



SEAFDEC-Sida Collaborative Project

2009 Annual Progress Report and Activities Planned for 2010

**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
SEFADEC-TD	SEFADEC-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
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
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
2009 Annual Progress Report and Activities Planned for 2010

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1. Executive Summary of the 2009 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, and the first SEAFDEC-Sida Annual Review Meeting was held on 1 February 2010 at SEAFDEC/Secretariat office, Bangkok to review the progress of the project implementation and gave directives for future implementation. A mid-term report will be prepared in October 2010 prior the SEAFDEC Program Committee and SEAFDEC’s cycle of annual meetings.

This report provides a result oriented summary of activities implementing by the project from 1 January-31 December 2009 with indications on achievements by the SEAFDEC-Sida Project during 2009. Emphasis has been made to provide a narrative overview of achievements during 2009, the first year of implementation. Information included and documents attached provide information on detailed activity results for 2009, planned activities and schedule for 2010 together with an indicative budget for 2010 (see Annexes 1 to 3).

Following the discussion during the Annual Review Meeting, there is an understanding that the development of format or framework for results oriented reporting is something of “work in progress” for Sida, SEAFDEC and other organisations. We see this as an opportunity to further develop our ability in this aspects and we will have further refined the matrix on results for 2009 (Annex 2). Based on this approach, we foresee that continued steps in the reporting of the “achievements, challenges, outputs, outcomes and contribution to impacts” (as indicated in point 7 of the Agreed Minutes between SEAFDEC and Sida, signed 2 April 2010) will be made in preparation for the mid-term review (tentatively third quarter 2010) and include responses to the reporting on systematic steps indicated during the Annual Review Meeting. The aim is to use the result 2009 matrix and, for each of the five “output groups” as where we are in terms of ”achievements, challenges, outputs, outcomes and contribution to impacts” in a systematic way combined with a summary assessment on where we are in achieving the objectives. The intention is also to follow up with a seminar/training for SEAFDEC Secretariat and Training Department in the perspective of results based reporting and program orientation – rather than project focus (possibly building on facilitation provided by Mr. Hans Guttman, and other as practical).

2. Introduction

Southeast Asia and coastal (and inland) people dependent on fish and coastal resources has been facing increased hardship due changes in the climate as well as through decreasing resources, pollution and degenerated coastal habitats/environments. This is evident through observed changes in the weather patterns in the ASEAN region which has, and will increase the frequency and intensity of natural hazards such as typhoons,

storms and tornados causing damage to coastal areas and important habitats. As experienced from typhoons and other hazards coastal communities are suffering from these natural disasters and in particular fishermen who for their living rely on fisheries resources as these events causes many deaths and reduces the ability to earn an income to provide for a decent living.

Illegal and uncontrolled fishing is rampant in the region and concerns are raised at global, regional and national level. The management of fishing activities needs to be improved urgently in the ASEAN region in response to decline of fisheries resources and damage to coastal habitats. There is a need to control the fishing effort to address over-fishing, energy consumption and to build up adaptation abilities in the fisheries sector.

To improve coastal environmental standard and to restore and maintain natural resources it is important to embark upon schemes that, involving relevant institutions, can safeguard against further deterioration while at the same time protect against future hazards. SEAFDEC, together with member countries, are addressing issues that relates to the integration of fisheries and habitat management and the management of fishing capacity to build up a platform for long term management responses at regional and sub-regional levels. Efforts to improve the sustainability of fisheries are being made by fisheries agencies and managers and to achieve this it is imperative to better control the active fishing effort, both large-scale and small-scale. Furthermore, in order to improve fisheries management and to reduce illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) as well as destructive fishing collective regional and sub-regional arrangements and agreements are needed.

The nature of fishing – and the migration of fish and the mobility of people and vessels involved in fishing – implies that there is a need for a regional, sub-regional and/or bilateral dialogue to agree on measures to take to improve fisheries management, control/manage fishing capacity, to build MCS Networks and to safeguard important habitats.

Work in this direction was initiated by SEAFDEC in the Gulf of Thailand and the South China Sea. SEAFDEC provided the platform for member countries to discuss and address the issues for improvement of fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand. In the process SEAFDEC could link up and cooperate with the UNEP/GEF/SCS Project, FAO/APFIC, the RPOA and others in recognition of the importance of collaborative efforts. During 2009 SEAFDEC embarked upon a similar process in the Andaman Sea including steps to a) revisit the process of criteria setting and boundary definition for areas to be selected; b) initiate review of management systems in the areas and map existing defined areas/zones; c) cooperate and link up with projects and organizations building up information on spawning, nursery and other important coastal habitats; and d) promote and build awareness at various *fora* on the need to integrate fisheries management into habitat management (and the institutional implications thereof) in line with the requirements of an ecosystems approach.

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) is actively supporting ASEAN member countries in this process through the project “Activities related to climate change and adaptation in Southeast Asia with special focus on the Andaman Sea, 2009-2011”.

3. Project objectives

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.

4. 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 1: Integration of habitat and fisheries management

Output 2: Monitoring, Record and Control – large scale and small scale (coastal) fishing

Output 3: Local knowledge, cross cutting issues and safety at sea

Output 4: Policy development and promotion of regional cooperation of fisheries management

Output 5: Project Management and Coordination

Major Events

In line with the above mentioned objectives and output groups the project organized a sequence of major events in year 2009 in promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation on important aspects of fisheries and habitat management including responses to climate change and adaptation. Each of the events was preceded by activities such as consultations and preparation of background documents and supportive information. These major events include:

- *The Second Gulf of Thailand Meeting* to promote sub-regional cooperation and the development of sub-regional arrangements was held 24 – 26 February 2009, in Bangkok.
- *ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), Prep-meeting* 26 - 27 May 2009, in Bangkok, co-organized with the Department of Fisheries, Thailand.
- *Expert meeting on Vessel Record and Inventory*, 28 – 30 July 2009, in Satun, Thailand.

- *The First Andaman Sea Sub-regional Meeting*, also with an aim to promote sub-regional cooperation and the development of sub-regional arrangements, was held 20 – 22 October 2009, in Phuket, Thailand.

Further details are provided below on process oriented outcomes (Section 5) and in relation to the specific output groups (Section 6)

5. Process oriented outcomes towards reaching the objectives

Process results, outcomes and indications of positive achievements would, ideally, be reflected through indications and reports by bodies and individuals outside of the SEAFDEC-Sida Project, such as ASEAN, SEAFDEC Council, FAO/APFIC, BOBLME, etc. in recognition of steps being taken.

The objectives of the project as indicated above are, in short, to improve capacity and coordination for fisheries and habitat management; improved cooperation on the management of fishing capacity; and to support processes to establish regional and sub-regional fisheries and habitat management mechanisms and agreements. A geographical focus is on the ASEAN region and specifically the Andaman Sea sub-region, with references to be drawn from the Gulf of Thailand sub-region. During 2009, the first year of implementation under the present Agreement with Sida, the project have been successfully established and is well recognised among partners in the ASEAN region and the Andaman sub-region. **Importantly, through the events mentioned above documented commitments has been made by participating countries to actively involve themselves in the process of improving regional and sub-regional cooperation.** The commitments are promising in order to support the improvement of natural resources management, fisheries management and habitat management. **All of the activities are implemented under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Framework (ASSP) and the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Collaborative Framework.**

In summing up the first year, with funds from Sweden arriving by the end of second quarter 2009, the **main achievements are linked to the initiation of processes leading to improved cooperation on natural resources, habitat and fisheries management.** The main indicator of success is the documented commitment by participating countries (see reports from events during the year) as well as references made by FAO/APFIC, ASEAN, BOBLME and others as mentioned above. To provide an indication on the achievements made, steps taken and the scope of commitments provided by participating countries and other stakeholders there are some important milestones that have been passed during the year. A reference to these milestones will also provide information on achievements relative to the objectives referred to above.

The First Andaman Sea Meeting (October 2009) was a **major breakthrough** in that for the first time all the countries around the Andaman Sea could come together to discuss common approaches to improve capacity and coordination for fisheries and habitat management. Background information provided by the project proved to be valuable inputs to the event. More specifically, directions were provided for the upcoming work at national level by agreeing on a process to establish larger fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugia*), to initiate the development of management measures, including the sharing of information on biological, social, economical, oceanographic and other measures, and to explore common management measures for *Rastrelliger* spp. and related

species at bilateral, trilateral and sub-regional level. The directions provided will be followed up with each of the countries as well as in upcoming sub-regional events. The project was also able to present, with good responses, the approach taken to promote an eco-systems approach by integrating fisheries and habitat management during an APFIC/FAO Meeting in Colombo, May 2009. Coordination established with BOBLME and Mangroves for the Future (MFF).

Through project activities, it is now well recognised that the management of fisheries and habitats cannot in the longer term be done without also address the management of fishing capacity, both in large and small scale fisheries. IUU fisheries are a constant source of potential conflicts in the region and large numbers of boats are not registered or recorded. With this background, an important step was taken at a regional consultation in July 2009 where ASEAN Member Countries and Papua New Guinea agreed to share information and try to develop a regional “vessel record and inventory”, the information to be shared should also include aspects on port monitoring. Important to note is that the general understanding is that the task is not at all that easy as the information is not readily available and follow up would be needed at sub-regional and national levels. Further commitments were provided by the Gulf of Thailand countries (February 2009) and the Andaman Sea countries (October 2009). In both of these areas, important steps were taken in starting to try to develop MCS networks and it was generally agreed that information sharing was a suitable starting point. The project has made an initial review of institutional responsibilities and legal requirements. Some of the gaps between different departments will be addressed by inviting responsible institutions to dialogues and events, such as successfully done in 2009 during the events indicated above with representatives from institutions responsible for vessel registration and fishing licenses, respectively. With these commitments, the project was during year 2009 able to initiate important steps to move towards strengthened capacity and improved cooperation on the management of fishing capacity. Cooperation established with the RPOA and FAO (Global Programme). The management of fishing capacity was also, during the year, included by ASEAN Ministers as one of “key cluster areas” for the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum, which is important as it provides an additional opportunity to report progress to policy makers.

2009 has been a successful year for the project with progress in support to processes to establish regional and sub-regional fisheries and habitat management mechanisms and agreements. The sub-regional meetings for the Gulf of Thailand (February 2009) and the Andaman Sea countries (October 2009), as well as the regional consultation on “vessel record and inventory” (July 2009), with the commitments made by participating countries to work on improved cooperation and coordination to improve fisheries and habitat management is a good testimony of the progress. The progress is reflected in the reports from the events. Background documentation include information on international conventions and other agreements with a focus on its relevance to the management of fisheries, fishing capacity, habitats and climate change – special references has been made to the rights of coastal communities (social/human rights) and labour standards.

ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) and the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Collaborative Framework has been and is the framework under which programs of common interest is developed. It also allows SEAFDEC to provide feedback into the ASEAN policy making mechanism through the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), the ASEAN Sector Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF) and ASEAN

Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry and the SOM-AMAF meetings. Other partners like FAO/APFIC, MRC, BOBLME and RPOA see a benefit in this arrangement as this also allows them to approach ASEAN through SEAFDEC and ASSP.

All of the Swedish supported activities are implemented under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Collaborative Framework and the four major events, organised in 2009, in promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation on important aspects of fisheries and habitat management including responses to climate change and adaptation are providing inputs to the ASEAN mechanism. In terms of the ASSP the *ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)*, *Prep-meeting* which was held on 26 - 27 May 2009, in Bangkok provided significant inputs in the process to develop an action plan for the AFCF. The meeting succeeded to lay the foundation for an activity plan for the AFCF with key cluster areas. The plan was endorsed by ASEAN Ministers in October 2009 (SOM 30th AMAF) with lead countries appointed for each of the cluster areas. During the first meeting of the AFCF (June 2009), it was decided that SEAFDEC should be invited to future AFCF events. This is an important recognition of the contribution by SEAFDEC and the role of SEAFDEC. The support by Sweden has been recognised in the process. More details on the AFCF and the prep-meeting are provided below as the second event organised during 2009.

A central element in the project strategy is to build upon cooperation and involvement with organisations, institutions and individuals at all levels. The project has advanced this strategy and cooperation is well ahead with ASEAN, FAO/APFIC, BOBLME, RPOA, ICSF, IMO (Regional Office in Manila), MRC, Wetlands Alliance, Mangroves for the Future. Some of these organisations are central in driving major processes or initiatives promoting regional cooperation. Below a short summary is provided on some initiatives of importance – and initiatives of importance for SEAFDEC to seek cooperation with.

ASEAN: The ASEAN development in recent year is significant with the ASEAN Charter, the progress of the ASEAN Economic Community, the progress of ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. Fisheries, habitats and marine environment are addressed in process. Through the ASSP progress has been made on fisheries management with the establishment of ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) that is linked to the ASEAN Sector Working Group of Fisheries (ASWGFi) and the SOM-AMAF. ASEAN Heads of State has expressed a commitment to combat illegal fishing (fourth quarter 2008).

FAO/APFIC: is not aiming to develop a fisheries management mechanism as such, but has repeatedly expressed that it is well placed to support processes in that direction. It is also a valuable partner in terms of providing fora for the sharing of information and experiences between sub-regions and experts on central questions for coordination on fisheries and habitat management, such as IUU Fisheries, Low Value Fish, co-management, certification and labelling and ecosystems approach to fisheries management. The APFIC Executive Committee met in South Korea, September 2009.

BOBLME: The project on the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem became operational in mid 2009. Countries involved are Maldives, Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia (the last four are members of SEAFDEC). The aim is to develop and Action Plan for the Bay of Bengal. The BOBLME has during

2009 and early 2010 gone through its inception period. Cooperation is already established with SEAFDEC on the process for the Andaman Sea.

RPOA: The Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices, including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region is non-binding initiative that was launched in May 2007 and members include Australia, Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Malaysia; Papua-New Guinea, The Philippines, Singapore; Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam. An approach is taken to encourage cooperation around defined sub-regions, which include Arafura-Timor Sea, Sulu-Sulawesi Seas and Southern South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand (Thailand and SEAFDEC is facilitating the Gulf of Thailand). The RPOA was rather quiet during 2009 but a Coordinating Committee Meeting (the Second) was held in November 2009, Lombok, Indonesia. SEAFDEC will follow up on the recommendations and provide means for a third Gulf of Thailand Meeting in the latter half of 2010.

MRC: The Mekong River Commission was established in 1995 and Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam have signed the Agreement. The MRC is important in that they have through their Fisheries Programme and Environment Programme advance the knowledge on the huge amounts of fish being caught. They have also pointed at the importance of the flood plains and seasonal patterns of the monsoon. Threats ahead include increased constructions (dams, etc) in the river. The Fisheries Programme meets annually with the responsible departments in member countries and supported by a Technical Advisory Body (TAB).

IMO/Southeast Asia: The importance of referring to IMO is the increasing attention being given to some of the IMO conventions and their applicability to fisheries and fishing vessels. The key process or question ahead is how to incorporate IMO standards and Conventions, such as the Torremolinos Protocol, MARPOL, etc into national legislation and regional cooperation. Through IMO the issue of Safety at Sea has been emphasised as being of growing importance as perspectives of climate change indicates more storms, typhoons, etc. Processes ahead could be anticipated in the wake of the cooperation between FAO, IMO and ILO.

ICSF: The International Collective in Support of Fishworkers was established as early as 1985 and the process or promotion of key issues on social aspects, labour aspect and rights of people involved in fisheries is built around a network of affiliated organizations in the region and globally. They are important in their ability to push social rights and human rights also in a fisheries context and their arguments are well documented and well researched with an ability to reach out through the region via their network. They facilitate one of the few initiatives and their approach is rather process oriented. A breakthrough in linking to government bodies in advancing the process was held during a Workshop and Symposium organized together with the Fisheries Administration in Cambodia, May 2007, on “Asserting Rights, Defining Responsibilities: Perspectives from Small-Scale Fishing Communities on Coastal and Fisheries Management in Asia”.

Seen in a broader context the **Swedish supported activities** and presentations by involved resource persons has been **instrumental in creating an awareness and acceptance in that fisheries and fisheries management cannot be pursued in isolation but has to be seen in the context of overall natural resources and habitat management.** The role of fisheries as a responsible partner in national, sub-regional and

ASEAN environmental management need to be further emphasized by the project and its partners.

The project has successfully **stressed the importance to consider social development/social rights including labour aspects** and the rights of coastal communities to maintain their livelihoods. The rights, including basic human rights, of fisher-folk and people involved in coastal fishing has been reviewed in the perspective of international conventions and presented during events referred to above. Rights, social development and labour aspects will continue to be high on the agenda and it is an important corner stone in developing the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

Increased awareness have been provided through various SEAFDEC and non-SEAFDEC events on the **cross-cutting nature of responses needed to adapt to climate change** and to start by improving fisheries and habitat management and to review results in the perspective of mitigation of impacts and adaptation to effects of climate change.

In the course of implementation the project has not, this the first year, met any major shortcomings and the project is now well under way and recognised in the ASEAN region, the Andaman Sub-region and the Andaman Countries. **Coordination is well under way with key partners such as the ASEAN, BOBLME, FAO/APFIC and the RPOA.** What might emerge as a “difficulty” could be to match and coordinate agendas and schedules of events with partners. This could possibly lead to some delays in the aim to see that all, or most, links are in place.

6. Result orientation by output groups

Following section provide a summary of the main outcomes from each of components, or output groups, based on project implementation and activities during 2009:

Output 1: Integration of habitat and fisheries management

The need to integrate fisheries management into habitat management is now well appreciated by ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and it is recognised as a cornerstone in the plans to promote sub-regional cooperation. The work has successfully been implemented through the SEAFDEC-Sida Project in follow up of the cooperation between SEAFDEC and UNEP/GEF/SCS in strengthening efforts to establish of fisheries *refugia* in the region.

Building on the experiences from Gulf of Thailand and South China Sea the SEAFDEC-Sida project provided the forum for Andaman Sea countries, including India (through cooperation with the BOBLME Project), to discuss on the need for integration of habitat and fisheries management at the *First Meeting of the Andaman Sea Sub-region*, 20-22 October 2009 in Phuket. Information on the initial inventory of the different types of management areas established for various purposes by the Andaman Countries; Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand were reviewed. Development of *Refugia* which would strengthen the existing management efforts and a set of criteria for development of larger fisheries management and conservation areas were also outlined in the meeting. The discussions on these larger areas including trans-boundary arrangements as needed were strongly supported by the member countries. **The positive responses, or commitments, already at this stage by participating countries are significant as this**

meeting was the first of its kind in having all five Andaman Sea countries around the table, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar and India.

Recommendations on establishment of larger fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugias*) were mainly to build upon existing management areas. To facilitate the process focal points among participating countries will be identified. The area, or *refugia*, should be large enough to manage and to protect trans-boundary habitats and highly migratory species. The area should gradually be developed through consultative processes involving interested parties and the focus should, initially, be on four, very broad areas: 1) From Phuket down to the One Fathoms Bank (Selangor, Malaysia and North Sumatra, Indonesia); 2) From Phuket up along the coastline of eastern Myanmar and the Myeik/Mergui Archipelago; 3) The Western part of Myanmar, Bangladesh and India (including northern Andaman and Nicobar Islands); 4) India (Southern Andaman and Nicobar Islands) and Indonesia (Banda Aceh). The primary focus for the SEAFDEC-Sida Project should be areas 1) And 2) with the BOBLME more active in the other areas.

With a basis in an ecosystems approach it was recommended and agreed that information on important habitats should be explored through dialogue with the countries and organizations such as IUCN, WWF, Wetlands International, etc.

Important steps were taken by the agreement to explore ways to manage the resources of trans-boundary and highly migratory species, taking a point of departure from the information on indo-Pacific Mackerel (*Rastrelliger spp.*) and related species that were provided during the meeting. While highlighting the nature of multi-species fisheries, the introduction was a good example on trans-boundary movements of fish. To initiate development of management measures for *Rastrelliger spp.* and related species the project and participating countries were encouraged to facilitate the sharing of biological, social, economical and other (scientific) data on economically important species as well as on endangered species and important habitats. Furthermore, the importance of oceanographic data (e.g., seasonal changes in water currents) in focal areas and the Andaman Sea as a whole were emphasised in order to anticipate effects of climate change.

The agreement, and recommendations, among Andaman Sea countries to review and develop management responses for some of the important shared species is of utmost importance to the project in this initial stage of implementation in that it spells out/confirms national priorities and in that it provide a solid basis for discussions with the Andaman countries. The related statement of willingness to share information is important and SEAFDEC will consult with the countries accordingly through a process that is already initiated during the first quarter of 2010.

Information on Hilsa (*Tenualosa ilisha*) was also introduced to the Andaman Group as another important migratory species. Large migration of Hilsa covers areas of Myanmar, Bangladesh and India. Hilsa is also common in Malaysia and Indonesia although in Thailand, *Hilsa toli* has been observed to be locally extinct. Follow up on trans-boundary arrangements for Hilsa will primarily be facilitated through the BOBLME.

Based on the recommendations made by the Andaman Sea Countries (as reflected above) the follow-up actions for the SEAFDEC-Sida project in the Andaman Sea Sub-region

would include the following items (note that dialogue with the BOBLME will be maintained in the process):

- Process to establish larger fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugias*) and identify focal points among participating countries.
- To consider the following factors for defining suitable fisheries resources conservation areas (*Refugia*):
 - o *To build upon an aggregation of smaller management areas (established for local fisheries, fisheries resources protection, habitat management and/or other purposes*
 - o *To recognise the existing zoning schemes (like trawling free zones*
 - o *To take note of the seasonality in fishing, fish migration/spawning, etc*
- Focus could, tentatively, be on four, very broad areas: 1) From Phuket down to the One Fathoms Bank (Selangor and North Sumatra); 2) From Phuket up along the coastline of eastern Myanmar and the Myeik/Mergui Archipelago; 3) The Western part of Myanmar, Bangladesh and India (including northern Andaman and Nicobar Islands); 4) India (Southern Andaman and Nicobar Islands) and Indonesia (Banda Aceh). Prime focus will be on 1) and 2).
- To gather the number and locations of sea mounts and sources of information on important habitats in dialogue with the countries and organizations such as IUCN, WWF, Wetlands International etc
- To consider the importance of estuaries, deltas and river systems to the productivity of the Andaman Sea as well as of its importance as a main source of aquatic production. Furthermore, factors such as climate change that lead to distribution shift and production fluctuations of important fishery resources should be assessed.
- To initiate the development of management measures, including the sharing of information on biological, social, economical, oceanographic, and other (scientific) data for *Rastrelliger* spp. and related species.
- To organize a sequence of on-site training events (in cooperation with BOBLME) during 2010 and 2011.

Output 2: Monitoring, Record and Control – large scale and small scale (coastal) fishing

There are several effective management measures and tools that could be used to minimize the reduction of fisheries resources; however it would also require 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, landings among others. As a step in this direction, a process has been initiated to develop a fishing vessel record and inventory in Southeast Asia as well as in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.

During July 2009, the project together with ASEAN-SEAFDEC member countries and Papua-New Guinea organized the Workshop on Fishing Vessel Record and Inventory held in Satun province, Thailand. The countries took the opportunity to consult and seek

recommendations among participating countries on key issues and to get a feedback on the draft “Fishing Vessel Record and Inventory Forms”. Indication and responses were provided to SEAFDEC, participating countries and the FAO “Global Record” project on steps needed in order to build up a regional “vessel record and inventory” with the longer term aim to improve registration of fishing vessels and to improve the regional cooperation of information sharing in the ASEAN region. Improved records could also provide a valuable tool in adjusting fishing effort in the light of climate change.

The renewed commitment by Southeast Asian countries to come to terms with the management of fishing capacity is encouraging and the momentum needs to be maintained. One critical point that has been highlighted during the events, and in preparing the backgrounds, is a growing recognition of the lack of available information – and even more important that the countries openly admit that the records are not fully available. This is important in that it can pave the way for cooperation on improvements and, as recommended allow for more detailed work with districts, provinces, countries, sub-regions and the ASEAN region.

In October 2009, the project organized the First Meeting of the Andaman Sea sub-region in Phuket, Thailand. The event aimed to review and to provide action oriented recommendations in the Andaman Sea context on key issues of regional concern, such as fishing capacity, IUU fisheries, vessel registration, etc. At this Andaman Sea meeting participants followed up on items and recommendations identified during the March 2008 and February 2009 Gulf of Thailand Meetings in order to indicate suitable actions for continued work at the Andaman sub-regional level. The meeting of Andaman Sea Sub-region was able to initiate cooperation among all Andaman Sea countries, including India, on aspect related to MCS and to initiate development of a MCS network for the Andaman Sea (by initially focus on the sharing of information).

The Andaman Sea Meeting was successful in addressing the need for improved management of fishing capacity, development of MCS-networks, etc and the participants were fully behind a similar commitment to improve the situation and share information. This is of special significance as this was the first event where these issues have been discussed among all Andaman Sea countries.

An institutional matrix on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance was introduced and it was found relevant to support the building up of a MCS network for the Andaman Sea Sub-region. The information on “responsible institutions”, “supporting legislation” and relevant “convention/international agreement” should be further developed and shared during on-site events. It was recommended that the matrix should be left as open ended, to give free hand for the countries concerned to provide additional relevant key activities and information on responsible institutions and supporting legislation and also to include information as relevant on practices at local/provincial level. Key activities such as “stock assessment” and “ecosystems health monitoring” should be included in the matrix on Monitoring (M).

Effective implementation of MCS would depend on the fisheries management policy of each country. 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”.

Increased awareness was provided to the Andaman countries on the FAO initiated legally-binding Port State Measures that has been finalised. In this perspective “Port monitoring” is something that would be of increasing priority and special reference was made during the meeting to the “final” version to the requirements for Port State Measures, EU requirements for catch documentation (to be applied from 1 January 2010) and of a more local nature to the landings of fish that is being done in “neighbouring countries”. The survey form to assess the types of information that would be available in connection with port monitoring could be a useful tool to explore (and insert) available information in connection with on-site events/training to be held at provincial level among Andaman Sea countries.

Furthermore, it was during events 2009 recommended to provide capacity building on MCS at national, provincial and local level (during the on-site events) and build upon the forms for “vessel record and inventory” and “port monitoring” and in the process provide inputs to the survey forms to enter required information, as available. Andaman Sea has not been identified as one of the sub-regions for the RPOA but there is an understanding with the RPOA Secretariat that progress on cooperation in the Andaman Sea will also be reported to the RPOA Secretariat.

Output 3: Local knowledge, cross cutting issues and safety at sea

It is well known that the importance of local knowledge is a factor to be recognised in developing adaptive capacity, specifically on the monitoring and control as indicated by experiences in Indonesia and La-Ngu District in Satun, Thailand, as well as from earlier references to the CHARM project in 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). Such experiences should be integrated into fisheries management planning and regulations and support the clarification of the roles of all stakeholders. The following section provide example of positive local practices of relevance to fisheries management:

Awig-awig

Awig-awig in Lombok is a local customary institution that is not specifically developed for fisheries management. This local customary system was based on a “local social contract” among villagers and strengthened by formal regulations such “Peraturan Daerah” or Local Government Regulation. Awig-awig providing the local fishermen with their rights to use and access their fishing ground and the sanctions were decided by the local customary values through local fisheries organization. Furthermore, the local organization was also responsible for monitoring the fishing ground as well as with the authority as provided through the Awig-awig system.

Panglima Laut Aceh

The Panglima Laut Aceh or The Sea Commander in Acehnese dialect is a local customary institution based on 400 years traditional history that was established by the Sultan Iskandar Muda (1607-1637) of the Acehnese Sultanate Samudera Pasai. This Customary institution is now still being practiced in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Indonesia. The

Panglima Laut Aceh is also known as the organizer of Hukom Adat Laut (Customary Maritime Law) that is an unwritten law developed based on Islamic Law consists of a system of Marine laws and regulations with respect to the sea as the source of people's livelihood. The law also varies in detail depending on local conventions and types of fishing gear used. To be up to date with the fisheries development in the country, the customary law has been developed and is covering the general procedures such as leader selection process, organizational structure, roles and responsibilities of selected officers and others.

La Ngu Local Organizations

The local organization of La Ngu in Satun Province, Thailand consists of 3 main groups, namely: (1) Kok Payom Mangrove Conservation Group; (2) Satun Small Scale Fishery Association; (3) Khon-Klan Community-based Fishing Port. These organizations have almost the same vision which is to improve their livelihood. Majority of the population in La Ngu are Muslim and their major occupations are agriculture, fisheries and/or workers in the business sectors. The Mangrove Conservation Group has implemented many activities with the participation of villagers. Currently, the Mangrove Conservation Group has been also implementing agro-tourism activities. Furthermore a local research group has been established and research undertaken with support funds from Thailand Research Fund) TRF(that funds local research initiatives. The Satun Small-Scale Fishery Association has been successful in implementation of vessels registration and information collection. As Satun is one of province affected from Tsunami – 26 December 2004, this Association has improved the information collection and boats' owner registration since the tsunami. Moreover, this Association provided general assistance for Tsunami affected members by collecting information on the damages and coordination with other agencies for assistance provided in terms of facilities such as houses, boats, engine, etc. to members and support the fishing communities/groups. The Community-based Fishing Port has been established with main objective of freeing the fishermen from debt. In 2005, the association adopted a long term work plan to improve the livelihood of the fishermen by: setting up a central fish market for local fishermen; assisting the fishermen in providing fishing gears including establishment of local welfare shop; and helping the fishermen pay their debts and generating support for the central fish market concept.

These three institutions/organizations in the region are good examples of local systems, with different history and origin, which provide good planning and management of fisheries and habitats. Furthermore, these organizations have also provided good partnership in co-management with various agencies and other stakeholders in their respective areas while being able to build upon and use local knowledge.

The surveys being made so far, and shared with Andaman Sea countries, has broadened the understanding for "local/traditional organisation" as important in the progress towards sustainability and poverty alleviation. The examples also provide important messages in that in order to be sustainable – and successful – local organisations need to be build on local structures and local values.

During the First Meeting of the Andaman Sea sub-region, organized in Oct 2009, **climate change** were addresses and it was widely recognised that it cuts across all aspects related to fisheries and habitat management, including social development. Actions are in general needed to improve fisheries and habitat management, maintain ecosystems health and increased resilience among coastal and inland fishing communities. These actions would also be relevant to address impacts of climate change and building up adaptive capacity. It was noted that it is important to find or develop suitable indicators to report results of

actions implemented and to train people and project staff to include perspectives of climate change in the regular reports.

In addition, it was emphasised that in order to facilitate the implementation of action to enhance resilience and to improve capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change and increased unpredictability of weather patterns there is a need to build up the ability, at various levels, to understand the impacts of climate change and links to fisheries and habitat management.

Increased awareness have been provided through various SEAFDEC and non-SEAFDEC events on the cross-cutting nature of responses needed to adapt to climate change and to start by improving fisheries and habitat management and to review results in the perspective of mitigation of impacts and adaptation effects of climate change.

Output 4: Policy dialogue and promotion of regional cooperation on fisheries management

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. It is also central to address responses to climate change and needed adaptation measures. Fostering better cooperation around the Andaman Sea, specifically, and the region as whole provide support to increased recognition of the need for regional (and sub-regional) agreements on fisheries management, including adaptation and responses to climate change. Policy dialogue 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 and BOBLME verify results in moving towards an ASEAN Regional Fisheries Management Mechanism (ARFMM). A Forum is now established with present ASEAN working name “ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum” as endorsed by the SOM 30th AMAF.

ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) and the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Collaborative Framework has been and is the framework under which programs of common interest is developed. It also allows SEAFDEC to provide feedback into the ASEAN policy making mechanism through the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), the ASEAN Sector Working Group on Fisheries (ASWFi) and ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry and the SOM-AMAF meetings. Other partners like FAO/APFIC, MRC, BOBLME and RPOA see a benefit in this arrangement as this also allows them to approach ASEAN through SEAFDEC and ASSP.

All of the Swedish supported activities are implemented under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Collaborative Framework and the four major events, organised in 2009, in promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation on important aspects of fisheries and habitat management including responses to climate change and adaptation are providing inputs to the ASEAN mechanism. In terms of the ASSP the *ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), Prep-meeting* which was held on 26 - 27 May 2009, in Bangkok provided significant inputs in the process to develop an action plan for the AFCF. During the first meeting of the AFCF (June 2009), it was decided that SEAFDEC should be invited to future AFCF events. This is an important recognition of the contribution by SEAFDEC and the role of SEAFDEC. The support by Sweden has been recognised in the process.

More details on the AFCF and the prep-meeting are provided below as the second event organised during 2009.

The first event was *The Second Gulf of Thailand Meeting* to promote sub-regional cooperation and the development of sub-regional arrangements was held 24 – 26 February 2009, in Bangkok. Gulf of Thailand countries agreed to move towards stronger cooperation starting with information sharing, vessel records, MCS network, *refugia* and the *Restrelliger* spp (Pla Too) and related species.

The second event was *ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), Prep-meeting* which was held on 26 - 27 May 2009, in Bangkok. The ASEAN prep consultation to develop activity plan for the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF) was held 26 – 27 May 2009 in Bangkok and an activity plan was developed and agreed upon. The plan was adopted by the AFCF in Hoi An 1 – 2 June 2009 and by ASWGFi also in Hoi An 3- 5 June 2009 and later endorsed by the SOM 30th AMAF in the end of October 2009. The successful process has resulted in that the following key cluster areas for cooperation under the AFCF have been established so far (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 third event was *Expert meeting on Vessel Record and Inventory*. This meeting was held in Satun Province, Thailand on 28 – 30 July 2009. It was suggested that *each of the countries, within the context of their own system* should prepare a basis for information sharing. Countries should work to improve cooperation among agencies in terms registration and licensing. The region should a framework on information needed to improve licensing systems in the region. Work should be done on ways to complete and improve the forms (large and coastal fisheries) at various levels (sub-region and on-site training) to record vessels.

The fourth event was *The first Andaman Sea Sub-regional Meeting*, also with an aim to promote sub-regional cooperation and the development of sub-regional arrangements. This meeting was held on 20 – 22 October 2009 in Phuket, Thailand. 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 to share information, establish MCS Network, to improve vessel record and port monitoring.

The events have been successful in promoting understanding and trust among ASEAN Member Countries as indicated above. Another important message has been the verification – by responses from Member Countries and other organisations – on the strategy to bring up common issues at ASEAN level, at sub-regional level and at national/province level and in the process build upon cooperation and involvement of other organisations and resource persons from the region and specific provinces. By moving between the “levels” and countries valuable feedback can be provided to policy makers on the situation, experiences and views from different groups of stakeholder among ASEAN Member Countries.

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 been able include the legal aspect in the events organized so far and it has been emphasized that implementation of management measure cannot go beyond, or be more strict than what is stated in national legislations. The process to address a region “vessel record and inventory” have highlighted some legal (and institutional) differences/distinction between “vessel registration” and “licenses” for fishing. The registration relates to the “ship”, safety at sea, etc while the “licenses” relates to the fishing activity. An institutional “flow-chart” have been initiated on institutional responsibilities in the registration/licensing process.

Another important cornerstone to establish common basis for regional and sub-regional agreements is to **review 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. Subsequently, conventions and other international agreements are continuously monitored by the project and, depending on the agenda, referred to during expert meetings, consultation and training events. During 2009 increased awareness has been raised in connection with the work on “fishing vessel record and inventory” on the relevance of some IMO Conventions to fisheries. Following the request from SEAFDEC Council and increasing concern being given to labour related aspects in fisheries both in large and small-scale fisheries introductions have been made during the vessel record meeting (July 2009) to the ILO and ILO Conventions such as the ILO Convention on Work in Fishing 2007. References to international conventions and other agreements have been made in all events organized by the SEAFDEC-Sida Project including 1982 UN Law of the Sea Convention and other conventions of relevance to fisheries, marine and coastal environment, climate changes, 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.

SEAFDEC-Sida project have continued to actively participate in and/or organize other regional events together, as applicable, with ASEAN, FAO, UNEP, RPOA, 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 (a list of events is provided in the detailed activity report).

The SEAFDEC-Sida project will continue to be more and more active to promote results and recommendations by/from the project during 2010 to regional and international organizations to pave the way for improved regional cooperation.

Output 5: Project Management and Coordination

The project has developed a working dialogue on cooperation with regional organizations and projects such as FAO/APFIC, FAO/BOBLME project, Mangroves for the Future, COBSEA, IUCN, ICSF, MRC, etc. Consultations have been held with ASEAN and non-ASEAN member countries, particularly with Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea countries (including India).

The cooperation and dialogue with other organizations and projects have been maintained. At the First Meeting of the Andaman Sea sub-region, October 2009 the project and participants it was successful in laying out steps ahead and indicated continued cooperation with BOBLME, and steps to involve with India. The project staff also attended the BOBLME Inception meeting. Further details on coordination and cooperation is provided in the detailed activity report

The project reported on the progress of work in 2009 and proposed activities for 2010 to SEAFDEC Program committee and ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Forum (FCG) held in November 2009, for policy recommendations. The reports and actions proposed were endorsed by the committees.

The project recruited working group/Regional Fisheries Policy Network members from each of ASEAN Andaman Sea countries. This has ensured good and direct links with the Andaman countries.

7. Way Forward: Key Challenges and Activities for 2010

Key Challenges

Going forward, the key challenges for the project for 2010 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.
- 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”.

Planned Activities for the year 2010

Information on planned activities for 2010 are provided in Annex 1 (summary scheme) and Annex 2. (Detailed information in the project logframe)

SEAFDEC-Sida Cooperation, Activities related to climate change and adaptation in Southeast Asia with special focus on the Andaman Sea (2009-2011)

Summary Schedule for 2010

Activities	2010											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1. Annual Review Meeting of year 2009												
2. Consultation/pre-meeting/planning for the on-site training												
2.1 Malaysia (Proposed area: Kuala Kedah)												
2.2 Indonesia (Proposed area: Medan)												
2.3 Thailand (Proposed area: Ranong)												
2.4 Myanmar (Proposed area: to be identified)												
3. On-site Training on Human Resource Development for Fisheries Capacity												
3.1 Malaysia (Proposed area: Kuala Kedah)												
3.2 Indonesia (Proposed area: Medan)												
3.3 Thailand (Proposed area: Ranong)												
3.4 Myanmar (Proposed area: to be identified)												
4. Data Collection and Analysis on the following items												
4.1 Inventory of managed or restricted areas with implications to fisheries and habitat management												
4.2 Institutional Matrix for key elements of “Monitoring”, “Control” and “Surveillance”,												
4.3 Fishing Vessel Record and inventory												
4.4 Port monitoring												
5. Third Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region												
6. The Follow-up Meeting of ASEAN Vessel Record and Inventory												
7. The Second meeting of the Andaman Sea sub-region												
8. Preparation and Organization of the Annual Review Meeting of year 2010												

Remark: Other meetings with inputs from SEAFDEC-Sida

- 19-21 January 2010 on RTC on Fisheries Information and Statistics in SEA – inputs on “Vessel Record and Inventory”
 - 2-4 February 2010 on RTC International Issues – input on IUU and certification
- SEAFDEC and other meetings that need project representation
- 5-9 April 2010 on SEAFDEC Council, Luang Prabang
 - November 2010 (to be indicated) on 33PCM and 13FCG

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 2010 under each sub-component/output group

Objectives	Outcomes/expected results	Sub-components/output groups
<p>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</p> <p>Immediate objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 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 	<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 natural 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 gathering and tools to monitor large and small-scale fisheries, and embark on building up of MCS networks. Ref to</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>
		<p>1. Integration of habitat and fisheries management</p>
		<p>2. Monitoring, Record and Control – large scale and small scale (coastal) fishing</p>
		<p>3. Local knowledge, cross cutting issues and safety at sea</p>
		<p>4. Policy dialogue and promotion of regional cooperation on fisheries management</p>
		<p>5. Project Management and Coordination</p> <p>Note on processes, process results and outcomes and indicators on positive</p>

<p>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>achievements APFIC/FAO, SEAFDEC Council and ASEAN. 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>achievements – the actually 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 2009 for Sub-Components/Output Groups 1

Sub-component/Activities	Main indicator/outcomes	Main indicator/outcomes
<p>1. Integration of habitat and fisheries management</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</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>

	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.	
Activities as indicated in the proposal	Specified action for 2010	Indicator/outcomes
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>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>Background: 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"> - <i>To build upon an aggregation of smaller management areas (established for local fisheries, fisheries resources protection, habitat management and/or other purposes)</i> - <i>To recognise the existing zoning schemes (like trawling free zones)</i> - <i>To take note of the seasonality in fishing, fish migration/spawning, etc”</i>
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.	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,	During 2009 indicated target areas include 1. From Phuket down to the One Fathoms Bank (Selangor and North Sumatra); 2) From Phuket up along the coastline of eastern Myanmar and

<p>(areas indicated in 2006 included Banda Ache, North Sumatra Langkawi, Satun/Trang, Ranong and areas in Myanmar bordering Thailand</p>	<p>Langkawi, Kedah, Satun/Trang, Ranong and areas in Myanmar bordering Thailand For 2010 collect further information on these areas (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>the Myeik/Mergui Archipelago; 3. The Western part of Myanmar, Bangladesh and India (including northern Andaman and Nicobar Islands); 4) India (Southern Andaman and Nicobar Islands) and Indonesia (Banda Aceh). Information 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 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 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. 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 maps should be available by end of 2010</p>
<p>1.4 Review information and identify fisheries and habitat management systems</p>	<p>Collect available information on areas designated for fisheries, habitat,</p>	<p>Continuous activity: Background to be provided as input to regional and on-site events through</p>

<p>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>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 recommended 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>resource persons (see reports from events) and a map of “management areas” in the Andaman Sea to be produced.</p> <p>By end of 2010 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>
<p>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>	<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A list of key databases and resource persons on important habitats established and documented - Understanding/agreements with organizations on the use and links to their databases on habitats and important fishing areas - Priority areas in need for restoration in the Andaman Sea extracted/identified <p>The results to be expressed through reports from on-site training and the second Andaman Sea Meeting (second quarter 2010)</p>
<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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore the availability of suitable resource persons that could be invited to on-site training/capacity building (consult with BOBLME and others) - see 1.5 above <p>During 2010 organize and conduct at least two on-site events first in west-coast Malaysia</p>	<p>Lists of participants, reference documents and presentations will be included in reports from capacity building and on-site training events</p> <p>The events should be forward looking and recommendations for future action to be included in the outcome of events – and</p>

province and district officers and small and artisanal fishing communities in at least four provinces of the Andaman Sea)	or North-Sumatra, and second in Ranong Province.	reflected in reports
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	- 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 During 2010 organize and conduct at least two on-site events first in west-coast Malaysia or North-Sumatra, and second in Ranong Province.	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)	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 To follow this up in 2010 in conjunction with on-site training events and through events organized by others, such as MFF and BOBLME	Results in three stages: - Based on existing indications and identified areas by each country define restoration needs with suggested actions - Use the definition exercise as an input to capacity building to define priorities further,2.7 - Areas restored and indicated in local maps (results to be shown beyond 2011)
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)	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 Address this in connection with on-site training events planned for 2010 and 2011	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
1.10Initiate, in conjunction with relevant regional and national projects, the	Consult with FAO/RAP, BOB-LME, Mangroves for the Future (MFF) and	Indicators of progress are to be found in documents of partner organizations,

<p>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>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>agreements or joint statements by 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>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>Year two</p> <p>2010: Initiate the process in connection with on-site training events and follow up trough 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>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>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>

<p>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>	<p>Year three</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>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>Recommendations so far see 1.11</p> <p>A list, and action plan, common to a group of institutions on priorities, and recognised by ASEAN, FAO/APFIC and others, 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>
<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 importance to mitigate impacts of climate change (links to similar work elsewhere in Southeast Asia)</p>	<p>Year three</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>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</p>	<p>Recommendations so far see 1.11</p> <p>list, and action plan, common to a group of institutions on priorities, and recognised by ASEAN, FAO/APFIC and others, for the restoration and maintenance of geographical features in coastal areas (mangroves, sandy beaches, coral reefs, etc) for the Andaman Sea and of importance to mitigate impacts of climate</p>

	(FCG) – November 2009)	
<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 held during the First Andaman Sea Meeting, Oct 2009</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 position 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>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>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 2009 for Sub-Components/Output Groups 2

Sub- Components Regional Activities	Main indicator/outcomes	Main indicator/outcomes
<p>2. Monitoring, Record and Control – large scale and small scale (coastal) fishing</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>
Activities as indicated in the proposal	Specified action for 2009	Indicators/outcomes
<p>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 and to provide the basis for cooperation on management</p>	<p>Organize an Andaman Sea Meeting 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</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>

	cooperation on management). On a yearly basis, with the BOBLME, organize Andaman Sea meetings to enhance cooperation.	
2.2 Provide background information , as needed from time to time, on large-scale and small-scale fisheries to provide understanding on key elements of the sector as background to improve systems to monitor, record and control the fisheries (size, structure, people involved, etc)	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 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. References also to sections 1, 3 and 4.	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.
2.3 Review surveys of level and type of fishing capacity 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.	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 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.	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
2.4 In the process of reviewing the status of small-scale/coastal fisheries include staff capacity building at	Include training element in Andaman Sea Meeting with discussion initiating a sequence of on-site training in provinces around the	Year 1: feed-back provided in the Andaman Sea Meeting Report on the sequence of on-site

<p>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>Andaman Sea (Sept/Oct 2009) see also 2.6.</p> <p>2010: 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>training</p> <p>Year 2: 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>
<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>2010: 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>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</p>	<p>The need for capacity-building was one of key</p>	<p>Year 1: feed-back provided in the Andaman Sea</p>

<p>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</p>	<p>aspects discussed during the first Andaman Sea Meeting in Oct 2009.</p> <p>2010: 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>Meeting Report on the sequence of on-site training</p> <p>Year 2: 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>
<p>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 1</p>	<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>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>
<p>2.8 Initiate, with member countries, review, description and recommended on practicalities and revisions on MCS practices for large-scale and small-scale fisheries, respectively and initially for the Andaman Sea (year one and two and as</p>	<p>Compile and provide a summary background document on MCS Practices (to be presented at the Sept/Oct Andaman Sea Meeting to initiate the process)</p> <p>-Initiate a process to describe institutional responsibilities for MCS and Vessel</p>	<p>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 Sea and it was felt that continued cross-references would be valuable.</p>

<p>recommended for subsequent year(s))</p>	<p>registration/record among Andaman Sea countries</p> <p>- Check relevance of information provided to the Gulf of Thailand and revise as needed</p> <p>2010: 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>- 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).</p> <p>- Reports from the second Andaman Sea Meeting (fourth quarter 2010) and possible third Gulf of Thailand Meeting should include recommendations on continued reviews and revisions needed of MCS Practices and MCS network initiation.</p> <p>- SEAFDEC will continuously provide updates on an institutional and legal matrix on elements of M. C. and S</p> <p>- Outcomes of the 2010 ASEAN wide Meeting on vessel registration (see below) will, as recommended, be included in the process to review and revise MCS practices</p>
<p>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, 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</p>	<p>Include an introduction to plans to monitor, record and control fishing capacity (link to the MCS network, 2.7) at 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>2010: 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</p>	<p>A process to develop plans to monitor, record and control fishing capacity should have been initiated and recognised 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>

<p>year two. In the process link with the process in the Gulf of Thailand and FAO (BOB-LME)</p>	<p>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>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 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>	<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>During 2010 continue the listing and include information, as available, in on-site training and trans-boundary dialogue</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"> - A list to be provided on existing arrangements together with a feedback (documented) from involved parties on how to, strategically, build upon those agreements - Updated lists, with comments on their relevance to be provided as new information becomes available to the project
<p>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 in support of the need to address over-fishing,</p>	<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,</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</p>

<p>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>	<p>AFCF, FAO, etc</p>	<p>working areas for the AFCF). By the end of year three “action plans” should be available and adopted/recognised by the Andaman Sea countries, ASEAN and FAO, Bangkok, 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>2.12 Continue the process to 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, 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 2010: 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 implementation 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). 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>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>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 2010 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>A plan for the process worked out with partners that should be recognised by FAO/APFIC (BOBLME) and ASEAN ready to be initiated during year three</p>
<p>2.14 Organize and follow up as recommended on the SEAFDEC workshop on fishing vessel registration (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>Prepare and organize a Workshop on Vessel Registration, or vessel record and inventory, July 2009 for Southeast Asia (plus RPOA countries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare forms for inventory (small and larger scale - Include information provided under 2.8 as needed <p>2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work on ways to complete and improve the forms (large scale and coastal 	<p>Continue the process with further preparations, background documentation and regional 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>fisheries) at various levels (sub-region and on-site training).with a target of having them (partially) filled in.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - In dialogue with regional and national partners stress that safety issues is an important element in registration and licensing. - 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. <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>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>
<p>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) by early year two</p>	<p>2010: 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</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>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 of Thailand countries is recommended.</p>	<p>The documented intention from the Andaman Sea Countries to coordinate efforts on vessel registration (as adopted in the report from the first Andaman Sea Meeting, Oct 2009) should be further substantiated by further commitments and a target oriented action plan (link with FAO Global Programme and BOBLME as suitable)</p>
<p>2.16 Provide awareness on the need to develop alternative or supplementary livelihoods (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"> - Promote and generate interest and support to the RTC planned for year 2 or 3 (2.17) - Active participation in SEAFDEC and other meetings of relevance <p>2010: 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>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 Regional Technical Consultation, or expert meeting, by year two, on alternative livelihoods and the role of fisheries agencies in providing exit into new occupations</p>	<p>Year 2 or 3</p> <p>During 2010: Explore the possibility to organize (start preparations), with partners, a RTC or other international event on alternative livelihoods (and the role of fisheries agencies) in early 2011.</p>	<p>In conjunction with other events consultations and discussions held during the year (2009) with partners organizations and member countries has 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.</p>

		<p>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</p> <p>A meeting report 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 inputs to the ASEAN policy making mechanism 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>2010: continue to provide inputs to ASEAN Policy making mechanism and other relevant bodies</p>	<p>Inputs have been provided to the ASEAN policy making mechanism and other bodies as referred to at various places in this document. 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) and the Andaman Sea Meeting in October 2009.</p> <p>Continuous activity: Indications on the results and impacts reflected by, ASEAN, ASWGFi. FAO/APFIC SEAFDEC Council and other documented events including recognition the control (reduction) of fishing might be necessary due to climate change</p>

SEAFDEC-Sida Continued Cooperation 2009 – 2012, Specified Activities 2009 for Sub-Components/Output Groups 3

Sub- Components Regional Activities	Main indicators/outcomes	Main indicators/outcomes
3. Local knowledge, cross-cutting issues and safety at sea	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.	Furthermore, key aspects in addressing poverty and poverty alleviation such as peoples basic rights and rights to remain on the coast can be studied Results will be forthcoming in terms of studies, summary inputs to on-site training, consultations or presentations at international events.
Activities as indicated in the proposal	Specified action for 2009	Main indicators/outcomes
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	- Participate in the ICSF meeting on "Customary Institutions in Indonesia: Do they have a role in fisheries and coastal area management?" 2-5 Aug and 6-7 Aug 2009 in Lombok, Indonesia, (Mr. Yusri) - Collect some sample information on local knowledge in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar <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>	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
3.2 Review documentation on local practices and local traditions in systems to record and register fishing boats and fishing gear (see also 2.14 and 2.15) from	Extract, as available, information on local practices to record and register <i>2010: Continue to collect sample information</i>	<i>2009 example: Of the experiences and local practices reviewed so far the organization set up in La Ngu District, Satun is good in the way that they have a very clear aim in having all</i>

<p>the ASEAN region</p>	<p>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>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>- Study, year 2 as recommended</p> <p>2010: 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>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>The results to be reflected in a report and used for on-site training and other events</p> <p>- Results of follow up and additional studies reflected in study reports and proceedings from events where studies are presented</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 of their villages</p>	<p>- Consult with ICSF on ways to address “rights” around the Andaman Sea</p> <p>- Raise the issue of rights of people during various events and on-site training</p> <p>2010: 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</p>	<p>To follow up on the “rights” of people is a continuous and cross-cutting activity:</p> <p>Results are expected in terms of inputs to on-site training and other events (see reports from these events)</p>

	<p>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>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>2010: 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>Result to be provided as inputs to the regional dialogue on climate change and adaptation – see proceedings from events</p>
<p>3.6 Indicate areas of importance to be included in training programmes 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>	<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>2010: work out with TD a plan for how to address safety at sea and related aspects include the survey of earlier incidences.</p>	<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</p>
<p>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>	<p>Year two or three</p> <p>2010: collect information on existing simple early warning systems and follow up on local practices during on-site training.</p>	<p>Results to be provided as inputs to on-site training and reflected in reports from the events</p>
<p>3.8 Provide result and information to ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries from SEAFDEC activities as well as on experiences gained from other sources</p>	<p>Actively promote key cross-cutting aspects such as “rights”, role of women, safety (at sea) to ASEAN, SEAFDEC and others</p>	<p>Continuous activity: Indications on the results and impacts reflected ASEAN, ASWGFi. SEAFDEC Council and other documented events</p>

	<p>2010: to continue to provide inputs to ASEAN Policy making mechanism and other relevant bodies, such as FAO/APFIC, MRC etc.</p>	
<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>Results reflected in reports and/or provided as inputs to on-site training and national and regional events</p>

SEAFDEC-Sida Continued Cooperation 2009 – 2012, Specified Activities 2009 for Sub-Components/Output Groups 4

Sub- Components Activities	Main indicator/outcomes	Main indicator/outcomes
<p>4. Policy dialogue and promotion of regional cooperation on fisheries management</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-regional consultations as well as results reflected through ASEAN, SEAFDEC Council and FAO/APFIC and</p>

		Member Countries.
Activities as indicated in the proposal	Specified action for 2010 (2009)	Main indicator/outcomes
<p>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>	<p>- Organize RTC on Vessel Record and Inventory, 28 – 30 July 2009, Satun (see also section 2 above)</p> <p>- Organize the Second Gulf of Thailand Meeting to promote sub-regional cooperation and the development of sub-regional arrangements, 24 – 26 February 2009, in Bangkok</p> <p>- Organize the first Andaman Sea Meeting to promote sub-regional cooperation and the development of sub-regional arrangements and to initiate the SEAFDEC-Sida Project and the climate change thrust to Andaman Sea Countries, Sept/Oct 2009,</p> <p>2010: 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>Consultations organized, with results documented, on topic(s) of relevance to the ASEAN fisheries management process and on the process itself. Results recognised be ASEAN, APFIC, SEAFDEC, etc.</p>
<p>4.2 Preparatory consultation to draft work and activity plan for the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (May 2009).</p>	<p>- Organize an ASEAN consultation to develop activity plan for the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum 26 – 27 May 2009, BKK. Activity successfully conducted.</p>	<p>The result of initiatives during 2009 led to the following key cluster areas for cooperation under the AFCF have been established so far and endorsed by SOM AMAF(with lead</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>Consult with Thai DOF on any specific priority action to promote the process</p>	<p>country in brackets):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combating IUU Fishing (Indonesia) - Promoting sustainable fishing practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <p>Results to be provided as input to the ASEAN Sector Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi), June 2009. Important that climate change and sub-regions such as Andaman Sea is reflected</p>
<p>4.3 Recommendations on results from project activities (SEAFDEC and non-SEAFDEC projects) to ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and to policy making mechanisms (see also 4.8 below)</p>	<p>2010: Continue to provide recommendations on results from project activities to ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, projects, programmes and to policy making mechanisms in the Southeast Asian and APFIC region through active participation in</p>	<p>Continuous activity: Indications on the results and impacts reflected ASEAN, ASWGFi, SEAFDEC and other documents</p>

	<p>regional and international events, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEAN-SEAFDEC fisheries statistics, January 2010 - ASEAN-SEAFDEC RTC on international issues, February 2010 - Add to list as events get known <p>Ensure that inputs are provided to the ASEAN mechanism (ASWGF, AFCF, SOM-AMAF) in addition to events like those mentioned</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>2010: 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>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</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 management of fisheries, fishing capacity and habitats and climate change with a view to how they are implemented in the ASEAN Region</p>	<p>2010: continue to monitor international instruments and provide awareness, as applicable, on the relevance and implications to fisheries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to update the status of accessions to the international conventions and instruments by countries in the region - Update earlier reviews (old project and 	<p>- Conventions and other international agreements are continuously monitored and, depending on the agenda, referred to during expert meetings, consultation and training. In the process reference to reviews done before 2009 (old project) has been done to maintain continuity and momentum (1982 Law of the Sea Convention (UNCLOS), 1995 UN Fish</p>

	<p>2009).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow up on the 2009 references to the ILO Conventions (SEAFDEC Council interest in the FAO/ILO work) - 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>Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), IMO Conventions, FAO (negotiations on) binding Port State Measures, etc).</p> <p>Continuous activity, with (one/year) summaries on specific sets of conventions 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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>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>
<p>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</p>	<p>Year two or three – if funds allow.....</p> <p>2010: explore options for a tour to Scandinavia during the Annual Review Meeting with Sida/SBF (tentatively to be held</p>	<p>Results reflected in report from the tour, with sections on highlights of lessons learnt of relevance to ARFMM process</p>

<p>regional responses to climate change (year two or three – if funds allow)</p>	<p>January 2010)</p>	
<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>Recommendation: Continue to actively promote results and recommendations by/from the project during 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Statistics, January 2010, Bangkok - ASEAN-SEAFDEC RTC on international issues, February 2010, Bangkok <p>Add to the list as events become known...</p>	<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</p>

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

Sub- Components Activities	Main indicator/outcomes	Main indicator/outcomes
5. Project Management and Coordination	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, SENSAs 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.
Activities as indicated in the proposal	Activity indication for 2009	Indicator/outcomes
5.1. Project Management, implementation and administration	Continuous activity	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, formalise 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	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)..
5.3 Recruit staff and resource persons (longer term or temporary as needed from time to time)	Project manager, advisor, assistant and working group from focal countries (Andaman Sea) For 2010: maintain manager and resource persons and, possibly, recruit additional	Results reflected in ability to implement the project and to maintain operational links with ASEAN member countries

	RFPN Member to cover key countries in the AFCF. Given the number of activities outside Bangkok look into the options for an additional assistant	
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>2010: maintain regular meetings with key partners and extend the cooperation with SENSEA on climate change and related fields</p>	See meeting reports and references made by FAO/RAP, BOBLME, and ASEAN Sec
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>	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 strong recommendation to continue with this during 2010 and bridge the gap between fisheries and environmental organizations in the region.</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	MRC Annual Fisheries Meeting, Visit MRC	Meeting reports with special references to

meetings with FAO/RAP, WorldFish Centre, NACA, MRC and other relevant bodies to maintain coordination	to check options for an MOU, Make appointment with World Fish Centre, MOU? with BOBLME SEAFDEC should continue with this during 2010 and bridge the gap between fisheries and environmental organizations in the region.	SEAFDEC inputs, MOUs, LOAs etc
5.8 Periodically assess the progress and report to SEAFDEC Council, ASEAN and Member Countries	- Prepare report to SEAFDEC Council - Prepare input to FCG and PCM	Regular reports, timely provided, to SEAFDEC Council, ASEAN and others as required
5.9 Reports to Sweden as required	Annual Work Plan (to be discussed during ARM, Progress report 2009 (first quarter), and Financial audited report for year 2009	Reports being provided
5.10 Annual Review meeting (Sida and/or SBF)	ARM with Sida and SBF in January 2010 for year 2009 ARM with Sida and SBF Oct – Dec 2010	Report from Annual Review
5.11 Finalise proposal 2012 onwards	To be done first quarter year 2011	Finalised proposal by the first quarter of 2011

**Proposed Budget for SEAFDEC activities in follow up to climate change and adaptation
January 2010 to December 2010**

Climate Change SEAFDEC – 2010 Programs and Activities Expenses

	BT	SEK
Activities related to Output Group 1: habitat and fisheries management		
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 - 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		20,000
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. - 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		45,000
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) - 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		55,000
1.4. Review available information and identify fisheries and habitat management systems in the identified provinces - 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		40,000
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 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		20,000
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 - 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	Year 2&3	40,000
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 - 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	Year 2&3	30,000

<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Restoration measures 		<p>40,000 30,000</p>
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		30,000
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		40,000
<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 		35,000
<p>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>	Year 3	0
<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 importance to mitigate impacts of climate change (links to similar work elsewhere in Southeast Asia)</p>	Year 3	0
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Year 2	20,000
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		20,000
Sub-total estimated costs to Output Group 1		465,000

Activities related to Output 2: Monitoring, Record and Control- large scale and small scale (coastal) fishing		
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 - 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		65,000
2.2. Provide background information, as needed from time to time, on large-scale and small-scale fisheries - 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		25,000
2.3. Review surveys of level and type of fishing capacity in small-scale/coastal fisheries 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		40,000
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) - 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		40,000
2.5. Review available information on destructive fishing and aquaculture practices in the Andaman Sea and selected areas - 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		15,000
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 - 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		40,000
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 - 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		20,000
2.8. Initiate, with member countries, review, description and recommended on practicalities and revisions on MCS practices - 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		25,000
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, - 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		20,000

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 (BOB-LME) in the process, link to 1.15 - 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		20,000
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	Year 3	0
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 - 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		15,000
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) - 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		5,000
2.14 Organise and follow up as recommended on the SEAFDEC workshop on fishing vessel registration (June/July 2009) - 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		90,000
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) 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	Year 2	10,000
2.16 Provide awareness on the need to develop alternative or supplementary livelihoods including possible alternatives - 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		10,000
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	Year 2 or 3	0
2.18 Inform the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and provide inputs to the ASEAN policy making mechanism - 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		5,000
Sub-total estimated costs output group 2		445,000
Activities related to Output 3: Local knowledge, cross-cutting issues and safety at sea		
3.1. Survey available information on local knowledge and actions among ethnic groups and coastal communities in		

relation to adaptive capacity and natural hazards - 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		30,000
3.2. Review documentation on local practices and local traditions in systems to record and register fishing boats - 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		20,000
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 (year 1 prepare) - 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		20,000
3.4. Follow up on the ICSF Symposium in Siem Reap 2007 on the rights of fisher-folk - 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		30,000
3.5. Review available reports on the effectiveness of response efforts to reach out to poorer groups of people - 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		10,000
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 - 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		20,000
3.7 Support the process to work out simple early warning system and response packages with input of local knowledge and practices - 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	Year 2	10,000
3.8. Provide results and information to ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries - 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		5,000
3.9 Other cross-cutting issues that might be raised during implementation - 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		20,000
Sub-total estimated costs Output Group 3		165,000
Activities related to Output 4: Policy dialogue and promotion regional coop		
4.1. Regional Consultation and sub-regional consultations in promotion of regional and sub-regional cooperation and agreements - 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		105,000

4.2. Preparatory consultation to draft work and activity plan for ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum - 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		85,000
4.3 Information and advise to ASEAN and ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and to policy mechanisms - 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		5,000
4.4. National legislation and institutional arrangements pertaining to management of the exploitation of fisheries and critical habitats - 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		15,000
4.5. Review international fisheries conventions and other conventions with a view to how they are implemented in the four affected ASEAN Countries - 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		20,000
4.6. Regional Technical Consultation with all ASEAN-SEAFDEC member countries on recommendations for climate change and adaptation and protection against future natural disasters	Year 3	0
4.7 Tour to Scandinavia in follow up on regional cooperation (if funding available)	Year 2 or 3	0
4.8. Other regional FAO-ASEAN-SEAFDEC, etc events organised if called upon to promote policy dialogue and coordination - 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		15,000
Sub-total estimated costs Output Group 4		245,000
Activities related to Output 5: Project Management and coordination		
5.1 Personnel Expenses, total		975,000
- 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		
5.2 Planning meetings, regular coordination meetings (FAO/RAP/APFIC, ASEAN, WorldFish Centre, MRC, Wetlands Alliance, and with Andaman Sea countries)		120,000
5.3 Reporting costs, editing and printing		65,000
5.4 Project monitoring and coordination		100,000
5.5 Operating, equipments and maintenance expenses		100,000

5.6 Contingency		20,000
<i>Sub-total estimated costs Output Group 5</i>		1,380,000
<i>Sub-total implementation costs</i>		2,700,000
6. Overhead Charge (10%)		300,000
Total		3,000,000