



# **SEAFDEC-Sida Collaborative Project**

## **2010 Annual Progress Report and Activities Plan for 2011-2012**

**Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)  
The Secretariat**

**Supported by**

**The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFCF	ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum
AFCFB	ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum Body
AFMM	ASEAN Fisheries Management Mechanism
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASWGFi	ASEAN Sector Working Group on Fisheries
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resources Management
CBNRM-LI	Community-Based Natural Resources Management - Learning Institute
CCOP	Coordinating Committee for Geo-science Programmes in East and Southeast Asia
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COBSEA	Coordinating Body for the Seas of East Asia
COFI	Committee on Fisheries (FAO)
CONSRN	Consortium to Restore Shattered Livelihoods in Tsunami-devastated Nations
COP	Conference of the Parties
CORIN	Coastal Resources Institute
Danida	Danish International Development Assistance
DMCR	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
DOF	Department of Fisheries
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO-RAP	FAO- Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
FCG	Fisheries Consultative Group
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation)
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired
HRD	Human Resource Development
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fish-workers
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IOC/WESTPAC	International Oceanographic Commission/Sub-Commission for Western Pacific
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IUU	Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (Fisheries)
KU	Kasetsart University
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
MAP	Mangrove Action Project
MFF	Mangroves for the Future

MARD	Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MOFI	Ministry of Fisheries Vietnam
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MTCP	Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
RPOA-IUU	Regional Plan of Action - to combat IUU fisheries
RTC	Regional Technical Consultation
PCM	Program Committee Meeting, SEAFDEC
RCCRF	Regionalization of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
RIDNIC-HRD	Regional Inventory, Database and Network for Information Collection on Human Resource Development in Fisheries
SBF	Swedish Board of Fisheries
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SEAFDEC-SEC	SEAFDEC-Secretariat
SEAFDEC-SEC-OPPC	SEAFDEC-SEC Office of the Policy and Program Coordinator
SEAFDEC-AQD	SEAFDEC-Aquaculture Department
SEAFDEC-MFRD	SEAFDEC-Marine Fisheries Research Department
SEAFDEC-MFRDMD	SEAFDEC-Marine Fisheries Resources Development and Management Department
SEAFDEC-TD	SEAFDEC-Training Department
SENSA	Swedish Environment Secretariat for Asia
SGS	Societe Generale de Surveillance
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SOM-AMAF	Senior Officials Meeting - ASEAN Ministers for Agriculture and Forestry
TOR	Term of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nation Environment Programme
UNEP/GEF SCS	United Nation Environment Programme/Global Environment Facility South China Sea
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund





**SEAFDEC-Sida Collaborative Project**  
**2010 Annual Progress Report and Activities Planned for 2011-2012**

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**I. Executive Summary of the 2010 Progress Report**

The SEAFDEC-Sida Collaborative Project entitled “Activities related to climate change and adaptation in Southeast Asia with special focus on the Andaman Sea, 2009-2011” was started from 1 January 2009 with an indicated activity period up until the end of 2011. The agreement of this project was signed between SEAFDEC and Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). The status and achievement of project implementation is reviewed annually. The first SEAFDEC-Sida Annual Review Meeting was held on 1 February 2010. Recently, the second meeting was held on 28 March 2011 at SEAFDEC/Secretariat office, Bangkok. The purpose of the Annual Review Meeting is to review the progress of the project implementation and gave directives for future implementation. According to the Agreement, the mid-term review report was undertaken by the Swedish Board of Fisheries in the third quarter of 2010.

This report provides a summary of activities implemented by the project from 1 January-31 December 2010 with indications on achievements, challenges, outcomes and by the SEAFDEC-Sida Project during 2010. References are also made to activities during 2009 as needed to provide a fuller picture. Information included and documents attached provide information on detailed activity results for 2010, planned activities and schedule for 2011-2012 together with an indicative budget for 2011-2012 (see Annexes 1 to 3).

**II. Introduction**

Since 2009, SEAFDEC has been implementing “Activities related to climate change and adaptation in Southeast Asia with special focus on the Andaman Sea, 2009-2011” with support by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The process around the Andaman Sea started in 2009 by addressing and building awareness at various *fora* on the need to integrate fisheries management into habitat management to adopt an ecosystems approach. In addition, in response to the decline of fisheries resources and damage to coastal habitats the need to control fishing effort and to combat illegal and destructive fishing has also been addressed.

During 2010, SEAFDEC together with Member Countries has continued the process by further promoting the integration of fisheries and habitat management and the management of fishing capacity to build a platform for

long term management responses at regional and sub-regional levels through regional and sub-regional consultations and a series of on-site events in selected sites in Andaman Sea countries in cooperation with BOBLME Projects. SEAFDEC also promoted the concept at international *fora* such as events organized by FAO/APFIC.

### III. Objectives and Project Components

#### 3.1 Development Objective:

Long-term sustainability of fisheries and reduced vulnerability to impacts of climate change of livelihoods of fisher-folk in ASEAN and around the Andaman Sea

#### 3.2 Immediate objective:

1. Capacity for the management of fisheries and important coastal habitats (*refugia*) and the protection against natural hazards built up around the Andaman Sea (integration of habitat and fisheries management);
2. Capacity strengthened and systems improved to monitor, record and control active fishing effort (large and small scale) as a basis for development for coordinated plans for management actions on fishing capacity around the Andaman Sea and among ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries (to prepare for adaptive measures needed to respond to impacts of climate change);
3. To provide support to policy development and the process to establish a regional fisheries management mechanism and sub-regional agreements for/in the ASEAN region including reached consensus on key issues.

#### 3.2 Target outputs and activities

The implementation of the project and follow-up activities are planned under five sub-components or output groups as follows:

- Output Group 1: Integration of habitat and fisheries management
- Output Group 2: Monitoring, Record and Control - large scale and small scale (coastal) fishing
- Output Group 3: Local knowledge, cross cutting issues and safety at sea
- Output Group 4: Policy development and promotion of regional cooperation of fisheries management
- Output Group 5: Project Management and Coordination

#### Major Events

In response to above mentioned objectives, the project organized a sequence of major events in year 2010 in promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation on important aspects of fisheries and habitat management including responses to climate change and adaptation as indicated under each

of the output groups. Each of the events was preceded by activities such as consultations with Member Countries and preparation of background documents and other supportive information. For the Andaman Sea process cooperation is established with the BOBLME Project. The major events include:

- The Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) of Mergui Archipelago Stakeholder Workshop - Thailand, 13-14 July 2010, Ranong, Thailand
- The On-site Training/Workshop for Capacity Building on the Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity, held 19-22 July 2010, Medan-North Sumatera, Indonesia.
- The Expert Consultation on Managing Fishing Capacity to Combat IUU Fishing, 15-17 September 2010, Bangkok, Thailand.
- The Regional Technical Consultation on on Adaptation to a Changing Environment, 1-4 November 2010, Bangkok, Thailand
- The On-site Training/Workshop on the Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity, held 23-26 November 2010, Langkawi, Malaysia.
- The On-site Training and Raising Awareness on the Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity, held 3-5 March 2011, Myeik, Myanmar.
- The On-site Training/Workshop on the Integration of Fisheries and Habitat Management and the Management of Fishing Capacity, held 23-24 March 2011, Satun province, Thailand.

#### **IV. Update on Progress**

##### **4.1 Key Achievements until the end of 2010**

###### **Integration of habitat and fisheries management**

The introduction of larger fisheries resources conservation areas (*Refugia*) with the aim to strengthen the existing management efforts were initiated to the Andaman Sea countries based on experiences from the Gulf of Thailand by introducing a set of criteria for development of such larger fisheries management and conservation areas (building upon existing, smaller, management areas). In connection to this documentation was provided to the Andaman Sea Group on trans-boundary and migratory species, such as Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Indian Mackerel (*Rastrelliger spp.*), Hilsa and related species. While highlighting the nature of multi-species fisheries the examples of trans-boundary movements indicated areas for potential trans-boundary cooperation.

*A sequence of on-site events/information sharing* have been organized in cooperation with the BOBLME Project in Medan, Indonesia (July 2010) and Langkawi, Malaysia (November 2010) as well as in Ranong (July 2010, through BOBLME), Yangon (October 2010, through BOBLME) and (bi-lateral Myanmar and Thailand) in Phuket (January 2011, through BOBLME) to provide a basis for common understanding, raising awareness and information sharing on importance of critical habitats to fish and ecosystems, migratory fish stocks and local organization as well as information on vessel registration and processes to provide licenses to fish and the need to manage fishing capacity and to reduce illegal and destructive fishing.

*The ASEAN-SEAFDEC Expert Consultation on Managing Fishing Capacity to Combat IUU fishing* was held in Bangkok from 15 to 17 September 2010. The Consultation could build upon earlier achievements of SEAFDEC with Swedish support and the growing recognition on the need to combat IUU fishing and reduce destructive fishing as a key element to support efforts to integrate fisheries and habitat management and to protect important and sensitive habitats.

*The ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on Adaptation to a Changing Environment* was organized in Bangkok on 1-4 November 2010. During the RTC, information and discussion were made with reference to habitats, fisheries and people dependent on fisheries and perspectives of adaptation to climate change, additionally aspects on “Livelihoods in coastal and inland fishing communities, and working opportunities for fisherfolk and migratory work force in the fishing sector (including post-harvest and processing)” were specifically highlighted in the build up to the establishment of the ASEAN Community by 2015.

#### **Monitoring, Record and Control - large scale and small scale (coastal) fishing incorporating with local knowledge and climate change**

In promoting efforts to address the management of fishing capacity the SEAFDEC-Sida project has been able to emphasize important management areas through the sequence of sub-regional and regional meetings organized in 2009 and 2010. The *Second Sub-Regional Meeting on the Gulf of Thailand*, Bangkok, 24-26 February 2009, the *Workshop on Fishing Vessel Record and Inventory in Satun Province*, Thailand, July 2009 and the *First Sub-regional Meeting on the Andaman Sea*, in October 2009, all aimed to facilitate regional and sub-regional cooperation and to promote increased efforts with respect to “Monitor, Control and Surveillance”, “vessel records and inventory” and “Port monitoring” to monitor, assess and record the status of fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand, the Andaman Sea and the region as a whole.

A rough draft Institutional Matrix for key elements of “Monitoring”, “Control” and “Surveillance” has been introduced to the Andaman Sea countries with the aim to promote institutional cooperation by identifying relevant institutions. The draft has been further developed during 2010. Furthermore, the need to have good port monitoring (in light of emerging requirements such as the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures) and to monitor landings across boundaries by vessels from neighbouring countries have been highlighted. The sequence of on-site events in countries around the Andaman Sea included references to local organizations and information on local records on vessels as well as general national information on vessel registration procedures and processes to provide licenses.

The *ASEAN-SEAFDEC Expert Consultation on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU fisheries* was organized in September 2010. Based on a growing recognition on the need to combat IUU fishing in the region as indicated by the SEAFDEC Council in April 2010, Member Countries have also recognized the importance of international instruments like the binding Agreement on Port State Measures as a tool to combat IUU fishing and some countries are in the process of ratifying or accede to the Agreement. The approach of the meeting was to look “beyond” the PSM Agreement and the EC Regulations by focusing on the actions needed such as improved fishing vessel registration, improved systems to grant licenses to fish, more reliable documentation of catches, port monitoring, validation/certification, etc.

The *ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on adaptation to a “changing environment”*, held in November 2010, highlighted in three full day sessions matters relating to the “Integration of fisheries into the ASEAN Economic Community and trade related matters”; “Recommendation on Climate Change and responses by the sector and by people involved in and dependent on fisheries and fisheries Products (adaptation to and/or mitigation of)” and “Livelihoods in coastal and inland fishing communities, and working opportunities for fisherfolk and migratory work force in the fishing sector (including post-harvest and processing)”. Background presentations were prepared and presented by representatives of lead countries for the key clusters of the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), international and regional resource persons and SEAFDEC staff. All sessions included aspects of relevance to “monitoring, record and control” and the management of fishing capacity, including the well-being of the work force.

### **Policy dialogue and promotion of regional cooperation on fisheries management**

For long-term sustainability for fisheries and habitats in Southeast Asia the promotion of regional cooperation on fisheries management had been

strengthened. Responses to climate change and the need for adaptation measures have also been addressed in the process.

During 2009, the project organized four major events in promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation on important aspects of fisheries and habitat management including responses to climate change and adaptation, *the Second Gulf of Thailand Meeting* February 2009, in Bangkok, *the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), Prep-meeting, May 2009, in Bangkok, the Expert meeting on Vessel Record and Inventory, Satun Province, Thailand 2009, and the First Andaman Sea Sub-regional Meeting, October 2009 in Phuket, Thailand.*

In 2010, the *ASEAN-SEAFDEC Expert Consultation on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU fisheries* was organized in September 2010 and the *ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on Adaptation to a “Changing Environment”*, was organized in Bangkok, November 2010 was two major events in promotion of policy dialogue and regional cooperation. A *sequence of On-site events/information sharing* was organized in cooperation with BOBLME in Medan, Indonesia (July 2010) and Langkawi, Malaysia (November 2010) as well as in Ranong (July 2010, through BOBLME), Yangon (October 2010, through BOBLME) and (bi-lateral Myanmar and Thailand) in Phuket (January 2011, through BOBLME). The on-site events was organized with the aim, among other things, to provide basis for common understanding and information sharing.

To facilitate the dialogue among countries at regional and sub-regional level, the project continued to “**Monitor national legislation and institutional arrangements** pertaining to fisheries management, habitat management, and management of fishing capacity, to combat illegal fishing and climate change and adaptation”. To effectively bring the legal aspects into the regional dialogue, SEAFDEC has during 2009 and 2010 been able to include legal aspects in the events organized by the project as indicated above.

There is also a continuation on the “**review of international conventions and other agreements**” of relevance to the management of fisheries, fishing capacity and habitats and climate change with a view to how they are implemented in the ASEAN Region. Conventions referred to during events organized by the project include IMO and ILO Conventions, FAO Port State Measures, UN Law of the Sea Convention, UN Human Rights related instruments, etc. The sequence of references varies depending on the priorities of the Agenda and the profile of events. This is reflected in the reports from the meetings.

## 4.2 Challenges

For a project that are basically process oriented, and with a fairly small amount of funding, requiring coordination and cooperation at various levels, one of the major challenges lies in the actual process of coordination and the ability of the project to link up with other initiatives at various levels. In summary important challenges include:

- Coordination with main partners and initiatives such as ASEAN, the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA), FAO/APFIC and the BOBLME Project and ensure that projects can coordinate the timing of regional and on-site events. A challenge here is that other initiatives work have different modes of working, such as ASEAN through appointed “lead countries”, RPOA a bit ad hoc depending on availability of funds and the BOBLME that to a large extent work through consultants while SEAFDEC is working through counterparts and resource persons in participating countries.
- Maintain momentum among countries around the Andaman Sea and Gulf of Thailand respectively on processes to promote sub-regional arrangements on trans-boundary management of habitats and migratory fish (such as Indo-Pacific Mackerel and related species) including needed attention to address and manage fishing capacity and to combat illegal and destructive fishing practices.
- Consistency in approach and information provided at regional, sub-regional and provincial level - or in short can the same message be provided at different levels with people of different schooling background. Should the local people learn the central/administrative/academic language or should the centre learn to communicate on terms known to coastal village people.
- To have a forward looking and flexible planning to be able to build upon recommendations (outcomes) of events organised by the project, to incorporate outcomes of other events organised by SEAFDEC, FAO/APFIC, MFF/IUCN, BOBLME and BOBLME/CORIN-Asia and/or others in order to be in the position to strengthen possible, and positive, impacts of interventions by the project and partner organisations.

Effective implementation of MCS would depend on the fisheries management policy of each country and the institutional capacity and ability to cooperate among institutions. Specific elements can be operated at the local or fishing community level. This can be effective through capacity building of fishermen enabling them to understand the context and to collect data in support of the “Monitoring” aspect as well as to establish local structures for purposes of creating reference points as a basis for “Control”. The real challenge is to facilitate cooperation among institutions and other stakeholders that might have different objectives and interests.

### 4.3 Outcomes

The project have successfully been able raise that awareness of the need to view fisheries as an integrated part of broader natural resources and environmental management. Furthermore, the focus on social concerns, including working/labour conditions, has led to an increased awareness of the need to address social aspects as a fundamental part of sustainability both in terms of natural resources utilization and in the management of fishing capacity and in combating IUU fishing.

During the *First Meeting of the Andaman Sea Sub- region*, October 2009 in Phuket all countries around the Andaman Sea including India were in favour of improved sub-regional cooperation on an eco-systems based approach by integrating habitat and fisheries management with a perspective to better manage habitats and shared/trans-boundary stocks. SEAFDEC was urged to continue the process (also at province level), in cooperation with the BOBLME and MFF.

The Andaman Sea countries and the Gulf of Thailand countries are positive to the establishment of **larger fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugias*)** and in the process build upon existing management areas (MPA's, heritage sites, etc). Defined criteria have been agreed upon in developing the area. The initiation of work on development of management measures for *Rastrelliger* spp., Hilsa and related species in the Andaman Sea was well met by participating countries at the first Andaman Sea meeting (as earlier for the Gulf of Thailand). Continued focus was indicated for two areas in the eastern part 1) the area from Phuket up into Myanmar and 2) for the area from Phuket down into the Malacca Straits. A strong recommendation to SEAFDEC-Sida was to organize a sequence of on-site training events (in cooperation with BOBLME and MFF as suitable) during 2010 and 2011 to address key issues at local (trans-boundary) level as a further step in promoting sub-regional (and trans-boundary) cooperation. Furthermore, factors such as climate change, changes in monsoon patterns and oceanographic movements that could lead to distribution shift and production fluctuations of important fishery resources should be assessed (by partners and/or SEAFDEC).

Mud crabs and mangrove management has good potentials in efforts to build responses and adaptive capacity to impacts of climate change, in that it has been shown that good management of crabs rely on healthy mangroves. The mangrove in itself protects against natural hazards and through the management of the natural resources in the mangrove increased income is a shown benefit. The mackerels and related species migrate across boundaries and important to the local economies. Together with the countries the ambition is to explore the possibility of joint management arrangements to promote responsible fishing in the Andaman Sea. The process forward on joint approaches to mackerels and



habitat management will be further explored, as indicated above, during sub-sub-regional events to be organized during 2011.

There is a continued low profile on “eco-labels” as such but one option to consider is to follow up on the January 2009 and 2010 seminars/meetings with Abba Seafood and others on the work of SEAFDEC/TD to see if Tongol Tuna could be an example for producers to show how to indicate sustainability in, otherwise data poor fishery. Recent information indicates that Abba and partners might get a project approved by Sida to follow up on the Tongol Tuna.

*The sequence of on-site events/information sharing* that have been organized in cooperation with BOBLME around the Andaman Sea Countries have so far provided important steps in building a basis for capacity building, learning and information sharing within and among a) Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand and b) Myanmar and Thailand, respectively. In the promotion of regional cooperation, the events have been productive in building up a common understanding on key issues and problems that need to be addressed by the countries through joint efforts, such as the encroachment of larger vessels into coastal waters, trans-boundary migratory stocks and critical habitats of importance to fish and ecosystems in sub-sub-regions.

The sequence will be continued during 2011 and in cooperation with BOBLME organize an on-site event in Satun, one in Ranong and one in Myeik. Based on the inputs from the on-site events one, possibly two, sub-sub-regional events will be organized in 2011 with an aim to lay out the directions to take to strengthen the sub-sub-regional cooperation. A third Gulf of Thailand meeting and a second Andaman Sea Meeting will be organized during 2011 following the outcomes of regional, sub-regional events held.

Events organized by the project has, through participants, confirmed that attempts to manage marine resources, fisheries and habitats need to be done with an eye to the **management of fishing capacity and the reduction of illegal and destructive fishing**. To be effective common approaches would be needed and there is a requirement for increased cooperation among nations in sub-regions to manage fishing capacity. In recognition of this the sub-Regional meeting on the Gulf of Thailand, Bangkok, 24-26 February 2009, proposed that increased efforts should be made with respect to “Monitor, Control and Surveillance”, “vessel records and inventory” and “Port monitoring” to assess and record the status of fisheries in the countries. The Gulf of Thailand Sub-region members (Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam) initiated a process to establish a MCS network. This network would initially have its focus on information sharing, such as on the number and types of boats, people involved in fishing and landings among other things. As a step in this direction, a process

has been initiated to develop a fishing vessel record and inventory in Southeast Asia and the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.

The meeting on the Andaman Sea Sub-region, October 2009, was able to initiate cooperation among all Andaman Sea countries, including India (with support from the BOBLME). The meeting introduced aspects related to MCS and could start to initiate development of a MCS network for the Andaman Sea (by initially focus on the sharing of information). The introduction of an institutional matrix on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance with information on “responsible institutions”, “supporting legislation” and relevant “convention/international agreement” as tool to support the building up of MCS network(s) for the Andaman Sea Sub-region was well received and the SEAFDEC-Sida project has been advised or requested to further develop the matrix and gradually include all ASEAN countries. The information on “responsible institutions”, “supporting legislation” and relevant “convention/international agreement” should be further developed and shared during on-site events. Additional key activities such as “stock assessment” and “ecosystems health monitoring” should be included in the matrix on Monitoring (M). During the sub-regional events for the Gulf of Thailand (February 2009) and for the Andaman Sea (October 2009), respectively, the countries agreed on a definition for IUU Fishing suitable for each of the two sub-regions. The definitions agreed upon are the same for both of the sub-regions.

In follow up of the promotion of the management of fishing capacity at local level, *the sequence of on-site events/information sharing* that was organized during 2010 and to be continued 2011 included information and discussions on rules and regulations on the management of fishing capacity and the need to combat illegal and destructive fishing cooperation. A common problem faced by all participating countries is the encroachment of larger vessels into coastal waters and destructive fishing in critical habitats of importance. To reverse the trend there is need for countries to get together and agree on joint management approaches. The sequence will be continued during 2011 and in cooperation with the BOBLME organize an on-site event in Satun, one in Ranong and one in Myeik. Based on the inputs from the on-site events one, possibly two, sub-sub-regional events will be organize with an aim to lay out the directions to take to strengthen the sub-sub-regional cooperation in the southeast and northeast part of the Andaman Sea, respectively. SEAFDEC will take a lead in the southern part and BOBLME in the northern part.

Increased awareness was provided during events in 2009 and 2010 to the Andaman countries on the legally-binding Port State Measures. It was recognized that “Port monitoring” is something that would be of increasing priority and of a more local nature the landings of fish that is being done in

“neighbouring countries” (Satun July 2009 and Ranong July 2010). The survey form to assess the types of information that would be used in connection with port monitoring has been seen as a useful tool to explore available information during on-site training/information. The forms have exposed the limited amount of information that is available in the region and the sub-region.

An important outcome from *the Expert Consultation on Managing Fishing Capacity to Combat IUU fishing* that was held from 15 to 17 September 2010 in Bangkok was the consensus on the need to develop a common mechanism to combat IUU fishing. This is also indicated by the SEAFDEC Council in April 2010. Furthermore, the Consultation emphasized the need to “strengthen cooperation and build upon the lead countries for the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) “key clusters” under the AFCF framework.

Recommendations on follow-up actions were provided for a whole range of important critical functions, such as fishing vessel registration, granting licenses to fish, documentation of catches, port monitoring, validation/certification, building up MCS networks etc. The outcomes are well reflected in the report from the Consultation. Background documents and presentations prepared by SEAFDEC, RFPN, member countries, international organizations and initiatives (FAO, IMO and RPOA) and other participants were well received and provided good basis for the discussions.

The Vessel Record and Inventory including the Survey Forms on 1) Larger fishing vessels, and 2) Coastal fishing vessels/boats was again met with great interests and the meetings have urged SEAFDEC to continue - however, the tendency referred to from 2009 to discuss what categories to include rather than to provide “numbers” is still hard to break. This was reflected during the September 2010 Consultation in that it was called upon SEAFDEC to collect all available national forms in the region with the aim to try to work out a summarized format. At the same time it was suggested that SEAFDEC should work with available information from each country based on their format and available information and then analyze the regional picture. Follow up to the Consultation and the recommendations will be incorporated in continued activity and project planning and coordination will, among others, be sought with Southeast Asian countries and ASEAN, RPOA, FAO/APFIC, IMO, ILO and a new project to be developed by the SEAFDEC Japanese Trust Fund. The approach taken by the project is to follow up on available information.

The *ASEAN-SEAFDEC RTC on Adaptation to a “Changing Environment”*, Bangkok, November 2010, proved to be very successful with important outcomes on a range of matters that are becoming increasingly critical such as climate change, livelihoods and rights. The RTC provided a milestone in highlighting the status of working conditions, labour well-fare and the need to

address migratory workers in fishing and fishing industry in ASEAN with a perspective on the ASEAN Community by 2015. The outcomes indicated that “it is important to view the perspective of fisheries (small and large), aquatic resources and habitat management, including trade opportunities in a broader perspective that includes both small coastal and inland communities dependent on aquatic resources as well as the employment opportunities provided by larger vessels and processing industries. A common aim is to ensure that working conditions, including that of migratory workers, meet the standards set out in the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint”.

In the process to manage fishing capacity and to combat IUU, the outcome of the November 2010 RTC reflects an understanding of the need to address the conditions for workers engaged in the fishing industry, the working environment and the importance to have proper documents for those working on fishing vessels. Similar aspects were also raised in the perspective of the improvement of safety standards, including safety at sea and responses to climate change. The RTC in November 2010 was the first one where there was a systematic reference to the ASEAN Charter, ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint as is indicated in the report from the Consultation.

It is well known that **the importance of local knowledge** is a factor to be recognized in developing adaptive capacity, specifically on monitoring and control aspects as indicated by experiences in Indonesia and La-Ngu District in Satun, Thailand. Attempts, through feedback from on-site training and other events, to develop “area management systems” would benefit if development could be based on success stories of community involvement in fisheries management using traditional practices, such as the examples from Indonesia and Thailand. Such experiences should be integrated into fisheries management planning and in the process clarify the roles of all stakeholders.

As mentioned under Achievements above, **policy dialogue and promotion of regional cooperation on fisheries management** is a very important “key” to long-term sustainability for fisheries and habitats in Southeast Asia and for inland/coastal communities dependent on coastal and freshwater/wetland resources. The outcomes of the major events organized during 2009 and 2010 facilitated important steps in the promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation on key aspects of fisheries and habitat management including responses to climate change and adaptation.

During *The Second Gulf of Thailand Meeting*, February 2009, the Gulf of Thailand countries agreed to move towards stronger cooperation starting with information sharing, vessel records, MCS network, *refugia* and the *Rastrelliger* spp. (Pla Too) and related species (see report from the meeting).

*The ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), Prep-meeting, May 2009, led to a developed and agreed* activity plan for the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF). The plan was adopted by the AFCF in Hoi An, 1 - 2 June 2009, and by ASWGF<sub>i</sub> also in Hoi An, 3- 5 June 2009, and later endorsed by the SOM 30<sup>th</sup> AMAF in the end of October 2009. Important outcomes include the identification of the following key cluster areas for cooperation under the AFCF (with lead country in brackets):

- Combating IUU Fishing (Indonesia)
- Promoting sustainable fishing practices
  - Fishing Capacity and responsible fishing practices (Malaysia)
  - Conservation of biodiversity and enhancing fisheries resources (Vietnam)
  - Fish for Aquaculture Feed (Vietnam)
- Fisheries co-management (Cambodia)
- Adaptation and mitigation of impacts of climate change (Philippines)
- Fisheries post-harvest and food safety (Singapore)
- Strengthening ASEAN joint approaches/positions on international trade related issues (Thailand)
- Information, education and communication to support development and management of fisheries (Brunei Darussalam)
- Capacity building (Lao PDR)

The **Second ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) Meeting**, Brunei Darussalam, 21 - 22 June, 2010 confirmed the Work Plan and ambitions for the AFCF and it also provided clear indications and the role and functions of member countries in supporting the ASEAN based process. The lead countries for “key clusters” were confirmed as was an expressed wish from ASEAN Member Countries to see a role of SEAFDEC in support of the implementation of the AFCF Work Plan.

*The first Andaman Sea Sub-regional Meeting, October 2009 was the first event where all (including India) Andaman Sea countries could take part.* The Meeting successfully initiated and promoted sub-regional cooperation around the Andaman Sea based on coordination with the BOBLME. The participants could confirm and approve criteria and scope for the initiation of fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugias*), It was agreed to explore cooperation around *Rastrelliger* spp, *Hilsa* and related species. The meeting gave a clear response with regards to the willingness to jointly address fishing capacity and a process was initiated that could lead to the sharing of information, to move towards the establishment of MCS Network(s), to improve vessel record and to strengthen capacity for port monitoring.

*The sequence of on-site events/information sharing referred in the output groups 1, 2 and 3* and held in Medan, Indonesia (2010) and Langkawi, Malaysia (2010) as well as in Ranong (2010, through BOBLME), Yangon (2010, through BOBLME) and (bi-lateral Myanmar and Thailand) in Phuket (2011, through BOBLME) provided important opportunities to share experiences with participants from neighbouring countries invited. In the promotion of regional cooperation, the events have been productive in building up a common understanding on key issues and on problems that need to be addressed by the countries through joint efforts, such as the encroachment of larger vessels into coastal waters, trans-boundary migratory stocks and critical habitats of importance to fish and ecosystems in sub-sub-regions.

The ASEAN-SEAFDEC Expert Consultation on Managing Fishing Capacity to combat IUU fishing was held in September 2010, in Bangkok and provided an opportunity to maintain and strengthen the cooperation with the RPOA and FAO Global Program. During the RTC, and by participating, reports on progress and status have been directly provided to cooperating partners. The cooperation on vessel record and fishing capacity include RPOA, FAO Global Record and from 2011 also the preparation of a new initiative by the SEAFDEC Japanese Trust Fund. The Consultation gave important references to the priority given by participating countries on the need to cooperate to combat IUU fishing. It also provided a perspective on the implementation of efforts to manage fishing capacity as a joint basis to combat IUU fishing and countries were encouraged to “develop a common mechanism to combat IUU fishing”. The Consultation reinforced that “each of the countries, within the context of their own system should prepare a basis for information sharing”, by adding that countries have to share information on the options provided by the national institutional and legal structure while noting that countries cannot be expected to commit themselves beyond the provisions of their laws and regulations.

Furthermore, the Consultation emphasized the need to “strengthen cooperation and build upon the lead countries for the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) “key clusters” under the AFCF framework.

ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Technical Consultation on Adaptation to a “Changing Environment” was organized in Bangkok on 1 - 4 November 2010 with a perspective towards the ASEAN Community establishment by 2015. The RTC had full day sessions on 1) “Integration of Fisheries into the ASEAN Economic Community and trade related matters”; 2) “Climate Change and responses by the sector and by people involved in and dependent on fisheries and fisheries products”; and 3) “Livelihoods in coastal and inland fishing communities, and working opportunities for fisherfolk and migratory work force in the fishing sector (including post-harvest and processing)”. As a basis for regional

cooperation on the well-being of rural/coastal communities, the RTC highlighted in a way that has not been done before (in a “fisheries” context) the importance that the constitutional rights and livelihood rights of fishers, coastal and inland (fisheries) communities and migratory workers on fishing vessels and in processing industries are respected consistent with the constitutions of respective member countries. The RTC also provided a milestone in highlighting the status of working conditions, labour well-fare and the need to address migratory workers in fishing and fishing industry in ASEAN with a perspective on the ASEAN Community by 2015.

The importance to promote regional cooperation, based on an understanding of the opportunities and limitations, provided by the legal and institutional provisions provided by each of the countries was stressed during the RTC. The RTC also emphasized the need to strengthen cooperation and build upon the lead countries for the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) “key clusters” under the AFCF framework.

#### **4.4 Impacts**

The work that emerged out of the first stage and the transition stage of the SEAFDEC-Sida cooperation has through active engagements with partners in the region led to the present situation where the need to integrate fisheries management into habitat management is now well appreciated by ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries. This also fits well into the focus being promoted by FAO and others on an eco-systems approach to fisheries. Linking fisheries and habitat management is also through the sequences of events implemented by the SEAFDEC-Sida Project increasingly becoming recognized as an important element in the plans to promote sub-regional cooperation by looking at shared eco-systems/habitats, shared (groups) of species and related fishing activities - including that of combating illegal and destructive fishing.

One of the most significant events during 2010, and of relevance to all objectives defined by the Project Document, was the **ASEAN-SEAFDEC RTC on adaptation to a “changing environment”, Bangkok, November 2010** and the impact of the RTC should not be under-estimated. The recommendations and statements indicated by ASEAN/SEAFDEC member countries on a range of matters that are becoming increasingly critical such as climate change, livelihoods, working conditions and the well-being of migratory work force (on fishing vessels, post harvest and processing) and trade can be seen as milestones in the dialogue among countries in the region. This should also be viewed in the perspective of the RTC being the first one where there was a systematic reference to the ASEAN Charter, the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint as indicated in the report from the RTC.

In the perspective of “impacts”, it should be recognized that the RTC provided a milestone in highlighting the status of working conditions, labour well-fare and the need to address migratory workers in fishing and fishing industry in ASEAN with a perspective on the ASEAN Community by 2015. Outcomes from the RTC indicated that “it is important to view the perspective of fisheries (small and large), aquatic resources and habitat management, including trade opportunities in a broader perspective that includes both small coastal and inland communities dependent on aquatic resources as well as the employment opportunities provided by larger vessels and processing industries - which often provides alternative employment for rural/coastal people that decide to seek opportunities elsewhere by migrating to other areas including neighbouring countries. A common aim is to ensure that working conditions, including that of migratory workers, meet the standards set out in the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint”. In the process to manage fishing capacity and to combat IUU, the outcome reflects an understanding of the need to address working conditions, working environment and the importance of have proper documents for those involved on the vessels. Similar aspects were also raised in the perspective of the improvement of safety standards, including safety at sea and responses to climate change.

In highlighting the **integration of fisheries and habitat management**, it is important to consider the specific process needed to build upon a platform of common understanding. The process to establish a sequence of fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugia*) has been initiated and expressions of cooperation between countries in the Andaman Sea was documented during the first Andaman Sea Meeting, in Phuket, October 2009 with the cooperation with BOBLME. There is an expressed willingness to move towards better cooperation on fisheries - and environmental - management in the Andaman Sea with indications on the importance to facilitate bi-and trilateral agreements.

The approach taken by the SEFDEC-Sida Project in the Andaman Sea, in cooperation with the BOBLME Project, is to organize sequences of on-site events for information sharing and capacity building with one “loop” involving countries in the area south of Phuket (Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand) and one “loop” involving countries north of Phuket (Myanmar and Thailand). In the southern part on-site events has been held during 2010 in North-Sumatra (Indonesia) and Kedah State/Langkawi (Malaysia) - a third on-site event in Satun (Thailand) is to be held in March 2011. The immediate impact being a broadened understanding among those participating during the events that certain problems - and opportunities - are common to the countries of the sub-sub-region(s) and that could possibly be the basis for agreements on management options. The upcoming (during 2011) sub-sub-regional events should, ideally, indicate common steps and joint approaches, including a perspective of expectations on



time needed to work towards bi- and/or tri-lateral agreements on issues of common interest.

The process to address fishing capacity is well recognized by the ASEAN (the project being implemented under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership), SEAFDEC Council, FAO/APFIC and the RPOA. The role of SEAFDEC in facilitating the process and promote actions to be taken by member countries is well documented. The reports from RPOA, AFCF and SEAFDEC Council, provided reference to the role and gradual impact in the region as the process moves along by building broader consensus within the region.

To build up a regional “vessel record and inventory” with longer term aims to improve registration of fishing vessels and to improve the regional cooperation of information sharing in the ASEAN region, the Member Countries have suggested that matters on fishing record and inventory should be addressed also at sub-regional level. It was noted that improved records could also provide a valuable tool in adjusting fishing effort in the light of adaptation to climate change.

With obvious difficulties in 2010, to move forward with the forms at sub-regional and on-site levels, the project decided to shift its strategy in a way that instead of trying to fill in forms when many countries have limited information available the project will, if responses are positive, work with available information from each country based on their own formats and then work for improvements on existing system and analyze the regional picture based on that. As one recommendation from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Expert Consultation on Managing Fishing Capacity to Combat IUU fishing in September 2010 in Bangkok, this approach was supported and the project can act accordingly.

The impact in terms of providing directions for action is based on the notions that the need to combat IUU fishing is now a central priority for the region and countries should “develop a common mechanism to combat IUU fishing”. This is also indicated by the SEAFDEC Council in April 2010 and can be seen as a result of the focus of the Project since 2005 and onwards.

The importance and value of the potential impact that could emerge following the September 2010 Consultation is further strengthened by the broad range of participants attending the Consultation, including all ASEAN Member Countries, Australia and Timor-Leste including regional organizations such as FAO/APFIC, IMO, RPOA Secretariat, SEAFDEC and the Swedish Board of Fisheries. Cooperation with ASEAN, FAO Bangkok and the RPOA is well established and this is important in terms of coordinated efforts and longer term impact. In the process the Project and partners should build upon the lead countries of key clusters in the AFCF work plan.

There have been important positive advances in **initiating processes to manage fishing capacity and to combat IUU fishing** with related process related impacts. The process include results from the Second Gulf of Thailand Meeting (February 2009) and the First Andaman Sea meeting (October 2009) and the sequence of on-site events that has been organized (and that will continue in 2011). The initiated processes include dialogue on cooperation on vessel registration, licenses to fish, promotion of MCS networks, applications of trans-boundary approaches to cooperation on fisheries issues and with regards to monitoring, record and control of fishing activities in coastal areas. The importance to address working conditions, migratory workforce and improved livelihood opportunities will be incorporated in the process.

Building upon existing information in its available format has been suggested for the continued work - also in connection with the development of MCS networks. The priorities being given by countries around the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea to **develop MCS networks and to share necessary information** are important statements by the countries and a good foundation for the process ahead and to generate further project impact.

It is well known that the **importance of local knowledge is a factor to be recognized in developing adaptive capacity**, specifically on habitat management and the monitoring and control as indicated by experiences in Indonesia and La-Ngu District in Satun, Thailand. Attempts, through feedback from on-site training and other events, to develop “area management systems” would benefit if development could be based on success stories of community involvement in fisheries management using traditional practices (e.g. those in Indonesia and Thailand). The main impact ahead will depend on the way that well organised local systems can be built upon, by the project and others, to improve management capacity and capacity to adapt to change. Three good examples has been highlighted following section provide example of positive local practices of relevance to fisheries management, namely Awig-awig in Lombok, Indonesia, the Panglima Laut Aceh as practiced in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Indonesia, and the local organization of La Ngu District in Satun Province, Thailand.

The **ASEAN-SEAFDEC RTC on Adaptation to a “Changing Environment”**, **Bangkok, November 2010** was a significant and important event as already indicated above. The RTC stated the importance to “encourage coastal and inland (fisheries) communities, including local people involved in fisheries related activities and the local governments, to take leading roles to generate, develop and facilitate local stakeholders’ involvement in the development of an enabling environment to secure both diversified means of livelihood and sustainable development of fisheries (ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

Blueprint). There is a need to “develop enabling national policy and supporting financial mechanisms, social safety nets and protection from the negative impacts of integration, globalization, and natural disasters in support of sound and sustainable livelihood programs and related activities among coastal and inland communities dependent on and involved in fisheries related activities, full-time or seasonally/part-time (ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint). The RTC emphasized on the importance to “recognize and support the role and capacity of women and youth in generating income from fisheries-related activities, alternative employment and search and promotion of work outside of the fisheries sector”.

The RTC provided a breakthrough in stressing the need to address the rights of inland and coastal communities and the following statements are cited from the report of the RTC: “The protection of the rights of workers within the fishing industry, including migratory workers in fisheries and the fishing industry, should be ensured and promoted in accordance with the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint (ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint, Chapter C). A priority need is to reduce the gap between different groups of people (and countries) in accessing safe and secure job opportunities that are consistent with relevant provisions of ILO conventions. Furthermore, the RTC stated the importance of “ensuring that constitutional rights and livelihood rights of fishers, coastal and inland (fisheries) communities and migratory workers on fishing vessels and in processing industries are respected consistent with the constitutions of respective member countries and the provisions of United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), United Nations Fish Stock Agreement (UNFSA), Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), United Nations Declaration on Human Rights (UNDHR), etc., as needed to be able to access to food, health and safe living conditions as well as access to the available aquatic (fisheries) resources and working opportunities inside and outside of the sector”.

### **Policy dialogue and promotion of regional cooperation on fisheries management**

The Project has been successful in initiating cooperation around the Andaman Sea and earlier in the Gulf of Thailand, specifically, and the Southeast Asian/ASEAN region as a whole in general. This has resulted in an increased recognition of the need for regional (and sub-regional) arrangements on fisheries and habitat management, including adaptation and responses to climate change.

Impacts or results are found in areas where the Project has been successful in bringing important aspects with regards to the well-being and the rights of

coastal communities and people involved in fishing on the agenda and into the dialogue between countries, such as:

- Awareness/information on the flow of institutional responsibilities in the sequence of registration and licensing and in the different elements and institutional responsibilities to be recognized in the cooperation on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
- Opportunity provided for legal advisors/officers from participating countries to share experiences on the limits and opportunities for cooperation based each national legal framework as a fundamental basis to cooperate on combating IUU fishing
- Safety at Sea as a central elements in the process to register fishing vessels (IMO Conventions) and during 2010 the importance to recognize good working conditions also in aspects of safety (at sea)
- The rights and duties of smaller communities and fish workers and how these rights are reflected in international conventions and other instruments and during 2010 with reference to ensure that the constitutional rights are respected (RTC November 2010).
- Labour laws, conventions on working conditions (ILO Convention) and the right to decent working conditions - and how that can be reflected in the process of licensing
- Advances in identifying areas (fishing capacity, migratory patterns and habitats) as basis for dialogue on bi-and tri-lateral arrangements
- Awareness on the “two sides” of seeking diversified livelihood and alternative employment by recognizing a) the livelihood options and alternative available within or near the coastal/rural communities and b) the rural/coastal people that decides to seek opportunities elsewhere by migrating to other areas (including neighbouring countries). A common aim is to ensure improved livelihood, good working conditions, including that of migratory workers, as a means of reducing poverty and improve well-being.
- Traditional knowledge and the importance to build up local organizations based on local norms and traditions

The SEAFDEC-Sida project is, to facilitate the dialogue among countries at regional and sub-regional level, giving a priority to “**Monitor national legislation and institutional arrangements pertaining to fisheries management, habitat management, and management of fishing capacity, to combat illegal fishing and climate change and adaptation**” To effectively bring the legal aspects into the regional dialogue SEAFDEC has during 2009 and 2010 been able to include the legal aspect in the events organized so far and it has been emphasized that implementation of management measure cannot go beyond, or to be more strict than what is stated in national legislations.

Opportunities have been provided to share experience on national legislations in conjunction with Consultations and Sub-regional meetings. The RTC in November 2010 made an important point by urging countries to ensure that constitutional rights and livelihood rights of fishers, coastal and inland (fisheries) communities and migratory workers on fishing vessels and in processing industries are respected consistent with the constitutions of respective member countries.

SEAFDEC-Sida project have continued to actively participate in and/or organize other regional events together, as applicable, with ASEAN, FAO, UNEP, RPOA-IUU, MRC, BOBLME, Mangroves for the Future, Wetlands Alliance, etc. During these events the project has been able to promote regional cooperation, responses to climate change, policy dialogue and coordination - the outcome is reflected in documentation and reports from these. Furthermore, the project has been able to provide recommendations and advise on coordination of habitat and fisheries management (*refugia*), managing fishing capacity (combating IUU fisheries) and approaches to address climate change aspect. (A list of events is provided in the detailed activity report and above under achievements).

References to outcomes and results on the process to foster improved regional cooperation can be found in documents by ASEAN and ASEAN Working Groups, SEAFDEC Reports, SEAFDEC Council, FAO/APFIC, the RPOA, BOBLME and other sources. Important references to the progress in promotion of regional cooperation are also to be found in results and outcomes from Regional Consultations and Expert Meetings, including active interventional in non-SEAFDEC events that promotes and advances the process to develop the fisheries management mechanism. The SEAFDEC-Sida project will continue to be more and more active to promote results and recommendations by/from the project during 2011 to regional and international organizations to pave the way for improved regional cooperation.

### **Climate Change**

The approach taken by the Project on **climate change** has increasingly been recognized by member countries and during the events such as the October 2009 Andaman Sea Meeting, the Annual Review Meeting with Sida (January 2010), the meeting on vessel record and inventory, July 2009, the Expert Consultation on IUU fishing, September 2010, the RTC on Changing Environments, November 2010 and in discussion with FAO, MFF, BOBLME and MRC. The approach is to build an awareness in specific areas, in provinces, nationally and at regional level to see that better organization at village level and provinces, improved habitat management and restored habitats, reduction of (destructive) fishing, improved registration of vessels, licensing to fish, reduction of (destructive)

fishing, developing MCS networks, safety at sea, etc are in fact helping to build adaptive capacity and help to mitigate possible impacts of climate change. Subsequently, capacity building, including specific focus to build up resilience and protection against natural hazards and effects of climate change should be incorporated in the context of coordinated habitat and fisheries management, larger fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugia*), management of fishing capacity that would include safety standards as well as the preparedness and ability of crew-members and not as “stand alone” items.

The work so far, with partners in the region, has clearly indicated that improved resources and environmental management is linked to the process to build up resilience and adaptive capacity. With improved resources and environmental management including resilience and adaptive capacity some of the basic elements to address poverty alleviation are in place. Impacts are in this context to be found in ability to report efforts to improve habitat/fisheries management, improved local organization and reduction of fishing efforts in a “climate change perspective”.

The RTC in November 2010 on “changing environments had a full day session on “Climate Change and responses by the sector and by people involved in and dependent on fisheries and fisheries products”. The meeting stressed, among other things, that it is important to highlight that existing programs and actions being implemented and of importance to improve fisheries management and the well-being of people involved in fisheries and fisheries related activities (coastal/inland fisheries, commercial fishing, processing and post-harvest) are also relevant in terms of responses from the sector to climate change and local variations in monsoon and hydrology patterns. What is needed is to develop methods and indicators on how actions taken contribute to building up of adaptive capacity, to mitigate effects caused by climate change and to reduce contributions by the sector to climate change. The RTC also stressed the need to have “fisheries” incorporated in national plans of action on responses to climate change and on the importance to incorporate aspects of climate change in fisheries policy framework.

## **V. Way Forward: Key Challenges and Activities for 2011**

### **Key Challenges**

Going forward, the key challenges for the project for 2011 can be summarized as follows:

- Continued promotion of the integrating of fishery management into habitat management and to protect against natural hazards in and around the Andaman Sea through on-site events and sub-sub-regional arrangements (the

sub-sub regional could provide indications on the area, focus and “pace” with which to promote development of sub-sub-regional arrangements).

- Strengthening the existing management efforts and a set of criteria for development of larger fisheries management and conservation areas that should be large enough to manage and to protect trans-boundary habitats and (highly) migratory species “embracing” a number of existing defined management areas.
- Mobilizing available information for capacity building on fish stocks conservation and sustainable fisheries practices (including efforts to mitigate future natural disasters) among province and district officers and small and artisanal fishing communities in at least four provinces of the Andaman Sea).
- Encouraging inter-agency coordination mechanism and dialogue among agencies concerned for fisheries development to ensure improved understanding among government agencies.
- Mobilizing knowledge and develop adaptive capacity on fishing capacity and to improve vessel records and inventories, including improved port monitoring to record catches from neighbouring countries.
- Encouraging the improvement of understanding among government agencies on aspects of local knowledge and local organizations as applied in community-based fisheries management”.
- Building up the ability, at various levels, to understand the impacts of climate change and links to fisheries and habitat management”.

#### **Activities Plan for the year 2011-2012**

Information on planned activities for 2011-2012 is provided in Annex 2 and budget in Annex 3.





## SEAFDEC-Sida cooperation in follow up to Climate Change and Adaptation 2009 onwards

### Proposed Activities for year 2011 up until May 2012

*Note: during the year, there will be a continuity in the implementation of many activities in terms of follow up on earlier recommendations and in preparing for the major events of the year that include regional, sub-regional and sub-sub-regional events in promotion of cooperation across boundaries and (sub-)regional arrangements. There is also a flexibility built into the schedule to allow for good coordination with FAO/BOBLME, the Japanese Trust Fund (JTF), RPOA and others.*

	M1	M2	M3	M 4	M5	M 6	M 7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17
<b>Schedule for activities to sub-component/Output Group 1: Integration of habitat and fisheries management</b>																	
1.1. Follow up on the relevance for the Andaman Sea on the regionally defined criteria to determine the national, sub-regional and trans-boundary significance of specific areas																	
1.2. Identify, or reconfirm, with Andaman Sea countries on areas/provincial focus and using the regional criteria make a pre-selection of suitable management areas.																	
1.3 Based on the “pre-selected” areas (2.2) monitor (continuously) relevance of spatial boundaries for the process to establish fisheries resources conservation areas ( <i>refugia</i> ) in bordering provinces (consult FAO, BOBLME, the Mangroves for the Future, etc)																	
1.4. Review available information and identify fisheries and habitat management systems in the identified provinces																	
1.5 Regularly, update surveys on data sources, and resource persons, available on important nursery grounds, spawning areas and coastal habitats with a focus on the Andaman Sea																	
1.6. Year two and three, based on inputs from national																	

resource persons, provide available information for capacity building on fish stocks conservation and sustainable fisheries practices (including efforts to mitigate future natural disasters) among province and district officers and small fishing communities																	
1.7 Year two/ three, based on inputs from national resource persons, capacity building on the importance to maintain coastal features (mangroves, sandy beaches, coral reefs, etc) to province and district fisheries and environmental offices																	
1.8 Explore (with a view on climate change) the need to restore selected features (mangroves, etc) in at least four provinces around the Andaman Sea and follow up with some restoration measures (year two to three)																	
1.9 With national partners, explore options to monitor selected species (crabs, mackerel, or other) and selected fishing practices in at least three province with a view to monitor improvements, promote responsible fishing and review adaptive capacity (link to eco-labelling)																	
1.10 Initiate, in conjunction with relevant regional and national projects, the development of management regimes based on the integration of fisheries management into habitat management ( <i>refugia</i> ) in selected (border) areas of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar The regimes to be gradually developed throughout the project period																	
1.11 Initiate by year two, in cooperation with regional organisations and national partners, a process to develop sub-regional and national action plans to develop a system of fisheries resources conservation areas ( <i>refugia</i> ) throughout the region for maintenance of regionally important fish stocks. As feasible link the initiative to similar processes elsewhere in the ASEAN region																	
1.12 By year three develop, with regional partners and national institutions, priorities for fisheries management																	

and management of areas of importance as nursery and spawning grounds (and for protection against natural disasters), for the Andaman Sea (links to similar work elsewhere in Southeast Asia)																	
1.13 By year three, develop, with regional partners and national institutions, priorities, for the restoration and maintenance of geographical features in coastal areas (mangroves, sandy beaches, coral reefs, etc) for the Andaman Sea of importance to mitigate impacts of climate change (links to similar work elsewhere in Southeast Asia)																	
1.14 By year two, initiate work with regional and national partners, on simple assessments on how levels of productivity in coastal areas and <i>refugia</i> might/will change over time due to changes in geographical and hydrological features in coastal areas (implying need to adjust allowed fishing effort) due to environmental degradation and climate change																	
1.15 Review fisheries and habitat management aspects in trans-boundary and sub-regional arrangements and agreements around the Andaman Sea (link to 2.10 below)																	

	M 1	M2	M 3	M4	M 5	M 6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17
<b>Schedule for activities to sub-component/output group 2: Monitor, record and control</b>																	
2.1. Initiate, and follow up as recommended, a consultative process among ASEAN countries around the Andaman Sea to identify various options to alleviate problems caused by excessive fishing capacity, to prepare for adaptive measures																	
2.2. Provide background information, as needed from time to time, on large-scale and small-scale fisheries																	

2.3. Review surveys of level and type of fishing capacity in small-scale/coastal fisheries Ready by early year two/three.																	
2.4. In the process of reviewing the status of small-scale/coastal fisheries include staff capacity building at provincial/district level in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand Link with the RPOA-IUU and FAO (BOB-LME)																	
2.5. Review available information on destructive fishing and aquaculture practices in the Andaman Sea and selected areas																	
2.6. Organise capacity building/learning in at least Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand for central and province (jointly) level on how to report on the profile structure and operations of the fisheries, large and small-scale, for the Andaman Sea																	
2.7. Initiate a process to establish a MCS network in the Andaman Sea similar to the initiative around the Gulf of Thailand by fourth quarter year one																	
2.8. Initiate, with member countries, review, description and recommended on practicalities and revisions on MCS practices																	
2.9 Initiate a process for the drafting of plans to monitor, record and control active fishing capacity in small scale/coastal fisheries, including incidences of illegal (IUU) fisheries,																	
2.10 Review (year one and continuously as new information arrives) existing or planned trans-boundary and sub-regional agreements and arrangements around the Andaman Sea Follow up with ASEAN and FAO, BOBLME in the process, link to 1.15																	
2.11 By end of year three, prepare specific action plans on the development of systems to monitor, record and control active coastal fishing capacity																	

2.12 Promote, in dialogue with national and regional partners (ASEAN, FAO/APFIC and RPOA-IUU), further improvements, preparations and implementation of activity plans to manage fishing capacity																		
2.13 Initiate a process, with regional and national partners, to develop systems for simple assessments on how levels of optimum fishing capacity might/will change over time (year two and three)																		
2.14 Organise and follow up as recommended on the SEAFDEC workshop on fishing vessel registration (June/July 2009). Link to RPOA, FAO Global Record and JTF																		
2.15 Initiate process to improve or establish systems for record and inventory of boats in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, possibly including Myanmar. Follow up on the process in the Gulf of Thailand and Sulu-Sulawesi/CTI																		
2.16 Provide awareness on the need to develop alternative or supplementary livelihoods including possible alternatives																		
2.17 Organise a Regional Technical Consultation, or expert meeting, by year two/three, on alternative livelihoods and the role of fisheries agencies in providing exit into new occupations (and follow up as recommended)																		
2.18 Inform the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and provide inputs to the ASEAN policy making mechanism																		

	M 1	M2	M 3	M4	M 5	M 6	M7	M 8	M 9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17
<b>Schedule for activities to sub-component/output group 3: Local knowledge, cross-cutting issues and safety at sea</b>																	
3.1. Survey available information on local knowledge and actions among ethnic groups and coastal communities in relation to adaptive capacity and natural hazards																	
3.2. Review documentation on local practices and local traditions is systems to record and register fishing boats																	
3.3. Follow up on the study by the CBNRM-LI on the role of women in fishing community																	
3.4. Follow up on the ICSF Symposium in Siem Reap 2007 and the RTC Nov 2010 on the rights of fisher-folk, Check SENSE and MRC																	
3.5. Review available reports on the effectiveness of response efforts to reach <i>climate change (revised)</i>																	
3.6. Indicate areas of importance to be included in training programme for safety-at-sea and rescue at sea of relevance to the mitigation of effects caused by marine natural hazards and expected effects of climate change (check with JTF). Working Conditions																	
3.7 Support the process to work out simple early warning system and response packages with input of local knowledge and practices																	
3.8. Provide results and information to ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries																	
3.9 Other cross-cutting issues that might be raised during implementation																	

	M 1	M2	M 3	M4	M 5	M 6	M7	M 8	M 9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17
<b>Schedule for activities to sub-components/Output group 4: Policy dialogue and promotion of regional cooperation of fisheries management</b>																	
4.1. Regional Consultation and sub-regional consultations in promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation and agreements																	
4.2. Preparatory consultation to draft work and activity plan for ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum and follow ups during 2010																	
4.3 Information and advise to ASEAN and ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and to policy mechanisms																	
4.4. National legislation and institutional arrangements pertaining to management of the exploitation of fisheries and critical habitats																	
4.5. Review international fisheries conventions and other conventions with a view to how they are implemented in the four affected ASEAN Countries																	
4.6. Regional Technical Consultation with all ASEAN-SEAFDEC member countries on recommendations for climate change and adaptation and protection against future natural disasters																	
4.7 Tour to Scandinavia in follow up on regional cooperation (if funding available)	???	???															
4.8. Other regional FAO-ASEAN-SEAFDEC, etc events organised if called upon to promote policy dialogue and coordination																	
	M 1	M2	M 3	M4	M 5	M 6	M7	M 8	M 9	M10	M11	M12	M13	M14	M15	M16	M17
<b>Schedule for activities to sub-component/Output Group 5: Project Management and coordination</b>																	

5.1 Project management, implementation and administration, including set up of organisation (6.2) and recruitments (6.3)																		
5.2 Planning with FAO/RAP, SEAFDEC, etc																		
5.3 Planning and meetings with the Andaman Sea countries																		
5.4 Maintain regular meetings with FAO/APFIC, the ASEAN and their focal points for fisheries																		
5.5 Organise take part in regular meetings with FAO/RAP, RPOA, WorldFish Centre, Wetlands Alliance, COBSEA, and other relevant bodies to maintain coordination																		
5.6 Assess progress and report to SEAFDEC Council, ASEAN and Member Countries																		
5.7 Reports to Sweden as required																		
5.8 Annual Review meeting (Sida and/or SBF)																		
5.9 Finalise proposal 2012 onwards																		



## SEAFDEC-Sida Cooperation on adaptation 2009 - 2011, Objective and expected general results/outcomes for the period.

The following pages provide an indication of specified activities for 2011 under each sub-component/output group

Objectives	Outcomes/expected results	Sub-components/output groups
<p><b>Development Objective:</b> Long-term sustainability of fisheries and reduced vulnerability to impacts of climate change of livelihoods of fisher-folk in ASEAN and around the Andaman Sea</p> <p><b>Immediate objective:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capacity for the management of fisheries and important coastal habitats (<i>refugia</i>) and the protection against natural hazards built up around the Andaman Sea (integration of habitat and fisheries management)</li> <li>2. Capacity strengthened and systems improved to monitor, record and control active fishing effort (large and small scale) as a basis for development for coordinated plans for management actions on fishing capacity around the Andaman Sea and among ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries (to prepare for adaptive measures needed to respond to impacts of climate change)</li> </ol>	<p>No reports on depleted stock and destructive fisheries and important habitats reportedly in healthy condition with communities and authorities able to respond and adapt to impacts of climate change.</p> <p>A sequence of fisheries resources conservation areas (<i>refugias</i>) initiated and expressions of cooperation between countries in the Andaman Sea (bi- and/or tri-lateral) documented, with capacity for management being started in selected places. Areas and capacity should include specific focus to build up resilience and protection against national hazards and effects of climate change. Reference on achievements to be found with ASEAN, FAO/APFIC, SEAFDEC Council and other sources.</p> <p>Documented steps being taken by member countries to move towards improved ways to monitor, record and control fishing effort, such as vessel records, inventories, better information</p>	<p>For the purpose of implementation and follow up the activities will be planned under five “sub-components”, or output groups. Results, outcomes or outputs will be reported with reference to given indicators and expected outcomes in achieving the objectives. Achievements can be related to any of the objectives. Also at activity level cross-references between components is expected when assessing the results and related impacts/outcomes.</p>
		1. Integration of habitat and fisheries management
		2. Monitoring, Record and Control – large scale and small scale (coastal) fishing
		3. Local knowledge, cross cutting issues and safety at sea
		4. Policy dialogue and promotion of regional cooperation on fisheries management
		5. Project Management and Coordination
<p><b>Note on processes</b>, process results and outcomes</p>		

<p>3. To provide support to policy development and the process to establish a regional fisheries management mechanism and sub-regional agreements for/in the ASEAN region including reached consensus on key issues.</p>	<p>gathering and tools to monitor large and small-scale fisheries, and embark on building up of MCS networks. Ref to achievements APFIC/FAO, SEAFDEC Council and ASEAN.</p> <p>ASEAN countries are moving towards regional consensus and regional and sub-regional understanding and agreements, as expressed in adopted reports from regional and sub-regional events and signed declarations and agreements on cooperation on fisheries and environmental management. References to be found in statements from ASEAN, APFIC/FAO, and member countries.</p>	<p>and indicators on positive achievements – the actual result would to a large extent be reflected in indications and reports from bodies, and individuals “outside” of the project SEAFDEC Council, ASEAN, FAO/APFIC, etc in recognition of steps being taken.</p>
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**SEAFDEC-Sida Continued Cooperation 2009 – 2012, Specified Activities 2011 for Sub-Components/Output Groups 1**

Sub-component/Activities	Main indicator/outcomes	Main indicator/outcomes
<p><b>1. Integration of habitat and fisheries management</b></p>	<p>Seek cooperation with FAO Bangkok and the BOB-LME once it gets operational.</p> <p>A sequence of fisheries resources conservation areas (<i>refugias</i>) initiated and expressions of cooperation between countries in the Andaman Sea (bi- and/or tri-lateral) documented, with capacity for management being started in selected places. Areas and capacity should include specific focus to build up resilience and protection against national hazards and effects of climate change. Reference on achievements to be found with ASEAN, FAO/APFIC, SEAFDEC Council and other sources.</p> <p>The SEAFDEC-Sida Project will work to lay the foundation for the introduction of larger fisheries resources conservation areas (<i>refugias</i>) in the Andaman Sea based on the experiences from the Gulf of Thailand and the cooperation with UNEP/GEF South China Sea Project. Similar cooperation with the BOB-LME will be sought once it gets operational.</p> <p>A general thrust will also be to be to promote regional cooperation and fisheries and habitat management in the Andaman Sea and recognition of the process expected from ASEAN and FAO/APFIC. Links will be developed with the BOB-LME. Further aspects on regional cooperation in section 4.</p>	<p>With partners in the region, indicators on the link between improved resources and environmental management and poverty alleviation further defined in the process to build up resilience and adaptive capacity</p> <p>The confirmed recognition by the countries around the Andaman Sea on the concept of broader management areas, incorporating the <i>refugias</i> and smaller areas (reports from Andaman Sea Group coordination)</p> <p>Expressed willingness to move towards better cooperation on fisheries – and environmental – management in the Andaman Sea together with recognition of SEAFDEC taking a lead (statements by member countries, the SEAFDEC Council and Andaman Sea reports</p> <p>Indicators on poverty alleviation and social well-being developed of relevance to fishing communities together with FAO, ASEAN and others</p>

Activities as indicated in the proposal	Specified action for 2011	Indicator/outcomes
<p>1.1 Follow up on the relevance for the Andaman Sea on the regionally defined criteria to determine the national, regional and trans-boundary significance of specific areas (for spawning, etc and protection against natural hazards)</p>	<p>The defined criteria have already been confirmed by the Andaman Sea Meeting in Oct 2009.</p> <p>Tasks for 2010 is primarily to follow up on the application of the criteria and to introduce the concept at on</p> <p><b>Recommendation 2011: Continue to promote the concept</b></p>	<p><b>Background:</b> in summary it is agreed that “the area should be large enough to manage and to protect trans-boundary habitats and (highly) migratory species “embracing” a number of existing defined management areas. The more specifically defined size of the area should gradually be developed through consultative processes involving coastal villagers, the traditional users of the resources, researchers, local and central authorities and other stakeholders, taking into consideration the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>To build upon an aggregation of smaller management areas (established for local fisheries, fisheries resources protection, habitat management and/or other purposes)</i></li> <li>- <i>To recognise the existing zoning schemes (like trawling free zones</i></li> <li>- <i>To take note of the seasonality in fishing, fish migration/spawning, etc”</i></li> </ul>
<p>1.2 Identify, or reconfirm, with Andaman Sea countries on areas/provincial focus and using the regional criteria make a pre-selection of suitable management areas. (areas indicated in 2006 included Banda Ache, North Sumatra Langkawi,</p>	<p>Initiate, during the Andaman Sea Meeting in Sept/Oct 2009 the process to select or pre-select management areas potentially including areas of Banda Ache, North Sumatra, Langkawi, Kedah, Satun/Trang, Ranong and areas in Myanmar bordering Thailand</p> <p><b>For 2010 collect further information on these areas</b></p>	<p>During 2009 indicated target areas include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From Phuket down to the One Fathoms Bank (Selangor and North Sumatra);</li> <li>2) From Phuket up along the coastline of eastern Myanmar and the Myeik/Mergui Archipelago;</li> <li>3. The Western part of</li> </ol>

<p>Satun/Trang, Ranong and areas in Myanmar bordering Thailand</p>	<p>(currents, wind patterns, etc) to gradually provide background for a more specific definition of the areas. The western part of the Andaman Sea (the part that include India) will to a larger extent be covered by the BOBLME</p> <p><b>Activity for 2011:</b> Continue the cooperation with BOBLME and organize for the southern part an on-site event in Satun and one sub-sub-regional gathering (including, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand) to get a further indication on the area coverage and willingness to cooperate between the three countries (June/July 2011). Northern part: follow up with BOBLME on the sub-sub- regional meeting in January 2011 (Thailand and Myanmar) and with BOBLME organize, as recommended an addition set of on-site events in Myanmar and Thailand and a sub-sub-regional event (possibly in 2012). The result/outcomes will be the basis for continued implementation 2012 and onwards.</p>	<p>Myanmar, Bangladesh and India (including northern Andaman and Nicobar Islands); 4) India (Southern Andaman and Nicobar Islands) and Indonesia (Banda Aceh).</p> <p><b>Information</b> with indications provided on trans-boundary features (currents, winds, etc) movements and habitat links. Information provided should be available as information to further defining management areas, to sub-regional meetings and on-site training</p> <p>The final “selection” of management areas “<i>refugias</i>” will form an input to program formulation 2012 onwards</p>
<p>1.3 Based on the “pre-selected” areas (1.2) monitor (continuously) relevance of spatial boundaries for the process to establish fisheries resources conservation areas (<i>refugia</i>) in bordering provinces of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar in consultation with the FAO (BOBLME), the Mangroves for the Future and others</p>	<p>For 2010 continue to consult with FAO/RAP, BOBLME, Mangroves for the future (MFF) and Andaman Sea countries on spatial boundaries for fisheries resources conservation areas (<i>refugia</i>) in bordering provinces around the Andaman Sea</p> <p>The continued consultation process should be done with the aim (among other things) to have the indicated areas and spatial boundaries for the process to establish fisheries resources conservation areas (<i>refugia</i>) further defined during 2010 and 2011 (to be indicated on agreed maps). Introduce the concept and spatial context at on-site trainings (see also below)</p>	<p>The spatial context has been successfully initiated and the process of consultation is established through the first Andaman Sea Meeting (Oct 2009) and consultations held with FAO/RAP, BOBLME and MFF.</p> <p>The relevance to be monitored and referred to, and documented in conjunction with SEAFDEC-Sida events and on-site training. Recognition by other organizations to be documented and a first set of indications to be available on maps and available by end of 2011</p>

	<p><b>Action for 2011:</b> To follow up in line with steps indicated above 1.2 with the aim to have the indicated areas and spatial boundaries for the process to establish fisheries resources conservation areas (<i>refugia</i>) further defined during sub-sub-regional events from Phuket (June/July 2011) and south and Phuket up north (with BOBLME in January 2011 and one more by the end of 2011 or early 2012), respectively 2011 and to have a clear indication on the process ahead for at least the southern as a basis for continued implementation 2012 and onwards. Consult with BOBLME and Mangroves for the Future</p>	
<p>1.4 Review information and identify fisheries and habitat management systems in identified provinces in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar and gradually widen to cover the whole Andaman Sea area (as input to regional and on-site events). By year two have a map produced on “management areas” in the Andaman Sea</p>	<p>Collect available information on areas designated for fisheries, habitat, environmental, cultural or other management purposes implying restriction to the use of the area.</p> <p>The meeting appreciated the initiative and the work and <b>recommended</b> that the initiative should continue to have a complete and updated reference document – with Maps. The reference document should be updated from time to time. Through the BOBLME additional information on Andaman and Nicobar Islands will be provided. Presentation to be made during second Andaman Sea Meeting (fourth quarter 2010)</p> <p><b>Recommendation for 2011:</b> Continue to update the set of information so far and try to complete with maps as available and consult with MFF, BOBLME and others in the process. Aim to have the set for the southern part (Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand) presented during the sub-sub-regional meeting in June/July 2011 and for the</p>	<p>Continuous activity: Background to be provided as input to regional and on-site events through resource persons (see reports from events) and a map of “management areas” in the Andaman Sea to be produced.</p> <p>By 2011 a more complete set of information should be available on existing management areas (MPAs, Ramsar,, heritage, shipping lanes, etc) and migration paths of Indo-pacific mackerel and related species – maps should be provided as available. Information provided should be available as information to further defining management areas, to sub-regional meetings, on-site training and as a stand-alone publication.</p>

	<b>whole Andaman Sea at Second Meeting on the Andaman Sea in October 2011</b>	
1.5 Regularly, update surveys on data sources, and resource persons, available on important nursery grounds, spawning areas and coastal habitats with a focus on the Andaman Sea and a agreements to be reached on the use and link to key databases. Extract from time to time information on key areas – such as, for year two, priority areas in need for restoration in the Andaman Sea	<p>Make a survey on sources of data on important nursery grounds, spawning areas and coastal habitats, including available resource persons</p> <p>The project should during 2010 further develop links identified during 2010 and involve suitable resource persons in on-site training events and a general understanding has developed with BOBLME, MFF and FAO/RAP. The points below will be further developed during 2010</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> The project should during 2011 further develop links identified during 2009 and 2010. Continue to involve suitable resource persons in on-site training events, sub-sub-regional and sub-regional events. Further develop the links and information sharing with BOBLME, MFF, FAO/RAP, Wetlands International, Wetlands Alliance and others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A list of resource persons on important habitats established and documented (see lists of participants)</li> <li>- Understanding/agreements with organizations on the use and links to their databases on habitats and important fishing areas</li> <li>- Priority areas in need for restoration in the Andaman Sea extracted/identified</li> </ul> <p>The results to be expressed through reports from on-site training, sub-sub-regional events and the second Andaman Sea Meeting (second quarter 2010)</p>
1.6 Year two and three, based on inputs from national resource persons, provide available information for capacity building on fish stocks conservation and sustainable fisheries practices (including efforts to mitigate future natural disasters among province and district officers and small and artisanal fishing communities in at least four provinces of the Andaman Sea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explore the availability of suitable resource persons that could be invited to on-site training/capacity building (consult with BOB-LME and others) - <a href="#">see 1.5 above</a></li> </ul> <p>During 2010 organize and conduct at least two on-site events first in west-coast Malaysia or North-Sumatra, and second in Ranong Province.</p> <p><b>Recommendation for 2011:</b> Follow up on the information on <i>Rastrelliger</i> spp and related species in the two to three upcoming on-site events and at the two sub-sub-regional focal areas (North and South of Phuket respectively) with a view to explore options for joint management arrangements in each of the two areas. Follow up on the restoration and</p>	<p>Lists of participants, reference documents and presentations will be included in reports from capacity building and on-site training events The events should be forward looking and recommendations for future action to be included in the outcome of events – and reflected in reports</p>

	management of mangroves (including crabs and other resources) and other habitat and support partners that are building local organization and adaptive capacity. See also 1.8 below	
1.7 Year two and three, based on inputs from national resource persons, provide capacity building on the importance to maintain coastal features (mangroves, sandy beaches, coral reefs, etc) to province and district fisheries and environmental offices in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, possibly including Myanmar	<p>- Explore the availability of suitable resources that could be invited to on-site training/capacity building (consult with BOB-LME and others) – see 1.5 above</p> <p>During 2010 organize and conduct at least two on-site events first in west-coast Malaysia or North-Sumatra, and second in Ranong Province.</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue the process in at least three more on-site locations, Satun, Ranong and Myanmar (with BOBLME) and follow up with two sub-sub-regional events (southern part and northern part) and add a second Andaman Sea Meeting by the end of the year (see also 1.5 above and 1.8 below).</p>	Lists of participants, reference documents and presentations will be included in reports from capacity building and on-site training events The events should be forward looking and recommendations for future action to be included in the outcome of events – and reflected in reports
1.8 Explore (with a view on climate change) the need to restore selected features (mangroves, etc) in at least four provinces around the Andaman Sea and follow up with some restoration measures (year two to three)	<p>Review information on degraded coastal areas around the Andaman Sea, consult with Mangrove Action Project and Mangroves for the Future (and others) in the process</p> <p>To follow this up in 2010 in conjunction with on-site training events and through events organized by others, such as MFF and BOBLME</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Follow up on the indicated mangrove areas and facilitate through on-going initiatives further rehabilitation of mangroves in at least two areas. The target areas should be indicated on maps. Actual result will be seen beyond 2011.</p>	<p>Results in three stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on existing indications and identified areas by each country define restoration needs with suggested actions</li> <li>- Use the definition exercise as an input to capacity building to define priorities further,2.7</li> <li>- Areas restored and indicated in local maps (results to be shown beyond 2011)</li> </ul>



<p>1.9 With national partners, explore options to monitor selected species (crabs, mackerel, or other) and selected fishing practices in at least three province with a view to monitor improvements, promote responsible fishing and review adaptive capacity (link to eco-labelling)</p>	<p>Follow up on earlier work on eco-labels and certification by exploring ways incorporating some work with selected species (crabs, mackerel, etc) and sustainable fisheries and potential adaptation needs due to climate change</p> <p>Address this in connection with on-site training events planned for 2010 and 2011</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to explore the options for mud crabs and related species to increase the incentive to improved mangrove management, building up of adaptive capacity and improved livelihood. Follow up on the options for joint/trans-boundary approaches to management of migratory species (<i>rastrelliger</i> spp and related species and trans-boundary habitat management and aim for the sub-sub-regional meetings in 2011 to come up with targets and levels of ambition for establishing joint/trans-boundary arrangements. Explore options to cooperation with Abba Seafood and the (possible) Sida project to assess sustainability of Tonggol Tuna.</p>	<p>Indications, through field surveys and reports, of improved management of crabs and more selective fishing practices and ways this has/can be used to provide incentives to promote good practices and to develop capacity for adaptation to impacts of climate change. Indications to be provided in reports from on-site, sub-sub-regional and sub-regional events.</p>
<p>1.10 Initiate, in conjunction with relevant regional and national projects, the development of management regimes based on the integration of fisheries management into habitat management (<i>refugia</i>) in selected (border) areas of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar. The regimes to be gradually developed throughout the project period</p>	<p>Consult with FAO/RAP, BOB-LME, Mangroves for the Future (MFF) and Andaman Sea countries on spatial boundaries for fisheries resources conservation areas (<i>refugia</i>) in bordering provinces around the Andaman Sea (see also 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 above)</p> <p>For 2010 follow up on the consultations process established with FAO/RAP, BOBLME, MFF and the Andaman Sea countries (including India) and during on-site training specifically address spatial boundaries for fisheries resources conservation areas (<i>refugia</i>) in bordering provinces</p>	<p>Indicators of progress are to be found in documents of partner organizations, agreements or agreed report on joint events with countries in around the Andaman Sea to cooperate on fisheries and habitat management including reports from on-site training in trans-boundary areas. Gradual progress to be document through joint adopted reports on progress and achievements</p>

	<p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue the process in cooperation with BOBLME at three more on-site events. Collection information gathered so far on the trans-boundary migration <i>rastrelliger</i> spp and related species as well as on important habitats and existing management areas/regimes (MPAs closed season, etc) and use the information at two sub-sub-regional meetings for the larger areas indicated above. For Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand June/July and for Thailand and Myanmar (with BOBLME) later in the year. These sub-sub-regional meetings should aim to get the willingness confirmed with some broad indications on the continued process, with time lines (as far as possible) and scope of an arrangement for coordinated management.</p>	
<p>1.11 Initiate by year two, in cooperation with regional organizations and national partners, a process to develop sub-regional and national action plans to develop a system of fisheries resources conservation areas (<i>refugia</i>) throughout the region for maintenance of regionally important fish stocks. As feasible link the initiative to similar processes elsewhere in the ASEAN region</p>	<p><b>Year two</b></p> <p>2010: Initiate the process in connection with on-site training events and follow up through cooperation and dialogue with national and regional partners, including the second Andaman Sea Meeting, fourth quarter 2010 (the recommendation was made during the First Andaman Sea Meeting Oct 2009)</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> SEAFDEC to coordinate further with BOBLME and MFF on the progress and ambitions for all four areas. The sequence indicated above, 1.10, will be followed on and the result of sub-sub-regional meetings and other results in the four areas will be one of the main points for the second Andaman Sea Meeting (to be held second half of 2011) to indicate feasible steps to take to develop a system for the region as a whole.</p> <p>To link with other similar processes in the ASEAN region</p>	<p>Results similar to 2.10 but with broader geographical coverage and more action oriented. Indicators of progress are to be found in agreements of jointly developed action plans by countries in the Andaman Sea and South East Asia for the process to establish of fisheries resources conservation areas (<i>refugia</i>) throughout the region for maintenance of regionally important fish stocks. Gradual progress to be document through adopted reports on progress and achievements</p>

	SEAFDEC will organize a third Gulf of Thailand Meeting that has been hanging a bit while waiting for information on a possible new UNEP/GEF Project. SEAFDEC will also follow up on the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas and the Coral Triangle Initiative to explore possible links and sharing of approaches.	
1.12 By year three develop, with regional partners and national institutions, priorities for fisheries management and management of areas of importance as nursery and spawning grounds (and for protection against natural disasters), for the Andaman Sea (links to similar work elsewhere in Southeast Asia)	<p><b>Year three</b></p> <p>2010: Initiate the process in connection with on-site training events and follow up through cooperation and dialogue with national and regional partners, including the second Andaman Sea Meeting, fourth quarter 2010 (the recommendation was made during the First Andaman Sea Meeting Oct 2009)</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Initiate the process of priority setting in cooperation with regional partners (BOBLME and MFF) and national partners during the sub-sub-regional events and the second Andaman Sea Meeting to be organized during 2011.</p> <p>To link with the Gulf of Thailand organize a third meeting and explore progress and options to link with the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas</p>	<p><b>Recommendations so far see 1.11</b></p> <p>A list, and action plan, common to a group of institutions on priorities for fisheries management and management of areas of importance as nursery and spawning grounds and for monitoring on impacts of climate change, for the Andaman Sea (and the region)</p>
1.13 By year three, develop, with regional partners and national institutions, priorities, for the restoration and maintenance of geographical features in coastal areas (mangroves, sandy beaches, coral reefs, etc) for the Andaman Sea of	<p><b>Year three</b></p> <p>2010: Initiate the process in connection with on-site training events and follow up through cooperation and dialogue with national and regional partners, including the second Andaman Sea Meeting, fourth quarter 2010 (the recommendation was made during the First Andaman Sea</p>	<p><b>Recommendations so far see 1.11</b></p> <p>list, and action plan, common to a group of institutions on priorities for the restoration and maintenance of geographical features in coastal areas (mangroves, sandy beaches, coral reefs, etc) for the Andaman Sea and of</p>

<p>importance to mitigate impacts of climate change (links to similar work elsewhere in Southeast Asia)</p>	<p>Meeting Oct 2009)</p> <p>2010: To establish the link to similar work elsewhere in the region organize a Gulf of Thailand Meeting during 2010 (this also reflect a recommendation by the SEAFDEC Program Committee Meeting (PCM) and ASEAN-SEAFDEC Consultative Group (FCG) – November 2009)</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Initiate the process of priority setting in cooperation with regional partners (BOBLME and MFF) and national partners during the sub-sub-regional events and the second Andaman Sea Meeting to be organized during 2011.</p> <p>In at least two sites (North Sumatra and Langkawi) provide resources to activities to replant mangroves in cooperation with locally established initiatives</p> <p>To link with the Gulf of Thailand organize a third meeting and explore progress and options to link with the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas</p>	<p>importance to mitigate impacts of climate</p>
<p>1.14 By year two, initiate work with regional and national partners, on simple assessments on how levels of productivity in coastal areas and <i>refugia</i> might/will change over time due to changes in geographical and hydrological features in coastal areas (implying need to adjust allowed fishing effort) due to environmental degradation and climate change</p> <p>The process has already been initiated through the presentation and discussions</p>	<p>Year two</p> <p>2010: “Examine factors such as climate change that lead to distributional shift and production fluctuations of important fishery resources, or where primary productivity is decreasing”</p> <p>In connection with on-site training (see also above on other references to on-site training) and other events “to build up ability, at various levels, to understand the impacts of climate change and links to fisheries and habitat management”.</p> <p>Furthermore look into elements of oceanographic factors and changes over time (See also 2.13)</p>	<p>In the light of scenarios of changes in productivity due to environmental degradation and climate change a paper (year three) by key regional and national institutions on what can be done, and what does it take, to come up with simple assessments on how levels of productivity in coastal and inland areas might/will change over time due to changes in geographical and hydrological features</p>

<p>held during the First Andaman Sea Meeting, Oct 2009</p>	<p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to keep a dialogue on the options for simple assessments and specifically look for parameters that could be suitable to monitor to indicate change, change that would affect availability of aquatic resources.</p>	
<p>1.15 Review fisheries and habitat management aspects in trans-boundary and sub-regional arrangements and agreements around the Andaman Sea (link to 2.10 below)</p>	<p>Compile a list on existing and planned trans-boundary and sub-regional agreements around the Andaman Sea (link to 2.10 above)</p> <p>During 2010 continue the listing and include information, as available, in on-site training and trans-boundary dialogue</p> <p><b>Recommendation for 2011:</b> Continue to follow up on formal and informal arrangements.</p>	<p>A review and summary produced and documented on fisheries and habitat management aspects in trans-boundary and sub-regional arrangements and agreements around the Andaman Sea</p>

**SEAFDEC-Sida Continued Cooperation 2009 – 2012, Specified Activities 2011 for Sub-Components/Output Groups 2**

Sub- Components Regional Activities	Main indicator/outcomes	Main indicator/outcomes
<p><b>2. Monitoring, Record and Control – large scale and small scale (coastal) fishing</b></p>	<p>A recognition by ASEAN, SEAFDEC Council and FAO/APFIC of the lead role of SEAFDEC (together with DOF Thailand or other member country) in developing regional cooperation in the Andaman Sea as well in the ASEAN region as a whole</p> <p>Specifically positive responses are sought in terms of cooperation on vessel registration, promotion of MCS network, application of trans-boundary agreements to cooperation on fisheries issues and approaches to monitoring, record and control of fishing activities in coastal areas.</p>	<p>Documented recognition and statements from ASEAN, FAO/APFIC and SEAFDEC Council would confirm progress.</p> <p>It is of key importance that the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum include these aspect in their work programme (June 2009) including the need to address climate change and adaptation measures as well as the sub-regional approach in the Andaman Sea and other sub-regions – for the Project to refer to the Forum</p>
<p><b>Activities as indicated in the proposal</b></p>	<p><b>Specified action for 2011</b></p>	<p><b>Indicators/outcomes</b></p>
<p><b>2.1 Initiate, and follow up as recommended a, consultative process among ASEAN countries around the Andaman Sea</b> to identify various options to alleviate problems caused by excessive fishing capacity, to prepare for adaptive measures and to provide the basis for cooperation on management</p>	<p>Organize an <b>Andaman Sea Meeting</b> that should include fishing capacity and related problems on the Agenda – Sept/Oct 2009. (Build upon experiences from the Gulf of Thailand Meetings)</p> <p><i>Follow up during 2010 with a sequence of on-site training (at least two) where specific problems can be highlighted while working on systems to improve vessel records and inventories and to look into improved port monitoring to record catches from neighbouring countries (as basis for cooperation on management). On a yearly basis, with the BOBLME, organize Andaman Sea meetings to enhance</i></p>	<p>Indications stated by Andaman Sea Countries that they wish to address fishing capacity in the Andaman Sea</p> <p>These indications should become more specific in terms of identified areas for cooperation (such as vessel record, MCS network, information sharing)</p>

	<p>cooperation.</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue during on-site events to follow up on problems due to excessive fishing capacity and prepare background inputs to the sub-sub-regional events 2011 (for southeast Andaman Sea in June/July 2011) and for the northern part (with BOBLME) in January 2011 and a possible second one later in the year. The aim should be to develop further on perspectives to address problems with excess fishing capacity. The same should apply to information on landings across boundaries, with background information and inputs to the sub-sub-regional events.</p>	
<p>2.2 Provide <b>background information</b>, as needed from time to time, on large-scale and small-scale fisheries to provide understanding on key elements of the sector as <b>background to improve systems to monitor, record and control the fisheries</b> (size, structure, people involved, etc)</p>	<p>ASEAN-Region wide: General inputs will be prepared and provided to the July 2009 Meeting on Vessel Record and Inventory (see 2.14 below). Additional information to be provided will be indicated after the meeting</p> <p>2010: continue to provide relevant background materials for on-site training, sub-regional meetings and RTC's based on recommendations provided during 2009. Specific areas include vessel records, port monitoring, MCS institutional responsibilities including labour aspects.</p> <p>References also to sections 1, 3 and 4.</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to provide relevant background materials for on-site training, sub-sub-regional and sub-regional meetings (Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea) as well as RTC's and expert meeting based on recommendations provided during 2010 and earlier including vessel records, registration and licensing, IUU fishing, port monitoring, MCS institutional responsibilities</p>	<p>Background information on large-scale fisheries, small-scale fisheries, IUU fisheries, conflicts within the fishing sector, conflicts with other sectors, etc to be compiled and made available as needed to consultations, expert meetings and other events (also non-SEAFDEC). The documented version to be obtained through the proceedings or, occasionally as stand-alone papers.</p>

	<p>including labour aspects and migratory workforce. Cooperate with RPOA, JTF and others as suitable. References also to sections 1, 3 and 4.</p>	
<p><b>2.3 Review surveys of level and type of fishing capacity</b> in small-scale/coastal fisheries in at least six locations in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and possibly Myanmar including incidences of illegal (IUU) fisheries by large-scale vessels in coastal waters, with priority on those selected for <i>refugia</i> Ready by early year two.</p>	<p>Collect references and documentation on surveys of small-scale fisheries in the Andaman Sea (type, level, local systems/organization) and conflicts with large scale fisheries</p> <p><b>2010 activities are recommended to follow up on the levels and type of fishing, including the completion of the form established for the gathering of information on fishing vessels, in connection with on-site training to be held in provinces of Andaman Countries.</b></p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to follow up on available information type and level of fishing capacity at village and commune level as a basis for information sharing and analysis.</p> <p>Include the importance of vessel records at least two more on-site events and on at least on sub-sub-regional meeting (southwest Andaman Sea, June/July 2011) and one sub-regional meeting (Andaman Sea second half of 2011). Furthermore follow up on the encroachment of large-scale (and foreign vessels) during events at various levels during 2011 with a view to explore if there is a common understanding on the problem and related problems among groups of fishermen.</p>	<p>A group of national resource persons identified for capacity building together with a list of reference documents. Results documented in proceeding, reports from training events, lists of resource persons</p>
<p>2.4 In the process of reviewing the status of small-scale/coastal</p>	<p>Include training element in Andaman Sea Meeting with discussion initiating a sequence of on-site training in</p>	<p>Year 1: feed-back provided in the Andaman Sea</p>



<p>fisheries include <b>staff capacity building</b> at provincial/district level in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand (in provinces selected for <i>refugia</i>, see section 1) by mid-year two on the ability to monitor, record and control active fishing capacity in small scale/coastal fisheries, with a view to prepare for adaptive measures. Link with the RPOA-IUU and FAO (BOB-LME)</p>	<p>provinces around the Andaman Sea (Sept/Oct 2009) see also 2.6.</p> <p><b>2010:</b> Organize at least two on-site training (Malaysia/North Sumatra and Ranong(that would include staff capacity building to monitor, record and control active fishing capacity in coastal fisheries (see also 2.6). On-site trainings should address: “vessel record” and “port monitoring” (referred to above),” improved understanding among government agencies on aspects of local knowledge and local organizations as applied in community-based fisheries management” and to “capacity to enhance resilience and to improve capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change and increased unpredictability of weather patterns”.</p> <p>Explore options for on-site training in Myanmar 2011</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> To continue the process, including staff capacity building, in at least two more on-site locations (Satun, Ranong and possibly Myeink/Mergui) followed up with at least two sub-sub-regional events; one for southeastern part (Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand) and one for northeastern part, with BOBLME (Thailand and Myanmar) to be able to indicate areas of common understanding and indications on continued process to monitor, record and control fishing capacity. The sub-sub-regional events should include aspects such as issues related to planning and management of fishing capacity, institutional arrangements, including licensing system, vessel registration, port monitoring and MCS systems</p>	<p>Meeting Report on the sequence of on-site training <b>Year 2:</b> Lists of participants, reference documents and presentations will be included in reports from capacity building and on-site training events The events should be forward looking and recommendations for future action to be included in the outcome of events and reported at sub-regional and regional level</p>
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<p>2.5 Review available information on destructive fishing and aquaculture practices in the Andaman Sea and selected areas</p>	<p>Collect available information on destructive fishing and aquaculture practices in the Andaman Sea</p> <p><b>2010:</b> Review available information in the first quarter of 2010 in preparation of on-site training and during on-site training events. First round of results, with feedback from on-site training, to be presented to the second Andaman Sea Meeting (fourth quarter 2010).</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to address main areas and sources of destructive fishing practices during 2011 on-site events as well as during sub-sub-regional meetings planned for 2011. In the process explore options to mitigate the problems (limit number of larger vessels, replanting mangroves, etc.)</p>	<p>The information to be provided as input to consultations and policy development around the Andaman Sea and in ASEAN. Results to be found in proceedings and other reports</p>
<p>2.6 Organize capacity building/learning in at least Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand for central and province (jointly) level on <b>how to report on</b> the profile, structure and operations of the fisheries, large and small-scale, for the Andaman Sea</p>	<p>The need for capacity-building was one of key aspects discussed during the first Andaman Sea Meeting in Oct 2009.</p> <p><b>2010:</b> Organize at least two on-site training (Malaysia/North Sumatra and Ranong that would include staff capacity building to, In addition to points being made under activity 2.4 special focus should be given to the ability to report on information received. Ability to “request” the right information is important. (Capacity to monitor, record and control active fishing capacity in coastal fisheries is the target for activity 2.4).</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to build reporting capacity by building upon national/local partners in preparing background documents and make presentations during on-site events</p>	<p>Year 1: feed-back provided in the Andaman Sea Meeting Report on the sequence of on-site training</p> <p><b>Year 2:</b> Report, comments, recommendations and suggested follow up action from at least two learning events with reference to studies and reviews indicated elsewhere in this matrix</p>

	in 2011.	
2.7 Initiate a process to establish a <b>MCS network</b> in the Andaman Sea similar to the initiative around the Gulf of Thailand by fourth quarter year 1	<p>Include an introduction to a MCS network at the Andaman Sea Meeting (Sept/Oct 2009) Agenda</p> <p>Develop the matrix, consult with each of the countries – develop a similar matrix for the Gulf of Thailand - and report back to the Andaman Sea Group and Gulf of Thailand Group, respectively, as a basis for further steps to establish MCS networks in the region. Also report on the progress to SEAFDEC and ASEAN.</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to strengthen the initiation process of MCS networks during sub-regional and sub-sub-regional events to be organized during. Gradually, further update and revise the MCS matrix and country specific matrices to include all ASEAN member countries. During 2011 present the matrices to participating countries, around the Andaman Sea, plus two sub-sub-regional meetings and around the Gulf of Thailand, as a basis to indicate further steps to establish MCS networks in the region by indicating key institutions to be involved. Expected outcomes include a clearer perspective on the scope and process ahead to establish MRC Network(s) in the Andaman Sea region</p>	<p>Indications of the initiation provided through agreed report from meeting with Andaman Sea countries by countries stating their commitment to the process</p> <p>Information made available on institutions responsible for M, C and S, respectively – and reported at sub-regional level and ASEAN level</p>
2.8 Initiate, with member countries, review, description and recommended on practicalities and	Compile and provide a summary background document on MCS Practices (to be presented at the Sept/Oct Andaman Sea Meeting to initiate the process)	During the Andaman Sea Meeting (Oct 2009) it was well recognised that the experiences from the Gulf of Thailand where also applicable to the Andaman

<p>revisions on <b>MCS practices</b> for large-scale and small-scale fisheries, respectively and initially for the Andaman Sea (year one and two and as recommended for subsequent year(s))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initiate a process to describe institutional responsibilities for MCS and Vessel registration/record among Andaman Sea countries</li> <li>- Check relevance of information provided to the Gulf of Thailand and revise as needed</li> </ul> <p><b>2010:</b> Continue to address the relevance of existing MCS practices including ways of incorporating traditional knowledge and local organization. Complete and update the MCS Matrix. In addition to a second Andaman Sea Meeting explore options to organize a third Gulf of Thailand Meeting.</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> The recommendations for 2011 are linked to that of 2.7 which stated “Continue to strengthen the initiation process of MCS networks during sub-regional and sub-sub-regional events to be organized during. Gradually, further update and revise the MCS matrix and country specific matrices to include all ASEAN member countries. During 2011 present the matrices to participating countries, around the Andaman Sea, plus two sub-sub-regional meetings and around the Gulf of Thailand, as a basis to indicate further steps to establish MCS networks in the region by indicating key institutions to be involved. Expected outcomes include a clearer perspective on the scope and process ahead to establish MRC Network(s) in the Andaman Sea region”</p>	<p>Sea and it was felt that continued cross-references would be valuable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A set of background material on some practices to be provided to an Andaman Sea expert meeting(s) to review and recommend on those practices (to be attached to the report of the meeting).</li> <li>- Reports from the second Andaman Sea Meeting (third quarter 2011) and possible third Gulf of Thailand Meeting should include recommendations on continued reviews and revisions needed of MCS Practices and MCS network initiation.</li> <li>- SEAFDEC will continuously provide updates on an institutional and legal matrix on elements of M. C. and S</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.9 Initiate a process for the drafting of plans to monitor, record</b></p>	<p>Include an introduction to plans to monitor, record and control fishing capacity (link to the MCS network, 2.7) at</p>	<p>A process to develop plans to monitor, record and control fishing capacity should have been initiated</p>

<p><b>and control</b> active fishing capacity in small scale/coastal fisheries, including incidences of illegal (IUU) fisheries, destructive fisheries and unreported landings by large-scale vessels in coastal waters, in at least Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, possibly including Myanmar as an input to the management of fishing capacity. Draft available by the end of year two. In the process link with the process in the Gulf of Thailand and FAO (BOB-LME)</p>	<p>the Andaman Sea Meeting (Sept/Oct 2009) Agenda. Reference to the Gulf of Thailand Meetings and meeting on Vessel Record and Inventory (July 2009)</p> <p><b>2010:</b> Follow up on the process of initiating MCS networks in the Andaman Sea and Gulf of Thailand. During on-site training planned for 2010 and 2011 introduce and work on the forms “vessel record and inventory” and “port monitoring”. At the second Andaman Sea Meeting (fourth quarter 2010) introduce a first draft plan to monitor, to record and to control active fishing capacity. Introduce the draft plans to an ASEAN wide meeting on vessel record and fishing capacity.</p> <p>Organize a second Andaman Sea Meeting and a third Gulf of Thailand Meeting as well as an ASEAN wide meeting on vessel record and fishing capacity</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Follow up on the process of initiating MCS networks in the Andaman Sea and Gulf of Thailand. During remaining on-site events/training planned for 2011 introduce the main common issues indicated during 2010 as a basis for developing a plan for continued planning process. At the two sub-sub-regional meeting to be organized during 2011 emphasize the importance of drafting common plans to monitor, record and control active fishing capacity.</p> <p>Work together with partners in the region (BOBLME, RPOA, FAO/APFIC and others and specifically explore areas of cooperation with new SEAFDEC Japanese Trust Fund Initiative. During the year organize a second Andaman Sea Meeting and a third Gulf of Thailand</p>	<p>and recognized by the countries as expressed in proceedings. The outcome of the process, including drafts, will provide a key input to the preparation of action plans (2.11)</p>
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	Meeting to get feedback on the process/progress	
2.10 Review (year one and continuously as new information arrives) existing or planned <b>trans-boundary and sub-regional agreements</b> and arrangements around the Andaman Sea in terms of the usefulness as a framework trans-boundary monitoring, control of fishing activities and identification of mitigation and adaptation needs, Follow up with ASEAN and FAO (BOB-LME) in the process	<p>Compile a list on existing and planned trans-boundary and sub-regional agreements around the Andaman Sea (link to 1.15 above)</p> <p><b>During 2010</b> continue the listing and include information, as available, in on-site training and trans-boundary dialogue</p> <p><b>Recommendation for 2011:</b> Continue to follow up on formal and informal arrangements (link to 1.15 above)</p>	<p>Already collected: information on agreements among the Andaman Sea countries with respect to the delimitation of the EEZ's and maritime boundaries. As a result of Agreements made there are no overlapping claims of EEZ's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A list to be provided on existing arrangements together with a feedback (documented) from involved parties on how to, strategically, build upon those agreements</li> <li>- Updated lists, with comments on their relevance to be provided as new information becomes available to the project</li> </ul>
2.11 By end of year three, prepare specific <b>action plans</b> on the development of systems to monitor, record and control active coastal fishing capacity in support of the need to address over-fishing, destructive fishing and to prepare for measures of adaptation in small-scale coastal fisheries around the Andaman Sea (Link to the work in the Gulf of Thailand). Coordinate with the ASEAN, FAO (BOB-LME) and RPOA-IUU	<p>End of year three</p> <p>Further develop the coordination with key institutions, organize joint action and report on the progress to SEAFDEC, ASEAN, AFCF, FAO, etc</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> to follow up during 2011 on remaining on-site events, sub-sub-regional and sub-regional events. The aim is to have more concrete scope and plans worked out for cooperation at sub-sub-regional level, in at least the southeastern part of the Andaman Sea and, possibly, in cooperation with BOBLME, for the northeastern part. The intentions/plans to be reported to the second Andaman Sea Meeting to be held in the latter part of 2011. During the half of the year have a third Gulf</p>	<p>Coordination already established with FAO/RAP, FAO Rome (Global Record Project), BOBLME, ASEAN Sec and ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum, AFCF, (fishing capacity and vessel records on of priority working areas for the AFCF).</p> <p>By the end of year three "action plans" should be available and adopted/recognized through protocol from sub-regional events by the Andaman Sea countries based on the drafted (4.10) plans to monitor, record and control active fishing capacity (including IUU fisheries) in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, possibly including Myanmar</p>

	<p>of Thailand meeting to enter into discussions on more detailed plans for monitoring, record and control in the sub-region.</p>	
<p>2.12 Continue the process to <b>promote</b>, in dialogue with national and regional partners (ASEAN,FAO/APFIC and RPOA-IUU), further improvements, preparations and <b>implementation</b> of activity plans to manage fishing capacity, to reduce IUU fishing in near coastal waters and to build up response to climate change in terms of adjustments as needed in the fishing capacity</p>	<p>Active participation in events of relevance organized by ASEAN, other SEAFDEC Projects, FAO/APFIC, RPOA-IUU and others</p> <p><b>2010:</b> organize regional (vessel record and fishing capacity) and sub—regional events (second Andaman Sea and third Gulf of Thailand) and at least two on-site training to address further improvements, preparations and <b>implementation</b> of activity plans to manage fishing capacity, to reduce IUU fishing in near coastal waters and to build up response to climate change in terms of adjustments as needed in the fishing capacity (see above and below for further reference).</p> <p>The SEAFDEC-Sida have been able to actively promote results of Sida funded activities through events organized by other organizations and projects and should 2010 continue to actively participate in other “non-SEAFDEC” events to promote recommendation from project activities (see also other activity points)</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue the cooperation with the RPOA, ASEAN-AFCF and others on the implementation of activity plans. Continue the process and awareness building on the need for management of fishing capacity and to combat IUU fishing. Follow up on aspects of steps to prepare and implement activity plans to manage fishing capacity, to reduce IUU fishing in near coastal waters and to build up response to climate change in terms of adjustments as needed in the fishing capacity</p>	<p>Indications provided, by fisheries agencies, on ambitions to improve plans to manage fishing capacity, including allocation of resources. References to proceedings from regional and national events, including events in cooperation with ASEAN, RPOA-IUU and FAO/APFIC together with statements from agencies</p>

	<p>as already initiated. (see above and below for further reference). Further develop the common perspective during sub—regional events (second Andaman Sea and third Gulf of Thailand). Work out a modality to cooperate with new Japanese Trust Fund Project on the management of fishing capacity and reduction of IUU fishing</p>	
<p>2.13 Initiate a process, with regional and national partners, to develop systems for simple assessments on how levels of optimum fishing capacity might/will change over time due to changes in geographical and hydrological features and other impacts of climate change in coastal (and inland) areas (year two and three)</p>	<p>The process has already been initiated through the presentation and discussions held during the First Andaman Sea Meeting, Oct 2009</p> <p>During <b>2010</b> actions should be made, together with BOBLME and other partners to “examine factors such as climate change that lead to distributional shift and production fluctuations of important fishery resources, or where primary productivity is decreasing” and to “build up ability, at various levels, to understand the impacts of climate change and links to fisheries and habitat management. Furthermore the importance to refer to oceanographic factors and changes over time was emphasised (See also 1.14). On-site training is referred to elsewhere and will include finding as they emerge</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to keep a dialogue on the options for simple assessments and specifically look for parameters that could be suitable to monitor to indicate change, change that would affect availability of aquatic resources.</p>	<p>A plan for the process worked out with partners such as BOBLME ready to be initiated during year three and onwards</p>
<p>2.14 Organize and follow up as recommended on the SEAFDEC</p>	<p>Prepare and organize a Workshop on Vessel Registration, or vessel record and inventory, July 2009 for Southeast</p>	<p>Continue the process with further preparations, background documentation and regional</p>



<p>workshop on <b>fishing vessel registration</b> (June/July 2009) in order to support processes to build up, or improve registration of fishing vessels starting with a “record and inventory”, both large and small scale</p> <p>Continue the process with further preparations, background documentation and regional consultation</p>	<p>Asia (plus RPOA countries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare forms for inventory (small and larger scale</li> <li>- Include information provided under 2.8 as needed</li> </ul> <p><b>2010:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Work on ways to complete and improve the forms (large scale and coastal fisheries) at various levels (sub-region and on-site training).with a target of having them (partially) filled in.</li> <li>- Through the national representatives to the July 2009 meeting facilitate that each of the countries, within the context of their own system should prepare a basis for information sharing with an aim to improve cooperation among agencies in terms registration and licensing.</li> <li>- In dialogue with regional and national partners stress that safety issues is an important element in registration and licensing.</li> <li>- In the second half of 2010 organize a RTC/expert consultation that, apart from points mentioned above, should work on initiating a process to establish Regional Standards, to develop a framework on information needed to improve licensing systems in the region.</li> </ul> <p>The process that have been initiated in 2009 should be maintained building upon cooperation with FAO (Bangkok and the “Global Record”) and the RPOA</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Strengthen the cooperation and coordination between SEAFDEC-Sida project, the RPOA, FAO Global Program and a new Japanese Trust</p>	<p>consultation the result of which would be recorded in reports, reports from meeting and by references from other agencies. Specifically outcomes should be seen in the form of</p> <p>Improved forms to record large scale and coastal fisheries at various levels (sub-region and on-site training) and with sets of (partially) filled in forms.</p> <p>A basis prepared for information sharing with an aim to improve cooperation among agencies in terms registration and licensing (to be reflected in proceedings)</p> <p>Recognition of safety issues as an important element in registration and licensing (to be reflected in proceedings).</p> <p>Documentation and report from a 2010 RTC/expert consultation that, apart from points mentioned above, should indicate the initiated process to establish Regional Standards and the basis outlined to develop a framework on information needed to improve licensing systems in the region.</p> <p>Note: during the July 2009 Meeting in Satun there was also a strong notion by some participants that there was no need to try to “define” small-scale fisheries.</p>
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	<p>Fund Project and report to the AFCF through the lead countries or key clusters. The Project should build upon the available information (in statistics) and follow up on that with each of the countries to assess the numbers and type of vessels and initially provide the information available to the sub-sub-regional events and sub-regional events (Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand) to be organized during 2011 and indicate countries and/or areas that might need special attention.</p> <p>Follow up on social, labor and safety aspects (in coordination with other activity points) and migratory workforce by providing increased awareness of the importance and the key importance in building an ASEAN Community in on-site events, sub-sub-regional meetings and sub-regional meetings (report to SEAFDEC, AFCF, etc). Provide awareness and indications on the relevance in terms of building adaptive capacity and to mitigate effects climate change.</p>	
<p>2.15 Initiate process to improve or <b>establish systems for record and inventory of boats</b> in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, possibly including Myanmar (coordinate with the process in the Gulf of Thailand) by early year two</p>	<p><b>2010:</b> further develop the process by including “vessel records and inventories” during on-site training and consultations to be held during 2010 (and 2011). Work on the vessel inventory forms and get them filled as far as possible, work in the port monitoring schemes. Present status and recommendations from provinces at the second Andaman Sea Meeting (fourth quarter 2010) and report progress to next regional meeting on vessel record and fishing capacity (consult with the RPOA and the FAO Global Programme) Furthermore, to coordinate with the process in the Gulf of Thailand a third meeting among Gulf</p>	<p>The process have, through the first Andaman Sea Meeting, Oct 2009, been initiated and all the countries around the Andaman Sea, including India, have agreed to look into ways of sharing information to improve systems for records and inventory of vessels (see the report from the meeting).</p> <p>The documented intention from the Andaman Sea Countries to coordinate efforts on vessel registration (as adopted in the report from the first</p>

	<p>of Thailand countries is recommended.</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue the cooperation on vessel record and fishing capacity with the RPOA, FAO Global Record and the new initiative by the SEAFDEC Japanese Trust Fund that all include aspects of vessel records. SEAFDEC-Sida to consult with local and national partners during on-site events, sub-sub-regional events and Present status and recommendations will be presented to the second Andaman Sea Meeting (third quarter 2011) and a third meeting among Gulf of Thailand countries (second quarter 2011).</p>	<p>Andaman Sea Meeting, Oct 2009) should be further substantiated by further commitments and a target oriented action plan (link with FAO Global Program, BOBLME and JTF as suitable</p>
<p>2.16 Provide awareness on the need to develop <b>alternative or supplementary livelihoods</b> (that could be the ultimate necessity in response to impacts of climate change), including possible alternatives, to facilitate exit from fishing for national, provincial and district authorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote and generate interest and support to the RTC planned for year 2 or 3 (2.17)</li> <li>- Active participation in SEAFDEC and other meetings of relevance</li> </ul> <p><b>2010:</b> continue the work of 2009 and explore options for an RTC (early 2011), including awareness raising and to explore partnerships with other sectors</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> continue the work of 2009 and 2010 and including awareness raising during sub-regional and sub-sub-regional meetings to be organized during and explore links/partnerships with other sectors</p>	<p>The importance to organize events and provide awareness to indicate the directions of alternative or supplementary livelihoods also, or specifically, outside of the fishing sector through events organized by SEAFDEC and others has been stressed during 2009 (and earlier).</p> <p>Continuous activity: Inputs on need for alternative or supplementary livelihoods to be included in various events organized under different headings throughout the project period (see reports from events and events organized by others in which project staff take part)</p>
<p>2.17 Organize a <b>Regional Technical Consultation</b>, or expert meeting, by year two, on alternative livelihoods</p>	<p>Year 2 or 3</p> <p><b>During 2010:</b> Explore the possibility to organize (start</p>	<p>In conjunction with other events consultations and discussions held during the year (2009) with partners organizations and member countries has</p>

<p>and the role of fisheries agencies in providing exit into new occupations</p>	<p>preparations), with partners, a RTC or other international event on alternative livelihoods (and the role of fisheries agencies) in early 2011.</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Follow up on the outcome from the RTC on Adaptation to Changing Environments, November 2010 for a continued focus on alternative livelihoods, working conditions and migratory labour during region, sub-regional and on-site events as well for the organization of a broader regional event on alternative livelihoods, working conditions and migratory labour. A perspective of the emerging ASEAN Community by 2015 should be included.</p> <p>Look into the perspective to organize, with partners, a second event with a focus on alternative livelihoods, working conditions and migratory labour.</p>	<p>confirmed that a larger event on alternative or supplementary livelihoods is of high priority and planning and preparations will be an important task for 2010 and possibly organize the event (with partners) early 2011. Of special importance, and source of reference, was the active participation by the project to the FAO/APFIC regional consultative workshop on “improving livelihoods of small-scale fisheries households”, Manila 13 – 15 October 2009 and the important outcome of SEAFDEC RTC on Adaptation to Changing Environments, held in November 2010, Bangkok.</p> <p>Meeting reports will reflect results and recommendations, while the impact will be seen by documentation of other organizations and projects, like FAO, MRC, UNEP, RPOA-IUU, etc</p>
<p>2.18 Inform the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and provide <b>inputs to the ASEAN policy making mechanism</b> on the status, profile and practices of large-scale industrial as well as small-scale fisheries together with recommendations on the need to improve monitoring, record and control measures</p>	<p>Provide reports and inputs to SEAFDEC Council, FCG, ASEAN, AFCF, ASWGFi, FAO/APFIC and RPOA and <i>follow upon responses from RPOA and SEAFDEC Council</i></p> <p><b>2010:</b> continue to provide inputs to ASEAN Policy making mechanism and other relevant bodies</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continuous activity: Indications on the results and impacts by the project could be monitored as reflected by, ASEAN, ASWGFi. FAO/APFIC SEAFDEC Council, RPOA, or in work plans and other documented sources including recognition that the</p>	<p>Inputs have been provided to the ASEAN policy making mechanism and other bodies as referred to at various places in this document.</p> <p>Important results include the recognition and recommendation to address fishing capacity within the framework of the AFCF. Furthermore, recommendations to move forwards to improve the knowledge, to share information and to build up a vessel record and inventory have been during the event on Gulf of Thailand in February 2009, the RTC/Expert Meeting on Vessel Record and Inventory (July 2009), the Andaman Sea Meeting in</p>

	<p>control (reduction) of fishing might be necessary due to climate change (such as to reduce energy consumption)</p>	<p>October 2009, the ASEAN/SEAFDEC Expert Consultation to manage fishing capacity to combat IUU fishing, September 2010, Bangkok, and the ASEAN/SEAFDEC RTC on Adaptation to Changing Environments, held in November 2010, Bangkok.</p> <p>Continuous activity: Indications on the results and impacts reflected by, ASEAN, ASWGF. FAO/APFIC SEAFDEC Council and other documented events including recognition the control (reduction) of fishing might be necessary due to climate change</p>
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**SEAFDEC-Sida Continued Cooperation 2009 – 2012, Specified Activities 2011 for Sub-Components/Output Groups 3**

Sub- Components Regional Activities	Main indicators/outcomes	Main indicators/outcomes
<p><b>3. Local knowledge, cross-cutting issues and safety at sea</b></p>	<p>This section allows the project to address cross-cutting aspects that not necessarily fits into any specific component (or output group). It also allows aspects such as local knowledge to be reviewed in its own right as it is well known that the importance of local knowledge is a factor to be recognised in developing adaptive capacity.</p>	<p>Furthermore, key aspects in addressing poverty and poverty alleviation such as peoples basic rights and rights to remain on the coast can be studied</p> <p>Results will be forthcoming in terms of studies, summary inputs to on-site training, consultations or presentations at international events.</p>
Activities as indicated in the proposal	Specified action for 2011	Main indicators/outcomes
<p>3.1 Survey available information on local knowledge and actions among ethnic groups and coastal communities in terms of management and responses to natural hazards in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar</p>	<p>- Collect some sample information on local knowledge in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar</p> <p><i>Continue during 2010 to survey information from locations around the Andaman Sea. Take part in relevant events that are of relevance to improved knowledge on local knowledge and local organization</i></p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011: Continue during 2011 to survey information from locations around the Andaman Sea and specifically in on-site locations. Take part in relevant events that are of relevance to improved knowledge on local knowledge and local organization</b></p>	<p>To have a base of reference from these four countries as to the extent village groups build in responses to hazards in local management systems. Information to be provided as inputs to on-site training and by year three a summary report</p>
<p>3.2 Review documentation on local practices and local traditions in systems to record and register fishing boats and</p>	<p>Extract, as available, information on local practices to record and register</p>	<p><i>2009 example: Of the experiences and local practices reviewed so far the organization set up in La Ngu District,</i></p>

<p>fishing gear (see also 2.14 and 2.15) from the ASEAN region</p>	<p><b>2010:</b> Continue to collect sample information from locations around the Andaman Sea and specifically extract, as available, information on local practices to record and register vessels, gear and people</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to build upon available sample information from locations around the Andaman Sea (North-Sumatra , Langkawi and Satun), and specifically explore options to build upon these ones to further develop structures and incentives to record and register vessels, gear and people</p>	<p>Satun is good in the way that they have a very clear aim in having all their vessels and fishermen registered/recorded. Furthermore, in doing so they connect to the provincial DOF office – thereby also get a better “public” recognition.</p> <p>The expectation is to have a sequence of documented references on local systems for registration and recording of fishing activities</p>
<p>3.3 Follow-up on the study by the CBNRM-LI on the role of women in fishing communities in Cambodia by doing one similar study for two areas on the Andaman Sea coast, year two</p>	<p>- Review the study by CBNRM-LI and indicate relevance of similar studies in Andaman Sea region</p> <p><b>2010:</b> In the upcoming process of on-site training explore options/suitability of similar study/-ies for Andaman region perhaps with a perspective of the role of women in alternative (to fisheries) livelihoods and income earning opportunities. Refer to the income diversification in La-Ngu and other districts during on-site training</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> in the process of moving into the stage of sub-sub-regional consultation explore options/suitability of similar study/-ies for Andaman region perhaps with a perspective of the role of women in alternative (to fisheries) livelihoods and income earning opportunities. Follow up on the income diversification in La-Ngu, Satun and other districts during 2011.</p>	<p>The report on the role of women in fishing communities in Cambodia is available. Most significantly is that the report and the process leading up to the report have directly influenced policy change in the Cambodian Fisheries Administration.</p> <p>Important lesson from the CBNRM-LI study is to secure “by in” by key institutions in the process</p>
<p>3.4 Follow-up on the ICSF symposium in Siem Reap,2007, on the rights of fisher-folk to fish and to remain at the locations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consult with ICSF on ways to address “rights” around the Andaman Sea</li> <li>- Raise the issue of rights of people during various events</li> </ul>	<p>To follow up on the “rights” of people is a continuous and cross-cutting activity:</p>

<p>of their villages</p>	<p>and on-site training</p> <p><b>2010:</b> continue the cooperation with ICSF. Follow up on the “rights” as expressed in international instruments (presented during the expert meeting on vessel record in July 2009) and explore elements of importance to strengthen the rights and position of fishing communities. Aspects of “rights” to be included in on-site training</p> <p>Provide information on ILO Conventions to Member Countries</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue the cooperation with ICSF and continue to follow up on the “rights” as expressed in international instruments and build upon the recommendations and statements from the RTC on “Changing Environments”, November 2010. Explore elements of importance to strengthen the rights and position of fishing communities. Aspects of “rights” to be included in on-site training and sub-sub-regional consultations</p> <p>Provide information on ILO Conventions to Member Countries and seek options to cooperate with ILO.</p>	<p>Results are expected in terms of inputs to on-site training and other events (see reports from these events)</p>
<p>3.5 Review available reports on the effectiveness of response efforts to reach out to poorer groups of people</p>	<p>Check the availability of reports on “effectiveness” following the tsunami, Nargis and other hazardous events</p> <p><b>2010:</b> the work should not to focus too much on the relief efforts other as needed as part of inputs to on-site training. Rather follow up on the dialogue on climate change mitigation and adaptation</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to follow up on the</p>	<p>Result to be provided as inputs to the regional dialogue on climate change and adaptation – see proceedings from events</p>



	<b>dialogue on climate change mitigation and adaptation</b>	
3.6 Indicate areas of importance to be included in training programs on safety-at-sea and rescue at sea of relevance to the mitigation of effects caused by marine natural hazards and expected effects of climate change	<p>Make a survey/review of incidences or accidents at seas with a view to look at the reasons (bad weather, bad boats.....)</p> <p><b>2010:</b> work out with TD a plan for how to address safety at sea and related aspects include the survey of earlier incidences.</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to work with TD on how to address and incorporate the recommendations from the April 2010 RTC in activities to manage fishing capacity, MCS networks and sub-regional cooperation.</p> <p>Check dates for the survey and follow up on the TD survey of earlier incidences</p>	Documented information should be made available that indicates key aspects to be addressed on safety at sea following effects caused by marine natural hazards and expected effects of climate change
3.7 Support a process to work out simple early warning systems and response packages by facilitating input of local knowledge and practices (year two and three)	<p><b>2010:</b> collect information on existing simple early warning systems and follow up on local practices during on-site training.</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> continue to collect information on existing simple early warning systems and follow up on local practices as practical during on-site training.</p>	Results to be provided as inputs to on-site training and reflected in reports from the events
3.8 Provide result and information to ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries from SEAFDEC activities as well as on experiences gained from other sources	<p>Actively promote key cross-cutting aspects such as “rights”, role of women, safety (at sea) to ASEAN, SEAFDEC and others</p> <p><b>2010:</b> to continue to provide inputs to ASEAN Policy making mechanism and other relevant bodies, such as FAO/APFIC, MRC etc</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continuous activity: Indications on the results and impacts by the project could be monitored as reflected by, organizations such as ASEAN, AFCF/ASWGFi. FAO/APFIC SEAFDEC Council, RPOA, or in work plans and other documented sources including recognition that the control (reduction) of fishing might be necessary due to climate change (such as to reduce energy consumption).</p>	Continuous activity: Indications on the results and impacts reflected ASEAN, ASWGFi. SEAFDEC Council and other documented events

<p>3.9 Other cross-cutting issues that might be raised in the process of implementation of activities</p>	<p>Initiate as matters/issues emerge</p> <p>Possible area to explore during 2010 is the factors of employment generation and work related aspects (follow up on ILO conventions)</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to address employment generation and work related aspects. Follow up on ILO conventions and the ASEAN Community development with regards to working conditions and migratory work forces in fisheries and related activities at regional, sub-regional and on-site level.</p>	<p>Results reflected in reports and/or provided as inputs to on-site training and national and regional events</p>
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**SEAFDEC-Sida Continued Cooperation 2009 – 2012, Specified Activities 2011 for Sub-Components/Output Groups 4**

Sub- Components Activities	Main indicator/outcomes	Main indicator/outcomes
<p><b>4. Policy dialogue and promotion of regional cooperation on fisheries management</b></p>	<p>Policy dialogue and promotion of regional cooperation on fisheries management is “key” to long-term sustainability for fisheries and habitats in Southeast Asia. It is also central to address responses to climate change and needed adaptation measures</p> <p>Fostering better cooperation around the Andaman Sea, specifically, and the region as whole in general support to increased recognition of the need for regional (and sub-regional) agreements on fisheries management, including adaptation and responses to climate change. This will also support the momentum built up through the SEAFDEC-Sida project to develop more formal ASEAN fisheries management Agreements. Documented references by ASEAN, SEAFDEC Council, FAO/APFIC will verify results in moving towards an ASEAN Regional Fisheries Management Mechanism (ARFMM). Present ASEAN working name “ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum”</p>	<p>Indicators and outcomes in support of the promotion of the ARFMM are also to be found under other sub-components.</p> <p>Important results or outcomes from this component are to be found in results and outcomes from Regional Consultations and Expert Meeting, including active interventional in non-SEAFDEC events that promotes and advances the process to develop the fisheries management mechanism. References by ASEAN, APFIC/FAO and others apart from adopted meeting reports.</p> <p>Furthermore, work on better, and common, understanding on international conventions have been initiated, and will continue through SEAFDEC, among ASEAN Member Countries, together with dialogue among groups of ASEAN countries at sub-region (Andaman Sea, Gulf of Thailand) on the respective national legal frameworks relevant to fisheries and habitat management. Outcomes will be reflected in adopted reports from regional and sub-</p>

		regional consultations as well as results reflected through ASEAN, SEAFDEC Council and FAO/APFIC and Member Countries.
<b>Activities as indicated in the proposal</b>	<b>Specified action for 2011</b>	<b>Main indicator/outcomes</b>
4.1 Regional Consultations (at least one per year) and sub-regional, Andaman Sea, (at least one per year) on common ASEAN-SEAFDEC approaches and issues to mitigate problems within the fishing sector and climate change and adaptation measure, including working group to develop fisheries management mechanism. As suitable for promotion of regional cooperation and reference follow up with consultations in other sub-regions	<p><b>2010:</b> maintain the momentum and organize follow up meetings in the Andaman Sea and the Gulf of Thailand (background to be described under sections 1, 2 and 3 above) to improve basis for sub-regional agreements. Consult with Thai DOF on strategic action to take to support the AFCF process. Consult with FAO Global Record in organising next event on “vessel record and inventor”. Furthermore explore suitable timing for a RTC/expert meeting alternative livelihoods</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Maintain the momentum and organize follow up meetings in the Andaman Sea (with BOBLME) and the Gulf of Thailand (background to be described under sections 1, 2 and 3 above) to improve basis for sub-regional agreements. Organize at least one sub-sub-regional events for southeastern Andaman Sea (with BOBLME). Consult with Thai DOF on strategic action to take to support the AFCF process. Consult with FAO Global Record, RPOA and the new JTF Project in organizing next event on combating IUU fishing through “vessel record and inventory”. Furthermore explore suitable timing for a RTC/expert meeting alternative livelihoods in follow up to the RTC in November 2010.</p>	Consultations organized, with results documented, on topic(s) of relevance to the ASEAN fisheries management process and on the process itself. Results recognized be ASEAN, APFIC, SEAFDEC, etc.
4.2 Preparatory consultation to draft work and activity plan for the ASEAN	2010: Continue to monitor and support the process to develop and strengthen a regional fisheries	The result of initiatives during 2009 led to the following key cluster areas for

<p>Fisheries Consultative Forum (May 2009).</p>	<p>management mechanism in Southeast Asia/ASEAN by strengthening the process as such and by promoting regional cooperation in the context of cluster areas identified by the AFCF. Consult with Thai DOF on any specific priority action to promote the process</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> (Similar to 2010) Continue to monitor and support the process to develop and strengthen a regional fisheries management mechanism in Southeast Asia/ASEAN by strengthening the process as such and by promoting regional cooperation in the context of cluster areas identified by the AFCF. Consult with Thai DOF on any specific priority action to promote the process</p>	<p>cooperation under the AFCF have been established so far and endorsed by SOM AMAF(with lead country in brackets):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Combating IUU Fishing (Indonesia)</li> <li>- Promoting sustainable fishing practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing Capacity and responsible fishing practices (Malaysia)</li> <li>• Conservation of biodiversity and enhancing fisheries resources (Vietnam)</li> <li>• Fish for Aquaculture Feed (Vietnam)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Fisheries co-management (Cambodia)</li> <li>- Adaptation and mitigation of impacts of climate change (Philippines)</li> <li>- Fisheries post-harvest and food safety (Singapore)</li> <li>- Strengthening ASEAN joint approaches/positions on international trade related issues (Thailand)</li> <li>- Information, education and communication to support development and management of fisheries (Brunei Darussalam)</li> <li>- Capacity building (Lao PDR)</li> </ul> <p>Results to be provided as input to the ASEAN Sector Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF), June 2009. Important that climate change and sub-regions such as Andaman Sea is reflected</p>
<p>4.3 Recommendations on results from</p>	<p>2010: Continue to provide recommendations on results</p>	<p>Continuous activity: Indications on the</p>

<p>project activities (SEAFDEC and non-SEAFDEC projects) to ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and to policy making mechanisms (see also 4.8 below)</p>	<p>from project activities to ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, projects, programs and to policy making mechanisms in the Southeast Asian and APFIC region through active participation in regional and international events. Ensure that inputs are provided to the ASEAN mechanism (ASWGFi, AFCF, SOM-AMAF) in addition to events like those mentioned</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to provide recommendations on results from project activities to ASEAN, SEAFDEC, ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, projects, programs and to policy making mechanisms in the Southeast Asian and APFIC region through active participation in regional and international events</p>	<p>results and impacts reflected ASEAN, ASWGFi. SEAFDEC and other documents</p>
<p>4.4 Monitor national legislation and institutional arrangements pertaining to fisheries management, habitat management, management of fishing capacity, to combat illegal fishing and climate change and adaptation – organize dialogue between member countries as suitable in conjunction with other event (one/year)</p>	<p><b>2010:</b> See also sections 1 and 2 above. Continue to monitor legislations and institutional responsibilities, organize and maintain dialogue and complete and update the institutional and legal MCS matrix. Continue with and update the “flow-chart” on institutional and legal responsibilities with registration of fishing vessels and licensing for fishing</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Provide opportunities during the second Andaman Sea Meeting (fourth quarter 2010) and the third Gulf of Thailand Meeting (second quarter 2010) to discuss practical implication of legal aspects and provide a platform for discussions among “legal” officers.</p>	<p>Continuous activity: General background document to be provided on trends in legislation – and links between “fisheries” and “non-fisheries” laws. Results/reports from dialogue meetings</p>
<p>4.5 Review international conventions and other agreements of relevance to the</p>	<p>2010: continue to monitor international instruments and provide awareness, as applicable, on the relevance</p>	<p>Continuous activity, with (one/year) summaries on specific sets of conventions</p>

<p>management of fisheries, fishing capacity and habitats and climate change with a view to how they are implemented in the ASEAN Region</p>	<p>and implications to fisheries.</p> <p>Provide inputs to project and other events on the relevance to fisheries and to climate change adaptation in the perspective of fisheries and habitat management</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> continue to monitor international instruments and provide awareness, as applicable, on the relevance and implications to fisheries during events at regional, sub-regional, sub-sub-regional and on-site level. Continue to update the status of accessions to the conventions.</p>	<p>documented and presented at regional and sub-regional events (see reports from event)</p>
<p>4.6 Organize Regional Technical Consultations (RTC) and/or Expert Meetings (at least one per year) with ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries on the implications of international conventions and agreements of relevance to fisheries management and habitat management and their implementation in Member Countries</p>	<p>Maintain the target of one major event each year</p> <p>2010: Consider social and labour aspects as a focus for upcoming events, including perspectives of social impacts of climate change and adaptation (ILO Conventions, specific outcomes from Copenhagen, Dec 2009, and the Climate Change Convention). Consult with the FAO/RAP, ICSF and other on the organization of a RTC or expert meeting on the social requirements of ILO and other conventions and its implications to fisheries. Tentatively organize the RTC/expert meeting be held third quarter 2010 – also/or provide inputs on the implications into events organized by others</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Maintain the target of one major event each year Consult with the FAO/RAP, ICSF, ILO and others on the</p>	<p>Results expected in terms of better understanding of international conventions and agreements – and the type of commitments made by member countries. Reflected in RTC and Expert reports and in ARFMM process documentation</p>

	organization of a RTC or expert follow up meeting on the social requirements of ILO and other conventions and its implications to fisheries.	
4.7 Tour to Scandinavia for reference from the Baltic and the North Sea of relevance to the development of regional fisheries management organizations and regional responses to climate change (year two or three – if funds allow)	<p>Year two or three – if funds allow.....</p> <p><b>2010:</b> explore options for a tour to Scandinavia during the Annual Review Meeting with Sida/SBF (tentatively to be held January 2010)</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> explore options for a tour to Scandinavia during the Annual Review Meeting with Sida/SBF (tentatively to be held March 2011)</p>	Results reflected in report from the tour, with sections on highlights of lessons learnt of relevance to ARFMM process
<p>4.8 To participate in and/or organize other regional events, if possible with ASEAN, FAO, UNEP, RPOA-IUU, MRC, BOB-LME, Mangroves for the Future, Wetlands Alliance, etc, if called upon to promote regional cooperation, responses to climate change, policy dialogue and coordination (at least four/year)</p> <p>Basically this “activity” summarises important regional and international events during the year in which the project has been active either as organizer or participant with indications on presentations made</p>	<p><b>Recommendation:</b> Continue to actively promote results and recommendations by/from the project during 2010</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to actively promote results and recommendations by/from the project during 2011</p>	Inputs provided by SEAFDEC-Sida reflected below and in Reports from events with special reference of SEAFDEC inputs as reference to the results/impact of SEAFDEC and SEAFDEC-Sida interventions



SEAFDEC-Sida Continued Cooperation 2009 – 2012, Specified Activities 2011 for Sub-Components/Output Groups 5

Sub- Components Activities	Main indicator/outcomes	Main indicator/outcomes
<b>5. Project Management and Coordination</b>	Main indicators on coordination will be other organizations expressed willingness to cooperate with SEAFDEC (expressed through documentation provided by ASEAN, FAO, APFIC, Mangroves for the Future, COBSEA, Wetlands Alliance, SENSa and others).	In terms of general project management important elements include timely implementation, considering sequence of events in the region, and reports being provided as requested to Sweden, SEAFDEC and others.
<b>Activities as indicated in the proposal</b>	<b>Activity indication for 2011</b>	<b>Indicator/outcomes</b>
5.1. Project Management, implementation and administration	Continuous activity  <b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continuous activity indications on achievements to be found in project reports and references to the SEAFDEC and the project in other reports	Continuous activity indications on achievements to be found in project reports and references to the SEAFDEC and the project in other reports
5.2 Set up project organizational structure	Indicate key cooperating organizations, working group to recruit, sub-regional focal areas  During 2010 maintain the structure, formalize and expand institutional links (as needed) and, as needed/possibly, recruit additional RFPN Member to replace anyone leaving and to cover key countries in the AFCF context and include activities to maintain the momentum in the Gulf of Thailand and explore links to Sulu-Sulawesi Seas  <b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> During 2011 maintain the structure and expand institutional links (as needed) and, as needed/possibly, recruit additional RFPN Member to	Maintained links documented and formalised as needed with the key organizations and initiatives established during 2009 (ASEAN Sec, FAO/RAP, BOBLME, MFF, ICSF etc). At least one RFPN member from each of the Andaman Countries at the Secretariat and possibly additional from other ASEAN countries. Keeping the established focus on the Andaman Sea maintain monitoring/keeping momentum in other sub-regions (documented through reports and references by other partners)..

	replace anyone leaving and to cover key countries in the AFCF context and include activities to maintain the momentum in the Gulf of Thailand and continue to explore links to Sulu-Sulawesi Seas and the Coral Triangle Initiative. Additional RFPN Members will be funded by the JTF.	
5.3 Recruit staff and resource persons (longer term or temporary as needed from time to time)	<p>Project manager, advisor, assistant and working group from focal countries (Andaman Sea)</p> <p><b>For 2010:</b> maintain manager and resource persons and, possibly, recruit additional RFPN Member to cover key countries in the AFCF. Given the number of activities outside Bangkok look into the options for an additional assistant</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Similar to 2010 maintain manager and resource persons and, possibly, recruit additional RFPN Member to cover key countries in the AFCF. Given the number of activities outside Bangkok look into the options for an additional assistant</p>	Results reflected in ability to implement the project and to maintain operational links with ASEAN member countries
5.4 Planning meetings with FAO/RAP, ASEAN Sec and when in operation the BOBLME on the SEAFDEC-Sida Project implementation	<p>Arrange meeting(s) with FAO/RAP and the BOB-LME. Meet with ASEAN Sec in conjunction with other event of when visiting Jakarta for other purposes</p> <p><b>2010:</b> maintain regular meetings with key partners and extend the cooperation with SENSEA on climate change and related fields</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> maintain regular meetings with key partners and maintain the cooperation with</p>	See meeting reports and references made by FAO/RAP, BOBLME, and ASEAN Sec

	SENSA on climate change and related fields (and follow up on changes taking place within Sida).	
5.5 Planning meetings with the Andaman Sea countries (at least one per year – in conjunction with “regular” Andaman Sea events. First one to include inception	<p>Organize one Andaman Sea Meeting (October 2009) that would include inception and planning aspects</p> <p>For 2010 continue, and expand as suitable, the cooperation with BOBLME, involve India and organize a second Andaman Sea meeting in the fourth quarter of 2009. The event to be done in conjunction with a broader expert consultation.</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue the cooperation with the BOBLME, involve India and organize a second Andaman Sea Meeting as well as two sub-sub-regional events (with the BOBLME). Participate in BOBLME events as suitable.</p>	See reports and activity plans, including acknowledgements by ASEAN, FAO/RAP, etc
5.6 Maintain regular meetings with the RPOA-IUU, Mangroves or the Future, Wetlands Alliance, COBSEA and their focal points in ASEAN and Andaman Sea countries	<p>RPOA Coordinating Committee, Mangroves for the Future (at IUCN Bangkok) and the COBSEA (ASEAN Working Group on the Marine and Coastal Environment)</p> <p>There is a <b>strong recommendation</b> to continue with this during 2010 and bridge the gap between fisheries and environmental organizations in the region.</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to maintain coordination with RPOA Sec (and RPOA Coordinating Committee), Mangroves for the Future and Wetlands Alliance. Explore further options for coordination with COBSEA</p>	SEAFDEC being invited to meetings by others with reports on SEAFDEC inputs to the implementation processes of those organizations and projects
5.7 Organize/take part in regular meetings with FAO/RAP, WorldFish Centre, NACA,	MRC Annual Fisheries Meeting, Visit MRC to check options for an MOU, Make appointment with World	Meeting reports with special references to SEAFDEC inputs, MOUs, LOAs etc

MRC and other relevant bodies to maintain coordination	<p>Fish Centre, MOU? with BOBLME</p> <p>SEAFDEC should continue with this during 2010 and bridge the gap between fisheries and environmental organizations in the region.</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> SEAFDEC should continue efforts to actively participate in regular meetings during 2011 and “bridge the gap” between fisheries and environmental organizations in the region.</p>	
5.8 Periodically assess the progress and report to SEAFDEC Council, ASEAN and Member Countries	<p>- Prepare report to SEAFDEC Council - Prepare input to FCG and PCM</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Regular reports, timely provided, to SEAFDEC Council, ASEAN and others as required</p>	Regular reports, timely provided, to SEAFDEC Council, ASEAN and others as required
5.9 Reports to Sweden as required	<p>Annual Work Plan (to be discussed during ARM, Progress report 2009 (first quarter), and Financial audited report for year 2009</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Continue to prepare reports to Sweden as required</p>	Reports being provided
5.10 Annual Review meeting (Sida and/or SBF)	<p>ARM with Sida and SBF in January 2010 for year 2009 ARM with Sida and SBF Oct – Dec 2010</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Tentatively the Annual Review Meeting for 2010 to be held during the last week of March 2011 (as indicated by Sida)</p>	Report from Annual Review
5.11 Finalize proposal 2012 onwards	<p>To be done first quarter year 2011</p> <p><b>Recommendations for 2011:</b> Finalized proposal by the first quarter of 2011</p>	Finalized proposal by the first quarter of 2011

**Proposed Budget for SEAFDEC activities in follow up to climate change and adaptation  
January 2011 to May 2012**

**Climate Change SEAFDEC – 2011 and 2012 Programs and Activities Expenses**

	BT	SEK
<b>Activities related to Output Group 1: habitat and fisheries management</b>		
<b>1.1. Follow up on the relevance for the Andaman Sea on the regionally defined criteria to determine the national, sub-regional and trans-boundary significance of specific areas</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	OK	<b>15,000</b>
<b>1.2. Identify, or reconfirm, with Andaman Sea countries on areas/provincial focus and using the regional criteria make a pre-selection of suitable management areas.</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with BOBLME MFF	<b>115,000</b>
<b>1.3 Based on the “pre-selected” areas (2.2) monitor (continuously) relevance of spatial boundaries for the process to establish fisheries resources conservation areas (<i>refugia</i>) in bordering provinces (consult FAO (BOB-LME), the Mangroves for the Future, etc) (see also 1.12)</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with BOBLME MFF	<b>45,000</b>
<b>1.4. Review available information and identify fisheries and habitat management systems in the identified provinces</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with BOBLME MFF	<b>30,000</b>
<b>1.5 Regularly, update surveys on data sources, and resource persons, available on important nursery grounds, spawning areas and coastal habitats with a focus on the Andaman Sea (see also 1.12)</b> Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with BOBLME MFF	<b>25,000</b>
<b>1.6. Year two and three, based on inputs from national resource persons, provide available information for capacity building on fish stocks conservation and sustainable fisheries practices (including efforts to mitigate future natural disasters) among province and district officers and small and artisanal fishing communities</b>	Link with BOBLME MFF	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses</li> <li>- Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed</li> </ul>		<b>90,000</b>
<p><b>1.7 Year two and three, based on inputs from national resource persons, provide capacity building on the importance to maintain coastal features (mangroves, sandy beaches, coral reefs, etc) to province and district fisheries and environmental offices (see also 1.13)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses</li> <li>- Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed</li> </ul>	Link with BOBLME MFF	<b>40,000</b>
<p><b>1.8 Explore (with a view on climate change) the need to restore selected features (mangroves, etc) in at least four provinces around the Andaman Sea and follow up with some restoration measures (year two to three) (see also 1.13)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses</li> <li>- Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed</li> <li>- Restoration measures <i>Select two or three sites for restoration measures</i></li> </ul>	Link with BOBLME MFF	<b>40,000</b> <b>50,000</b>
<p><b>1.9 With national partners, explore options to monitor selected species (crabs, mackerel, or other) and selected fishing practices in at least three province with a view to monitor improvements, promote responsible fishing and review adaptive capacity (link to eco-labelling)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses</li> <li>- Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed</li> <li>- <i>Follow up with TD (JTF) and Abba Seafood on activities related to Tongol Tuna</i></li> </ul>	Link with BOBLME MFF Abba Seafood	<b>35,000</b> <b>25,000</b>
<p><b>1.10 Initiate, in conjunction with relevant regional and national projects, the development of management regimes based on the integration of fisheries management into habitat management (refugia) in selected (border) areas of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar (sub-sub-regions)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses</li> <li>- Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed</li> </ul>	Link with BOBLME MFF	<b>90,000</b>
<p><b>1.11 Initiate by year two, in cooperation with regional organisations and national partners, a process to develop sub-regional and national action plans to develop a system of fisheries resources conservation areas (refugia) throughout the region for maintenance of regionally important fish stocks. As feasible link the initiative to similar processes elsewhere in the ASEAN region</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses</li> <li>- Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed</li> </ul>	Link with BOBLME MFF	<b>45,000</b>
<p><b>1.12 By year three develop, with regional partners and national institutions, priorities for fisheries management and management of areas of importance as nursery and spawning grounds (and for protection against natural disasters), for the Andaman Sea (links to similar work elsewhere in Southeast Asia)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses</li> </ul>	Link with BOBLME MFF	

- Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed		<b>40,000</b>
<b>1.13 By year three, develop, with regional partners and national institutions, priorities, for the restoration and maintenance of geographical features in coastal areas (mangroves, sandy beaches, coral reefs, etc) for the Andaman Sea of importance to mitigate impacts of climate change (links to similar work elsewhere in Southeast Asia)</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with BOBLME MFF	<b>40,000</b>
<b>1.14 By year two, initiate work with regional and national partners, on simple assessments on how levels of productivity in coastal areas and <i>refugia</i> might/will change over time due to changes in geographical and hydrological features in coastal areas (implying need to adjust allowed fishing effort) due to environmental degradation and climate change (link 2.13)</b> Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with BOBLME MFF	<b>30,000</b>
<b>1.15 Review fisheries and habitat management aspects in trans-boundary and sub-regional arrangements and agreements around the Andaman Sea (link to 2.10 below)</b> Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with BOBLME MFF	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Sub-total estimated costs to Output Group 1</b>		<b>785,000</b>
<b>Activities related to Output 2: Monitoring, Record and Control- large scale and small scale (coastal) fishing</b>		
<b>2.1. Initiate, and follow up as recommended, a consultative process among ASEAN countries around the Andaman Sea to identify various options to alleviate problems caused by excessive fishing capacity, to prepare for adaptive measures</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with JTF BOBLME Check GOT	<b>50,000</b>
<b>2.2. Provide background information, as needed from time to time, on large-scale and small-scale fisheries</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed		<b>60,000</b>
<b>2.3. Review surveys of level and type of fishing capacity in small-scale/coastal fisheries</b> Ready by early year two. - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with JTF Link with RPOA	<b>35,000</b>
<b>2.4. In the process of reviewing the status of small-scale/coastal fisheries include staff capacity building at provincial/district level in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand</b> Link with the RPOA-IUU and FAO (BOBLME)	Link with JTF BOBLME	

- Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed		<b>90,000</b>
<b>2.5. Review available information on destructive fishing and aquaculture practices in the Andaman Sea and selected areas</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed		<b>20,000</b>
<b>2.6. Organise capacity building/learning in at least Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand for central and province (jointly) level on how to report on the profile structure and operations of the fisheries, large and small-scale, for the Andaman Sea</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with JTF BOBLME Check GOT	<b>80,000</b>
<b>2.7. Initiate a process to establish a MCS network in the Andaman Sea similar to the initiative around the Gulf of Thailand by fourth quarter year one</b> (follow up on GOT and Sulu-Sulawesi/CTI) - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	BOBLME CTI RPOA Sub-sub-regions	<b>95,000</b>
<b>2.8. Initiate, with member countries, review, description and recommended on practicalities and revisions on MCS practices</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	MCS matrix	<b>30,000</b>
<b>2.9 Initiate a process for the drafting of plans to monitor, record and control active fishing capacity in small scale/coastal fisheries, including incidences of illegal (IUU) and destructive fishing,</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with JTF BOBLME Sub-sub-regions FAO Global Record	<b>35,000</b>
<b>2.10 Review (year one and continuously as new information arrives) existing or planned trans-boundary and sub-regional agreements and arrangements around the Andaman Sea</b> Follow up with ASEAN and FAO (BOBLME) in the process, <b>link to 1.15</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	BOBLME MFF	<b>20,000</b>
<b>2.11 By end of year three, prepare specific action plans on the development of systems to monitor, record and control active coastal fishing capacity</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with JTF RPOA FAO Global Prog Sub-regions	<b>35,000</b>
<b>2.12 Promote, in dialogue with national and regional partners (ASEAN/AFCF, FAO/APFIC and RPOA-IUU), further</b>	Link with AFCF	



<b>improvements, preparations and implementation of activity plans to manage fishing capacity</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Lead Countries FAO	<b>25,000</b>
<b>2.13 Initiate a process, with regional and national partners, to develop systems for simple assessments on how levels of optimum fishing capacity might/will change over time (year two and three) (link 1.14)</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	BOBLME	<b>10,000</b>
<b>2.14 Organise and follow up as recommended on the SEAFDEC workshops on fishing vessel registration (June/July 2009) and on IUU fishing in September 2010</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with JTF RPOA FAO Global Record FAO/APFIC	<b>40,000</b>
<b>2.15 Initiate process to improve or establish systems for record and inventory of boats in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, possibly including Myanmar (coordinate with the process in the Gulf of Thailand) check CTI</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with JTF FAO Global Record CTI RPOA	<b>45,000</b>
<b>2.16 Provide awareness on the need to develop alternative or supplementary livelihoods including possible alternatives</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed		<b>40,000</b>
<b>2.17 Organise a Regional Technical Consultation, or expert meeting, by year two, on alternative livelihoods and the role of fisheries agencies in providing exit into new occupations</b> (working conditions, migration of workforce, rights) <i>Follow up on RTC November 2010 on “changing environments”, link to 3.3 and 3.4</i>	Link with ASEAN SENSA/MR FAO/APFIC ICSF IMO/ILO	<b>160,000</b>
<b>2.18 Inform the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and provide inputs to the ASEAN policy making mechanism</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed		<b>10,000</b>
<b>Sub-total estimated costs output group 2</b>		<b>880,000</b>
<b>Activities related to Output 3: Local knowledge, cross-cutting issues and safety at sea</b>		
<b>3.1. Survey available information on local knowledge and actions among ethnic groups and coastal communities in relation to adaptive capacity and natural hazards and participate in relevant events</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses	Links to BOBLME ICSF	

- Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	MFF	<b>50,000</b>
<b>3.2. Review documentation on local practices and local traditions in systems to record and register fishing boats links to 2.9 and 3.1</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Links to ICSF MFF	<b>25,000</b>
<b>3.3. Follow up on the study by the CBNRM-LI on the role of women in fishing community with a similar study for the Andaman Sea if requested</b> - Follow up on RTC November 2010 on “changing environments”, link to 2.17, 3.4 and 3.9 - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with BOBLME MFF	<b>50,000</b>
<b>3.4. Follow up on the ICSF Symposium in Siem Reap 2007 on the rights of fisher-folk</b> - Follow up on RTC November 2010 on “changing environments”, link to 2.17, 3.3 and 3.9 – check with SENSEA and MR Group - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with BOBLME MFF FAO/APFIC NGO’s	<b>125,000</b>
<b>3.5. Review available reports on the effectiveness of response efforts to reach out to poorer groups of people /the focus changed to follow up on responses to climate change and adaption</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with BOBLME MFF FAO/APFIC NGO’s/SENSEA/UNEP	<b>20,000</b>
<b>3.6. Indicate areas of importance to be included in training programme for safety-at-sea and rescue at sea of relevance to the mitigation of effects caused by marine natural hazards and expected effects of climate change</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with JTF/TD IMO/ILO FA/APFIC	<b>50,000</b>
<b>3.7 Support the process to work out simple early warning system and response packages with input of local knowledge and practices/work incorporated in building up of local organisation and traditional knowledge</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed		<b>5,000</b>
<b>3.8. Provide results and information to ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with ASEAN/AFCF SEAFDEC Council, RPOA FAO/APFIC	<b>30,000</b>
<b>3.9 Other cross-cutting issues that might be raised during implementation/employment, working conditions and migratory workforce</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses		

- Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed		<b>55,000</b>
<b>Sub-total estimated costs Output Group 3</b>		<b>410,000</b>
<b>Activities related to Output 4: Policy dialogue and promotion regional coop</b>		
<b>4.1. Regional Consultation and sub-regional consultations in promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation and agreements including sub-sub-regional events as indicated above under 1, 2 and 3</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with ASEAN BOBLME RPOA JTF FAO/APFIC	<b>170,000</b>
<b>4.2. Follow up on the ( Preparatory consultation to draft) work and activity plan for ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	Link with ASEAN, ASWGFi And lead countries For key clusters	<b>75,000</b>
<b>4.3 Information and advise to ASEAN and ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and to policy mechanisms</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	ASEAN/AFCF SEAFDEC Council RPOA FAO/APFIC	<b>16,000</b>
<b>4.4. National legislation and institutional arrangements pertaining to management of the exploitation of fisheries and critical habitats – inputs to RTC, sub-regional events, etc in follow up to year 1 and 2</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	National partners FAO/APFIC ASEAN MFF/BOBLME ICSF	<b>30,000</b>
<b>4.5. Review international fisheries conventions and other conventions with a view to how they are implemented in the four affected ASEAN Countries - inputs to RTC, sub-regional events, etc in follow up to year 1 and 2</b> - Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses - Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	FAO/APFIC ASEAN MFF/BOBLME ICSF	<b>40,000</b>
<b>4.6. Follow up to Regional Technical Consultation with all ASEAN-SEAFDEC member countries on recommendations for climate change and adaptation and protection against future natural disasters (on “changing environments” November 2010)</b>	BOBLME/MFF FAO/APFIC/ICSF RPOA IMO/ILO	<b>70,000</b>
<b>4.7 Tour to Scandinavia in follow up on regional cooperation (if funding available)</b>	?????	?????

<b>4.8. Other regional FAO-ASEAN-SEAFDEC, etc events organised if called upon to promote policy dialogue and coordination (APFIC Climate Change..)</b>		
- Costs for SEAFDEC Staff inputs to be drawn from personnel expenses		
- Preparations, regional/national consultations, documentation, field reference/work and resource persons as/if needed	As requested	50,000
<b>Sub-total estimated costs Output Group 4</b>		<b>451,000</b>
<b>Activities related to Output 5: Project Management and coordination</b>		
<b>5.1 Personnel Expenses, total</b>		<b>1,525,000</b>
- Project Manager (full time)		
- International Experts		
- Regional Experts x 4 (Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand)		
- National Experts		
- Project Assistants		
Travel expenses relevant to the project management and personnel		
<b>5.2 Planning meetings, regular coordination meetings (FAO/RAP/APFIC, ASEAN, WorldFish Centre, MRC, Wetlands Alliance, and with Andaman Sea countries)</b>		<b>190,000</b>
<b>5.3 Reporting costs, editing and printing</b>		<b>125,000</b>
<b>5.4 Project monitoring and coordination</b>		<b>350,000</b>
<b>5.5 Operating, equipments and maintenance expenses</b>		<b>150,000</b>
<b>5.6 Contingency</b>		<b>30,000</b>
<b>Sub-total estimated costs Output Group 5</b>		<b>2,370,000</b>
	<b>Sub-total implementation costs</b>	<b>4,896,000</b>
<b>6. Overhead Charge (10%) on the funds to be disbursed during 2011</b>		<b>272,152</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,168,152</b>