Meeting of the National Coordinators in December 2010 had been made clear. While expressing his support to the proposed adjustment of the MRC, he reiterated that the contribution of the Government of Japan to SEAFDEC comes in the form of Trust Fund.

90. The Council Director for Malaysia expressed no objection to the proposal to increase the MRC based on the formula proposed by SEAFDEC. However, since Malaysia deemed it high to increase its current MRC by 100%, he therefore suggested that SEAFDEC should reconsider the proposal by minimizing certain budgetary items including the possibility of abolishing the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) stationed at the SEAFDEC Secretariat.

91. After the deliberation, the Council Directors for Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Lao PDR, and Thailand reiterated their support to the proposal. In addition, the Council suggested that the Secretary-General should visit the 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.

10.2 Improvement of SEAFDEC Information Tools and Activities for Enhancing Visibility and Communication

92. The Council took note of the progress of implementation of the information activities aimed at enhancing the visibility of SEAFDEC that were conducted by the Secretariat and Departments in 2010 (**Annex 26**).

10.3 Operation of the Training and Research Vessels

93. After noting the information provided by SEAFDEC regarding the conduct of cruise surveys to be carried out by the M.V. SEAFDEC and the M.V. SEAFDEC 2, the Council endorsed the plan of activities for the use of the vessels in 2011 (**Annex 27**).

94. The Council Director for Vietnam informed the Council that Vietnam proposed to use the 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. The proposed schedule of the cruise is preferably from April to May and also from October to November. In this regard, the Council endorsed the request made by Vietnam and asked SEAFDEC to include the request of Vietnam in the plan of operations of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in 2012.

95. The Council was informed by the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC on the collaboration between SEAFDEC and the BOBLME Project, which focuses in the Andaman Sea area. He added that the BOBLME Project planned to request 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. The Council Director for Myanmar suggested that since four Member Countries of SEAFDEC are involved in the BOBLME Project, he requested SEAFDEC to coordinate with the BOBLME Project for the utilization of the SEAFDEC vessels. In this regard, the Council approved the plan for utilization of the vessels for such collaborative fisheries resources surveys.

96. With the view of the need to maximize the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2, the Council Director for Japan requested the Member Countries to fully utilize the vessel based on the agreed guidelines when the vessel was granted to TD in 2003. In this regard, the Council Director for Japan supported the request on the use of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 by other organizations under the SEAFDEC collaborative arrangements.

97. Referring to the proposal of Bangladesh Fishery Research Institute (BFRI) on the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in 2010 funded by the Islamic Development Fund, the Council was informed that the Member Countries had already endorsed through referendum the request made by BFRI. However, due to late availability of the budget they were not able to conduct the survey as scheduled. In response, the Council agreed in principle the request of BFRI to utilize the vessel when their budget is available.

10.4 Strengthening the Roles and Functions of RAC and Proposed Adjustment on Streamlining the Working Mechanism of RAC

98. The Council was informed on the proposed strengthening of the roles and functions of Regional Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC) and the proposed adjustment on streamlining the working mechanism of RAC, and also noted the recommendations from the 1st Meeting and 2nd Meeting of RAC in 2008 and 2009, respectively as well as the Special Meeting of the SEAFDEC National Coordinators in December 2010.

99. The Council Director for Vietnam recommended that RAC operations should focus on scientific and technical issues as outlined in the Terms of Reference (TOR) to support the Member Countries in sustainable fisheries management.

100. While considering the revised TOR of RAC the Council Director for Singapore requested SEAFDEC to also circulate the original TOR for information of the Council and suggested that other activities such as combating IUU fishing could be included in the scope of RAC activities. She also suggested that the TOR of RAC should not be revised but the proposed changes should only be on the working mechanism of RAC.

101. With regards to the RAC meetings to be conducted within the prescribed period, the Council Director for Thailand suggested that SEAFDEC could also 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.

102. Since the issues to be discussed by RAC are quite broad, the Council recommended that RAC should focus its discussion on specific fisheries management issues. The Council Director for Malaysia then expressed the view that the working mechanism of RAC should not duplicate with the functions of the SEAFDEC Program Committee.

103. After discussion, the Council endorsed the proposed adjustments of the TOR and the working mechanism of RAC as proposed by SEAFDEC (**Annex 28**).

XI. MANAGEMENT OF THE CENTER

11.1 Collaborative Arrangement between SEAFDEC and Other Organizations

104. The Council noted the establishment of collaborative arrangements between SEAFDEC and other organizations in 2010 (**Annex 29**) such as those with Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology (TUMSAT); Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, and Faculty of Agriculture, University of Tokyo (GSALS-UT); Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN); Colombo Plan Secretariat (CPS); WorldFish Center; University of Tehran, Iran; GAIA Mariculture Pte, Ltd. (Singapore). The collaborative arrangements were aimed at facilitating the exchange of information among researchers, participation in training programs, and promotion of academic exchanges in information of mutual interest for the sustainable development of fisheries in the region.

105. The Council Director for Malaysia suggested that SEAFDEC's future collaboration should ensure widespread benefits to the Member Countries at large. In response, it was clarified that the collaborative activities are envisaged to build the capacity of SEAFDEC staff which through multiplier effect would eventually benefit the Member Countries considering that the progress and development of relevant activities are included in the SEAFDEC programs on capacity building and human resource development. In addition, it was also reiterated that the collaborative activities are formulated in line with the programs and activities approved by the Council as endorsed by the SEAFDEC Program Committee.

XII. FINANCIAL MATTERS

12.1 Adoption of Auditor's Financial Report for the Year 2009

106. The Council was informed that the official auditors of SEAFDEC, Fuangthong Accounting and Lawyer Office was unable to send a representative to the Meeting due to unforeseen circumstances beyond their control. In this regard, the Council agreed that the Finance Officer of SEAFDEC would present the Auditor's Financial Report for the Year 2009 on behalf of the auditors.

107. In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2 (ii) of the Agreement Establishing the Center, the Council endorsed the audited consolidated financial statement of the Center for the year ended 31 December 2009 including that of the Secretariat and the three Departments for the Year 2009 (**Annex 30**) as audited by the Center's official auditors.

108. As regards the financial statement of MFRD, the Council Director for Singapore requested to replace "none" by "not applicable (n/a)".

12.2 Un-audited Financial Report for the Year 2010, and Status of the Financial Situation for the Year 2011

109. The Council took note of the Un-audited Consolidated Financial Report for the Year 2010 (**Annex 31**), which comprised the Un-audited Balance Sheet as of 31 December 2010, the Un-audited Statement of Income and Expenditures for the Year 2010, and the Un-audited Fund Balance as of 31 December 2010.

110. The Council was informed by the Council Director for Singapore that in the case of MFRD, its funds in 2010 are under the management of the Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore (AVA) and are already audited by the Auditors of AVA.

111. The Council also noted the Status of the Financial Situation for the Year 2011 (**Annex 32**), which includes the MRC in 2011 from the Member Countries and contributions from the Fisheries Agency of Japan for the Japanese Trust Fund program as well as other international organizations.

12.3 Proposed Budgetary Requirements of the Center for the Year 2012

112. The Council approved the proposed budgetary requirements of the Center for the Year 2012 (**Annex 33**) and requested the Secretariat and the Departments to finalize the actual budget for submission to and consideration of the Member Countries for funding support.

12.4 Other Financial Matters

113. The Council approved the change in 2010 of the auditing firms for AQD from "KPMG Manabat Sanagustin" & Co to "SGV and Company", and for MFRDMD from "MNZWAJ Associates (AF 1959)" to "Adib Azhar & Co. (AF 1446)".

XIII. CONCLUDING MATTERS

13.1 Adoption of the Meeting Report and Press Statement

114. The Council adopted the Report of the Forty-third Meeting of the Council and the Press Statement on the results of the Meeting (**Annex 34**) on 8 April 2011.

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

115. In considering the date and venue of the Forty-fourth Meeting of the Council, the Council Director for Myanmar informed the Council that the Government of Myanmar would accept the responsibility of hosting the next Council Meeting in Myanmar in 2012.

116. The Council expressed its appreciation to the offer made by the Council Director for Myanmar to host the next Council Meeting in Myanmar, and requested the SEAFDEC Secretariat to discuss this further with the Council Director for Myanmar for the finalization of the exact date and venue of the next Meeting.

13.3 Vote of Thanks to the Host Government

117. On behalf of the SEAFDEC Council, the Council Director for Lao PDR *Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang* expressed the Council's appreciation and gratitude to the Government of Malaysia, for their warm hospitality and arrangements for the 43rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council. He also congratulated the Chairperson of the Meeting for his excellent chairpersonship which enabled the Meeting to accomplish its objectives in a very efficient manner. He also expressed appreciation to all Council Directors for their valuable contribution to the Meeting as well as for the policy guidance given to SEAFDEC towards its future operation and in maximizing the benefits to all the Member Countries. Lastly, he expressed his appreciation to the Secretariat of the Meeting, particularly to the staff of the Department of Fisheries Malaysia, for their preparatory works and arrangements which ensured the smooth and successful conduct of the Meeting. His statement appears in **Annex 35**.

XIV. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

118. On behalf of the Council Director for Malaysia *Dató Ahamad Sabki bin Mahmood*, the Alternate Council Director for Malaysia *Mr. Ismail bin Abu Hassan*, expressed the appreciation to all Council Directors for their active participation and contribution to the Meeting. In expressing the gratitude of the Council to the Secretariat of the Meeting for their support and hard work, he also offered the apologies for whatever shortcomings and inconvenience that the participants may have been experienced during the Meeting. He added that since the task ahead is very challenging especially with the coming ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference in June 2011, he encouraged the Council Directors to extend their utmost assistance during the Conference. On the part of SEAFDEC, he exhorted that more efforts will have to be done not only for the forthcoming Conference but also in addressing the several issues raised by the Council at this Meeting especially the upcoming review of the roles and functions of SEAFDEC and the proposed adjustment of the MRC. He also encouraged SEAFDEC to collaborate with the Council Directors for the effective and efficient implementation of the instructions and directives of the Council. After expressing his wish for the participants to have safe journey back to their countries and homes, he declared the 43rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council closed. His Closing Remarks appears as **Annex 36**.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Council Director

Hajah Hasnah Ibrahim (Mrs.)
Director of Fisheries

Fisheries Department
Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources
Jalan Menteri Besar,
Bandar Seri Begawan BB 3910
Brunei Darussalam
Phone: +67 3 238 3412
Fax: +67 3 238 2069
E-mail: hasnah.ibrahim@fisheries.gov.bn

Advisor

Munah Haji Lampoh (Mrs.)
Senior Fisheries Officer

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

CAMBODIA

Head Delegate

Lieng Sopha
Acting Director and RAC Advisor

Department of Community Fisheries Development
(CFDD), Fisheries Administration
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
(MAFF)
P.O. Box 582
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Phone: +855 1295 6930
Fax: +855 2322 1485
E-mail: liengsopha@gmail.com

INDONESIA

Council Director

Dr. Endhay Kusnendar Kontara
Chairman

Agency of Marine and Fisheries Research and
Development
Jalan Pasir Putih 1
Ancol Timur
Jakarta 14430
Indonesia
Phone: +62 21 6471 1633
Fax: +62 21 6471 1685
E-mail: endhay.kusnendar@gmail.com

Advisor

Dr. Achmad Poernomo
Executive Secretary and SEAFDEC National
Coordinator for Indonesia

Agency of Marine and Fisheries Research and
Development
Jalan Pasir Putih 1, Ancol Timur
Jakarta 14430, Indonesia
Phone: +62 21 6471 1583
Fax: +62 21 6471 1438
E-mail: achpoer@yahoo.com

Head Delegate

Kazuo Hiraishi
Director, Overseas Fisheries Cooperation Office,
International Affairs Division

JAPAN

Fisheries Agency
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8907, Japan
Phone: +81 3 6744 2367
Fax: +81 3 3502 0571
E-mail: kazuo_hiraisi@nm.maff.go.jp

Advisors

Takeshi Miwa
Assistant Director, Overseas Fisheries Cooperation
Office International Affairs Division, and
SEAFDEC National Coordinator for Japan

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

Teruo Kitade
Technical Official, International Affairs Division

Fisheries Agency
1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8907, Japan
Phone: +81 3 674 42367
Fax: +81 3 3502 0571
E-mail: teruo_kitade@nm.maff.go.jp

Kaoru Kawamoto (Ms.)
Translator

Fisheries Agency
19-7 Wakakusadai
Aoba-ku, Yokohama
Japan
Phone: +81 4 5962 7039
E-mail: dvoorjakkawamoto@yahoo.jp

Council Director

Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang
Director-General

LAO PDR

Department of Livestock and Fisheries
P.O. Box 6644
Vientiane 01000
Lao PDR
Phone: +856 2121 5242 to 3
Fax: +856 2121 5141

Advisors

Bounthong Saphakdy
Director, Fisheries Division and SEAFDEC
Alternate Council Director for Lao PDR

Department of Livestock and Fisheries
P.O. Box 6644
Vientiane 01000
Lao PDR
Phone: +856 2121 5242 to 3
Fax: +856 2121 5141
E-mail: saphakdy@yahoo.com

Sommano Phounsavath
Technical Officer, Fisheries Division

Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DLF)
P.O. Box 6644
Vientiane 01000
Lao PDR
Phone: +856 2121 5242 to 3
Fax: +856 2121 5141
E-mail: sammano@laopdr.com

Alternate Council Director

Hj. Ismail bin Abu Hassan
Deputy Director-General (Development)

MALAYSIA

Department of Fisheries Malaysia
6th Floor, Tower Block, 4G2
Wisma Tani, Percinct 4
62628 Putrajaya, Malaysia
Phone: +60 3 8888 0482, 8870 4007
Fax: +60 3 8892 2460
E-mail: ismail.@gov.my

Advisors

Mohamad Shaupi bin Derahman
Director of Planning and International Division
and SEAFDEC National Coordinator for Malaysia

Department of Fisheries Malaysia
6th Floor, Tower Block, 4G2
Wisma Tani, Percinct 4
62628 Putrajaya, Malaysia
Phone: +60 3 8870 4212
Fax: +60 3 8889 1195
E-mail: shaupi@dof.gov.my

Ahmad Hazizi bin Aziz
Director of Biosecurity Division

Phone: +60 3 8870 4705
Fax: +60 3 8889 3794
E-mail: ahmazi01@dof.gov.my

Tan Geik Hong (Ms.)
Head, Fisheries Data Collection Section

Phone: +60 3 8870 4001
Fax: +60 3 8870 4033
E-mail: geikhong@dof.gov.my

Hj. Munir Hj. Mohd Nawawi
Head of Marine Aquaculture Section

Phone: +60 3 8870 4618
Fax: +60 3 8889 1794
E-mail: munir@dof.gov.my

Hj. Mohd. Sufian bin Sulaiman
Head of Deep Sea Section

Phone: +60 3 8870 4404
Fax: +60 3 8889 1233
E-mail: sufian@dof.gov.my

Dr. Mazuki bin Hashim
Head of Investment

Phone: +60 3 8870 4208
Fax: +60 3 8889 1195
E-mail: mazuki@dof.gov.my

Zaki bin Hj. Mokri
Section Head of Communication Section

Phone: +60 3 8870 4004
Fax: +60 3 8889 4033
E-mail: mazuki@dof.gov.my

Adnan bin Hussain
Section Head of Fisheries Extension

Phone: +60 3 8870 4416
Fax: +60 3 8890 1055
E-mail: adnan@dof.gov.my

Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Wahab
Senior Fisheries Officer

Phone: +60 3 8870 4362
Fax: +60 3 8889 1195
E-mail: rahman_wahab@dof.gov.my

Council Director

Khin Ko Lay
Director-General

MYANMAR

Department of Fisheries
Corner of Bayintnaung Road and
Bayintaung Avenue
Insein Township, Yangon
Myanmar
Phone: +95 1 647514 to 15
Fax: +95 1 647519
E-mail: dpfish@myanmar.com.mm ; or
khinkolay@gmail.com

Alternate Council Director

Gil A. Adora
Assistant Director

PHILIPPINES

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
3rd Floor, PCA Bldg. Elliptical Road
1100 Diliman, Quezon City
Philippines
Phone/Fax: +63 2 453 8457
E-mail: giladora.bfar@yahoo.com

Advisor

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

Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
4th Floor, PCA Annex Bldg. Elliptical Road
1100 Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines
Phone/Fax: +63 2 929 4296
E-mail: jod_bfar@yahoo.com

Alternate Council Director

Tan-Low Lai Kim (Mrs.)
Director, Food Supply Resilience Department

SINGAPORE

Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore
5 Maxwell Road, #04-00, Tower Block
MND Complex, Singapore 069110
Phone: +65 6325 7604
Fax: +65 6220 6068
E-mail: Tan-Low_Lai_Kim@ava.gov.sg

Advisors

Melvin Chow
Deputy Director, Food Supply Resilience
Department and SEAFDEC National Coordinator
for the Singapore

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

Alternate Council Director

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

THAILAND

Department of Fisheries
Kaset Klang, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900, Thailand
Phone: +66 2 562 0526
Fax: +66 2 579 8094
E-mail: nanthiyau@gmail.com

Advisors

Dr. Waraporn Prompoj (Mrs.)
Senior Expert on International Fisheries Affairs

Department of Fisheries
Kaset Klang, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900, Thailand
Phone : +66 2 562 0540
E-mail: wprompoj@yahoo.com

Malinee Smithrithee (Mrs.)
Director, Fisheries Foreign Affairs Division

Department of Fisheries
Kaset Klang, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900, Thailand
Phone/Fax: +66 2 579 8215
E-mail: malinee_pom@hotmail.com

Chuanpid Chantarawarathit (Mrs.)
Senior Fisheries Biologist
Fisheries Foreign Affairs Division

Department of Fisheries
Kaset Klang, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900, Thailand
Phone: +66 2 579 8214
Fax: +66 2 562 0529
E-mail: ch_chuanpid@yahoo.com

Dr. Kom Silapajarn
Director, Planning Division

Department of Fisheries
Kaset Klang, Chatuchak
Bangkok 10900, Thailand
Phone: +66 8 5070 6479
Fax: +66 2 562 0531
E-mail: ksilapajarn@yahoo.com

Alternate Council Director

Dr. Chu Tien Vinh
Vice Director-General

VIETNAM

Vietnam Fisheries Administration-MARD
10 Nguyen Cong Hoan, Ngoc Khanh
Ba Dinh, Hanoi
Vietnam
Phone: +84 4 3771 6299
Fax: +84 4 373 4120, 3724 5374
E-mail: chutienvinh@hn.vnn.vn

Advisor

Nguyen Thi Trang Nhung (Mrs.)
Deputy Director, Science Technology,
International Cooperation Department and
SEAFDEC National Coordinator for Vietnam

Vietnam Fisheries Administration-MARD
10 Nguyen Cong Hoan, Ngoc Khanh
Ba Dinh, Hanoi
Vietnam
Phone: +84 4 3724 5374
Fax: +84 4 373 4120, 3724 5374
E-mail: trangnhung73@yahoo.com

ASEAN SECRETARIAT

Pouchamarn Wongsanga (Ms.)
Senior Officer

OBSERVERS

Agriculture Industries and Natural
Resources Division
ASEAN Secretariat
Jl. Sisingamangaraja 70A
Jakarta 12110, Indonesia
Tel: +62 21 726 2991 Ext. 484
Fax: +62 21 739 8234
E-mail: pouchamarn.w@asean.org



BAY OF BENGAL LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM PROJECT (BOBLME)

Dr. Chris O'Brien
Regional Coordinator

77 Moo 7, Sakdidej Road
Makham Bay, Amphoe Muang
Phuket 83000
Phone: +66 76 391 861
Fax: +66 76 391 864
E-mail: chris.obrien@boblme.org

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Dr. Simon Funge-Smith
Senior Fishery Officer

FAO Regional Office for Asia and
the Pacific (FAO/RAP)
Maliwan Mansion, 39 Phra Athit Road
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Phone: +66 2 697 4149
Fax: +66 2 697 4445
E-mail: simon.fungesmith@fao.org

COLOMBO PLAN SECRETARIAT

Devika Karunaratne (Mrs.)
Programme Officer

31 Wijerana Road
Colombo 7
Sri Lanka
Phone: +94 11 268 4188
Fax: +94 11 268 4386
E-mail: devikak@colombo-plan.org

MALAYSIA

Badariah Binti Mohd Ali (Mrs.)
Head, Freshwater Aquaculture Section

Department of Fisheries Malaysia
6th Floor, Tower Block, 4G2
Wisma Tani, Percinct 4
62628 Putrajaya, Malaysia
Phone/Fax: +60 3 8870 4619
E-mail: badmohol@seafdec.org

Alias Bin Man
Research Officer

Fisheries Research Institute
Kampong Acheh
32000 Sthiawan
Malaysia
Phone: +60 5 691 4752
Fax: +60 5 691 4747
E-mail: alias_man@seafdec.org

SEAFDEC

The Secretariat

Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri
Secretary-General

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

Kenji Matsumoto
Deputy Secretary-General

E-mail: dsg@seafdec.org

Dr. Magnus Torell
Senior Advisor

E-mail: magnus@seafdec.org

Somnuk Pornpatimakorn Administration and Finance Coordinator	E-mail: somnuk@seafdec.org
Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon Policy and Program Coordinator	E-mail: somboon@seafdec.org
Nualanong Tongdee (Ms.) Information Program Coordinator	E-mail: nual@seafdec.org
Akito Sato Assistant Trust Fund Manager	E-mail: sato@seafdec.org
Tadahiro Kawata Technical Coordinator	E-mail: kawata@seafdec.org
Kannika Boonkananurak (Ms.) Finance Officer	E-mail: kannika@seafdec.org
Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn (Ms.) Program Manager	E-mail: pattaratjit@seafdec.org
Hort Sitha RFPN Member for Cambodia	E-mail: sitha@seafdec.org
Dr. Ahmadi RFPN Member for Indonesia	E-mail: ahmadi@seafdec.org
Akhane Phomsouvanh RFPN Member for Lao PDR	E-mail: akhane@seafdec.org
Halimah Binti Mohamed (Mrs.) RFPN Member for Malaysia	E-mail: halimah@seafdec.org
Dr. Aung Naing Oo RFPN Member for Myanmar	E-mail: aung@seafdec.org
Pierre L. Velasco RFPN Member for the Philippines	E-mail: pierre@seafdec.org
Nopparat Nasuchon (Ms.) RFPN Member for Thailand	E-mail: nopparat@seafdec.org
<u>Training Department</u> Bundit Chokesanguan Head, Information and Training Division; and Special Departmental Coordinator	P.O. Box 97 Phrasamutchedi Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand Phone: +66 2 425 6100 Fax: +66 2 425 6110 to 11 E-mail: bundit@seafdec.org
Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat Head of Coastal Fisheries Management Division	E-mail: yuttana@seafdec.org
Dr. Worawit Wanchana Head of Capture Fishery Technology Division	E-mail: worawit@seafdec.org
Sutee Rajruchithong Head of Ship Division	E-mail: sutee@seafdec.org

Dr. Phattareeya Suanrattanachai (Ms.)
Fishery Governance & Management System Section
Head

E-mail: phattareeya@seafdec.org

Issara Chanrachkij
Fishing Technology & Fish Behavior Section Head

E-mail: issara@seafdec.org

Panitnard Taladon (Mrs.)
Training and Extension Section Head

E-mail: panitnard@seafdec.org

Kongpathai Saraphaivanich
Information and Communications Technology
Section Head

E-mail: kongpathai@seafdec.org

Anurak Loog-On
Second Officer "M.V. SEAFDEC"

E-mail: anurak@seafdec.org

Marine Fisheries Research Department

Yeap Soon Eong
Chief

2 Perahu Road, Singapore 718915
Phone: +65 6790 7973
Fax: +65 6861 3196
E-mail: yeap_soon_eong@ava.gov.sg

Aquaculture Department

Dr. Joebert D. Toledo
Chief

Tigbauan 5021
Iloilo, Philippines
Phone: +63 33 511 9174
Fax: +63 33 335 1008
E-mail: jdtoledo@seafdec.org.ph ;
aqdchief@aqd.seafdec.org.ph

Dr. Teruo Azuma
Deputy Chief

Phone/Fax: +63 33 511 8878
E-mail: azuma@seafdec.org.ph

Renee L. Valencia
Head, Administration & Finance Division

Phone/Fax: +63 33 511 8878
E-mail: afd@seafdec.org.ph

Belen O. Acosta (Mrs.)
Special Departmental Coordinator

Manila Office
Room 105, G/F PSS Center
Commonwealth Avenue
Diliman Quezon City 1102
Philippines
Tel: +63 2 927 5542
Fax: +63 2 927 7825
E-mail: bacosta@seafdec.org.ph

Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department

Mahyam Mohd. Isa (Ms.)
Chief

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

Dr. Masaya Katoh
Deputy Chief

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

Abu Talib Bin Ahmad
Special Departmental Coordinator

Phone: +60 9 6163150
Fax: +60 9 6175136
E-mail: abutalib@seafdec.org.my

Technical supporting staff

Virgilia T. Sulit (Mrs.)

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

Sawitree Chamsai (Ms.)

E-mail: sawitree@seafdec.org

Saivason Klinsukhon (Ms.)

E-mail: saivason@seafdec.org

Thanyalak Suasi (Ms.)

E-mail: thanyalak@seafdec.org

Satana Duangsawasdi

E-mail: satana@seafdec.org

Secretariat of the meeting

Julasak Markawat

E-mail: julasak@seafdec.org

Arthur Besther Sujang

E-mail: arthur@dof.gov.my

Intan Mawarni bt. Mohamed Zain (Ms.)

E-mail: intan@dof.gov.my

Ong See Ling (Ms.)

E-mail: See_ling@dof.gov.my

Samtina bt. Zamri (Ms.)

E-mail: aztina@dof.gov.my

Noorashikin bt. Nasarudin (Ms.)

E-mail: akudanvespa@yahoo.com

Nurul Aini bt. Mohd. Baharuddin (Ms.)

E-mail: Nurul_aini@dof.gov.my

Alex a/l Daniel

Haszilan b. Abd. Latif

Muhamad Amnan Mohamad Iskhak

Seevalingam a/l Perumal

Ahmad Nazzari bin Khalid

E-mail: Nazzari01@dof.gov.my

Razak B. Mohamad

WELCOME STATEMENT

*By Dr. Bounkhoun Khambounheuang
Director-General of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Lao PDR, and
Chairperson of SEAFDEC Council for the Year 2010-2011*

Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Council Directors,
The Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC,
Distinguished Delegates from SEAFDEC Member Countries,
Ladies and Gentlemen, a very good morning.

It gives me a great honor and pleasure to welcome you all to the Forty-third Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council here in this beautiful city of Malacca. On behalf of SEAFDEC and everyone here, I would like to express our gratitude to the Government of Malaysia for hosting this important Meeting of the Council of SEAFDEC and to the Department of Fisheries Malaysia for the arrangements of this Meeting.

When Lao PDR joined SEAFDEC in 2003, SEAFDEC became the only fisheries organization in the region that embraces all member states of the ASEAN. Subsequently, when the ASEAN and SEAFDEC agreed to strengthen their partnership, the Letter of Understanding on ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership or ASSP was made into force signaling the intensified promotion of sustainable fisheries development and management in our region. I am confident that through the ASSP the programs and activities of SEAFDEC and those of the Member Countries would be in the right track towards attaining sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development for food security in our region.

However, as all of us here must have noted, in the case of Lao PDR which is a new member of SEAFDEC the development of our fisheries is still far behind the other countries especially those of the original members of SEAFDEC. Therefore, intensified efforts to transfer the new technologies and human resources development are highly needed in order to enhance the development of fisheries in the countries not only Lao PDR but also the other new member countries of SEAFDEC. Our ultimate colossal wish is to reduce the gap of development parity among the Member Countries of SEAFDEC.

Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Inland fisheries is very important not only for Lao PDR but also for many SEAFDEC Member Countries, as it is a main source of protein food for the peoples in the region especially those in rural communities. The sustainable development of inland fisheries would therefore ensure steady supply of food fish for the protein requirements in the diets of our people in this region. For this reason, I feel that this is the most important issue which should be addressed for our region's food security. I would therefore like to suggest that SEAFDEC should place more emphasis on inland fisheries development.

Moreover, considering that the Mekong River Commission had been working in inland fisheries for quite some time, SEAFDEC could collaborate with MRC for the implementation of inland fisheries program especially on the Reservoirs and Riverine Fisheries Development and Management in order to avoid duplication of activities.

Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we could discern the progress of activities in the long agenda of this Meeting, please allow me to inform you in advance that a number of achievements had been attained by SEAFDEC and the Member countries especially in the past one year and during my short tenure as the Chairperson of the Council. Nevertheless, we would also take note later that there are still ongoing projects and activities that need the guidance of the Council. I was informed that some projects which we endorsed earlier could not be implemented because of lack of funds, and this is where the intercession of the Council is necessary especially in terms of priority attention and close coordination. As the outgoing Chairperson of the Council, I hope that the incoming Chairperson will continue to pursue and push forward the implementation of these projects in the remaining days of 2011 to the coming 2012.

The year 2011 would be one of the remarkable years of SEAFDEC as the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 will be convened on 13-17 June in Bangkok. At the Ministerial Session of this Conference, we expect that the new decade Resolution and Plan of Action would be adopted. These instruments would be used as the master plan for the sustainable development and management of fisheries in our region. With the Conference fast approaching, I can foresee the need for us to exert more efforts in the next few months. We may even need to adjust our schedules and the relevant SEAFDEC programs to suit to this important task of ensuring the success of the Conference. I am particularly referring to the draft Resolution and Plan of Action which need our consideration as the final instruments would be adopted by our Ministers during the Conference. Consequently, such instruments would provide SEAFDEC and the Member Countries with re-aligned direction in fisheries development and management for food security in preparation for the ASEAN Community building which is envisaged to be realized in 2015. It is expected that, this Resolution and Plan of Action would also give the brighter directive of SEAFDEC in adjusting its Program Framework as well as its structure for the success of the sustainable fisheries development in the years to come.

Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the SEAFDEC Council, I would like to take this opportunity to express our deepest sorrow of the great tragedy caused by the recent earthquakes, tsunami and the consequences that could possibly be brought about by the leaking radiation from the nuclear plants in northeastern Japan. We understand the feeling of our brothers and sisters in Japan who have been affected not only for having lost their family members and relatives during the tragedy but also for many people who lost their livelihoods particularly those who are living in the coastal areas which include many fishermen. We hope that immediate rehabilitation and restoration of the losses and damages in this part of Japan would be instituted soon.

Lastly, I would like to express again my sincere gratitude to all Council Directors and to the SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments for the excellent support extended to me during my term as the Chairperson of the Council. I recognize and acknowledge the great privilege and trust accorded me to serve as the Chairperson of the Council and appreciate very much the moments that I have worked with you all. I am sure that similar support or even better would be given to the new Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for the good of SEAFDEC and the peoples of our region.

Ladies and gentlemen, again I wish to thank you for your support. Good day.

WELCOME ADDRESS

*By Mr. Ismail bin Abu Hassan
Deputy Director-General (Development)
Department of Fisheries Malaysia*

Y.Bhg. Dato' Mohd Hashim bin Abdullah, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Malaysia,
Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounhuang, Outgoing Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for 2010-2011,
Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC,
Distinguished Fellow Council Directors, Invited Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Assalamualaikum W.B.T and
A Very Good Morning to all of you.

First and foremost I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to Y. Bhg. Dato' Hashim Bin Abdullah, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry for being here with us to grace this special occasion of the 43rd SEAFDEC Council Directors Meeting.

On another note, my Director-General, Dato' Ahamad Sabki Bin Mahmood would like to extend his apologies for not being able to attend this 43rd Council Directors Meeting due to unforeseen circumstances which cannot be avoided. Nonetheless he expresses his appreciation to all attending this meeting and hope that everyone had a fruitful discussion.

Let me also express our thanks to all Council Directors, SEAFDEC Secretary-General, representative from FAO/RAP, ASEAN Secretariat, Colombo Plan, all delegates for coming here to this meeting.

On behalf of the Department of Fisheries Malaysia, we are delighted and honored to host this 43rd Meeting of the Council of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) today and to welcome you to the historical state of Melaka.

I recognize that this meeting is principally designed to enhance the development and promote the sustainable management of the fisheries industry within the ASEAN Region. This annual gathering enables the building of a productive dialogue between Member Countries and provides an invaluable opportunity for networking and fruitful contacts between countries.

Malaysia will always give its utmost support to all the activities planned by SEAFDEC. With this in mind we would like to thank SEAFDEC for all its assistance to Malaysia with regards to the development of the fisheries industry and dealings with international fisheries-related issues.

Melaka is more famously called the historical city as it is the cradle of Malaysian history. It is here that the first Sultanate evolved and encompassed the whole peninsular in the 1400's. However, this city has been ruled by the Portuguese, the Dutch, the British and Japanese in the course of time leading to Malaysia's independence. This is clearly reflected in the buildings and historical sites as well as the culture of the people.

While there will be serious deliberations on the issues of SEAFDEC, I would urge you to also take the time to see the historical sites of Melaka and taste the unique cuisine of this state which has been influenced by the different cultures.

With this notes, I hope we will have a fruitful meeting and you will enjoy the experience of Melaka.
Thank you

Annex 4

OPENING SPEECH

*By Hon. Dato' Mohd. Hashim bin Abdullah,
Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry, Malaysia*

The honorable Dr. Bounkhouang Khambounhuang, Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for the year 2010-2011,
Tuan Haji Ismail bin Abu Hassan, Deputy Director-General of Fisheries and SEAFDEC Alternate Council Director for Malaysia,
The Hon. SEAFDEC Council Directors,
The Hon. Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC,
Distinguished Guests and Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamualaikum W.B.T and a good morning to everyone. It is indeed a great pleasure and privilege for me to be invited to officiate this 43rd Meeting of the Council of Directors of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, or SEAFDEC.

On behalf of the Government of Malaysia and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry, I would like to thank the organizers and take this opportunity to welcome you to Malaysia and especially to the historical city of Melaka.

On this occasion Malaysia is honoured to be given the responsibility to host such an auspicious function where the development of the fisheries sector in the Southeast Asian region will be discussed and chartered to ensure the fisheries industry in our region is managed rationally and sustainably in the future. I am confident the Council Directors and the experts from the SEAFDEC Secretariat and four (4) Departments, together with the experts from the international organizations including the ASEAN Secretariat present here today, will deliberate the issues responsibly, keeping in mind the importance of ensuring food security for the present and future generations.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The fisheries sector in Malaysia is an important sector just as it is in the other ASEAN countries where fish is the main source of protein. In Malaysia, it provides employment for more than 100,000 people who are directly involved in fishing and aquaculture activities. Fish, being such an important commodity, has been ranked as one of the top priorities in the national agenda as a National Key Economic Area.

This is in line with the aspiration of the nation to become a high-income nation by the year 2020 which is the main focus of the Economic Transformation Programme. In this respect the fishing industry has been given due recognition and has been identified as having the potential to be developed into a high income generating industry in our effort to transform Malaysia into a high income nation and it is timely that an important meeting like this takes place in Malaysia.

In the international arena, trade of fish and fishery products has always been the focus within the region and among SEAFDEC Member Countries. Many importing nations have put in place regulations and laws to which exporting nations have to conform in order to enable the exportation of fish and fishery products into their countries. The Council Regulations (EC) No. 1005/2008 that requires all fish products from captured fisheries that is exported to the EU must be accompanied by a catch certificate (CC), was passed by the EU and this is just one example whereby strict regulations have to be met by the exporting nation in order to gain access to the EU market.

This is one of the obstacles that fish producing nations like us have to face. However, let this be a motivating factor that will spur us to improve on the production of our fish and fishery products. This is because, we can foresee that other importing nation will set their own regulations and like it or not we have to conform to it. So let us take this as a challenge for us to strive for better fish handling and production. Other than that, this regulation is also meant to check the incidences of IUU fishing.

Ladies and gentlemen,

IUU fishing is very serious in that it can jeopardize the legitimate fishers because it can undermine the licensed fishers and if it is not monitored and controlled it can create uneasiness among the fishers. IUU fishing operators can afford to compete with legitimate fishers because they have lower operating costs as they are subjected to the operating cost legitimate fishers have to pay. As such, they can always maintain a low price on their products if they are not stopped. Therefore in this respect I urge the entire SEAFDEC member nations to cooperate in order to curb the incidences of IUU Fishing. This is because it can have an effect on trade in the region.

Another regulation that has been the focus of attention in trying to combat IUU fishing is the Port State Measures. It will not be long before this instrument will come into force because many nations are subscribing to it and we must all be prepared to implement this instrument once it is ratified. When this is ratified, importing nations can always ban any products from entering their countries if they find that there appears to be incidences of IUU fishing and can be bad news because it will take a lot of money and time and not to mention the processes to go through before it can be accepted again.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Fisheries management have undergone serious transformation, from being managed as a single species, the effect it has on the environment and the people has to be considered. Thus, lay the onus of the nation to practice the ecosystem approach to fisheries management. Many developed nation has taken this bold step to practice the ecosystem approach to fisheries management and many times it has been discussed in international fora. Therefore fisheries development among the SEAFDEC member nations must be viewed seriously and should be done on a regional basis in order to make sure sustainability is maintained. This is because, the proximity of the nations and the common stock which all the country share makes it inevitable that fisheries management cannot be done on piece meal, but instead as a collective effort in the region among Member Countries.

Ladies and gentlemen,

As mentioned earlier, fish being a very important commodity and that tastes have taken a turn in that more consumers are more health conscious, and that freshness play a very important part in daily food consumption. In this respect trade in live fish has increased tremendously and serious attention given to how the fish are caught and what kind of fish are caught or removed. Catching of fish for the live fish trade by unsustainable means have to be addressed, member nations have to bear in mind of the consequences of this because many importing nations are very wary of what is being imported and that under the CITES regulations, trade of endangered fish species have to be controlled. It is therefore imperative that we as SEAFDEC member nations have to monitor the live fish trade and stop the taking of exotic fish through unsustainable means.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I understand that SEAFDEC's membership comprises of the ten (10) ASEAN countries plus Japan and Japan has been instrumental in the development and funding of the Center since its establishment in 1967. At this point, I wish to take this moment to extend my sympathies and that of the people of Malaysia to Japan for the present calamities brought on by the recent earthquake and tsunami and to our friends from Myanmar who were also affected by the recent earthquake.

Ladies and gentlemen,

SEAFDEC has come a long way in trying to manage the region's fish resources sustainably. It is indeed no easy task but it nevertheless, has managed to do a good job and Member Countries have benefitted a lot from them. Malaysia is really appreciative of the work done by SEAFDEC and has always been committed to the activities SEAFDEC has undertaken especially in the field of training. Many of the officers in the Department of Fisheries Malaysia were trained by SEAFDEC and they have shown a high standard of competency. Malaysia also believes that with the numerous expertise available in SEAFDEC, it is prominently placed to lead in many international matters pertaining to fisheries in the region.

I sincerely hope this few days of deliberation will help us manage our fish resources more sustainably because we owe it to our future generations so that they may enjoy it in the future. On that note and with bismillah hirrahman nirahim, I declare open the 43rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council here in historic Melaka. Thank you and may you have a very fruitful deliberation.

ASSALAMUALAIKUM WARAH MATULLAH HIWABARAKATUH

OPENING STATEMENT

By Ismail bin Abu Hassan

On behalf of the Chairperson of SEAFDEC Council for the Year 2011-2012

Dr. Bounkhouang Khambourheuang, Outgoing Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for 2010-2011,
Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC,
Fellow SEAFDEC Council Directors and Delegates,

On behalf of the Director General of Fisheries Malaysia, Dato' Ahamad Sabki bin Mahmood, I would like to extend his apologies for not being able to execute his responsibility as Chairperson of this 43rd Meeting due to unforeseen circumstances which cannot be avoided.

First and foremost, on behalf of the Council Director for Malaysia, I would like to thank my fellow Council Directors for their confidence and trust in electing me as the chairperson for this meeting. I pledge to do my best in the capacity of the Chairperson and work closely with the Secretary-General for the advancement of SEAFDEC activities and the Center.

At this juncture we would like to extend our sympathy to the people of Japan and Myanmar during these difficult times of earthquake and tsunami, and may I offer our prayers and best wishes for a speedy recovery from the effects of the recent calamities on these two nations.

With great acknowledgement, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. Bounkhouang, the Council Director for Lao PDR for his excellent leadership and guidance given over the period of his chairmanship for the last year. Under his chairmanship, he had contributed tremendously to the development and welfare of SEAFDEC. Credit should also be given to him for accepting this task with great pride and working together excellently with all the Council Directors and SEAFDEC as a whole.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 2011 is going to be a significant year for SEAFDEC as there are activities and issues that require the coordinated and concerted efforts of the Member Countries and the Departments, such as the upcoming ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020: Fish for the People 2020 which will be held from the 13 – 17 June 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand.

The fisheries sector is also facing serious issues relating to sustainability of the resources and trade such as IUU Fishing, Catch Certification requirements and implementation of Port State Measures. These will require a coordinated position for our countries, where possible, to highlight the ASEAN's position on these matters.

We have much to achieve as indicated by the agenda at hand and I appeal for the full cooperation of the Member Countries and Departments to see this through in the coming year.

Thank you.

AGENDA

- Agenda 1: Procedural Matters**
- 1.1 Opening of the Meeting (by the Chairperson of SEAFDEC Council for the Year 2010-2011)
 - 1.2 Election of the Chairperson for the Year 2011-2012
 - 1.3 Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements for the Meeting
- Agenda 2: Report of the Secretary-General**
- Agenda 3: Note of the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Program Committee on the Result of the Thirty-third Meeting**
- Agenda 4: Note of the Chairperson of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) on the Result of the Thirteenth Meeting**
- Agenda 5: Policy Consideration on Important Issues**
- 5.1 International Fisheries-related Issues/Emerging Issues and Responses to Requests by the Council
 - 5.2 Human Resources Development (HRD) Gaps and Requirements for the ASEAN Member Countries
 - 5.3 Regional Policy Recommendations on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention
- Agenda 6: ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”**
- 6.1 Progress Report
 - 6.2 Draft Resolution and Plan of Action
- Agenda 7: Cooperation with International/Regional Organizations and Non-member Governments**
- 7.1 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
 - 7.2 Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
 - 7.3 The Colombo Plan
 - 7.4 The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project
- Agenda 8: Other Matters**
- Agenda 9: (Closed Session) Future Direction Requested by the Council (to be attended by Member Countries’ Head Delegate and SEAFDEC Secretary-General)**
- Agenda 10: (Closed Session) SEAFDEC Future Operations**
- 10.1 Adjustment of Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC)
 - 10.2 Improvement of SEAFDEC Information Tools and Activities for Enhancing Visibility and Communication
 - 10.3 Operation of Training and Research Vessels
 - 10.4 Strengthening the Roles and Functions of RAC and Proposed Adjustment on Streamlining the Working Mechanism of RAC



Agenda 11: (Closed Session) Management of the Center

- 11.1 Collaborative Arrangement between SEAFDEC and Other Organizations

Agenda 12: (Closed Session) Financial Matters

- 12.1 Adoption of Audited Financial Report for 2009
- 12.2 Un-audited Financial Report for the Year 2010, and Status of the Financial Situation for the Year 2011
- 12.3 Proposed Budgetary Requirement for the Year 2012
- 12.4 Other Financial Matters

Agenda 13: Concluding Matters

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

Agenda 14: Closing of the Meeting

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Thirty-third Meeting of the Program Committee of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) was held in Bangkok, Thailand from 30 November to 2 December 2010, and hosted by the Training Department (TD). The objective of the Meeting was to review the SEAFDEC programs implemented in 2010 and scrutinize the programs to be implemented in 2011, to ensure that the programs are formulated and implemented in line with the priorities and needs of the Member Countries.

II. PROGRAM MATTERS

2.1 Progress and Achievements of the Program Implementation in the Year 2010

2. The meeting took note of the achievements made in the implementation of the SEAFDEC programs for the year 2010 which can be categorized into three main programs: (i) Departmental Programs; (ii) Programs under Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) Mechanism; and (iii) Other Programs. The lists of programs are as follows:

2.1.1 Departmental Programs

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

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

- 1) Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade Related Issues (*Secretariat*);
- 2) Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region (*Secretariat*);
- 3) Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea” (*Secretariat*);
- 4) Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP)” System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in ASEAN Region (*Secretariat, end in 2010*);
- 5) Human Resource Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region (*Secretariat, end in 2010*);
- 6) ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 (*All Departments*);
- 7) Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature) (*TD*);

- 8) Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Post-harvest Losses (*TD*);
- 9) Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2 (*TD*);
- 10) Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in the Southeast Asia (*TD*);
- 11) Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asia Waters (*SEC in collaboration with TD*);
- 12) Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management (*TD*);
- 13) Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management (*TD*);
- 14) Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resource Enhancement (*TD*);
- 15) Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia: Biotoxins Monitoring in ASEAN (*MFRD*);
- 16) Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in the ASEAN Region (*MFRD*);
- 17) Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture (*AQD*);
- 18) Resource Enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release (*AQD*);
- 19) Accelerating Awareness and Capacity-building in Fish Health Management in Southeast Asia (*AQD*);
- 20) Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia (*AQD in collaboration with MFRD*);
- 21) Tagging Program for Economically-important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea (*MFRDMD*); and
- 22) Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitats in the Southeast Asian Waters (*MFRDMD in collaboration with TD*).

Four Non-Funded FCG/ASSP Programs in 2010, including:

- 1) The Use of Indicators for Sustainable Development and Management of Capture Fisheries in the ASEAN Region (*MFRDMD*);
- 2) Development of Integrated Inland Fisheries Management in ASEAN Countries (*MFRDMD*);
- 3) Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries (*MFRDMD*); and
- 4) Capacity Improvement of Fisheries Community for Fisheries Management and Alleviation of Poverty (*TD*).

3. The Committee took note of the program on **“Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP)” System to Improve the Livelihood for the Fisheries Communities in the ASEAN Region”** and the program on **“Human Resource Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region”**, which had already been successfully completed. Considering that the Regional Guidelines on FOVOP had already been endorsed by higher authorities of the ASEAN and SEAFDEC, the Committee encouraged the Member Countries to continue the implementation of such initiatives at the national level.

2.1.3 Other Programs

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

2.2 Proposed Programs of Activities in the Year 2011 and Recommendations by the Program Committee Meeting

4. The Meeting endorsed the proposed programs of activities by the Secretariat and Departments for the year 2011 and provided recommendations to be incorporated to the program, as follows:

2.2.1 Departmental Programs in the Year 2011

5. All Nine Departmental Programs implemented by Secretariat, TD and AQD in 2010 are continued in 2011 with the recommendations from the Program Committee Meeting:

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

6. With regards to the Program on “Center-wide Information Network”, considering the limited budget for the implementation of SEAFDEC Programs, the Committee suggested that the cost of implementation of the Program activities should be provided in the working documents to enable the Committee to assess and recommend possible adjustments of the specific activities corresponding to the availability of budget.

7. Considering the training courses conducted under the Program on “Tailor-made Training and Study Tour” by TD, the Committee was informed that AQD also offers similar type of training courses for requesting organizations, institutions and other partners. In order to enhance the participation of SEAFDEC Member Countries in the future tailor-made training programs conducted by the SEAFDEC Departments, the Committee then requested the concerned Departments to keep the Member Countries informed on the relevant activities (*i.e.* regular training courses and tailor-made training courses) by providing the countries with the schedule in advance.

8. In this connection, SEAFDEC was requested by the Colombo Plan to implement a one week tailor-made Training Workshop in 2011 on the Promotion of “One Village, One Fisheries Products (FOVOP)” in which the Colombo Plan would provide certain funds for the participation of its eligible Member Countries, while other SEAFDEC Member Countries could join the training course on cost-recovery basis.

9. The Committee took note of AQD’s Departmental Programs which would be shifted from commodity-based approach to thematic approach starting in 2012, in accordance with the thematic areas discussed during the Regional Technical Consultation on Sustainable Aquaculture Development conducted in March 2010 as part of the preparatory works for the Conference in June 2011.

10. Regarding the Departmental Programs implemented by AQD, the Committee suggested that AQD should explore more avenues and fora for the exchange of experiences and knowledge gained as well as the outcomes and achievements from such programs with the Member Countries and vice versa. In addition, AQD is requested to take further actions such as conducting research and training on such topics as:

- Replacement of fish meal with plant-based raw materials (phyto protein), the outcomes of the research activities should be shared with the Member Countries;
- Breeding of catfish, *Clarias batrachus* (requested by Myanmar);

- Seaweed Strain Improvement, as requested by Indonesia AQD to continue disseminating the scientific information on seaweed production and to consider the conduct of the workshop or the training course on the topic.

2.2.2 Programs under the FCG/ASSP in the Year 2011

11. The endorsed programs under this category consisted of twenty five programs; twenty of which are continuing programs from 2010 while the other five programs are proposed as new programs for 2011. One of the five new programs on the “Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries” has been transferred from the “Non-funded program” after which the original title was accordingly modified. In 2011, the remaining three programs shall remain under the “Non-funded program”. The endorsed programs and recommendations by the meetings on each specific program are as follows:

Programs in the year 2011 (Continued from 2010)

- 1) Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade Related Issues (*Secretariat*);
- 2) Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region (*Secretariat*);
- 3) Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea” (*Secretariat*);
- 4) ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 (All Departments);
- 5) Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature) (*TD*)¹;
- 6) Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Post-harvest Losses (*TD*);
- 7) Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2 (*TD*);
- 8) Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in the Southeast Asia (*TD*);
- 9) Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asia Waters (*SEC in collaboration with TD*);
- 10) Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management (*TD*);
- 11) Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management (*TD*);
- 12) Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resource Enhancement (*TD*);
- 13) Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia: Biotoxins Monitoring in ASEAN (*MFRD*);
- 14) Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in the ASEAN Region (*MFRD*);
- 15) Promotion of Sustainable and Region-oriented Aquaculture (*AQD*);
- 16) Resource Enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release (*AQD*);
- 17) Accelerating Awareness and Capacity-building in Fish Health Management in Southeast Asia (*AQD*);
- 18) Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia (*AQD in collaboration with MFRD*);
- 19) Tagging Program for Economically-important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea (*MFRDMD*); and
- 20) Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitats in the Southeast Asian Waters (*MFRDMD in collaboration with TD*).

New Programs from 2011

- 1) Improvement of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia (*TD*);

- 2) Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration, and Port State Measures (*TD in collaboration with MFRDMD*);
- 3) Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries (*TD*);
- 4) Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures (*Secretariat*); and
- 5) Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-Added Products (*MFRD*).

Non-Funded Programs

- 1) The Use of Indicators for Sustainable Development and Management of Capture Fisheries in the ASEAN Region (*MFRDMD*);
- 2) Development of Integrated Inland Fisheries Management in ASEAN Countries (*MFRDMD*); and
- 3) Capacity Improvement of Fisheries Community for Fisheries Management and Alleviation of Poverty (*TD*).

Programs in the year 2011 (Continued from 2010)

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

13. In this connection, SEAFDEC was requested to include in the discussion, quality and safety issues in international trade related issues as well as sustainability and conservation of sharks. In addition, SEAFDEC was also requested to develop practical guide for the identification of shark species in the Southeast Asian waters as well as the methodologies for identifying shark species through the dried shark fins.

14. With regards to the Program on “**Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region**”, the Committee noted that SEAFDEC has developed the new Framework for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia which would serve as basis for the compilation of the SEAFDEC Fishery Statistical Bulletin for Southeast Asia from 2008 and onwards. In addition, in order to reduce the burden of the Member Countries in submitting fishery statistics and information to SEAFDEC and FAO for the compilation at regional and global levels, the reporting system has also been streamlined through the use of harmonized questionnaires and streamlined submission processes and mechanism as agreed among the Member Countries, SEAFDEC and FAO.

15. With regards to the proposed SEASOFIA, the APFIC looked forward to cooperate with SEAFDEC in the harmonization of the SEASOFIA with the APFIC and FAO publications. The Committee however, noted that since the production of SEASOFIA requires significant expertise and resources, SEAFDEC could come up with a preliminary version of the SEASOFIA first, and would explore the possibility of seeking assistance from the Member Countries on the appropriate direction to proceed with the initiative in the future

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

Change in May 2011, and invited SEAFDEC to participate and provide inputs on the actions that could be undertaken at the regional level.

17. With regards to the **“ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020”**, the Committee took note of the discussions made during the 18th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF_i) on the drafting of the Resolution and Plan of Action to be adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers responsible for fisheries during the Ministerial Session of the Conference which should be undertaken by the ASEAN Member Countries. To facilitate the process, SEAFDEC would provide the ASEAN Secretariat and the Member Countries with the outputs from the Regional Technical Consultations and Sub-regional Public/Private Sector Dialogues as well as the analysis of the progress and achievements of implementation by the Member Countries of the 2001 Resolution and Plan of Action.

18. For the program on **“Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature)”**, the Committee suggested that TD should include the preparation of the regional guidelines on fish by-catch management and discards reduction taking into consideration the international guidelines developed by FAO in December 2010 in Rome, Italy.

19. Under the Program on **“Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2”**, the Committee suggested that SEAFDEC should consider planning the activities that could maximize the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2. In this connection, the Member for Brunei Darussalam proposed to use the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in mid 2011.

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

21. With regards to the program on **“Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asian Waters”**, the Committee was informed that the implementation of this program is envisaged to help not only the Philippines and Indonesia as members of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) in fulfilling its requirements but also Vietnam and Thailand particularly in improving tuna data collection to support the management of tuna fisheries in the region.

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

23. With regards to the program on **“Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds through Resources Enhancement”**, the Committee Member for Cambodia suggested that SEAFDEC should consider including a study on deep pool habitats as part of the activities under this project considering that the activities undertaken by the Mekong River Commission (MRC) focused on the Lower Mekong River Basin which serves as refuge and spawning grounds of many freshwater species. However, since MRC planned to conduct an inception workshop for the new phase of Fisheries Program in early 2011, SEAFDEC was requested to cooperate with MRC on the proposed activity and consolidate its activities with those to be undertaken by MRC in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

24. With regards to the program on **“Chemical and Drug Residue in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia - Biotoxins Monitoring in ASEAN”**, MFRD should consider conducting ring

trials or proficiency test to ensure reliability and accuracy in the analysis of biotoxins. The Committee also suggested that MFRD should develop the criteria for the selection of sites in collecting the biotoxins samples to ensure that the appropriate sites are selected and monitored.

25. For the program on “**Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asian Region**”, the Committee Member for Vietnam requested MFRD to assess the status and gaps of traceability systems established in each Member Country, and develop a traceability system for aquaculture products in the ASEAN region, taking into consideration the certification scheme as outlined in the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification. In this regard, MFRD informed the Committee that the focus of this program is to enhance the capacity building of the Member Countries through the conduct of onsite training on Traceability System.

26. The Committee noted that the program on “**Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries**” which is supported by the Government of Singapore will be implemented in three countries namely Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam as agreed at the Forty-second Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council. The meeting noted the willingness of Malaysia as expressed by the Committee Member for Malaysia, to participate in the project activities on cost-sharing basis.

27. With regards to the Program on the “**Promotion of Sustainable and Region-Oriented Aquaculture Practices**”, the Committee suggested that AQD should consider conducting an activity on the impacts of climate change on aquaculture and study the use of organic feeds and other fish meal substitutes in aquaculture. In addition, AQD should transfer the technologies on the production of giant freshwater prawn through the conduct of training courses for officers of BFAR and the private sector.

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

29. With regards to the Program on “**Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia**”, the Committee Member for Malaysia reiterated that under the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint, Malaysia is the lead country for the “Formulation of Guidelines on the Use of the Chemicals in Aquaculture” and has conducted two workshops on the drafting of the said guidelines. Since the guidelines had been finalized for submission to the upcoming meeting of the ASWGFi, the guidelines on the use of antibiotics and chemicals in aquaculture to be prepared by AQD should be harmonized with the guidelines prepared under the ASEAN framework. In addition, The Committee Member for Indonesia also requested that the activities which aim to enhance the safety and traceability of aquaculture products undertaken by MFRD and AQD should be consolidated particularly in the aspects of the use of the antibiotics in the aquaculture.

30. On the “**Tagging Program for Economically-important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea**”, the Committee Member for the Philippines noted the low utilization of tags in only one tagging site in the country. He requested MFRDMD to provide the information on the Philippine focal points to the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources in order to promote the full utilization of the available tags and maximize the benefits of the country from the tagging activities in the future.

31. For the program on “**Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitats in the Southeast Asian Waters**”, MFRDMD should develop guidelines for collecting tissue samples from sea turtles that are accidentally caught in the waters of the Member Countries in order to enhance the genetic studies of sea turtles.

32. While taking note of the various programs and activities implemented by SEAFDEC, the Committee requested the SEAFDEC Secretariat to develop a matrix of all programs showing the possible inter-relationships of the programs, as well as the objectives and tangible outcomes, to make sure that there are no duplications of the program activities. Such matrix could also present the continuity of such activities without possible fragmentation.

New Programs from 2011

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

34. The Committee also suggested that the information on tuna collected by the RFMOs should also be considered in enhancing the information compiled by SEAFDEC through the program. In addition, the program should include ways and means of assisting the Member Countries in developing their respective National Plans of Action (NPOA) to combat IUU fishing.

35. For the program on “**Promotion on Boats Registration, Fishing License and Port State Measures**”, the Committee suggested to consider the experiences of the Member Countries, *e.g.* Malaysia on improving boats registration and fisheries licensing. In terms of data sharing, The Committee Member for Thailand expressed the apprehension that countries may be reluctant to provide sensitive and confidential information to SEAFDEC which TD and MFRDMD should also take into consideration.

36. Considering the activities on monitoring and evaluating SEAFDEC program as part of the activities under the program on “**Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures**”, SEAFDEC was requested to consider the use of the ASEAN Consultative Fisheries Forum (AFCF) clusters in the monitoring and evaluation of its programs, and that the members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) stationed at the SEAFDEC Secretariat should be mobilized in the implementation of the said activities.

37. The Committee noted that the program on “**Utilization of Freshwater Fish in ASEAN Member Countries**” supported by the Government of Singapore with activities to be implemented in Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam. Although Malaysia has not been identified as a participating country, the Committee Member for Malaysia expressed the willingness of the country to participate in the project activities on cost-sharing basis.

Non-funded programs

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

2.2.3 Other Programs in the Year 2011

39. The Meeting took note of the other SEAFDEC programs proposed for 2011 as follows:

- 1) Cetacean Research in Southeast Asian Waters: Cetacean Sighting Program
- 2) Promotion of Inland Small-scale Fisheries Management through Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Approaches
- 3) Safety at Sea for Small Scale Fishing Boats

40. With regards to the program on **Cetacean Research in Southeast Asian Waters: Cetacean Sighting Program**, SEAFDEC was requested to communicate with relevant organizations to seek additional support for the cetacean related activities of the region in both coastal and inland waters, in order to avoid possible duplication of the efforts.

41. With regards to the program on “**Safety at Sea for Small Scale Fishing Boats**” which is recognized as having close linkage with the FAO Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Program (RFLP), TD was therefore requested to explore the possibility of seeking funds from the FAO RFLP in the implementation of the activities particularly on the development of the training and information materials.

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

42. The Committee took note of the existing six pipeline projects which are still under discussion and negotiation processes with potential donor agencies, as shown below:

- 1) Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resources Management (Islamic Development Bank or IDB),
- 2) Climate Change and Its Impacts on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security (ASEAN),
- 3) Promoting Sustainable Food Production through Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (ASEAN)
- 4) Strengthen Food Security Arrangements through Fisheries Intervention: Strengthening National and Local Governments in the Development of Food Security Programs/Initiatives (ASEAN)
- 5) Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries *Refugia* in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand (UNEP/GEF/SCS)
- 6) Strategies for Trawl Fisheries Bycatch Management (REBYC-II CTI)

43. As for the program on “**Climate Change and its Impact on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security**”, AQD informed the Meeting that AQD is preparing a proposal on the program on climate change for possible funding from other sources through the AFCF with the Philippines as the lead country for climate change as well as from FAO through the Philippine Government.

44. With regards to the program on the “**Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries *Refugia* in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand**”, the Committee took note of the difficulty faced by most Members Countries in obtaining new endorsement letters from their respective countries as required by the United Nations Environment Programme/Global Environment Facility (UNEP/GEF). The Committee was informed that the previous project proposal was submitted to seek funding support from GEF 4 of the UNEP/GEF which was completed in June 2010, and that the revised project proposal which would be submitted for funding support from GEF 5 which started in July 2010, had been modified to be in line with the requirements of GEF 5 Programming Document and thus, new endorsement letters would be required from all participating countries to UNEP/GEF.

45. For the program on “**Strategies for Trawl Fisheries By-catch Management (REBYC-II/CTI)**” which involves four ASEAN countries in the Coral Triangle Initiatives (CTI), the Committee was informed that non-participating ASEAN countries in REBYC-II could also be involved in the project activities through the other related programs undertaken of SEAFDEC. Considering its capability in the management of by-catch and reduction of discards, TD has been designated as the Coordinating Unit of REBYC-II.



IV. COOPERATION WITH DONORS, NON-MEMBER GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

46. The Committee took note of the efforts of FAO in 2011, in outlining the areas of possible collaboration between the two organizations, particularly the finalization of the proposal and subsequent implementation of REBYC-II. The Committee was also informed that FAO was also requested by GEF to take actions in the East Asian Sea region and may develop a project proposal which have close linkage with the project of GEF that is being developed by SEAFDEC.

47. Considering that the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries could be another important area of cooperation, relevant forthcoming events to be conducted in 2011 particularly the Regional Consultation Workshop on Climate Change in Fisheries and Aquaculture should be considered. Moreover, the support and willingness of APFIC and BOBLME to participate in the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference to be organized by SEAFDEC in June 2011 were also expressed.

48. Considering that several members of SEAFDEC are also the participating countries in the BOBLME project, the collaboration between BOBLME and SEAFDEC should be strengthened in 2011, particularly in the improvement of fishery statistics and information for planning and management of fisheries, the promotion of the Andaman Sea sub-regional cooperation, addressing climate change adaptation activities, mobilization of SEAFDEC research vessels in the conduct of resource surveys, and conduct of training course on the ecosystem approach to fisheries management.

V. SUGGESTIONS BY THE COUNCIL

49. The Council is requested to consider and endorse the results of the program implementation for the year 2010 and proposed programs for 2011, also including the recommendations made at the Thirty-third Meeting of the Program Committee.

50. The Council is invited to provide directives for the Secretariat and all Departments on the important areas for improvement of the program formulation, monitoring and evaluation to ensure effective implementation and enhance the benefits from such programs to the Member Countries in the future.

Annex 8

**NOTE OF THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC FISHERIES
CONSULTATIVE GROUP (FCG) OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC STRATEGIC
PARTNERSHIP (ASSP) ON THE RESULTS OF ITS THIRTEENTH MEETING**

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

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

• **Follow-up Actions to the Directives Given at The Forty-second Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council and the Twelfth Meeting of the Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP)**

2. The Meeting was informed on the follow-up actions to the directives of the SEAFDEC Council at its 42nd Meeting on 5-9 April 2010 and those of the FCG/ASSP during its 12th Meeting on 19-20 November 2009.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROGRESS OF THE PROPOSALS IMPLEMENTED UNDER ASSP

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

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

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

- **Promotion of Sustainable Aquaculture and Resources Enhancement in Southeast Asia**

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

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

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

- **ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)**

15. The progress of the activities under the AFCF that are undertaken by SEAFDEC under the FCG/ASSP Mechanism could be relevant to the AFCF key cluster areas. In this regard, the representative from Thailand requested that information on the relevant activities undertaken by SEAFDEC should be shared with the AFCF Interim Secretariat and reported to the AFCF Meeting as appropriate.

- **ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA)**

16. The Meeting was informed on the progress of the implementation of activities under the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA) framework, particularly on the request of the ASWGFⁱ for Thailand to further refine the ASEAN Shrimp GAP. In response, Thailand in collaboration with an expert from FAO has started reformatting the Guidelines in order that the improved ASEAN Shrimp GAP could be circulated for reference of the ASEAN Member Countries by January 2011.

17. Moreover, the Meeting also requested Thailand to submit the final document to 19th ASWGFⁱ for comments and/or endorsement.

POLICY CONSIDERATION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES

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

18. The Meeting took note of the concerns raised by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries on the listing of commercially-exploited aquatic species into the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade of the Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

19. Considering that the issue on sharks and the possible listing of sharks species into the 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. Specifically, the Meeting identified the priority areas that should be undertaken by SEAFDEC, *i.e.* improvement of data collection on sharks at the national level and implementation of HRD activities on species identification of major shark species in the region.

20. SEAFDEC was also 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 which was undertaken by SEAFDEC in 2003 and the new Framework of Fisheries Statistics of Southeast Asia.

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

- **Regional Policy Recommendations on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention**

22. With regards to the project on Human Resources Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region, the Meeting supported the regional policy recommendations for further submission to the higher authorities of SEAFDEC and ASEAN for consideration and endorsement. The Meeting also supported the suggestion for SEAFDEC to further develop the Guidelines on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention.

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

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

- **Preparations for the Drafting of the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action**

24. The Meeting was informed on the willingness of the ASEAN Member Countries to develop the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action as expressed during the 18th ASWGFi Meeting as well as during the subsequent meetings of the high level authorities of the ASEAN.

25. However, while noting the workplan for developing the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action, the Meeting recognized the need for SEAFDEC to support the preparation of the First Draft Resolution and Plan of Action and requested the representative from Brunei Darussalam in his capacity as Chairperson of the ASWGFi to consult with the ASEAN Secretariat on this concern. Once it is agreed upon, the relevant official letter should be issued by the Chairperson of the ASWGFi, indicating that SEAFDEC with the collaboration of the Member Countries should come up with the first draft of the Resolution and Plan of Action by 10 January 2011.

26. With such arrangement, Meeting agreed on the process for the preparation of the Next Decade Resolution and Plan of Action.

SUGGESTION BY THE COUNCIL

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

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

EXECUTIVE REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES-RELATED ISSUES (2010-2011)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is widely recognized that the number of emerging regional and international fisheries related issues that create implications to fisheries development of countries in the Southeast Asian region, has been fast increasing. Although at the initial stage these issues and requirements primarily focus on ensuring sustainable development and management of fisheries particularly in the high sea areas, the initiatives have recently been expanded towards the use of trade as well as other measures to ensure the sustainable utilization of fishery resources in either the high seas or within the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of the respective countries. In addition, several trade related issues such as the fisheries subsidies raised by the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the proposed listing of aquatic marine species to the Appendices of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), require serious consideration and attention by fishery policy makers to prepare the readiness of the respective countries in responding to the issues and requirements and minimize the impacts. In addition to the actions to be undertaken by each respective country, collective regional approaches and position towards the issues are also envisaged to be very crucial in ensuring the sustainable development of fisheries of the region.

2. Since 1998, SEAFDEC has been supporting the ASEAN-SEAFDEC countries by providing the platform for discussion through the Regional Technical Consultations under the Program on “Fish Trade and Environment (1999-2004)” after which the title was changed to “Assistance of Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade Related Issues” from 2005 under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) mechanism. The Regional Technical Consultation is annually organized to address and discuss the important international fisheries related issues, and develop policy recommendations and if required, the ASEAN common/coordinated positions in response to the issues. Such positions are aimed to reflect the country/regional views during their participation in the relevant regional/international fora to safeguard the countries’ as well as the region’s interests.

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

4. This Executive Report on International Fisheries-Related Issues (2010-2011) is therefore prepared based on the identified issues and the recommendations obtained during the 13th Meeting of the FCG/ASSP held in Bangkok from 3-4 December 2010 and the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries-Related Issues (2011) held in Bangkok, Thailand from 18 to 20 January 2011. This paper intends to provide comprehensive information and regional perspectives on substantive issues for submission to the 43rd Meeting of SEAFDEC Council in early April 2011, and to the 19th Meeting of the ASWGFi in late April 2011.

II. ISSUES AND CONTEXT

2.1 Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification

5. In the light of the proliferation of certification schemes related to aquaculture products, the FAO Committee on Fisheries (FAO/COFI) Sub-Committee on Aquaculture decided to elaborate the general and non-mandatory guidelines to provide direction for both private and public certification schemes. Despite several workshops conducted by the Sub-Committee convening the experts on aquaculture, the FAO Member States had only three opportunities to discuss this document, such as during the 4th Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture held in Puerto Varas, Chile in 2008, during a Technical Consultation held in Rome in February 2010, and at the 5th Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture in Phuket, Thailand in September 2010. During the most recent Session, many delegations decided for the immediate adoption of the Technical Guidelines,

6. While taking note of the concerns of Brazil especially on **animal welfare, Private Standards, Chain of Custody/Traceability, and Precautionary Approach**, the Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) in February 2011 clarified the unclear parts of the guidelines taking into account their least impact on international trade, especially on small-scale producers in developing countries and the advantages of both the Governments' and private standard schemes. However, the RTC did not discuss the concern of Brazil on private standards as it mentioned unclear situation on the advantages and disadvantages between public and private standard schemes.

7. In addition, to avoid duplication of efforts in the future, issues on the social aspects under the Technical Guidelines should not be a concern to the countries in the region since most of the issues would be discussed during the dialogues of the International Labour Organization (ILO). In this regard, the ASEAN countries were encouraged to support the adoption of the Technical Guidelines during the 29th Session of FAO/COFI in January 2011. Moreover, as requested by the RTC, Thailand prepared a draft generic statement indicating the country's support to the Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification which could also serve as guide for the other ASEAN countries during the forthcoming 29th COFI meeting from 31 January to 4 February 2011.

Suggested Actions by the Council

8. The Council is requested to provide directives and guidance on the roles of SEAFDEC and the Member Countries in supporting the adoption of the Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification as well as future implementation of the Guidelines.

2.2 Measures Against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

2.2.1 *FAO Legally-binding Instrument on Port State Measures (PSM) for Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing*

9. Since the late 1990s, a number of international fora issued calls to combat IUU fishing, and in March 2001, the FAO/COFI adopted the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU fishing (IPOA-IUU) which was applied on a voluntary basis. A large and diverse set of measures for States was bounded to combat IUU fishing, individually and in collaboration with other States. Some of these measures are designed for use by all States; others are tailored for application by flag States, coastal States and port States, cognizant of the improved strength and coordination of port State measures which are necessary to maximize the benefit from such controls.

In this regard, FAO has been playing the leading role, culminating in the acknowledgement by COFI at its Twenty-sixth Session in 2005 that there is a need to strengthen port State measures as means of combating IUU fishing in a more substantive manner given that the lack of agreed and binding measures have provided a loophole. The Committee endorsed the FAO Model Scheme on

Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing, and agreed that follow-up work should be undertaken, especially with respect to the operationalization of the FAO Model Scheme.

10. Even though the Port State measures have been increasingly adopted by RFMOs, and are also addressed in a number of international instruments, the Twenty-seventh Session of COFI in March 2007 acknowledged the urgent need for a comprehensive suite of port State measures and the strong support was expressed on the proposal to develop **a new legally binding instrument** which would be based on the 2001 FAO IPOA-IUU and the FAO Model Scheme through a series of the Technical Consultations (4 sessions) held at the FAO Headquarters, Rome, from 23–27 June 2008, 26–30 January 2009, 4–8 May 2009 and 24–28 August 2009. The FAO Conference on 22 November 2009 approved the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (the Agreement) as an instrument in Article XIV of the FAO Constitution. Immediately following its approval, the Agreement was opened for signature by the FAO member states.

11. At present, only Indonesia among the ASEAN countries has ratified the instrument. Thus, during the RTC in February 2011, the need to clarify the terminologies as requested by the other ASEAN countries as well as the legal implications of the provisions under the Agreement and the legal obligations of the countries, and also to conduct capacity building for port inspectors, was reiterated. Moreover, SEAFDEC was also requested to convene a forum to discuss the concerns that impede the compliance of the countries to the PSM Agreement and to share experiences on the implication of the PSM Agreement with the countries by inviting FAO to shed light on the Agreement and that Indonesia which had already ratified the PSM Agreement was requested to present the country's experiences related to PSM during the said forum.

12. While expressing the need to establish a mechanism for sharing of information among the Member Countries as required in the PSM Agreement, the representative from Vietnam suggested that focal points should be established by SEAFDEC to support and facilitate such information exchange among the countries, considering that information and data collection systems in the countries vary.

Suggested Actions by the Council

13. The Council is requested to take note of the progress of the FAO Legally-binding Instrument on Port State Measures (PSM) for Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. The Council is also invited to provide policy guidance/directions for the implementation of the legally-binding instrument by the Member Countries as well as future follow-up actions/activities to be undertaken by the Member Countries and SEAFDEC.

- ***Catch Certification/Catch Documentation Scheme***

14. Catch certification scheme is one of main tools of the EC regulation which aims to halt the import of IUU fishery products into the EU. The scheme places strong emphasis on checking, inspection and verification activities 'to be carried out according to common criteria governed by risk management and assessment', and allows targeted trade flows to be controlled as a matter of priority. On the other hand, catch documentation scheme known variously as statistical document scheme or trade information scheme aims to validate catch data and/or to minimize opportunities for product taken by illegal, unreported or unregulated (IUU) fishing to reach the markets. The later schemes are used increasingly by regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs).

15. While taking into account the recommendation made at the 13th Meeting of the FCG/ASSP in November 2010 on the need to develop a common catch documentation scheme for the region that complies with the requirements of RFMOs and the EU, in order to facilitate intra-regional trade of fish and fishery products, the February 2011 RTC suggested that in the development and implementation of such common scheme, caution should be exercised as such scheme could

adversely affect regional trade, particularly for countries that could not comply with the requirements of such scheme. In this regard, the Member Countries were encouraged to learn lessons from the experience of other Member Countries such as Malaysia which has initiated the development of an electronic-based catch documentation system with assistance from the EU. In addition, Member Countries should also learn lessons from the catch documentation scheme under the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act imposed by the US markets.

Suggested Actions by the Council

16. The Council is invited to take note of the progress on the development of Catch Certification/Catch Documentation Scheme and also requested to provide regional directive and recommendations for future follow-up actions/activities to be undertaken by the Member Countries and SEAFDEC.

2.2.2 Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels

17. The Global Record (GR) of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels is a recent initiative created by FAO and the FAO Member States. Once established, the GR is expected to become an important new tool to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. The Global Record is a web-based global database designed primarily to provide reliable information for the identification of vessels authorized to engage in fishing or fishing related activities. An essential element will be the assignment of a unique vessel identifying number to each vessel (UVI) so that regardless of ownership or flag changing over time, the UVI will remain constant. This will provide certainty to the vessel record and facilitate the accurate association of vessel related information. Once the core vessel record is established, it will be possible to associate a wide range of information modules thereby providing a comprehensive information picture on all aspects of the vessel's operation.

18. While noting that the Global Record includes all types of vessels including vessels of fishing entities that fall within the definitions of vessels intended for fishing and fishing-related activity as specified in the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, the representative from Thailand suggested that fishing vessels operating in the waters under the flag states' national jurisdiction should be excluded from the GR, because inclusion would be difficult for countries in the region to comply with, in accordance with the requirements of the GR.

19. While viewing the Global Record as a global top-down approach and thus may not be applicable and practical, the February 2011 RTC supported the efforts of SEAFDEC in collecting information on fishing record using the bottom-up approach by streamlining the fishing record systems of the countries in the region. Since SEAFDEC has already initiated vessel record and inventory program, the RTC requested SEAFDEC to share the information which it has so far compiled with FAO for possible consideration and as basis for the adjustment. In this connection, countries that have not submitted their respective fishing record forms under this program were urged to submit such accomplished forms to SEAFDEC in order that the region can work towards the direction of the GR.

20. The February 2011 RTC also noted that under the ASEAN Fishery Consultative Forum (AFCF), the focal points of all the activities relevant to the various measures at combating IUU fishing in the region such as Port State Measures, Flag State Measures, Market-based Measures, and the Global Record have been established. Thus, the representative from Vietnam suggested to maximize the functions of the said focal points to include the tasks that would cover the activities relevant to the measures.

Suggested Actions by the Council

21. The Council is requested to take note of the development of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels as well as the various measures that are aimed at combating IUU fishing in the region including Port State Measures, Flag State Measures, and Market-based Measures. The Council is also requested to provide regional directives and guidance in response to above-mentioned measures as well as to support to maximize the functions of the focal points.

2.3 Quality and Safety Issues in International Trade

22. Considering that the overall increasing population and in particular, the urban population, poses great challenges to food systems, intensification of agriculture (including fisheries) and animal husbandry; more efficient food handling, processing and distribution systems; introduction of newer technologies including appropriate application of biotechnology will all have to be exploited to increase food availability to meet the needs of the growing populations. Some of these practices and technologies may also pose potential problems to food safety and nutritional quality, and call for special attention in order to ensure consumers' protection.

23. Scientific developments have also allowed a better understanding of the nutritional qualities of foods and their health implications. This has led consumers to become more discriminating in food matters and to demand protection from inferior quality and unsafe foods. Consumers expect that domestic and imported foods will meet the basic quality and safety standards and requirements related to food hygiene, labeling and certification, use of food additives, limits for pesticide residues.

24. At the international trading environment, two Agreements, namely: the Agreement on Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) are of particular interest as they introduce a measure of discipline in international trade and are extremely relevant to food safety and quality issues.

25. In this regard, the February 2011 RTC also acknowledged the necessity for countries exporting fish and fisheries products, to meet the quality and safety standards/requirements imposed by importing countries as well as consider the issues underlying the causes of unsatisfactory conditions such as complexity of market systems, and the interaction and cooperation between the industry and government on food safety control matters.

26. While acknowledging the importance of scientific evidence in complying with international food safety standards, the February 2011 RTC expressed the concern that in some cases it would be difficult for ASEAN countries to comply with the standards imposed by importing countries such as the zero tolerance limit which could be beyond the capacity of the instruments available in the market to detect and sold at reasonable cost. The February 2011 RTC also recommended that countries in the region should collaborate with each other in order to have a strong common voice in relevant international fora as well as in the international trade of fish and fisheries products.

Suggested Actions by the Council

27. The Council is requested to provide directives and guidance on food quality and safety control in food trade and the roles of SEAFDEC and Member Countries on the issues.

2.4 Small-scale Fisheries

28. It is well accepted that small-scale fisheries in the Southeast Asian region have potential roles in contributing significantly to local and national economies, to responsible fisheries and to food security. However, the small-scale fishers are considered the poorest and most marginalized among the various stakeholders in fisheries, which could be due to the fact their rights to resources and to social services such as education and health, among other things are not recognized.

29. Although small-scale fisheries have not yet been clearly defined especially the terminologies specific to the fisheries characteristics in the region, but discussions to come up with the regional common understanding of the terms used have been held. In addition, **common issues and initiatives on small-scale fisheries** were identified during the Regional Technical Consultation on Small-scale Fisheries in Southeast Asia in April 2008, and where it was concurred that there is a need for the ASEAN Member Countries to formulate policy recommendations to serve as a basis for future support to small-scale fisheries in the region, and also agreed with the **“Coordinated Position for the Promotion of Small-Scale Fisheries in Southeast Asia”**.

30. Regarding the international concerns on the importance of small-scale fisheries, this issue has been discussed in the last several sessions of the FAO/COFI and at the Global Conference on Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries: Bringing Together Responsible Fisheries and Social Development, October 2008 in Bangkok, Thailand. The results called for the need to examine various options towards the requirements of an international instrument on small-scale fisheries as well as a dedicated global program on small-scale fisheries under the purview of FAO. In this regard, FAO developed a voluntary global instrument for small-scale fisheries which is expected to lead to the development of a plan of action to be implemented by the FAO member states.

31. The February 2011 RTC also expressed the issues on good practices in small-scale fisheries such as good governance and rights-based approach, application of ecosystem approach to fisheries, disaster risk management (DRM), and climate change adaptation (CCA) in the small-scale fisheries sector as well as labor force and international trade-related issues that have impact on small-scale fisheries, which should be considered and given focus by the ASEAN countries to be able to support the relevant issues on small-scale fisheries during the forthcoming COFI meeting.

32. In considering that disaster risk management (DRM) and climate change adaptation in the small-scale fisheries sector, the February 2011 RTC requested SEAFDEC to collaborate with FAO in assisting the small-scale fisheries of the Member Countries to mitigate/adapt to climate change by promoting safety at sea program and the ecosystem approach to small-scale fisheries.

Suggested Actions by the Council

33. The Council is requested to take note of the progress on development of the International Instrument on Small-Scale Fisheries. The Council is also invited to provide policy guidance/directions for future follow-up actions/activities to be undertaken by the Member Countries and SEAFDEC to ensure sustainable small-scale fisheries in the region.

2.5 Fisheries Subsidies

34. With the global trend towards crisis deterioration of fishery resources, various international organizations are attempting to advocate the world scenarios in protecting marine resources and discontinuing any actions that would threaten the sustainability of the resources. Fisheries subsidy is one of the global agendas considered as a big linkage that contributes to over-exploitation of the fishery resources. A number of questions have been raised with regards to the financial support from governments to fisheries sector, as to whether such support is really helping the sector to achieve sustainable fisheries or encouraging over-fishing activities and incentives. Since fish and fishery products are traded internationally, the issue on trade and environment were brought for discussion at the world economic community, specifically at the WTO negotiations. Henceforth and in parallel with the WTO negotiations, SEAFDEC in collaboration with the Member Countries have also discussed the issue through the ASEAN-SEAFDEC RTCs and later agreed on the regional policy directives and common positions pertaining to fisheries subsidies which were later endorsed by high-level officials of both ASEAN and SEAFDEC. However, a number of technical proposals and ways for discussion by the WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies still continue to emerge in a progressive manner.

35. Taking into account the progress of the WTO Negotiations and Regional Policy Directives and Common Positions on Fisheries Subsidies as well as the update and review of fisheries subsidies negotiations at the WTO, the February 2011 RTC was informed that the discussion processes undertaken by WTO had been changed from open-ended discussion to plurilateral format with limited number of participants by invitation only, and thus far, have not included the ASEAN countries. Nonetheless, such plurilateral meetings are usually followed by open-ended transparency sessions where the Chair reports the matters discussed during the plurilateral meetings. In this regard, The textual proposal of Malaysia as amendment to the Chair's 2007 Text with respect to the exception of food safety related subsidies for fishing vessels in Article II on General Exceptions should be considered by the other ASEAN Member Countries and for the countries to become co-sponsors of the said textual proposal. In order to facilitate the view of the ASEAN countries on this matter, the countries should also maintain close contact with their respective permanent missions to the WTO in Geneva especially in indicating their support to the textual proposal.

36. In this regard, SEAFDEC was requested to compile the fisheries management practices in the region and requested Malaysia to coordinate with the "Friends of the Chair" on behalf of the ASEAN countries and provide the compiled brief fisheries management practices in the region. At the same time, the countries could also directly convey the compiled fisheries management practices with their respective permanent missions to WTO in Geneva.

Suggested Actions by the Council

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

2.6 CITES Issues

38. The issues related to endangered aquatic species under the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) resulting from the 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP15) were also reviewed during February 2011 RTC. While noting that the ASEAN delegates who attended the COP15 were the members of the ASEAN Expert Group (AEG) on CITES comprising mostly the environmentalists while fisheries issues recently are discussed during the CITES-COP, therefore the February 2011 RTC suggested that fisheries agencies from members countries should also be involved in the AEG-CITES and the CITES-COP, in order that issues related to fisheries could be properly addressed during both fora.

39. Recently, many aquatic marine species of economically importance to the region have been increasingly proposed into the list of Appendices of CITES, such as sharks, humphead wrasse, sea horse, and some tuna species. However, since lack of scientific data had been noted especially on shark production and identification of shark species, the February 2011 RTC suggested that the Member Countries should improve their statistical data and information collection and compilation in order to be ready with the relevant scientific evidence in case sharks would be proposed again to be listed in the CITES Appendices during the upcoming COP16-CITES. In order to support the efforts of the Member Countries, the February 2011 RTC was informed that SEAFDEC/MFRDMD proposed to conduct a training program for the identification of shark species focusing on the dominant species of sharks and rays. In addition, the Member Countries are also encouraged to consider the development of their respective National Plan of Action (NPOA) on sharks as this could serve as evidence that there are regulations for the conservation and management of shark fisheries in the region.

40. Noting that the proposed listing in the Appendices of CITES is usually announced less than five months before the next COP16-CITES, SEAFDEC was requested to continue monitoring the issues and to convene inter-agency consultation to discuss the issues prior to the COP16-CITES.

Suggested Actions by the Council

41. The Council is requested to provide policy directives and guidance on the readiness for the forthcoming of COP16-CITES as well as for the Member Countries to improve the national statistics data collection for sharks and to develop the NPOA-sharks.

2.7 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

42. As regards to climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in the context of fisheries and aquaculture, this emerging issue has been advocated during the 40th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in Bali, Indonesia in April 2008, where SEAFDEC was urged to implement activities to gather information on the impact of climate change to fisheries and aquaculture activities and provide assistance to the Member Countries to minimize such impact. Such concern was reiterated at the 41st Meeting of the Council in Fukuoka, Japan in April 2009 where SEAFDEC was encouraged to continue monitoring the impact of climate change to fisheries, and that appropriate measures to mitigate the impact should also be developed. In this connection, the Philippines as a lead country for key cluster on “Adaptation and mitigation to impacts of climate change” under the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), is developing a proposal in collaboration with SEAFDEC/AQD on the adaptation of the impacts of climate change in fisheries and aquaculture.

43. Several issues such as establishment of baseline information on the impact of climate change, issues related to climate change and small-scale fisheries, the issue on the reduction of the use of fossil fuel and oil during fishing operations and using of alternative energy, and the effects of increased sea temperature in coastal areas on the declining catch of squid were also raised and discussed during February 2011 RTC. In this regard and in order to support the various proposed activities with particular emphasis on mitigating the impacts of climate change to fisheries and aquaculture, SEAFDEC should consider sourcing funds from the Adaptation Fund (AF) established by the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for its activities relevant to the adaptation of the impacts of climate change.

44. The February 2011 RTC also supported the Roadmap for Priority Actions developed under the five-year FAO Strategy for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Climate Change.

Suggested Actions by the Council

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

2.8 Ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture

46. Ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture is a way of managing fisheries and aquaculture that balances the different objectives of society (*e.g.* ecological and economic objectives), by applying an integrated approach across geographical areas that reflect the natural ecosystems. To understand the concepts of the ecosystem approach, one must first understand the concept of sustainable development that replaced previous policies of development based on economic growth only. Sustainable development can be summarized as a balance between ecological well-being and human well-being that does not compromise the needs of future generations. In its simplest form, this can thought of as a process for finding a balance between ecological well-being and human well-being so that development does not destroy the natural resource base on which it is dependent but avoids overprotection of resources that prevents rational development.

47. While considering that there is a need to fully understand the concept of ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture (EAF/EAA), the representative from Thailand suggested that SEAFDEC should convene a workshop in the region as means of building the capacity of the Member Countries in implementing the EAF/EAA.

48. Considering that the implementation of ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture in the region could be fragmented, the representative from Vietnam suggested that a framework in implementing EAF/EAA should be established for the region, under which the Member Countries could report their respective activities. In the establishment of such framework, economic issues should be considered such as management model that includes the development of fish products which could bring back economic returns to fishers and at the time encourage them to also undertake conservation activities.

49. The February 2011 RTC also noted the need for cooperation among related agencies and departments in the Member Countries in balancing the three aspects of sustainable development, *i.e.* ecological well-being, human well-being and governance aspects. In this regard, the countries should analyze their priority concerns related to EAF/EAA that should be addressed.

Suggested Actions by the Council

50. The Council is invited to provide guidance to SEAFDEC on the possible areas or considerations that should be taken into account by SEAFDEC in the formulation and implementation of programs relevant to ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture in the region.

RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY ON EXISTING HUMAN RESOURCES EXPERTISE IN THE ASEAN MEMBER COUNTRIES

By the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) at SEAFDEC

1. INTRODUCTION

Fisheries is one of the most important sectors contributing to socio-economic developments in the ASEAN Member Countries. Moving towards global competitiveness, countries in the region have been confronted with challenges threatening the sustainable development of fisheries resulting from irresponsible utilization of resources, increases in trans-national and trans-sectoral issues, stiffer requirements for safety, quality and traceability of fish and fisheries products in the world market, as well as other emerging issues including the impacts of climate change to fisheries and aquaculture. Due to these challenges, the availability of human resources in the relevant disciplines is envisaged to be very crucial. During the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium: “Fish for the People” organized in 2001, the Ministers of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries adopted the Resolution for Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region, which included the need to: “*Acknowledge the need for enhanced human resource capabilities at all levels and encourage greater involvement by stakeholders to facilitate consensus and compliance in achieving sustainable fisheries*” and “*Mobilize regional technical cooperation to reduce disparities and promote solidarity among ASEAN Member Countries*”. In order to ensure the long-term availability of human resources for sustainable development of fisheries, it is important for the countries in the region to review and have a clear picture on the current status of the availability, gaps of relevant expertise, future challenges, and other relevant information in their respective countries as well as for the region as a whole.

SEAFDEC therefore conducted a survey on the Existing Human Resources Expertise in the ASEAN Member Countries in order to review the available human resources in fisheries in the Member Countries, and identify the gaps and areas where human resources may be limited and would be required in the future. It is also expected that the outcomes of this survey would provide a basis for the SEAFDEC Council to consider, and provide directives in making policy guidance to ensure long-term availability of human resources in the region. SEAFDEC also aimed to support human resources development in fisheries by building and enhancing the capacity of fisheries officials, government officials engaged in fisheries activities, as well as other stakeholders, while recognizing that it is through the HRD that the contribution of fisheries to food security could be sustained or even enhanced.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 1) To determine the availability of expertise in various scopes and subjects of fisheries in the fisheries-related agencies and institutions in the ASEAN Member Countries; and
- 2) To identify the scopes and subjects where human resources are limited in countries the region and where further HRD activities may be required in the future.

3. METHODOLOGY

SEAFDEC since early 2010 started conducting the survey on the “Existing Human Resources Expertise in Fisheries in the ASEAN Member Countries” by distributing sets of questionnaires (**Annex 1**) to countries to determine the existing human resources and expertise in fisheries-related governmental agencies, governmental universities/academes, private sectors and private universities and the academe. The questionnaire primarily focused on eight scopes of fisheries, namely: 1) fisheries biology, 2) capture fisheries, 3) fisheries management, 4) aquaculture, 5) postharvest, 6)

laws and legislations, 7) cross-cutting issues, and 8) others, with more detailed subjects elaborated under each scope.

The data from the returned questionnaires were compiled and analyzed by the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) at SEAFDEC, and would be circulated for verification and approval by the respective countries.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the information and feedback provided by the ASEAN Member Countries (except Vietnam) in the questionnaires issued by SEAFDEC, analysis was undertaken and the outcomes are summarized as follows:

Brunei Darussalam

Brunei Darussalam has higher number of expertise in capture fisheries than other areas. The most expertise available is in the range of 45-54 year-old, followed by 35-44 year-old. However, it was found that the expertise available in these age ranges are found mostly in men, while for younger expertise age group of 25-34 year-old, more expertise are found in women. Although in general, higher human resources with expertise in fisheries are men (over 74%), and in certain areas such as fisheries biology and capture fisheries, all the expertise are found in men; it should be noted that in Brunei Darussalam both men and women have similar working opportunity, and the higher number of expertise in men may be due to their preference and the nature of some activities which may be more suitable for men as shown **Tables 1-3** and **Fig. 1**

From the questionnaire survey, it was indicated that the expertise available in the country is not sufficient expertise to address the challenges and condition of the fisheries industry. In particular, the country identified the areas on climate change as the very important areas, where there are still lack of expertise. In addition, there are also other subjects where expertise should be further enhanced to meet the emerging challenges, e.g. physiology, ecology, population dynamics, etc.

Table 1 Number of expertises in each subject by gender and organization

Subject	Government Org.		Government Univ.		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Fisheries Biology	0	10	1	1	12
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	29	0	0	29
Fisheries Management	7	10	0	0	17
Aquaculture	9	5	0	0	14
Post-harvest and trade	4	2	0	0	6
Laws and Legislation	0	2	0	0	2
Cross-cutting Issues	3	11	0	0	14
Others	7	9	0	0	16
Total	30	78	1	1	110

Table 2 Number of expertise in each subject by age group at the Department of Fisheries

Subject	< 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	Total
Fisheries Biology	0	0	4	6	0	10
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	0	11	18	0	29
Fisheries Management	0	0	7	10	0	17
Aquaculture	0	5	2	7	0	14
Post-harvest and trade	0	2	0	4	0	6
Laws and Legislation	0	0	0	2	0	2

Cross-cutting Issues	0	0	6	8	0	14
Others	0	0	6	10	0	16
Total	0	7	36	65	0	108

Table 3 Number of expertise in each subject by age group at the University Brunei Darussalam

Subject	< 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	Total
Fisheries Biology	0	0	0	1	1	2
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fisheries Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
Post-harvest and trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laws and Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cross-cutting Issues	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	1	2

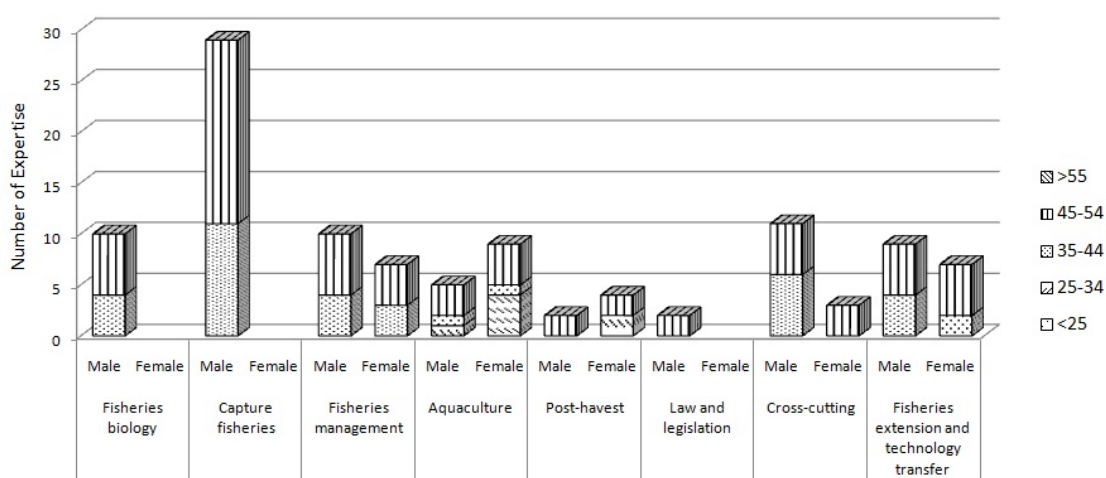


Fig. 1 Graph showing number of expertise by age group, gender and subject at the Department of Fisheries, Brunei Darussalam

Recommendation

As there is insufficient expertise available to address the challenges and conditions of the fisheries industry, efforts should be made to enhance the country’s expertise in marine biology, ecology, environmental concerns, physiology, population dynamics, ecology, climate change, and fisheries in general.

Cambodia

The Kingdom of Cambodia has an area of 181,035 km² and is located in the Southwestern part of the Indochina peninsula and covers 24 provinces and municipalities. It is bordered by Thailand to the west, Lao PDR to the north and Vietnam to the east and the Gulf of Thailand to the South. The country has 2 pronounced seasons; wet and dry season. Cambodia has 2 water ecosystems, the inland and marine, rich in fisheries biodiversity. The inland ecosystems of Cambodia include the unique and beneficial hydrological system of the Mekong River and its tributaries, and the Great Lake watershed. Together, they form a huge natural wetland, which covers about 20% of the country’s total territory during the peak flood period in the rainy season.

As for its marine waters, Cambodia has a small coastline of only about 435 km. The fishing activities in Cambodia's Exclusive Economic Zone comprise two main groups: coastal and commercial fisheries. Compared to inland fisheries, marine fisheries had developed slowly in the fishing grounds located in the eastern bank of the Gulf of Thailand. The average catch per unit is low compared to Thailand and Vietnam due to less fishing effort and poor fishing technology. There are four provinces of the country that border the sea: Koh Kong, Sihanoukville, Kampot and Krong Kep.

The Fisheries Administration (FiA) of Cambodia supports the long-term human capacity development plan to ensure the availability of human resources in fisheries in the future to assure sustainable fisheries, food security and food safety. The FiA has indentified experts based or through their performance and specialization.

Women employment in Cambodia's FiA

Based on FiA's statistics on HRD, there are 150 experts of whom, there are more male experts than females (12) which comprise only 8% of the total staff employed in the FiA. In the eight areas/field of expertise in fisheries, only few women are involved and employed, such as in the field of fishery biology (33.33%), fisheries management (50%), and post-harvest (16.67%). The age group of women ranges from 55 years old (6) comprising 50% of the female staff, 45-54 (2) at 17%, the 35-44 (3) at 25% and 1 or 8% in the 25-34 years old group (**Fig. 2**). The gap in this analysis shows that women are not involved in fisheries management, aquaculture, law and legislation and others. Thus, the FiA should promote and encourage more women to get involved or at least have 1 woman-expert in each area of fisheries.

Age range of fisheries experts

According to the FiA data, there are 150 verified experts who are involved in the various fields of fisheries. In terms of the age of these experts, 75 (50%) that are over 55 years old, 53 (35.33%) belong to the 35-44 year old range, 13 (8.67%) in the 25-34 year old range, and 9 experts (6%) in the 45-54 age group (**Fig. 2**). The results also reveal the following facts:

- In fisheries biology, there are 14 experts belonging to the age group between 35-44 years old and more than 55 years old. There are however no experts in the age group ranging from less than 25, 25-34 and 45-54 years old. Thus, in the future the government should include in its plan, resolutions to promote or encourage recruitment of experts in fisheries biology in order to ensure the sustainable development of fisheries.
- Capture fisheries area has 24 experts, within the age range of 35-44, 45-54 and more than 55 years old, but there are no experts in the age group less than 25 and 25-34 years old. This implies that in the near future, this field in fisheries will lack expertise if the government does not encourage the recruitment of young experts.
- The fisheries management area has 53 experts in the 25 years old age group. The FiA should be more concerned in their recruitment and planning to enhance its expertise in fisheries management for the sustainable development of fisheries in the country.
- Although aquaculture in Cambodia plays an important role to the growing population of the nation, there are only 29 experts in aquaculture belonging to the age group of 35-44, 45-55 and more than 55 years old, while in the range less than 25 and 25-34 age group, there are no experts. In this case, the FiA should cooperate/collaborate with the country's education ministry to continue and promote aquaculture science and encourage the young graduates to get involved in aquaculture or fisheries
- There are 8 experts in post-harvest and trade but no experts in the group of less than 25 years old. Hence, FiA should concentrate in promoting the value of post harvest in fisheries to the young graduates to facilitate more recruitment.

- Law and legislation has poor or no human resource and experts in all age groups. FiA should pay more attention on this scenario because human resource in law and legislation is very important in fisheries operations, defense, and further development/improvement of the country's fisheries law. Hence, FiA should give more focus in the recruitment of experts on law and legislation.
- There are 20 experts of cross cutting. This area should be promoted also because the experts in this field belong to the 55 years old group, hence no experts would be available to assume their responsibility when the 10 aging experts retire in the near future.
- Others (technologies transfer/extension) area has 2 experts. 1 expert is belonging to age group more than 55 year old. Thus should be produced more expert in order to sustain in this field when an aging expert retire in the near future.

Cambodia has comparatively higher number expertise in fisheries management followed by aquaculture and capture fisheries. Most expertise is available in the age range of more than 55 years old, and most are found among the men than women.

Table 4 Number of expertise in each subject by gender and organization

Subject	Government Org.		Total
	Female	Male	
Fisheries Biology	4	10	14
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	24	24
Fisheries Management	6	46	52
Aquaculture	0	30	30
Post-harvest and trade	2	6	8
Laws and Legislation	0	0	0
Cross-cutting Issues	0	20	20
Others	0	2	2
Total	12	138	150

Table 5 Number of expertise in each subject by age group of Fisheries Administrative

Subject	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	Total
Fisheries Biology	0	0	7	0	7	14
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	0	10	2	12	24
Fisheries Management	0	10	14	2	26	52
Aquaculture	0	0	11	4	15	30
Post-harvest and trade	0	1	2	1	4	8
Laws and Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cross-cutting Issues	0	2	8	0	10	20
Others	0	0	1	0	1	2
Total	0	13	53	9	75	150

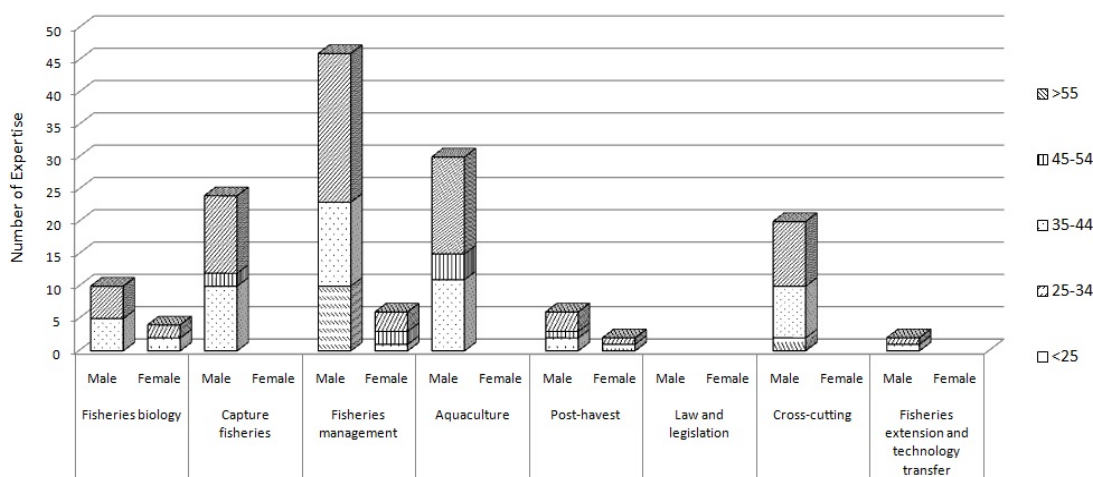


Fig. 2 Number of expertise by age group, gender and area of specialization at the Fisheries Administration of Cambodia

Indonesia

The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) or Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan is the principal agency responsible for marine fisheries sector planning, management and administration in Indonesia. The Ministry comprised: (1) five Directorate Generals, namely: Aquaculture; Capture Fisheries; Marine, Coastal and Small Islands; Marine and Fisheries Resource Surveillance and Controlling; and Fisheries Product Processing Marketing; (2) three Agencies, namely: Marine Affairs and Fisheries Research; Human Resource Development; and Fish Quarantine, Quality Control and Fish Product Safety; (4) the Secretariat General; (5) the Inspectorate General; and (6) Advisory Staff providing expertise to the Minister in specific fields.

The information on the existing human resources expertise in the MMAF provided in the SEAFDEC questionnaire survey was still insufficient in terms of the actual experts as it did not cover all the technical directorates (*e.g.* Directorate General of Aquaculture). Besides, in the questionnaire used, certain fields of expertise were not indicated hence could not be accommodated, and there was no clear definition or criteria on the expertise that should be emphasized.

Taking into consideration the fact that **an expert** is more generally a person with extensive knowledge or ability based on research, experience, or occupation and in a particular area of study, and that experts have a prolonged or intense experience through practice and education in a particular field, while in specific fields, the definition of expert is well established by consensus and therefore does not necessary mean that an individual has a professional or academic qualification to be accepted as an expert, efforts were made to accomplish the survey forms from SEAFDEC.

However, the data presented comprise only rough estimates as the result of survey does not fully represent the whole profile of Indonesian fisheries experts due to poor response from the respective institutions. Of 10,231 MMAF staff, only 1185 experts (12%) in various fisheries-related subjects were verified, comprising 762 males and 423 females. Nevertheless, there are a growing number of experts if only the other fields of expertise in fisheries were considered in the survey (*e.g.* fisheries education, fisheries training, remote sensing, and fishing technique/fishing technology).

Analysis by gender

All MMAF staff must be responsible for incorporating gender into their work. Underlying the role of gendered-technical expertise, both males and females have similar working opportunities in implementing their professional status. This implies that overall, the fisheries sector needs to mainstream gender in all fisheries activities and support.

As indicated in **Table 6**, although the overall the male experts seemed to be dominant in all fields of expertise (ratio of male to female is 1.8:1.0), the female experts also play an important role in some working areas such as post-harvest and trade, fisheries management and fisheries technology extension and transfer. The survey also clearly reveals that there are almost four times as many males than females engaged in the capture fisheries (ratio is 3.8:1.0), indicating broad ranges of their tasks and functions. There seems to be lack of gendered-technical expertise in the fields of aquaculture, fisheries biology, law and legislation, and cross-cutting issues (**Fig. 3**). This gap could have occurred because the questionnaire was not fully responded to by all the technical directorates under the MMAF.

Analysis by Age group

There are five age groups to be addressed to describe the spread of experts available at the MMAF based on their fields of expertise. The overall, the survey shows that the highest number of experts belongs to the 25-34 age group (total 474) followed by the 45-54 (total 319), the 35-44 (total 292), the over 55 (total 56) and least than 25 (total 44) (**Table 7**). In some expertise areas e.g. Fisheries management, Post-harvest and trade, Fish processing factory/plants and International cooperation and marine affairs, the experts existed in all age groups. Some specific areas like Population dynamics, On-board fish handling technologies or Backyard and traditional fish processing no expert available. More concern in the field of Fisheries Biology because of 20 experts is approaching retirement age at over 55 years old. At the same time, the more young experts should be encouraged in various fields and later they are expected to be more knowledgeable about their respective expertise.

For additional information, it should be noted that the national retirement age for all civil servants in Indonesia is 58 years old and can be extended to 60 years old for those who assume certain positions such as those in structural echelon or functional positions (e.g. researchers, lecturers).

There was no clear request of the expert needs in the MMAF back-questionnaire. To help easily identify the shortage/gap of expert needs, it may be necessary to make assumption that there should be a minimum required number of experts for each expertise field according to the age group *except* over 55 years old, at least 1 person regardless the gender. For instance, in Aquatic animal taxonomy, the MMAF needs 1 expert for less 25 years old and 1 expert for 35-44 years old to meet the remaining vacant expertise, as other age groups have already been fulfilled (**Annex 3**). Later on the MMAF verifies and proposes the appropriate numbers based on their needs, including the selection process, if necessary.

In general, we found that at least 69 experts should be made available to meet the vacant expertise subject based on the age group, among them are Fisheries biology (total 22), Post-harvest and trade (total 14), Capture fisheries (total 10) and aquaculture (total 9) (**Table 8**). More specifically, the young expert needs is seemed potentially important among age groups, this implies the MMAF should put more concern in future challenge of their policy, strategy and recruitment planning.

Table 6 Number of expertise in each subject by gender and organization

Subject	Government Organization		Total
	Female	Male	
Fisheries Biology	31	55	86
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	65	248	313
Fisheries Management	97	131	228
Aquaculture	32	36	68
Post-harvest and trade	123	154	277
Laws and Legislation	10	15	25
Cross-cutting Issues	2	4	6
Others	63	119	182
Total	423	762	1,185

Table 7 Number of expertise of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia by subject and age group

Subject	< 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	Total
Fisheries Biology	0	28	9	29	20	86
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	10	120	101	70	12	313
Fisheries Management	5	84	70	62	7	228
Aquaculture	1	12	29	20	6	68
Post-harvest and trade	25	145	38	61	8	277
Laws and Legislation	2	9	3	10	1	25
Cross-cutting Issues	1	2	2	1	0	6
Others	0	74	40	66	2	182
Total	44	474	292	319	56	1,185

Table 8 A summary of the required number of experts by the subjects and the age groups.
 The blacked areas indicating the experts have already been verified.

Subject	Age Group				Total
	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	
1. Fisheries Biology	8	4	7	3	22
2. Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	6	2	1	1	10
3. Fisheries Management	4	0	0	0	4
4. Aquaculture	4	4	0	1	9
5. Post-harvest and trade	4	3	4	3	14
6. Laws and Legislation	1	0	1		2
7. Cross-cutting Issues	2	2	1	2	7
8. Other (Fisheries extension & technology transfer)	1	0	0	0	1
Total	30	15	14	9	69

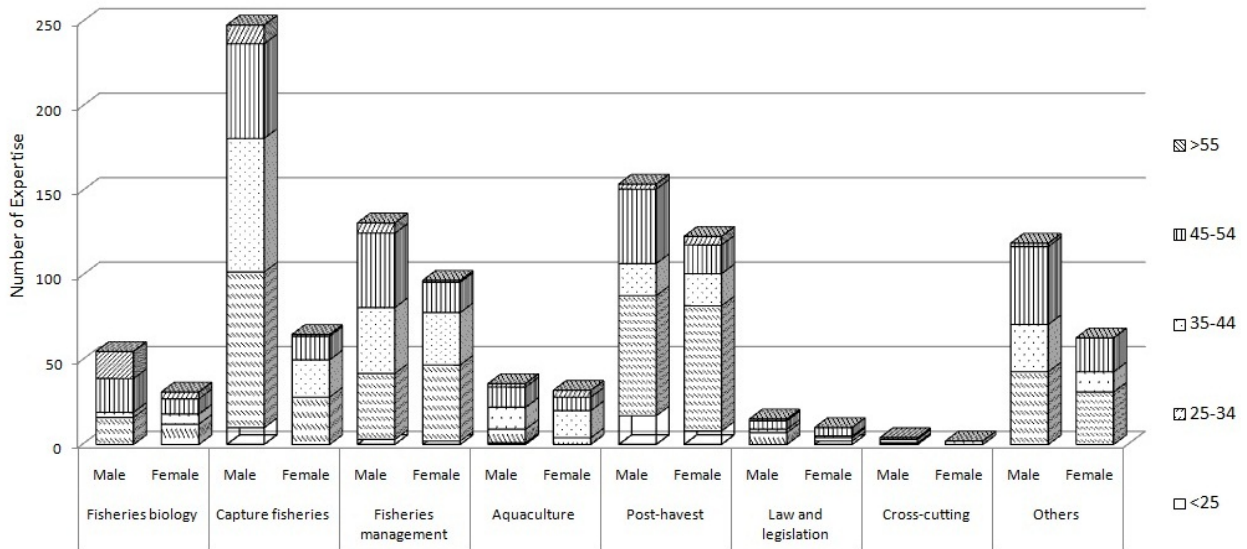


Fig. 3 Number of expertise by age group, gender and subject at the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia

Recommendations

Regarding the present status and future challenges in human resource development, the MMAF should pay more attention in its qualified personnel recruitment planning and policy, especially in responding to the need for fulfilling the expertise in the age group of less than 25 years old. This could be done by reviewing the senior year curriculum of the country's fisheries high schools. At the same time, SEAFDEC/TD is also requested to update its technical training program regularly and to accommodate trainees from the country to improve the technical expertise of the existing human resources in the MMAF.

Lao PDR

In general, Lao PDR lacks well-trained and experienced personnel at all levels of society and in all sectors. This poses a serious constraint on the country's development. Moreover, as efforts are made to develop the sustainable human resource base, the demand for qualified, skilled or appropriately trained personnel, particularly managers, is ever increasing due to the country's rapid economic progress. There is an urgent need to make sustainable improvements in both the number of trained people and the quality of training. The development of such resources the country should put more focus in its national development efforts especially on health, formal and non-formal education, and vocational skills training. This should begin with maternal health and early childhood development and continue right through adulthood. Human resource development activities must be closely linked with the future needs and requirements of both the public and private sectors. Strengthened human resource capacity in all stages of development activities in the country would reduce its dependence on external technical assistance.

Table 9 and **Table 10** show that expertise of aquaculture has the highest number followed by fisheries management and capture fisheries. Most of the expertise is available in the age range between 35-44 and 45-54 years old, and more expertise is available in men than in women.

Table 9 Number of expertise in each subject by gender and organization

Subject	Government Organization		Total
	Female	Male	
Fisheries Biology	0	1	1
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	3	3
Fisheries Management	0	4	4
Aquaculture	12	38	50
Post-harvest and trade	0	0	0
Laws and Legislation	0	0	0
Cross-cutting Issues	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0
Total	12	46	58

Table 10 Number of expertise of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries in each subject by age group

Subject	< 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	Total
Fisheries Biology	0	0	0	1	0	1
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	0	1	2	0	3
Fisheries Management	0	0	1	3	0	4
Aquaculture	0	22	18	8	2	50
Post-harvest and trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laws and Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cross-cutting Issues	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	22	20	14	2	58

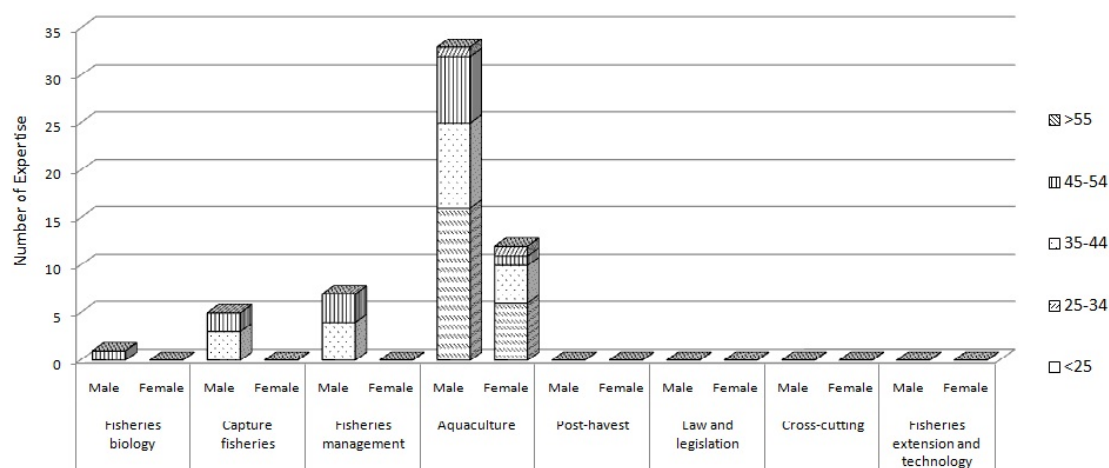


Fig. 4 Number of expertise by age group, gender and subject at the Department of Livestock and Fisheries of Lao PDR

Recommendations

The main issues and constraints in the country's human resources development on fisheries especially on fishery biology, post-harvest, law and legislation, are the insufficient number of staff and expertise, and lack of awareness to encourage and enhance capacity building. The importance of mainstreaming human capacity development in the national planning and development activities

should be considered as the absence of such effort could further contribute to the lack of motivation among the enumerators and low level of capacity among the personnel.

Malaysia

In Malaysia, full retirement age for all government servants is 58 years old. But optional retirement is also possible at any time between the age 55 and 56 or under the recommendation of the medical board. Planning and reviewing of human resource in fisheries management must be in line with the organization's goals, missions, visions and values for 10, 15 years, and so on. The process involved identifying the areas or subjects, activities, the number of staff to be hired, training, salary rates, operational budget, working environment, benefit, and health among others.

This study comprises human resource information from the Department of Fisheries Malaysia and universities in the country. In order to collect the number of experts in fisheries from academic institutions, the questionnaire was sent to all universities in Malaysia. However, only four (out of 19 universities) responded to the survey, namely: University of Malaya, University Malaysia Terengganu, University Sains Malaysia, and University Perguruan Sultan Idris Malaysia. The Department of Fisheries Malaysia included the supporting staff as experts while the universities considered only the academic staff. The study also considered the fact that one person may have more than one area or subject of expertise.

Department of Fisheries and Universities by Gender

Human resource plays an important role in managing fisheries and habitats which many of the fishermen and stakeholders rely on for the sustainable utilization of the fisheries resources. Fisheries includes other sub-areas such as fisheries biology, ecosystem, habitat, oceanography, laws and legislations, post-harvest and trade, fisheries management, cross cutting issues and aquaculture.

There are 1198 male and female experts in fisheries-related areas at the DOF and in the four participating universities in Malaysia as shown in **Table 11**. In both agencies, 76.04% (911 experts) are male and only 23.96% (287) are female. Fisheries Management (504 experts) and Aquaculture (328 persons) sub-areas have the highest number of experts compared to other areas of expertise. There is no female expert available in Laws and Legislation at the DOF. Fisheries Management has the highest number of experts but the gap or the ratio between male and female experts is 17:3.

Department of Fisheries by Age Group

The result shows that Aquaculture and Fisheries Management have the highest number of experts at the DOF in age group between 25 to 34 years old (**Table 12**). The number of experts in Aquaculture at the age group between 25 to 34 years old is higher than other age groups. On the other hand, most of the experts in Fishery Biology are 55 years old and nearly reaching the full retirement age. The DOF has to take actions to recruit or train new employees in this area in order to fulfill future requirements.

Universities by Age Group

Fisheries Biology and Aquaculture experts in the participating universities are equally distributed by age range (**Table 13**). In Fisheries Management, the data shows that the number of experts at age group greater than 55 years old is high, and the total number of experts below 55 years old is more or less about the same with the number who will go for full retirement. There are less experts in Laws and Legislations and this area is quite critical since there are only 3 experts available and all of them are at the same age range at 35-44 years old.

Table 11 Number of expertise in each subject by gender and organization

Subject	Government Org.		Government Uni.		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Fisheries Biology	6	34	29	27	96
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	8	76	3	13	100
Fisheries Management	68	408	14	14	504
Aquaculture	69	232	18	9	328
Post-harvest and trade	55	60	4	3	122
Laws and Legislation	0	12	2	1	15
Cross-cutting Issues	5	11	2	4	22
Others	2	5	2	2	11
Total	213	838	74	73	1,198

Table 12 Number of expertise in each subject by age group of Department of Fisheries

Subject	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	Total
Fisheries Biology	0	2	7	4	27	40
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	42	9	19	14	84
Fisheries Management	0	192	136	120	28	476
Aquaculture	0	172	25	36	68	301
Post-harvest and trade	0	35	60	15	5	115
Laws and Legislation	0	0	2	4	6	12
Cross-cutting Issues	0	6	0	5	5	16
Others	0	1	3	1	2	7
Total	0	450	242	204	155	1,051

Table 13 Number of expertise in each subject by age group of Universities

Subject	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	Total
Fisheries Biology	1	15	13	9	18	56
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	1	2	6	7	16
Fisheries Management	0	1	4	3	10	18
Aquaculture	0	7	6	9	5	27
Post-harvest and trade	0	2	0	4	1	7
Laws and Legislation	0	0	0	3	0	3
Cross-cutting Issues	0	1	0	2	3	6
Others	0	0	2	2	0	4
Total	1	27	27	38	44	137

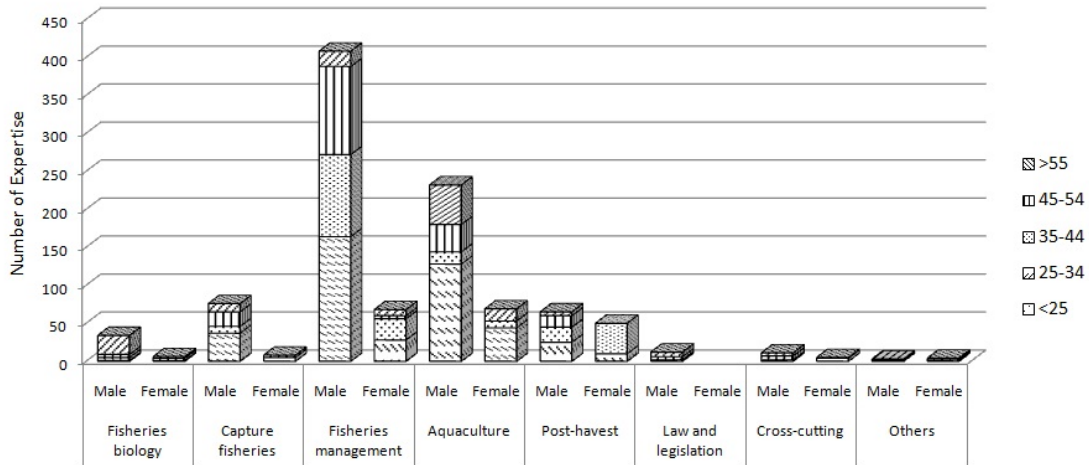


Fig. 5 Graph of number of expertise by age group, gender and subject in the Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

Recommendations

The result of this study does not represent the whole scenario of Malaysian fisheries experts due to poor response from the respective institutions. The participating institutions however, provided some feedbacks that include the following:

- a. Questionnaire is difficult to answer since some of the expertise does not fall into the categories prescribed.
- b. Difficult to calculate the number of expertise since they may have different educational background but could be expert in particular subject.
- c. Difficult to calculate the number of expertise since one of them may have many subjects of expertise, does the real number of experts in this study could not be reconciled.

As a result, this study cannot conclude whether Malaysia has sufficient number of fisheries expertise or not since the survey did not include information on expertise required in the study and there was no clear definition of the expertise. More accurate information about the total number of academic staff in universities can be collected if the questionnaire is simpler and has the said clear definition. In addition, more detailed information could also be collected from other departments such as Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovations (MOSTI) which compile all information regarding the researchers (government department and universities). Moreover, the number of experts reported in this study does not reflect the actual number since one person can have more than one subject of expertise. Besides, those in the age range between 25 to 34 years old are still new to be considered as experts in certain fisheries areas. Management also should consider the cases of sudden death, resignation, and health conditions of skilled employees in order to make the organization work properly.

Myanmar

Myanmar has a total coastline of 2,832 km and stretches 2,090 km from north to south and 925 km from east to west at its widest point. Animal protein for people in Myanmar is mainly obtained from freshwater and marine fisheries such as fresh fish, dried fish, salted fish, fermented fish, fish paste and fish sauce, among others.

The fishery sector is considered as the most important sector after agriculture to realize the protein requirements of the people of Myanmar and to attain food security as well as afford opportunity for employment to a large number of fisheries/coastal and rural communities. The country's livestock and fisheries sector contributed 7.5% to national GDP in 2008-2009 fiscal years. Myanmar needs

many experts who can contribute knowledge, information, and skills on the various fields/areas of fisheries.

The Department of Fisheries (DoF) of Myanmar is the only government institution responsible for fisheries in Myanmar and has the highest number of fishery experts among government and private organizations. Fishery experts are also available in private agencies such as the Marine Science Association Myanmar (MSAM), Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association, and government universities.

Analysis by Gender in the DOF and University

Both male and female fishery experts are available in the DoF but there are more male (71.1%) experts than female (28.9%). In private agencies only male fisheries experts are at hand and only women are found in government universities. Based on gender data analyses, availability of fishery expertise in various organizations/agencies might be due to the nature/field of work and working environment. In Myanmar, gender does not influence the availability of expertise in the various fields of fisheries.

Aquaculture has the highest number of available expertise and the lowest in area on cross-cutting issues. High numbers of expertise from all institutes related to fisheries are also available in other areas such as fisheries management, post-harvest and trade, fisheries biology, capture fisheries (inland and marine) and law and legislation. The DOF has the most number of expertise in the areas of aquaculture, fisheries management and post-harvest and trade while government universities have more experts in fisheries biology, and the private agencies have experts in the fields of fisheries biology and fisheries management. However, there are less or insufficient number of “younger” fisheries expertise in all areas except in aquaculture. Most of the government universities of Myanmar do not have specific course on fisheries, but fisheries subjects are included only in Zoology as minor subject. Therefore, there is really a scarcity of human resources in terms of fisheries experts and qualified staff to teach fisheries subject in government universities.

This scarcity of experts can be perceived in physiology and genetic subjects, in oceanography and on-board fish handling technologies in capture fisheries (inland and marine), ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture management, in backyard and traditional fish processing at post-harvest and trade, fisheries for food security, livelihood and poverty alleviation, and climate change. The least number of experts is in the field of fisheries socio-economics/bio-economics as well as in the field of fisheries management and the highest number of experts is found in the fields of seed production technologies and grow-out production technologies in aquaculture.

The analysis of the availability of fisheries expertise based on five different age groups for all fisheries organizations are described in **Tables 14-17**. The highest number of experts belongs to the 35-44 age group followed by the 45-54 age groups in the DoF and government universities. On the other hand, private organizations have higher experts belonging in the >55 and 45-54 age groups. In the DoF, experts are available in all areas and age ranges from 35-44, 45-55, and >55. However, the areas of fisheries biology, fisheries management, law and legislation, cross-cutting issues and other (fisheries extension and technology transfer), lack young experts (<25 and 25-34 aged groups).

There is no available information of fishery experts in government universities in the field of fisheries management, post-harvest and trade, laws and legislation. In private agencies, most fisheries expertise are available in the 45-55 and >55 age groups and the highest number is in the >55 age group in various fields of fisheries except for post-harvest, trade, and cross-cutting issues.

Table 14 Number of expertise in each subject by gender and organization

Subject	Government Org.		Government Uni.		Private Agencies		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Fisheries Biology	5	0	0	10	13	0	28
Capture Fisheries (inland and marine)	15	2	0	1	5	0	23
Fisheries Management	54	8	0	0	10	0	72
Aquaculture	175	67	0	3	4	0	249
Post-harvest and Trade	7	31	0	0	0	0	38
Laws and Legislation	18	2	0	0	3	0	23
Cross-cutting Issues	1	5	0	1	0	0	7
Others	8	0	0	0	4	0	12
Total	283	115	0	15	39	0	452

Table 15 Number of expertise in each subject by age group of Department of Fisheries

Subject	< 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	Total
Fisheries Biology	0	0	0	3	2	5
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	1	1	4	11	17
Fisheries Management	0	0	3	48	11	62
Aquaculture	4	65	98	51	24	242
Post-harvest and trade	1	4	21	6	6	38
Laws and Legislation	0	0	5	8	7	20
Cross-cutting Issues	0	0	3	2	1	6
Others	0	0	0	0	8	8
Total	5	70	131	122	70	398

Table 16 Number of expertise in each subject by age group of Universities

Subject	< 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	Total
Fisheries Biology	0	0	5	3	2	10
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fisheries Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aquaculture	0	0	2	1	0	3
Post-harvest and trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laws and Legislation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cross-cutting Issues	0	0	1	0	0	1
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	9	4	2	15

Table 17 Number of expertise in each subject by age group of Private Agencies

Subject	< 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	Total
Fisheries Biology	0	2	0	5	6	13
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	2	0	0	1	2	5
Fisheries Management	0	3	0	2	5	10
Aquaculture	0	0	1	3	0	4
Post-harvest and trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laws and Legislation	0	0	0	0	3	3
Cross-cutting Issues	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	2	0	1	1	4
Total	2	7	1	12	17	39

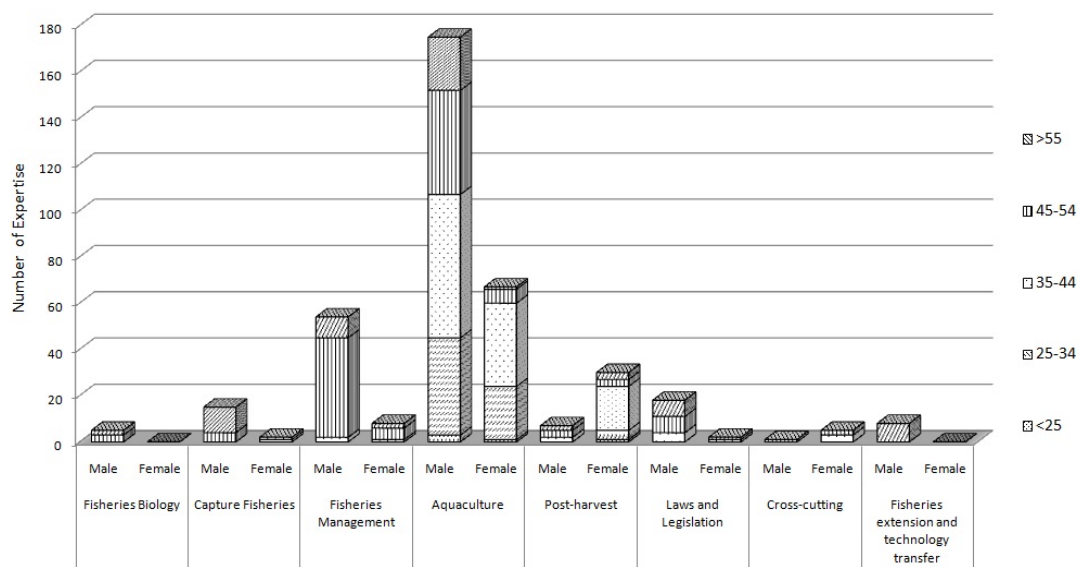


Fig. 6 Number of expertise by age group, gender and subject at the Department of Fisheries of Myanmar

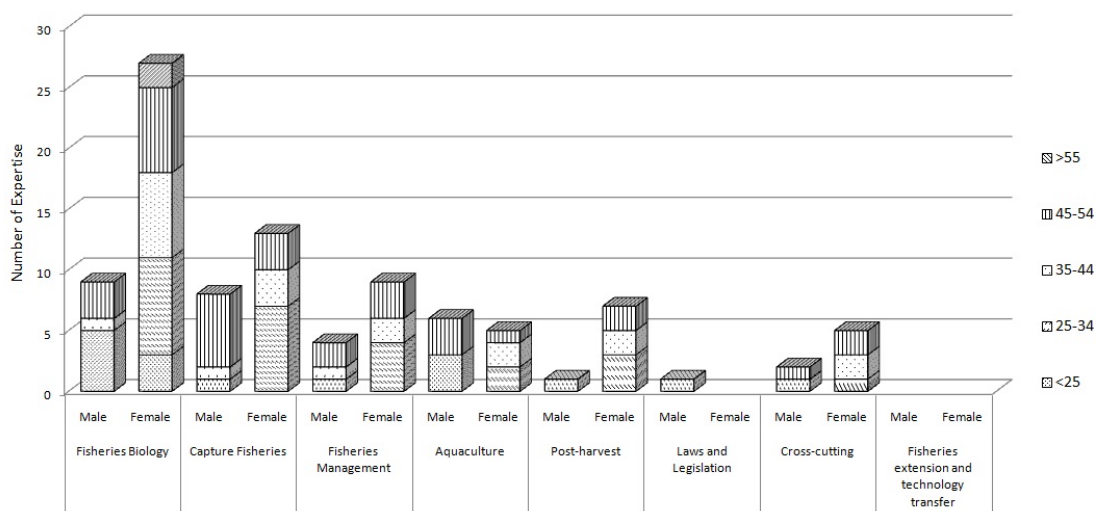


Fig. 7 Number of expertise by age group, gender and subject at government universities in Myanmar

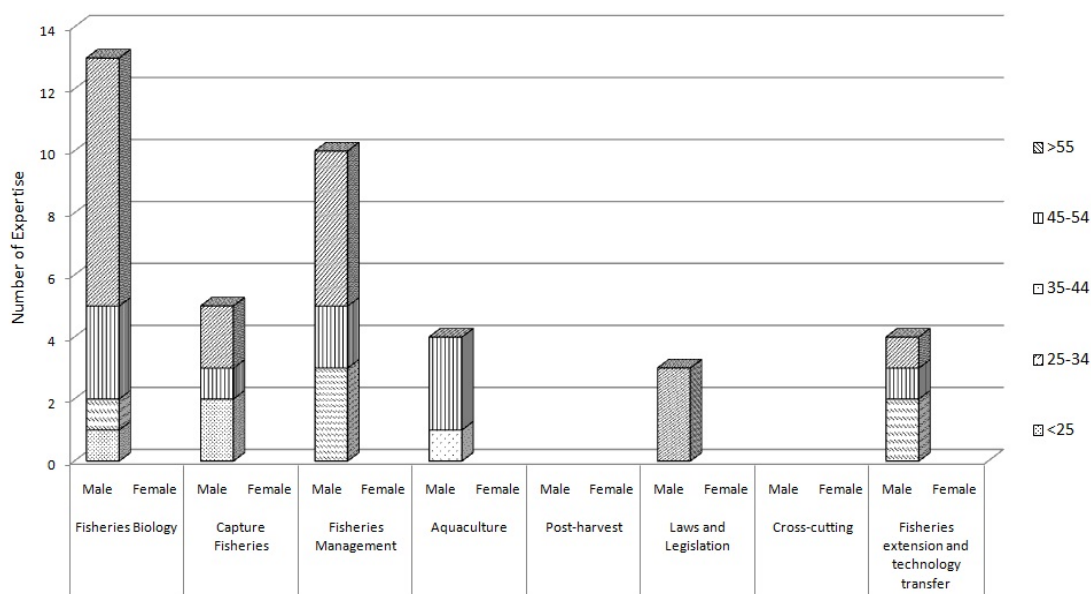


Fig. 8 Number of expertise by age group, gender and subject in the private sector of Myanmar

Recommendations

Myanmar does not have specific fisheries institutions or training department in its educational system. In DoF, it is necessary that expertise be developed through training in advanced technology at all fisheries areas. Therefore, the DoF of Myanmar is requesting international and regional organizations (e.g. FAO, ASEAN, SEAFDEC, and NACA) and the other Member Countries of SEAFDEC who are leading in fisheries technology to support the country's technology development and seriously consider providing assistance especially in the areas of aquatic genetic, stock assessment, ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture, fisheries management, and capture fisheries (marine and inland) for fill up the human resources development gaps and requirements, as well as in building up the capacity of the young generation of staff to develop their expertise in fisheries. The government universities and private agencies reported that their available current fisheries expertise on the areas of climate change and fisheries, fisheries information and statistics, conservation and management of aquatic resources, integrated fisheries management, ecosystem approach to fisheries, fisheries for food security, livelihood and poverty alleviation and socio-economic of fisheries are not sufficient and should be strengthened through capacity building for government and non-government sectors including all stakeholders to address the challenges being confronted by the fisheries and fishing communities. In this regard, government universities and private agencies suggested that SEAFDEC could conduct workshops, symposia and conferences among Member Countries allowing/inviting representatives from local NGOs to participate, develop exchange program for experts to conduct research activities of mutual interest, provide support funds for conducting research, provide research and survey equipment, and conduct group training on the use of equipment and soft-ware in concerned Member Countries. In addition, SEAFDEC was also requested to arrange for occasional short group study tours for representatives from the government and non-government sectors and related stakeholders to observe the "good practices" of local or overseas activities.

Philippines

The Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) is the lead agency mandated to manage, conserve, and protect the country's fishery resources. At present, the fishery sector employs over 1 million fishermen and fish farmers mostly in the rural areas. With a coastline that stretches over 36,000 km and considering the abundance and vastness of the country's marine resources, the DA-BFAR lacks the manpower compliment/human resources to address the

many problems confronting the fishery sector. Relevant skills and knowledge have to be acquired through the development of expertise in various areas particularly in the field of fisheries that is essential in formulating appropriate strategies to address various threats to food security and the people's livelihoods brought about by the changing climate.

Analysis by Gender Involvement/Employment and Expertise in DA-BFAR and the Academe

Seven (7) of the 15 BFAR-Regional Fisheries Offices (BFAR-RFOS) and five (5) Regional Fisheries Training Centers (RFTCs) responded and submitted responses to the questionnaires distributed by SEAFDEC through the country's National Coordinator (NC). Overall, the results indicated that there are more males (854) than females (546) involved or employed in fisheries in the government sector (**Fig. 8**). As expected, a significant number of males than females are involved in the capture fishery and fisheries management sector, this could be attributed to the physical demands in this particular area of fisheries. On the other hand, the opposite can be observed in the post-harvest and trade sectors where females outnumber the males with 101 females compared to 45 males. The field/area of Laws and Legislation in Fisheries has the least number of experts from both male (15) and female (4) groups.

Nine (9) Fisheries State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) from Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao responded to the HRD questionnaire. Similar to the government sector, the males (427) outnumber the females (323) involved in fisheries and fishery-related activities (**Fig. 10**). Distinctively, females outnumber the males not only in post-harvest (71 females and 7 males) but also in the cross-cutting (both in fisheries information and statistics and fisheries for food security, livelihood and poverty alleviation having 45 females and 24 males), fisheries extension and technology transfer (37 females and 24 males) areas/fields. Alike with the BFAR setting, a significant number of males (277) more than females (109) is involved in capture fishery, aquaculture, and fisheries management.

Analysis by Age Group Involvement/Employment and Expertise in the DA-BFAR and the Academe/Universities

Involvement of age group 45-54 years old is relatively high in the fields of aquaculture (171), fisheries management (127), cross-cutting issues (113), capture fisheries (101), and fish biology (98) respectively (**Fig. 8**). This is followed by age group 25-34 years old in all fields except in capture fisheries which accounted for 44 individuals. Except for Fisheries Biology (8) and Fisheries Management (2), there are no experts from the age group <25. Notably, the field of Fishery Laws and Legislations accounts for the lowest involvement of experts from all the age groups.

Comparable to that of BFAR, the age group 45-54 years old of experts or those involved in fisheries and fishery related activities dominate the various fields except for the post-harvest area where age group >55 years old is dominant (**Fig. 9**). It is interesting to note though that the next distinct group is the age group >55 years old, because this is the age group where most experts would be retiring (the optional retirement age of civil servants in the country is 65) and there is a wide gap between senior staff and the younger age group.

Analysis on Availability and Gap of Expertise (subject/area)

From the supplemental questionnaires submitted by the concerned agencies and institutions as shown in **Fig. 9**, there is not enough manpower and technical expertise in BFAR-RFO and RFTCs to conduct research, training, and handle different interventions and challenges on fish production and on climate change. Because of lack of funding support and the vacant permanent positions that remained unfilled, most of the positions available in the region are temporary and clerical thus, inhibiting the technical personnel of DA-BFAR to proactively cover their respective assignments/duties as well address forthcoming issues on climate change. Shortage is partly blamed on the current government policy that inhibits recruitment of additional personnel.

Among the SUCs respondents, the Bicol State University (BSU), Iloilo State College of Fisheries (ISCOF) and Mindanao State University (MSU) in Naawan maintained that they have sufficient expertise or competencies most of whom are PhD and Master’s degree holders in the various fields of fisheries. However, the remainder of the SUCs also expressed lack of technical experts and conveyed apprehensions that more of what is remaining from their assets are retiring and some are also due to retire (**Fig. 9**) in the next 4-5 years thus, the need to tap or “entice” new and younger recruits.

Table 18 Number of expertise in each subject by gender and organization

Subject	Government Org.		Government Uni.		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Fisheries Biology	83	105	53	75	316
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	32	185	14	91	322
Fisheries Management	75	152	42	85	354
Aquaculture	133	185	53	101	472
Post-harvest and trade	101	45	71	7	224
Laws and Legislation	4	15	8	15	42
Cross-cutting Issues	92	120	45	29	286
Others	26	47	37	24	134
Total	546	854	323	427	2,150

Table 19 Number of expertise in each subject by age group of the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

Subject	< 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	Total
Fisheries Biology	8	42	22	98	18	316
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	27	44	101	45	322
Fisheries Management	2	46	16	127	36	354
Aquaculture	0	76	35	171	36	472
Post-harvest and trade	0	33	19	63	31	224
Laws and Legislation	0	4	2	9	4	42
Cross-cutting Issues	0	40	30	113	29	286
Others	0	17	12	34	10	134
Total	10	285	180	716	209	2,150

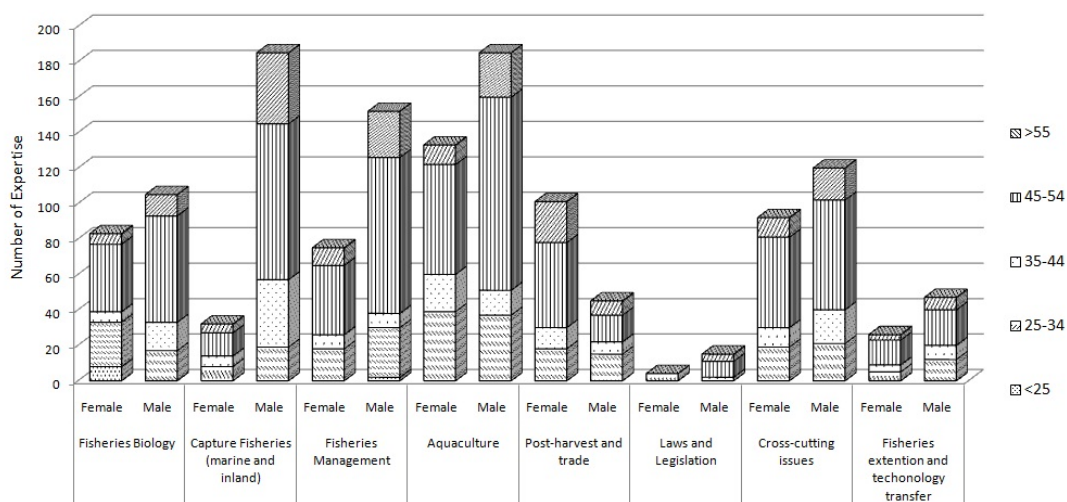


Fig. 9 Number of expertise by age group, gender and subject at the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

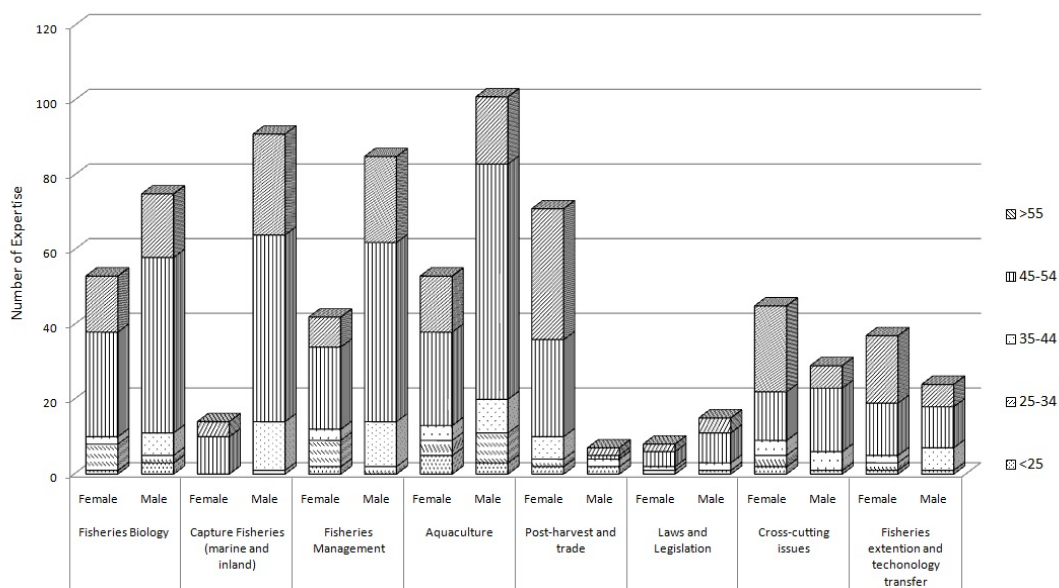


Fig. 10 Number of expertise by age group, gender and subject in Philippine universities

Recommendations

Most respondents asserted on the insufficiency or depletion of experts in certain subjects/areas thus, requested to avail of opportunities for further training and education. Most government respondents (BFAR) mentioned the approval of their personnel *plantilla* and funding for recruitment. However, the educational institutions on the other hand, were keen on the need of providing more opportunities in terms of scholarship programs, training and seminar workshops for their faculty and the recruitment of young personnel, and financial aid for instructional and research programs of the universities. High priority should be given to assist the SUCs in acquiring equipment for instructional and research purposes. Moreover, the need for open admission to programs of Member Countries, sponsored by SEAFDEC, should be given consideration in the policy making formulation.

Furthermore, SEAFDEC should provide continuous updates on fisheries development including seminars among fisheries technicians/training staff of BFAR Regional Offices and RFTCs in the field of latest advancements in aquaculture, post-harvest technologies and capture fisheries. These offices should also monitor and evaluate their alumnae in the field in order to properly assess whether or not they are considered experts or is capable to be of service in the development of fisheries programs on the ground. Finally, it is of utmost important to strengthen linkages among SEAFDEC Member Countries through human resource enhancement as result of trainings, scholarships, collaborative activities, and capacity building.

Singapore

For Singapore, the priority scopes of fisheries focused in the areas of post-harvest and trade, aquaculture, capture fisheries, fishery information and statistics, food security and poverty alleviation, and climate change, etc. Although there are availabilities of human resources with expertise in these subject areas, the country in general still faces she situation of lacking manpower and expertise in fisheries.

The questionnaire survey showed that expertise in fisheries in Singapore is available both in men and women, except in the areas of capture fisheries and fishery management where all the expertise is found only in men. There are gaps of expertise in the areas of importance, particularly on international cooperation and marine affairs, and climate change. There are also gaps of expertise in subjects on plant taxonomy, population dynamics, limnology, integrated fisheries management; however, these areas are considered not very important and necessary for the country. In addition, for several areas, such as oceanography, stock assessment, fishing ground/resources exploration, and fishing vessel/gear technology, there are anticipated shortage of expertise in the future as the existing expertise only found the age range of over 55 year old.

It should however be noted that, with increase use of technologies, changes in laws and regulations for fisheries management, emerging requirements for environmental sustainability aquaculture and fishery practices, and requirements for safety and traceability of seafood products, there are even more needs for human resources to address these emerging challenges and requirements. Thus, in response to emerging challenges, the country identified the areas where expertise should be strengthened in the future, *e.g.* aquatic animal health, bio-security in aquaculture, fisheries post-harvest; international fisheries laws and regulations; international cooperation and marine affairs; fishing vessel/gear technology; on-board fish handling technologies; advanced open water technologies for marine and food fish; assessments of impact of large scale operations on the environment; fisheries information and statistics, fisheries extension and technology transfer.

Table 20 Number of expertise in each subject by gender and organization

Subject	Government Org.		Total
	Female	Male	
Fisheries Biology	4	7	11
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	17	17
Fisheries Management	0	7	7
Aquaculture	14	21	35
Post-harvest and trade	27	13	40
Laws and Legislation	2	1	3
Cross-cutting Issues	3	4	7
Others	2	7	9
Total	52	77	129

Table 21 Number of expertise in each subject by age group at the Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority

Subject	< 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	Total
Fisheries Biology	1	6	4	0	0	11
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	0	0	3	3	11	17
Fisheries Management	0	2	2	2	1	7
Aquaculture	2	20	10	2	1	35
Post-harvest and trade	2	15	10	12	1	40
Laws and Legislation	0	0	2	1	0	3
Cross-cutting Issues	0	2	0	3	2	7
Others	0	1	2	4	2	9
Total	5	46	33	27	18	129

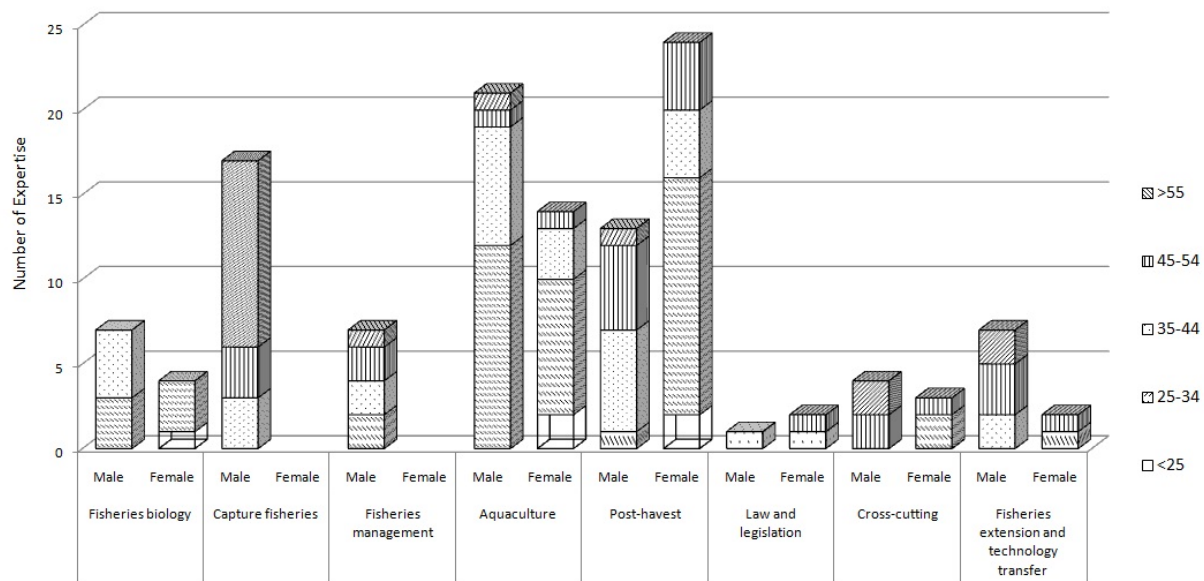


Fig. 11 Number of expertise by age group, gender and subject at the Agri-Food & Veterinary Authority of Singapore

Recommendations

In general, there is lack of manpower and expertise, especially with respect to the increase use of technology and the changes made in the laws and regulations for fisheries management, the shift in focus of environmental sustainability, the movement of aquaculture towards offshore, and the current changes that lie ahead. The greater need for traceability of seafood products also requires more relevant expertise.

However, the government should strengthen its capability in addressing the challenges on aquatic animal health, bio-security in aquaculture, fisheries post-harvest, international fisheries laws and regulations, international cooperation and marine affaires, fishing vessel/gear technology, on-board fish handling technologies, advanced open water technologies for marine food fish, assessment of the impacts of large-scale operations on the environment, fisheries information and statistics and fisheries extension and technology transfer.

Thailand

Thailand has a total area of around 514,000 km² divided into 77 provinces. There are 23 coastal provinces surrounded by the two main fishery areas, the Gulf of Thailand with a coastline of approximately 2700 km and the Andaman Sea 865 km. Marine fisheries is very important for the Thai economy and it is a main source of the world food fish supply. The Department of Fisheries (DOF) of Thailand reported that the aquatic production of Thailand in 2008 was around 3,204,200 tons valued at about 3,595.5 million Baht while Thailand's export of fisheries products in 2007 was around 1,964,685 tons valued at about 5,966.0 million Baht. Around 76.56 percent of aquatic production came from marine resources while 23.44 percent came from inland water resources. The two main organizations involved in the fisheries are the DOF and the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) with the Thai Royal Navy, Marine Department and Marine Police Division, as supporting agencies.

Analysis by Gender Involvement/Employment and Expertise in the DOF and universities in Thailand

In Thailand gender is not quite a concern in fisheries. However, the data shows that the number of males involved in fisheries career is higher than the women both the DOF and government universities, especially in fisheries management and aquaculture sectors. The data also shows that the number of woman experts is higher than men only in the post-harvest and trade and cross-cutting issues for the DOF and found only in the post-harvest and trade sector for the universities (Fig. 12). This main cause of this discrepancy is closely related with the processing of products which is quite customary with women's capability.

Analysis by Age Group Involvement/Employment and Expertise in DOF and universities

At DOF, expertise availability is in the age range of between 25 to more than 55 years old and the highest number of experts is in the age group between 35-44 years old or about 49.26% of the total. As shown in Table 22, DOF has the highest number of expertise in aquaculture (655). In addition, the number of expertise is quite high in fisheries management (256), fisheries biology (235) and capture fisheries (148). Conversely, the DOF lacks in terms of the number of expertise in law and legislation (8) as well as in post-harvest (54) and fisheries extension and technology transfer (70).

Table 22 Number of expertise in each subject by gender and organization

Subject	Government Org.		Government Uni.		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Fisheries Biology	131	104	27	21	283
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)	98	50	12	4	164
Fisheries Management	163	93	19	3	278
Aquaculture	394	261	28	12	695
Post-harvest and trade	18	36	7	25	86
Laws and Legislation	4	4	1	0	9
Cross-cutting Issues	59	75	7	1	142
Others	46	24	6	5	81
Total	913	647	107	71	1,738

Table 23 Number of expertise in each subject by age group at the Department of Fisheries

Subject	Age group (year)					Total
	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	
Fisheries biology	0	43	114	62	16	235
Capture fisheries (marine and inland)	0	27	73	36	12	148
Fisheries management	0	51	110	83	12	256
Aquaculture	0	122	345	165	23	655
Post-harvest and trade	0	12	26	10	6	54
Law and legislation	0	2	2	3	1	8
Cross-cutting issue	0	34	60	34	6	134
Others	0	9	40	17	4	70
Total	0	300	770	410	80	1,560

Table 24 Number of expertise in each subject by age group in universities

Subject	Age group (year)					Total
	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	>55	
Fisheries biology	0	3	19	26	0	48
Capture fisheries (marine and inland)	0	0	7	8	1	16
Fisheries management	0	0	6	16	0	22
Aquaculture	0	0	21	19	0	40
Post-harvest and trade	0	3	13	12	4	32
Law and legislation	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cross-cutting issue	0	0	3	5	0	8
Others	0	0	3	7	1	11
Total	0	6	72	94	6	178

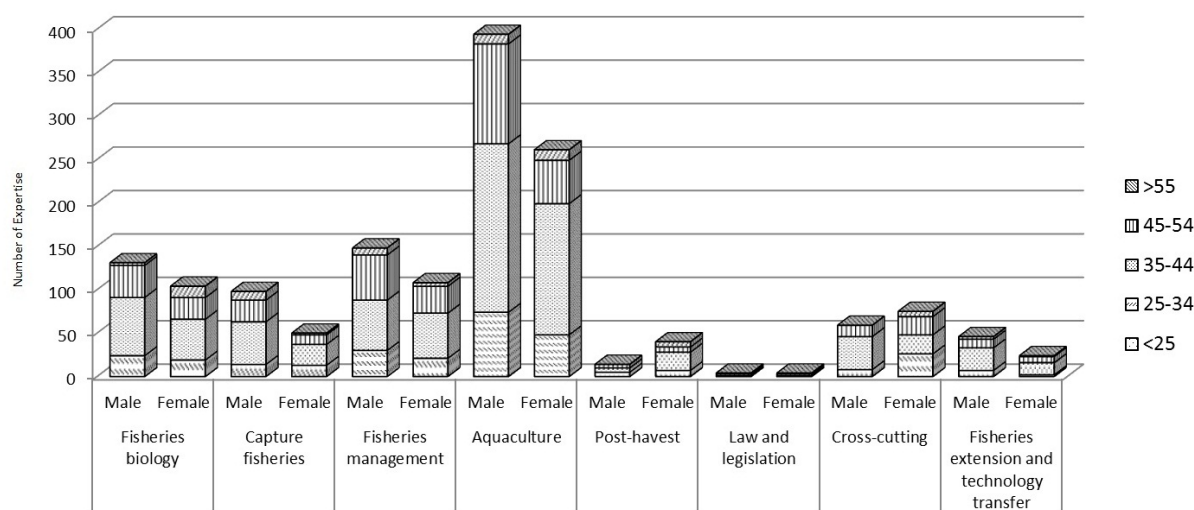


Fig 12 Number of expertise by gender and subject at the Department of Fisheries of Thailand

For the government universities, the data came from three universities (Maejo, Tinsulanonda and Burapha) and thus the results could be limited because the data did not come from the main university which mainly teaches fisheries related subjects. The collated data shows that the expertise available is in the age ranges between 25 to more than 55 years old and the highest number of experts is in the age group between 45-54 years old or about 52.81% of the total. In terms of areas of expertise, the highest number of experts is found in fisheries biology (48) followed closely by aquaculture (40) and post-harvest and trade (32). While lack of experts in law and legislation is seen from the 3 universities sampled, considering that the experts had knowledge only in the international cooperation and marine affairs. Such experts are in the age range between 45-54 years old. This gap should be considered urgent and needs immediate solution. Moreover, the sampled universities also had few numbers of experts in the cross-cutting issues and in fisheries extension and technology transfer, as shown in **Fig. 13**.

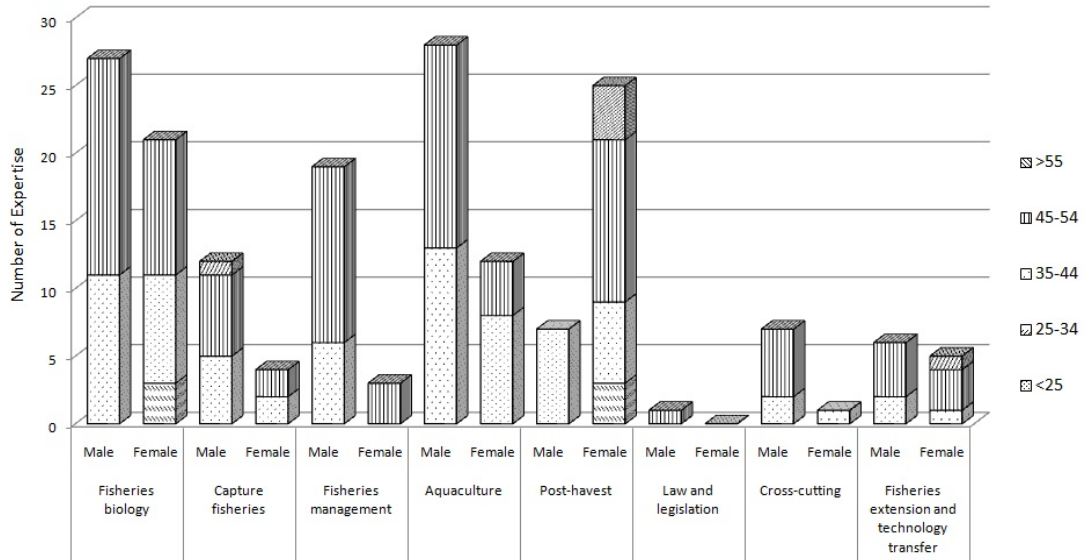


Fig 13 Number of expertise by gender and subject in universities in Thailand

Analysis on Availability and Gap of Expertise (subject/area)

Based on the questionnaire and the responses, one cannot really tell how many expertise are sufficient for Thailand. The recommendations only pointed at some areas that really need increasing the number of expertise with serious concern on the need for expertise in law and legislation, both at the DOF and academes which showed this gap which must be solved in the immediate future. As for the DOF, although it has nine experts but four of them are aged over 45 years old. Looking at all the areas of expertise, the DOF has no experts in age range lower than 25 years old and the highest number is in the age range of 35-44 years old or about 50%. As the age retirement of Thai government personnel is 60 years old and many of the staff have opt for earlier retirement, which means that within 15 years, the DOF will have a problem with its manpower. In the academe, although the information provided is very limited, the data shows that there is shortcoming in the number of qualified people in the law and legislation which could imply that the DOF is conceivably at the risk of being understaffed in this area. This concern should be given focus and addressed in the very near future with appropriate plan of action and determination for its rectification.

Recommendations

The need is presented to invite ideas and solutions as regards the concern on available expertise within the DOF and the academe. In this connection, there is a need to prepare training programs that would aim to increase the knowledge and skills of the DOF and academic staff. To address this gap, the DOF should promote and support their staff to study in areas outside their expertise as an interim solution until a permanent fix can be achieved, especially in the international fisheries law. Meanwhile, the staff should also be encouraged to be involved in relevant national and international conferences to enhance their skills and expertise.

Vietnam

(Data is not available)

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In different ASEAN Member Countries, there are shortages in human resources in the governmental offices in different scopes/subjects of fisheries that are important, which could be summarized as follows:

	Gap/Shortage of expertise
Brunei Darussalam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Climate change and fisheries <i>(Not high priority areas)</i> ○ Plant Taxonomy ○ Genetics ○ Limnology ○ Products Certification and Labelling
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plant taxonomy ○ Physiology ○ Limnology ○ Fishing ground/ resource exploration ○ Fisheries navigation and engineering ○ On-board fish handling technologies ○ Fisheries socio-economics/bio-economics* ○ Grow-out technologies ○ Feed and Nutrition ○ Backyard and traditional fish processing ○ Product quality monitoring and control ○ Products certification and labeling ○ International cooperation and marine affairs ○ International fisheries laws and regulations
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Physiology ○ Population Dynamics ○ On-board fish handling technologies ○ Backyard and traditional fish processing ○ Product residual monitoring and analysis ○ Products certification and labeling ○ International fisheries laws and regulations
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plant taxonomy ○ Physiology ○ Genetics ○ Population Dynamics ○ Ecology ○ Limnology ○ Ecosystem approach to fisheries ○ Conservation and management of aquatic resources ○ Fisheries socio-economics/bio-economics ○ Post-harvest and trade (every subjects) ○ Laws and Regulation (every subjects) ○ Fisheries information and statistics ○ Fisheries for food security, livelihood and poverty alleviation ○ Climate change and fisheries
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plant taxonomy* (expertise available in academe) ○ Limnology* (expertise available in academe)
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plant taxonomy ○ Physiology ○ Genetics ○ Population dynamics (expertise available in academe) ○ Ecology (expertise available in academe) ○ Oceanography ○ On-board fish handling technologies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stock assessment* ○ Ecosystem approach to fisheries ○ Fisheries socio-economics/bio-economics* ○ Fish processing factory/plants ○ Backyard and traditional fish processing ○ Products certification and labeling ○ Fisheries for food security, livelihood and poverty alleviation ○ Climate change and fisheries
Philippines	-
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International cooperation and marine affairs ○ Climate change and fisheries ○ Oceanography * ○ Stock Assessment * ○ Fishing ground/resources exploration * ○ Fishing Vessel/gear technology * (<i>Not high priority areas</i>) ○ Plant taxonomy ○ Population dynamics ○ Limnology ○ Integrated Fisheries Management ○ Fisheries-socio-economics/bio-economics
Thailand	-
Vietnam	(data not available)

* Possible shortage in the near future

Based on the above table, it could be observed that there are areas with lack of expertise in several countries, which include:

- Plant Taxonomy
- Physiology
- Genetics
- Population dynamics
- Ecology
- Limnology
- Oceanography
- Stock Assessment
- Fishing ground/resources exploration
- Ecosystem approach to fisheries
- Fisheries socio-economics/bio-economics
- Products certification and labeling
- Climate change and fisheries
- International fisheries laws and regulations
- International cooperation and marine affairs

It is therefore recommended that in order to enhance the capacity of existing human resources and ensure the availability of human resources in fisheries in the future, actions at the national and regional levels should be considered as follows:

National Level

Government (fishery-related agencies) should:

- Establish clear policy and plan in ensuring long-term sustainability of human resources in the respective countries;
- Encourage officials to involve in relevant national/international workshops, conference, symposia, etc. to enhance their knowledge and expertise;
- Carry out measures to obtain expertise in areas where there are currently gaps of expertise, such as interim measure by supporting the existing staff to build up knowledge and capacity in the

- areas outside their current expertise; and consider recruitment of new staff with relevant expertise when possible; and
- Government should ensure the future availability of qualified human resources particularly for the areas where shortages of expertise are envisaged, such as through the development appropriate curriculum in collaboration with fisheries-related academe, and provision of scholarship or research funds on the required scopes.

Regional Level

Organizations relevant to fisheries in the region should:

- Conduct regional training programs to support human resources development activities for the existing fisheries-related officials of countries in the region based on the priority and needs of the Member Countries;
- Convene technical events such as consultations, workshops, symposia and conferences, etc. to provide opportunities for officials from countries to exchange views and expertise;
- Develop and facilitate exchange programs for researchers and national/regional experts available in the region;
- Conduct of research activities in collaboration with Member Countries of mutual interest; and
- Arrange study visits for governmental/non-governmental sectors and other related stakeholders to enhance their experiences and knowledge in the required scopes/subjects.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY

Based on the questionnaire issued by SEAFDEC and the feedback from Member Countries, there are some difficulties/concerns, which should be taken into consideration if a similar kind of study is undertaken in the future:

- Based on the feedback from the respondents, there was certain difficulty in answering the questionnaire and that the term “expert” should be clearly defined and categorized (educational background, years of service and field of expertise). More accurate information about the total number of universities’ academic staff can be collected if the questionnaire is simpler and has clear definition on the criteria for experts. Due to different interpretation of the term “expert” SEAFDEC Secretariat should develop a guideline and also methodology for the analysis of the information provided by the Member Countries.
- Data obtained from the survey did not represent the actual/general scenario of each Member Country in terms of the availability of experts or expertise in the various fields of fisheries due to the poor response from target institutions. More government agencies should also be involved like Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI), the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (Thailand), Foreign Affairs of the Member Countries, NGOs, and other concerned institutions. In the case of Malaysia, vital information can be collected from other departments such as Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovations (MOSTI) which compiles all researcher information (government department and universities).
- Incentives for data collection and compilation should be provided to the Member Countries.

Questionnaire on the Existing Human Resources Expertise in ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries
FORM 1-A (For Government Institutions related to fisheries)

Note: This questionnaire aims to determine the existing human resources expertise of the agency responsible for fisheries and relevant institutions/agencies in ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries in various fisheries-related subjects, and identify the gap(s) where human resources development activities are required. The information obtained from this questionnaire survey would be used to guide SEAFDEC in developing its HRD programs for Member Countries to support their long-term human capacity development plan and ensure the attainability of human resources in fisheries in the future.

Country: _____

Agency Name: _____

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

Areas/subjects	Age Group										Remarks **	
	<25		25-34		35-44		45-54		>55			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Fisheries Biology												
• Plant taxonomy												
• Aquatic animal taxonomy												
• Physiology												
• Genetics												
• Population dynamics												
• Ecology												
• Limnology												
Capture Fisheries (marine and inland)												
• Oceanography												
• Stock assessment												
• Fishing ground/resource exploration												
• Fishing vessel/gear technology												
• Fisheries navigation and engineering												
• On-board fish handling technologies												
Fisheries Management												
• Integrated fisheries management (including co-management, decentralization, and community-based fisheries management)												
• Ecosystem approach to fisheries (and aquaculture)												
• Conservation and management of aquatic resources												
• Fisheries socio-economics/bio-economics												
Aquaculture												
• Seed production technologies												
• Grow-out technologies												
• Feed and nutrition												
• Aquatic animal health and diseases												
Post-harvest and trade												
• Fish processing factory/plants												
• Backyard and traditional fish processing												
• Product quality monitoring and control												
• Product residual monitoring and analysis												
• Products certification and labeling												

Laws and Legislation												
• International cooperation and marine affairs												
• International fisheries laws and regulations												
Cross-cutting issues												
• Fisheries information and statistics												
• Fisheries for food security, livelihood and poverty alleviation												
• Climate change and fisheries												
Other												
• Fisheries extension and technology transfer												

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

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

REGIONAL POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION BY FISHERIES INTERVENTION

Background and Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

inland fisheries development.

Understanding the Linkage of Poverty with Sustainable Fisheries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Furthermore, recognizing that the fisheries issues are only small part of whole poverty problems of the target groups, it would be a great challenge for fisheries related agencies to fully cooperate with other relevant sectors and agencies in providing effective support for such non-conventional counterparts, who comprise the poor segment of the fisheries sector.

Role of Human Resources Development (HRD) in Fisheries in Alleviating Poverty

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

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

It is along this objective that the HRD Project was implemented by SEAFDEC in collaboration with relevant ASEAN Member Countries from 2008 to 2010. The Project activities included the conduct of the First Regional Technical Consultation in July 2008 which established the thematic areas for the HRD Project and identified the participating countries as well as the approaches for the implementation of the HRD activities. This was followed by the HRD activities for the focal points and trainers conducted by the SEAFDEC Departments and then the on-site HRD activities

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

Second ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on Human Resources Development for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region

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

Draft Regional Policy on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention

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

Moreover, success in the implementation of any activities depends on the attitude, understanding and values of the target stakeholders (*e.g.* fishers, fish farmers, local/central government officers, local peoples in fisheries communities). While formal training generally impart knowledge on physical, social and mental skills, little emphasis is made on the target stakeholders' attitudes, mental understanding and psychological values which are necessary to accomplish the objectives of the activities, where psychological values could include patience, honesty and humility. This means that the effectiveness and accomplishments of the target stakeholders are limited compared to the potentials and opportunities that are available. While skills development makes use of physical

energy, values formation makes use of the psychological energy of the personality of individuals. Thus, the scope of improving personal effectiveness in attaining the objectives of the activities through values formation should also be made part of the HRD activities.

1. Empowerment of the fisheries communities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Follow-up Actions and Ways Forward for Future Cooperation

HRD materials developed through the Project on Human Resources Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region (2008-2010) should be compiled and disseminated through ASEAN and SEAFDEC information mechanism and tools. These materials together with the regional policy recommendations can be used as reference to support the strengthening of national policies and initiatives in promoting HRD on poverty alleviation by fisheries intervention.

- Development of the Regional Guidelines on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention taking into consideration the draft regional policy recommendations could be initiated. This would however, require the need for further consultations to transform the policy recommendations into guidelines.
- Conduct of HRD activities in areas other than the selected pilot sites, which should be undertaken as soon as the Regional Guidelines have already been adopted. The HRD activities could then include orientation and familiarization of the Regional Guidelines by the stakeholders to enable them to adapt the concept of the HRD activities in order to hasten



- the eradication of poverty in the regions' rural fishing communities.
- Identification of the specific roles of the various stakeholders, including the responsibilities of the ASEAN countries in the implementation of the Regional Guidelines in order to promote the implementation of HRD activities that could help eradicate poverty in the region. The role of SEAFDEC as the source of the technical support should also be specified.
 - Identification of the appropriate agency responsible for monitoring the progress of the implementation of the Regional Guidelines for Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention, and the assessing the level of influence of the Regional Guidelines on the eradication of poverty in the ASEAN region.

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

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

Inputs for the Resolution

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

Inputs for Plan of Action

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

Required Actions by the SEAFDEC Council

- i. To take note of the achievements in the implementation of the project on the Human Resource Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security by Fisheries Intervention in the ASEAN Region or HRD.
- ii. To consider and endorse the “Regional Policy Recommendations on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention” which would be used as basis to further providing input to ASEAN through referendum.
- iii. To provide guidance in the development of the National Guideline on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention taking into account the “Regional Policy Recommendations on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention.”

**PROGRESS OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES
FOR FOOD SECURITY TOWARDS 2020
“Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”**

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, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (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, and since then such instruments have been used as both policy framework and guiding principle in the development of sustainable fisheries of the region.

Guided by the 2001 Resolution and Plan of Action, SEAFDEC for almost ten years has been providing assistance to the ASEAN countries by implementing activities that address the various issues towards attaining sustainable development of fisheries. Challenges had however, emerged during the past decade that need to be urgently addressed in order to sustain efforts towards achieving sustainable fisheries development and food security. Thus, the 31st Meeting of the SEAFDEC Program Committee held in Singapore in November 2008 discussed the concept and idea of organizing a follow-up Conference. The concept proposal was submitted to the 41st 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 and recommended that SEAFDEC should further develop the detailed proposal. For the ASEAN side, the proposal on the organization of the Conference was discussed the 17th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (17th ASWGF_i) held in June 2009 in Vietnam. The said Meeting endorsed and supported the proposal of SEAFDEC for the planning and conduct of the Conference, including the possibility of cash contribution from the private sector. In addition, the ASWGF_i also requested the ASEAN Secretariat to work closely with SEAFDEC and explore the possibility of sourcing funds and technical support from the ASEAN Dialogue Partners.

To follow-up the decisions and recommendations made by the SEAFDEC Council and ASWGF_i Meeting, the detailed proposal of the Conference including the program and preparatory works have been developed and submitted for consideration and support at the Special SOM-30th AMAF Meeting in Ho Chi Minh City in early August 2009, and subsequently at the Prep SOM 31st AMAF and the 31st AMAF Meeting in November 2009 in Brunei Darussalam. The 31st AMAF Meeting endorsed the conduct of the Conference in 2011 including 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 support to the preparatory processes and conduct of the Conference.

With the full support from both the ASEAN and SEAFDEC, the preparatory processes are now underway for the organization of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”, scheduled from 13 to 17 June 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand, with Thailand as the host of the Conference.

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.

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.

II. PROGRESS OF THE PREPARATORY WORKS

In proceeding with the preparatory processes for the Conference, the Organizing Committee, Technical Sub-Committee, and Administrative Sub-Committee of the Conference were established. SEAFDEC organized the Preparatory Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee on 1 September 2009 and the First Meeting of the Administrative Sub-committee on 30 September 2009. The two meetings discussed and recommended the broad picture of the Conference organizational structure (including the inauguration session, technical session, and ministerial session of the Conference), the Conference themes and sub-themes, and the technical and administrative preparatory works for the Conference. For the Administrative Preparatory Works, five working groups (with respective responsible officers) were established, namely: i) Working Group on Information and Public Relations; ii) Working Group on Exhibition and Side-events; iii) Working Group on Registration, Concierge, and Coordination; iv) Working Group on Transportation and General Services; and v) Working Group on Media Production.

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

In 2010, the progress in the preparatory for the Conference was reported to the 18th ASWGF Meeting (June 2010, Brunei Darussalam) and the Prep SOM 32nd AMAF, SOM-10th AMAF Plus Three, and 32nd AMAF (October 2010, Phnom Penh, Cambodia), where the sub-title of the Conference was revised to read “*Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment*”. In addition, the overall Themes/Sub-themes; the Conference Work Plan; the Conference structure and program including the program and arrangements for the conduct of the

ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting (Fisheries SOM) and the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting Plus Three (Fisheries SOM Plus Three); the promotional video for the Conference, were endorsed. The Meeting also suggested that SEAFDEC should explore the possibility of conducting a Brainstorming Meeting in the planning and preparatory processes of the Conference.

For the technical preparatory works and in order to provide basis for the discussion during the Conference, a series of Regional Technical Consultations (RTCs) were organized where the progress made by countries in the implementation of the 2001 Resolution and Plan of Action were reviewed, and the national activities that were conducted by Member Countries to identify recent important/emerging issues, challenges and recommendations that should be addressed in the sequel conference, were presented. Specifically, SEAFDEC organized a series of RTCs on: i) Sustainable Aquaculture Development (17-19 March 2010, Thailand); ii) Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fishery Products (20-22 July 2010, Singapore); iii) Sustainable Fisheries Management (12-15 October 2010, Thailand); and iv) Adaptation to a Changing Environment (1-4 November 2010, Thailand), where a series of technical recommendations on each thematic area were developed. In addition, two Sub-regional Dialogues on Sustainable Fisheries and Food Security (9 November 2010 in Indonesia, and 11 November 2010 in Thailand) were also organized by the ASEAN with support from the ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facility (AU-TATF) to obtain additional views from the public and private sectors for the preparation of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020.

Based on the technical preparatory works undertaken by SEAFDEC and the Member Countries, SEAFDEC was requested by the ASEAN Secretariat develop the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action in January 2011, for subsequent submission to the ASEAN for consideration. Thus, the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Consultation on Drafting the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region was organized on 21-23 February 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand to come up with the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action which was further circulated for consideration and approval by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Countries. The Draft Resolution and Plan of Action would also be submitted to the SEAFDEC Council and ASWGFi for consideration and endorsement. The table that summarizes the preparatory works for the Conference appears as **Annex 1**.

III. CONFERENCE STRUCTURE

Date: 13-17 June 2011

Venue: The Sofitel Centara Grand Bangkok Hotel, Thailand

The Conference Proper

DAY 1: 13 June 2011	
0800-0900	Registration
INAUGURAL SESSION	
0900-1100	1. Opening of the Conference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Welcome Remarks by the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC ○ Welcome Remarks by the Secretary-General of ASEAN ○ Report by Director-General of the Department of Fisheries, Thailand ○ Opening Remarks by the Guest of Honor (Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand) 2. Photography Session
1100-1130	Coffee/Tea Break (Press Conference)
1130-1230	3. Keynote Speeches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fisheries and ASEAN Community Building (ASEAN) ○ Fisheries for Poverty Alleviation and Socio-economic Well-being of Fishers (Department of Fisheries, Thailand)

	○ Fisheries and New Emerging Issues (FAO)			
	4. Introduction of the Framework and Arrangements of the Technical Session (SEAFDEC)			
1230-1400	Lunch			
TECHNICAL SESSION				
1400-1530	Plenary I: ASEAN Fisheries: Status and Trends			
1530-1600	Coffee/Tea Break (Press Conference)			
1600-1730	Plenary I: ASEAN Fisheries Towards 2020: Vision and Challenges			
evening	Reception Dinner hosted by the DOF Thailand and SEAFDEC			
DAY 2: 14 June 2011				
(Four panels run simultaneously, with coffee/tea breaks and lunch between the sessions)				
0900-1730	Theme 1: Enhancing Governance in Fishery Management	Theme 2: Sustainable Aquaculture Development	Theme 3: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries	Theme 4: Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fisheries Products
DAY 3: 15 June 2011				
(Four panels run simultaneously, with coffee/tea breaks and lunch between the sessions)				
0900-1730	Theme 5: Emerging Requirements for Trade of Fish and Fisheries Products	Theme 6: Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security	Theme 7: Livelihood among Fishing Communities and Prospects of Employment in Fisheries-related Activities	Theme 8: Sustaining Food Supply from Inland Fisheries
DAY 4: 16 June 2011				
0900-1030	Plenary II: Overview of Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 (Based on the outcomes of the Panel discussions)			
1030-1100	Coffee/Tea Break			
1100-1200	Plenary III: Fisheries Cooperation in the ASEAN Region: Vision of Cooperation in the Region Towards 2020			
1200-1400	Lunch			
SENIOR OFFICIALS SESSION				
1200-1330	Lunch Meeting (to consider and agree on logistic arrangements, and the outcomes from the Technical Session)			
1330-1430	ASEAN Senior Officials Plus Three Meeting on Fisheries (Closed Session)			
1430-1700	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting on Fisheries (Closed Session)			
DAY 5: 17 June 2011				
MINISTERIAL SESSION				
0730-0830	Breakfast Meeting (To discuss the arrangements for Ministerial Session)			
0900-1200	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries			
1200-1330	Lunch			
1330-1500	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries (Cont'd)			
1500-1530	Coffee/Tea Break			

Remarks

- The Detailed Conference Themes/Sub-themes to be discussed at the Panel Session (Day 2 and Day 3 appears as **Annex 2**.
- The Draft Agenda and arrangements for the Fisheries SOM Plus Three, Fisheries SOM, and Fisheries Ministerial Meeting (subject to further approval by ASWGFi) appear as **Annexes 3-6**.

Side Events:

To run parallel with the Conference, side events would be arranged as follows:

- **Drawing Exhibition:** Exhibition of drawings from the contests organized by each ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Country (four best drawings from each country). Member Countries should submit the four best drawings to SEAFDEC by the end of April 2011 for framing and other relevant arrangements.
- **Technical Exhibition:** Exhibition will be arranged to showcase the achievements of SEAFDEC and the Member Countries in the implementation of activities in line with the scope of the Conference. Booth space with boards (4 boards, size of 1.2 x 2.4 m) and facilities (*e.g.* table, chairs, etc.) will be provided to each ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Country for their respective exhibitions (one booth for each, except 2 for Japan and 3 for Thailand). The layout (**Annex 7**) has been circulated through respective National Coordinators. Member Countries are requested to prepare their respective exhibition materials, and to set-up their exhibits which could be done in the evening of 12 June 2011.
- **Side Meetings:** Side Meetings on topics relevant to the Conference could be conducted by other organizations at the end of day 2 and 3 (maximum 2 side meetings in each day).
- **Post-conference Excursion:** two half-day excursion programs on 16 June 2011 and 2 full-day excursion programs on 17 June 2011 could be arranged. Programs will be further announced in the Conference Website as well as during the Conference. Registration for the excursion programs would be open during the Conference (on 13-14 June 2011). Participants intending to join the excursion programs should register and pay extra fee for the programs.

IV. REGISTRATION POLICY

Technical Session of the Conference (13 June to morning of 16 June 2011) is open for registration, with following terms and conditions:

Registration period: starting from 1 November 2010 – 31 May 2011 (through website) and on the first day of the Conference.

Registration Fee:

- Early registration rate: US\$ 250 (from 1 November 2010 – 31 March 2011)
- Normal registration rate: US\$ 300 (from 1 April – 31 May 2011, and on the first day of the Conference)
- Student registration rate: US\$ 100 (from 1 April – 31 May 2011)
Students should communicate with the Conference Secretariat on the terms and conditions as early as possible. The extra expenses incurred from the reduced rate for students' participation would be covered by the Japanese Contribution.

The above registration fee covers the Conference documents (including proceedings), coffee breaks, lunch, and reception dinner but does not cover optional programs, *e.g.* Post-conference excursion programs. Special registration rate for students, however, would not cover the reception dinner.

Payment mode:

- Before the Conference date (1 November 2010 to 31 May 2011: by major Credit Cards through the Conference website)
- During the Conference (13 June 2011 morning) by cash only.

Cancellations: refund for non-attendance could be considered based on the following conditions: for cancellations made by 30 April 2011, a cancellation fee of US\$ 25 will be deducted from the registration amount; for cancellations during 1-31 May 2011, US\$ 50 fee will be deducted; and for cancellations after 31 May 2011, no refund will be given. Refunds will only be processed one month after the Conference.

V. PARTICIPATION IN THE CONFERENCE

It is anticipated that the different sessions of the Conference would be participated in by various groups of participants, as shown below:

1. Inaugural Session (morning of 13 June 2011: Open Session)

The Session would be officiated by the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand, and the expected participants could include the national delegations from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, guests, officials from the Conference organizers, host governments and collaborating partners, and those registered for the Technical Session.

2. Technical Session (afternoon of 13 June - morning of 16 June 2011: Open Session)

The Session would be participated in by:

1) *National delegates from Member Countries*

Five delegates from each ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Country would be fully supported by the ASEAN Foundation to participate in the Technical Session of the Conference (also during the Inaugural Session). The support covers international/domestic transportation costs, accommodation, DSA based on SEAFDEC rate, Conference materials, lunch, coffee breaks, and reception dinner. In addition to the ASEAN Foundation budget, SEAFDEC is securing other budget to support 5 more participants from each country (with priority given to the CLMV countries). SEAFDEC has issued official letters to all countries to nominate their respective national delegations to the Conference. The nomination and registration of the national delegates should be completed by the end of April 2011 to facilitate arrangements.

In addition to the national delegates supported by the organizers, the Member Countries are also encouraged to send more participants to attend the Conference, considering the wide range of relevant issues that would be discussed at the Conference. The Panel Session would be separated into four panels where eight themes to address emerging issues in fisheries would be discussed. The participation costs of these additional participants in the Conference, however, would be the responsibility of the respective countries. The participants would have to register and pay the corresponding registration fees in accordance with the registration policy.

2) *Representatives from international/regional organizations and partner organizations*

For delegates from international and regional organizations and partner organizations, their participation costs (*e.g.* international and domestic travel, accommodation, DSA) would be the responsibility of their respective organizations. Registration fee would however, be waived for the delegates giving statements or serving as resource person in the panel and plenary sessions. The other expenses incurred (*e.g.* Conference materials, lunch, coffee breaks and reception dinner) would be covered by the Japanese Contribution. Other delegates that do not have such functions as mentioned above would have to register and pay the registration fee in accordance with the registration policy.

3) *SEAFDEC staff members*

The participation of staff members from SEAFDEC would be supported by the ASEAN Foundation (2 persons each from the SEAFDEC Secretariat, TD, MFRD, AQD and MFRDMD), and by the Japanese Contribution (20 for Secretariat, 40 for TD, 5 for MFRD, 15 for AQD, and 10 for MFRDMD). These include all staff serving as resource persons, participants in the sessions, and providing assistance in terms of administration and logistics services.

However, each Department could also send additional participants to the Conference but the extra budgetary source would have to be sought by their respective Departments. The participants would have to register and pay the registration fee in accordance with the registration policy.

4) *Resource persons*

The SEAFDEC Secretariat and four Technical Departments would as much as possible try to take advantage of the presence of the national delegates or participants from organizations and SEAFDEC Technical Departments participating in the Conference, for them to serve as resource persons for the Technical Session. For additional resource persons, the cost of their participation (*e.g.* international and domestic travel, accommodation, registration fee, and other relevant amenities) would be supported by the Japanese Contribution. However, their number should not exceed the maximum number of fifty persons.

5) *Other registered participants*

The Technical Session of the Conference is open for registration. Participants would have to register and pay the required registration fee in accordance with the registration policy.

3. Senior Officials Session (afternoon of 16 June 2011: closed session)

The “ASEAN Senior Officials Plus Three Meeting on Fisheries” would be participated in by the Senior Officials responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN Plus Three countries, while the “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting on Fisheries” by the Senior Officials responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries.

The invitation letters together with the Agenda and detailed arrangements of the Meeting would be issued by the Department of Fisheries of Thailand to the Senior Officials of the Ministry responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC as well as the Plus Three countries. The expenses for the participation of Senior Officials to the Meeting would be the responsibility of their respective countries.

4. Ministerial Session (17 June 2011: Closed Session in the morning, and By-invitation in the afternoon):

The “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries” is a closed session and would be participated in only by Ministers and their respective advisors. However, the Inauguration Session (first agenda in the morning) and agenda on Statement by Stakeholders and Joint Ministerial Press Statement (in the afternoon) will also be open to the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials, representatives from international/regional organizations, partner organizations, officials of the Conference organizers, and the press.

The invitation letters together with the Agenda and detailed arrangements of the Meeting would be issued to the Ministers responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN countries by the Department of Fisheries of Thailand. The expenses for the participation of the Ministers would be the responsibility of the Government of Thailand in accordance with the ASEAN Protocol.

Invitation letters to other delegates, organizations and institutions, and for the press to attend in the Concluding Session, would also be issued by the Department of Fisheries of Thailand.

REQUIRED ACTIONS BY THE COUNCIL

- 1) To take note on the progress in the preparation of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference;
- 2) To provide support for the Conduct of the “Technical Session” of the Conference, particularly providing the names of national delegates to be supported by the Conference organizers, to SEAFDEC by the end of April 2011 and supporting additional participants to attend the Conference;
- 3) To submit the four best drawings from their respective National Drawing Contests, to SEAFDEC by the end of April 2011;
- 4) To prepare and set up their respective exhibition booths, in accordance with the layout provided by SEAFDEC;
- 5) To take note of the agenda and arrangements for the “Senior Officials Session” and support the participation of Senior Officials responsible for fisheries in the Session; and
- 6) To take note of the agenda and arrangements for the “Ministerial Session” and support the participation of Ministers responsible for fisheries in the Session.

CONFERENCE WORKPLAN AND STATUS
(As of 18 February 2011)

Date	Venue	Description	Status
2009			
1 September	Thailand	Preparatory Meeting for the First Technical Sub-Committee Meeting	Completed
30 September	Thailand	First Administrative Sub-Committee Meeting	Completed
15 November	Malaysia	First Organizing Committee Meeting	Completed
19 November	Malaysia	First Advisory Committee Meeting (with 12 th FCG-ASSP)	Completed
11 December	-	Sending invitation letter to potential collaborating partners	Completed
11 December	-	Submission of Proposal to ASEAN Foundation (for supporting 5 participants from each ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries)	Completed
December	-	Submission of two Proposals to Japan ASEAN Integration Fund (for supporting 2 consultants and 5 participants from CLMV countries)	No response
2010			
January	-	Establishment and maintenance of the Conference Website	On-going
21 Jan	Thailand	First Press Conference Release of the Conference First Announcement	Completed
5 February	Thailand	First Technical Sub-Committee Meeting	Completed
Mar-Nov	...	Series of National Seminars/Consultations (by each Member Countries)	On-going
17-19 March	Philippines	RTC on Sustainable Aquaculture Development	Completed
25 May	Thailand	Administrative Core Group Meeting	Completed
23-25 June	Brunei	Report the progress of the Conference to the 18 th ASWGF	Completed
20-22 July	Singapore	RTC on Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fishery Products	Completed
2-5 August	Brunei	Report the progress of the Conference to the Special SOM-31 st AMAF (2-4 August) and Special SOM-9 th AMAF Plus Three (5 August)	Completed
16 August	Thailand	Second Press Conference Release of the Conference Second Announcement Signing of Contract between SEAFDEC and ASEAN Foundation	Completed
27-30 Sept.	Cambodia	Report the progress of the Conference to the Prep SOM-32 nd AMAF (27-28 September), Prep SOM-10 th AMAF Plus Three (29 September), and 32 nd AMAF Meeting (30 September)	Completed
2 October	Cambodia	Report the progress of the Conference to the 10 th AMAF Plus Three Meeting	Completed
12-15 October	Thailand	RTC on Sustainable Fisheries Management	Completed
1-4 November	Thailand	RTC on Adaptation to a Changing Environment	Completed
9 November	Indonesia	ASEAN Sub-regional Public-Private Dialogues (for the archipelagic ASEAN Member States)	Completed
11 November	Thailand	ASEAN Sub-regional Public-Private Dialogues (for the mainland ASEAN Member States)	Completed
29 November	Thailand	Second Organizing Committee Meeting (with 33 rd PCM)	Cancelled
3-4 December	Thailand	Second Advisory Committee Meeting (with 13 th FCG/ASSP)	Completed

20-21 December	Thailand	Preparation for the Draft of the Resolution and Plan of Action by SEAFDEC	Completed
2011			
21-23 February	Thailand	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Consultation on Drafting the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region	Completed
Feb-Mar	Individual countries	Submission of the revised Resolution and Plan of Action for consideration by respective ASEAN-SEAFDEC Countries	Completed
March	-	Release of the Conference Final Announcement	Completed
4-8 April	Malaysia	Report the progress of the Conference to the 43 rd Council Meeting	
26 April	Cambodia	ASEAN Meeting to Finalize the Draft Resolution and Plan of Action	
27-29 April	Cambodia	Report the progress of the Conference to the 19 th ASWGF	
End of April	Thailand	Third Press Conference	
30 April	-	Deadline for submission of best drawings from Drawing Contests	
13-17 June	Thailand	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”	

**THEMES AND SUB-THEMES OF THE TECHNICAL PANEL SESSION
(as of the Conference Final Announcement)**

Theme 1: Enhancing Governance in Fishery Management

- Can small-scale and commercial fisheries co-exist?
- Management of fishing capacity
- Co-management
- Application of global instruments and regional agreements

Theme 2: Sustainable Aquaculture Development

- Meeting social and economic challenges of aquaculture
- Quality seed for sustainable aquaculture
- Healthy and wholesome aquaculture
- Maintaining environmental integrity through responsible aquaculture

Theme 3: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

- Ecosystem interventions (*e.g.* fish *refugia*, protected areas, integration/harmonization of fisheries and habitat management, biodiversity)
- Resources enhancement and habitat improvement (*e.g.* restocking, artificial reefs, rehabilitation of mangroves, coral reefs, sea grasses, wetlands, freshwater reservoirs)
- Reduction of impacts from fishing on marine, coastal and inland environments

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

- Improving fish handling, processing and preservation
- Improved traditional products - quality, marketing and trade
- Quality, safety and control systems for fisheries products

Theme 5: Emerging Requirements for Trade of Fish and Fisheries Products

- Required, compulsory actions (including traceability, enhanced monitoring, certification, and catch documentation)
- Trade facilitation/supply chains (including voluntary schemes, fisheries eco-labeling, branding (promoting specific brand), and fair trade certification)

Theme 6: Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Towards Food Security

- Impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture (including the consequences for marine life conservation and aquaculture production, consequences for livelihood)
- Adaptation to the climate change (to include restoring and maintaining protective coastal/inland landscapes/habitats, assessing and improving energy consumption, and identifying the capacity needed to adapt to climate change)

Theme 7: Livelihood among Fishing Communities and Prospects of Employment in Fisheries Related Activities

- Social and economic aspects of an ecosystem approach to fisheries
- Monitoring and recording of social aspects, migratory labor (fishing crews, factory laborers, fishers)
- Meeting social and economic challenge and building capacity to adapt to change (*e.g.* poverty alleviation, alternative/supplementary livelihoods, FOVOP)
- Social rights, social security and labor (including social rights and social security in traditional small-scale fisheries, and social rights and social security among migratory fishers at larger vessels)
- Safety at sea for small-scale fisheries

Theme 8: Sustaining Food Supply from Inland Fisheries

- Safeguarding food security in inland fisheries
- Sustainable development of inland fisheries
- Towards sustainable co-management in inland fisheries
- Integrating fisheries with multiple inland water resource uses



**SENIOR OFFICIALS PLUS THREE MEETING
FOR THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES
FOR FOOD SECURITY TOWARDS 2020:
FISH FOR THE PEOPLE “ADAPTATION TO A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT”**

**16 June 2011: 1330-1430 hrs.
Bangkok, Thailand**

**ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
(Draft 1)**

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

The host country of the Meeting may wish to deliver the Welcome Statement and open the Meeting as a forum for policy and cooperation dialogue among ASEAN and the Plus Three Countries (China, Japan and Republic of Korea). The Meeting may wish to elect Senior Official of the host country as the Chairman of the Meeting.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS

The Meeting will consider and adopt its Agenda. The Meeting will decide the manner in which it would like to proceed.

3. ASEAN PLUS THREE COOPERATION IN FISHERIES: OVERVIEW AND PROSPECTS

SEAFDEC Secretariat will present the summary outcomes of the Conference Technical Session.

ASEAN Secretariat will present the overview of ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation, highlighting strategic areas of cooperation framework endorsed at the 10th AMAF Plus Three Meeting in 2010, and propose potential areas for fisheries cooperation and mechanism under the ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation Framework in support the promotion of sustainable fisheries for food security.

Senior Officials from China, Japan and Republic of Korea will deliver Remarks on potential areas of cooperation with ASEAN on sustainable fisheries for food security.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON FUTURE COOPERATION

The Chairman of the Meeting may wish to summarise key conclusion and recommendations on future cooperation of ASEAN and the Plus Three Countries on sustainable fisheries for food security.

Chairman of the Meeting may wish to deliver the Closing Remarks.



**SENIOR OFFICIALS MEETING
FOR THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES
FOR FOOD SECURITY TOWARDS 2020:
FISH FOR THE PEOPLE “ADAPTATION TO A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT”**

**16 June 2011
Bangkok, Thailand**

**ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
(Draft 1)**

LUNCH MEETING (1200-1330 hours)

ASEAN Secretariat will introduce the Draft Agenda and logistic arrangements for the Ministers. The Meeting may consider and agree on logistic arrangements, and the outcomes from the Technical Session.

CLOSED SESSION (1430-1700 hours)

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

The host country of the Fisheries SOM may wish to deliver the Welcome Statement and open the Meeting.

2. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

The Meeting will elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Meeting.

3. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Meeting will consider and adopt its Agenda.

4. BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS

The Meeting will decide the manner in which it would like to proceed.

**5. ADOPTION OF THE ‘PLAN OF ACTION ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES FOR
FOOD SECURITY FOR THE ASEAN REGION TOWARDS 2020’**

SEAFDEC Secretariat will present the summary outcomes of the Conference Technical Session.

ASEAN Secretariat will present the draft ‘Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020’. The ‘Plan of Action’ is to support the implementation of the ‘Resolution’ to be adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers during the Conference Ministerial Session. The Meeting is requested to consider and adopt the ‘Plan of Action’, taking into consideration of outcomes from the preparatory process and the Conference Technical Session.

ASEAN Secretariat will present the 'Program Concept Note on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020' to support the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action. The Meeting is requested to take note on the 'Program Concept Note'.

6. CONSIDERATION AND PREPARATION FOR THE MINISTERIAL SESSION

- **Draft Provisional Agenda of the Ministerial Session**

Thailand as the host country will present the 'Programme for the Ministerial Session'. The Meeting will consider the draft Provisional Agenda and other arrangements for the Ministerial Session.

- **Draft Chairman Report of the Senior Official Meeting for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020**

ASEAN Secretariat will present the draft 'Chairman Report of the Senior Official Meeting for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020'. The Meeting will consider the draft for further submission to the Ministers for endorsement.

- **Draft 'Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region'**

ASEAN Secretariat will present the draft 'Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region Towards 2020'. The Meeting will consider the draft for further submission to the Ministers for endorsement.

- **Draft Joint Press Statement**

ASEAN Secretariat will present the Draft Joint Press Statement, which will be jointly announced by Ministers after the Ministerial Session. The Meeting will consider the draft Joint Press Statements for the Ministerial Session.

7. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

Chairman of the Meeting may deliver the Closing Remarks.



**MINISTERIAL SESSION
FOR THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES
FOR FOOD SECURITY TOWARDS 2020:
FISH FOR THE PEOPLE “ADAPTATION TO A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT”**

**17 June 2011
Bangkok, Thailand**

**ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA
(DRAFT 1)**

INAUGURATION SESSION (By invitation)

CLOSED SESSION

1. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN

The Meeting will elect the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Ministerial Meeting.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Meeting will consider and adopt its Agenda.

3. BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS

The Meeting will decide the manner in which it would like to proceed.

**4. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
CHAIRMAN OF THE SENIOR OFFICIALS MEETING**

The Meeting will consider and endorse the Chairman Report of the Senior Officials Meeting.
The Ministers may wish to deliver Remarks on policy and cooperation on sustainable fisheries for food security Towards 2020.

The document to be endorsed includes:

The Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020

5. ADOPTION OF JOINT PRESS STATEMENT

The Meeting will consider and agree on the Joint Press Statement.

6. STATEMENT BY STAKEHOLDERS

The Chairman will welcome and seek support and cooperation from stakeholders in the promotion of sustainable fisheries for food security.

Representatives from FAO, SEAFDEC, Private Sector and Civil Society Organization will deliver Statement with regard to cooperation on sustainable fisheries for food security.

OPEN SESSION (By invitation)

7. JOINT PRESS STATEMENT FOR THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC MINISTERIAL SESSION

Chairman of the Ministerial Session on behalf of all Ministers will deliver the Joint Press Statement



**MEETING OF THE ASEAN-SEAFDEC MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR FISHERIES
For the ASEAN-SEAFDEC CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES
FOR FOOD SECURITY TOWARDS 2020
“Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment”**

**17 June 2011
Bangkok, Thailand**

**TENTATIVE PROGRAMME
(DRAFT 1)**

Thursday, 16th June 2011

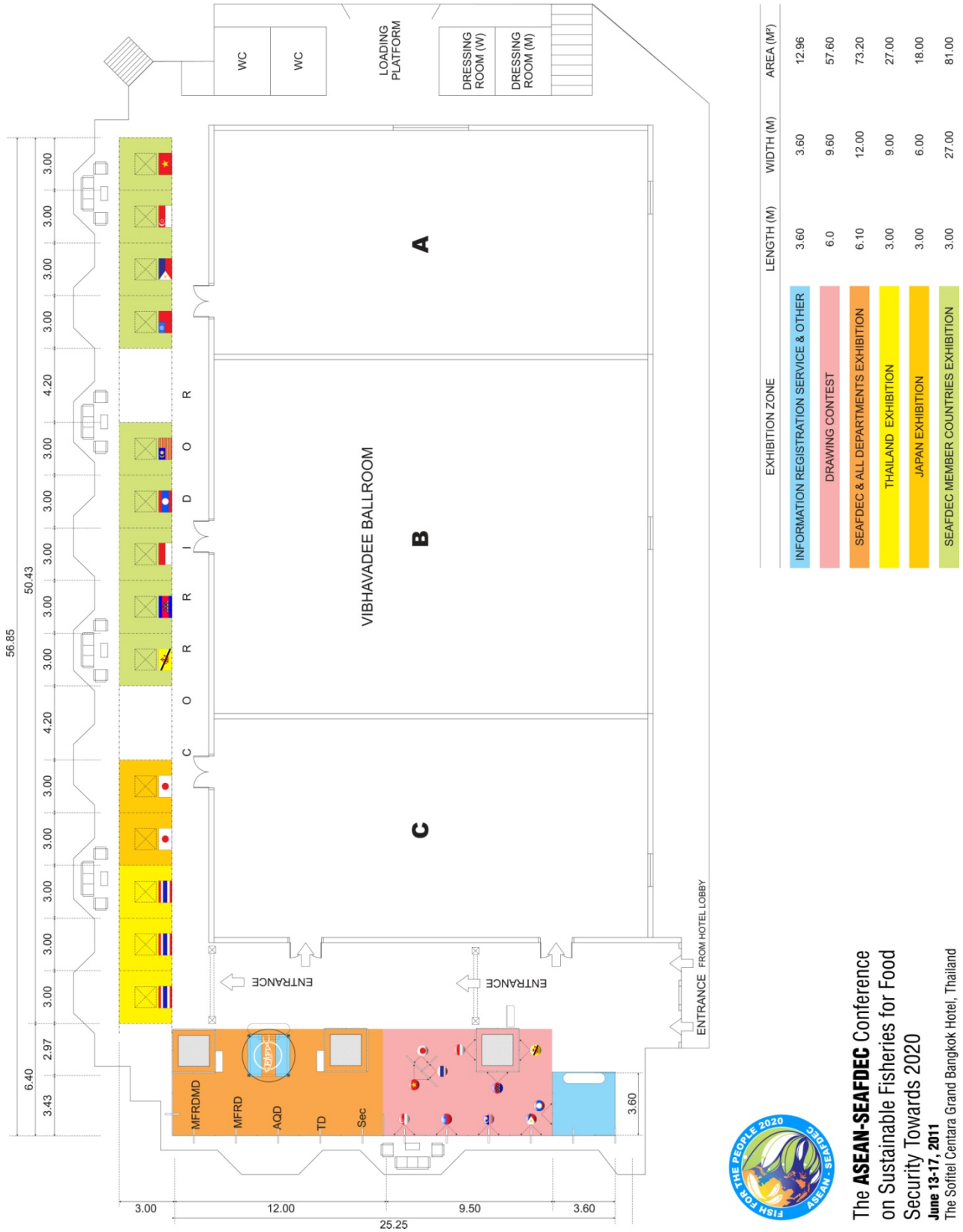
A.M./P.M.	Arrival of AMAF Leaders, Distinguished Guests and Delegates
1900-2030 hrs.	Reception for the Ministers and Fisheries SOM

Friday, 17th June 2011

0730-0830 hrs.	Breakfast Meeting (To discuss the arrangements for the Ministerial Session)
OPEN SESSION	
0900-0930 hrs.	Ministerial Session (By Invitation) Inauguration Session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory Remarks by Fisheries SOM Chair • Welcoming Remarks by the Minister of Thailand • Opening Address by the Guest of Honour
0930-1000 hrs.	Coffee/Tea Break
CLOSED SESSION	
1000-1015 hrs.	1. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Ministerial Meeting
	2. Adoption of the Agenda
	3. Business Arrangements
1015-1030 hrs.	4. Consideration of the Report and Recommendations of the Chairman of the Meeting of Fisheries SOM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ASEAN-SEAFDEC Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020
1030-1145 hrs	5. Remarks by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers (5 minutes allocated for each 11Minister)
1145-1200 hrs.	6. Adoption of Joint Press Statement
1200-1330 hrs.	Lunch

OPEN SESSION	
1330-1430 hrs.	7. Statement by Stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Assistant Director from FAO○ Secretary-General of SEAFDEC○ Representatives from Private Sector (ASEAN Seafood Federation)○ Representative from Civil Society Organization
1430-1500 hrs.	8. Joint Ministerial Press Statement for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers Meeting [by the Chair of the Ministerial Session on behalf of all Ministers (Thailand)]
1500-1530 hrs.	Coffee/Tea Break

Exhibition Booth Layout



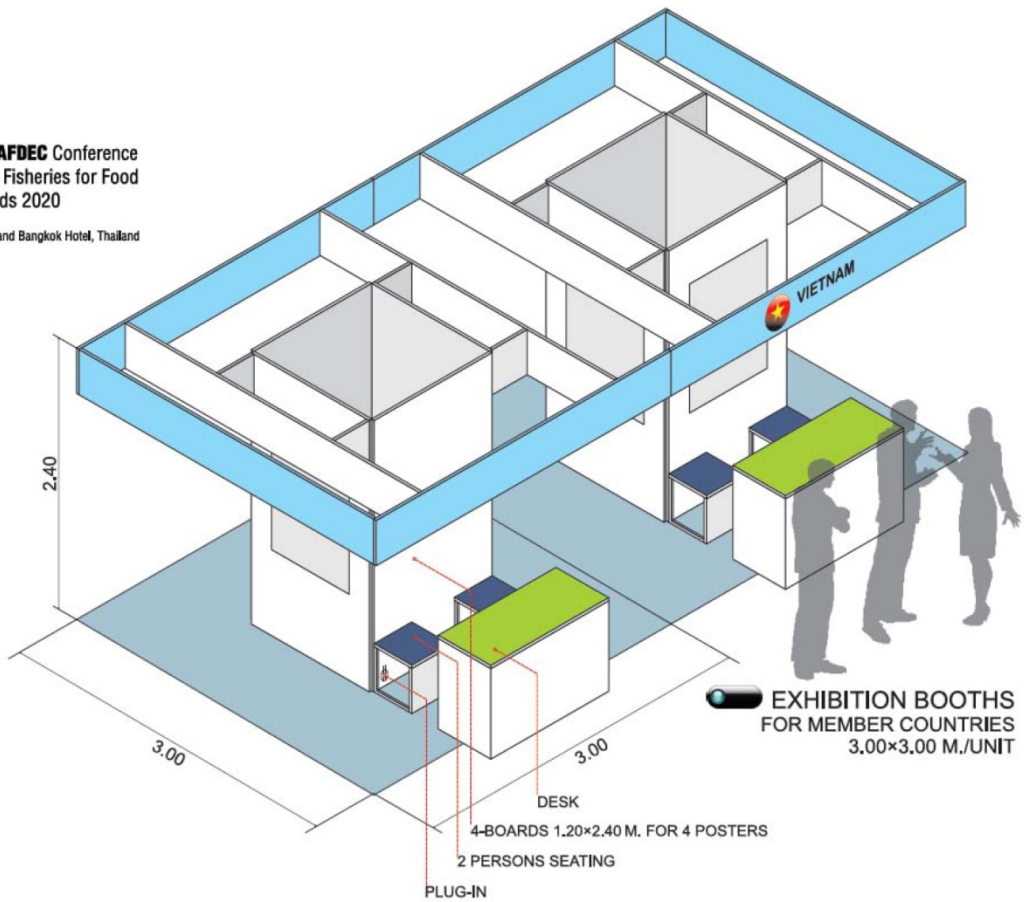
Overall Booth Layout



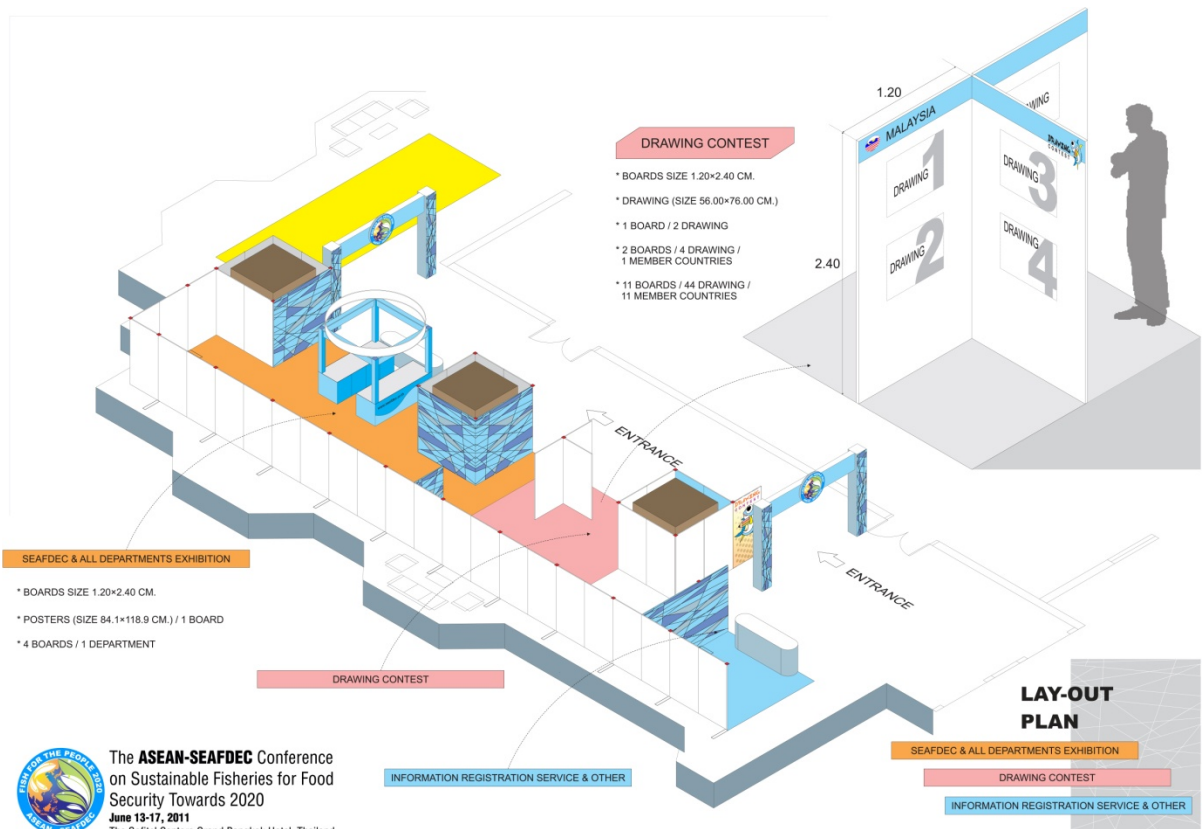
The ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference
on Sustainable Fisheries for Food
Security Towards 2020
June 13-17, 2011
 The Sofitel Centara Grand Bangkok Hotel, Thailand



The **ASEAN-SEAFDEC** Conference
on Sustainable Fisheries for Food
Security Towards 2020
June 13-17, 2011
The Sofitel Centara Grand Bangkok Hotel, Thailand



Member Countries' Booth



SEAFDEC Exhibition Booth



The **ASEAN-SEAFDEC** Conference
on Sustainable Fisheries for Food
Security Towards 2020
June 13-17, 2011
The Sofitel Centara Grand Bangkok Hotel, Thailand



**DRAFT RESOLUTION ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES FOR
FOOD SECURITY FOR THE ASEAN REGION TOWARDS 2020**
(With comments made during the 43rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council)

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) 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 peoples as the focus of the ASEAN Community building process;

Recognising 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 fisheries products and ASEAN’s ability to supply these products in a sustainable manner, and taking into account the imperative to minimise the impacts caused by the increasing pressures on fisheries and globalisation of trade that are resulting in increased IUU fishing, the depletion of coastal fish resources, habitat degradation, negative impacts of aquaculture, and increased conflicts among resource users that further jeopardise the food security and livelihoods of ASEAN people, in particular the poor and disadvantaged;

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

Recognising 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;

Recognising 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 fish 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 maximise 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 mobilisation of resources and the harmonisation 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, recognising 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 organisations in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (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;³
12. Support ASEAN efforts to promote low carbon development by minimising the contribution of the fisheries sector to green-house gas emissions, with emphasis on promoting energy efficiency and use of alternative energy sources;
13. ~~Implement the international instrument of International Labour Organisation (ILO) and International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to~~ 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 organisations 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 harmonising the standards, criteria and guidelines and developing mutually-recognised 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. Optimise the utilisation 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 fish 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;
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, Minister of Industry and Primary Resources, Brunei Darussalam

H.E. Dr. Chan Sarun, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Cambodia

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

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

H.E. Mr. Michihiko Kano, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan

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

H.E. XXXXXX, Minister of Livestocks and Fisheries, Myanmar (will be updated)

H.E. Mr. Proceso J. Alcala, Secretary of Department of Agriculture, Philippines

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

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

H.E. Dr. Cao Duc Phat, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam



DRAFT PLAN OF ACTION ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES FOR FOOD SECURITY FOR THE ASEAN REGION TOWARDS 2020

(Draft 04/03/2011)

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 harmonise 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 subsectors 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 mobilisation 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 mobilising local and indigenous knowledge with the aim of improving the valuation of fisheries and monitoring their performance, to ~~meet~~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 standardised 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 unauthorised fishing and eliminate the use of illegal ~~and destructive~~ fishing ~~gears and~~ 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 organisations, NGOs and the private sector to better implement necessary actions towards enabling the communities and local organisations to increase resilience, improve livelihoods, alleviate poverty, adopt alternative livelihoods, and adapt to climate change in support of achieving sustainable development. 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, ~~and e.g.~~ micro-credit, with national and regional institutional assistance for the responsible development of fisheries enterprises and developmental activities that will optimise 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. ~~Ensure fair and appropriate employment protection, regular payment of wages and adequate access to decent working condition for fishers and people involved in fishing operations, including migrant workers.~~ 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-utilised fisheries resources and promote their exploitation in a precautionary manner based upon analysis of the best available scientific information.
19. 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 IUU fishing, (iii) strengthening local organisations, 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

20. Strengthen regional and national policy and legislation to implement measures and activities to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (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.
21. 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.
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. ~~Adopt~~ 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.
26. Optimise 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.
27. 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.
28. Recognising the different management approaches that are required, sustainably manage major critical coastal habitats, such as mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass; and develop and disseminate information and guidance on appropriate tools and interventions.

29. 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.
30. Assess the possible impact of ~~reducing~~ government subsidies on fisheries, particularly the impact on the special requirements and the needs of small-scale fisheries in the region.

INLAND FISHERIES

31. 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.
32. 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.
33. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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 ~~(such as dams/reservoirs and roads)~~ 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.
36. 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.
37. Monitor the impact of the structures ~~including dams/reservoirs and roads~~ that might affect migration and spawning of fish through a consultative process that involves collaboration with the regional organizations.

C. AQUACULTURE

38. 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.

39. 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 harmonisation 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.
40. 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 ~~to inform~~ for better policy formulation.
41. Implement ~~strict~~ 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.
42. Provide government support for research and development 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.
43. Ensure (Encourage) 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.
44. 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.
45. 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.
46. ~~Ensure fair and appropriate employment protection, regular payment of wages and adequate access to decent working condition for farmers and people involved in aquaculture operations, including migrant workers.~~ Encourage good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulation.

47. 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 optimise socio-economic returns and food security.
48. 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.
49. Continue the national efforts to control serious disease outbreaks by providing government support to (i) research and development to improve the ability to handle new and emerging diseases and surveillance of transmission of diseases to wild populations and (ii) regional initiatives on harmonisation of regional disease control standards, disease reporting and implementation of contingency plans to handle new and emerging diseases
50. 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 standardised 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.
51. 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.
52. 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.
53. Improve human resource capabilities for responsible aquaculture through (i) closer public and private sector collaboration in research and development, 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.
54. 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.
55. ~~Take every effort to implement~~ Where applicable, encourage good practices in aquaculture such as the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification., ~~where applicable~~
56. 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

57. Introduce and provide support for the development and application of technologies that optimise the utilisation of catch, 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.
58. 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 fisheries products.
59. 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.
60. Strengthen fish quality and safety management systems that support the competitive position of ASEAN fish products on world markets, including regional laboratory harmonisation, risk analysis and equivalency assistance, and adapt quality and safety management systems as appropriate, so that they may be applied to small and medium enterprises in the ASEAN region.
61. 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.
62. 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.
63. 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 optimise socio-economic returns and food security.
64. ~~Ensure fair and appropriate employment protection, regular payment of wages and adequate access to decent working condition for people involved in post-harvest processing and trade, including migrant workers.~~ Encourage good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations
65. 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

66. Strengthen cooperation among Member Countries to implement international standards with regards to trade on fish and fisheries products within the ASEAN region.
67. Establish regional/ASEAN standards applicable for fishery and aquaculture products that are in line with international requirements and applicable to the region. Harmonise 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 fisheries products on regional and international markets.

68. 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 Organisation (WTO), Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), Office International des Epizooties (OIE), Codex Alimentarius, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
69. 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.
70. Assist small-scale producers to comply with standards on safety and quality of fish and fisheries products by providing support programs including training.
71. 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.
72. Encourage and provide guidance to develop/improve branding of fish and fisheries products that demonstrate the eco-friendly and socially acceptable nature of ASEAN fish products (e.g. one community one fisheries product), including organic standards and coordination of Halal requirements.
73. ~~Ensure~~ Encourage the implementation of appropriate international ~~binding~~ standards and strengthen programs relevant to Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) measures, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) measures, R&D, as well as capacity building and awareness raising on fish trade related issues, and information dissemination recognising the different status of development in Member Countries.
74. 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

75. 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; Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO); Office International des Epizooties (OIE); Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs); and World Trade Organisation (WTO); and promote ASEAN interest, recognising that fisheries policies of relevance to the ASEAN region are increasingly discussed and agreed upon at the global level.

STATEMENT

*By Dr. Simon Funge-Smith
Senior Fishery Officer
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*

Tn. Haji Ismail Bin Abu Hasan, Chairman of the SEAFDEC Council,
Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC
Honourable Council Directors and representatives of regional organization partners,
Representatives of the SEAFDEC Departments and Secretariat,
Ladies and Gentlemen;

On behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, I would like to thank SEAFDEC for the invitation to attend this 43rd SEAFDEC Council Meeting here in the historic port town of Melaka. I would also like to thank our hosts, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of Malaysia for their excellent arrangements and the hospitality which we are enjoying here.

As the FAO focal point to SEAFDEC based in the region, I have had the fortune to be an observer and partner in SEAFDEC's progress over the past decade. The outcomes of the SEAFDEC programme of work elaborated in the Secretary General's review, reaffirm SEAFDEC's importance as regional capacity building body in the fishery and aquaculture sectors in Southeast Asia, and importantly, her increasing role as a regional advisory body to ASEAN.

Strengthening this important advisory and policy role is a challenge to any institution which was founded primarily to promote technical development. FAO is pleased to see SEAFDEC increasingly taking on this role through the forthcoming Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for food Security towards 2020 and the associated ASEAN resolution and plan of action. In this regard FAO is pleased to be able to provide technical support to this important high level conference.

SEAFDEC is well placed to act as a regional mechanism for the investigation of technical issues of regional interest in fisheries and building consensus amongst her member countries.

FAO appreciates the interest and support shown by SEAFDEC and her member countries to FAO's global initiatives addressing the fisheries sector. These cover the recently adopted elaboration of international guidelines in on the management of bycatch and the certification of aquaculture, as well as the Port State Measures agreement.

FAO would also like to thank SEAFDEC and her members for their willingness to engage with FAO, in regional activities through the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission and the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem project. In addition to this, we have seen concrete cooperation between FAO and SEAFDEC in the development of a five year regional GEF funded project for the management of bycatch.

Looking forward to another busy year, we are pleased to highlight the areas on the SEAFDEC programme where FAO may be able to collaborate closely with SEAFDEC in support of our members needs for both capacity building and technical cooperation. These areas include: management of bycatch, capacity building in the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries/Aquaculture, the small pelagics programme, regional shark management planning, sub-regional fishery management plans in both the South China Sea and Bay of Bengal, and improved status and trends reporting.

Besides these core areas where FAO is interested to cooperate, there are also associated areas such as the development of the Global Record of fishing vessels, capacity building related to climate



change adaptation, traceability of fishery and aquaculture products and management of inland fisheries.

Mr. Chairman, as Secretary of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission, I would like to draw your attention to two APFIC regional consultative workshops scheduled for 2011, these are a regional workshop on climate change and adaptation in fisheries and aquaculture in the Asian region² May and the use of fisheries assessments for management³. These events will benefit from SEAFDEC's regional input and I would like to thank SEAFDEC for agreeing to participate.

Mr. Chairman,

I would once again like to thank SEAFDEC and our hosts for this opportunity to participate in the 43rd Council Meeting in Melaka, and look forward to further productive cooperation between FAO and SEAFDEC in the future.

Thank you Mr. Chairman,

² "Implications of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture: challenges for adaptation and mitigation in the Asia-Pacific Region" 24-26th May 2011, Kathmandu, Nepal

³ "Strengthening Assessments of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Asia-Pacific Region for Policy Development and Management", 4-6 October 2011, Yangon, Myanmar

STATEMENT

*By Ms. Pouchamarn Wongsanga
Senior Officer, Agriculture Industries and Natural Resources Division
ASEAN Secretariat*

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

At the outset, allow me once again to take this opportunity to thank SEAFDEC and the host country, Malaysia for kind invitation to the ASEAN Secretariat to participate in this auspicious Meeting and for allowing me to speak before all of you about ASEAN and SEAFDEC collaboration in fisheries.

ASEAN has received benefits and enjoyed privileges of SEAFDEC since 1999 and the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP), which was formalized in 2007 is the historic partnership between the two organizations. According to the ASSP, ASEAN has recognized SEAFDEC as ASEAN's Executing Agency, in which SEAFDEC, when appropriate and within SEAFDEC's capacity and capability, will implement mutually agreed ASEAN-SEAFDEC fisheries programs/activities. This arrangement will provide for greater integration of ASEAN and SEAFDEC fisheries program thereby avoid duplication and enable better utilization of resources. Along this line, ASEAN Member States and ASEAN Secretariat would like to extend the profound appreciation and joining other delegates in congratulating SEAFDEC for its achievements made in 2010.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, realization of an ASEAN Community in 2015 as envisioned by the Leaders is less than five years ahead of us. Leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN recognize the fact that ensuring the prosperity of countries in the region could not only lie on each individual country strengths and efforts but also depend on regional collective efforts and comparative strengths. Fisheries is an important sector of ASEAN, contributing to national development and regional cooperation in the region and is among the forefront sectors that will help shaping the ASEAN Community. ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) has been perceived as the main vehicle to drive the process of fulfilling the expectation and commitments of the fisheries sector.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, in addition to the presentations on ASEAN-SEAFDEC cooperation earlier made by the ASEAN Co-chair of the 13th Meeting of Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG/ASSP) and the SEAFDEC Secretariat, allow me to bring to your attention and highlight on the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 "Fish for the People: Adaptation to a Changing Environment" to be organized on 13-17 June 2011, as the key possible cooperation with SEAFDEC in the implementation of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC collaborative programme in enhancing the "Strategic Partnership".

As mentioned earlier, the fisheries sector has potential and promises to contribute to the ASEAN Community building and beyond. The "Fish for the People 2020" Conference is indeed timely and strategic to translate key ASEAN Policy and instruments into a comprehensive sectoral plan for the fisheries sector. In other words, this is to clarify how the fisheries sector would map out a detailed plan or roadmap for the sector to contribute the Leaders' vision of realization of one ASEAN Community by 2015. These is an important basis for ensuring sustainable development of the sector and for better livelihoods of those depend on them in the longer term.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the ASEAN Member States, I would like to take this opportunity to thank SEAFDEC for untiring effort and cooperation on working for the preparation and conduct of the Conference, in which good progress have been made based on the implementation of series of activities. I would also like to convey appreciation and supported from the AMAF and SOM-AMAF to SEAFDEC on the initiatives in organizing ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference and in development of the “Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020” as the outcome from the Ministerial Meeting.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, we are now having about two months to work towards the Conference proper in June. We are now in the process of finalization of the Resolution and Plan of Action that will provide the region with guidelines of strategies and actions required to address fisheries challenges, which eventually will contribute to the efforts of facing the challenges of food security. Policy guidance and recommendations from SEAFDEC Council at this Meeting will be conveyed and accommodated in the finalization process before submission for consideration by the ASWGFi at the 19th Meeting to be held in Siem Reap, Cambodia at the end of April.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, please allows me to conclude my statement by expressing my appreciation on behalf of ASEAN to SEAFDEC Council for your kind continued support to ASSP Programme and particularly for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference. This will also includes the programme concept note on sustainable fisheries for food security to support the implementation of the next decade resolution and plan of action under the ASSP. I assure you all of our strong interests in and any possible support to the close collaboration and partnership with SEAFDEC.

Thank you.

STATEMENT

*By Ms. Devika Karunaratne
Programme Officer
Colombo Plan Secretariat*

Good Morning,
Honourable Haji Ismail Bin Abu Hassan, Chairman of the SEAFDEC Council,
Honourable Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri, Secretary-General of SEAFDEC Secretariat,
Honourable SEAFDEC Council Members,
Honourable Officers of SEAFDEC and International Organisations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of Dato' Patricia Yoon Moi Chia, the Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan, I would like to thank Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre for inviting the Colombo Plan for the 43rd Council Meeting. Also, on her behalf, I would like to thank the Department of Fisheries, Malaysia for hosting the Meeting. It is an honour for me to represent the Secretary-General at this important Meeting. Dato' Chia sends her greetings and best wishes for the Meeting.

The Colombo Plan collaborates with international organisations such as the Asian Productivity Organisation (APO) and the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC) for implementation of technical training programmes on poverty alleviation and developing livelihoods of the rural communities.

Of importance to the Colombo Plan member countries are micro, small and medium enterprises development in agriculture and agri-based products, micro finance, productivity, and the need to improve fisheries management systems to alleviate poverty. Poverty continues to occur among fishing communities due to over-capacity in fisheries and the lack of alternative livelihoods in fishing communities.

The experience and lessons learnt by the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) from the 30-month project on One-Village-One-Fisheries Product, generously funded by ASEAN Foundation through Japan-ASEAN Solidarity Fund, could contribute towards the Colombo Plan's alleviation of poverty in Member Countries, especially among fisher communities.

The Colombo Plan and Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre for the first time, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in April 2010 for the implementation of joint training programmes and workshops on mutually identified areas of priority concerns in the Fisheries sector.

Mr. Chairman,

For the reasons mentioned, we would like to propose the implementation of the Training Workshop on Promotion of "One-Village-One-Fisheries Product (FOVOP) for the developing Member Countries of the Colombo Plan in 2011. This collaboration could be an opportunity to discuss issues and considerations in the promotion of One-Village-One-Fisheries Products which will help uplift living standards in fishing communities in the Colombo Plan developing Member Countries.

Mr. Chairman,

Once again, I would like to thank SEAFDEC for the invitation and the Department of Fisheries, Malaysia for your warm welcome and kind hospitality.

STATEMENT

*By Dr. Chris O' Brien,
Regional Coordinator
Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME)*

The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project is a five year, \$31 million collaboration involving Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand. These eight countries are working together to develop a coordinated programme of action designed to improve the lives of the coastal populations through improved regional management of the Bay of Bengal environment and its fisheries. The BOBLME Project is funded principally by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Norway, Sweden, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the USA. FAO is the executing agency. The Project offices are located in Phuket, Thailand, hosted by the Department of Fisheries Thailand.

The BOBLME Project has two major outputs. The first is a Transboundary Diagnostic analysis (a TDA). The TDA identifies, quantifies and ranks water-related environmental transboundary issues, and their causes, according to the severity of environmental and/or socio-economic impacts. It provides the scientific basis for the development of the Strategic Action Programme (a SAP) that will formulate nationally and regionally coordinated activities to address the issues and their causes. The SAP is the prerequisite for a second phase of the Project. More information on the BOBLME Project can be found on www.boblme.org

In the two years since it became operational, the BOBLME Project has initiated an extensive programme of studies, reviews, workshops and trainings that have established baseline information in the Project's theme areas of fisheries pollution and critical habitats. The Project will assist countries implement an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management for the transboundary stocks of hilsa and Indian mackerel, and strengthen their natural resource management and policy development capabilities in general. The BOBLME will also contribute to regional knowledge of the Project's focus species (hilsa Indian mackerel and sharks), the large-scale processes affecting the Bay and its ecology, and the likely effects of climate change.

To date the Project has completed several major reviews that identify the priority water-related issues affecting the Bay of Bengal and their causes (TDA); ICM best practices; the synergies and gaps in resource management policies in the BOBLME countries; and the status of MPA's. It has also undertaken a major assessment the status and management of small pelagic fisheries. The BOBLME has played a key role in the formation of a joint Myanmar and Thailand body to manage the Myeik Archipelago; and formed working groups to assist it in the areas of ecosystem indicators, oceanography and pollution.



In 2011, the Project has an ambitious programme of work and is seeking to collaborate with SEAFDEC members and its departments. Possible areas of collaboration include: ecosystem surveys, improving fisheries statistics (in the provision of training), understanding the implications of climate change, analysis of historical data, small pelagic fisheries, sharks – NPOAs / regional plan of action, supporting sub-regional collaboration, and implementing a framework for EAF.

I would like to thank the SEAFDEC Council for this opportunity to participate in the 43rd Council Meeting and hope for its favorable consideration of the BOBLME Project and a future of productive cooperation with its members and departments.

REPORT OF THE JIRCAS-DOF MALAYSIA COLLABORATIVE STUDY ON ECOPATH TROPIC MODEL FOR THE MATANG MANGROVE ESTUARY, MALAYSIA




**DOF-JIRCAS
Collaborative Research**

Background

DOF through Fisheries Research Institute (FRI), has been working with Japan International Research Centre for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS) through a mangrove ecosystem collaborative research work since 1995 (MOU).



Other local institutions involve in this work are University of Malaya (UM) and the Forest Research Institute (FRIM).

More than 200 research papers have been published through various conference proceedings and journals




OVERALL OBJECTIVE

To develop appropriate technology for sustainable development and management of the fisheries resources.








Research activities:

1995-2000: Productivity and sustainable utilization of brackish-water mangrove ecosystem.



2001-2005: Sustainable production of aquatic animals in the brackish-water ecosystem.

2006-2010: Suitable stock management in tropical/sub-tropical areas.

**Ecopath trophic model for the
Matang mangrove estuary, Malaysia**

Alias Mun, S. Watarai, K. Tanaka, Y. Hanamura, V. C. Chong
and M. K. Fazul

Background

Declining fisheries catch due to:

- over-exploitation
- habitat destruction

Fishery characteristics:


- multi-species
- multi-gear

Management questions:

- what if?
- what if?

Challenges:


- we don't really understand how the multi-species and multi-gear interact?



Answers lies in the ecosystem itself:

- we need to understand how an ecosystem is functioning
- then only we can simulate how the ecosystem would react, when "what if" is implemented

"Ecosystem Approach"

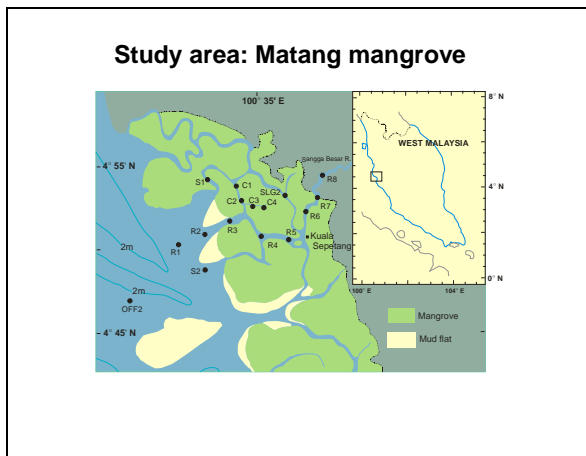


Mangrove: important ecosystem

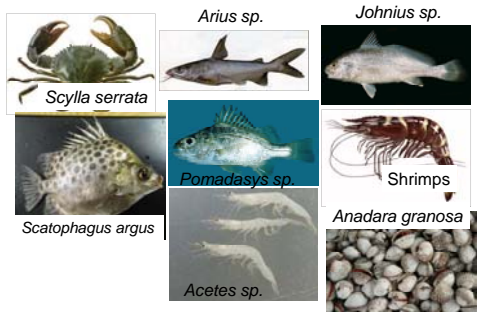

Objectives and Methods

Develop appropriate strategy for sustainable development and management of mangrove estuary through ecosystem approach.

- Ecosystem simulations (Ecosim)
 - Develop a mass-balance ecosystem model (Ecopath)
 - Clarify the trophic pathways in the ecosystem
 - species
 - biomasses
 - landings
 - diet



Fishery: example of species caught

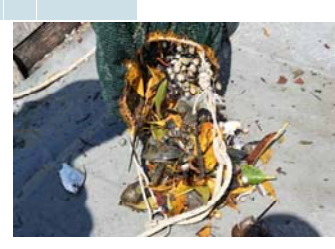
Fishing gears employed

No	Group	No	Group	No	Group
1	Arius	6	Shrimp	11	Hyperbenthos
2	Johnius	7	Crab	12	Zooplankton
3	Plankton feeder fish	8	Mollusca	13	Phytoplankton
4	Pomadasys	9	Cockle	14	Mangrove litter
5	Other fish	10	Macro benthos	15	Detritus

15 FUNCTIONAL GROUPS

Unique characteristic:

- cockle
- mangrove litter (detritus)

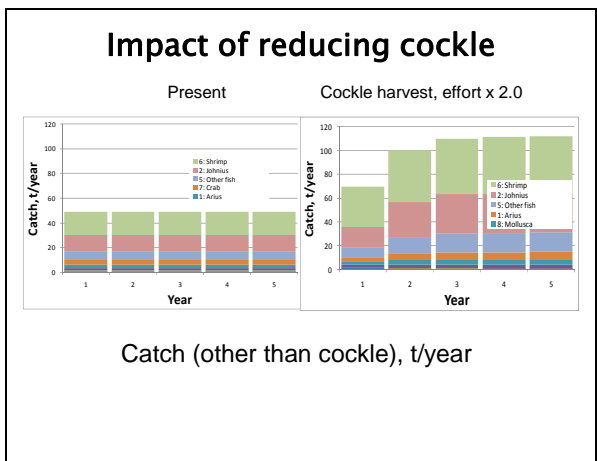
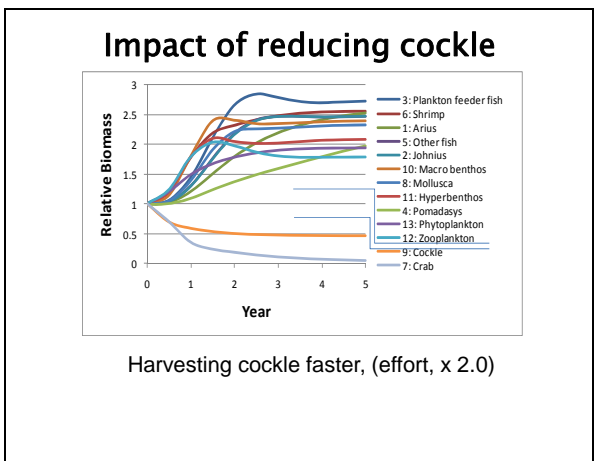
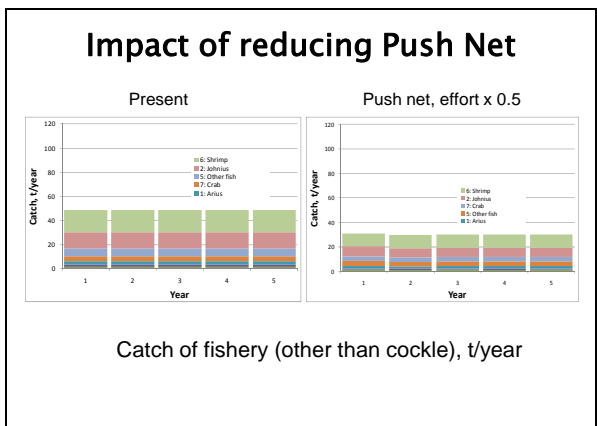
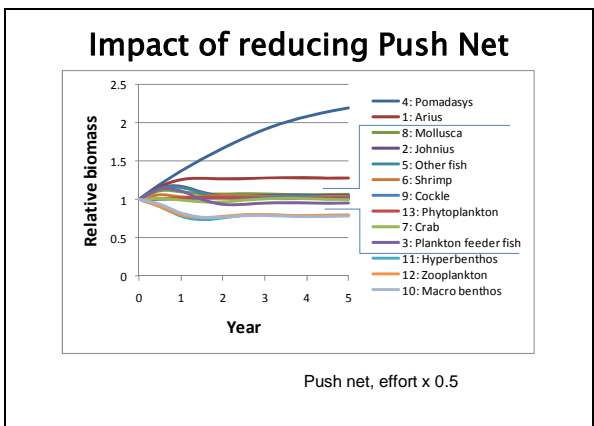
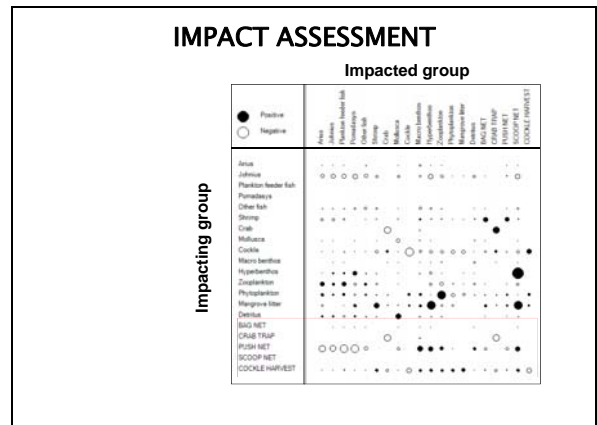
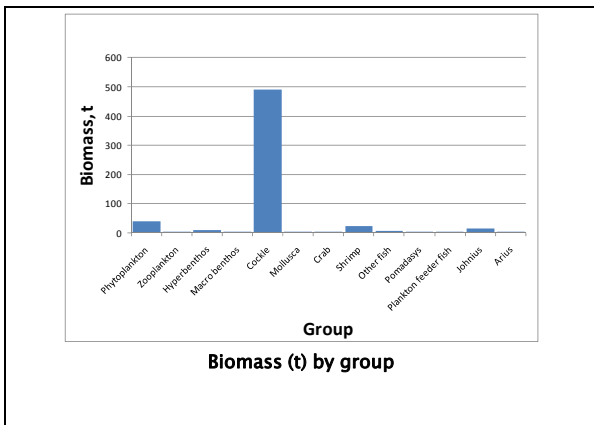
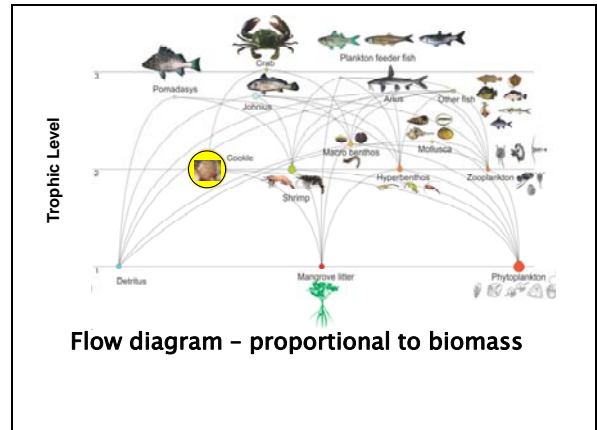
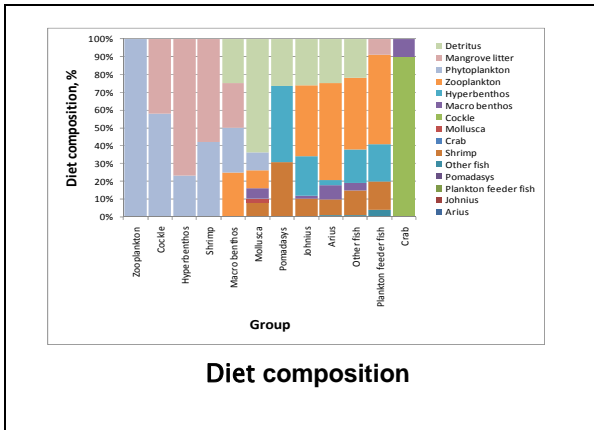


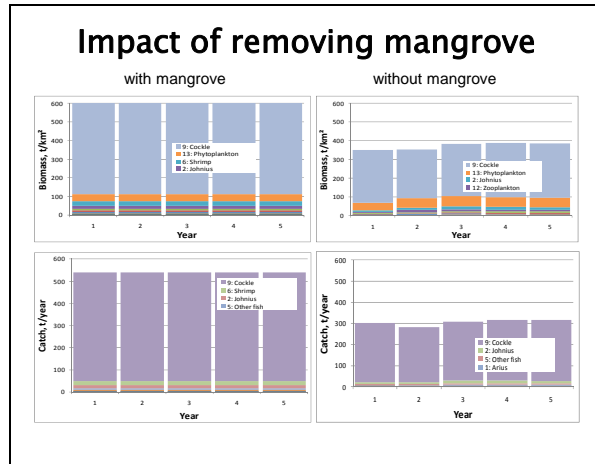
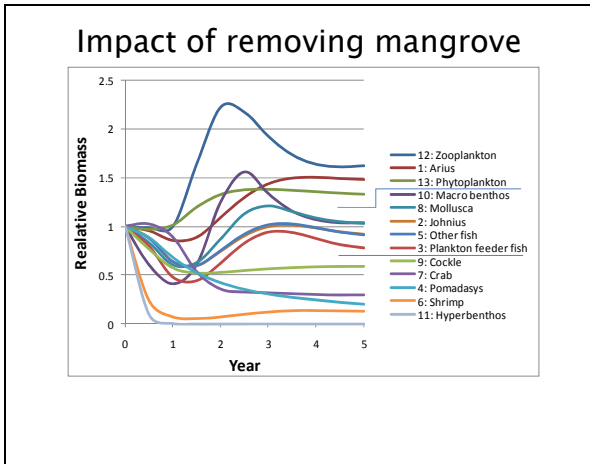
Basic input parameters for Ecopath Model

Input	Source
Biomass (B)	Prof. Chong (UM) , JIRCAS
Catch(Y)	Dr. Alias Man (FRI)
Diet (higher trophic level) – stomach contents analysis	Prof. Chong (UM)
Diet (lower trophic level) – stable C and N analysis	JIRCAS

Utilization of mangrove derived organic matter by the lower trophic level animals (%)

Ecopath group	Scientific name	Area		
		Branch/ creek	River	Average
Blood cockle	<i>Anadara granosa</i>	62	22	42
Hyperbenthos	<i>Mysida /Acetes</i>	79	75	77
Macrobenthos	Polychaete / crustacean	82	65	73.5
Shrimps	<i>M. brevicornis / P. merguensis</i>	67	49	58





CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

- Biomass of the predatory fishes can be improved by reducing the Push Net, however the catches will be slightly reduced.
- Valuable fisheries landings such as shrimps can be improved by reducing the present cockle culture to half capacity.
- Cockle however remain an important harvest of the area, judging from its ability to sustain at high level biomass
- Mangrove litter serves as important food sources to support the entire ecosystem
- This study explains why mangrove area is proportional to fisheries catch
- Mangrove need to be conserved to sustain current high production of the fishery resources in the area

STATEMENT

*By Mr. Kazuo Hiraishi
Director of Overseas Fisheries Cooperation Office
Fisheries Agency, Japan*

First of all, please let me convey sincere apologies by the Council Director of Japan, Mr. Masanori Miyahara, for his absence from this Council Meeting, and to seek your understanding about our current extraordinary circumstances after the tremendous earthquake, which forces Mr. Miyahara to dedicate himself to addressing domestic hardships on his responsibility. For the occasion, as an Head Delegate for Japan, I would like to have a few words on his behalf.

Taking this opportunity, I would also like to accord deep gratitude to SEAFDEC and its Member Countries in acknowledgement of your genuine consolation and strong support for Japan expressed at the Opening ceremony of this conference, since it was hit by the devastating earthquake and tsunami on March 11th.

As reported by the media over the world, it is said to have been the worst natural disaster to hit Japan since the World War II, resulting in an enormous loss of lives and livelihoods. In particular, coastal areas in the northeastern region of the main island, famous for high fisheries production, have been suffering deeply from the damage, including destruction of fishing port facilities, fishing boats and most importantly livelihood of fishing villages.

Presently it is known that all together 30 thousand people are dead and still missing as a result of this disaster and the search for the missing is still going on. On the other hand, thousand and thousand people lost their homes, goods being insufficiently distributed and the people are forced to live under very severe condition. Under such circumstances I am sure that your support is not only helpful for the recovery of the disaster area, but also gives the courage and power to those people engaged in reconstruction work.

At present, we are just in the initial phase of recovery, giving precedence to supporting evacuees while investigating the situation of the devastated area. At this stage, I have no idea about how long it will take and how much it will cost to overcome this national crisis, and how this difficulty will influence national policy even in the near future.

However, on the other hand, I am fully aware of the significance of achievements and efforts of SEAFDEC through its series of activities towards sustainable fisheries development in southeastern Asian region, for which Japan has been extending its support ever since the establishment of SEAFDEC. It is also noted that this year, SEAFDEC is reaching a special turning point for the next coming decade, with new policy framework which will be provided as an output from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC ministerial meeting in June.

Comparing current capacity and competence of SEAFDEC with that of ten years ago when I was working as National Coordinator of Japan, I am impressed by the fact that the Secretariat has much improved its self-sufficiency, and the ownership of ASEAN Member Countries has been strengthened remarkably. While encouraging tendency for further development, Japan is still willing to continue supporting SEAFDEC as far as further advanced efforts are required. For this purpose, I would like to keep on doing my best even under such severe circumstances.

Finally please let me repeat my words of gratitude to the Member Countries, the secretariat, all the departments and the people concerned of SEAFDEC for your warmest cares and attention to the people who were hit by disaster in Japan. Thank you very much to you all.

REPORT OF THE SEAFDEC SECRETARY-GENERAL

In response to the Request made by the Council
at the 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council

Honorable, SEAFDEC Council Directors,

Under this Agenda, I would like to report on the progress made by SEAFDEC in response to the directives given by the Council during the Forty-Second Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council held in April 2010 in Lao PDR.

First, on the request for **SEAFDEC to maintain the existing SEAFDEC Programs of Activities**, SEAFDEC in 2010 continued to conduct research and development activities covering the thematic areas on: 1) Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices; 2) Exploration and Monitoring of Fishery Resources and Its Utilization; 3) Management for Sustainable Fisheries; 4) Conservation and management of Aquatic Species under international Concerns; 5) Post-harvest Technology and Safety of Fish and Fish Products; 6) Sustainable Aquaculture Development, 7) Fisheries for Food Security and Poverty Alleviation; 8) Addressing Emerging Fisheries-related Issues; 9) Human Capacity Development in Fisheries; and 10) Enhancing SEAFDEC Visibility. SEAFDEC also disseminated the technical findings and technologies developed through our training activities and dissemination of materials to the Member Countries. The progress of the activities had been summarized in the SEAFDEC Annual Report, and reported under the Agenda 2 on Report of the Secretary-General.

On the need to **build-up of human capacity for SEAFDEC Member Countries**, SEAFDEC in 2010 also intensified our activities on HRD. So that in addition to the HRD activities provided through training and conduct of collaborative activities between SEAFDEC and the Member Countries, SEAFDEC also supported the expansion of the membership in the Regional Fisheries Policy Network. Starting with five members in 2010 from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Myanmar, and Thailand; in 2011 we now have three more members from Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Vietnam. SEAFDEC also continued the study on Human Resources Availability and Gaps in the ASEAN Member Countries (the outcome of which was presented earlier) in order to obtain information on the status of human resources in fisheries in the region. Such information would serve as basis for planning of our future activities towards ensuring the availability of human resources in the region.

For the **establishment and enhancing cooperation with other regional/international organizations**, SEAFDEC continued to undertake collaborative activities, and established new collaborative agreements with several institutions and organizations both within and outside the region. For the **emerging issues indentified by the Council**, particularly on IUU Fishing, Trade-related Issues and Climate Change, follow-up actions had been undertaken under the existing SEAFDEC programs and activities. These included the conduct of regional technical consultations with the Member Countries in order to come up with technical basis that could substantiate the efforts of the Member Countries in responding to the issues, and enhance the coordination and sharing of information among the countries.

Distinguished Council Directors,

In addition to the progress of activities implemented by SEAFDEC as reported earlier, I would like to take this opportunity to inform the Council on some important concerns and the difficulties currently faced by SEAFDEC. Although SEAFDEC had attempted to take actions in response to such concerns, we would request the Council to provide further advice on these concerns.

Among the very important challenges faced by countries in the region including SEAFDEC is the **availability of human resources, particularly those with expertise in line with the emerging requirements**. As you may be aware of, during the recent years, challenges in the development of the fisheries sector have becoming more complex, because of the inter-weaving of several environmental and socio-economic dimensions which are unconventional for the fisheries sector. I am specifically referring to the issues on climate change, trade and labor-related issues. Moreover, the changing of the situation such as the target establishment of the ASEAN Community by 2015 also has certain implications to the development of the fisheries sector. Thus, the availability of human resources with expertise on these issues is critical to enable the Member Countries as well as SEAFDEC to undertake relevant activities in response to such requirements. While still maintaining the existing expertise in traditional fisheries development aspects which are considered as the core value of the organization, SEAFDEC also tried to expand the expertise of the existing staff to cope with the new issues and challenges. However, further strengthening of human resources development programs would have to be undertaken, and enhanced collaboration with other relevant organizations would be necessary for the exchange of information and expertise as these would allow SEAFDEC to adapt with the changing situation and requirements.

In addition to the aspects on human resources, there are several changes in the situation and requirements of the Member Countries since SEAFDEC was established more than 43 years ago. Therefore, I would like to request the Council to also consider the need to **review the existing direction, functions and working mechanisms of SEAFDEC**, and make appropriate adjustment in response to the changing situation. This would allow SEAFDEC to efficiently and effectively support the Member Countries in their continuing efforts towards achieving sustainable fisheries and attaining food security. The clear policy directive of the Council on this matter is therefore strongly requested.

Another important issue during the past several years is the **availability of funds for the implementation of activities in response to the request by the Member Countries**. SEAFDEC has been relying on contributions from the Government of Japan to support the implementation of our activities. On behalf of SEAFDEC, I would like to also take this opportunity once again to express our appreciation to the Government of Japan for the continued support to SEAFDEC. However, as you may be also already aware of, there had been reforms in the financial policy and economic situation of Japan. For this reason, its contribution to SEAFDEC had been getting more stringent during the past years. In addition, we should also bear in mind that Japan is undergoing rehabilitation efforts from the calamities brought about by the devastating earthquake and subsequent tsunami that struck Japan last month.

Taking into consideration the situation, it is necessary for SEAFDEC to explore the possibility of getting support and collaboration from other non-traditional donors and partner organizations. During the past years, SEAFDEC received funding support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency or Sida in the implementation of activities relevant to climate change, management of fishing capacity and registration of fishing vessels. In addition to Sida, SEAFDEC also communicated with other potential donors seeking for funding support on activities of mutual interest. For example, we are communicating with the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research or ACIAR to support activities on development of fish passes models appropriate for small dams and barrages in the region. Therefore, in order to secure stable funding support to SEAFDEC in the future, diversification of funding sources is very important. Thus, SEAFDEC would continue to intensify the dialogues with potential donors in order to enhance cooperation and possibly obtain funding support from other sources.

Last but not least, please let me emphasize that the activities and existence of SEAFDEC could not be strengthened or even sustained, without the **strong commitment, contribution and support from all SEAFDEC Member Countries**. Currently, all the Member Countries have provided the Minimum Regular Contribution or MRC to sustain the operation of SEAFDEC. However, there are several areas of utmost importance that SEAFDEC is being confronted with, including the emerging

challenges and requirements for sustainable fisheries. Thus, the support and clear directives as well as guidance from the Member Countries through the Council would be very crucial in order to sustain the operations of SEAFDEC and enable SEAFDEC to accomplish its mandate and functions.

With this, I would like to seek policy directive and guidance from the Council in response to the challenges that lie ahead. Your guidance would provide SEAFDEC the assurance that we would be able to serve the Member Countries in their efforts towards the sustainable development of fisheries in the years to come. Thank you very much.

PROPOSAL ON THE THIRD SEAFDEC REVIEW COMMITTEE

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Since the establishment of SEAFDEC in 1967, several review exercises had been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of SEAFDEC in terms of its mandate of promoting fisheries development in Southeast Asia. The First SEAFDEC Review Committee was organized in 1986 followed by the Second in 1991. In addition, the organization structure and plan of operations of SEAFDEC and its Departments had also been occasionally reviewed and adjusted in accordance with the changing situation of fisheries in the region and the related requirements. Based on the re-assessed functions expressed in terms of the recommendations made during the review exercises, the bearing of the SEAFDEC had been subsequently re-adjusted.

During the past decade however, the fisheries situation had continuously undergone changes that led to challenges which could tremendously impact the sustainable development of fisheries in the region. In this regard, another review exercise is deemed necessary to enhance the role of SEAFDEC in efficiently and effectively supporting the Member Countries in their continuing efforts towards achieving sustainable fisheries and attaining food security.

For the proposed review exercise, the circumstances and challenges to be taken into consideration by the SEAFDEC Council could include (but not limited to) the following:

- The existing mechanisms of SEAFDEC comprising the SEAFDEC Council as the supreme organ, and two subsidiary bodies, such as the Program Committee and the Regional Advisory Committee for Fishery Management in Southeast Asia (RAC);
- The establishment of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) Mechanism in 1998, and the establishment of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) in 2007, under which several collaborative regional programs and initiatives are being undertaken;
- The current fisheries situation and the emerging issues and challenges including the more stringent requirements for sustainable food security, rational utilization of fishery resources, quality and safety of fish and fishery products, and the emerging international instruments relevant to fisheries;
- The organization of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “*Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment*” in June 2011, and the technical recommendations from the Conference as well as the next decade Resolution and Plan of Action for Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security which would be adopted by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers at the Conference; and
- The anticipated establishment of the ASEAN Community in 2015 which necessitates the consolidated planning and programs in fisheries for the region.

In view of the foregoing, it is therefore proposed that the Third SEAFDEC Review Committee be organized to re-evaluate the role and functions of SEAFDEC in conjunction with the aforementioned challenges and concerns. The outcomes and recommendations of the Committee would be reported to the SEAFDEC Council for consideration and policy guidance.

II. THE THIRD SEAFDEC REVIEW COMMITTEE

Objectives:

The objectives of the Third Review Committee are:

- To evaluate the overall functions and direction of SEAFDEC with respect to sustainable fisheries development and enhancing the contribution of fisheries to food security in the region;
- To review the current plans of operation of the SEAFDEC Secretariat and the four Technical Departments, taking into consideration the priority requirements and needs of the Member Countries in the midst of the changing fisheries situation and the emerging challenges; and
- To recommend the ways and means of improving the working mechanism and management of SEAFDEC in the next decade.

Terms of Reference:

- The Committee will undertake the review exercise as outlined in the aforementioned objectives, and formulate recommendations on the required future direction of SEAFDEC taking into account the changing fisheries situation and emerging challenges.
- The Committee will prepare and submit the Report of the Third Review Committee for consideration of the SEAFDEC Council at its 44th Meeting in 2012.

Composition of the Committee:

The SEAFDEC Review Committee shall comprise

- Selected representatives from the Member Countries with strong background on wide aspects of fisheries development in the Southeast Asian region, as well as on SEAFDEC organization and the roles and functions of SEAFDEC during the past years.
- The SEAFDEC Secretary-General would serve as Secretary of the Committee
- The Chairman of the Committee shall be elected from the Members of the Committee

Indicative Work Plan:

- Upon the appointment of the invited Members of the Review Committee, the SEAFDEC Secretariat will immediately convene the first meeting of the Committee.
- The work plan of the Review Committee will be determined by the Committee, with a view to submitting the report well in time for the 44th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in 2012.

PROPOSAL FOR THE REVIEW OF SEAFDEC AGREEMENT AND THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS OF SEAFDEC DEPARTMENTS

BACKGROUND

SEAFDEC was established in 1967 primarily as Japan's ODA effort to developing fisheries in the Southeast Asian region with a formal Agreement. Two Technical Departments were initially established in 1969, namely Training Department in Thailand, and the Marine Fisheries Research Department in Singapore. This was followed by the Aquaculture Department and subsequently the Marine Fishery Resource Development and Management Department. The Resolutions to the Agreement details the Plan of Operations of the Departments. In 2007, the Government of Japan ceased to fund SEAFDEC Departments, and the contributions to SEAFDEC Secretariat were made by all Member Countries through the Minimum Regular Contribution.

SEAFDEC is now 44 years old. The Agreement and Resolutions that once served us well is now obsolete as SEAFDEC has evolved into a new funding mode and structure. Over the last few years, global issues such as climate change, combating IUU, Port State Measures, and CITES have impacted the regional fisheries industry and its trade. It is opportune time for SEAFDEC to review its Agreement, Plan of Operations of its Departments including its Financial Regulations and Administrative Regulations to position SEAFDEC to better address these new global challenges.

PURPOSE OF REVIEW

- To draft a new Agreement that reflects the current collaborative arrangements amongst member countries, and the new funding contribution by all member countries.
- To assess current capabilities and recommend a mode that optimizes expertise and resources resident in the ASEAN and Japan.

APPROACH

- To engage an external and independent consultant to conduct the review.
- The whole review would be coordinated by the SEAFDEC National Coordinators.
- The National Coordinators to develop the scope of the consultancy with ad referendum approval from the Council.
- The consultant shall report to the National Coordinators on a regular basis over the course of the review. The review shall be completed within 2011 and reported at next Council Meeting.
- The review should include consultations with stakeholders such as SEAFDEC Member Countries, ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Sectoral Working Group of Fisheries, SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments, and other SEAFDEC collaborating agencies.
- Funding for the Consultancy service could be from the Minimum Regular Contribution.

Annex 24

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTS FOR SEAFDEC REVIEW EXERCISE
(as requested at the 43rd SEAFDEC Council Meeting)

SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments should provide the following background information and documents to the Council Directors of the Member Countries for the Third SEAFDEC Review:

1. Agreement Establishing the Center
2. Roles and functions/operations of the Secretariat and Departments
3. Programs and/or projects implemented
4. Existing Staff
5. Financial Regulations and Financial Expenditures
6. Source of Financial/Funds
7. Information on Japanese Trust Funds, Themes
8. Collaboration with other organizations and projects/programs
9. What Member countries want SEAFDEC to become (National Coordinators to provide this information to SEAFDEC for compilation)

SEAFDEC FUTURE OPERATION: PROGRESS AND CONSIDERATION ON THE MINIMUM REGULAR CONTRIBUTION (MRC)

Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) is an amount of contribution that all SEAFDEC Member Countries provide to the Center mainly for the operations of the SEAFDEC Secretariat. All SEAFDEC Member Countries have agreed to provide their respective MRCs to SEAFDEC starting in 2007. In line with the directives given by the SEAFDEC Council, the MRC amounting to US\$ 400,000 is being used for the operating costs of SEAFDEC specifically for the Secretariat including the implementation of the program on Center-wide Information Network and organization of SEAFDEC internal meetings, as well as for the maintenance and part of the operations of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2. During the 40th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in 2008, the Council agreed that the level of MRC should be reviewed every 5 years and appropriately adjusted in order to ensure the sustainable operation of SEAFDEC. After presenting the status of the MRC during the 42nd Meeting of the Council in April 2010, the Secretariat was requested to submit possible options for the adjustment of the MRC to the Member Countries for their internal discussion by November 2010 before the 43rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in 2011. Thus, this proposal was submitted to the Special Meeting of SEAFDEC National Coordinators on 2 and 4 December 2010 for their information and comments. The result of the meeting appears as **Appendix 1**.

THE USE OF MRC FOR SEAFDEC OPERATIONS

The detailed expenditures using the MRC from 2007 to 2010 can be categorized as follows:

1. Program Expenditures

The expenditures include those incurred during the conduct of SEAFDEC Secretariat programs in the form of capacity building, information generation and dissemination, and collaborative program for the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2.

The Secretariat carries out capacity building for officers from the Member Countries seconded to the Secretariat as necessary. However, such capacity building-related activity could be conducted only once due to insufficient funds necessary to sustain such activity.

The Information Program of the Secretariat which is under the Center-wide Information Network includes such activities as production and dissemination of SEAFDEC information and promotional materials, operation and maintenance of the SEAFDEC Integrated Homepage, and conduct of the annual Information Staff Exchange Program (ISEP) Meeting.

Moreover, the expenses for the collaborative program on the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 which covers provisions for annual insurance, annual maintenance and part of the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2, are also part of this category of expenditures. It should be noted however, that the operation costs for conducting research and training cruises at the national waters of the Member Countries using the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 are shared with the concerned countries under the cost-sharing scheme adopted by SEAFDEC.

2. Administrative Expenditures

These expenditures are mainly for the operational expenses of the Secretariat Office including the costs for conducting SEAFDEC regular annual meetings, *i.e.* the Meetings of the SEAFDEC Council (CM), SEAFDEC Program Committee (PCM), the Regional Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC), and SEAFDEC Department Chiefs (DCM); the expenses incurred during the participation of the officers of the SEAFDEC in relevant international/regional and ASEAN policy meetings; and for the travel expenses of senior staff for

coordinating with SEAFDEC Departments, Member Countries and collaborative partner organizations.

3. Capital Expenditures

This component is for office furniture and equipment.

In summary, about fifty per cent of the MRC budget is allocated for Component 1 while the rest is allocated for Components 2 and 3 (**Table 3 of Appendix 2**).

ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION DURING THE 43RD MEETING OF THE SEAFDEC COUNCIL

Under the current MRC level, the amount of budget is sufficient only to cover the expenditures as elaborated in the abovementioned three categories. There are however several important priority areas for the future operation of SEAFDEC that would also require budget allocation from the MRC. These include the following:

- **Sustainability of the SEAFDEC Special Publication “Fish for the People”**

The production and dissemination of the Special Publication “Fish for the People” has been supported by the Japanese Trust Fund. However, with the termination of the relevant Japanese Trust Fund component that had been supporting this publication and considering the original nature of this publication which was envisaged to enhance SEAFDEC visibility, a limited amount of the unspent Japanese Contribution has been used for publishing the “Fish for the People” from 2009 to 2011. Since the Unspent Japanese Contribution will be used up by the year 2011 and there will be no more funds to support this publication, the use of regular budget such as the MRC for the production and dissemination of the publication starting from 2012 is being proposed for consideration in order to ensure the sustainability of the publication. The annual budget for the publication is around 30,000 US\$.

- **Sustainability of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN)**

The Regional Fisheries Policy Network or RFPN is a forum aimed at providing opportunity for the officials from the Member Countries to be actively and closely involved in the SEAFDEC activities especially for the development of regional fisheries policies as well as other regional fisheries programs/activities. The RFPN has also been envisaged to contribute to human resources development and in reducing disparity among the countries in the region. Currently, the RFPN Members stationed at the Secretariat are being supported by the SEAFDEC-Sida Project on “Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea”. However, under the SEAFDEC-Sida Project and subsequently the Japanese Trust Fund which also partly supports the assignment of some members of the RFPN under the HRD program emphasizing on the coordination of programs conducted by SEAFDEC and the Member Countries, their commitment to support the RFPN is only for one year in 2011 due to limitation of funds.

In order to enhance the benefits that the Member Countries could gain by sending their officials to SEAFDEC Secretariat and be involved in the regional fisheries policy formulation as well as in other regional activities of SEAFDEC through the RFPN, it is also proposed that the MRC would also be used to support the nomination of representatives from the Member Countries as RFPN members to be stationed at the SEAFDEC Secretariat starting in 2012. It should be noted that in addition to the use of the MRC, SEAFDEC would also explore the possibility of mobilizing the available budget from the technical programs/projects of SEAFDEC to support the activities of the RFPN as appropriate.

- **Sustainability of the Working Groups under the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC)**

The Regional Advisory Committee for Fisheries Management was established in 2008 as a subsidiary body of SEAFDEC Council; its task is to provide technical/scientific advice to the Council on sustainable utilization of fisheries resources through improved fisheries management for food security, sustainable livelihoods of the people, and economic development and integration in Southeast Asia. RAC is scheduled to meet at least once a year, the timing of which was set in accordance with SEAFDEC annual working cycle. From the recommendations made at the 1st Meeting of RAC in 2008 and 2nd Meeting in 2009, it was proposed on the establishment of four Technical Work Groups of which focus in specific aspects of fisheries management, namely: 1) Technical working group for developing the Regional Guidelines on Fisheries Licensing System, 2) Technical working group for developing the Appropriate Management Plan for Important Fisheries Resources particularly the Shared Stocks, 3) Technical working group for developing the Policy Recommendation on Aquaculture related issues particularly the impact of the aquaculture activities to the ecosystem (including the use of fishmeal in aqua feeds, and 4) Technical working group for Enhancing the Sustainability of Fisheries Resources and Stocks.

These proposed working groups would be considered through streamlining the existing SEAFDEC programs, the Member Countries would bear the cost for their participation to the Inter-sessional activities (i.e. meetings of technical working groups) identified by RAC. To strengthen function of RAC and enhance the benefit to the Member Countries, these propose working groups could assist and provide technical advice/recommendation. Hence, it is required the budget allocation for the organization of such meetings, amount of 10,000 USD annually.

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

During the 41st Meeting of SEAFDEC Council in 2009, the Council recommended that for the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2, the concerned countries should be responsible for the costs incurred by the vessel. Thus, a modification of the cost-sharing scheme for the use of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 was agreed upon which would be made effective starting in 2010. Under the new cost-sharing scheme, the Member Countries requesting for the use of the vessel would have to supply the fuel needed for the full period of utilizing the vessel.

The modification of the cost-sharing scheme could help in securing the budget required for vessel's periodic maintenance, considering that the amount of US\$ 42,000 from the total MRC (28% of the MRC budget is allocated only for the M.V. SEAFDEC 2) is currently reserved and could not be used for the operation of any cruise. Considering also that the current utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 is still very low compared with the normal use of any Research Vessel which should be around 200-250 days/year, it is therefore necessary to review the allocation of the MRC for the operation of the vessel in order to maximize the utilization of the vessel in the future.

- **Other Priority Areas/Activities urgently required by the Member Countries**

In addition to the aforementioned areas, there may be other activities that are also required for the sustainable operation of the SEAFDEC, but funding to support these activities is not possible under the current MRC or any particular regional programs of SEAFDEC. These may include certain regional priority areas that would be identified by the SEAFDEC Council during the closed session of its Council Meetings.

For instance, the lack of researchers and experts in some specific fisheries-related fields at present and the disparity of the technologies among the Member Countries should be considered. Such concern could be addressed through capacity building which could be in the form of developing a network of researcher groups, exchanging staff for hands-on training, seeking for appropriate expertise, and conducting regional training programs as well as coordinating with the Member

Countries to accelerate the implementation of certain activities that the countries would urgently require. The MRC should therefore be allocated to also support these activities.

PROPOSED ADJUSTMENT OF THE MRC

As there are a number of areas that need to be carried out as part of the regular activities and some emerging issues as explained above requiring certain budgetary allocations, it would be necessary to increase the amount of funds to cover the requirements of such programs. However, as the current level of MRC cannot cover even the regular activities such as the publication of “Fish for the People” and the cost of the operation and maintenance of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 as well as the relevant activities in response to the urgent needs of the Member Countries, and because of the high inflation rate and devaluation of the US\$ considering the current exchange rate with most of ASEAN Member Countries currencies, therefore the SEAFDEC Secretariat proposed that the amount of the MRC be increased by about 25%, from the current 400,000 US\$ to 500,000 US\$.

It should also be noted that during the 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council, the Secretariat proposed that the criteria and factors for calculating the proportion of MRC from each Member Country would still be based on the previously agreed upon principle.

The SEAFDEC Secretariat therefore proposed the following:

The increment of 100,000 US\$ (**Table 1**) is proposed to be shared by all Member Countries based on the previously agreed upon criteria and factors used for the calculation of the proportion of MRC from each Member Country, the details of which are shown in **Appendix 2 (Table 2)**

Table 1 Present and suggested MRC increment (in US\$)

Countries	Current MRC	Suggested new MRC
Brunei Darussalam	7,000	7,000
Cambodia	6,000	11,000
Indonesia	26,000	58,000
Japan	280,000	280,000
Lao PDR	4,000	5,000
Malaysia	10,000	21,000
Myanmar	10,000	21,000
Philippines	15,000	25,000
Singapore	8,000	13,000
Thailand	20,000	33,000
Vietnam	14,000	26,000
Total	400,000	500,000

Note: the discrepancies are due to the rounding off of the figures

Meanwhile, based on the previously agreed principle, the latest Fisheries Production and GDP of SEAFDEC Member Countries (**Table 2**) are the main factors used in calculating the new figures of the MRC for each Member Country. It should be noted that in 2008, records have shown that the total GDP of all SEAFDEC Member Countries was 6,404,161,849,570 US\$. While the Japanese GDP was about 76% of the total GDP of 2008 compared to 85% of that in 2003, the GDP of the ASEAN Member Countries has increased from 733,769,000,000 US\$ in 2003 to 1,517,191,849,570 US\$ in 2008, which is more than double.

In accordance with the agreed principle of calculating the MRC, the ASEAN Member Countries will contribute twice of the percentage of its total GDP (at present the MRC has been calculated from the GDP of 2003 where the GDP of the ASEAN Member Countries was 15% of the total GDP of all Member Countries). This means that the amount of MRC contribution from the ASEAN Member Countries should be 30% of the total MRC so that the other 70% would come from Japan.

Considering therefore the tremendous increment of the GDP of the ASEAN Member Countries in the last 5 years, their share of the MRC should be around 46%. Based on such trend, Japan has to contribute only 54% of the proposed 500,000 US\$ or 270,000 US\$ which is less than its present MRC. In this regard, it is also being proposed that the current amount of MRC from Japan which is US\$280,000 should be retained.

In similar manner, such trend should also apply for Brunei Darussalam where the new MRC figure is less than the present amount of its MRC which is US\$7,000. Thus, for the case of Brunei Darussalam, the present amount should also be retained. Hence, a new adjustment factor is necessary in order to balance the MRC commensurate to the GDP of the respective SEAFDEC Member Countries as well as the other factors considered as aforementioned. The computation of the new special adjustment factor is shown in **Table 2**.

Furthermore, the SEAFDEC Secretariat was informed by the Government of Japan that the Japanese Fisheries Agency (JFA) is currently responsible for SEAFDEC after the Ministry of Foreign Affairs turned over their responsibility in providing regular contributions to SEAFDEC.

Thus, JFA is now taking care of and coordinating all the contributions from Japan to SEAFDEC. However, the contributions coordinated by JFA can only come from the ODA in the form of Trust Fund. In fact, the current portion of MRC from Japan is also from the Trust Fund. Due to the current financial crisis in Japan and the reduction of its ODA, it would be quite difficult to increase the level of the Trust Fund in spite of the fact that the medium and long term activities under the Trust Fund Programs are still necessary and essential for both Japan and the ASEAN region.

Therefore, if Japan has to provide additional amount, this can only come from the Trust Fund and will considerably affect the scale of the activities of the Trust Fund projects implemented by SEAFDEC. Japan therefore suggested that the possible increase in the MRC could come from the ASEAN Member Countries, while the JFA will try its best to secure the level and continuity of the Trust Fund for SEAFDEC.

In addition, for the sustainable development of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), the ASEAN Member Countries should also consider the establishment of an ASEAN Fisheries Endowment Fund through the ASEAN Mechanism and the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP), using the profit from the funds for the sustainable operation of SEAFDEC and the development of ASEAN fisheries in the future.

TO SUMMARIZE, THE MEETING IS REQUESTED TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

The increment of 100,000 US\$ will be shared by all SEAFDEC Member Countries. The corresponding MRC of each Member Country has been calculated based on the previously agreed upon criteria and factors, the details of which are shown in **Table 2**. Thus, the proposed amount of MRC would be as follows, as also shown in **Table 1**:

• Brunei Darussalam	7,000	US\$
• Cambodia	11,000	US\$
• Indonesia	58,000	US\$
• Japan	280,000	US\$
• Lao PDR	5,000	US\$
• Malaysia	21,000	US\$
• Myanmar	21,000	US\$
• Philippines	25,000	US\$
• Singapore	13,000	US\$
• Thailand	33,000	US\$
• Vietnam	26,000	US\$

**ADOPTED REPORT
OF THE SEAFDEC SPECIAL NATIONAL COORDINATOR MEETING**

Imperial Queen's Park Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand
9.00-12.00 hrs. 2 December 2010

PARTICIPANTS:

SEAFDEC Member Countries

- Mr. Abdul Halidi Mohd. Salleh, National Coordinator for Brunei Darussalam
- Mr. Ing Try, National Coordinator for Cambodia
- Mr. Achmad Poernomo, National Coordinator for Indonesia
- Mr. Tatsushi Matsuo, National Coordinator for Japan
- Ms. Nouhak Liepvisay, representative from Lao PDR
- Mr. Mohamad Shaupi Bin Derahman, National Coordinator for Malaysia
- Mr. Win Myint Maung, National Coordinator for Myanmar
- Dr. Jonathan O. Dickson, National Coordinator for the Philippines
- Mr. Melvin Chow Wing Chung, National Coordinator for Singapore
- Dr. Waraporn Prompoj, National Coordinator for Thailand
- Ms. Nguyen Thi Trang Nhung, National Coordinator for Vietnam

SEAFDEC

- Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri, Secretary-General and Chief of TD
- Mr. Kenji Matsumoto, Deputy Secretary-General and Deputy Chief of TD
- Mr. Somnuk Pornpatimakorn, Administration and Finance Coordinator
- Dr. Somboon Siriraksophon, Policy and Program Coordinator
- Ms. Pouchamarn Wongsanga, Information Program Coordinator
- Mr. Tadahiro Kawata, Technical Coordinator
- Mr. Akito Sato, Assistant Trust Fund Manager
- Ms. Kannika Boonkananurak, Finance Officer
- Mr. Bundit Chokesanguan, Information and Training Division Head
- Mr. Sutee Rajruchitong, Ship Division Head
- Dr. Yuttana Theparoonrat, Coastal and Small-scale Fisheries Management Division Head
- Mr. Yeap Soon Eong, Chief of MFRD
- Dr. Joebert Toledo, Chief of AQD
- Ms. Mahyam Mhd. Isa, Chief of MFRDMD
- Ms. Virgilia Sulit, Fisheries Technical Officer
- Ms. Nualanong Tongdee, Senior Information Officer
- Mr. Satana Duangsawasdi, Information Officer-II

SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION

Agenda 1. Opening of the Meeting

1. The Secretary-General as the Chairperson of the Special National Coordinators Meeting reiterated the budgetary constraints faced by SEAFDEC during the recent years due to a number of reasons including the stronger Thai Baht considering that big amount of budget has been deposited in the bank in USD, as well as requirement for other emerging issues and requirements. The Council during its 42nd Meeting agreed in principle with the adjustment of the MRC starting in 2012 and onwards, and the Council request for SEAFDEC Secretariat to put up a more detailed proposal on the activities in Paragraph 98 of the Report of the 42nd Meeting of the Council; SEAFDEC

Secretariat therefore organized this Special National Coordinators Meeting to discuss the draft proposal developed by SEAFDEC in order to obtain the views and insights of the Member Countries. The draft proposal for the adjustment of the MRC would be submitted to the SEAFDEC Council for consideration, and for the Council to provide policy directives during the forthcoming SEAFDEC Council to be organized in April 2011.

Agenda 2. Expenditures of SEAFDEC Secretariat during 2007-2009

2. The Finance Officer of SEAFDEC presented the expenditures of SEAFDEC Secretariat from 2007 to 2009, as well as the partial expenditures in 2010. She expressed the apprehension that the current MRC is not sufficient to support the overall operation expenses of the Secretariat, thus other funding sources (such as the Japan Unspent Fund, other funds, etc.) have been mobilized to support the expenditures. In addition, the stronger Thai Baht also made the financial situation of SEAFDEC becoming more stringent during the recent years.

3. During the discussion, the Meeting requested SEAFDEC to provide the Member Countries with the breakdown of the expenses (particularly on the production of publications and other information activities/expenditures, number of staff and travel costs for participation in Meetings) in an understandable way to enable the countries to assess the manner and efficiency of the use of the MRC and facilitate further discussions on the adjustment of the MRC.

Agenda 3. Proposal on the Adjustment of the Minimum Regular Contribution

4. Taking into consideration the draft proposal (**Annex 1**) prepared by the SEAFDEC Secretariat, the Meeting took note of the rationale for the adjustment of the MRC in accordance with the increased expenses for the operation of SEAFDEC, and the rationale for the proposed increased amount of the annual MRC from USD 400,000 to USD 500,000. The SEAFDEC Secretariat however, clarified that such 25% increase in the MRC is a rough estimate of the necessary amount to sustain its operations. The Meeting also recommended that SEAFDEC should continue to rationalize the conduct of SEAFDEC activities to ensure effective and efficient utilization of the MRC.

5. The Meeting noted the concern of the National Coordinator for Indonesia on the increase of the MRC for Indonesia from the present USD 26,000 to USD 58,000, which is more than double, considering that the proposed total increase of the MRC is only 25%. In this regard, the National Coordinator for Vietnam expressed the difficulty for justifying the increase of its MRC as proposed by SEAFDEC, which is also more than double, considering the country's internal processes and the short period given for resubmitting such proposed increase to the country's concerned government authorities.

6. The Meeting recommended that the draft proposal for the adjustment of the MRC, accommodating the comments made at this Meeting, should be circulated to the Council Directors through the current Chairperson of the Council Directors for consideration and internal consultation. In this connection, the Member Countries were requested to communicate with the SEAFDEC Secretariat if additional information or clarification is required. The Meeting therefore suggested that the issue would be further discussed and finalized during the Forty-third Meeting of SEAFDEC Council to be organized in Malaysia in April 2011.

Agenda 4. Other Matters

• Function of RAC and Streamlining of RAC within SEAFDEC Working Mechanism

7. The roles and terms of reference (TOR) of the Regional Advisory Committee for Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC) were reaffirmed during the Meeting including the establishment of RAC in 2008 as a subsidiary body of the SEAFDEC Council. While noting that the

main role of RAC is to provide technical/scientific advice to the SEAFDEC Council for the improvement of fisheries management in Southeast Asia, covering marine waters within the EEZ and inland waters including transboundary stocks, the Meeting expressed the concern that during the first and second annual meetings of RAC, the objectives of its establishment has not been achieved, and it appears that there is no clear benefit gained by the Member Countries from RAC. It was also noted that some discussions made during the RAC meetings could be redundant and duplicate with those of other mechanisms of SEAFDEC, *e.g.* the Program Committee.

8. Considering the current performance of RAC and the other existing mechanisms of SEAFDEC, the Meeting recommended that the roles, TOR and working mechanism of RAC should be reviewed and appropriately adjusted, and proposed to the SEAFDEC Council for consideration and policy directives. Specifically, the Meeting recommended that RAC should take more active role in the identification of common important fisheries-related issues and provide inputs for the development of technical/scientific advice for the Council. Moreover, the Council would also be requested to assess whether particular activities should be further taken up by the SEAFDEC Programs or by the Member Countries as appropriate. The Meeting also suggested that the RAC meetings may not be conducted in an annual basis, but rather only when there are emerging issues that need to be urgently addressed. In addition, the functions of RAC should be carried out not only during its annual meetings, but should be actively undertaken throughout the years under the guidance of the Chairperson of RAC in close collaboration with RAC Secretariat. Furthermore, in accordance with the current working mechanism, election of the Chairperson of RAC would be made on rotational basis, and thus the incoming chairperson of RAC would be the Standing Member from Brunei Darussalam.

9. After taking into consideration the recommendations made at this Meeting, it was reiterated that an agenda on the Review of RAC should be proposed for discussion during the 43rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council. The Meeting also recommended that the Third Meeting of RAC scheduled for January 2011 should be postponed to a later date. The Meeting noted that as the terms of the Standing Members had recently been completed, SEAFDEC has sent letters to the SEAFDEC Council Directors to nominate their respective RAC Standing Members as soon as possible. It was also noted that the nomination of RAC Standing Members should seriously take into consideration the required qualifications which include broad knowledge in technical/scientific aspects in the various areas of fisheries.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE CALCULATION OF MINIMUM REGULAR CONTRIBUTION (MRC) FOR SEAFDEC MEMBER COUNTRIES

Allocation of Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC)

Considering sustainability issues of SEAFDEC, it becomes necessary to revise the non-host countries' regular contribution to SEAFDEC from the current flat rate of US\$400,000 to 500,000 US\$. The proposed revised scheme would require that the Member Countries share the financial responsibility for the sustainability of SEAFDEC. The principle of allocation of MRC is calculated based on certain criteria that include mainly the GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Thus, it can be justified that countries having high GDP should provide more beneficial contribution to the organization than those with low GDP (**Table 2**). Some examples of the use of the MRC after adjustment are shown in **Table 3**.

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

The use of GDP as one of the main criteria for allocation of MRC is an appropriate indicator that has been widely applied in other regional fisheries organizations, for example the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA). However, considering the GDP rate only could not reflect the real beneficial contribution of the Member Countries to SEAFDEC, therefore, other relevant factors are also taken into consideration for the appropriate allocation of MRC. Accordingly, the other significant criteria and factors for the calculation of MRC for SEAFDEC take into account the Donor's Contribution, City State/Urban Government/Landlocked Countries, Host and Non-host Countries, and Total Fishery Production. The adjustment factors for the percentage of MRC as shown in **Table 2** can be explained as follows:

- Donor Contribution: Based on percentage calculation from respective GDPs (**Column A of Table 2**), the donor country should be responsible for 76.31% of the MRC. However, since Japan as a donor will receive less benefit than the recipient countries, the adjustment scale should consider decreasing the percentage of its membership fee by 23.69%. With this reason, it is proposed that the recipient countries shall share the responsibility of the equivalent reduced percentage, and each recipient country would increase its percentage contribution by 2.37% (**Column B of Table 2**).
- City State/Urban Government/Landlocked Countries: It is understood that small states and/or landlocked countries could have certain disadvantage as far as delivery of services from the various projects of SEAFDEC is concerned. Thus, the percentage of MRC of Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR and Singapore should be decreased accordingly by 0.79% (**Column C of Table 2**), which is equivalent to 1/3 of the percentage of MRC as recipient countries (1/3 of 2.37). In addition, since Cambodia has the Great Lake, it is projected that its membership fee should be increased by 0.24% or 10% of the percentage of its MRC as recipient country (10% of 2.37). Consequently, the other countries shall each share the responsibility of providing additional 0.36% as equivalent and to compensate for the remaining required percentage. (It should be noted that this factor is not applicable for Japan due to its position as donor.)
- Host/Non-host Countries: For the administrative operating costs of the Departments, most Departments receive operating cost as part of the regular contribution from the respective host countries. It can therefore be justified that the diminishing percentage of MRC could be applied, which is 0.79% for Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand (**Column D of Table 2**). Consequently, the remaining countries shall share the responsibility for the



remaining 0.52% as equivalent and to compensate for the remaining required percentage. (It should be noted that this factor is not applicable for Japan due to its position as donor.)

- Fishery Production: It is assumed that the country which has high total fishery production could gain more benefit from the organization than the others. Therefore, an increase of 0.79% of MRC is applied to five countries (**Column E of Table 2**) with total fishery production which is ranked in the upper 50% of the region's total fishery production. (It should be noted that this is not applicable to Japan due to its position as donor.)
- A Special Adjustment factor is required when the MRC of Japan and Brunei Darussalam are fixed. Hence, decrease of 0.14 % and 0.36% will be applied to Brunei Darussalam and other countries respectively, except Japan (**Column F of Table 2**). The required equivalent of 3.38% will added to the percentage of the membership fee of Japan in order to maintain the present level of its MRC.

Consequently, the percentage of the MRC after adjustment is calculated by adding all the adjustment factors of the percentage of MRC (**Column G of Table 2**). Converting the percentage of MRC into US Dollars on the basis of the proposed minimum operating costs for the sustainability of SEAFDEC, the corresponding proposed new MRC is shown in **Columns H and I of Table 2**.

Table 2 Calculation of new proposed Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) for SEAFDEC Member Countries

Country	GDP (US\$)	% of Members hip Fee (A)	Total Fishery Production of All Fishing Areas (MT)	Adjustment Factors of % of MRC				Special Adjustmen t Factor**	MRC after Adjustment		Round off Figure by Countries Grouping (I)
				Donor & Recipient Countries (B)	City or Urban State/Land -locked Countries (C)	Host/ Non-host Countries (D)	Fishery Production (E)	(F)	% (G)	US\$ (% of 500,000) (H)	
Brunei	14,417,000,000	0.23	2,400	2.37	-0.79	+0.52	-0.79	-0.14	1.40 *	7,000	7,000
Cambodia	10,344,342,200	0.16	471,500	2.37	+0.24	+0.52	-0.79	-0.36	2.14	10,700	11,000
Indonesia	510,504,000,000	7.97	9,052,127	2.37	+0.36	+0.52	+0.79	-0.36	11.65	58,250	58,000
Japan	4,886,970,000,000	76.31	5,541,171	-23.69	-	-	-	+3.38	56.00*	280,000	280,000
Lao PDR	5,474,535,050	0.01	145,687	2.37	-0.79	+0.52	-0.79	-0.36	0.96	4,800	5,000
Malaysia	221,161,000,000	3.45	1,753,310	2.37	+0.36	-0.79	-0.79	-0.36	4.24	21,200	21,000
Myanmar	31,367,000,000	0.49	3,168,630	2.37	+0.36	+0.52	+0.79	-0.36	4.17	20,850	21,000
Philippines	167,491,000,000	2.62	4,966,890	2.37	+0.36	-0.79	+0.79	-0.36	4.99	24,950	25,000
Singapore	193,332,000,000	3.02	5,141	2.37	-0.79	-0.79	-0.79	-0.36	2.66	13,300	13,000
Thailand	272,456,000,000	4.25	3,831,208	2.37	+0.36	-0.79	+0.79	-0.36	6.62	33,100	33,000
Vietnam	90,644,972,320	1.42	4,584,900	2.37	+0.36	+0.52	+0.79	-0.36	5.10	25,500	26,000
Total	6,404,161,849,570		33,522,964						99.93	499,650	500,000

Remarks:

GDP of ASEAN Member Countries for the year 2008 based on the data from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>

GDP (Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar) based on the data from

<http://imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2010/02/weodata/weorept.aspx?sy=2007&ey=2009&scsm=1&ssd=1&sort=country&ds=&br=1&c=518%2C516&s=NGDPD&grp=0&a=&prx=42&pr.y=10>

* MRC of Japan and Brunei Darussalam should be retained

** Special Adjustment Factor when Japan and Brunei Darussalam retain the same amount of MRC

G=A+B+C+D+E+F

Table 3. Examples of the use of MRC (before and after the adjustment) As of 2nd December 2010

Unit: US\$

Category	2011	2012	Remarks
	MRC (400,000USD)	Draft MRC (500,000USD)	
Program of Activities	204,000	304,000	
1.1 Training Programs	0	(70,000)	
1.1.1 Regional Fisheries Policy Network(RFPN)	0	50,000	Support for 4 RFPN
1.1.2 HRD program as requested by MCs	0	20,000	
1.1.3 Priority Areas/Activities urgently required by the Member Countries	0	(20,000)	follow-up programs
<i>Remark: 1.1.2 or 1.1.3 would be considered by MCs as appropriate</i>			
1.2 Information Programs	54,000	84,000	
1.2.1 Production of SEAFDEC Regular Publications and Reports	14,000	44,000	Fish for the People (30,000 USD)
1.2.2 Compilation, Development and Production of Fishery Statistic	4,000	4,000	
1.2.3 Production of SEAFDEC Promotional Materials	7,000	7,000	
1.2.4 Development and Conduct of SEAFDEC Exhibition	500	500	
1.2.5 Operation and Development of SEAFDEC Integrated Homepage	10,000	10,000	
1.2.6 Meeting of Information Staff Exchange	12,000	12,000	
1.2.7 Participation and Coordination of Activities Related to Information	4,000	4,000	
1.2.8 Capacity building on center-wide information network	1,500	1,500	
1.2.9 Follow-up and in-depth discussion with Departments for implementation of information strategy	1,000	1,000	
1.3 Collaborative Programs	150,000	150,000	
1.3.1 Operation cost for M.V. SEAFDEC2	65,000	65,000	securing normal operation activities
1.3.2 Maintenance for M.V. SEAFDEC2	32,000	32,000	
1.3.3 Insurance for M.V. SEAFDEC2	11,000	11,000	
1.3.4 Reservation for Ship's dry Docking	42,000	42,000	secured from 2010

2. Administrative Expenditure	188,500	188,500	
2.1 Operating Expenditure	188,500	188,500	
2.1.1 Consultation and Coordination	24,250	24,250	
2.1.2 International & Regional Meeting	47,750	47,750	
2.1.3 Internal Regular Meeting	73,500	73,500	include working group of RAC
2.1.4 Consultancy & professional services	2,500	2,500	
2.1.5 Repairs and maintenance	3,500	3,500	
2.1.6 Insurance	2,000	2,000	
2.1.7 Other administrative expenses	35,000	35,000	
3. Capital Expenditure	7,500	7,500	
3.1 Furniture and equipment	7,500	7,500	
TOTAL	400,000	500,000	

**PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE INFORMATION STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING SEAFDEC
VISIBILITY AND COMMUNICATION IN THE YEAR 2010**

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

To streamline the initiatives and information activities undertaken by the Secretariat and Departments, the Information Staff Exchange Program (ISEP) Meeting was regularly organized. The Information Strategies for Enhancing SEAFDEC Visibility and Communication, endorsed by the SEAFDEC Council in 2006, are used as a common policy framework for information-related activities of the organization. The Information Strategies envisions that: *“SEAFDEC shall be a sustained and unified Centre of Excellence for Tropical Fisheries Information, accessible to all committed to sustainable fisheries development and food security, working for the benefit of its Member Countries, in close collaboration with the ASEAN and fishery related organizations regionally and globally.”*, with 8 Strategies being identified. During the 10th ISEP Meeting in 2009, the Meeting discussed and simplified the Strategies to facilitate the monitoring and the record of the progress in the implementation of the Strategies, to comprise:

- Strategy 1: Production of relevant, timely, and useful information materials to meet the requirements of the target audience
- Strategy 2: Raising SEAFDEC image at international, regional and national levels
- Strategy 3: Enhancing communication and information sharing both within SEAFDEC and with Member and non-Member Countries, other international/regional organizations, and public
- Strategy 4: Strengthening SEAFDEC capability in information-related activities
- Strategy 5: Regular monitoring and evaluation of information activities

The implementation of the Information Strategies has been regularly reviewed at the Annual ISEP Meeting in order to be further reported to the Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council for consideration and endorsement. For the year 2010, the activities implemented by SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments under each Strategy could be summarized as follow:

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

- **Production and dissemination of technical/scientific materials**

A number of technical information materials were published and disseminated to target audiences, which include the SEAFDEC Member Countries, participants attending technical events organized by SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments, libraries exchanging publications with SEAFDEC, collaborating organizations as well as other relevant international/regional organizations. These also include the preparation of report of events organized by SEAFDEC during the year in response to the directives given by the Member Countries.

Technical/scientific materials of 2010	No. of Titles/ Issues	No. of Copies Produced	No. of Copies Distributed
Report of SEAFDEC Annual Meetings	4	500	330
Technical Publications, Manuals, Proceedings	47	8,160	4,747
Technical VCD	8	115	115
Technical Brochures, Posters	7	6,200	1,725
TOTAL	66	14,975	6,917

(List of technical/scientific materials (reports, proceedings, scientific/technical publications, VCDs and posters) appears as Appendix 1)

Technical/scientific materials	2008	2009	2010
Number of Titles/issues	60	55	66
No. of Copies Produced	10,125	19,511	14,975
No. of Copies Distributed	5,918	5,029	6,917

- **Technical/scientific articles published in technical/scientific journals/proceedings**

In terms of technical/scientific articles, the number of articles developed by SEAFDEC that were published in technical/scientific journals/proceedings (both SEAFDEC and non-SEAFDEC publications) include:

Technical/scientific articles of 2010	No. of Titles/ Issues
Published in SEAFDEC Publications (Fish for the People-2 issues of 2010)	11
Published in Non-SEAFDEC Publications (AQD's article)	34
Published in Non-SEAFDEC Publications (MFRDMD's article)	12
TOTAL	57

(List of technical/scientific articles published in scientific journals/proceedings (SEAFDEC and non-SEAFDEC publications) appears as Appendix 2)

Technical/scientific articles	2008	2009	2010
Total number of articles Published in SEAFDEC Publications	14	13	11
Total number of articles Published in non-SEAFDEC Publications	24	18	46
TOTAL	38	31	57

- **Number of query and record of sell of the materials**

	Number of query for information through libraries	Number of Sale
Secretariat	(Not recorded)	-
TD	10	-
MFRD	(Not recorded)	10
AQD	452 in all [276 bookstore requests + 176 library materials]	313 in all [276 bookstore + 37 AQD materials in the AQD Library]
MFRDMD	20	Not sale
TOTAL	482	323

In addition, feedback mechanisms were established for the regular publications produced by SEAFDEC *e.g.* through dedicated e-mail addresses. In 2010, AQD received feedbacks from the audiences of the publication produced by the Department (particularly through the electronic AQD matters) indicating positive responses to the publications.

Recommendations from the 11th ISEP for enhancing the implementation of the Strategy

- Research staff of Departments should publish more technical/scientific materials
- Websites should be mobilized to enhance the timeliness in dissemination of materials; and websites should be regularly updated.
- Timeliness of the publication should be emphasized, particularly for Fishery Statistical Bulletin, Newsletter and Annual Report
- Production of electronic publications to replace certain hard-copy publications should be considered when appropriate
- Evaluation Form should be inserted in SEAFDEC publications (when appropriate) to monitor feedback and enhance the quality of the publication
- Mechanism should be developed to review all technical publications prior to final printing (to assure quality and harmonized format of the materials)

Strategy 2: Raising SEAFDEC image at national, regional and international levels

- **Production and dissemination of promotional materials**

During the year 2010, SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments produced and distributed materials that aim to promote the activities and visibility of the Center, which could be summarized as follows:

Promotional Materials of 2010	No. of Titles/ Issues	No. of Copies Produced	No. of Copies Distributed
Annual Reports, Highlights	5	2,090	1,909
Newsletter, Periodical Publications	10	16,700	14,200
E-Newsletter	11	7,038	11,438
Promotional Publications (books, flyers, brochures, calendar)	5	13,100	8,170
Promotional CD, VCD	4	147	142
Souvenirs	3	3100	2,255
Promotional Posters	8	16	-
TOTAL	46	42,191	38,114

(List of promotional publications appears as Appendix 3)

Promotional Materials	2008	2009	2010
Number of Titles/issues	78	36	46
No. of Copies Produced	44,706	36,477	42,191
No. of Copies Distributed	36,581	28,978	38,114

- **Website established and administered by SEAFDEC**

SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments established and administered websites and other web-based tools in order to enhance the SEAFDEC image at international, regional and national levels, which could be summarized as follows:

Website name	Estimated 2010 unique visitors	Link from other Website	Number of Download	By
www.seafdec.org	20,756	167	20,408*	Sec
www.asspfisheries.net	82	3	0	Sec
www.ffp2020.org	1,209	35	111	Sec
www.seafdec.or.th	9,231	4	14,232	TD
www.youtube.com/seafdec	9,713 (total view)	-	-	TD
www.fishsafetyinfo.com	Not monitored. Website will be terminated end 2010 as not active.			MFRD
www.seafdec.org.ph	48,012	-	-	AQD
www.aqdnews.blogspot.com	4,592	-	-	AQD
www.flickr.com/photos/seafdecaqd	39,858	-	-	AQD
www.youtube.com/watch?v=C8W4a0v008k	92,390	-	-	AQD
www.seafdec.org.my	5,852	NA	-	MFRDMD
TOTAL***	231,695	209	34,751	

* Number of download of materials (excluding meeting documents)

** Number of download start from July 2010

*** The calculation of total visitors are based on the visitors of the main SEAFDEC Departmental websites (as shaded in grey)

	2008	2009	2010
Total visitors to SEAFDEC main websites	96,753	68,181	231,695
Links from other websites	275	25	209
Number of Download	NA	19,848	34,751

• Exhibition arrangements

During the year SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments also arranged a number of exhibitions/poster displays, of which the total number of events and estimated visitors could be summarized as follows:

	Total number of exhibition displays (no. of events)	Estimated number of visitors* (person)
Secretariat	1	96
TD	15	60,705
MFRD	-	-
AQD	5	483
MFRDMD	-	-
TOTAL	21	61,284

(List of Exhibition and estimated visitors in 2010 appears as Appendix 4)

	2008	2009	2010
Total number of exhibition displays (no. of events)	22	11	21
Estimated number of visitors (person)	47,510	31,380	61,284

- **Press Statements and Appearance in Press**

As one of the indicator for SEAFDEC image at international, regional and national levels; the number of press statement and appearance in public media and websites during 2010 are summarized as follows.

	Secretariat	TD	MFRD	AQD	MFRDMD
Number of Press Statements officially released by SEAFDEC (TOTAL)	4	7	-	6	1
Number of appearance in public media and website					
- Newspaper/magazines *	3	14	-	34	3
- Websites	1	1	-	80	-
- Radio**	-	-	-	1	-
- Television	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	15	-	115	-

(List of Press Statements and appearance in Press appear as Appendix 5 and 6)

* If the news on the same event appears many times in difference newspaper, total number of appearance should be reported

** If the same radio spot is broadcasted in the same channel for many days, the appearance should be reported only once

	2008	2009	2010
Number of Press Statements officially released by SEAFDEC	24	13	18
Number of appearance in public media and website	150	75	135

- **Regional common/coordinated position of the region reflected at the international fora**

During the year, SEAFDEC organized a Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries Related Issues to provide discussion forum for Member Countries, and the regional common/coordinated positions were developed for issues on the proposed listing of commercially exploited aquatic species at the 15th Meeting of the Conference of Parties for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (COP15-CITES), the Agreement on Port State Measures, Fisheries Subsidies, and the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification.

In particular, the coordinated position on the proposals for the listing of commercially exploited aquatic species in CITES appendices (the Atlantic bluefin tuna, several sharks species, and all species under the family Coralliidae, making use of the scientific information gathered from the Member Countries as well as SEAFDEC research program) were reflected by the Member Countries participating the 15th Session of the CITES, of which the outcomes are conformed with the coordinated positions developed by the region.

Recommendations from the 11th ISEP for enhancing the implementation of the Strategy

- Number of unique visitors as well as links from other websites and number of download of the Secretariat and Departmental Websites should be extracted and recorded for submission to the Secretariat for consolidation.
- SEAFDEC should further improve the websites to attract more visitors and audiences to access the SEAFDEC information/materials, *e.g.* by making the titles snappy and catchy, using brightly photographs, among others.

Strategy 3: Enhancing communication and information sharing both within SEAFDEC and with Member and non-Member Countries, other international/regional organizations, and public

• **Library services**

The libraries of SEAFDEC Secretariat, TD, MFRD, AQD and MFRDMD provided information services for their staffs as well as external visitors. For the Secretariat, the library contains publications produced by the Secretariat and Departments, and aimed primarily to serve as reference materials for the staffs and visitors.

For the Departments, libraries contain reference materials, produced by SEAFDEC and other sources, on the issues undertaken by the respective departments. SEAFDEC Libraries also established cooperation and disseminate the publications produced by SEAFDEC to other libraries and relevant regional/international organizations all over the world. The services provided by SEAFDEC Departments include general library services, book loan services (including interlibrary loans), provision of on-line information services through departmental website (for AQD most of information is being digitized and online information services are through WebOPAC), etc. These services are envisaged to help enhancing the dissemination and sharing of SEAFDEC information to with Member and non-Member Countries, other international/regional organizations, and public.

During the year, the SEAFDEC libraries received a number of materials to serve as references for staff and visitors. The materials could be summarized as follows:

Library materials received during the year	Secretariat	TD	MFRD	AQD	MFRDMD
Newsletter/serial publications (no. of issues)	79	54	NA	744	20
Books, report, technical publications (no of titles)	34	127	NA	199	100
Audio-visual Materials (no of items)	0	81	NA	24	10

• **Information sharing and dissemination**

In addition to library services, SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments also enhance the information sharing and exchange with Member and non-Member Countries, other international/regional organizations, and public through the exchange library, provision of downloadable materials; and development of databases accessible in the website, of which the information could be summarized as follows:

	No. of Exchange Library	Technical publications sent to target group		Promotional publications sent to target group		No. of downloadable materials in the website	No. of Databases accessible in the website
		Titles	copies	Titles	copies		
Secretariat	224	20	1,564	16	16,600	186*	1
TD	70	27	1,130	17	10,472	242	2
MFRD	35	1	265	1	30	-	-
AQD**	5	12	1,301	7	3695	124	13
MFRDMD	20	3	140	-	-		
TOTAL	354	63	4,355	41	30,797	552	16

* Number of downloadable materials, excluding meeting documents

** AQD library networks include: International Association of Technological Libraries (IATUL), International Association of Aquatic & Marine Science Libraries and Information Centers IAMSILIC),

Philippine Association of Academic and Research Librarians (PAARL), Association of Special Libraries of the Philippines (ASLP), and Philippine Librarians Association Inc (PLAI).

- **Use of e-mail address, and establishment of unified e-mail system and e-groups**

The e-mail system were established and used to facilitate communications both among SEAFDEC staffs, and with other people. Followings are the e-mail formats used by the SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments:

Department	E-mail format
Secretariat	name@seafdec.org
TD	name@seafdec.org
MFRD	name_surname@ava.gov.sg or surname_name@ava.gov.sg
AQD	name@seafdec.org.ph
MFRDMD	name@seafdec.org.my

The following e-groups were also established to facilitate communications (particularly internal communication) among SEAFDEC staffs:

E-groups	For
secstaff@seafdec.org	All Secretariat staff
RFPN@seafdec.org	All Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) members and virtual members
aseanstat@seafdec.org	Members of the ASEAN Network on Fishery Statistics
tdstaff@seafdec.org	All TD staff
all@seafdec.org.ph	All AQD staff
mancom@seafdec.org.ph	AQD Management Committee
prc2010@seafdec.org.ph	AQD Publications Review Committee 2010
researchers@seafdec.org.ph	AQD Researchers
rtc2010@seafdec.org.ph	Regional Technical Consultation group in aquaculture 2010
senior_staff@seafdec.org.ph	AQD senior staff
dream_team@seafdec.org.ph	AQD staff involved in Institutional capacity dev. project
devcom_staff@seafdec.org.ph	AQD staff under Development Communication Section

- **Visitors to SEAFDEC**

The number of people who directly visited the Secretariat and Departments are also recorded as one of indicator on communication and information sharing. These include official visits by Member Countries, Non-member Countries, and International/Regional Organizations, as well as the visit to libraries, facilities, etc. by students and general public to SEAFDEC offices.

Category	Number of Visitors*					%
	Sec	TD	MFRD	AQD	MFRDMD	
Fisheries-related agency from Member Countries	10	5	-	85	6	0.7
Fisheries -related agency from non-Member Countries	-	-	-	108	1	0.7
International/regional organizations (fisheries and non-fisheries)	8	1	-	198	1	1.4
Students	35	112	-	8,133	120	57.3
Others (public, private sector, NGOs, etc.)	-	3	Not record	5,860	3	40
TOTAL	53	71	-	14,394	131	100

* Number of visitors does not include participants that involve in the activities such as meetings, training program, internship, and study tour programs conducted by the department, or personal visits

	2008	2009	2010
Total number of visitors to SEAFDEC	12,089	5,527	14,649

- **SEAFDEC participation to events organized by other organizations**

During 2010, the participation of SEAFDEC officials to the events organized by other organizations at regional/international and national/local levels could be summarized as follows:

	Secretariat		TD		MFRD		AQD		MFRDMD	
	Evt.	Per.	Evt.	Per.	Evt.	Per.	Evt.	Per.	Evt.	Per.
Meeting organized by other organizations at regional/international level	19	38	12	23	-	-	19	27	5	10
Meeting organized by other organizations at national/local level	1	1	5	21	-	-	18	39	6	26
TOTAL	20	39	17	44	0	0	37	66	11	36

(See the list of activities organized by other organizations with SEAFDEC participation in Appendix 7)

	2008	2009	2010
SEAFDEC staff attending meeting organized by other organizations at regional/international level	83	73	98
SEAFDEC staff attending meetings organized by other organizations at national/local level	123	37	87
TOTAL	206	110	185

- **Meetings, training, etc organized by SEAFDEC**

During 2010, the total number of events organized by SEAFDEC and total number of participants (including SEAFDEC staffs, participants, observers, resource persons, etc.) could be summarized as follows:

Category	Secretariat		TD		MFRD		AQD		MFRDMD	
	Evt.	Per.	Evt.	Per.	Evt.	Per.	Evt.	Per.	Evt.	Per.
SEAFDEC regional/International meetings, seminar, workshop	13	681	7	261	2	63	2	102	3	68
SEAFDEC national/local meeting, seminar, workshop, consultation, etc.	-	-	4	135	-	-	1	33	-	-
International/regional training course (no of course/trainees)	-	-	12	158	1	28	20	156	1	6
National, On-site training courses (course/trainees)	8	223	17	654	-	-	13	95	-	-
Study tour (no. of program/trainees)	1	23	-	-	-	-	37	185	-	-
Internship (group/persons)	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	48	-	-
On-the-Job training (college/students)	-	-	7	13	-	-	23	153	-	-
SEAFDEC internal meetings	7	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(See the list of activities in Appendix 8)

• **Participation of officials from Member Countries to events organized by SEAFDEC**

Based on the figures in Appendix 8, the officials from each SEAFDEC Member Countries attending in the events organized by SEAFDEC could also be summarized as follows:

Category	Participants from Member Countries (person)										
	B	C	I	J	L	Ma	My	P	S	T	V
SEAFDEC regional/International meetings, seminar, workshop	32	40	61	26	59	57	32	42	24	110	43
SEAFDEC national/local meeting, seminar, workshop, consultation, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0
International/regional training course	16	5	8	0	19	42	39	26	6	17	9
National, On-site training courses (course/trainees)	0	0	19	0	30	3	0	148	0	769	111
Total	48	45	88	26	108	102	71	216	30	1,031	163

• **Establishment of Cooperation and Networking with Other Organizations**

SEAFDEC also established cooperation with other national/ regional/international organizations and institutions in the implementation of activities, and received funding support from some of the organizations. Among other, these include:

- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- ASEAN Foundation
- Fats and Proteins Research Foundation Inc. (USA)
- Fisheries Agency of Japan (for providing Japanese Trust Fund)
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- FAO/Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)
- FAO/Aquaculture Management and Conservation Service (FIMA)
- FAO/Global Environment Facility (GEF) Project
- FAO/Fisheries Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS)
- GAIA Mariculture Pte. Ltd. (Singapore)
- Hokkaido University, Japan
- Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences
- National Agriculture Training Council (NATC), Malaysia
- North Carolina State University
- Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN)
- Unites Soybean Board, USA
- Vocational Education Commission of Thailand
- WorldFish Center

In addition, SEAFDEC also established collaboration with several organizations/institutions in the preparation and the conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 to be organized in June 2011. Collaborative/Partner Organization include: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Mekong River Commission (MRC); Asian Institute of Technology (AIT); Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA); WorldFish Center; Coastal Development Center (CDC); Fisheries Research Agency (FRA), Japan; Hokkaido University, Japan; Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS); National Fisheries University (NFU), Japan; Tokyo University of Marine Sciences and Technology (TUMSAT), Japan; Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University, Japan; School of Marine Science and Technology, Tokai University (TUMST), Japan; Hiroshima University, Japan; Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), Japan; Mindanao State University, Philippines; Surigao del Norte College of Agriculture and Technology, Philippines; Municipality of Narra, Palawan, Philippines; GAIA Mariculture Pte. Ltd.; North Carolina State University; Rizal National Science High School (RNSHS); Mega Fishing Corporation; Aurora State

College of Technology; University of San Agustin; University of the Philippines Visayas; Centro Escolar University; NOVUS International, Inc. (NOVUS); St. Paul University of Iloilo; United Soybean Corporation; Santeh Feeds Corporation (SFC); Datingbayan Foundation, Inc; Polytechnic State College of Antique - Tario Lim Ruiz Campus (PSCA-TLRC); Central Philippine University (CPU); Protected Area Management Board-Sagay Marine Reserve (PAMB-SMR); University of Eastern Philippines (UEP).

The detailed information on collaborating organizations and forms of collaboration are summarized in Appendix 9.

In terms of funding support from other organizations (extra from contribution from host government and Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC)), the funding supports provided by agencies and collaborating partners could be summarized as follows:

Category	Funding (USD)					%
	Sec	TD	MFRD	AQD	MFRDMD	
From Agencies/institutions in the region	1,584,814	30,100	-	282,023	-	69.3
From Agencies/institutions outside the region	403,790	27,100	-	292,947	117,000	30.7
TOTAL	1,988,604	57,200	-	574,970	117,000	100

(See list of funding support from other agencies/institutions in and outside the region in Appendix 10)

Category	Funding (USD)		
	2008	2009	2010
From Agencies/institutions in the region	2,077,655	1,811,421	1,896,937
From Agencies/institutions outside the region	320,477	633,992	840,837
TOTAL	2,398,102	2,445,413	2,737,774

- To improve the recording of the number of visitors to SEAFDEC offices, logbooks could be used (*e.g.* for the Secretariat, logbooks should be used for the Secretariat Main Office and Sida Office) to record official visits to SEAFDEC but personal visits should be excluded in the records.
- The increasing funding support from other organizations, especially from organizations outside the region, is a good indicator to show that the activities SEAFDEC are well-recognized by such organizations, and thus should be reported to the SEAFDEC Council.

Recommendations from the 11th ISEP for enhancing the implementation of the Strategy

- Logbooks should be used to record official visits to SEAFDEC but personal visits should be excluded in the records.

Strategy 4: Strengthening SEAFDEC Capability in Information-related activities

- **Enhancing staff capabilities that could contribute to information-related activities**

In strengthening the capabilities of SEAFDEC staff that is also envisaged to contribute to enhancing the information related activities and visibility of the Center, the following HRD activities were conducted/participated in during the year:

- SEAFDEC In-house Training on the use of Mind map (organized by SEAFDEC/TD on 12 May 2010) – participated in by officers of Secretariat and TD (30)
- Training on News Writing (organized by Kasetsart University) – participated in by Information officers of Secretariat and TD staff (4)
- Special Lecture on Organizational Strength/Solidity (organized by SEAFDEC/TD on 7 June 2553) – participated in by officers of Secretariat and TD (30)

- Training on English Writing with special focus on preparation of meeting report and relevant documents (July-October 2010) – participated in by officers of Secretariat, TD and DOF Thailand (33)
 - HRD on Development of Web-based Information at the Future University, Japan – participated in by Information Officer of Secretariat (1)
 - HRD in Japan participated in by Information Officer of TD (1)
 - Superior Practices and World Widening Services of Philippine Libraries (April 14-16, 2010; Tagbilaran City, Bohol, Philippines) – participated by AQD staff (1)
 - Web Technologies: Training for Development of Library and Teaching Resource (May 17-19, 2010; Iloilo City, Philippines) – participated by AQD staff (3)
 - Training Course on Press Release and Technical Writing (July 21-23, 2010; UP Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines) – participated by AQD staff (1)
- **Financial sustainability of publication and information activities (cost, and returns from production of selling items during the year)**

Department	Total cost for production of publications and information activities	Total return from publications and information activities	% of returns*	Remarks
Secretariat	31,000 USD	-	-	most materials are promotional publications, or report of the meeting which is not for sell
TD	Baht 207,200	Baht 150,200	72.5	Some of material is a PR material to promote SEAFDEC visibility
MFRD	S\$5,900	-	-	No returns as publications are project outputs for dissemination and not sold
AQD	Php 801,482	Php 444,759	54.9	Sales of publications and videos / Total budget allotted for publications & video
MFRDMD	Materials are not for sale			

* Returns before deducting production cost

Strategy 5: Regular monitoring and evaluation of information activities

The progress in the implementation of information-related activities, in response to the Information Strategies for Enhancing SEAFDEC Visibility and Communication, were regularly monitored through the annual ISEP Meeting. In 2010, the 11th ISEP Meeting was organized from 6-8 October 2010 in the Philippines. The progress in the implementation of activities as presented during the meeting (and to be updated to cover the period from January-December 2010) would be further reported to the SEAFDEC Council during its 43rd Meeting for information and to seek guidance and policy support.

LIST OF TECHNICAL/SCIENTIFIC MATERIALS PRODUCED IN 2010
(Reports, proceedings, scientific/technical publications, VCDs and posters)

Material title	Copies Produced	Copies Distributed	By
Report of SEAFDEC Annual Meetings			Sec
Report of the Second Meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee on Fishery Management in Southeast Asia (RAC)	50	30	Sec
Report of the Thirty Second Meeting of the SEAFDEC Program Committee Meeting	150	100	Sec
Report of the Twelfth Meeting of the FCG-ASSP	150	100	Sec
Report of the Forty Second Meeting of SEAFDEC Council	150	100	Sec
Technical Publications, Manuals, Proceedings			
Report of the First Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) on the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region (Bangkok, Thailand, 24-27 March 2008)	20	17	Sec
Report of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC HRD Workshop on the Promotion of FOVOP in the Philippines (24-28 August 2008, Cagayan de Oro City, Mindanao, Philippines)	20	17	Sec
Report of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional HRD Workshop on Identification of Potentials and Problem Areas for the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region (18-22 August 2008, Chiang Mai, Thailand,)	20	17	Sec
Report of the First ASEAN-SEAFDEC HRD Workshop on the Promotion of FOVOP in Lao PDR (23-27 March 2009, Thalath, Keooudom District, Vientiane Province, Lao PDR)	20	17	Sec
Report of the Second ASEAN-SEAFDEC HRD Workshop on the Promotion of FOVOP in Lao PDR (5-8 May 2009, Khong District, Champasack Province, Lao PDR)	20	17	Sec
Report of the First ASEAN-SEAFDEC HRD Workshop on the Promotion of FOVOP in Cambodia (19-20 May 2009, Phnom Penh, Cambodia)	20	17	Sec
Report of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC HRD Workshop on the Promotion of FOVOP in Indonesia (15-19 June 2009, Semarang, Indonesia)	20	17	Sec
Report of the First ASEAN-SEAFDEC HRD Workshop on the Promotion of FOVOP in Myanmar (3-5 August 2009, Maubin, Ayeyarwaddy, Myanmar)	20	17	Sec
Report of the Second ASEAN-SEAFDEC HRD Workshop on the Promotion of FOVOP in Myanmar (6-8 August 2009, Bago, Myanmar)	20	17	Sec
Report of the Second ASEAN-SEAFDEC HRD Workshop on the Promotion of FOVOP in Cambodia (19-20 October 2009, Battambang, Cambodia)	20	17	Sec
Report of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC HRD Workshop on the Promotion of FOVOP in Vietnam (25-29 January 2010, Haiphong, Vietnam)	20	17	Sec
Report of the Second Regional Technical Consultation on the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region (22-26 March 2010, Chiang Mai, Thailand)	20	17	Sec
Regional Guidelines for the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region.	500	250	Sec
National Status and Trends of Fisheries of Thailand (Marine Fisheries)	200	180	Sec

Fishery Statistical Bulletin for the South China Sea Area 2007	400	300	Sec
<i>Fishery Statistical Bulletin for the South China Sea Area 2008</i>	400	300	Sec
Fish Aggregating Device (FADs) for Development Fishing Ground in Andaman Sea and Improvement Tuna Fishing.(Thai Version)	50	40	TD
Report of the Regional Training/Workshop on Identification of Deep-Sea Fishes (Part I)	500	280	TD
Report of the Regional Training/Workshop on Identification of Deep-Sea Fishes (Part II)	500	290	TD
Purse Seine Fisheries of Thailand	20	15	TD
By-catch from Tuna Fisheries in the Eastern Indian Ocean by M.V.SEAFFDEC	20	20	TD
Executive Summary Large Pelagic Resources Survey in Southeast Asia Waters	20	20	TD
Mitigation of the Fishery-Sea Turtles Interactions: Efficiency of the Circle Hook in Comparison with J-hook in Longline Fishery	20	18	TD
Standard Operation Procedures of Isaacs-Kidd Mid-Water Trawl	20	15	TD
Standard Operation Procedures of Deep Sea Beam Trawl	50	24	TD
Standard Operation Procedures of Collapsible Fish Trap	20	11	TD
Check List of Deep Sea Fauna	30	22	TD
Data Management System “FishBio” for Small Pelagic Fisheries	40	26	TD
Preliminary Report Experiments on Fish Handling and Preservation Technique for Squid	20	15	TD
Status of Surimi Industry in the Southeast Asia	20	19	TD
Trend of Surimi Raw Materials in the Southeast Asia	20	13	TD
Preliminary Report Demersal Resources on the Un-trawlable Grounds in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea	20	15	TD
Survey of Small-Scale Fishing Gear and Practices Contributing to Sea Turtle Mortalities along the Coast of Rayong Province, Eastern Gulf of Thailand	30	15	TD
Proceeding of the Seminar on Integrated Coastal Resources Management Approach Review on: ICRM-SV Project.	100	45	TD
Biannual project progress of Integrated Coastal Resource Management in Sihanoukville (ICRM-SV) July -December 2009	100	48	TD
Guideline and Standard Method of Data Collection and Fisheries Indicator for Fisheries Management in Myanmar	150	120	TD
SEAFDEC/TD Internal Technical Seminar 2011	50	40	TD
Basic Knowledge of SCUBA Diving	20	17	TD
GMP For Small And Medium-Sized Traditional Fish Products Processing Establishments In ASEAN	500	300	MFRD
Prevention and control measures against viral nervous necrosis (VNN) in marine fish hatcheries [manual #44]	500	218	AQD
Fingerling production of hatchery-reared milkfish (<i>Chanos chanos</i>) in earthen nursery ponds [manual #45]	500	213	AQD
Intensive culture of sea bass, <i>Lates calcarifer</i> Bloch, in brackishwater earthen ponds [manual #46]	500	169	AQD
Mud crab nursery in ponds [manual #47]	500	420	AQD
Seed production of sandfish (<i>Holothuria scabra</i>) in Vietnam [manual #48]	500	294	AQD
Farming of the tropical abalone <i>Haliotis asinina</i> [manual #49]	500	188	AQD
The pawikan album: the sea turtles captured around Panay and Guimaras Islands	1,000	523	AQD

Report of the Regional Planning Workshop on Research and management on Foraging Habitat of Sea Turtles in the Southeast Asian Waters (JTF V Program (Melaka : 10-11 March 2010)	100	60	MFRD MD
Technical VCD			
Video Production: FAO/GEF Inception Workshop on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discard in Trawl Fisheries 3-6 November 2009	5	5	TD
Video Production: Regional Seminar on Integrated Coastal Resources Management Approach in Southeast Asia Review of the ICRM-SV Project	30	30	TD
Video Production: Project on Integrated Coastal Resource Management at Chumphon Province (Thai Version)	20	20	TD
Video Production: The Training Course on Fishing Vessel Operation for Tinsulanonda Fisheries College (Thai Version)	10	10	TD
Video Production: Short term Training Course on Fishing Technology for University Students#49 (Thai Version)	10	10	TD
Video Production: The Regional Training/Workshop on Identification of Deep-Sea Fish	10	10	TD
Video Production: Tuna : Deep-Sea Resources (Thai Version)	20	20	TD
Video Production: Short term Training Course on Fishing Technology for University Students#50 (Thai Version)	10	10	TD
Technical Brochures, Posters			
Poster on Tuna Species	600	426	TD
Poster on Deep Sea Fish	600	398	TD
Seed production of tilapia (flyer)	1,000	39	AQD
Grow-out production of tilapia (flyer)	1,000	37	AQD
Seed production of Asian catfish (flyer)	1,000	40	AQD
Grow-out production of Asian catfish (flyer)	1,000	35	AQD
Prevention and control of parasites in groupers (flyer)	1,000	750	AQD

**LIST OF TECHNICAL/SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN SCIENTIFIC
JOURNALS/PROCEEDINGS
(SEAFDEC and non-SEAFDEC publications) in 2010**

Article title	Copies of publication produced	By
One Village, One Fishery Product – for Food Security and Poverty Alleviation (In SP8-1)	1,500	Secretariat
Enhancing the Fisheries Resources in Southeast Asia: Recommended Approaches (In SP8-1)	1,500	Secretariat
Strategies to Combat Illegal Fishing and Manage Fishing Capacity: Southeast Asian Perspective (In SP8-1)	1,500	Secretariat
Boosting the Contribution of Fisheries to ASEAN Food Security Towards 2020 (In SP8-2)	1,500	Secretariat
Advancing the Promotion of FOVOP in the ASEAN Region: Issues and Challenges for Future Cooperation (In SP8-2)	1,500	Secretariat
Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> and Marine Protected Areas: Can they help sustain the contribution of fisheries towards food security in Southeast Asia? (In SP8-2)	1,500	Secretariat
Analyzing the Use of Advanced Information Technology to Boost the Sale of Fishery Products in Japan (In SP8-2)	1,500	Secretariat
Reducing Unwanted Catch from Trawl Fisheries: Use of Juvenile and Trash Fish Excluder Devices as Fishing Technology Solution (In SP8-1)	1,500	TD
Enhancing Safety at Sea for Small-scale Fishing Boats in Southeast Asia (In SP8-2)	1,500	TD
An Assessment of Fishing Gears that Contribute to Increased Sea Turtle Mortalities: A Case Study in Rayong Province, Thailand (In SP8-2)	1,500	TD
Selection of the Appropriate Extension Methods for Small-Scale Fishers (In SP8-2)	1,500	TD
Acosta BO, Gupta MV. 2010. Chapter 8: The genetic improvement of farmed tilapias project: impact and lessons learned. In: De Silva SS, Davy FB (eds.). Success Stories in Asian Aquaculture. Ottawa, Canada: International Development Research Centre (IDRC); Bangkok, Thailand: Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia Pacific (NACA); Dordrecht, New York: Springer; pp. 149-202.	NA	AQD
Altamirano JP, Primavera JH, Banaticla MRN, Kurokura H. 2010. Practical techniques for mapping small patches of mangroves. Wetlands Ecology and Management (online first).	NA	AQD
Arratia G, Bagarinao T. 2010. Early ossification and development of cranium and paired girdles of <i>Chanos chanos</i> (Teleostei, Gonorynchiformes). In: Grande T, Poyato-Ariza FJ, Diogo R (eds.). Gonorynchiformes and Ostariophysan Relationships: A comprehensive review (Series on Teleostean Fish Biology); Enfield, New Hampshire, USA: Science Publishers; pp. 74-106.	NA	AQD
Buen-Ursua SMA, Ludevese G. Appropriate temperature and size range of transport of juvenile donkey's ear abalone <i>Haliotis asinine</i> Linne from the hatchery to restocking sites. Aquaculture Research (online first)	NA	AQD
de Jesus-Ayson EGT. 2010. Milkfish hatchery and nursery production in the Philippines. In: Liao IC, Leño EM (eds.). Milkfish Aquaculture in Asia. Keelung, Taiwan: National Taiwan Ocean University; Keelung, Taiwan: The Fisheries Society of Taiwan; Selangor, Malaysia: Asian Fisheries Society; Louisiana, USA: World Aquaculture Society; pp. 61-70.	NA	AQD

de Jesus-Ayson EGT. 2010. Milkfish R&D in the Philippines. <i>In:</i> Liao IC, Leaño EM (eds.). Milkfish Aquaculture in Asia. Keelung, Taiwan: National Taiwan Ocean University; Keelung, Taiwan: The Fisheries Society of Taiwan; Selangor, Malaysia: Asian Fisheries Society; Louisiana, USA: World Aquaculture Society; pp.47-59.	NA	AQD
De la Peña MR, Bautista JI, Buen Ursua SM, Bayona N, Titular VST. 2010. Settlements, growth and survival of the donkey's ear abalone <i>Haliotis asinina</i> (Linne) ion response to diatom diets and attachment substrate. <i>Philippine Journal of Acience</i> 139: 27-34	NA	AQD
Erazo-Pagador G, Cruz-Lacierda ER. 2010. The morphology and life cycle of the gill monogenean (<i>Pseudorhabdosynochus lantauensis</i>) on orange-spotted grouper (<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>) cultured in the Philippines. <i>Bulletin of European Association of Fish Pathologists</i> 30:55-64.	NA	AQD
Erazo-Pagador G. 2010. A parasitological survey of slipper-cupped oysters (<i>Crassostrea iredalei</i> , Faustino 1932) in the Philippines. <i>Journal of Shellfish Research</i> 29:177-179.	NA	AQD
Eusebio PS, Coloso RM, Gapasin RSJ. 2010 Nutritional evaluation of mysids <i>Mesopodopsis orientalis</i> (Crustacea: Mysida) as live food for grouper <i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i> larvae. <i>Aquaculture</i> 306:286-294.	NA	AQD
Garcia LMaB, Hilomen-Garcia GV, Calibara RLM. 2010. Culturing seahorse (<i>Hippocampus barbouri</i>) in illuminated cages with supplementary <i>Acetes</i> feeding. <i>The Israeli Journal of Aquaculture-Bamidgeh</i> 62:122-129.	NA	AQD
Garcia YT, Salayo ND. 2009. Price dynamics and cointegration in the major markets of aquaculture species in the Philippines. <i>Asian Journal of Agriculture and Development</i> 6:49-81.	NA	AQD
Gonzaga J, Anderson A, Richardson N, Nocillado J, Elizur A. 2010. Cloning of IGF-I, IGF-II and IGF-IR cDNAs in mullet (<i>Mugil cephalus</i>) and grouper (<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>): Molecular markers for egg quality in marine fish. <i>Asian Journal of Biological Sciences</i> 3:55-67.	NA	AQD
Hamid AAA, Hamdan S, Pakingking RV, Huyop F. 2010. Identification of <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. Strain S3 based on small subunit ribosomal RNA gene sequences. <i>Biotechnology</i> 9:33-40.	NA	AQD
Hayashi L, Hurtado AQ, Msuya FE, Bleicher-Lhonneur G, Critchley AT. 2010. A review of <i>Kappaphycus</i> farming: prospects and constraints. <i>In:</i> Israel A, Einav R, Seckbach J (eds.). Seaweeds and their role in globally changing environments: Part 6. Cultivation of seaweeds in globally changing environments. <i>Cellular Origin, Life in Extreme Habitats and Astrobiology</i> 15: 251-283	NA	AQD
Israel DC. 2007. The current state of aquaculture in Laguna de Bay. PIDS Discussion Paper Series No. 2007-20; Manila, Philippines: Philippine Institute for Development Studies; pp. 1-63.	NA	AQD
Laranja JLQ Jr., Quintio ET, Catacutan MR, Coloso RM. 2010. Effects of dietary L-typtophan on the agonistic behavior, growth and survival of juvenile mud crab <i>Scylla serrata</i> . <i>Aquaculture</i> 310:84-90	NA	AQD
Luhan MRJ, Sollesta H. 2010. Growing the reproductive cells (carpospores) of the seaweed, <i>Kappaphycus striatum</i> , in the laboratory until outplanting in the field and maturation to tetrasporophyte. <i>Journal of Applied Phycology</i> (online early)	NA	AQD
Marte CL. 2010. Milkfish aquaculture in the Philippines: An overview. <i>In:</i> Liao IC, Leaño EM (eds.). Milkfish Aquaculture in Asia. Keelung, Taiwan: National Taiwan Ocean University; Keelung, Taiwan: The Fisheries Society of Taiwan; Selangor, Malaysia: Asian Fisheries Society; Louisiana, USA: World Aquaculture Society; pp. 33-46.	NA	AQD
Ogata H. 2009. Message - Proceedings of the SEAFDEC International Workshop on Emerging Fish Diseases in Asia; 6-7 December 2007; Bangkok, Thailand. <i>Israeli Journal of Aquaculture-Bamidgeh</i> 61:159-160. (editorial material)	NA	AQD

Pakingking RV Jr, Bautista NB, de Jesus-Ayson EG, Reyes O. 2010. Protective immunity against viral nervous necrosis (VNN) in brown-marbled grouper (<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i> [i.e. <i>fuscoguttatus</i>]) following vaccination with inactivated betanodavirus. <i>Fish and Shellfish Immunology</i> 28:525-533.	NA	AQD
Polidoro BA, Carpenter KE, Collins L, Duke NC, Ellison AM, Ellison JC, Farnsworth EJ, Fernando ES, Kathiresan K, Koedam NE, Livingstone SR, Miyagi T, Moore GE, Nam VN, Ong JE, Primavera JH, Salmo SG III, Sanciangco JC, Sukardjo S, Wang Y, Yong JWH. 2010. The loss of species: Mangrove extinction risk and geographic areas of global concern. <i>PLoS ONE</i> 5: e10095; pp. 1-10.	NA	AQD
Primavera JH, Binás JB, Samonte-Tan GPB, Lebata MJJ, Alava VR, Walton M, Le Vay L. 2010. Mud crab pen culture: replacement of fish feed requirement and impacts on mangrove community structure. <i>Aquaculture Research</i> (online early).	NA	AQD
Quinitio ET, de la Cruz JJ, Eguia MRR, Parado-Estepa FD, Pates G, Lavilla-Pitogo CR. Domestication of the mud crab <i>Scylla serrate</i> . <i>Aquaculture International</i> , Special Issue on Culture of Commercial Crabs. <i>Aquaculture International</i> (online first)	NA	AQD
Reyes OS, Duray MN, Santiago CB, Ricci M. 2010. Growth and survival of grouper <i>Epinephelus coioides</i> (Hamilton) larvae fed free-living nematode <i>Panagrellus redivivus</i> at first feeding. <i>Aquaculture International</i> (online first).	NA	AQD
Romana-Eguia MRR, Ikeda M, Basiao ZU, Taniguchi N. 2010 Growth comparison of Asian Nile and red tilapia strains in controlled and uncontrolled farm conditions. <i>Aquaculture International</i> (online first).	NA	AQD
Salayo ND. 2010. Milkfish marketing in the Philippines. <i>In: Liao IC, Leaño EM</i> (eds.). <i>Milkfish Aquaculture in Asia</i> . Keelung, Taiwan: National Taiwan Ocean University; Keelung, Taiwan: The Fisheries Society of Taiwan; Selangor, Malaysia: Asian Fisheries Society; Louisiana, USA: World Aquaculture Society; pp.105-127.	NA	AQD
Seike S, Toledo JD, Umino T, Nakagawa H. 2005. Variation of otolith strontium concentration in elongate surgeonfish, <i>Acanthurus mata</i> . <i>International Technology Exchange, Inc. (ITE) Letters on Batteries New Technologies and Medicine</i> 6:250-255.	NA	AQD
Somga, JR, de la Peña LD, Suarnaba VS, Sombito CD, Paner MG, Capulos GC, Santa Maria PI, Po GL. 2010. KHV-associated mortalities in quarantined koi carp in the Philippines. <i>Bulletin of the European Association of Fish Pathologist</i> 30:2-7.	NA	AQD
Tendencia EA, Bosma RH, Usero RC, Verreth JAJ. 2010. Effect of rainfall and atmospheric temperature on the prevalence of the whitespot syndrome virus in pond-cultured <i>Penaeus monodon</i> . <i>Aquaculture Research</i> 41:594-597. (short comm.)	NA	AQD
Tendencia EA, Bosma RH, Verreth JAJ. 2010. WSSV risk factors related to water physico-chemical properties and microflora in semi-intensive <i>Penaeus monodon</i> culture ponds in the Philippines. <i>Aquaculture</i> 302:164-168.	NA	AQD
Tendencia EA, de la Peña MR. 2010. Potentials of <i>Kappaphycus striatum</i> (Schnitz) and <i>Gracilaria heteroclada</i> Zhang (Ad Xia) to control the growth of luminous bacteria <i>Vibrio harveyi</i> . <i>The Philippine Agricultural Scientist</i> 93:109-115. (short note)	NA	AQD
Toledo JD. 2009. Overview - SEAFDEC International Workshop on Emerging Fish Diseases in Asia; <i>In: Proceedings of the SEAFDEC International Workshop on Emerging Fish Diseases in Asia; 6-7 December 2007; Bangkok, Thailand. Israeli Journal of Aquaculture-Bamidgeh</i> 61:157. (editorial material)	NA	AQD

Yunque DAT, Tibubos KR, Hurtado AQ, Critchley AT. Optimization of culture conditions for tissue culture production of young plantlets of carrageenophyte <i>Kappaphycus</i> . Journal of Applied Phycology (online first)	NA	AQD
Jamsari Amirul FJ, Abu Talib A , Samsudin B, Mazazurah AR & Siti Azizah MN. 2010. <i>Rastrelliger</i> systematic inferred from mitochondrial cytochrome b sequences. African Journal of Biotechnological Vol.9(21). Pp.3063-3067.	NA	MFRDMD
West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia: Acoustic, Fishery Oceanography and Bottom substrate Surveys. Department of Fisheries Malaysia. First Printing 2009. Editors Abu Talib Ahmad , Alias Man, Mazalina Ali. (a book)	NA	MFRDMD
Raja Bidin RH , Samsudin B, Sallehudin J, Siti Azizah MN, Abu Talib A , Osman M and Darlina MN. 2009. In West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia: Acoustic, Fishery Oceanography and Bottom substrate Surveys. Department of Fisheries Malaysia. First Printing 2009.	NA	MFRDMD
Valid Local Name of Malaysian marine Fishes. 2009. Department of Fisheries Malaysia (a book).	NA	MFRDMD
Ahmad, A. , Mohamed Pauzi, A., Fauzi, A.R. and O, Abe. 2010. (Eds). Proceedings of the workshop on artificial reef for the enhancement of fishery resources, 4th August 2009. Departemen of Fisheries Malaysia. Putrajaya, Malaysia. 214 pp	NA	MFRDMD
Ahmad, A. , Mohamed Pauzi, A, Daud, A. and Raja Bidin, R. H. 2010. Fishing ground environment around artificial reefs in Malaysia. In Ahmad, A., Mohamed Pauzi, A., Fauzi, A.R. and O, Abe. 2010 (eds). Proceedings of the workshop on artificial reef for the enhancement of fishery resources, 4th August 2009. Department of Fisheries Malaysia. Putrajaya: 137-164	NA	MFRDMD
Mohamed Pauzi, A., Ahmad, A. , and Daud, A. 2010. Evaluation of artificial reef in Malaysia. In Ahmad, A., Mohamed Pauzi, A., Fauzi, A.R. and O, Abe. 2010 (eds). Proceedings of the workshop on artificial reef for the enhancement of fishery resources, 4th August 2009. Department of Fisheries Malaysia. Putrajaya: 165-178	NA	MFRDMD
Zaidil Abdilla, A.H., Safari, M.D., Ahmad, A. , Mohd Ridzuan, M.A., and Abdul Rauf, M. 2010. Design, construction and deployment of artificial reefs in Malaysia. In Ahmad, A., Mohamed Pauzi, A., Fauzi, A.R. and O, Abe. 2010 (eds). Proceedings of the workshop on artificial reef for the enhancement of fishery resources, 4th August 2009. Department of Fisheries Malaysia. Putrajaya: 80-108	NA	MFRDMD
Ahmad, A. (2010). ' <i>Ikan Yu: Fosil hidup yang digeruni</i> '. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia. 130 ms (Book in Malay)	NA	MFRDMD
Syed Abdulah et.al., (2010). ' <i>Spesies-spesies marin terancam di Malaysia</i> '. Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia, Putrajaya. 136 ms 9 (Book in Malay)	NA	MFRDMD
Raja Bidin RH , Samsudin B, Sallehudin J, Siti Azizah MN, Abu Talib A , Osman M and Darlina MN. 2009. In West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia: Acoustic, Fishery Oceanography and Bottom substrate Surveys. Department of Fisheries Malaysia. First Printing 2009.	NA	MFRDMD
Valid Local Name of Malaysian marine Fishes. 2009. Department of Fisheries Malaysia (a book).	NA	MFRDMD

Appendix 3 of Annex 26

LIST OF PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS PRODUCED IN 2010

(Annual Report/Highlights, newsletter, e-newsletter, brochures, promotional VCDs, and posters to promote the organization and activities)

Title	Copies Produced	Copies Distributed	By
Annual Reports, Highlights			
SEAFDEC Annual Report 2009	1,000	900	Secretariat
Annual Report on TD' Project and Activities in 2008-2010 (Thai Version)	20	7	TD
Annual Report on TD' Project and Activities in 2010 (Thai Version)	20	9	TD
AQD Highlights 2009 (Annual Report)	1 000	963	AQD
Annual Highlights 2009	50	30	MFRD
Newsletter, Periodical Publications			
SEAFDEC Newsletter Volume 32 Number 4	1,600	1,400	Secretariat
SEAFDEC Newsletter Volume 33 Number 1	1,600	1,400	Secretariat
SEAFDEC Newsletter Volume 33 Number 2	1,600	1,400	Secretariat
<i>SEAFDEC Newsletter Volume 33 Number 3</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Special Publication: Fish for the People" Volume 8 No. 1	1,300	1,000	Secretariat
Special Publication: Fish for the People" Volume 8 No. 2	1,500	1,200	Secretariat
<i>Special Publication: Fish for the People" Volume 8 No. 3</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Advance Fisheries Technology Magazine (Vol. 2 Issue 1)	2,000	1800	TD
Advance Fisheries Technology Magazine (Vol. 2 Issue 2)	2,000	1700	TD
Advance Fisheries Technology Magazine (Vol. 2 Issue 3)	2,000	1700	TD
E-Newsletter			
TD e-Newsletter	1,038	1,038	TD
Advance Fisheries Technology e-Magazine Vol. 2 Issue 1			TD
Advance Fisheries Technology e-Magazine Vol. 2 Issue 2	6,000	5,269	TD
Advance Fisheries Technology e-Magazine Vol. 2 Issue 3			TD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2010, issue 1-January	733*	733	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2010, issue 2-FebMarch	733*	733	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2010, issue 3-AprJune	733*	733	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2010, issue 4-JulyAugust	733*	733	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2010, issue 5-September	733*	733	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2010, issue 6-October	733*	733	AQD
AQD Matters (e-newsletter) 2010, issue 7-Nov.Dec.	733*	733	AQD
Promotional Publications (books, flyers, brochures, calendar)			
<i>SEAFDEC Information Catalogue 2010</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
<i>SEAFDEC Calendar 2011</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>Secretariat</i>
Second Announcement for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	4,000	2,800	Secretariat
Brochure on Training Department, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (Thai Version)	5,000	1,370	TD
Brochure on ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020	100	100	TD
Promotional CD, VCD			
TD Implementation CD	30	30	TD
Video Production: ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020	5	-	TD
AQD's Dumangas Brackishwater Station (video)	56	56 (also online thru youtube)	AQD

AQD's Igang Marine Station (video)	56	56 (also online thru youtube)	AQD
Souvenirs			
Keychain	1,000	769	TD
Bookmark	1,000	692	TD
T-shirt & Polo shirt	1,100	794	TD
Promotional Posters			
Poster display at the APFIC Meeting	5	-	Secretariat
X-Stand Poster on Species of Tuna (Thai Version)	1	-	TD
X-Stand Poster on Deep-Sea Fishery Resource Exploration	1	-	TD
X-Stand Poster on ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020	1	-	TD
X-Stand Poster on Alleviating Poverty in Fisheries Community (Bilingual)	1	-	TD
X-Stand Poster on Encouraging People's Participation in Coastal Resource Management (Bilingual)	1	-	TD
X-Stand Poster on Activities of SEAFDEC Vessel (Thai version)	1	-	TD
Video Production: ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020	5	-	TD

* including copies for AQD staff (224)

EXHIBITION ARRANGED BY SEAFDEC IN 2010

Exhibition Title	Estimated Visitors	Exhibited by
Exhibition posters during the 3 rd APFIC Regional Consultative Forum Meeting (1-4 September, Jeju, Korea)	96	Secretariat
National Children's Day	5000	TD
22 nd National Fisheries Exhibition	50,000	TD
In front of Exhibition on The Regional Training/Workshop on Identification of Deep-Sea Fish	11	TD
In front of Exhibition on Regional Seminar on Integrated Coastal Resources Management Approach in Southeast Asia: Review on Project ICRM-SV	35	TD
In front of Exhibition on Seminar on Tuna Purse Seine in conjunction with seminar on Deep Sea Development in Thailand	35	TD
In front of Exhibition on TD Project Promote SEAFDEC Visibility in Conjunction with the National Safety at Sea Workshop	28	TD
In front of Exhibition on TD Project to Promote SEAFDEC Visibility and TD Vessel Facility in Conjunction with the 2 nd Regional Technical Workshop on Safety at Sea for Small Fishing Boats	66	TD
In front of Exhibition on By-catch Project and SEAFDEC Visibility in Conjunction with FAO/GEF Regional Workshop on Strategies for Fisheries By-catch Management	28	TD
In front of Exhibition on SEAFDEC Implement By-catch Project in Conjunction with Coral Triangle Fisher Forum	150	TD
In front of Exhibition on Deep-Sea Project in Conjunction with Marine Science Seminar	460	TD
In front of Exhibition on Regional Technical Consultation on Fisheries Human Resources Development (HRD) for Poverty Alleviation	25	TD
In front of Exhibition on Consultation Meeting on Guideline Collaboration on the Use of SEAFDEC's Research Vessel	37	TD
In front of Exhibition on Expert Meeting on Deep-Sea Fishing and Its Impact to Ecosystem	30	TD
Exhibition posters during the CZAP2010 and the World Small-scale Fisheries Congress (WSFC) (17-22 October 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	200	TD
National Mackerel Exhibition (18-22 November 2010, Samutsakorn, Thailand)	4,600	TD
Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia East Asia Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) High Value Aquaculture Business Conference, April 5-7, 2010 (General Santos City, Philippines)	60	AQD
Aquaculture Technology 2010 Convention, April 6-8, 2010 (Panglao, Bohol, Philippines)	40	AQD
Shrimp Congress 2010, March 17-19, 2010 (Bacolod City, Negros Occidental, Philippines)	107	AQD
FishLink 2010, September 20-22, 2010 (Iloilo City)	190	AQD
2 nd Vis-Min Agriculture & Aquaculture Expo 2010 November 12-14, 2010 (Cebu City)	86	AQD

PRESS STATEMENTS PRODUCED BY SEAFDEC

Title (Date, Venue)	Department
Press Statement during the First Press Conference for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (21 January 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	Secretariat
Press Interview during the 2nd RTC on FOVOP (22-26 March 2010, Chiangmai, Thailand)	Secretariat
42 nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council (5-9 April 2010, Luang Prabang, Lao PDR)	Secretariat
Press Statement during the Second Press Conference for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (16 August 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	Secretariat
TD Organized Exhibition in Children at Pomprachunlajomklao Navy Dockyard	TD
SEAFDEC Collaboration with ASEAN and DOF, Thailand Plan to Organize Fish for the People Conference in 2011	TD
Second Announce of Fish for the People Conference in 2011	
TD Sponsor Meeting Room and Facility for Local English Camp	TD
TD Organized Training Course on Long line and Fish Trap Operation	TD
TD Sponsor Food and Drinking Water to Pomprachunlajomklao Navy Dockyard Mini-Marathon	TD
M.V. SEAFDEC Release Tsunami Buoy in India Ocean	TD
SEAFDEC Chief reappointed, serves third consecutive term (26 April, to Iloilo media – Phil)	AQD
New hatchery for sea cucumber at SEAFDEC (12 May, to Iloilo media – Phil)	AQD
Filipinos have a stake in aquaculture at SEAFDEC (18 August, to Iloilo media – Phil)	AQD
Research at SEAFDEC positively impacts on milkfish industry (27 August, to Manila & Iloilo media – Phil)	AQD
Ang mga Pilipino may kinamatarong sa akuakultura sa SEAFDEC (27 August, to Iloilo media – Phil)	AQD
Sandfish culture for profit and for the environment (9 December, to Manila Bulletin – Phil)	AQD
Press Statement during International Conference on Underwater Acoustic for Sustainable Fisheries in Asia (AFAS 2010) (13-14 Dec 2010 Penang, Malaysia)	DoF Malaysia MFRDMD

SEAFDEC APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC MEDIA IN 2010

Description	Types of media	Department
SEAFDEC at the 18 th ASWGF _i in Brunei Darussalam	1	Secretariat
First Press Conference for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (in Newspaper)	1	Secretariat
First Press Conference for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (in Television)	4	Secretariat
Second Press Conference for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (in Newspaper)	2	Secretariat
2 nd RTC on the Promotion of FOVOP	1	Secretariat
Special Report on Plan for Fishing Management in Thailand	1	TD
Special Report on Policy on Development and Management Marine Fisheries in Thailand Part I	1	TD
Special Report on Policy on Development and Management Marine Fisheries in Thailand Part II	1	TD
Special Report on What's IUU ?	1	TD
Special Report on Crab Bank	1	TD
Special Report on Safety at Sea	1	TD
Special Report on Equipment of Safety at Sea	1	TD
Special Report on Navigation Equipment	1	TD
Special Report on 22 nd National Fisheries Exhibition	1	TD
Special Report on Artificial Reef	1	TD
Special Report on Deep Sea Technology	1	TD
Special Report on Dugong	1	TD
ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020	1	TD
The Training Course on Long line and Fish Trap Operation	1	TD
Sailing Boat for Fisheries	2	TD
Manila Bulletin, Jan 20, on page B3: DA allows imports of black tiger shrimps by Marvyn N. Benaning	1	AQD
Panay News, Jan 26, on page B1: Ibajay's Mangrove Eco-Tourism Park: A Nature's Haven by Jessie L. Reyes	1	AQD
Business World, Jan 28, on page 8/S1: New methods could control fish disease by Marites S. Villamor	1	AQD
The Daily Guardian, Feb 3, on page 10: Tilapia: answer to fish needs of Filipinos by Henrylito Tacio	1	AQD
Manila Bulletin, Feb 27, on page B5: Crab and abalone production pushed by Melpha M. Abello	1	AQD
Agriculture Magazine March issue, on page 21: DA to intensify production of crabs, abalone by Melpha M. Abello	1	AQD
Agriculture Magazine April issue on page 48: Why is the Philippines not exporting tilapia? by J.P. Baldia	1	AQD
Manila Bulletin, Apr 5, on page E4: 2010 Walong Filipina: Alagad ng Kalikasan	1	AQD
Malaya, Apr 14 on page C1: 2010 Walong Filipina: Alagad ng Kalikasan	1	AQD
The News Today, May 4, on page 7: SEAFDEC cites milestones with chief's reappointment	1	AQD
Panay News, May 5, on pages B4, B12: SEAFDEC Chief reappointed, serves third consecutive term	1	AQD
The Daily Guardian, May 12, on page 10: Raising bangus for fry and export by Henrylito Tacio	1	AQD
The News Today, May 14, on pages 7, 6: New hatchery for sea cucumber at SEAFDEC	1	AQD

Description	Types of media	Department
The Visayan Daily Star, May 14, on page 15: 'Gold' seen in sea cucumbers	1	AQD
Business World, May 28, on page S1/3: Expert cites Mindanao's potential for abalone production	1	AQD
Manila Bulletin, May 28, on page 15: Mindanao potential top abalone producer by Mick M. Basa	1	AQD
Business Week Mindanao, May 31, on pages 2, 9: Mindanao ideal for abalone production by Philippine News Agency	1	AQD
Panay News, Jun 13, on pages 1, 10: Sea cucumber potential 'gold' for fish farmers	1	AQD
Agriculture Magazine July issue, on pages 16, 17: Local company's bayanihan promotes aquaculture	1	AQD
Panay News, Jul 13, on page B10: SEAFDEC celebrates 37th anniv by Jeza Nepomoceno	1	AQD
Philippine Daily Inquirer, Jul 24, on page A11: An amazing walk in a (mangrove) park by Nestor P. Burgos Jr.	1	AQD
Agriculture Magazine August issue on pages 38-39: Bighead carp: most affordable fish for the masses	1	AQD
Manila Bulletin, Aug 7, on page B6: Grains and milling tech at AgriLink	1	AQD
Panay News, Aug 20, on pages B3, B6-B7: Filipinos have a stake in aquaculture at SEAFDEC	1	AQD
Manila Bulletin, Sep 2, on page B5: Research helps bangus industry grow	1	AQD
Philippine Daily Inquirer, Sep 7, on page A15: Scientists find threatened dolphin species in Negros by Carla P. Gomez	1	AQD
The News Today, Sep 10, on page 1: Bangus culture (picture only)	1	AQD
http://www.visayandailystar.com/2010/January/18/businessnews2.htm , 18 Jan, <i>Job opportunities eyed after study</i>	2	AQD
http://www.da.gov.ph/newindex2.php?pass=News_events/2010/jan/jan18_2010a.html , 18 Jan, <i>D.A. Okays Black Tiger Shrimp Imports</i> by DA Press Office	2	AQD
http://balita.ph/2010/01/19/da-oks-black-tiger-shrimp-imports/ , 19 Jan, <i>DA oks black tiger shrimp imports</i>	2	AQD
http://www.mb.com.ph/node/239227/da-allow , 19 Jan, <i>DA allows imports of black tiger shrimps</i> by Marvyn N. Benaning	2	AQD
http://www.manilastandardtoday.com/insideNews.htm?f=2010/january/19/news7.isx&d=2010/january/19 , 19 Jan, <i>Agriculture lifts its ban on tiger shrimp imports</i> by Othel V. Campos	2	AQD
http://www.byahilo.com/2010/01/21/learning-about-marine-life-has-always-been-fun-at-seafdec-iloilo/ , 21 Jan, <i>Learning about Marine Life has always been fun at SEAFDEC Iloilo!</i> by Enrico Dee	2	AQD
http://www.bworldonline.com/main/content.php?id=5288 , 27 Jan, <i>New methods could control fish disease</i> by Marites Villamor	2	AQD
http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showpost.php?p=50877623&postcount=62470 , 27 Jan, <i>New methods could control fish disease</i>	2	AQD
http://www.asu.edu.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=150 , 27 Jan, <i>Mangrove Eco-Tourism Park launched in Ibajay</i> by Sally R. Villasis	2	AQD
http://www.thefishsite.com/fishnews/11633/new-methods-could-control-fish-disease , 28 Jan, <i>New methods could control fish disease</i>	2	AQD
http://www.wfga.net/news.php?id=20314 , 28 Jan, <i>New methods could control fish disease - Philippines</i>	2	AQD

Description	Types of media	Department
http://www.nicaonline.com/webboard/index.php?topic=16080.0 , 28 Jan, <i>New methods could control fish disease</i>	2	AQD
http://aquabizz.com/newsmatter.php?id=78&img=Flags/Philippine s.gif , 28 Jan, <i>New methods could control fish disease</i>	2	AQD
http://www.sea-world.com/fis/worldnews/worldnews.asp?monthyear=&day=29&id=35338&l=e&%20special=&ndb=1%20target , 29 Jan, <i>Researchers make progress on vaccines</i> by Natalia Real	2	AQD
http://www.da.gov.ph/newindex2.php?pass=News_events/2010/jan/jan31_2010a.html , 31 Jan, <i>DA to intensify production of crabs, abalone</i>	2	AQD
http://cagayandeoro.da.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=388:da-to-intensify-production-of-crabs-abalone-&catid=41:article&Itemid=18 , 31 Jan, <i>DA to intensify production of crabs, abalone</i>	2	AQD
http://cagayandeoro.da.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=394:da-endorses-use-of-circle-hooks-in-tuna-fishing-&catid=41:article&Itemid=18 , 7 Feb, <i>DA endorses use of circle hooks in tuna fishing</i>	2	AQD
http://www.bar.gov.ph/barchronicle/2010/feb2010_news13.asp , Feb, <i>DA to intensify production of crabs, abalone</i> by DA Press Office	2	AQD
http://www.thenewstoday.info/2010/02/19/50.years.and.counting.html , 19 Feb, <i>50 years and counting</i> by Julia Carreon-Lagoc	2	AQD
http://www.mb.com.ph/articles/245299/crab-and-abalone-production-pushed , 26 Feb, <i>Crab and abalone production pushed</i> by Melpha M. Abello	2	AQD
http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-219847518.html , 26 Feb, <i>Article: Crab and abalone production pushed.(Agriculture)</i>	2	AQD
http://fis.com/fis/worldnews/worldnews.asp?monthyear=2-2010&day=26&id=35688&l=e&country=0%20&special=0&ndb=1&df=0 , 26, Feb, <i>Govt boosts blue crab, abalone production</i> by Natalia Real	2	AQD
http://www.sunstar.com.ph/davao/raising-pompano , 28 Feb, <i>Raising pompano</i> by Henrylito D. Tacio	2	AQD
http://www.agribusinessweek.com/crab-and-abalone-production-pushed/ , 16 March, <i>Crab and abalone production pushed</i> by Melpha M. Abello	2	AQD
http://www.mb.com.ph/articles/251003/2010-walong-filipina-alagad-ng-kalikasan , 4 Apr, <i>'2010 Walong Filipina: Alagad ng Kalikasan'</i>	2	AQD
http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-223021359.html , 4 Apr, <i>Article: '2010 Walong Filipina: Alagad ng Kalikasan'.(Arts and Living)</i>	2	AQD
http://www.malaya.com.ph/04142010/liv5.html , 14 Apr, <i>2010 Walong Filipina: Alagad ng Kalikasan</i>	2	AQD
http://www.gaiadiscovery.com/marine-life-latest/breeding-pompano-commercially-with-low-environmental-impact.html , 20 Apr, <i>Breeding pompano commercially with low environmental impact</i> by Henrylito D. Tacio	2	AQD
http://www.pia.gov.ph/?m=12&fi=p100430.htm&no=38 , 30 Apr, <i>SEAFDEC cites milestones with chief's reappointment</i>	2	AQD
http://www.thenewstoday.info/2010/05/04/seafdec.cites.milestones.with.chiefs.reappointment.html , 4 May, <i>SEAFDEC cites milestones with chief's reappointment</i>	2	AQD

Description	Types of media	Department
http://www.thefishsite.com/fishnews/12196/seafdec-continues-to-contribute-to-the-industry , 4 May, <i>SEAFDEC continues to contribute to the industry</i>	2	AQD
http://www.sunstar.com.ph/davao/raising-bangus-fry-export , 9 May, <i>Raising bangus for fry, export</i> by Henrylito D. Tacio	2	AQD
http://philaquaculture.blogspot.com/2010/05/why-is-philippines-not-exporting_11.html , 12 May, <i>Why is the Philippines not exporting tilapia?</i>	2	AQD
http://www.philstar.com/Article.aspx?articleId=574623&publicationSubCategoryId=75 , 13 May, <i>Why science alone cannot save RP</i> (STAR SCIENCE) by Raul Kamantigue Suarez	2	AQD
http://www.thenewstoday.info/2010/05/14/new-hatchery-for-sea-cucumber.at.seafdec.html , 14 May, <i>New hatchery for sea cucumber at SEAFDEC</i>	2	AQD
http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showpost.php?p=56890733&postcount=260 , 14 May, <i>New hatchery for sea cucumber at SEAFDEC</i>	2	AQD
http://www.visayandailystar.com/2010/May/14/businessnews1.htm , 14 May, <i>'Gold' seen in sea cucumbers</i>	2	AQD
http://www.sunstar.com.ph/davao/pompano-can-now-be-raised-commercially , 16 May, <i>Pompano can now be raised commercially</i> by Henrylito D. Tacio	2	AQD
http://www.aquahoy.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=10559 , 17 May, <i>Philippines: New hatchery for sea cucumber at SEAFDEC</i>	2	AQD
http://www.aquaculture.net.au/cat_content.asp?contentid=14466 , 17 May, <i>New hatchery for sea cucumber at SEAFDEC</i>	2	AQD
http://www.growfish.com.au/content.asp?ContentId=14466 , 17 May, <i>New hatchery for sea cucumber at SEAFDEC</i>	2	AQD
http://www.panoramaacuicola.com/noticias/2010/05/17/new-hatchery-for-sea-cucumber-at-seafdec-in-philippines.html , 17 May, <i>New hatchery for sea cucumber at SEAFDEC in Philippines</i>	2	AQD
http://www.thefishsite.com/fishnews/12281/new-hatchery-for-sea-cucumber-at-seafdec , 18 May, <i>New hatchery for sea cucumber at SEAFDEC</i>	2	AQD
http://www.nicaonline.com/webboard/index.php?topic=18539.0 , 18 May, <i>New hatchery for sea cucumber at SEAFDEC</i>	2	AQD
http://www.nicaonline.com/webboard/index.php?topic=18539.0 , 18 May, <i>New hatchery for sea cucumber at SEAFDEC</i>	2	AQD
http://eng.foods1.com/news/s_33408.html , 19 May, <i>New hatchery for sea cucumber at SEAFDEC</i>	2	AQD
http://madyaaspublishing.blogspot.com/2010/05/ibajays-asu-charm-centuries-old.html , 26 May, <i>IBAJAY's ASU-CHARM & Centuries-old mangroves</i> by Marivel S. Villoriente	2	AQD
http://www.mb.com.ph/articles/259260/mindanao-potential-top-abalone-producer , 27 May, <i>Mindanao potential top abalone producer</i> by Mick M. Basa	2	AQD
http://www.sunstar.com.ph/cagayan-de-oro/expert-abalone-potential-mindanao-industry , 27 May, <i>Expert: Abalone a potential Mindanao industry</i>	2	AQD
http://www.agribusinessweek.com/culture-of-natural-food-for-the-larval-rearing-of-freshwater-fishes/ , 27 May, <i>Culture of natural food for the larval rearing of freshwater fishes</i> by J.P. Baldia	2	AQD
http://positivenewsmedia.ca/am2/publish/Business_19/Mindanao_ideal_for_tropical_abalone_production_aquaculture_expert_says.html , 28 May, <i>Mindanao ideal for tropical abalone production, aquaculture expert says</i>	2	AQD

Description	Types of media	Department
http://siargaoportals.blogspot.com/2010/05/mindanao-potential-top-abalone-producer.html , 28 May, <i>Mindanao potential top abalone producer</i>	2	AQD
http://www.businessweekmindanao.com/2010/05/mindanao-ideal-for-abalone-production.html , 29 May, <i>Mindanao ideal for abalone production</i>	2	AQD
http://siargaoislands.blogspot.com/2010/05/mindanao-potential-top-abalone-producer.html , 30 May, <i>Mindanao potential top abalone producer</i>	2	AQD
http://siargaoislands.blogspot.com/2010/05/mindanao-potential-investment-hotbed.html , 31 May, <i>Mindanao a potential investment hotbed for abalone, says expert</i>	2	AQD
http://davaotoday.com/2010/05/31/mindanao-a-potential-investment-hotbed-for-abalone-says-expert/ , 31 May, <i>Mindanao a potential investment hotbed for abalone, says expert</i>	2	AQD
http://www.businessmirror.com.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=25857:mindanao-a-potential-investment-haven-for-abalone&catid=53:agri-commodities&Itemid=63 , 1 June, <i>Mindanao a potential investment haven for abalone</i> by Bong Garcia Jr.	2	AQD
http://aquaculture.icsf.net/icsf2006/ControllerServlet?handler=EXTERNALNEWS&code=getDetails&id=43706 , 1 June, <i>Philippines' Mindanao a potential investment haven for abalone</i>	2	AQD
http://www.fis.com/fis/worldnews/worldnews.asp?l=e&country=0&special=&monthyear=&day=&id=36758&ndb=1&df=0 , 1 June, <i>Expert says abalone farming could flourish</i> by Natalia Real	2	AQD
http://www.mixph.com/2010/06/crab-culture-fattening-using-pencages-in-mangroves.html , 14 June, <i>Crab culture, fattening using pen/cages in mangroves</i>	2	AQD
http://english.vovnews.vn/Home/Fishery-deal-between-Vietnam-and-the-Philippines-signed/20106/117011.vov , 29 June, <i>Fishery deal between Vietnam and the Philippines signed</i>	2	AQD
http://tpis-tilapia.com/?tag=seafdec , 18 July, <i>TPIS-TILAPIA</i>	2	AQD
http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/inquirerheadlines/regions/view/20100723-282807/An-amazing-walk-in-a-mangrove-park , 23 July, <i>An amazing walk in a (mangrove) park</i> by Nestor P. Burgos Jr.	2	AQD
http://www.mixph.com/2010/08/prevention-and-control-of-parasites-in-groupers.html , 11 Aug, <i>Prevention and control of parasites in groupers</i>	2	AQD
http://visayandailystar.com/2010/August/19/businessnews4.htm , 19 Aug, <i>SEAFDEC marks 37th year</i>	2	AQD
http://www.thenewstoday.info/2010/08/26/rp.govt.reiterates.support.to.seafdec.asq.html , 26 Aug, <i>RP gov't reiterates support to SEAFDEC AQD</i>	2	AQD
http://www.allvoices.com/news/6607479-rp-govt-reiterates-support-to-seafdec-aqd , 26 Aug, <i>RP gov't reiterates support to SEAFDEC AQD</i>	2	AQD
http://www.mb.com.ph/articles/275181/research-helps-bangus-industry-grow , 2 Sep, <i>Research helps bangus industry grow</i>	2	AQD
http://www.mixph.com/2010/09/mud-crab-pen-culture-in-mangroves.html , 2 Sep, <i>Mudcrab pen culture in mangroves</i>	2	AQD
http://www.allpetsarticles.com/seafdecaqd-news-aqd-conducts-international-courses-on-marine-fish-crab-algae-and-shrimp.html , 5 Sep, <i>SEAFDEC/AQD News: AQD conducts international courses on marine fish, crab, algae, and shrimp</i>	2	AQD

Description	Types of media	Department
http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showpost.php?p=63175777 , 5 Sep, <i>Research helps bangus industry grow</i>	2	AQD
http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/inquirerheadlines/regions/view/20100907-290916 /Scientists find threatened dolphin species in Negros, 7 Sept, <i>Scientists find threatened dolphin species in Negros</i> by Carla Gomez	2	AQD
http://www.asianjournal.com/dateline-philippines/86-across-the-islands/6832-scientists-find-threatened-dolphin-species-in-negros-.html , 7 Sept, <i>Scientists find threatened dolphin species in Negros</i> by Carla Gomez	2	AQD
http://www.thenewstoday.info/2010/11/04/roxas.fisherfolk.trained.on.grouper.cage.culture.html , 4 Nov, <i>Roxas fisherfolk trained on grouper cage culture</i>	2	AQD
http://www.brudirect.com/index.php/2010112333823/Local-News/hatcheries-needed-to-end-crab-supply-shortage.html , 23 Nov, <i>'Hatcheries Needed To End Crab Supply Shortage'</i> by Fitri Shahminan	2	AQD
http://www.brudirect.com/index.php/2010112333824/Local-News/patchy-crab-egg-supply-deters-growth.html , 23 Nov, <i>Patchy Crab Egg Supply Deters Growth</i> by Fitri Shahminan	2	AQD
http://www.fis.com/fis/worldnews/worldnews.asp?l=e&country=0&special=&monthyear=&day=&id=39443&ndb=1&df=0 , 29 Nov, <i>Crab hatcheries needed to fix supply shortage: scientist</i> by Natalia Real	2	AQD
http://stefanie-journeyofalifetime.blogspot.com/2010/12/pawikan-release.html , 10 Dec, <i>Pawikan Release!</i> by Stefanie Simpson	2	AQD
http://fairmiss.wordpress.com/2010/12/16/with-the-company-of-fishes-a-seafdec-tour/ , 10 Dec, <i>With the company of fishes: A SEAFDEC tour</i> by Carmel March Sindair	2	AQD
http://www.stuartsantiago.com/the-philippines-without-science-cannot-be-saved-"/ , 14 Dec, <i>"...the Philippines without science cannot be saved."</i> by Stuart Santiago	2	AQD
China Press, dated 15 Dec, Conference AFAS 2010 (in Chinese newspaper)	1	MFRDMD
Fish Tagging Program in newspaper	1	MFRDMD
Utusan Malaysia, dated 19 Nov, p 26. <i>Kembalikan penyu ke pantai Terengganu</i>	1	MFRDMD

Category:

1. Newspaper/magazines
2. Websites
3. Radio
4. Television

SEAFDEC PARTICIPATION TO MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY OTHER (NON-SEAFDEC) ORGANIZATIONS

Title (Date, Venue)	Organizer	Category	Department
23 rd Session of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) (22-26 February 2010, Hobart Australia)	FAO	1	Sec (1)
6 th Session of FIRM Steering Committee (24-26 February 2010, Hobart Australia)	FAO	1	Sec (1)
15 th Meeting of Conference of the Parties of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (13-25 March, Doha,)	CITES	1	Sec (2)
2 nd Meeting of the ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (17-18 May 2010)	ASEAN	1	Sec (2)
ASEAN Food Security Conference (16-18 June 2010, Singapore)	ASEAN	1	Sec (1)
2 nd Meeting of the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) (21-22 June 2010, Brunei Darussalam)	ASEAN	1	Sec (2)
18 th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF) (23-25 June 2010, Brunei Darussalam)	ASEAN	1	Sec (4)
Marine Science Conference 2010 “Marine Biodiversity in Thailand: Challenge and Opportunity” (28-30 June 2010, Phuket, Thailand)	PMBC	1	Sec (1)
Philippine National Seminar for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Philippines	2	Sec (1)
ASEAN High Level Workshop on the Implementation of ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (21-22 July, Bogor, Indonesia)	ASEAN	1	Sec (1)
3 rd APFIC Regional Consultative Forum Meeting (1-4 September, Jeju, Korea)	APFIC	1	Sec (2)
31 st Session of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) (6-8 September 2010, Jeju, Korea)	APFIC	1	Sec (1)
TUNA Conference (13-14 September 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	INFOFISH	1	Sec (1)
Aquaculture Global Conference	NACA-FAO-Thai DOF	1	Sec (2)
5 th Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture		1	Sec (3)
5 th Coastal Zone Asia-Pacific Conference (CZAP2010) (17-22 October 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	CZAP	1	Sec (3)
World Small-scale Fisheries Congress (WSFC) (18-22 October 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	CDC	1	Sec (3)
International Conference on Wetland Ecosystem Services (17-21 November 2010, Khon Kaen, Thailand)	Khon Kaen University	1	Sec (2)
ASEAN-SEAFDEC 1 st Sub-regional Consultation on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security (9 November 2010)	AU-TATF	1	Sec (3)

Title (Date, Venue)	Organizer	Category	Department
ASEAN-SEAFDEC 2 nd Sub-regional Consultation on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security (11 November 2010)	AU-TATF	1	Sec (3)
10 th SEASTAR 2000 (22-26 February 2010, Phuket, Thailand)	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources	1	TD (3)
Final Seminar and Research activities of JSPS-NRCT Core University Program (24 February – 6 March 2010, Japan)	Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology	1	TD (2)
The Regional Followed up Seminar of the International Training Program on Environmental Governance and Management in the Public Section (8-12 March 2010, Vietnam)	Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA) and International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	1	TD (1)
The Regional Program Planning on Research and Management of Sea Turtle in Foraging Habitat in the Southeast Asian Water (9-12 March 2010, Malaysia)	MFRDMD	1	TD (1)
30 th Sea Turtle Symposium (25-30 April 2010, India)	International Sea Turtle Society (ISTS)	1	TD (1)
Coral Triangle Fisher Forum (14-18 June 2010, Indonesia)	WWF	1	TD (4)
Regional Technical Consultation on Issues Related to Post Harvest and Safety of Fish and Fisheries Product in Southeast Asia (19-23 July 2010, Singapore)	MFRD	1	TD (1)
International Fisheries Forum (2-7 August 2010, Taiwan)	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	1	TD (1)
ISSCFG Group (18-25 October 2010, Rome, Italy)	FAO	1	TD (1)
World Small Scale Fisheries Congress (18-25 October 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	Kasetsart University and Memorial University of Newfoundland	1	TD (6)
The 1 st Sub-regional Dialogue (8-11 November 2010, Bali, Indonesia)	-	1	TD (1)
Workshop and Consultation on By catch management and reduction of discard in trawl fisheries (17-19 February 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	DOF Thailand	2	TD (1)
Seminar on Development Deep-Sea Fisheries Development in Thailand (19 February 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	DOF Thailand	2	TD (2)
Seminar on Role of SORNCHON and Eradicate of IUU (27-28 April 2010, Nakonnayok, Thailand)	DOF Thailand	2	TD (5)
Seminar on Writing News Technique (31 May 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	Kasetsart University	2	TD (2)

Title (Date, Venue)	Organizer	Category	Department
2 nd Marine Science Seminar (27-30 June 2010, Phuket, Thailand)	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources	2	TD (10)
9th Practical Course: Aquaculture Feed Extrusion, Nutrition & Feed Formulation (January 25-26, 2010; Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam)		1	AQD (1)
Global Soy in Aquaculture Strategic Planning Meeting (February 26-28, 2010; San Diego, California, USA)	United Soybean Board	1	AQD (1)
World Aquaculture Society 2010 (March 01-05, 2010; San Diego, California, USA)	World Aquaculture Society	1	AQD (6)
7th Philippine Shrimp Congress (March 17-19, 2010; Bacolod City, Philippines)	Philippine Shrimp Congress	2	AQD (4)
Training Course on Quality Assurance in Chemical Analysis (April 07-08, 2010; University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)	Natural Science Research Institute	2	AQD (1)
Abalone and Sea Cucumber Workshop (April 14-16, 2010; Semporna, Sabah, Malaysia)	World Wildlife Foundation-Malaysia	1	AQD (1)
14th International Symposium on Fish Nutrition and Feeding (May 31-June 04, 2010; Qingdao, China)	International Symposium on Fish Nutrition and Feeding	1	AQD (2)
International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade Conference (July 12-16, 2010; Montpellier, France)	International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade	1	AQD (1)
National Conference and Workshop on the Biology and Culture of Siganids (July 23-24, 2010; Naawan, Misamis Oriental, Philippines)	Mindanao State University	2	AQD (1)
Emerging Trends in Algal Cultivation and Training Workshop on Techniques in Cultivation of Microalgae (August 06-08, 2010; UP Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines)	Philippine Phycological Society	2	AQD (2)
Seminar on Overcoming Threats Against Teamwork (August 18-19, 2010; Iloilo City, Philippines)	Institute for Values & Professional Development	National	AQD (1)
2010 Soy in Aquaculture Stakeholders Strategic Planning Meeting (August 29-03 September 2010; Campbell River, British Columbia, Canada)	United Soybean Board	International	AQD (1)
PhilFIN Seminar Workshop and General Assembly (September 2-3, 2010; Lingayen, Pangasinan, Philippines)	Philippine Fisheries Institution Network, Inc.	National	AQD (1)
6th International Symposium on Aquatic Animal Health (September 05-09, 2010; Tampa, Florida, USA)	ISAAH	International	AQD (1)
4th International Conference of the Asian Rural Sociology Association (September 06-10, 2010; Legazpi City, Albay, Philippines)	Asian Rural Sociology Association	National	AQD (1)

Title (Date, Venue)	Organizer	Category	Department
5th National Conference on the Network on Women in Fisheries in the Philippines, Inc. (September 15-17, 2010; Cagayan de Oro City, Philippines)	National Network on Women in Fisheries in the Philippines, Inc.	National	AQD (1)
DOST Science and Technology Fair 2010 (September 15-17, 2010; Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippines)	Department of Science and Technology	National	AQD (1)
31st Manila International Book Fair (September 15-19, 2010; Manila, Philippines)	Primetrade Asia, Inc.	International	AQD (1)
Fishlink 2010 (September 20-22, 2010; Iloilo, Philippines)	UP Aquaculture Society Inc.	National	AQD (10)
FAO Global Conference on Aquaculture (September 21-25, 2010; Phuket, Thailand)	FAO	International	AQD (1)
NACA 21st Governing Council Meeting and Global Conference (September 22-26, 2010; Phuket, Thailand)	NACA	International	AQD (1)
2nd National Forum on Sea Cucumber Fisheries Management (September 23-24, 2010; Manila, Philippines)	DOST-PCAMRD, BFAR, ACIAR	National	AQD (1)
2010 Collaborative Research Support Program Meeting (October 3-11, 2010; USA)		International	AQD (1)
22 nd National Research Symposium (October 07-08, 2010; Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines)	Bureau of Agricultural Research	National	AQD (1)
2010 Forum on Fishery Science and Technology (October 10-12, 2010; Wuxi, China)	Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences	International	AQD (1)
18th PSM Convention and Scientific Meeting (October 15-16, 2010; Bacolod City, Philippines)	Philippine Society for Microbiology	National	AQD (7)
First International Conference on Managing Ecosystem Health of Tropical Seas (October 19-21, 2010; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)	UNESCO, MOSTI, UPM, Ministry of Higher Education-Malaysia, UMT, Aquatic Ecosystem Health & Management Society, Malaysian Fisheries Society	International	AQD (1)
2nd International Congress on Aquatic Animal Health Management and Diseases (October 26-27, 2010; Tehran, Iran)	Veterinary council, I.R. Iran & Contemporary Conference Organizers	International	AQD (1)
14th Zonal R&D Symposium (November 3-5, 2010; Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippines)		National	AQD (1)

Title (Date, Venue)	Organizer	Category	Department
NACA Regional Advisory Group Meeting (November 7-12, 2010; Bangkok, Thailand)	NACA	International	AQD (1)
13th International Conference on Shellfish Restoration (Nov. 17-20, 2010; Charleston, South Carolina, USA)	South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium	International	AQD (1)
Training course on Safety in the Use of Nuclear Equipment and Devices (Nov. 22-26, 2010; Manila, Philippines)	Phillippine Nuclear Research Institute	National	AQD (1)
65th PICPA National Convention (Nov. 23-26, 2010; Iloilo City, Philippines)	Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants	National	AQD (2)
Meeting on Chemical Use in Aquaculture (November 25-27, 2010; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)		International	AQD (1)
37th Phillipine Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Annual Convention (Dec. 02-03, 2010; Manila, Philippines)	Philippine Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology	National	AQD (2)
JIRCAS International Workshop (December 6-12, 2010; Tsukuba, Japan)	JIRCAS	International	AQD (3)
Seminar on Keeping Up with the Standards (Dec. 11, 2010; Bacolod City, Philippines)	Integrated Chemists of the Philippines	National	AQD (1)
Workshop on Resource Assessment in Data-poor Fisheries 01-03 June 2010, FAO HQ, Rome, Italy.	FAO	1	MFRDMD (1)
Workshop for the review of fish assessment for Seafood Guide of Malaysia, 12-13 April 2010, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.	WWF-Malaysia	2	MFRDMD (2)
MSC and WWF FIP Training Workshop. 23 – 25 June 2010, Semporna, Sabah, Malaysia	WWF-Malaysia	2	MFRDMD (1)
National Research Convention, 05-07 July 2010, Kedah, Malaysia	FRI – DoF Malaysia	2	MFRDMD (13)
Annual Senior Officer Meeting of Department of Fisheries Malaysia, 24-27 July 2010, Terengganu, Malaysia.	DoF Malaysia	2	MFRDMD (4)
Meeting of the BOBLME Stock Assessment Working Group 13-14 Sept 2010, Bangkok	BOBLME	1	MFRDMD (1)
On-site Training Workshop on Integtarion of Fisheries Management into Habitat Management of Fishing Capacity 23-26 Nov 2010 Langkawi, Malaysia	DoF Malaysia	1	MFRDMD (2)
Sea Turtle interaction Paka	WWF	2	MFRDMD (4)
National Turtle Seminar, June 2010	DoF Malaysia	2	MFRDMD (2)
Regional IUU Meeting, Malacca	DoF	1	MFRDMD (1)
International Conference on Underwater Acoustics for Sustainable Fisheries in Asia 2010, 14-15 Dec 2010, Penang, Malaysia.	DoF	1	MFRDMD (5)

Category: 1) International/regional level; 2) National level; and 3) Mission to Member Countries

MEETINGS, TRAINING, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED BY SEAFDEC IN 2010

Title (Date, Venue)	Category	Number of Participants (including observers)														Lead Department
		SEAFDEC	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Japan	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	Others	TOTAL	
RTC on Information and Statistics (19-21 January 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	1	25	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	40	Secretariat
Shark Expert Workshop (28-29 January 2010, Samut Prakan, Thailand)	1	6	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	13	Secretariat
RTC on International Fisheries-related Issues (2-4 February 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	1	22	2	2	6	1	2	2	2	2	3	13	2	4	63	Secretariat
2 nd ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on the Promotion of "One Village, One Fisheries Products" (FOVOP) in the ASEAN Region (22-26 March 2010, Chiangmai, Thailand)	1	13	2	4	4	-	3	4	4	4	-	6	4	5	53	Secretariat
42 nd SEAFDEC Council Meeting (5-9 April 2010, Luang Prabang, Lao PDR)	1	33	2	1	4	4	12	1	1	1	3	6	2	6	76	Secretariat
BOBLME Workshop on "Fisheries Statistical Working Group" to Support Development of Regional and Sub-regional Fisheries Management Plans (28-29 April 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	1	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	11	30	Secretariat
2 nd ASEAN-SEAFDEC RTC on Fisheries HRD for Poverty Alleviation (17-19 August 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	1	23	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	0	3	2	4	44	Secretariat
Regional Technical Consultation on Managing Fishing Capacity to Combat IUU Fishing (15-17 September 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	1	18	2	4	4	-	1	4	3	5	2	5	4	8	60	Secretariat
1 st Regional Technical Consultation on Sustainable Fisheries Management (12-15 October 2010, Samut Prakan, Thailand)	1	34	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	18	64	Secretariat
Regional Technical Consultation on Adaptation to the Changing of Environment (1-4 November 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	1	33	-	2	3	-	2	3	1	2	2	5	2	18	73	Secretariat

33 rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Program Committee (30 November – 2 December 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	1	44	2	1	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	11	1	1	74	Secretariat	
13 th Meeting of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (FCG-ASSP) (3-4 December 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	1	34	2	1	5	2	1	2	1	2	2	11	1	-	64	Secretariat	
The meeting on Ecosystem Approach to Inland Fisheries: Data needs and Implementation Strategies (7-10 December 2010, Vientiane, Lao PDR)	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	27	Secretariat	
HRD On-Site Training on backyard post harvest technology (18-22 January 2010, Lao PDR)	4	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	32	Secretariat
HRD On-Site Training on Local Indigenous Institutions and Co-management in Vietnam (HRD Project)	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	36	Secretariat
HRD On-Site Training on Responsible Fishing Technologies in Vietnam (6-10 Jan 2010, Quynh Lap, Quynh Luu, Nghe An, Vietnam)	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	32	Secretariat
On-Site Training on Backyard Fishery Post-harvest Technology in Thailand (HRD Project)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	2	16	Secretariat	
HRD on-site training course on rural aquaculture (8-11 March, Hai Phong City, Vietnam)	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	19	Secretariat	
HRD On-Site Training on Backyard Fishery Post-harvest Technology in the Philippines (1-5 February 2010, Philippines)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	2	27	Secretariat	
On-Site Training on Inland Fisheries Development in Vietnam (HRD Project)	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	32	Secretariat
On-Site Training/ Workshop on Capacity Building for the Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity (19 - 22 July 2010, Medan, Indonesia)	4	4	-	-	19	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	29	Secretariat	
Observation trip to perch farming and freshwater fish farming in Thailand for Myanmar fish farmers (8 February 2010)	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	13	Secretariat	
First Technical Sub-Committee for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (5 February 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	Secretariat	
Conference Administrative Core Group Meeting (25 May 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12	Secretariat	
Consultant Meeting on Preparation for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (20 August 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	Secretariat	

11 th SEAFDEC Information Staff Exchange Program Meeting (6-8 October 2010, Manila, Philippines)	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	Secretariat
First Press Conference for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (21 January 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	8	35	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	1	20	1	20	87	Secretariat	
Second Press Conference for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference (16 August 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	8	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	10	70	Secretariat	
SEAFDEC Department Chiefs' Meeting (11 October 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	8	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	Secretariat	
Regional Seminar on Integrated Coastal Resources Management Approach in Southeast Asia: Review on Project ICRM-SV (26-27 January 2010, Thailand)	1	10		10	1	2	1	3	1	1	-	2	1	1	33	TD	
2 nd Regional Technical Workshop on Safety at Sea for Small Fishing Boats (20-23 April 2010, TD, Thailand)	1	31	2	2	3	4	1	2	2	1	-	12	2	4	66	TD	
FAO/GEF Regional Workshop on Strategies for Fisheries By-catch Management (4-7 May 2010, TD, Thailand)	1	15	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	3	6	33	TD	
The 3 rd Working Group of Highly Migratory Species Information Collection Meeting	1	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	20	TD	
Expert Meeting on Deep-sea Fishing and Its Impact to Ecosystem (31 August-2September 2010, Bangkok, Thailand)	1	12	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	22	TD	
Regional Technical Meeting on Sustainable Fisheries Management (12-15 October 2010, TD, Thailand)	1	35	2	1	4	5	3	5	1	2	-	2	2	3	65	TD	
Workshop of Collaborative Project between SEAFDEC and Lao, PDR: Summation and Way Forwards of Inland Fisheries Resources Management in Nam Ngum Reservoir (14 December 2010, Vientiane, Lao PDR)	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	TD	
Workshop on Development fishing ground and Tuna fishing in Andaman Sea (9-10 February 2010, TD, Thailand)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	TD	
Meeting on Safety at Sea for Thai Fishing Boat (4 March 2010, TD, Thailand)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	28	TD	
Consultation Meeting on Guideline Collaboration on the Use of SEAFDEC's Research Vessel (16 August 2010, TD, Thailand)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	37	TD	
SEAFDEC/TD Internal Technical Seminar 2010	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	TD	
The Regional Training/Workshop on Identification of Deep-Sea Fish (18-22 January 2010, TD, Thailand)	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	11	TD	
A Short-term Training Program on Marine Fisheries Resource	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	TD

Surveys, Stock Assessment and Co-management in Thailand																		
Training Course on Development Fisheries Database (2-4 February 2010, Brunei)	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	TD
Training Course on Sailing Boat for Fisheries (16-19 March 2010, Myanmar)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	TD
Bottom Trawl Fishing Operation Course at Lumut, Malaysia (5-13 May 2010, Malaysia)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	TD
The Training Course on Fish Cage Aquaculture (24-26 May 2010, Thailand)	3	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	TD
Tuna Longline Fishing Operation Course at Labuan, Malaysia (21-30 May 2010, Malaysia)	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	TD
Purse Seine Fishing Operation Course (29 July – 7 August 2010, Malaysia)	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	TD
A Short Term Training Program in Coastal Fisheries Management and Extension Methodology	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	TD
Training Workshop on Research Methodologies for Study on Impact of Fishing on Deep-Sea Ecosystem (16-20 October 2010, Brunei)	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	TD
The International Training Course on Coastal Fisheries Management and Extension Methodology (2-26 November 2010, TD, Thailand)	3	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	10	TD
Regional Training Program on Cetacean Information Gathering and Research Methodology on Cetacean Stock Assessment (23-25 November 2010, Chachoengsao, Thailand)	3	10	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	11	1	-	-	-	26	TD
The Training Course on Green Mussel Aquaculture (10-19 February 2010, Petchburi, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	TD
The Training Course on Long line and Fish Trap Operation (3-12 March 2010, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	TD
Short term Training Course on Fishing Technology for University Students#49 (15-26 March 2010, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	41	TD
The 1 st Training Course on Environment Management for Sustainable Fishery (4-6 May 2010, Chumphon, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	34	TD
The 2 nd Training Course on Environment Management for Sustainable Fishery (8-10 June 2010, Chumphon, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	TD
The Training Course for Young Generation on Environment and Fisheries Management (28-30 July 2010, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	10	TD

The 3 rd Training Course on Environment Management for Sustainable Fishery (6-8 July 2010, Chumphon, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25	TD
Training Course on Sailing Boat for Fisheries and Tourism (2 August 2010, Trang, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	TD
Training Course on Sailing Boat for Fisheries and Tourism (5 August 2010, Songkhla, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	TD
Training Course on Fish Aggregating Device (FADs) at Chonburi (1-3 September 2010, Chonburi, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	TD
Training Course on Crab Bank (6-8 September 2010, Chumphon, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	TD
Training Course on Fishing Vessel Operation (4 October-25 February 2010, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	19	TD
Short term Training Course on Fishing Technology for University Student#50 (18-29 October 2010, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	46	TD
Training Course on Fish Enhancing Devices (18-21 October 2010, Suratthani, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	35	TD
Training Course on Basic SCUBA Diving (1-14 November 2010, TD, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	TD
1 st Training Course on Set Net (22-26 November 2010, Prachuapkhirikhan, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	80	TD
2 nd Training Course on Set Net (13-17 December 2010, Prachuapkhirikhan, Thailand)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	80	TD
Practical Training for Rajamangala University of Technology Krungthep (8 February – 25 April 2010)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	TD
Practical Training for Siam Technology Collage Collage (15 March – 28 May 2010)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	TD
Practical Training for <u>University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce</u> (1 April – 30 June 2010)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	TD
Practical Training for King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (Chumphon Campus) (10 March – 30 April 2010)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	TD
Practical Trianing for Rajamangala University of Technology Srivijaya (Trang Campus) (12 March – 14 May 2010, TD, Thailand)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	TD
Practical Training for Maejo University (25 March – 21 May 2010)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	TD
Practical Training for Walailak University (1 September – 22	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	TD

December 2010)																	
RTC on Post-Harvest & Safety of Fish & Fisheries Products for ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference 2011 (20-22 July 2010, Singapore)	1	2	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	31	MFRD	
<i>RTC on Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in ASEAN (12-14 October 2010, Singapore)</i>	1	-	2	2	3	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	32	MFRD	
Regional Training Course on Biotoxins Analysis (28 June-7 July 10, Singapore)	3	-	2	2	3	-	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	6	28	MFRD	
Expert Workshop on On-farm Feeding and Feed Management in Aquaculture (13-15 Sept 2010; Manila, Philippines)	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	4	18	47	AQD	
Regional Technical Consultation on Sustainable Aquaculture Development of Southeast Asia Towards 2020(17-19 March 2010; Bangkok, Thailand)	1	26	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	4	10	1	2	55	AQD	
Consultation on training, extension and information needs & strategies (19 November 2010; Iloilo, Philippines)	2	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	33	AQD	
Tilapia Hatchery and Nursery Operations (04 – 08 January 2010, BFS, Binangonan, Rizal, Philippines)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	AQD	
ASI Livelihood in Aquaculture: Unang Pagsasanay sa Pag-aalaga ng Ulang at Tilapya (23 – 24 April 2010, BFS, Binangonan, Rizal, Philippines)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30	AQD	
Freshwater Fish Breeding and Farming (17 May – 04 June, 2010, BFS, Binangonan, Rizal, Philippines)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	AQD	
Specialized Training on Diagnosis of Viral Diseases of Fish and Crustaceans (For Hong Kong Veterinary Officer) (22-27 February 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	AQD	
Specialized Training on Diagnosis of Diseases of Fish & Crustaceans (For Hong Kong Fishery Officer) (22 – 26 February 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	AQD	
Training Course on Cage/Pond Culture of Selected Aquaculture Species (8 – 26 March 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	6	AQD	
Specialized Training Course on Shrimp Farming (with emphasis on Shrimp Health Management) (12 – 28 April 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	6	AQD	
Training Course on Mud Crab Hatchery & Grow-out (14 April –	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	6	AQD	

05 May 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)																	
Training Course on Algal Isolation & Purification (14 April – 05 May 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	AQD
Training Course on Post-Harvest & Marketing of Milkfish (April 16 and April 29, 2010; two separate sessions; AQD)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	27		AQD
Training Course on Marine Fish Hatchery (26 May – 01 July 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	9	15		AQD
Training Course on Sustainable Coastal Resource Management I (Capiz) (26 – 28 May 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	34		AQD
Training Course on Seahorse Hatchery (20 June – 04 July 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		AQD
Training Course on Sustainable Coastal Resource Management II (Ajuy/Aklan) (16 – 18 June 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30		AQD
Training Course on Abalone Hatchery & Grow-out (08 – 28 July 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	9		AQD
Distance Learning Course on Principles of Health Management in Aquaculture (AquaHealth Online) (26 July – 17 December 2010)	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	-	8	17		AQD
Specialized Training Course on Hatchery of Selected Marine Fish (10 August – 10 September 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		AQD
Specialized Training Course on Abalone Hatchery & Grow-out (29 September – 19 October 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		AQD
Specialized Training Course on Crab Seed Production & Grow-out (6-22 October 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		AQD
Training Course on Seed Production & Nursery of Sandfish (<i>Holothuria scabra</i>) (12 - 26 October 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	2	8		AQD
LMPC Livelihood Training in Aquaculture: Unang Pagsasanay sa Pag-aalaga ng Ulang (29 – 30 October 2010, BFS, Binangonan, Rizal, Philippines)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	18		AQD
Training Course on Community-Based Freshwater Aquaculture for Remote Rural Areas of Southeast Asia (8 – 18 November 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	8		AQD

Induced Spawning of Native Catfish (<i>Clarias macrocephalus</i>) (15 – 21 November 2010, BFS, Binangonan, Rizal, Philippines)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	AQD
Freshwater Fish Breeding & Farming (15 November – 3 December 2010, BFS, Binangonan, Rizal, Philippines)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	AQD
Training Course on Fish Nutrition(22 November – 4 December 2010, SEAFDEC/AQD, Tigbauan, Iloilo)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	AQD
On-Site Training Courses on Farm-Based Feed Preparation & Feeding Management (24 – 26 November 2010, Hlaw Gar Fishery Station, Yangon, Myanmar)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	53	AQD
Tilapia Hatchery & Nursery Operations (28 November – 2 December 2010, BFS, Binangonan, Rizal, Philippines)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	AQD
On-Site Training Course on Farm-Based Feed Preparation & Feeding Management (6 – 8 December 2010, Tharketa, Dept. of Fisheries, Yangon, Myanmar)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	AQD
Study tours (37 Groups)	5	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	156	-	2	-	17	185	AQD	
Internship	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	2	31	AQD	
On-the-Job Training	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	-	141	AQD	
8 th MTCP Training Program Fisheries Resource Management (04 Oct 2010 – 15 Nov. 2010)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	6	MD	
The 3 rd Core Expert Meeting on Tagging Program for Economically Important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea (JTF II Program) (8-9 March 2010)	1	7	1	1	1	1	-	5	2	1	-	2	1	4	26	MFRDMD	
Regional Planning Workshop on Research and Management on Foraging Habitat of Sea Turtles in the Southeast Asian Waters (JTF V Program) (10-11 March 2010)	1	7	2	1	1	1	-	3	1	1	-	2	1	10	30	MFRDMD	
Training on Scientific Survey of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitats (JTF V) (7 – 16 July 2010)	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	MFRDMD	

* Category: 1) International/regional meetings, seminar, workshop; 2) National/local meeting, seminar, workshop, consultation, etc.; 3) International/regional training course; 4) National, On-site training courses; 5) Study tour; 6) Internship; 7) On-the-Job training; and 8) SEAFDEC Internal Events

COLLABORATION BETWEEN SEAFDEC AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN 2010

Organization	Form of Collaboration	With
Japanese Trust Fund	Funding Support to ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG Programs	Secretariat
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	Funding Support	Secretariat
ASEAN Foundation	Funding Support	Secretariat
Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics	Collaborative Activities	Secretariat
Association of Southeast Asian Nations	Collaborative Activities	Secretariat
Asia-Pacific Fisheries Forum	Collaborative Activities	Secretariat
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Collaborative Activities and Funding support for conduct of activities	Secretariat
Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
WorldFish Center	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS)	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
Tokyo University of Marine Sciences and Technology (TUMSAT), Japan	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
School of Marine Science and Technology, Tokai University, Japan	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
Hiroshima University, Japan	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
Mekong River Commission (MRC)	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
Fisheries Research Agency (FRA), Japan	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
Coastal Development Center (CDC)	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
National Fisheries University (NFU), Japan	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University, Japan	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
Hokkaido University	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia and Pacific (NACA)	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
Marine Institute of the Memorial University of Newfoundland (MI), Canada	Collaborative Activities, incl. the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Funding support to the preparation and conduct of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference	Secretariat
National Agriculture Training Council (NATC), Malaysia	Collaborative Activities	TD

FAO	Funding support for conduct of activities	TD
Fish Market Organization (FMO)	Funding support for conduct of activities	TD
Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council (WPFMC)	Funding support for conduct of activities	TD
WWF	Funding support for conduct of activities	TD
Tinsulanond Fisheries College	Funding support for conduct of activities	TD
World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF)	Funding support for conduct of activities	TD
Sierra Leone	Funding support for conduct of tailor-made training program	TD
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	Funding support; MOA; Expansion of the multi-species hatchery facility of BFAR in Region 4B in Sta. Lucia, Puerto Princesa, Palawan (July 22, 2010 until fulfillment of terms & conditions of MOA)	AQD
WorldFish Center (ICLARM)	Funding support, MOU, Research collaboration (July 1, 2010 – July 21, 2015)	AQD
Juancito Jastillano	Provide research site, MOA, Assessment of mudcrab population and fisheries (May 18, 2010 – May 18, 2013)	AQD
North Carolina State University	Funding support, MOU, Collaborative research support program (CRSP) in aquaculture and fisheries (April 1, 2010 – September 30, 2014)	AQD
Rizal National Science High School (RNSHS)	Conduct of studies and funding support, MOA, 1) Research capacity-building for science students & educators and 2)	AQD
Municipal Gov't Unit of Binangonan (LGU)	Aquatic resource conservation and management awareness program (March 3, 2010 – March 3, 2015)	AQD
Zaldy G. Nava	Provide necessary materials and manage operations, MOA, SEAFDEC/AQD Mariculture Park (February 10, 2010 – February 10, 2012)	AQD
Mega Fishing Corporation	Funding support, MOU, Technical assistance for the Tawi-Tawi high-value multi-species hatchery (January 27, 2010 -)	AQD
Banate Bay Resource Management Council	Coordinate & consolidate govt' and non-govt' efforts, MOA, Banate Bay Coastal Resource Management Plan (January 15, 2010 until fulfillment of terms)	AQD
Aurora State College of Technology	Funding support, MOA, Aurora Mariculture Park Project (December 29, 2009 until fulfillment of terms & conditions of the MOA)	AQD
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	Funding support; MOA; Expansion of the multi-species hatchery facility of BFAR in Region 4B in Sta. Lucia, Puerto Princesa, Palawan (December 21, 2009 until fulfillment of terms & conditions of MOA)	AQD
University of San Agustin	Conduct joint undertakings in research, instruction, training & extension programs; MOU; Strengthening of instruction, research, training and extension programs in fisheries, aquatic and related sciences of University of San Agustin (December 16, 2009 – December 16, 2012)	AQD

WorldFish Center (ICLARM)	Funding support, MOA, Culture of sandfish (<i>Holothuria scabra</i>) in Asia-Pacific (December 2, 2009 – November 30, 2011)	AQD
University of the Philippines Visayas	Funding support and conduct of study, LOA, Evaluation of the antimicrobial activity of <i>Lyngbya majuscula</i> gomont crude methanolic extract (November 12, 2009 – July 12, 2010)	AQD
University of the Philippines Visayas	Funding support and conduct of study, LOA, The effect of different diets on the sperm count and spermatophore regeneration of Indian white shrimp <i>Penaeus indicus</i> (November 12, 2009 – March 12, 2010)	AQD
Centro Escolar University	Funding support and conduct of study, LOA, The screening of male anti-fertility compounds from five marine seaweeds varieties: <i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i> , <i>Gracilaria heteroclada</i> , <i>Sargassum polycystum</i> , <i>Padina major</i> and <i>Ulva lactuca</i> (October 30, 2009 – October 30, 2010)	AQD
University of the Philippines Visayas	Funding support and conduct of study, LOA, Influence of lunar cycle on the reproductive biology of a mangrove polychaete <i>Marphysa</i> sp. in Northern Iloilo (October 6, 2009 – April 6, 2010)	AQD
University of the Philippines Visayas	Funding support and conduct of study, LOA, Morphological characters during embryonic development of mud crabs <i>Scylla</i> spp. in captivity (September 29, 2009 – January 29, 2010)	AQD
NOVUS International, Inc. (NOVUS)	Funding support; Contract; Growth, survival and nutritional composition of grouper fry fed formulated diet (September 1, 2009 – September 1, 2010; renewed proposal for 2010)	AQD
Mr. Alfonso M. Valderrama	Provide necessary materials and manage operations, MOA, SEAFDEC/AQD Mariculture Park (August 24, 2009 – August 24, 2012)	AQD
Finfish Hatcheries Incorporated	Provide fingerlings & feeds and conduct marketing of harvest, MOA, Verification and demonstration studies of grow-out techniques for mangrove jack snapper (August 14, 2009 – August 14, 2012)	AQD
St. Paul University of Iloilo	Conduct joint undertakings in research, instruction, training & extension programs; MOU; Strengthening of instruction, research, training and extension programs in fisheries, aquatic and related sciences of St. Paul University (July 10, 2009 – July 10, 2014)	AQD
Mr. William O. Ching	Provide necessary materials and manage operations, MOA, SEAFDEC/AQD Mariculture Park (June 16, 2009 – June 16, 2012)	AQD
Evonik Degussa GmbH (EVONIK)	Funding support, Contract, Amino acid supplementation in common carp feeds containing fish meal partially replaced with plant-based protein (March 16, 2009 – September 16, 2009; renewed proposal for 2010)	AQD
United Soybean Corporation	Funding support; Contract; Use of soybean meal and soy protein concentrate as alternatives to fish meal in practical feeds for milkfish (January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009; renewed proposal for 2010)	AQD

1. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources 2. Provincial Government of Davao Oriental 3. City Government of Mati, Davao Oriental	Funding support, MOU, Mariculture zone and multi-species hatchery project (October 2008 -)	AQD
Santeh Feeds Corporation (SFC)	Donate pompano breeders for research & breeding, MOA, Pompano breeding agreement (September 10, 2008 – September 10, 2011)	AQD
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources III	Funding support, MOA, Site and technology assessment and baseline socio-economic survey in the municipalities of Baler and Casiguran (April 8, 2008 until completion)	AQD
Phillips Seafood Philippines Corporation	Provide necessary materials and manage operations, MOA, SEAFDEC/AQD Mariculture Park (March 4, 2008 – March 4, 2011)	AQD
Department of Agrarian Reform	Funding support and identification of beneficiaries, MOU, Agrarian reform communities in the province of Iloilo (January 23, 2008 – January 23, 2013)	AQD
Provincial Government of Misamis Occidental	Funding support, MOU, Strengthening of research & training capabilities of LGU Misamis Occidental (July 13, 2007 – July 13, 2012)	AQD
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Funding support and assistance in technical assessment & evaluation of possible sites, MOA, National abalone breeding and culture program (July 13, 2007 – July 13, 2012)	AQD
Philmarine Technology Group, Inc.	Provide necessary materials and manage operations, MOA, SEAFDEC/AQD Mariculture Park (July 13, 2007 – July 13, 2010)	AQD
Mr. Manchan Ang	Provide necessary materials and manage operations, MOA, SEAFDEC/AQD Mariculture Park (June 15, 2007 – June 15, 2010)	AQD
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Provide possible areas for conduct of collaborative projects, MOU, Joint collaboration in the conduct of research programs and dissemination of science-based technologies (May 17, 2007 – May 17, 2012)	AQD
Datingbayan Foundation, Inc.	Implement, monitor, control and operate the project, MOA, Polyculture of abalone and seaweeds (January 10, 2007 – January 10, 2012)	AQD
Polytechnic State College of Antique - Tario Lim Ruiz Campus (PSCA-TLRC)	Develop cooperative & collaborative activities (ex. research, training & information dissemination), MOU, Strengthening of research & training capabilities of PSCA-TLRC (September 12, 2006 – September 12, 2011)	AQD
Central Philippine University (CPU)	Develop cooperative & collaborative activities (ex. research, training & information dissemination), MOU, Strengthening of research & training capabilities of CPU (August 14, 2006 – August 14, 2011)	AQD
Protected Area Management Board-Sagay Marine Reserve (PAMB-SMR)	Provide necessary manpower for conduct of research, MOA, Development of strategies for stock enhancement in Sagay City (January 19, 2006 – January 19, 2011)	AQD
University of Eastern Philippines (UEP)	Conduct joint undertakings in research, instruction, training & extension programs; MOU; Strengthening of capabilities of SEAFDEC/AQD and UEP in the field of aquaculture & fisheries (October 18, 2005 – October 18, 2010)	AQD

FUNDING SUPPORT FROM OTHER AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS
(extra from regular contribution from host departments, and MRC)

Organizations	Scope	Estimated annual Budget (USD)	To
Agencies/institutions in the region			
Japanese Trust Fund	Programs under FCG Mechanism	1,569,194	Secretariat
ASEAN Foundation	ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference “Fish for the People 2020”	15,620	Secretariat
National Agriculture Training Council (NATC), Malaysia	Organization of Training Courses for NATC	10,200	TD
Fish Market Organization (FMO)	Project on promotion of occupation following the sufficiency economy	3,200	TD
Fish Market Organization (FMO)	Project energy optimization and environmental friendly project	6,400	TD
Tinsulanond Fisheries College	Training Course on Fishing Vessel Operation	10,300	TD
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	BFAR Region IV-B "On-site Training" (July – December 2010)	12,293	AQD
Surigao del Norte-College of Agriculture & Technology	Mariculture Project (June – December 2010)	475	AQD
Fats and Proteins Research Foundation, Inc. and National Renderers Association, Inc.	Digestibility and effective level of meat and bone meal in formulated diet for milkfish grown in fresh and seawater (May 2010 – May 2011)	9,000	AQD
Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences	Co-culture of sandfish and black tiger prawn in the mangroves (April 2010 – January 2011)	9,720	AQD
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	Aquaculture Biotechnology Program (January – December 2010)	65,217	AQD
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	Expansion of the multi-species hatchery of BFAR Region IV (January – December 2010)	108,695	AQD
Petron Foundation, Inc.	Milkfish cage culture as livelihood option for affected Guimaras fisherfolks – Phase II (January 2009 - June 2010)	46,769	AQD
Province of Misamis Occidental	Technical Assistance to Misamis Occidental Aquamarine Park (MOAP) Multi-Species Hatchery (January 2008 - December 2010)	12,857	AQD
Agencies/institutions outside the region			
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	Support to Tsunami Rehabilitation of Affected Countries in the ASEAN Region	399,000	Secretariat

FAO	BOBLME Workshop on "Fisheries Statistical Working Group"	4,790	Secretariat
FAO	A Short-term Training Program on Marine Fisheries Resource Surveys, Stock Assessment and Co-management in Thailand (8-19 February 2010, TD, Thailand)	9,800	TD
FAO/GEF	FAO/GEF Regional Workshop on Strategies for Fisheries By-catch Management (4-7 May 2010, TD, Thailand)	3,000	TD
WWF	Travel cost for the Coral Triangle Fisher Forum(CTFF) Meeting on 15-17 June 2010, Bali, Indonesia	5,600	TD
Sierra Leone	Short-term Training Program on "Coastal Fisheries Management and Extension Methodologies" 6-23 September 2010	8,700	TD
Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	Carrying capacity, decision support tools for freshwater systems in Australia and the Philippines (July 2010 – December 2011)	21,450	AQD
Wageningen University, UK	Establishment of management technology for disease tolerance and sustainable aquaculture environment (January – December 2010)	30,800	AQD
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Expert workshop on on-farm feeding and feed management in aquaculture (January – December 2010)	72,800	AQD
WorldFish Center	Culture of sandfish in Asia-Pacific (January 2010 - November 2011)	71,322	AQD
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Preparation of fisheries & technical paper "Diagnostic guide to aquatic animal disease" (January – April 2010)	72,800	AQD
Aurora State College of Technology	Baler multi-species marine fish hatchery (January – December 2010)	10,870	AQD
Novus International, Inc.	Growth, survival and nutritional composition of grouper fry fed formulation diet (September 2009 – August 2010)	11,192	AQD
North Carolina State University	Alternative feeding strategies to improve milkfish production (April 2007 – September 2010)	88,631	AQD
United Soybean Board	Use of soybean meal and soy protein concentrate as alternatives to fish meal in practical feeds for milkfish (January 2009 – December 2010)	58,424	AQD
Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	Integrated fisheries resource management (Rinconada Lakes, Philippines and NSW, Australia): aquaculture and water quality component (January – December 2009)	1,624	AQD
WWF Malaysia	Marine Stewardship Council and Fisheries Improvement Program Training workshop	20,000	MFRDMD

MOSTI	Chromosomal and Genetic Study on Sex Determination of Green Sea Turtle (2009-2011)	50,000	MFRDMD
Terengganu State	Artificial Reefs in Terengganu State	47,000	MFRDMD
TOTAL		2,779,112	

OPERATION OF THE TRAINING AND RESEARCH VESSELS

I. INTRODUCTION

M.V. SEAFDEC 2

In June 2002, the Government of Japan approved the construction of a Fishery Research and Training Vessel capable of conducting fishery surveys and training operation in coastal ASEAN waters, along with the procurement of the requisite fishing gear, fishing machinery, and survey equipment. This was in response to resolutions passed at the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Millennium Conference which highlighted the need for investigation of the potential of fisheries resources, and establishment and implementation of comprehensive policies for innovative fisheries management in the region. The construction of the vessel M.V. SEAFDEC 2, a 200 GT trawler, was completed in the fall of 2003 and it was given to SEAFDEC/TD in March 2004.

M.V. SEAFDEC 2 has been used to assess fishery resources by means of extensive scientific surveys of their coastal resources. The vessel is also used to implement various fishery training programs with regard to promote utilization of fishery resources in deep-sea and un-trawlable grounds of the EEZ waters of the countries in the Southeast Asia. In a broader sense, the acquisition of M.V. SEAFDEC 2 will help strengthen technical cooperation in the Southeast Asian region through enhancement of research and training capability. M.V. SEAFDEC 2 focuses on three major specific areas: (i) fishing research and training, (ii) oceanographic survey, and (iii) onboard navigation and engine training.

The annual plans for the utilization of M.V. SEAFDEC 2 used to be “agreed upon” the consultation meetings of the Eligible Countries Committee and Operations Committee under the cost-sharing policy of SEAFDEC. Due to budgetary constraints in 2006, the Meeting of the Eligible Countries Committee and Operations Committee was discontinued. However, the utilization of M.V. SEAFDEC 2 for the national fishery resources surveys has been carried out based on request of the Member Countries.

Starting in 2007, the funding support for the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 has been mainly sourced from the Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) of SEAFDEC. Such support has enabled SEAFDEC/TD to conduct a number of fishery resources surveys within the national waters of the Member Countries until now.

At the 41st Meeting of SEAFDEC Council, the Council was informed on the requirements for the calibration and maintenance of the scientific instruments, and the conduct of a special check and dry docking of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 (minimum 2 times within 5 years for a cycle of occasional maintenance) in accordance to the regulations of the Marine Department, of which the cost required as accumulated annually, is 42,000 USD from the MRC. In this regard, the Council agreed that the countries that gain the benefit from the use of the M.V. SEAFDEC.2 should be responsible for the cost incurred by the vessel. Therefore, the Council agreed that in securing the budget for the additional cost of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2, the cost sharing scheme should be modified to the effect that **the requesting country will support the fuel supply for the entire duration of the research activity including cruising to and back from the requesting countries**. The Revised Guidelines on the cost sharing policy for the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 appears as *Appendix 1*.

In response to the reduction on the use of M.V. SEAFDEC 2, SEAFDEC has put various efforts through consultative discussion among relevant institutions. For example, the consultation meeting held at TD in middle of 2010 by inviting relevant academic institutes to discuss and explore way forward to utilize the research vessel M.V. SEAFDEC 2. Subsequently, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute has requested to use M.V. SEAFDEC 2 for the national research survey

scheduled in late 2011. In response, the Council Directors of SEAFDEC agree in principle but clarification on the research area to be conducted is needed.

M.V. SEAFDEC

In February 1993, the Government of Japan provided the M.V. SEAFDEC to the Training Department (TD), a 1,178 GT steel purse seiner to SEAFDEC, which has been used by SEAFDEC and its Member Countries for various regional/national research and training programs. Over the past 18 years, the M.V. SEAFDEC has been utilized by the Member Countries, national institutes, and SEAFDEC Marine Research Development and Management Department for research and training activities. Until now, a total of, 1772 days in 76 cruises, comprising of 84 fishing trials, fishery resource surveys and other relevant activities had been conducted using the M.V. SEAFDEC.

The training programs conducted onboard the M.V. SEAFDEC included fishing technology, marine engineering, navigation and seamanship, hydro-acoustic equipments. The onboard training programs were discontinued since the year 2002 due to the termination of the budgetary support. In parallel to those training programs, a series of collaborative research surveys and specific surveys have been conducted in collaboration with the Member Countries and regional/national institutes (e.g. Vietnam, Thailand, Timor, BIMSTEC Members, SEASTART, IOTC, etc.). The survey/operation areas included Andaman Sea, Indian Ocean, South China Sea, Timor Sea, and Gulf of Thailand.

There were also other activities conducted by M.V. SEAFDEC such as: the deployment of Tsunami warning system (DART-II system) in collaboration with the National Disaster Warning System of Thailand since the year 2006 through the support of the NOAA; Offshore fisheries development in the Andaman Sea and Indian Ocean in collaboration with Department of Fisheries Thailand; etc.

In general, utilization of the research and training vessels of the Training Department, M.V. SEAFDEC 2 and M.V. SEAFDEC aims to:

- To assist the Member Countries and requesting country/agency in conducting research surveys⁴, and
- To assist the Member Countries and requesting country/agency in building human resource capacity in various technical fields during the cruise survey based on their request and competency of SEAFDEC; and
- To provide technical support in order to analyze potential fishery resources (e.g. deep-sea fisheries, un-trawlable areas, etc.)

The total number of days at sea of M.V. SEAFDEC 2 and M.V. SEAFDEC is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

⁴ Including, fishing trials and demonstrations using various fishing/sampling gears, hydro-acoustic surveys, oceanographic surveys, fish sampling and catch species identification, etc.

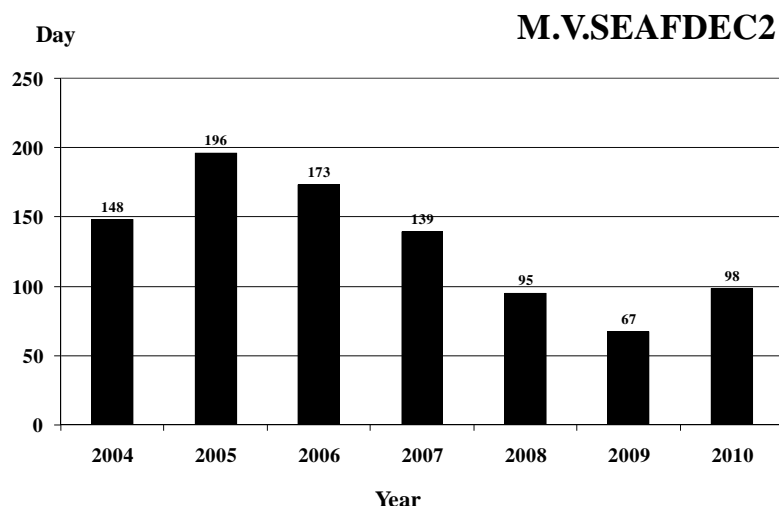


Figure 1 Total number of days at sea of MV SEAFDEC 2 during 1993 to 2010

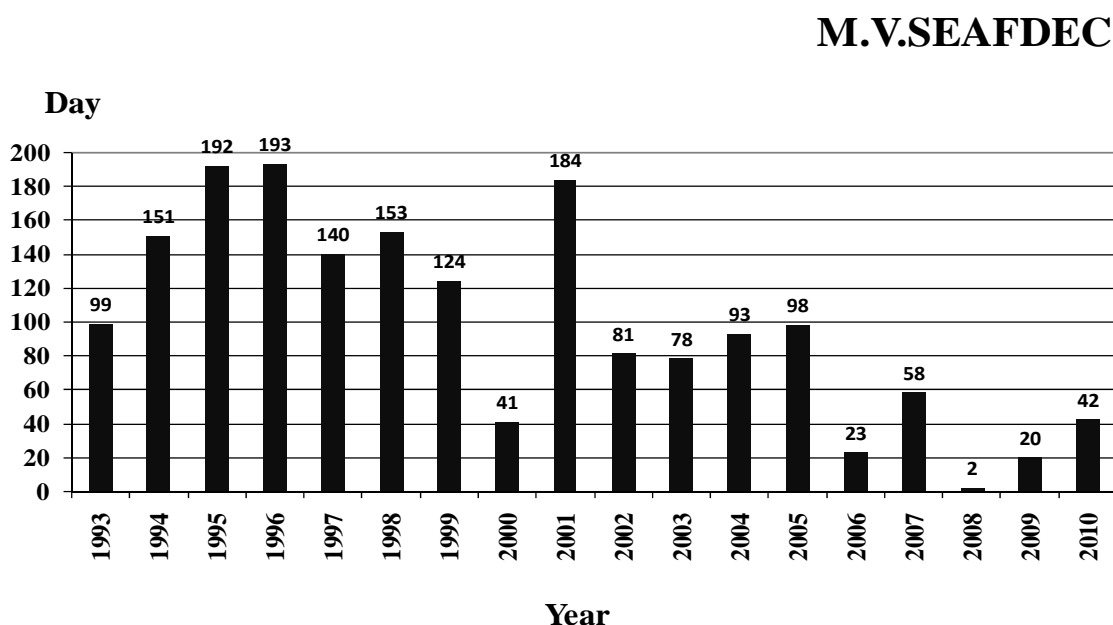


Figure 2 Total numbers of days at sea of MV SEAFDEC during 1993 to 2010

II. CURRENT PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

Operation of the training/research vessels in 2011

M.V. SEAFDEC 2

In 2011, M.V. SEAFDEC 2 will be used for conducting fishing and hydro-biological survey in the deep waters of Brunei Darussalam, scheduled in August and September. The main objective of this activity is to assess the status of the marine resources in the survey area. Details of the survey will be discussed during the consultation visit of TD technical staff to Brunei scheduled in late of April 2011.

M.V. SEAFDEC

During 26 April to 8 May 2011, MV SEAFDEC will be used to deploy the Tsunami Warning System in the west of Nicobar Island, Bengal Bay in the high-sea area of Indian Ocean away from the coastline of Thailand approximately 600nm (Lat. 08-45N and Long. 89-30E) at 3,500 meters deep. This unit will be used for monitoring the earth quake covering sea area in the East Indian Ocean of Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nicobar Islands (India), Thailand, Sumatra Island (Indonesia) and

Malaysia. This system can detect the earth quake in the deployed area, and transfer the signal to monitoring center in Thailand approximately 40 minutes prior to the hit of tsunami to Phuket.

From 9 to 21 May 2011, M.V. SEAFDEC will deploy the Tsunami Warning System in Andaman Sea in the EEZ of Thailand, approximately 130 nm away from Phuket (Lat. 09-30 N, Long. 095-40 E), at the depth of 2,600 meters. It can detect earth quake and send the warning signal to the center at Phuket within 15 minutes. Figure 2 and 3 show the arrangement of the Tsunami Warning System, and Figure 4 and 5 indicate the location of the deployment in Indian Ocean and Andaman Sea, respectively.

In conclusion, the proposed annual plan for 2011 for utilization of the research and training vessels M.V. SEAFDEC 2 and M.V. SEAFDEC appears in Table 1.

Table 1 Program of Activities of M.V. SEAFDEC and M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in 2011

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
MV SEAFDEC 2 <i>Fishing and Hydro-biological Survey in the Deep Waters of Brunei Darussalam</i>												
MV SEAFDEC <i>Deployment of Tsunami Warning System in Andaman Sea and Indian Ocean</i>												

Information on cruise surveys carried out by MV SEAFDEC and MV SEAFDEC2

Over five hundred (500) fishing operations were conducted since 2004 in the EEZ of the Member Countries by M.V. SEAFDEC 2. Currently, information on the survey conducted is now available at http://map.seafdec.org/cftd/survey_mv2/mvseafdec_2.php. The visitors can download the dataset of the survey locations conducted by M.V. SEAFDEC 2 and to be viewed by using the Google Earth free software. It can also be viewed through the web application. The dataset are grouped by the cruise number and type of fishing gear (i.e. bottom vertical longline, pelagic longline, squid jigging, trap and trawl). At each point and line that shown in each dataset, user can obtain information on fishing operation and data in the new window of the Google Earth map. The data consists of cruise number, date, speed and direction wind, weather and sea conditions, type of survey gear, survey position (latitude and longitude), temperature, air pressure, humidity, current characteristics, total catch in number (individual) and weight, etc.

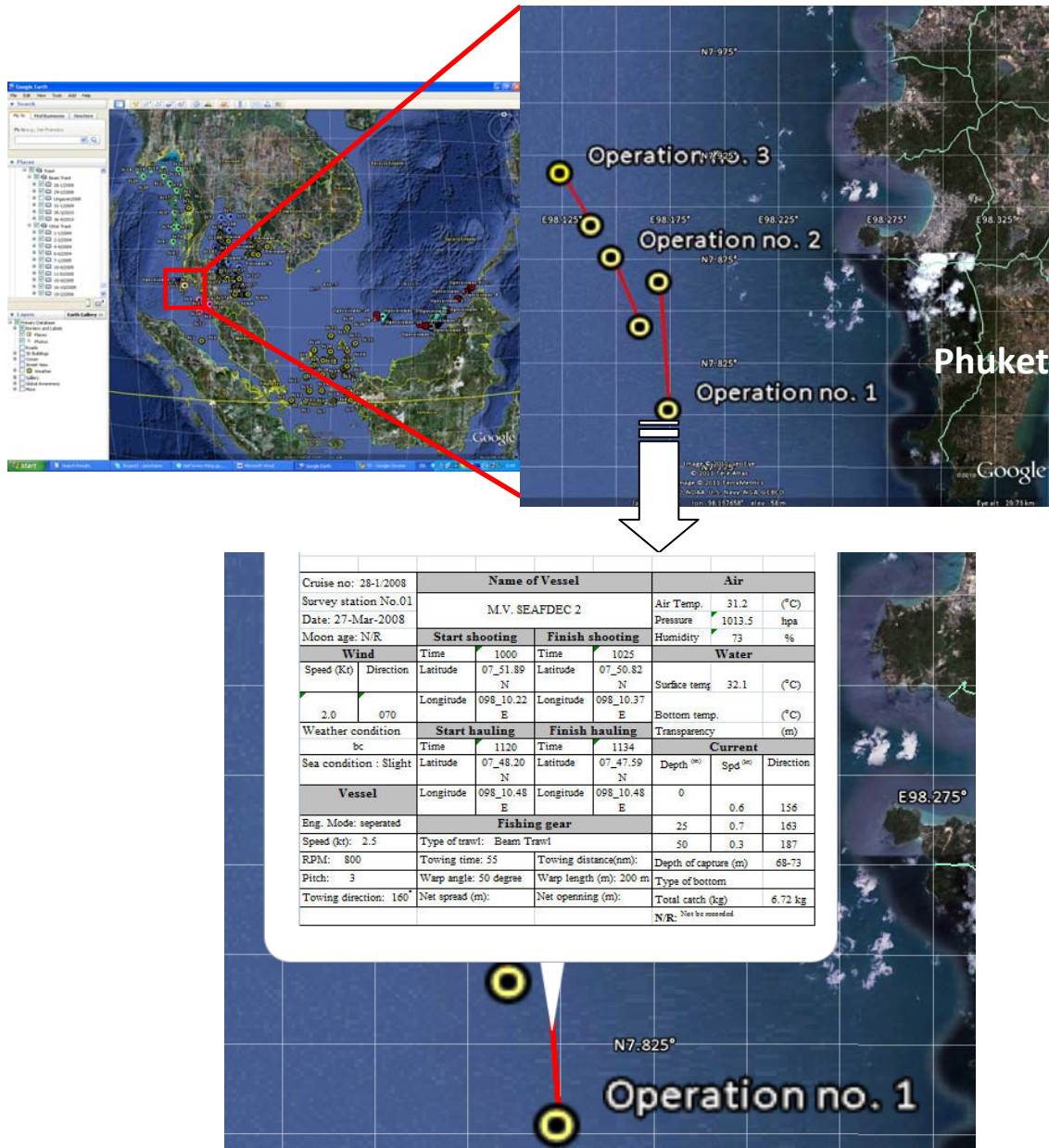


Figure 6 An example of the cruise survey carried out by M.V. SEAFDEC 2 that can be viewed and download at http://map.seafdec.org/cftd/survey_mv2/mvseafdec_2.php

It is in the progress in developing information of the cruise surveys conducted by M.V. SEAFDEC, to be available through the website service in the near future.

III. CONSIDERATION BY THE COUNCIL

During the 33rd Program Committee Meeting held in 2010, under the Program on “**Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2**”, the Program Committee expressed the concern on the decline of the use of the vessel and urged SEAFDEC to explore the possibility of maximizing its utilization in the region. The Committee Member for Japan, while sharing the similar concern and observation that such trend could affect the conduct of collaborative projects in the region, suggested that SEAFDEC should consider planning the activities that could maximize the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2.

In this connection, the Councils are requested to provide views and directions on:



- How to utilize the training/research vessels of SEAFDEC both M.V. SEAFDEC and M.V. SEAFDEC 2. It may include possible/potential area of research/training activity that the vessel (s) can take part in the future. The Council Meeting may also look at the possible ways how to increase the activities (more number of days at sea) of the vessels.
- Endorse the plan of activities for the use of MV SEAFDEC 2 for the year 2011.
- Take note on the use of M.V. SEAFDEC for deploying the tsunami warning system in 2011

GUIDELINES ON THE COST SHARING POLICY FOR THE OPERATION OF THE “M.V. SEAFDEC 2”

I. INTRODUCTION

With favorable understanding of the Government of Japan about the function of SEAFDEC to assist in the sustainable development of fisheries of the Member Countries, the Government of Japan agreed to provide a new research vessel, the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 under the Japanese Grant Aid Program to SEAFDEC.

Through a series of consultations with the Government of Japan, SEAFDEC and Japan reached to the agreement that the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 should be secured for the benefit of the countries which are eligible to the Japanese Grant Aid Program. On the other hand, it was also agreed among the SEAFDEC Member Countries that the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 should be based on cost-sharing policy taking into account both aspects, such as the benefits of the operation of the vessel to the Member Countries and the expected budgetary constraints of SEAFDEC in the future. The cost-sharing policy regarding the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 has also been recognized as an important element to establish the ownership of research activities by the Member Countries and to promote sustainable research activities using the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in the region.

In exploring the research needs of the Member Countries, SEAFDEC established two mechanisms, namely: the Eligible Countries Committee where the eligible countries could provide or propose their own research needs or plans for the use of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2; and the Operations Committee where the annual plan of operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 would be developed taking into account of needs of the SEAFDEC Member Countries other than the eligible countries as well.

During the 26th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Program Committee held in Manila in 2004, three categories of the expected operation using the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 were presented. It was also recommended that all categories of collaborative operations that are related to the needs of the Member Countries and operation in the national waters would be under the cost-sharing policy except the operation by SEAFDEC to verify the application of standardized research methods using the M.V. SEAFDEC 2, which have been considered through the Technical Consultative Meeting in October 2003 and November 2004.

II. OBJECTIVES

This Guideline will provide the outline of the expected cost-sharing policy to be considered by the Member Countries, for the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 based on the policy arrived at SEAFDEC in early March 2004.

III. OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSED COST-SHARING POLICY

Regardless of whether it is in cash or in kind, the following financial items related to the operations cost should be borne as a matter of principle, by the Member Country requesting for the collaborative operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in her national waters in response to her needs and interests.

- 1) **Supply of fuel** for the entire duration of the research including cruising to and back to the requesting country;
- 2) **Supply of fresh water** that would be consumed by the vessel during the operation of research in the national waters;



- 3) **Salary and necessary DSA of the local or national participants** onboard, who are involved in the research activities should be borne by the Member Country based on its own national standard; and
- 4) **Agency fee and port clearance fee** should be borne by the Member Country when the vessel visits and stays at the port for implementation of the collaborative research program.

IV. WORKING SCHEME FOR THE COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH WITH THE MEMBER COUNTRIES

- 1) Each Member Country is requested to prepare her research proposal, if any, taking into account of the short or medium-term activities. The proposal should be presented to the Eligible Countries Committee and/or Operations Committee to consider the cruise plans for the M.V. SEAFDEC 2.
As a matter of principle, the staying period for the operation of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 in the national waters could be limited to a maximum period of one month, taking into account of the availability also of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 for the other Member Countries.
- 2) Through consultation with the Operations Committee, each proposal from the Member Countries and Departments should be reviewed and finalized based on priority, practicability, readiness and financial background of the proposed research programs. The schedule of the research program of the country finalized by the Operations Committee could be adjusted to cater to the next priority country's needs or could be postponed until financial arrangements become ready by the requesting country.
- 3) Two months prior to the implementation of the individual research program, TD staff in charge of the operation will communicate through E-mail/or visit each beneficiary Member Country to discuss with the concerned staff on the detailed arrangements of the cruise and research program. The concerned members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) could be mobilized for effective communication with their respective countries, as the case may be.
- 4) Preliminary cruise report including comments on the immediate impacts of the utilization of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 as well as the results of the national research program should be submitted to SEAFDEC/TD within six months after the cruise.

STRENGTHENING THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONS, AND PROPOSED ADJUSTMENT OF THE WORKING MECHANISM OF THE REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RAC)

I. INTRODUCTION

- At the Fortieth Meeting of SEAFDEC Council held in Bali, Indonesia from 7 to 10 April 2008, the proposal for the establishment of the Regional Advisory Committee for Fisheries Management in the Southeast Asia (RAC) was adopted as a subsidiary body of SEAFDEC Council. RAC is tasked with providing technical/scientific advice to the Council on sustainable utilization of fisheries resources through improved fisheries management for food security, sustainable livelihoods of the people, and economic development and integration in Southeast Asia.
- The proposal outlined the role of RAC and its Terms of Reference (TOR) (**Appendix 1**) including the background and rationale, objectives and guiding principles of RAC, roles and terms of reference of RAC, scope of RAC's advice, organizational structure of RAC, and the nature of RAC's activities and financial arrangements as well as the working mechanism of RAC (**Appendix 2**).
- The First Meeting of the RAC was organized from 22-24 September 2008 in Bangkok, Thailand with the main objective of reviewing and identifying the priority issues relevant to fisheries management of the Southeast Asian region that emerged during the recent years, as well as the regional policy recommendations for the required actions on such emerging issues. The regional policy recommendations were submitted for information to the 31st Meeting of the Program Committee of SEAFDEC held in November 2008 and later to the 41st Meeting of the Council of SEAFDEC held in April 2009 for consideration and endorsement.
- The Second Meeting of the RAC was organized from 2 to 4 September 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand with the main objective of discussing the strategy for development of national and regional approaches on enhancing the fisheries resources in the Southeast Asia, improving fisheries management mechanism particularly on the Plan of Action for reducing the impact from fishing, improving vessel registration and fisheries licensing, and improving of catch documentation in the region including the adoption of the Logbook System. In addition, hosting arrangements of the RAC Meetings and streamlining the working mechanisms between RAC and the SEAFDEC Program Committee were also discussed at the 2nd RAC Meeting. Under the same working mechanism, the regional policy recommendations were submitted to the 32nd Meeting of Program Committee of SEAFDEC held in November 2009 as well as the to the 42nd Meeting of the Council of SEAFDEC held in April 2010 for endorsement.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM RAC AND SEAFDEC FOLLOWING UP-ACTIONS

- Considering the recommendations from the 1st Meeting in 2008 and 2nd Meeting of RAC in 2009 (**Appendix 3** and **Appendix 4**, respectively), the establishment of four Technical Working Groups was recommended. The proposed Working Groups shall focus on the following specific aspects of fisheries management:
 - Technical working group for developing the Regional Guidelines on Fisheries Licensing System,



- Technical working group for developing the Appropriate Management Plan for Important Fisheries Resources particularly the Shared Stocks,
 - Technical working group for developing the Policy Recommendation on Aquaculture related issues particularly the impact of the aquaculture activities to the ecosystem (including the use of fishmeal in aquafeeds), and
 - Technical working group for Enhancing the Sustainability of Fisheries Resources and Stocks.
- The SEAFDEC Secretariat and Technical Departments have attempted to accommodate the request from RAC by adjusting the relevant existing SEAFDEC programs to implement and setup the working group meetings such as that of the Technical Working Group on Tuna Data Collection in 2008 which aimed to assess the neritic tuna and tuna productions in the Southeast Asian waters, which could support the future development of appropriate management plan for tuna in the region. This is one of the activities under the FCG-ASSP mechanism on Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in the Southeast Asian region focusing on Tuna.
 - Unfortunately, the other three Technical Working Groups could not be setup due to unavailability of funds. However, the setting up of the working groups is really needed to be considered through streamlining the existing SEAFDEC programs, especially that the SEAFDEC Secretariat has insufficient funds and limited budget for this purpose, as it draws its operating funds from the SEAFDEC Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) component for SEAFDEC operations. In this regard, the SEAFDEC Departments which are involved in similar issues under their own existing programs are requested to consider the establishment of the appropriate technical working groups under their scope of work and activities. It should also be taken into consideration that the Member Countries would bear the cost for their participation to the Inter-sessional activities (i.e. meetings of technical working groups) identified by RAC.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SEAFDEC NATIONAL COORDINATORS

- The SEAFDEC Secretariat organized the Special Meeting of the SEAFDEC National Coordinators (SNC) in Bangkok on 2nd December 2011 which aimed to discuss the various issues related to SEAFDEC programs and activities in order to obtain the views and insights of the Member Countries. In this regard, the functions of RAC and streamlining of RAC within the SEAFDEC working mechanism particularly on the roles and the Terms of Reference (TOR) of the Regional Advisory Committee for Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC) were reaffirmed during the SNC Meeting including the establishment of RAC in 2008 as a subsidiary body of the SEAFDEC Council.
- The SNC Meeting expressed the concern that during the first and second annual meetings of RAC, the objectives of its establishment has not been achieved, and it appeared that there is no clear benefit gained by the Member Countries from RAC. It was also noted that some discussions made during the RAC meetings could be redundant and might duplicate with those of other mechanisms of SEAFDEC, e.g. the SEAFDEC Program Committee.
- Considering the current performance of RAC and the other existing mechanisms of SEAFDEC, the SNC Meeting recommended that the roles, TOR and working mechanism of RAC should be reviewed and appropriately adjusted. Specifically, the Meeting recommended that RAC should take more active role in the identification of common important fisheries-related issues and provide inputs for the development of technical/scientific advice for the Council. Moreover, the Council would also be requested

to assess whether particular activities should be further taken up by the SEAFDEC programs or by the Member Countries as appropriate.

- The SNC Meeting also suggested that the RAC meetings may not be conducted in an annual basis, but rather only when emerging issues arise that need to be urgently addressed. In addition, the functions of RAC should be carried out not only during its annual meetings, but should be actively undertaken throughout the years under the guidance of the Chairperson of RAC in close collaboration with RAC Secretariat. Furthermore, in accordance with the current working mechanism, election of the Chairperson of RAC would be made on rotational basis, and in which case the incoming chairperson of RAC would be the Standing Member from Brunei Darussalam.
- Since the term of the Standing Members is fixed for two-years, after two years SEAFDEC will send letters to the SEAFDEC Council Directors to nominate their respective RAC Standing Members. It is also noted that the nomination of RAC Standing Members should seriously take into consideration their required qualifications which should include broad knowledge in technical and scientific aspects in the various areas of fisheries.
- The SNC meeting also noted that the Third Meeting of RAC scheduled for January 2011 should be postponed to a later date.

IV. PROPOSED ADJUSTMENT AND STREAMLINING OF THE WORKING MECHANISM OF RAC

- After taking into consideration the recommendations made at the SNC Meeting, and the outcomes from the annual meetings of RAC in 2008 and 2009, the following adjustments are proposed for consideration at the 44th Meeting of the Council of SEAFDEC:
 - The RAC meetings may not be conducted in an annual basis, but only when there are emerging issues that need to be urgently addressed.
 - The functions of RAC should be exercised and carried out not only during its annual meetings, but should be actively undertaken throughout the prescribed period under the guidance of the Chairperson of RAC in close collaboration with the RAC Secretariat.
 - In accordance with the working mechanism of RAC, election of the Chairperson of RAC would be made on rotational basis, and thus the incoming chairperson of RAC in 2011 would be the Standing Member from Brunei Darussalam.
 - Considering the Technical Working Group identified by RAC, the Chairperson of each working group should be selected from the standing members for the Member Countries while the concerned SEAFDEC Department will serve as Secretariat of the working groups.
 - The Chairperson of each technical working group should submit the progress of their works at the RAC meeting.

TERMS OF REFERENCE SEAFDEC REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (RAC)

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

1. In response to the current declining state of world fishery resources due to unsustainable utilization, there has been concern expressed by international society for the need to improve current fisheries management framework and practices. Echoing the international concern, countries in Southeast Asia have over the years discussed ways to strengthen the fisheries management in the region through both individual country's effort and regional cooperation.

2. Over the last few years, concern and need for improving fisheries management in the region particularly addressing issues related to fishing capacity and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing have been discussed⁵. Countries in the region also discussed the usefulness of the regional mechanism to regulate fishing capacity at sub-regional level (Gulf of Thailand, Malacca Strait, Andaman Sea, South China Sea and Sulu or Celebes Sea (purpose of establishing the RAC is not only facilitating the information for the management.)The countries requested SEAFDEC Secretariat to formulate a proposal, clarifying Terms of Reference, linkages with existing regional collaborative mechanism, and financial implication and arrangement^{6,7}.

3. The countries met at the 39th Meeting of SEAFDEC Council held in Siem Reap, Cambodia from 3 to 7 April 2007, considered and supported in principle the proposal for Regional Advisory Committee⁸ for Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia (RAC). This initiative is envisaged to signal the seriousness and commitment of the region in improving fisheries management and should be made to move towards long-term establishment of a regional fisheries management mechanism. Support by the countries was echoed at the 15th Meeting of ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries held in Singapore from 16 to 18 May 2007.

4. In line with the above views, two ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Expert Consultations on Future Roles of SEAFDEC in Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia were convened in Bangkok, Thailand during 26 to 28 June and 23 to 25 October 2007. The two-consultation emphasized on its advisory role as well as clarified and discussed various issues as guided by the SEAFDEC Council. However, the Consultations could not conclude the discussion and decided to defer the discussion.

5. As a follow-up to the Consultations, the Draft Proposal on Establishment of RAC was again deliberated at the Thirtieth Meeting of SEAFDEC Program Committee held in Iloilo City, the Philippines from 26 to 28 November 2007. However, there was no consensus regarding Terms of Reference (TOR) of RAC, organizational structure, and its financial arrangements; the Program Committee therefore agreed to submit the proposal to SEAFDEC Council for their consideration and decision.

6. As a consequent, the proposal was submitted to the Fortieth Meeting of SEAFDEC Council held in Bali, Indonesia from 7 to 10 April 2008. The Council endorsed the proposal with clear identification of TOR, membership under organizational structure and its financial arrangements.

⁵ 29th Session of the Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 21 to 23 August 2006

⁶ 29th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Program Committee, Bangkok, Thailand from 4 to 6 December 2006

⁷ ASEAN-SEAFDEC "Regional Technical Consultation on International Fisheries Related Issues (2007)", Chiang Mai, Thailand 5-7 February 2007

⁸: Regional Advisory Committee on Fisheries Management in Southeast Aia (RAC) was discussed under the name of Regional Scientific Advisory Committee (RSAC) on Fisheries Management in Southeast Aia (RAC)

II. OBJECTIVES OF RAC

7. RAC is established to assist the SEAFDEC Member Countries in achieving sustainable utilization of fisheries resources through improved fisheries management for food security, sustainable livelihoods of the people, and economic development and integration in Southeast Asia.

III. GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF RAC

8. Guiding principles of RAC are generally based on the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Although, nature of the Code is voluntary but it was formulated in a manner consistent with the relevant provisions and rules of international laws. These are, inter alia, the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, 1995 (UN Fish Stock Agreement 1995), the 1992 Declaration of Cancún, the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, in particular Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1994.

9. In addition to the above international instruments, guiding principles of RAC also recognize existing regional policy frameworks and collaborative arrangement for fisheries in Southeast Asia. These are the 1995 Agreement on Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin (Mekong River Commission), the 2001 Resolution & Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region (RES & POA), Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries (RCCRF), the Strategic Plan of Action (SPA) for the ASEAN Cooperation in Fisheries (2005-2010), and the 2007 Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region.

10. Key guiding principles of RAC include:

- The right to fish and the obligation to do so in a responsible manner so as to ensure effective conservation and management of the living aquatic resources;
- Rationale and responsible utilization, and maintenance of resources in sufficient quantities for present and future generations in the context of food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable development;
- Management decisions for fisheries should be transparent and based on the best scientific evidence available, also taking into account traditional knowledge of the resources and their habitat, as well as relevant environmental, economic and social factors;
- Protection and rehabilitation of critical fisheries habitats and integration of fisheries into multiple aquatic resources use planning, development and management;
- Cooperation among the Member Countries within their respective competences and in accordance with international law, at sub-regional, regional and global levels through fisheries management organizations, other international agreements or other arrangements to promote conservation and management, ensure responsible fishing and ensure effective conservation and protection of living aquatic resources, taking into account the need for compatible measures in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction; and
- Involvement of and consultation with stakeholders, through awareness and capacity building, in the policy formulation and implementation process, and the conservation and management of the fishery resources on which they depend.

IV. ROLES OF RAC

11. The role of RAC is to provide technical/scientific advice to the SEAFDEC Council for the improvement of fisheries management in Southeast Asia.

V. SCOPE OF RAC'S ADVICE

12. The advice provided by RAC will cover management of fisheries generally conducted in marine waters within the EEZs and inland waters in Southeast Asia including fisheries with particular attention to transboundary fish stocks.

VI. TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) OF RAC

13. Terms of Reference of RAC include:

- To review and assess the current status of the fishery resources in particular transboundary fish stocks, the status of fishing industries, and fisheries management measures and administrations in the region;
- To provide advice on priority fisheries management issues including policy considerations, coordinated fisheries management actions, and human and institutional capacity building, in order to formulate recommendations for improved fisheries management;
- To facilitate addressing the identified issues, including assessment and in-depth studies, possibly through ad-hoc technical working group(s);
- To collaborate with international/regional organizations, programs or projects concerned with fisheries management and sustainable use of fisheries resources in formulating advice.

VII. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF RAC

14. RAC is established as a subsidiary body of the SEAFDEC Council. RAC may, as and when required, identify and recommend the setting up of ad-hoc technical working group(s).

15. RAC comprises one standing member representing each SEAFDEC Member Country by nomination with two-year fixed tenure of members and possibility for reappointment. The nomination of RAC standing members should take into consideration their required qualifications which should include broad knowledge in technical and scientific aspects in the various areas of fisheries. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of RAC form as the guidelines for such nomination.

16. RAC will be chaired by a representative of SEAFDEC Member Countries on an annual rotational basis.

17. RAC may identify and invite resource persons/experts from the Member Countries, ASEAN and other international/regional organizations to participate in RAC on an ad-hoc basis.

18. SEAFDEC Secretariat in collaboration with relevant Departments serve as the RAC secretariat.

VIII. NATURE OF RAC ACTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT

19. The RAC meetings may be conducted only when there are emerging issues that need to be urgently addressed. The functions of RAC should be exercised and carried out throughout the prescribed period under the guidance of the Chairperson of RAC in close collaboration with the RAC Secretariat.

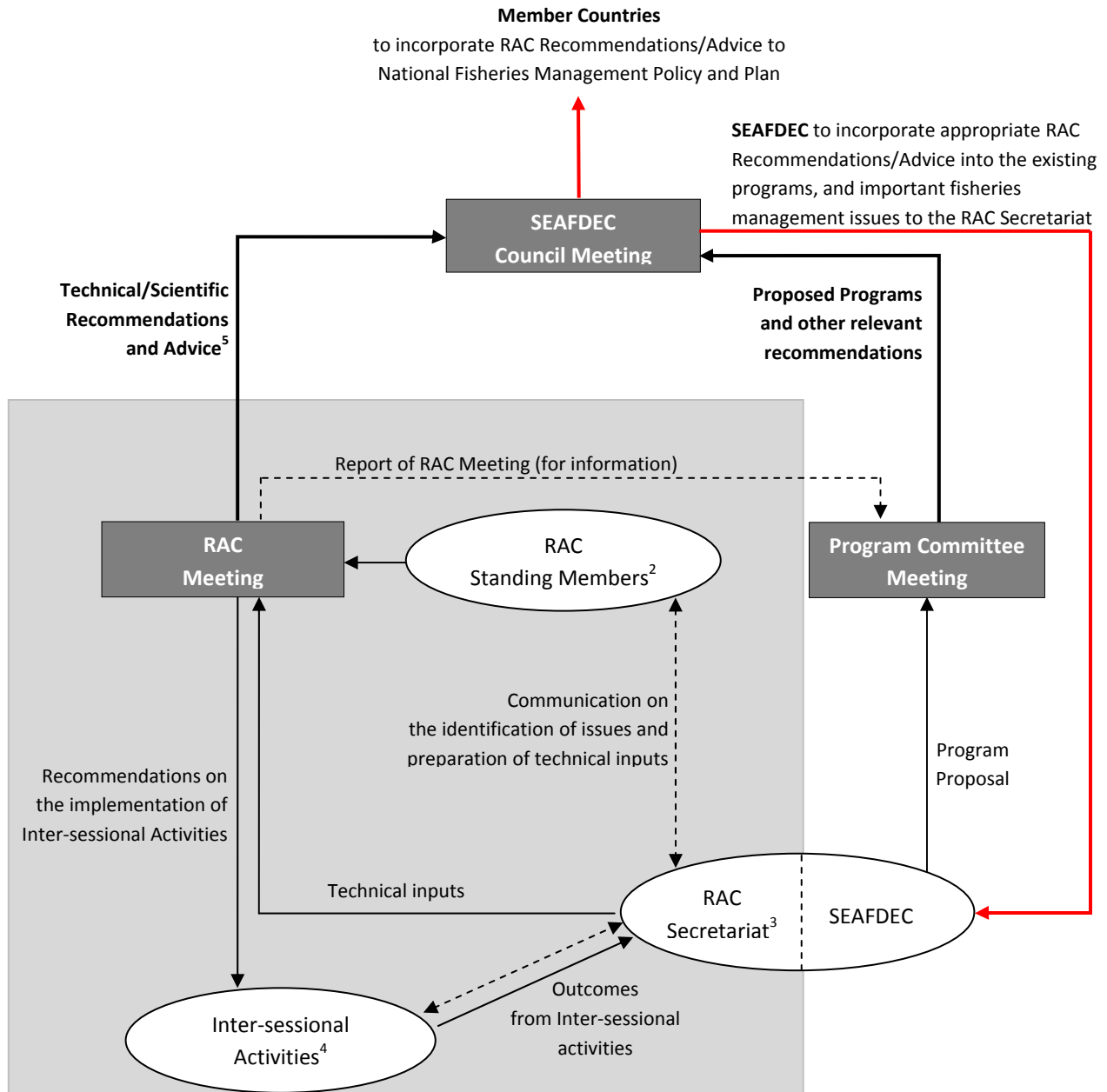
20. Inter-sessional activities (i.e. meetings of technical working groups) as identified by RAC may be conducted, subject to availability of funds.

21. The RAC meetings will be partially funded by SEAFDEC Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC). Under this condition, a certain amount of the money would be used for the meeting cost and participation of members from SEAFDEC Departments and Secretariat to the RAC meetings; while the Member Countries would bear the cost for their participation to the RAC meetings.

22. The cost for attendance of the resource persons during RAC meeting (s) or during the inter-sessional activities should be from extra budgetary sources, while the cost for the experts/representatives from international/regional organizations will be shouldered by their respective organizations.
23. The cost for the implementation of activities of the ad-hoc technical working group(s) will be funded from extra-budgetary sources⁹.
24. SEAFDEC Secretariat in collaboration with the Member Countries and the Departments is responsible for sourcing extra-budgetary funds for RAC.
25. Based on RAC's advice, the SEAFDEC Council will decide on how such advice should be considered and followed-up (by the Member Countries and/or SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments) including imparting the advice to the ASEAN (through ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries), the Coordination Committee of RPOA on Responsible Fishing Operations including Combating IUU Fishing, and countries outside the region operating fisheries in the region.

⁹ On matters of urgency and when extra budgetary sources is not available, funding support from participating countries of the Technical Working Group could be explored.

WORKING MECHANISM FOR THE REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (RAC)¹ IN RELATION TO THE SEAFDEC ANNUAL WORKING CYCLE



Remarks

- 1 Establishment of RAC was endorsed by the 40th Meeting of SEAFDEC Council in 2008 as a subsidiary body of the SEAFDEC Council
- 2 RAC Standing Members comprise 11 members from SEAFDEC Member Countries
- 3 RAC Secretariat include SEAFDEC Secretariat and the Departments
- 4 Inter-sessional Activities could be Technical Working Group Meetings (with participation of RAC Secretariat, representatives from Member Countries, experts and representatives from relevant international/regional organizations) or other activities as recommended by RAC
- 5 Outcomes from the RAC Annual Meetings will be presented to SEAFDEC Council by the Chairman of RAC

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE 1ST MEETING OF RAC AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING UP-ACTIONS

Recommendations	Action by SEAFDEC	Remarks
1. Promotion of Innovative Fisheries Management		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member Countries should consider applying management approaches applicable for tropical fisheries, e.g. rights-based fisheries (co-management using group user rights for small-scale fisheries, and fisheries licensing for large-scale fisheries), delegation of management responsibility to resource users, institutional capacity building for fisheries management, involvement of stakeholders, etc. to enhance effectiveness of fisheries management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going activity under TD but with limited funds Linkage to Project on Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management 	Need strengthening
2. Promotion of Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in the Region		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEAFDEC should continue to provide technical advice and assistance to the Member Countries particularly in supporting the implementation of responsible fishing practices in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going activity under TD but with limited funds Linkage to Project on Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (TD) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member Countries should strengthen their monitoring and control system, and further coordinate with other countries in the region to implement required activities/measures to combat IUU fishing. 		Under the RPOA-IUU framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEAFDEC should provide technical inputs to RAC to develop technical advice on the specific issues under the RPOA, particularly on responsible fisheries practices, for consideration by SEAFDEC Council, and further collaborate with the RPOA based on the Council directives. 		RPOA-IUU focuses mostly on coordinating, MCS, port monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEAFDEC, in collaboration with Member Countries, should develop the Regional Guidelines on Fisheries Licensing for the Southeast Asian region to support responsible fishing practices and reduction of fishing capacity. In this regards, a Technical Working Group should be established to provide technical input to the Guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not yet undertaken Funds could be made available from 2011 	Need cooperation of the Member Countries
3. Exploration and Sustainable Utilization of Fishery Resources		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEAFDEC should collaborate with Member Countries to conduct study to explore the potential fishing grounds and fishery resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going program under TD Linkage to project on 	Need cooperation of the Member

<p>in the region, and investigate the appropriate fishing gears and techniques, as well as social-economic feasibility in exploitation of these resources.</p>	<p>Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in the Southeast Asia (TD and MFRDMD)</p>	<p>Countries</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Working Group should be established to develop appropriate management plan for important fishery resources particularly the shared stock (e.g. neritic tuna and other tuna species), taking into consideration the outcomes from research studies undertaken by SEAFDEC and information available from countries and other organizations (e.g. FAO, UNEP-GEF, etc.), to ensure sustainable exploitation of the resources for further consideration by RAC and SEAFDEC Council, respectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going program under TD and MFRDMD • Information collection for economically important pelagic species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea (MFRDMD and TD) • Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asia Waters (TD) 	<p>TWG for Tuna collection in Southeast Asian waters was established</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEAFDEC should develop collaborative arrangements with Member Countries to mobilize the M.V. SEAFDEC to conduct regional resources survey in the main sub-regional areas of the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TD has attempted to undertake this through the use of the M.V. SEAFDEC 2 • Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2 (TD) 	<p>Need cooperation of all Member Countries</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEAFDEC should establish regional framework to collect information on the capture of Tuna species in the Southeast Asian region, particularly the South China Sea area. In addition Member Countries should also develop appropriate national mechanism to collect information on tuna fisheries, e.g. from fishing vessels operating in the high seas, tuna fisheries associations, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TD has developed the regional framework under its activity implemented from 2008 until 2010 • Linkage to project on Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asia Waters (TD) 	<p>Need cooperation of all Member Countries</p>
<p>4. Aquaculture-related Issues</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEAFDEC should implement activities to study the impact from aquaculture activities to the ecosystem; and minimize impact from the expansion of aquaculture activities to fisheries and the ecosystems, e.g. development of culture technologies for low trophic level species, development of environmental-friendly aquaculture technologies, development of alternative diets to substitute the use of fishmeal and fish oil, feed management, development of breeding and nursery technology for species depending on wild seedstocks, promotion of fisheries Refugia, etc. The Technical Working Group should be established to specifically discuss and develop appropriate technical 	<p>Linkage to projects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Ecology (AQD) • Development of Technologies and Human Capacity Building for Sustainable Aquaculture (AQD) • Resources Enhancement and Rehabilitation Program (TD) 	<p>Technical Working Group not yet established</p> <p>Need cooperation of all Member Countries</p>

<p>recommendation on the aquaculture-related issues.</p>		
<p>5. Data and Information Collection to Support Fisheries Management</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEAFDEC and Member Countries to make use of available fisheries data and information including fisheries indicators, outcomes from research studies, etc. to monitor the status and trends of fishery resources, in order to (develop management plan to) support the management and • SEAFDEC to provide platform to facilitate information gathering, sharing and exchange on priority fisheries management issues of the region policy planning of fisheries in the region. 	<p>Linkage to projects on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of Fishery Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Region (Secretariat) • The Use of Indicators for Sustainable Development and Management of Capture Fisheries in the ASEAN region (MFRDMD) 	<p>Need support of all Member Countries</p> <p>Need Technical Working Group to work on this on long-term basis</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member Countries to strengthen data and information collection, particularly for shared stocks and small pelagic species. the required information include production, seasons, fishing area, size of fish, types of fishing gears, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management in the ASEAN Region (TD and MFRDMD) 	<p>Regional Database would be important tools for long-term analysis.</p> <p>Need support of all Member Countries</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE 2ND MEETING OF RAC AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING UP ACTIONS

Recommendations	Action by SEAFDEC	Remarks
1. Enhancing Sustainability of Fishery Resources and Stocks		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering the deterioration of fishery resources/stocks in Southeast Asian waters, regional collaborative management efforts to enhance the inland and marine fisheries resources and stocks are required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going activity under TD with limited funds • Not clear direction on how the regional collaborative management effort should be conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration of all Member Countries required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals and roadmap for the enhancement of resources/stocks should be developed by SEAFDEC, in consultation with the Member Countries and other relevant regional/international organizations. This should also be incorporated into the national/regional policy framework, and taken into consideration in the further development of activities at the national and regional levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEAFDEC Secretariat developed the Strategy for Enhancement of Resources/Stocks as a guide for the 5-year plan of SEAFDEC program under the FCG-ASSP mechanism for 2010-2015 • Need to strengthen National and Regional Policy framework to work together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration of all Member Countries required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required actions (immediate and long-term) on fisheries resources enhancement should be further identified and elaborated on, and to be incorporated into the national/regional program of the Member Countries, SEAFDEC and other relevant organizations. The activities, covering both inland and marine fisheries, could be tentatively classified into clusters, as follows: 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conservation and restoration of marine and freshwater habitats (e.g. mangrove forests, inundated forests, tidal flats, artificial reefs, sea grass and seaweed beds, etc.), including establishment of fisheries <i>refugia</i> and other forms of marine and inland protected areas, to enhance fishery resources/stocks (<i>also consider the experience of other organizations, e.g. United Nations Environment Program/Global Environment Facility/South China Sea (UNEP/GEF/SCS), Mekong River Commission (MRC), etc., in the implementation of relevant activities</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal on the <i>establishment of fisheries refugia</i> to the UNEP/GEF being processed with support from relevant Member Countries to issue the endorsement letter to GEF • The SEAFDEC program on “<i>Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitat/Fishing Grounds for Resources Enhancement</i>” has been conducted in the Member Countries particularly through the selected pilot sites by conducting training workshop on “<i>Integration of Fisheries and Habitat</i>” 	

	Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stock enhancement of heavily-exploited and economically-important species (<i>also consider the key elements for successful stock enhancement program based on the experience of SEAFDEC/AQD in the implementation of relevant programs</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On-going works have been implemented by AQD but the outputs are still preliminary 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assessing the impacts of habitat restoration and stock enhancement activities on the environment, fishery resources, and socio-economic conditions of fishers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No activity in SEAFDEC yet to support this requirement 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improvement and implementation of effective fisheries management, e.g. management of fishing capacity (freezing of capacity), enforcement of regulations (e.g. zoning, gear restriction, seasonal restriction), promotion of rights-based fisheries, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SEAFDEC is considering this seriously as well as the other urgent issues and needs to support the Member Countries. In this regard, the new Japanese Trust Fund from 2011-15 is supporting the program on “<i>IUU fishing related countermeasures in Southeast Asia</i>” which includes the improvement of information system, Promotion of Fishing License, Boats Registration System and Port State Measures, and enhancing human resources capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Many Member Countries have conducted particular activities on enforcement but not all countries can meet the requirements for the management of fishing capacity and promotion of rights-based fisheries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of responsible fishing operations, and reduction of the impacts from fishing operations to fishery resources and eco-systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SEAFDEC developed the Draft Plan of Action for the Reduction of the Impacts of Fishing on Coastal and Marine Waters in Southeast Asia which was endorsed by the Member Countries ● SEAFDEC would continue to focus its works on the ecosystem approach to fisheries and the concept on energy saving programs through the new Japanese Trust Fund for the next few years 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maximizing the use of existing data and information (available in Member Countries, SEAFDEC and other organizations) to visualize the overall pictures of the ecosystem as well as the status and trends of fishery resources/stocks to support policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Several projects under the FCG-ASSP mechanism provide the overall picture of the fisheries resources’ trends and status such as the use of the SEAFDEC research vessels through 	

<p>planning and management for sustainable fisheries.</p>	<p>collaborative research programs in the Southeast Asian waters, evaluation of the tuna productions in the Southeast Asian waters, exploration of under-utilized resources in the region, and information collection of small pelagic fisheries in the South China Sea, among others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since national fisheries statistics would also be important for regional analysis, SEAFDEC will strengthen its data collection and compilation including the status and trends for specific species to support policy planning and management as well as to include sharks and other commercial species related to CITES in the regional assessment 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhancing the involvement of local governments and stakeholders' participation and public awareness, as well as integration of socio-economic aspects in the resources and stock enhancement activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many training courses and pilot site activities of the existing programs have been conducted to enhance the involvement of local governments and stakeholders 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering that there are several clusters of activities that are envisaged to contribute to the sustainability of the fishery resources/stocks, a holistic approach should be considered in the formulation and implementation of activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEAFDEC would integrate the existing works and programs to promote the ecosystem approach to fisheries through the promotion of rights-based fisheries management and co-management at all fishing communities. In this regard, the national policy framework to promote this would be considered at all levels not only the fisheries sector but including other agencies concerned 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Working Groups (TWGs) could be established or technical consultations could be organized, as and when necessary, to further discuss and elaborate on the relevant issues and follow-up on the recommendations made by RAC. The establishment of TWGs or the conduct of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not yet setup • Secretariat would propose to setup the TWG under the SEAFDEC existing related programs to address the requirements but is constrained by limited 	

<p>the consultations could be done either under RAC or within the existing SEAFDEC Program Frameworks.</p>	<p>budget</p>	
<p>2. Improving Data and Information Collection on Fishing Vessel Record and Catch Documentation Scheme</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEAFDEC Member Countries should continue their attempts in assessing the current level of fishing capacity through vessel registration and/or fishing licensing system of commercial fisheries and small-scale/coastal fisheries (or gear registration in the case of inland fisheries). Vessel registration record of the respective countries should also be regionally harmonized to ensure reliable and comparable statistics and information, which are useful for policy planning and management of fisheries (<i>also consider the Vessel Record and Inventory Survey Forms for large-scale and coastal fishing vessels developed by SEAFDEC</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEAFDEC under the SEAFDEC-Sida and JTF programs have conducted many meetings to consult/collect and support the Member Countries in their efforts to improve the management of fishing capacity • SEAFDEC will continue conducting this work under a new framework from 2011 	<p>Need to strengthen the national activities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the catch documentation scheme and fishing logbook system by the Member Countries, the following issues should be considered: establishment of guidelines for the implementation of the catch documentation in the region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ making the catch documentation scheme applicable to commercial and small-scale fisheries ○ sharing experiences on the best practices on the development of the fishing logbook system ○ exploring new devices for better tracking such as electronic tagging ○ linking the fishing logbook system with the vessel registration and/or licensing system as appropriate; and ○ enhancing capacity building. • The Logbook System should be used by the SEAFDEC Member Countries, starting from commercial large-scale fishing vessels and later on to be expanded to small-scale vessels, to improve their respective catch documentation schemes. Information to be recorded in the Logbook should be simple enough for the fishermen to complete and suitable to support management for sustainable fisheries, particularly the catch by fishing areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEAFDEC will continue to support the Member Countries in its efforts to improve catch data collection using the catch documentation and fishing logbook system under the existing programs of FCG-ASSP Mechanism such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tuna in the Southeast Asia ○ Information/data collection of sharks and rays • SEAFDEC will consider developing the Guidelines under the existing SEAFDEC program which would be discussed internally in mid 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many countries have started to work on this under the EC-Regulation, but sharing the lessons learned from country to another country would be necessary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEAFDEC (as RAC Secretariat) should continue to monitor the issue and compile the information on the status of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid duplication of work, RAC will not monitor the EC- 	



<p>implementation of SEAFDEC Member Countries in response to the EU requirements, the problems/difficulties faced by the countries as well as appropriate solutions from the regional perspective. The issues and relevant information should be reported to the SEAFDEC Council for consideration and recommendation particularly on the technical support required from SEAFDEC.</p>	<p>Requirement issues. However, the FCG-ASSP project on “Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade Related Issues” will work on this matter</p>	
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COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN SEAFDEC AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

During the year 2010, SEAFDEC has enhanced its collaboration with several institutions and organizations, in line with the directives given by the Council for SEAFDEC to explore the possibility of enhancing its technical cooperation with other institutions and organizations having mutual interests, as well as to seek funding support particularly from non-traditional sources.

II. COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS ESTABLISHED IN 2010

1. Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology (TUMSAT)

SEAFDEC renewed the Arrangement of Cooperation with TUMSAT for academic and educational cooperation between the two organizations. The cooperation aims to sustain the development of fisheries in the Southeast Asian Region, in terms of (1) collaboration of staff members for research, symposia and other academic pursuits, exchange of staff and students for educational, training and research as well as exchange of data, documentation and research materials; (2) cooperation and exchange programs. The first Arrangement which came into force since 2004 was already completed. The extension of the Arrangement is effective for five years from 2010 to 2015.

2. Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, and Faculty of Agriculture, University of Tokyo (GSALS-UT)

SEAFDEC and the Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, and Faculty of Agriculture, University of Tokyo (GSALS-UT) agreed to extend the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for promotion of the cooperation. The MOU aims to encourage direct communication between researchers and promote the development of academic exchanges in information, training and research as well as sharing of knowledge and information on matters of mutual interest. The MOU is extended and effective for five years from 2010 to 2015.

3. Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN)

SEAFDEC and the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN) of Inter-University Research Institute Corporation, National Institutes for the Humanities, Japan signed the MOU to promote academic exchanges and international cooperation. The MOU for the cooperation aims to establish a long-term scientific and technical cooperative relationships including mutually beneficial academic collaborative research, and exchange of information, techniques, and publication. The five-year MOU is effective from September 2010.

4. Colombo Plan (CPS)

SEAFDEC signed the MOU with the Colombo Plan during the 42nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR. The MOU aimed to promote human resource development and capacity building of the developing Member Countries of the Colombo Plan. Colombo Plan and SEAFDEC expect that the MOU would pave the way for the promotion of technical cooperation to the developing countries of the Colombo Plan including ASEAN countries, to attain economic and social development through HRD in sustainable fisheries. It is envisaged that with the MOU, SEAFDEC and Colombo Plan and a strong cooperation between the two organizations could also ensure the contribution of fisheries towards the economic development of the region. The five-year MOU took into effect from April 2010.

5. WorldFish Center

An MOU was forged between the WorldFish Center and SEAFDEC through its Aquaculture Department (AQD) last 21 July 2010. The MOU was an expression of intent by both Parties to cooperate in areas of mutual interest. Specifically, the MOU has the following objectives: (i) to develop cooperative and collaborative activities in the furtherance of the common goals and objectives of SEAFDEC/AQD and the WorldFish Center; (ii) to participate in cooperative research and training programs in sustainable, small scale aquaculture development; (iii) to promote the exchange of scientists, researchers and other personnel between SEAFDEC/AQD and the WorldFish Center for research, training and other related activities; and (iv) to strengthen the capabilities of SEAFDEC/AQD and the WorldFish Center in the field of sustainable aquaculture development and aquatic resources management through the cooperative use and exchange of materials and facilities.

6. University of Tehran, Iran

SEAFDEC/AQD Chief signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Vice Chancellor of Research, University of Tehran, Iran last 27 October 2010 to collaborate in the areas of research, training and extension programs, based on each institution's priority programs, needs and capabilities. The MOU is valid for a period of five years. Tehran University is a state university in Iran which promotes and undertakes aquaculture and aquatic animal health research and provides training and other extension services, including dissemination of information and technology to concerned sectors in the fields of aquatic biology and related sciences.

7. GAIA Mariculture Pte. Ltd. (Singapore)

SEAFDEC/AQD on behalf of SEAFDEC signed an MOU with GAIA Mariculture Pte. Ltd. for the period from September 2010 to September 2015. Under such agreement, AQD is expected to provide technical assistance on the technologies generated which are now ready for adoption. GAIA is a privately owned company based in Singapore, the interest of which is in promoting the appropriate technologies in aquaculture research and development in the Philippines. The collaboration also aims to develop a sustainable integrated mariculture production system in the country.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
ABRIDGED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

	<u>In US\$</u>	
	2009	2008
REVENUES		
Contributions from:-		
Member governments	7,194,564	5,971,967
Other sources	765,385	266,423
Other income	<u>661,083</u>	<u>776,121</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>8,621,032</u>	<u>7,014,511</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Operating and Capital Expenditures		
Research	784,547	864,792
Training	608,385	579,300
Information	675,243	727,505
Collaborative	130,635	152,115
Others	243,068	36,111
Administrative	<u>6,450,250</u>	<u>4,691,314</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>8,892,128</u>	<u>7,051,137</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT), For the year	(271,096)	(36,626)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year	4,630,582 (1)	4,845,140
FUND ADJUSTMENT	<u>(45,967)</u>	<u>(366,957) (2)</u>
FUND BALANCE, End of year	<u>4,313,519</u>	<u>4,441,557</u> (1)
REPRESENTED BY:		
Cash at Bank	4,270,697	4,228,747
Other receivables	88,250	159,280
Advances and Deposits	455,243	257,377
Supplies inventory	47,300	41,888
Fuel oil for vessels	103,040	43,307
Prepayments	<u>20,568</u>	<u>16,350</u>
Total Current assets	4,985,098	4,746,949
Termination indemnity fund	1,611,244	1,526,464
Other assets-Net	<u>184,178</u>	<u>117,668</u>
Total Assets	<u>6,780,520</u>	<u>6,391,081</u>
Less: Liabilities		
Accrued payable	678,700	321,347
Fund held in trust	177,057	101,713
Provision for termination indemnity	<u>1,611,244</u>	<u>1,526,464</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>2,467,001</u>	<u>1,949,524</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>4,313,519</u>	<u>4,441,557</u>

(1) The difference of US\$189,025 (US\$ 4,630,582 – US\$ 4,441,557) resulted from the change of rate in US\$ translation.

(2) The fund balance as at the end of 2008 should be deducted the balance of MFRD amounted to US\$366,957 because in 2009 the MFRD is no longer submit to the consolidated financial statements of SEAFDEC.

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
THE SECRETARIAT**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008**

	In US\$	
	2009	2008
REVENUES		
Contributions from:-		
Member governments	400,000	400,000
Other sources	-	-
Other income	85,758	9,354
TOTAL REVENUES	485,758	409,354
EXPENDITURES		
Operating and Capital Expenditures		
Training	-	-
Information	56,189	50,323
Collaborative	130,635	152,115
Others	164,903	36,111
Administrative	285,886	232,553
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	637,613	471,102
 SURPLUS (DEFICIT), For the year	 (151,855)	 (61,748)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year	573,523 (1)	608,078
FUND ADJUSTMENT	-	-
FUND BALANCE, End of year	421,668	546,330 (1)
 REPRESENTED BY :		
Cash at Bank	423,723	544,031
Other receivables	12,291	30,083
Advances and Deposits	37,392	42,844
Prepayments	2,975	3,148
Total Current assets	476,381	620,106
Total Assets	476,381	620,106
Less : Liabilities		
Accrued payable	54,713	73,776
Total Liabilities	54,713	73,776
TOTAL NET ASSETS	421,668	546,330

(1) The difference of US\$ 27,193 (US\$ 573,523 – US\$ 546,330) resulted from the change of rate in US\$ translation.

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
TRAINING DEPARTMENT**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008**

	In US\$	
	2009	2008
REVENUES		
Contributions from :-		
Member governments	2,196,030	1,985,586
Other sources	280,155	86,427
Other income	<u>91,059</u>	<u>110,477</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>2,567,244</u>	<u>2,182,490</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Operating and Capital Expenditures		
Research	347,843	295,663
Training	502,496	520,126
Information	221,722	217,196
Other programs	78,165	-
Administrative	<u>1,880,719</u>	<u>1,319,588</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>3,030,945</u>	<u>2,352,573</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT), For the year	(463,701)	(170,083)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year	2,654,609 (1)	2,698,827
FUND BALANCE, End of year	<u>2,190,908</u>	<u>2,528,744</u> (1)
REPRESENTED BY :		
Cash at Bank	2,199,352	2,394,929
Other receivables	56,134	118,115
Advances and Deposits	182,661	27,741
Fuel oil for vessels	103,040	43,307
Prepayments	<u>17,593</u>	<u>13,202</u>
Total Current assets	2,558,780	2,597,294
Termination indemnity fund	<u>1,611,244</u>	<u>1,526,464</u>
Total Assets	<u>4,170,024</u>	<u>4,123,758</u>
Less : Liabilities		
Accrued payable	367,872	68,550
Provision for termination indemnity	<u>1,611,244</u>	<u>1,526,464</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>1,979,116</u>	<u>1,595,014</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>2,190,908</u>	<u>2,528,744</u>

(1) The difference of US\$ 125,865 (US\$2,654,609 – US\$2,528,744) resulted from the change of rate in US\$ translation.

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MARINE FISHERIES RESEARCH DEPARTMENT**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008**

	<u>In US\$</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
REVENUES		
Contributions from :-		
Other income	-	<u>7,519</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>-</u>	<u>7,519</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Operating and Capital Expenditures		
Administrative	-	<u>52,720</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>-</u>	<u>52,720</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT), For the year	-	(45,201)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year	-	(1) 412,158
FUND ADJUSTMENT	-	-
FUND BALANCE, End of year	<u>-</u>	<u>366,957</u> (1)
REPRESENTED BY :		
Cash at Bank	-	375,607
Other receivables	-	-
Prepayments	-	<u>85</u>
Total Current assets	-	<u>375,692</u>
Total Assets	<u>-</u>	<u>375,692</u>
Less : Liabilities		
Accrued payable	-	<u>8,735</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>8,735</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>-</u>	<u>366,957</u>

(1) The above figure of MFRD of 2009 can not be shown because the MFRD is not consolidated in the consolidated financial statements 2009.

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
AQUACULTURE DEPARTMENT**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008**

	<u>In US\$</u>	
	2009	2008
REVENUES		
Contributions from :-		
Member governments	3,231,018	2,696,917
Other sources	485,230	179,996
Other income	<u>484,266</u>	<u>648,771</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>4,200,514</u>	<u>3,525,684</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Operating and Capital Expenditures		
Research	436,704	569,129
Training	105,889	59,174
Information	397,332	459,986
Administrative	<u>2,916,129</u>	<u>2,196,989</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>3,856,054</u>	<u>3,285,278</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT), For the year	344,460	240,406
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year	1,402,450 (1)	1,126,077
FUND ADJUSTMENT	<u>(45,967)</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE, End of year	<u>1,700,943</u>	<u>1,366,483</u> (1)
REPRESENTED BY :		
Cash at Bank	1,647,622	1,289,787
Advances and Deposits	235,190	186,792
Supplies inventory	47,300	41,888
Other Current Assets	<u>19,825</u>	<u>11,082</u>
Total Current assets	1,949,937	1,529,549
Other assets-Net	<u>184,178</u>	<u>117,668</u>
Total Assets	<u>2,134,115</u>	<u>1,647,217</u>
Less : Liabilities		
Accrued payable	256,115	179,021
Fund held in trust	<u>177,057</u>	<u>101,713</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>433,172</u>	<u>280,734</u>
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>1,700,943</u>	<u>1,366,483</u>

(1) The difference of US\$ 35,967 (US\$1,402,450 – US\$1,366,483) resulted from the change of rate in US\$ translation.

**SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008**

	In US\$	
	2009	2008
REVENUES		
Contributions from :-		
Member governments	1,367,516	889,464
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>1,367,516</u>	<u>889,464</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Operating and Capital Expenditure		
Administrative	1,367,516	889,464
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>1,367,516</u>	<u>889,464</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT), For the year	-	-
FUND BALANCE, Beginning of year	-	-
FUND ADJUSTMENT	-	-
FUND BALANCE, End of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
REPRESENTED BY :		
Cash at Bank	-	-
Advances and Deposits	-	-
Total Current assets	-	-
Total Assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Less : Liabilities		
Accrued payable	-	-
Total Liabilities	-	-
TOTAL NET ASSETS	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Annex 31

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

UN-AUDITED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

	<u>In US\$</u>	
	2010 (Un-audited)	2009 (Audited)
ACCUMULATED FUND		
As at December 31	<u>5,432,055</u>	<u>4,313,519</u>
REPRESENTED BY :		
Current assets		
Cash in hand and at banks	4,965,467	4,270,697
Other receivables	254,876	88,250
Advances and deposits	208,393	455,243
Supplies inventory	56,274	47,300
Fuel oil for vessels	332,383	103,040
Prepayments	<u>18,610</u>	<u>20,568</u>
Total Current assets	<u>5,836,003</u>	<u>4,985,098</u>
Reserved budget for vessel periodic maintenance	42,000	0
Termination indemnity fund	1,928,340	1,611,244
Other assets	<u>17,551</u>	<u>184,178</u>
Total Other assets	<u>1,987,891</u>	<u>1,795,422</u>
Total Assets	<u>7,823,894</u>	<u>6,780,520</u>
<u>Less</u> : Liabilities		
Accounts payable	463,499	678,700
Funds held in trust	0	177,057
Provision for staff termination indemnity	<u>1,928,340</u>	<u>1,611,244</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>2,391,839</u>	<u>2,467,001</u>
NET ASSETS	<u>5,432,055</u>	<u>4,313,519</u>

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
**UN-AUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009**

	In US\$				Total	
	Operating Fund		Fellowship	Others	2010	2009
	Host Department	MRC	Fund	Fund	(Un-audited)	(Audited)
REVENUES						
Contributions from :-						
Government of Brunei Darussalam		7,000			7,000	7,000
Government of Cambodia		6,000			6,000	6,000
Government of Indonesia		26,000			26,000	26,000
Government of Japan		280,000			280,000	280,000
Government of Lao PDR		4,000			4,000	4,000
Government of Malaysia	1,227,718	10,000			1,237,718	1,377,516
Government of Myanmar		10,000			10,000	10,000
Government of Philippines	3,325,227	15,000			3,340,227	3,246,018
Government of Singapore		8,000			8,000	8,000
Government of Thailand	2,540,469	20,000	25,819		2,586,288	2,216,030
Government of Vietnam		14,000			14,000	14,000
Sub-total	7,093,414	400,000	25,819	0	7,519,233	7,194,564
Other sources	560,307	25,773	1,690	1,040,344	1,628,114	1,426,468
TOTAL REVENUES	7,653,721	425,773	27,509	1,040,344	9,147,347	8,621,032

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER

**UN-AUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009**

	In US\$			Total	
	Operating Fund		Fellowship	2010	2009
	Host Department	MRC	Fund	(Un-audited)	(Audited)
EXPENDITURES					
Operating Expenditures					
Program of Activities :					
Research	713,144		3,422	891,797	784,547
Training	494,434		31,493	687,377	608,385
Information	471,664	61,623		743,453	675,243
Collaborative		141,279		141,279	130,635
Others	84,475			87,798	243,068
	<u>1,763,717</u>	<u>202,902</u>	<u>34,915</u>	<u>2,551,704</u>	<u>2,441,878</u>
Administrative & Capital expenditures	5,601,580	190,303		5,810,680	6,450,250
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>7,365,297</u>	<u>393,205</u>	<u>34,915</u>	<u>8,362,384</u>	<u>8,892,128</u>
SURPLUS(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	<u>288,424</u>	<u>32,568</u>	<u>(7,406)</u>	<u>784,963</u>	<u>(271,096)</u>

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER
UN-AUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FUND BALANCE
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

In US\$

	Balance as at January 1, 2010	Adjustment of fund	Surplus (Deficit)	Balance December 31, 2010 (Un-audited)	Balance as at December 31, 2009 (Audited)
Operating fund	3,506,810		320,992	3,827,802	3,280,016
Fellowship fund	168,850		(7,406)	161,444	152,198
Others fund	971,432		471,377	1,442,809	881,305
Net	4,647,092 <u>1/</u>		784,963	5,432,055	4,313,519 <u>1/</u>

(1) The difference of US\$ 333,573 (US\$ 4,647,092 – US\$ 4,313,519) resulted from the change of rate in US\$ translation

Annex 32

THE STATUS OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR THE YEAR 2011**Contribution received from SEAFDEC Member Countries as
Annual Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) in 2011**

Countries	Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC)	Amount Received (In US\$)
Brunei Darussalam	7,000	7,000
Cambodia	6,000	
Indonesia	26,000	
Japan	280,000	280,000
Lao P.D.R.	4,000	
Malaysia	10,000	10,000
Myanmar	10,000	
Philippines	15,000	7,500
Singapore	8,000	8,000
Thailand	20,000	20,000
Vietnam	14,000	
TOTAL	400,000	332,500

THE PROPOSED BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE CENTER FOR THE YEAR 2012

Table 1. Expected Contributions received by SEAFDEC from Member Countries and Other sources (in US Dollars) in fiscal Year 2011

Sources	Secretariat	Training Department	Marine Fisheries Research Department	Aquaculture Department	Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department	Total	
						In US\$	%
Brunei Darussalam	7,000					7,000	0.06
Cambodia	6,000					6,000	0.05
Indonesia	26,000					26,000	0.23
Japan	280,000					280,000	2.52
Lao P.D.R.	4,000					4,000	0.04
Malaysia	10,000				1,494,186 ^{e/}	1,504,186	13.56
Myanmar	10,000					10,000	0.09
Philippines	15,000			3,529,412 ^{e/}		3,544,412	31.96
Singapore	8,000		0 ^{d/}			8,000	0.07
Thailand	20,000	2,655,530 ^{e/}				2,675,530	24.12
Vietnam	14,000					14,000	0.13
Sub-total	400,000 ^{a/}	2,655,530	0	3,529,412	1,494,186	8,079,128	72.83
Others	2,396,724 ^{b/}	27,300		589,496		3,013,520 ^{e/}	27.17
Total	2,796,724	2,682,830	0	4,118,908	1,494,186	11,092,648	100%

^{a/} Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) from all SEAFDEC Member Countries (see Annex 1)

^{b/} Including extra-budgetary sources from Japanese Trust Fund = US\$ 1,842,589 , ASEAN Foundation Fund = US\$ 104,135 and Sida Fund = US\$ 450,000 (see Annex 1)

^{c/} Contribution in cash from Thailand (see Annex 2)

^{d/} No contribution from Singapore (see Annex 3)

^{e/} Contribution in cash from the Philippines (see Annex 4)

^{f/} Contribution in kind from Malaysia (see Annex 5)

^{g/} Including contributions from non-member governments, international organizations/agencies and miscellaneous receipts.

Table 2. Expected Contributions received by SEAFDEC from Member Countries and Other sources (in US Dollars) in fiscal Year 2012

Sources	Secretariat	Training Department	Marine Fisheries Research Department	Aquaculture Department	Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department	Total	
						In US\$	%
Brunei Darussalam	7,000					7,000	0.06
Cambodia	6,000					6,000	0.05
Indonesia	26,000					26,000	0.22
Japan	280,000					280,000	2.40
Lao P.D.R.	4,000					4,000	0.03
Malaysia	10,000				1,568,895 ^{f/}	1,578,895	13.46
Myanmar	10,000					10,000	0.09
Philippines	15,000			4,535,147 ^{e/}		4,550,147	38.80
Singapore	8,000		0 ^{d/}			8,000	0.07
Thailand	20,000	2,831,430 ^{c/}				2,851,430	24.30
Vietnam	14,000					14,000	0.12
Sub-total	400,000^{a/}	2,831,430	0	4,535,147	1,568,895	9,335,472	79.60
Others	1,758,596 ^{b/}	28,300		605,227		2,392,123 ^{g/}	20.40
Total	2,158,596	2,859,730	0	5,140,374	1,568,895	11,727,595	100%

a/ Minimum Regular Contribution (MRC) from all SEAFDEC Member Countries (see Annex 1)

b/ Including extra-budgetary sources from Japanese Trust Fund = US\$ 1,758,596 (see Annex 1)

c/ Contribution in cash from Thailand (see Annex 2)

d/ No contribution from Singapore (see Annex 3)

e/ Contribution in cash from the Philippines (see Annex 4)

f/ Contribution in kind from Malaysia (see Annex 5)

g/ Including contributions from non-member governments, international organizations/agencies and miscellaneous receipts.

Table 3. Estimated Expenditure of the Center for 2011 (In US\$)

Category	SEC ^{1/}	TD ^{2/}	MFRD ^{3/}	AQD ^{4/}	MFRDMD ^{5/}	Total	%
I Program of Activities							
1.1 Research Programs				625,759		625,759	5.6
1.2 Training Programs		13,500		35,294		48,794	0.4
1.3 Information Programs	54,000	50,000		611,522		715,522	6.5
1.4 Collaborative Programs	150,000 ^{6/}	92,400				242,400	2.2
1.5 Other Programs	2,396,724 ^{7/}	27,300		39,848		2,463,872	22.2
Sub-total	2,600,724	183,200	0	1,312,423		4,096,347	36.9
II Administrative and Non-Program Expenditures							
2.1 Operating Expenditures	188,500			2,524,132		5,212,262	47.0
2.2 Capital Expenditures	7,500	2,499,630 ^{8/}		282,353		289,853	2.6
2.3 In-kind Expenditures	196,000	2,499,630	-	2,806,485	-	5,502,115	49.6
					1,494,186	1,494,186	13.5
Sub-total	196,000	2,499,630	0	2,806,485	1,494,186	6,996,301	63.1
TOTAL	2,796,724	2,682,830	0	4,118,908	1,494,186	11,092,648	100%

- Remarks:
- 1/ Secretariat
 - 2/ Training Department
 - 3/ Marine Fisheries Research Department
 - 4/ Aquaculture Department
 - 5/ Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department
 - 6/ Included operation cost, maintenance cost, insurance and expenses for vessel periodic maintenance of M.V. SEAFDEC2
 - 7/ Included program expenses from Japanese Trust Fund = US\$ 1,842,589, ASEAN Foundation Fund = US\$ 104,135 and Sida Fund = US\$ 450,000
 - 8/ Included cost of maintenance and insurance for Office building, Dormitory, Office cars, Equipment and the vessels : M.V. SEAFDEC, M.V. PLALUNG-1 and M.V. PAYOON = US\$ 345,400

Table 4. Estimated Expenditures of the Center for 2012 (In US\$)

Category	SEC ^{1/}	TD ^{2/}	MFRD ^{3/}	AQD ^{4/}	MFRDMD ^{5/}	Total	%
I Program of Activities							
1.1 Research Programs				893,805		893,805	7.6
1.2 Training Programs		13,500		62,357		75,857	0.6
1.3 Information Programs	54,000	50,000		724,775		828,775	7.1
1.4 Collaborative Programs	150,000 ^{6/}	92,400				242,400	2.1
1.5 Other Programs	1,758,596 ^{7/}	28,300		234,270		2,021,166	17.2
Sub-total	1,962,596	184,200	0	1,915,207		4,062,003	34.6
II Administrative and Non-Program Expenditures							
2.1 Operating Expenditures	188,500	2,675,530, ^{8/}		2,658,274		5,522,304	47.1
2.2 Capital Expenditures	7,500			566,893		574,393	4.9
2.3 In-kind Expenditures	196,000	2,675,530		3,225,167	1,568,895	6,096,697	52.0
Sub-total	196,000	2,675,530	0	3,225,167	1,568,895	7,665,592	65.4
TOTAL	2,158,596	2,859,730	0	5,140,374	1,568,895	11,727,595	100%

- Remarks : ^{1/} Secretariat
^{2/} Training Department
^{3/} Marine Fisheries Research Department
^{4/} Aquaculture Department
^{5/} Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department
^{6/} Included operation cost, maintenance cost, insurance and expenses for vessel periodic maintenance of M.V. SEAFDEC2
^{7/} Included program expenses from Japanese Trust Fund = US\$ 1,758,596
^{8/} Included cost of maintenance and insurance for Office building, Dormitory, Office cars, Equipment and the vessels : M.V. SEAFDEC, M.V. PLALUNG-1 and M.V. PAYOON = US\$ 345,400

ADOPTED PRESS STATEMENT

1. At the kind invitation of the Government and people of Malaysia, the 43rd Meeting of SEAFDEC Council was held in the historic World Heritage Site of Malacca (Melaka in Malay language), Malaysia from 4 to 8 April 2011. The Meeting was attended by the Council Directors and their delegations from the 11 Member Countries, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry Malaysia, Dató Mohd Hashim bin Abdullah officiated the Opening Ceremony and Inauguration of the Meeting. The Meeting unanimously elected the Council Director for Malaysia, Dató Ahamad Sabki bin Mahmood as the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for 2011-2012 succeeding Mr. Bounkhouang Khambounheuang, the Council Director for Lao PDR who served as the Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council for the year 2010 to 2011.

2. Convened annually, the Meeting of the Council Directors of the SEAFDEC Member Countries aims to enhance the sustainable development of fisheries in Southeast Asia, and review the progress and achievements as well as the proposed program of activities of SEAFDEC to ensure that these are responding to the current fisheries situation and emerging challenges. The Council considered 2011 very significant as the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment” will be convened on 13-17 June in Bangkok, Thailand, and where the new decade Resolution and Plan of Action would be adopted during the Senior Officials and Ministerial Sessions of the Conference. The Council also discussed various issues including international fisheries-related issues, particularly the requirements imposed by the importing countries which the countries in the region need to comply in order to be able to access the world market of the region’s fish and fishery products.

3. At the outset, the Council expressed the sympathy and offered consolation to the Government of Japan and its people who suffered great tragedy caused by the devastating earthquakes and tsunami on 11 March 2011 in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures, and the possible consequences that could be brought about by the leaking radiation from the nuclear plants in Fukushima. The calamities have widely affected many people who lost their livelihoods particularly those who are living in the coastal areas which include many fishermen. The Council also expressed sympathy to the Government of Myanmar especially its people in Tachileik who have been affected by an equally devastating earthquake on 24 March 2011. The Council expressed the hope that immediate rehabilitation and restoration of the losses and damages in the affected areas of Japan and Myanmar would soon be instituted.

4. In addressing the international fisheries-related issues the Council requested SEAFDEC to support the Member Countries in addressing priority issues that include the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification; Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing); Quality and Safety of Fish and Fishery Products from the Region; Small-scale Fisheries; Fisheries Subsidies; Listing of Economically-important and Endangered Aquatic Species in the CITES Appendices; Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation; and Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries.

5. Recognizing that improving the livelihoods and alleviation of poverty in fisheries communities could be effectively addressed through the rational utilization of fishery resources and enhancing the capacity of stakeholders, the Council endorsed the Regional Policy Recommendations on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention, for submission to the forthcoming Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF_i). Subsequently, the recommendations of the SEAFDEC Council and those of the ASWGF_i would

be used as inputs for the development of the National Guidelines on Poverty Alleviation by Fisheries Intervention for the Southeast Asian Region.

6. The Council confirmed the program of activities for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment” which will be organized on 13-17 June 2011 in Bangkok and hosted by the Government of Thailand. The program includes the Inaugural Session on 13 June 2011; the Technical Session to discuss eight thematic areas relevant to the sustainable fisheries for food security in the region running simultaneously on 14 and 15 June 2011; the ASEAN Senior Officials Plus Three Meeting on 16 June 2011 for the Senior Officials from ASEAN Countries plus China, Japan and Republic of Korea to identify and present the potential areas of cooperation with the ASEAN on sustainable development of fisheries for food security; the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Senior Officials Meeting on Fisheries to adopt the Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020, and consider the draft Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 for endorsement to the Ministerial Session; and the Ministerial Session to be held on 17 June 2011 which is expected to adopt the Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020.

7. Moreover, the Council reviewed and endorsed the draft Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 which will also be submitted to the Meeting of the ASWGFi on 27-29 April 2011 for endorsement. The comments of the ASWGFi would also be accommodated in the Final Draft Resolution and Plan of Action to be discussed and subsequently adopted during the Conference in June 2011. Furthermore, the Conference Program also includes Exhibition of the Best Drawings from the drawing contests organized by the respective ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries; Technical Exhibitions to showcase the achievements of SEAFDEC and the Member Countries in the implementation of activities on sustainable fisheries for food security and poverty alleviation; side meetings which could be organized by other organizations on topics relevant to the theme of the Conference; and Post-conference Excursion. Registration fee for the Technical Session of the Conference is US\$300 per person. For more information about the Conference, visit www.ffp2020.org.

8. The Council welcomed the cooperation and partnership initiated by SEAFDEC with regional and international organizations and with the collaborating partners for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference in June 2011, as well as the collaborative arrangements between SEAFDEC with other organizations on research and information exchange and sharing. Considering that the collaborative activities on research, information exchange and sharing, and training programs are envisaged to build up the capacity of the SEAFDEC staff, the Council supported SEAFDEC in the enhancement of its collaborative activities and encouraged SEAFDEC to transfer the experiences gained from such activities to the Member Countries in order that the countries in the region could reap the comprehensive benefits from such collaboration.

9. The Council Directors and delegations of the Meeting expressed their appreciation to the Government and the people of Malaysia for hosting the Meeting and hospitality accorded to them throughout the event. The Council announced that its 44th Meeting in 2012 will be hosted by Myanmar.

For further information, please contact:

Mohamad Shaupi Derahman, SEAFDEC National Coordinator for Malaysia: shaupi@dof.gov.my
Ms. Nualanong Tongdee, SEAFDEC Information Program Coordinator, a.i.: nual@seafdec.org

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE HOST GOVERNMENT

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

The Chairperson of the SEAFDEC Council,
My fellow SEAFDEC Council Directors,
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the SEAFDEC Council Directors, the representatives from our collaborating partners and all the participants attending this 43rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council, I wish to extend our deepest gratitude and appreciation to the Government of Malaysia, particularly the Department of Fisheries Malaysia, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry of Malaysia for their warm hospitality and arrangements that make our stay in Malaysia very comfortable.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Please allow me, once again, to congratulate to the chairperson of which your excellent chairpersonship has let us to accomplish the objectives of this meeting in a very efficient manner.

I would also like to take this opportunity to also expressed appreciation to all the Council Directors for your contribution which allow this meeting to come up with fruitful outcomes, as well as the policy and guidance for SEAFDEC to take into account in its future operation to maximize benefit to the Member Countries.

Last but not least, please allow me to also express my appreciation to the Secretariat of the Meeting, especially for the staff of the Department of Fisheries Malaysia for their hard work that made our Meeting runs very smooth and our staying in Malacca a comfortable and memorable one.

Thank you very much.

CLOSING REMARKS

*By Tn Hj. Ismail bin Abu Hassan
Deputy Director-General,
Department of Fisheries Malaysia*

Distinguished Council Directors,
SEAFDEC Secretary-General,
Deputy Secretary-General,
Chiefs of Departments,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we have come to the end of the Forty-third Meeting of the Council of SEAFDEC, please allow me to express on my own behalf as well as the Council Director of Malaysia and the Government of Malaysia the most sincere appreciation and gratitude to all Council Directors for your active participation and contributions during the Meeting. I believe, and I am certain that the Council Directors will agree with me, that this Meeting has been truly beneficial and are fully satisfied with the outcome of this Meeting.

As this is my first experience as SEAFDEC Chairperson, I would like to extend my appreciation and heartfelt gratitude to the Secretariat of the Meeting for their guidance, support and hard work resulting in the successful organization of the Meeting. I wish to apologize for any inconveniences or shortcomings that could have arisen out of the organization of this Meeting.

As Chairperson for the SEAFDEC Council from 2011-2012, the task ahead will be a challenging one, especially with the organization of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 scheduled from 13-17 June 2011. I sincerely hope that all SEAFDEC Council Directors will cooperate and assist in ensuring the successful organization of this Conference.

With the clarification and endorsement of all the policies, programmes and activities for the year 2011-2012, the next important task will be to ensure their smooth implementation. Again, I would like to re-emphasize the importance of close collaboration between all SEAFDEC Council Directors and other collaborating and international organizations in order to enhance effectiveness in the implementation of the outcome of this Meeting to achieve our goal on sustainable fisheries development in this region.

Lastly, I wish all of you here bon voyage, have a safe and pleasant journey to your home and family.

With that, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I now declare the “Forty-third Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council” closed.