



# **Summary results achieved during 2007, 2008 and first quarter of 2009, Recorded by Output Group**

**SEAFDEC-Sida Cooperation Programme:  
Extension 2007, 2008 up to June 2009**

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

**Supported by  
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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

## **Introduction**

In recognition of the importance of fisheries to poor coastal communities among ASEAN and SEAFDEC Member Countries and in recognition of the threats that these communities are facing due to over-fishing and environmental degradation SEAFDEC have been able to foster the dialogue among countries to be more active in search for common solutions. Triggered by the SEAFDEC-Sida Regional Consultation in Phuket, September 2006, a process, facilitated by SEAFDEC, has been initiated to promote the establishment of a Regional Fisheries Management Body. The Sida supported initiative was further developed with member countries.

Through the SEAFDEC-Sida project, together with member countries, the process on the management mechanism continued and a major breakthrough and achievement was the approval by ASEAN in 2007 to embark on the process and, subsequently, request SEAFDEC and Member Countries to further prepare needed documents. This was done and based on recommendations by the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) in May 2008 and ASEAN Senior Officials Ministers of Agriculture (SOM-AMAF) in August 2008 an Ad-Hoc Working Group Meeting was organised, by SEAFDEC and Thai DOF in September 2008. With the inputs from that Meeting the SOM-AMAF could in October 2008 decide on changes in the T.o.R for the ASWGFi as well as on the establishment of an ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF). Activity plan for the Forum was further developed during second quarter of 2009 through a continued SEAFDEC-Sida facilitation.

A clear message from the project implementation up until end of 2006, and in the continuation through 2007 and 2008, is that fisheries and aquatic resources management together with the importance to properly manage important coastal environments/habitats continue to be core areas in working towards sustainability in fisheries and aquatic resources management as well as poverty reduction in Southeast Asia. Specific attention is needed on the management of fishing capacity (large and small-scale), to reverse environmental degradation trends and to integrate fisheries management into habitat management. The points are important also in building up resilience and adaptive capacity in the perspective of climate change. Furthermore, recommendations through the SEAFDEC-Sida Project have clearly shown the importance to facilitate processes to come up with regional and sub-regional management agreements need to be emphasised.

### **Activity orientation for 2007 and 2008**

The outputs and activities planned for the extension year was derived from the proposal developed in 2006 for continued cooperation with Sweden. The framework and elements contained are the result of consultative processes in and with ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries during the period 2003 to 2006. The way results and outcomes have been provided there is a good link to continued cooperation with Sweden 2009 and onwards.

A general thrust in the process of implementation is to support trends within the region to come to agreements among ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries on



matters of importance to fisheries management and long term sustainability, such as fishing capacity, conflicts, fish resources conservation areas (*refugia*), etc. The progress during the extension on the ARFMM has been referred to above. The promotion of sub-regional cooperation is well initiated in the Gulf of Thailand where the integration of fisheries and habitat management has become central and ways of working with trans-boundary fisheries resources conservation areas are being explored with the Gulf of Thailand Countries. In addressing fishing capacity the project has been instrumental in providing the venue for countries to agree on steps to take to better coordinate registration efforts and to start with work out the means to establish a “vessel record and inventory”. The project has been central to improve the awareness among member countries on the fact that there will be increasing demands to certify environmental and social performance. A meeting in January 2009 with fisheries agencies, FAO, (Swedish) traders and certifiers were nicely pointing out key requirements. On local knowledge and traditional practices the project has been supporting a process in Cambodia to look at the role of women in fishing. This has led the Fisheries Administration to adopt the recommendations provided through the study. The project has also been active in the process to look at “rights” of fisher-folk together with partners in the region.

### **Outline of this final report on achievements during the extension**

An elaborated, matrix based, recollection of results achieved for 2007, 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, with reference to planned activities under each output group can be found in Annex 1a and 1b.

In this document a short summary, or highlight, is provided of results achieved during the extension period with reference to each of the “output groups”, namely:

- 1) Promote Establishment of Regional Fisheries Management Body;
- 2) Integrate Habitat Management and Fisheries Management;
- 3) Incentive for Sustainable Fishing/Eco-labels;
- 4) Size and Structure Large-scale Fisheries;
- 5) Monitor and Record Coastal Fisheries<sup>1</sup>;
- 6) Local Knowledge and Safety at Sea;
- 7) Project Management and Coordination

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<sup>1</sup> Note: There are some similarities at this stage in 4) and 5) the major point here is that 4) focus on the fisheries outside of the coastal trawling free zones, while 5) focus on the coastal fisheries within the trawling free zones. For the purpose of this report the two elements will be reported jointly as during this transition stage much of the activities have had common features for both large and small-scale fisheries in terms of general monitoring and control, initiate vessel registration, etc.

## 1. Promote Establishment of Regional Fisheries Management Body

Following the ASEAN approval of the Process, a Regional Consultation and Workshop on the Concept and of the Establishment of an **ASEAN Fisheries Development and Management Mechanism (AFMM)** were successfully held in Bangkok, 6 – 8 November 2007. Background documentation was prepared by the Project and invited resource persons. The consultation gave clear recommendation, by all member countries, in that SEAFDEC should continue to take a lead, together with ASEAN, DOF, Thailand and other ASEAN Member Countries. The continued process should build upon the conceptual points that were identified by participants during the Consultation, together with recommendations on scope and focus to be applied. The main focus should, it was recommended, initially be to address fishing capacity (including IUU) and related social and environmental aspects. APFIC/FAO has at various occasions expressed its strong support to the process.

An important indicator of achievement is the endorsements by various ASEAN bodies to the process and the concept as such. The May 2008 Meeting of the ASEAN Sector Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) was fully positive and it was decided that the ASWGFi should approach SOM-AMAF to change the T.o.R to allow the ASWGFi to address fisheries management and for the development of a fisheries management mechanism. Furthermore, the ASWGFi requested member countries to provide feedback and comments on the “concepts” suggested in November 2007. During the “Special SOM-AMAF” in August 2008 further steps were taken and *“The Meeting noted that the additional TOR would need national inter-agency coordination and consultation before finalising such a proposal. To facilitate this process, the Meeting agreed to form an **ad-hoc working group** led by Thailand in consultation with the Member States and international/regional organizations to develop functions, scope of work and activities for the **ASEAN Fisheries Management Mechanism**”*.

On 29 – 30 September, 2008, SEAFDEC (with Swedish support) could together with the Thai DOF, ASEAN Member Countries and FAO/APFIC organise the requested ad-hoc working group. The meeting was successful in that all countries, including Indonesia (that had included suggested revisions during the Special SOM-AMAF meeting in August 2008), could agree on a document to deliver back to the SOM-30<sup>th</sup> AMAF in October 2008. The document included agreed changes in the TOR for the ASWGFi and the agreed concept or framework for the AFMM (the initial concept was maintained with only minor changes including the functions and responsibilities, area of competence, activities, and the working mechanism of the AFMM).

During the SOM-30<sup>th</sup> AMAF, 20-21 October, 2008, in Hanoi, Vietnam, the AFMM proposal and framework was approved, with the change of the title to the **“ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)”**. The **ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum Body (AFCFB)** was also established within the framework of the ASWGFi for the purpose of carrying out the functions and responsibilities

as set out in the AFCF Framework, with Thailand as an Interim Secretariat of the AFCFB. It was also suggested that a Preparatory Meeting of the AFCF should be organised to discuss the management framework and the tentative work plan of the AFCF. The outcomes of that meeting should be submitted to the 17<sup>th</sup> ASWGFi (Hoi An, Vietnam, 3-5 June 2009) for consideration and endorsement. The work or activity plan had been removed from the framework on request by Indonesia during the October 2008 meeting in Hanoi.

There has been further progress on the regional management with support from the continued Swedish support 2009 onwards (climate change). As suggested by the SOM-30<sup>th</sup> AMAF SEAFDEC together with the Thai DOF (the lead ASEAN country for the process) were able to organise a “Preparatory Meeting of the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)”, 26-27 May 2009, Bangkok, Thailand to work out activities and work plan. The meeting could agree on a document to present to the AFCF. However, Indonesia sending a team of five people (all female) made strong reservations to the use of the word “management”. To be positive about the intervention Indonesia (together with Thailand) were countries that seemed to have very clear instructions on the positions to take – which in a way would be required to come up with regional management “decisions”.

The agreed document were further discussed at the 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum, 1-2 June 2009, in Hoi An, Vietnam that were preceding the 17<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ASWGFi, 3 – 5 June, 2009 in Hoi An, Vietnam. During the meetings a bit of “fine tuning” between Indonesia and Thailand were achieved and a work plan is available to present to the SOM-AMAF for endorsement later in the year.

Another step in promotion of regional cooperation was taken by the organisation of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC consultation on the “**ASEAN Roadmap for the Integration of the Fisheries Sector**”, 15 – 18 January 2008, in Bangkok. The event successfully laid out targets for countries with specific timelines for measures to be taken (see also section 3 below). Furthermore, the SEAFDEC-Sida Project is actively involved in the dialogue with the “**Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region**”. During a workshop on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) (March 2008) and Coordinating Committee (April 2008) were recognised for the initiatives on vessel registration and the promotion on sub-regional arrangements in the Gulf of Thailand. Reports would be provided to the RPOA. To combat IUU fisheries it is important that organisations work together and an important event in fostering such a development was the APFIC/FAO Meeting on IUU fisheries, held 13 – 15 June 2007, in Phuket, Thailand. The event helped to introduce the RPOA and it also stated an important role for SEAFDEC (backed up by the SEAFDEC-Sida Project).

In promotion of sub-regional arrangements SEAFDEC organised a **sub-regional meeting on the Gulf of Thailand** in follow up to the RPOA Meeting on MCS, 28 – 29 March 2008 with Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. The meeting was successful in bringing forward priority action points on MCS needs of relevance for the Gulf of Thailand. The results were reported to the RPOA

Coordinating Committee in April 2008. The report and work being done was lifted up as an example that could be followed by other sub-regions. Furthermore, the meeting highlighted other matters for cooperation, such as getting responsible legal experts together to “compare” fisheries and related laws, further develop the sequence of trans-boundary fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugias*) and to encourage efforts to be made to settle maritime boundaries within the Gulf of Thailand. The meeting was successfully followed up with a second Gulf of Thailand event, 24 – 26 February 2009 in Bangkok where countries agreed to move ahead with the MCS-Network, starting with a vessel record and inventory. They also agreed on the importance to explore options of joint approaches to the conservation of smaller pelagic (like Indo-Pacific Mackerel (Pla too) and related species). Reference to the Gulf of Thailand initiative is also made in other sections.

The countries in the region have frequently expressed the importance to manage fishing capacity and to embark upon a process to initiate cooperation on vessel registration, or a vessel record and inventory. The consultation organised by SEAFDEC and SEAFDEC-Sida on Vessel Registration (30 June to 2 July 2008) was highly timely. The consultation successfully brought together ASEAN Member States, Australia, Papua-New Guinea and Timor-Leste plus organisations such as FAO and IMO (see also section 4/5 below).

**Climate Change and adaptation** have emerged as one of key areas for regional cooperation and during the SEAFDEC Council, held 7 – 10 April 2008, in Bali, Indonesia, the Council “urged SEAFDEC to implement activities to gather information on the impact of climate change to fisheries and aquaculture activities as well as to the ecosystem and the environment; and provide assistance to the Member Countries to minimize such impact”. Already prior to the urge of the Council SEAFDEC-Sida Project had realised that a lot of ongoing and planned activities are well in line with responses to “climate change and adaptation”. A document along those lines were prepared in early 2007 and sent to Sida, SENSEA and SBF. A sign of recognition of this could be that the present support is based on a climate change allocation. The SEAFDEC-Sida Project and related staff have been in the forefront of SEAFDEC efforts to build up regional responses to climate change and adaptation.

The Project have prepared documents related to “Climate Change and Fisheries” and actively taken part in the emerging regional dialogue on climate change and adaptation through events like the Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia (SENSEA) Retreat in Siem Reap, 11-13 February 2008 that was fully focused on climate change; the ASEAN/SEAFDEC Regional Consultation on emerging issues and climate change, 15 – 16 July, 2008, Bangkok – a document prepared and presented; the MRC Forum on Climate Change and Adaptation, 2 – 3 February 2009 – a document prepared; ASEAN/SEAFDEC RTC on International Issues including Climate Change, 10 – 12 February 2009, Bangkok – a document prepared and presented; NACA Consultation on Climate Change, 19 – 20 March 2009, Bangkok.

The SEAFDEC-Sida project have continued to be active to promote regional and sub-regional cooperation by taking part in other events such as the ASWGFi

meetings and SOM-AMAF meetings (to be covered by SG) which is the main fora for applications and decisions the AFMM/AFCF. APFIC Meetings are important to receive wider recognition and during the APFIC Forum in Manado, Indonesia, August 2008 the project got supportive feedback on the report that was presented on the progress of the ARFMM. Earlier reference was made to the APFIC Meeting on IUU Fisheries in June 2007. In attempts to widen the regional cooperation to build up links between environmental and fisheries related bodied SEAFDEC and the SEAFDEC-Sida Project attended the 19<sup>th</sup> Intergovernmental Meeting of the COBSEA in Siem Reap, 22 – 24 January 2008. Responses were positive and further cooperation will be explored.

One of the basic requests from ASEAN in developing a regional fisheries management mechanism is that it should cover both marine and inland fisheries. This implies that there will be supplementary focus on sub-regions as the ASEAN-wide initiative need to be more general. The secure aspects related to inland fisheries cooperation with the Mekong River Commission (MRC) is sought and in line with this key events organised by the MRC has been covered such as the Annual Review Meeting of the MRC Fisheries Programme, December, 2008 and the MRC Forum on Climate Change and Adaptation, February 2009. Furthermore, the project has kept a dialogue with SENSEA to follow up on perspectives of climate change and other matters. SEAFDEC-Sida participated in the SENSEA Retreats in March 2007 and February 2008. The latter retreat had a specific focus on climate change.

In preparation to the regional events, SEAFDEC and selected Resource Persons has summarised central **international conventions and “international standards”** (Codex Alimentarius, HACCP, WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary, etc). Indications have been provided on implications to the fishing sector. On standards, reference has been made to aspects to be considered for the integration of fisheries into the ASEAN Economic Community. ASEAN Member Countries have requested SEAFDEC to continue the work on conventions, to organise a regional technical consultation (RTC) on the implications of international conventions and their implementation as relevant to fisheries in the region in follow up to the background documents prepared for the expert consultation on the ARFMM (November 2007) and the ASEAN Road Map for the Integration of Fisheries (January 2008).

Other activities implemented and reported under other “output groups” have been valuable in promoting improved cooperation in the region, and sub-regions and to improve awareness at various levels. This includes work on the integration of habitat management into fisheries management and work with processes to profile the large and small-scale fisheries and related social dimensions. Important in the context of sub-regional cooperation is that, SEAFDEC with the Swedish support, is promoting the cooperation in trans-boundary water-bodies, mainly Eastern Gulf of Thailand, while starting to explore options for Sulu-Sulawesi Seas and the Andaman Sea (more on that in section 2). Another cornerstone in the strategy to build up and to promote the establishment of an AFMM is the approach taken by the SEAFDEC-Sida Project to secure solid cooperation with other regional organisations, initiatives and projects (see section 7).

**Main Indicators to look for** is the mandate to be provided to the ASWGFi by the ASEAN SOM-AMAF to work with SEAFDEC to develop an ASEAN Fisheries Management Mechanism (AFMM), the stated support from APFIC to have ASEAN-SEAFDEC work on the AFMM and endorsement by individual countries and regional initiatives (like the RPOA and the UNEP/GEF South China Sea Project) on the importance of the SEAFDEC-Sida role in promoting sub-regional and trans-boundary cooperation. A general indicator to recognise is the importance stated by countries and organisations in the region to cooperate on fisheries and environmental management to safe-guard the well-being of coastal and inland people dependent on aquatic resources and to alleviate poverty.

## 2. Integrate Habitat Management and Fisheries Management

The need to integrate fisheries management into habitat management is one of the key messages that emerged during the initial phase of SEAFDEC-Sida cooperation. This is now well appreciated by ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries. The integration of fisheries management into habitat management is recognised as a cornerstone in the plans to promote sub-regional cooperation, while incorporating approaches to establish *refugia* (fisheries resources conservation areas) and thereby embracing the importance of eco-systems approaches also to fisheries management<sup>2</sup>.

During the extension, the SEAFDEC-Sida project have been moving ahead along four lines: a) Process of criteria setting and boundary definition for areas to be selected; b) Review of management systems and mapping existing defined areas/zones; c) Cooperate and link up with projects and organisations building up information on spawning, nursery and other important coastal habitats; d) Promote and build awareness at various *fora* on the need to integrate fisheries management into habitat management (and the institutional implications thereof).

**Development of criteria for size and location** of national, sub-regional and trans-boundary areas of significance is central to the whole process to develop sub-regional cooperation on habitat and fisheries management. To ensure the involvement of key institutions in the general criteria setting discussions were held at two events in July 2007. The first one organised at SEAFDEC in Bangkok in 2 July 2007 with FAO and others. Secondly, the recommendations were followed up with UNEP/GEF/SCS Fisheries Component in Phu Quoc, Vietnam, 10 – 13 July 2007, and in Busuanga, Philippines, 2 – 6 June 2008.

The recommendations to work on the establishment of larger fisheries management conservation areas were supported by all consulted parties. The main criteria are:

- To build upon an aggregation of smaller management areas (established for local fisheries and/or habitat management)
- To recognise the existing zoning schemes (such as trawling free zones)
- To take note of the seasonality in fishing and fish migration/spawning, etc.

Discussions on boundaries for management areas have been held in Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam with positive responses to focus on larger management areas. An on-site training were held in Koh Kong (August 2007) again with positive responses, but from Koh Kong it was clear that the central authorities need to agree on the detailed framework, delineation and links between different types of zones. When discussing steps towards implementation in the coming phase the indicated areas will be further defined in Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand. The project has also, with positive feedback, been able to initiate

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<sup>2</sup> In recognition of the limitation in longer term project perspectives during the extension year 2007 - 2008 the project have avoided to move into commitments on defined field activities thereby avoid building up expectations on specific follow on activities. This is in line with recommendations from Sweden while signing the Agreement for the Extension.

discussions on sub-regional cooperation for the establishment of larger fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugia*) among the countries around the Gulf of Thailand. More specifically discussions were held, during events held in Bangkok 28 – 29 March 2008 and 24 – 26 February 2009, on common approaches to the need for conservation measures for the Indo-Pacific Mackerel (Pla too) and related species. The countries (Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and Malaysia) agreed to explore this further.

**Review of management systems and mapping of existing defined areas/zones** will be an on-going activity. It was initiated in July/August 2007 by looking into available information, sources of information and seeking suitable resource persons for training and awareness-raising. Inputs were provided by Khmer speaking resource persons to the on-site training in Koh Kong, August 2007, and feedback were received on strength and weaknesses of available systems which is reflected in the report from the training. Similarly, information and resource persons are identified for meeting to be held during the new phase in Trat, Kampot and Kien Giang.

A general finding is that there are many different “management” zones established – with little or no coordination, be it for fisheries, environment, natural heritage or wildlife sanctuary purposes. The boundaries are often not clear and it is confusing for fishermen and others on what rules to follow. To provide an overview, the SEAFDEC-Sida project team has initiated a process, starting with Cambodia, to collect information available on maps to get a summarised view on location and size of different management areas (defined for various purposes). A draft “summary” map of different management areas is available for Cambodia (by Miss Ann-Mari Asp). The work will be followed up in Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia and later the other countries of the region.

Another major finding – or shortcoming – with many of the available schemes and zoning systems are that they are very site specific and the inter-connectivity (including migratory paths) are often overlooked when management efforts are implemented. To review aspects related to the interconnectivity the project supported the organisation of a conference on “Habitat for Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Fisheries Management – addressing interconnectivity” at the Maejo University in Chiang Mai, 8 – 9 December 2008, by helping with the organisation and provide funding to ensure suitable resource persons to the conference. The Power Point Presentations are available.

The **survey work on available information on spawning, nursery and important habitats** has followed a strategy whereby the focus is on where to find the information, where is analysis on the status being made, and who could be the suitable person to present this to local and central audiences. The survey work included web sites and visits to institutions and projects to find who’s doing what.

In result there is a good picture on what’s available and some of the key regional institutions include FAO/APFIC, UNEP-GEF South China Sea Project, SEAFDEC Training Department, IUCN, WWF and WorldFish Centre, IOC/WESTPAC and CCOP. In the start up of implementation in selected areas “on-site” training will



be organised that will build upon information available among these regional partners. SEAFDEC is actively seeking cooperation to be able to involve other institutions in the in the process rather than to build up parallel sets of data-bases. This mode of operating will also be applied for work in the Andaman Sea. The UNEP-GEF SCS database is one of the central sources and a major concern were what would happen with that data-base when the project ends in early 2009 and in response to this the data base is “hosted” by COBSEA, with possibility for SEAFDEC to enter and access, revise or add data as suitable.

In the process of **building up awareness and national support**, activities during 2007 with Swedish funding have included continued work with the integration of habitat management into fisheries management (esp. in Cambodia, Vietnam and border provinces of Thailand). Project staff has, by presenting the experiences from project activities, frequently highlighted the importance at various international *fora* such as the Aquatic Environmental Health Management Symposium, 18 – 20 Feb. 2008 in Hanoi on Ecosystems Management where a key note speech were delivered, and the conference on “Habitat for Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Fisheries Management – addressing interconnectivity” at the Maejo University in Chiang Mai, 8 – 9 December 2008

Furthermore, SEAFDEC is with the Swedish support promoting the cooperation in trans-boundary water-bodies, during 2007 mainly Gulf of Thailand, while starting to explore options for Sulu-Sulawesi Seas and the Andaman Sea. The progress in Sulu-Sulawesi Seas is so far mostly followed through internet, while one project staff attended a meeting in Indonesia (August 2007) – with a link to the RPOA-IUU. In waiting for the new phase there have not been any further advances in the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas even though the project monitors some of the developments in the context of the Coral Reef Triangle Initiative. Progress have been made on sub-regional cooperation in the Gulf of Thailand during the events held in Bangkok 28 – 29 March 2008 and 24 – 26 February 2009 an understanding have emerged on areas for cooperation the includes habitat and fisheries management.

The SEAFDEC-Sida Project has continued to lay the foundation for the introduction of larger fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugias*) by maintaining the dialogue with Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand on the concept and geographical applications. In the context of the Gulf of Thailand there is also the involvement of Malaysia and the inclusion of the fisheries component of the UNEP/GEF South China Sea Project. It is recommended to look at the usefulness of agreements established between Kampot and Kien Giang and Koh Kong and Trat, respectively, for cooperation on fisheries and *refugia*. The possibility to expand the concept in a broader Gulf of Thailand cooperation will be explored (in follow up to the Gulf of Thailand meeting referred to above) – the work will keep links to some of the aspects stated in the RPOA-IUU. The project will seek to be actively involved in the upcoming (potentially) UNEP/GEF Project with a fisheries focus

SEAFDEC on request by the council have been increasingly addressing **Climate Change and adaptation** relative to fisheries. In response to this project staff has been able to build upon experiences from the project and draw attention to the

importance to look at the integration of fisheries management and habitat management to build up capacity to be able to adapt. A series of short documents are available. The information has been presented during a technical consultation on climate change and emerging international issues (partly funded by the project), 15 – 16 July 2008, on the MRC Regional Forum on Climate Change and adaptation, 2 – 3 February 2009, and another Consultation on International Issues, 10 -12 February 2009.

In terms of **promotion and awareness-raising** on the importance to integrate fisheries management into habitat management cross-references should be made to activities and events where inputs have been provided by SEAFDEC-Sida to other events on ASEAN policy dialogue, IUU Fishing, Certification and labelling as well as emerging discussions on effects of climate change to fisherfolk and fisheries. References to these events will also be found under other headings.

**Main indicators will be found** in the recognition by Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand, and the Gulf of Thailand group, on the concept of broader management areas, incorporating the *refugias* that would be platform when moving into more field oriented implementation (expressed through documentation with the countries and the results from one trans-boundary meeting to be organised with Kampot and Kien Giang). Other important indicator would be the expressed willingness to move towards better cooperation on fisheries – and environmental – management in the Gulf of Thailand together with recognition of SEAFDEC taking a lead (expressed through statements from the Gulf of Thailand countries and recognition stated by the RPOA-IUU. Another indicator would be the availability of a set of maps on management areas in the Gulf of Thailand. In moving towards more field oriented implementation, with partners in the region, indicators on the link between improved resources and environmental management and poverty alleviation will be further defined.

### 3. Incentive for Sustainable Fishing/Eco-labels

During 2007, 2008 and early 2009 several important events related to certification and labeling has been organized in the Southeast Asian region by APFIC/FAO, NACA, WWF, SEAFDEC and other organisations. SEAFDEC-Sida Project has actively participated and the events have provided good opportunities for information to ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries on trends and critical points. It has been recommended that national strategies need to be established for certification to become a market development instrument as well as a method to be used for fisheries management interventions. There must be incentives for those striving in the right direction towards good management of the resources.

The meeting organised by SEAFDEC on the Role of the Government (March 2007) together with background documentation, discussions and recommendation from the other regional events have provided SEAFDEC with a broad range of references from which to synthesize information on the **role of the governments and the practicalities for the sector of labelling and certification** in order to feedback to the SEAFDEC Council

The major outcomes from the meeting/consultations on the role of the governments were that the government has several important roles to play, particularly when it comes to being pro-active and facilitate the building up of capacity within the industry to live up to the required standards to open up for labelling and certification, such as standards on food safety, infrastructure, to combat illegal fisheries, market access, traceability, etc. Another important role is to help in structuring and organizing the various segments of the fishing industry and to find a balance between large and small-scale operators. Further on, the government can have a more direct role to play in the certification process, be it certification body, auditing body or accrediting body, depending on what kind of certification that is aimed for.

The practicability and value of eco-labelling and the readiness of the sub-sector need to be put in the perspective of the scale of operation. The larger scale, export oriented segments are already well into different processes of certification, be it for quality, food safety, fair trade and/or on environmental performance, to be able to export. Large scale operators would be able to afford entering into a certification process leading up to an “eco-label”, given the perceived market benefits, the major concern relates to the increasing demand to ensure total traceability. The small-scale fishermen and smaller producers of (traditional) products are in another position and existing certification schemes – and related labels – would be far too costly. These, the poorer groups, has been the focus for the project and as part of the synthesis an attempt has been made to look at elements that could contribute to certification of village fish and fish products.

For some small-scale fisheries it is, presently, not possible to undergo third party certification leading to a recognised eco-label. In such cases branding or second party certification, or other arrangements, with corresponding labelling scheme can be an option. Assessment of fish stocks is another weak point in small-scale fisheries certification schemes. It is both time consuming and very costly. Above

all, these fisheries are often very poor on data, which also makes it difficult to judge a stock on historical record. For multi-species fisheries like most tropical small-scale fisheries there is also a problem with by-catch as by-catch is not the main issue as you target what you get and thus all fish caught is part of “the catch”. It is important that local schemes for certification are being built up to verify the standard of the fishery. Lately, the pending EU requirements to combat IUU fishing, upcoming legally binding port state measure, etc have resulted in a growing understanding that products need to be traceable all through the “chain of custody” – and that need to be certified.

In summary the critical element for labelling is the certification process and related criteria setting. In terms of trade, no matter what kind of goods, certification, and related labels, has for a long time been important factors to consider in order to export or just to boost your products. For regional and domestic markets it seems like third party certifications is not the only option, instead second party certification schemes and branding might be a way. The problem is to create and set up trustworthy institutional arrangements for the establishment of the different schemes, also bearing in mind the cost application for the certification while at the same time be able to live up to the “minimum requirements” indicated by the conditions of various schemes.

**Pilot activities:** during the extension period the project has not entered into any site specific pilot work, rather SEAFDEC have been discussing with member countries and organisations, such as FAO/APFIC, NACA, MSC and MRC on suitable “candidate” fisheries or products - suitable also in terms of a focus on smaller scale production. So far suggested candidates could include:

- Crabs (mangroves) in Trat, Koh Kong and Kampot
- Mackerel and other species in Chumpon and eastern Gulf of Thailand
- Traditional fermented fish (Plara/Prahok in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand
- Sardines in Southern Philippines
- Tonggol Tuna in the Gulf of Thailand and Andaman Sea (this product was added after a SEAFDEC/Sida seminar in January 2009)

For the implementation during **2008 and first quarter of 2009** within the framework of the SEAFDEC Sida Project a focus was given to the following guiding points:

1. Focus on the criteria and standard setting process and follow up on the criteria setting process that would be needed for the “candidate” pilot species/products
2. Based on the recommendation from meetings held during 2007, it is important to focus on the process of certification for small-scale producers and fishermen rather than the label as such
3. Explore the implications of the growing trend to require that social aspects, fair trade and climate change aspect are built into the criteria and standards to be established
4. As the scope of upcoming Agreement will have a slightly different shape (climate shape and adaptation) ways should be sought to incorporate recommendations in this new programme as well as in other programmes (SEAFDEC and others) to maintain the momentum and dialogue

## **Outcomes up to first quarter of 2009:**

Being a period of transition SEAFDEC has avoided going into dialogues that has been building up expectations for future commitments, rather the aim has been to consolidate the approach to focus on the certification process instead of the label as such. The rationale, or benefit, is derived from the results of studies, consultations and ongoing dialogue. The project has used several events during the year to receive feedback on the work being done so far and the recommended approaches for the coming phase, in plenary and (mostly) between session. Events include an RTC in Chiang Mai, Aug 2008 (to which a summary was prepared), SEAFDEC Council in April 2008, MRC Fisheries Programme Meeting June 2008 and APFIC in August 2008. In general SEAFDEC have received good responses from member countries and experts on the approach. Furthermore, SEAFDEC has launched a survey on the status of fisheries certification in the region and the result is presently being analysed based on the inputs from member countries.

The implications of the growing trend to require that social aspects, fair trade and climate change aspect are built into the criteria and standards to be established is being raised by SEAFDEC, through the project, during events such as those mentioned above as well as in a July 2008 meeting on international issues with special focus on climate change. In preparation for an event in January 2009 on the integration of the fisheries sector into the ASEAN Economic Community (funded by the Project) a survey was prepared by SEAFDEC-Sida and FAO on a whole range of international “standards” and the implications to the fishing sector. On January 30, 2009 the project could support an one day seminar that brought together FAO, Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), SGS (a third party certifying body), Kasetsart University, Department of Fisheries Thailand, SEAFDEC and Abba Seafood Sweden. The seminar provided a good indication that the approach taken by the project together with recommendations provided was/is sound.

The January 2009 seminar also provided Tonggol Tuna as an additional “candidate” product to be considered. The other suggested “candidate” species or products have also received positive comments and potential partners to build upon, and to work with, are starting to emerge. With the slight shift in focus on the present (2009) cooperation with Sweden recommended follow up will be incorporated in the work plan 2009 and onwards as practical.

**Main indicator** on the progress has been the recognition of the project approach by SEAFDEC member countries and FAO/RAP, MRC and NACA. Expressions to look for are documented appreciation, such as in April 2008 by the SEAFDEC Council, including references to the candidate species/products, by partner organisations. The response from partners forms the basis for the development of continued SEAFDEC work. To look for in the future is improved criteria setting, including social and fair trade aspects that could provide indicators to monitor changes in poverty reduction.

## **4. Size and Structure Large-scale Fisheries<sup>3</sup> and 5. Monitor and Record Coastal Fisheries<sup>4</sup>**

The last couple of years have seen a major focus on the importance of small-scale fisheries and this have highlighted the need to better monitor and record small-scale fisheries. Parallel to this, during the first stage of the Swedish co-operation one of the more striking “results” was the lack of coherent information, such as number of boats, ownership, crew, etc, on the larger-scale fishing operations. In the planning for the proposals to Sweden this lack of proper information on the larger-scale fishing activities, was a major concern. To give emphasis on the importance among ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries a major focus on the need to get a better picture of the larger scale fishing – while paving the way for the introduction of management measures to better manage fishing capacity, including vessel registration, has been addressed (output no 4).

The May 2007 signing of the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) for combating IUU fisheries was a sign of recognition in the region that a major focus need to be given to the management of large-scale fisheries, while safeguarding local and traditional rights of coastal fishermen. The RPOA agreement among eight of ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member States (plus Australia, Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea) was welcomed and opportunities to cooperate with SEAFDEC was opened through the request from member countries that SEAFDEC should be more actively involved. For the SEAFDEC-Sida Project this was good as common objectives and similar activities to those of the SEAFDEC-Sida Project are indicated in the RPOA, especially in terms of larger scale fishing and, thus, the RPOA provides an audience for uptake of project results. Efforts on how to develop means for SEAFDEC to cooperate with the RPOA will be further explored as the RPOA develops and presently SEAFDEC is indicated as an advisory organisation. During the “Regional Workshop to Support the Implementation of the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region, Bangkok, 13 – 15 November 2007 agreement was made that SEAFDEC-Sida Project should cooperate with RPOA on reviews of the large scale fisheries as well as in other fields (see report from meeting).

The starting point for SEAFDEC-Sida on approaches to address the large-scale fisheries was the active participation during the APFIC IUU meeting in Phuket, 13 – 15 June 2007. Importantly, the meeting confirmed that there is not any reliable

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<sup>3</sup> Note: There are some similarities in 4) and 5) the major point here is that 4) focus on the fisheries outside of the coastal trawling free zones, while 5) focus on the coastal fisheries within the trawling free zones and that gradually more stringent management measures should be possible to introduce for the specific area.

<sup>4</sup> Similar to output group number 2, and in recognition of the limitation in longer term project perspectives for more field oriented activities during the extension year 2007 the project have avoided to move into commitments on defined field activities thereby avoid building up expectations on specific follow on activities. As mentioned above, this is in line with recommendations from Sweden while signing the Agreement for the Extension.

and/or aggregated information on the size and structure of larger scale fisheries (“everything” is IUU) – especially in the ASEAN region.

The APFIC meeting highlighted the importance to get a “summary profile” of large scale fisheries in ASEAN countries and to assess the status of large-scale fisheries over time relative to small-scale fisheries based on available information together with descriptions of fishing areas for large-scale fisheries in the ASEAN region. These areas are also part of the SEAFDEC-Sida Programme and as results are forthcoming from the project they will be used as inputs to upcoming consultations, such as done during the APFIC/FAO/SEAFDEC expert meeting on port state measures (April 2008) and the SEAFDEC (RPOA) consultation on registration of fishing vessels (July 2008). A document on IUU fishing and port state measures was prepared and presented at the April meeting on Port State Measures. The “profile” of the large scale fisheries was presented to the July 2008 SEFDEC Expert Consultation on Vessel Registration. The presentations were welcomed and the feedback provided a basis to recommend that improvements were needed.

To initiate the assessment of levels and types of coastal fisheries the SEAFDEC-Sida Project has facilitated the development of summary profiles of small-scale fisheries in six ASEAN countries. These were presented at a RTC on small-scale fisheries in mid-2008. Work on ways to monitor and record coastal fisheries has, during 2007 and early 2008, been done in terms of MCS requirements, in preparation for a vessel registration meeting, RPOA cooperation add it has been done in parallel to the focus being given to the larger scale fishing (thus combining output groups 4 and 5) as well as during the SEAFDEC on-site training in Koh Kong (August 2007) and follow up with Wetlands Alliance on activities in Kampot (October 2008). A form to initiate a process to find out modalities to create a “record and inventory” of small-scale fisheries was developed in conjunction with the Gulf of Thailand Meeting in 24 – 26 February 2009.

To monitor – control – and record the fishing activities inside the trawling free zones, the SEAFDEC-Sida Project will when coming into the “implementation phase” initially focus on the Gulf of Thailand and gradually Sulu-Sulawesi Sea (and with the new climate change related agreement including a focus on the Andaman Sea). This focus has been central to the dialogue with member countries during the extension year. An important step and result of this dialogue and cooperation with partners is the SEAFDEC organised workshop on the Gulf of Thailand that focused on monitoring – control – surveillance, including IUU fisheries and to recommend on practical aspects and actions needed in the monitoring (and control) of fishing activities. The meeting was held 28 – 29 March 2008.

The meeting was successful in bringing forward priority action points on MCS needs of relevance for the Gulf of Thailand, including a MCS Network. The results were reported to the RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee in April 2008 that commended SEAFDEC for the work and the way it was reported. Furthermore, the meeting highlighted other matters for cooperation, such as getting responsible legal experts together to “compare” fisheries and related laws,

further develop the sequence of trans-boundary fisheries resources conservation areas (*refugias*) and to encourage efforts to be made to settle national maritime boundaries within the Gulf of Thailand. A need was stated to define the geographical coverage of the Gulf of Thailand. Institutional and legal aspects were highlighted and the importance to define institutional responsibilities with regards to different aspects of MCS stressed. For the meeting on vessel registration the importance to involve the responsible institutions was underlined (see below on reference to that meeting that was held in Phuket 30 June – 2 July 2008). A problem that is often not mentioned but that was indicated during the meeting was the need to find ways to monitor landings by “non-national” vessels or landings in neighbouring countries.

The March 2008 meeting was, based on the recommendation from RPOA, FAO and member countries followed up by a second Gulf of Thailand Meeting in 24 – 26 February 2009 in Bangkok. The second meeting could successfully build upon the first one and could come up with more specific recommendations on the geographical coverage of the Gulf of Thailand, MCS-network to be initiated, vessel record and inventory (large and small-scale), etc that will be followed up both in the Gulf of Thailand context as well as ASEAN-wide. The first event will be an expert meeting, tentatively in July 2009, to look into the establishment of a “vessel record and inventory” that will include all ASEAN Country and build upon the inventory forms developed in conjunction with the second Gulf of Thailand meeting. .

In follow up on fishery laws and legal matters the Project, as recommended by the SEAFDEC Council (April 2008), organised an opportunity for people responsible for legal arrangements from the four Gulf of Thailand countries to compare and review relevant legal frameworks relevant to the Agenda of the February 2009 Gulf of Thailand Meeting. Positive responses indicated that the project should explore this further and, possibly, expand the initiative to the whole region and other sub-regions in the upcoming phase.

Through the active participation inputs have also been provided to the RPOA meeting on MCS in Bali, 4 – 6 March 2008 where SEAFDEC-Sida could initiate a review and description on MCS practices. Based on the recommendations this will focus on the institutional responsibilities among member countries for different elements of the M-C-S process. The SEAFDEC-Sida interventions also directly lead to the organisation of the Gulf of Thailand Meeting referred to above.

The RPOA is, and could be further developed to be an important partner in the process to map and describe fishing areas for large-scale fisheries, in the ASEAN region, by being able to provide an additional action oriented framework. A number of sub-regions have been identified, namely Arafura-Timor Seas, Sulu-Sulawesi Seas and South China Sea. On suggestion by SEAFDEC, based on the size and complexity, two sub sub-regions to the South China Sea have been identified: Gulf of Thailand and waters off northern Kalimantan/Borneo (Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia). Earlier SEAFDEC meetings have also, in the ASEAN context indicated the Andaman Sea and Malakka Strait (outside of the scope of the RPOA) as important sub-regions. For the SEAFDEC-Sida project the process have been welcomed in that it confirms the approach to, in addition to the ASEAN



wide Fisheries Management Mechanism, work with specific management requirements and agreements for sub-regions such as the Gulf of Thailand. However, the RPOA has been quiet during 2009 so far but SEAFDEC will, nevertheless, continue to follow up on prioritised actions such as the vessel record and inventory.

With a mere focus on coastal fisheries, during the on-site training held in Koh Kong, Cambodia the project were together with local and central staff able to identify areas for capacity building in terms of monitoring and control of fishing activity. This has been followed up with the Wetlands Alliance Programme in Kampot, Cambodia and Phu Quoc, Vietnam. Findings and recommendations have also been discussed with the DOF; Thailand and the administration in Trat Province as well as with the MARD (Fisheries) in Vietnam, IUCN, Vietnam and WWF, Vietnam to be able to include capacity building in a productive way when working with provinces in and around the Gulf of Thailand.

The event in Koh Kong also gave good indications that the Community Fisheries could be involved in monitoring - within their area – outside their areas they can/could be of limited, or no, support. However, they clearly stated problems with not having enough funds for monitoring (even for their own purposes)

As opportunities have arisen inputs has been provided on the management of large-scale fisheries, as well as on coastal fisheries, to the ASEAN policy making mechanisms and references to the events mentioned to above will also contribute to the policy process (ASEAN Sector Working Group on Fisheries, SOM-AMAF, etc). Inputs provided during the process to develop the ASEAN Fisheries Management Mechanism (AFMM) also led to fishing capacity, including Monitoring, Control, Registration and IUU, being defined as the major focus in the process to develop the AFMM

**The need to promote alternative livelihoods:** This is a cross-cutting theme and awareness is being provided continuously during events referred to elsewhere in this document. In the coming phase the promotion will be more focused to the areas/provinces where more implementation will be done in addition to the more general awareness raising. A regional consultation on alternative livelihoods is in the pipeline for the next phase.

During the ICSF seminar on “**Asserting rights, Defining Responsibilities**” in Siem Reap, May 2007 and during the on-site training and workshop in Koh Kong, Aug 2007 alternative livelihoods were discussed. In responses the message is clear that in looking towards alternative and supplementary income one can not only look at the fishermen – there is a need to look at the whole family and specifically the women (traditionally being the most active in selling and buying and also in non-fishing related activities). In follow up to these responses, SEAFDEC-Sida has supported a specific study through the CBNRM-LI, Cambodia, on the role of women - and specifically to look at the traditional role of women in fishing villages and specific coastal ethnic communities as well. The study is finalised in 2008 and available through the CBNRM-LI.

**Main indicators** to look for in terms of the MCS and vessel registration is the outcome, and recognition by RPOA-IUU and others, of the results and recommendations from the expert meetings. More specific results would be expected in terms of an institutional matrix on MCS responsibilities and information on the large-scale fisheries profile. For the Gulf of Thailand actions for work to cooperate on regional understanding of national legal framework are expected on MCS and other matters of common interest. It is expected that the geographical extent of the Gulf of Thailand should be established as a frame for regional cooperation together with some indications worked out with the UNEP/GEF/SCS on the applications to fisheries on the trans-boundary agreement on cooperation (see also above under section 2). In summary the project has met these and the limited responses to the MCS Matrix are in itself an indication of the institutional complexity that was to be shown.

## 6. Local Knowledge and Safety at Sea

**Vessel registration** (see also above under 4/5): During the extension years SEAFDEC and SEAFDEC-Sida project has successfully started to initiate process to improve or establish systems for registration of boats in the region and the Gulf of Thailand sub-region. The process of initiation has been promoted through the organisation of key expert meetings and consultations in Southeast Asia and around the Gulf of Thailand plus active participation at relevant venues organised in the region to promote recommendations from the project. The APFIC Meeting on IUU, July 2007, Phuket provided clear feedback on the importance of trying to improve ways to register boats and confirmed the project findings that available information and records are un-sufficient. During the ASEAN SEAFDEC Meeting on the Establishment of a ASEAN Fisheries Management Mechanism (AFMM), 6 – 8 November 2007, in Bangkok it was recommended that vessel registration was a key area for the AFMM to consider.

SEAFDEC-Sida involvement with the RPOA-IUU has further strengthened SEAFDEC's role in facilitate a regional dialogue around vessel registration and SEAFDEC-Sida decided to organise a consultation on vessel registration in mid-2008. This was further confirmed during the RPOA-IUU meeting on MCS in Bali, March 2008 and the Coordinating Committee Meeting in Manila April 2008. SEAFDEC-Sida project took, during these meetings, on to organise an expert consultation on vessel registration in June/July 2008. The importance was further confirmed during the Gulf of Thailand Meeting (April 2008) organised by the SEAFDEC-Sida project. In preparation for the June/July 2008 consultation participants was requested to present their existing systems while SEAFDEC-Sida prepared a summary of available information on fishing vessels in the region. The expert consultation was successfully held 30 June to 2 July 2009. The responses were clear in that a lot of information is just not available and it was recommended to explore with countries in the region on ways to improve the situation, starting by trying to accumulate a more complete set of vessel information (a draft survey form was developed).

In support of the process a dialogue have been initiated and continued with the SBF on how best to link up with their cooperation with Indonesia and they could provide expert inputs to the consultation in June/July 2008.

In connection with the SEAFDEC ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Group Meeting and Programme Committee in November 2008 a continued focus on vessel registration should be kept and there should be an aim to come up with a "vessel record and inventory" at sub-regional and at ASEAN wide level. During the Gulf of Thailand consultation in February 2009 recommendations were further and participants saw the development of a Gulf of Thailand Vessel Record as important start to initiate a sub-regional MCS-network. Earlier survey form was further developed and now there is one form for larger vessels and one form for smaller boats. The vessel record and inventory will brought with ASEAN Members in July 2009 to further establish the process.

**Note:** Activities with regards to vessel registration will in coming phases 2009 onwards be grouped under another output group that addresses monitoring and control (for larger boats and smaller boats). Cooperation with FAO/APFIC, ASEAN and the RPOA-IUU will be maintained and developed in the process.

**Local knowledge and actions among ethnic groups and coastal communities:** Important action and results have already been reported under group 1 and 5 through SEAFDEC support to a study and follow up by the CBNRM-LI, Cambodia, on rights to fish and land, and practices of fishing communities. The study provided a, well received, input to the ICSF Symposium, May 2007 in Siem Reap, Cambodia, on “Asserting Rights, Defining Responsibilities: Small-Scale Fishing Communities and Fisheries Management Perspective in Asia”. SEAFDEC-Sida Project also made a much appreciated presentation to the Symposium.

In preparation for a meeting to be held in Kampot later in 2008, SEAFDEC have provided additional support to the CBNRM-LI for a follow up of the “rights” study to specifically look at the traditional role of women in fishing villages and specific coastal ethnic communities. There is an understanding with the CBNRM-LI in Cambodia to follow up on inputs to policy development and cooperation with the FiA. The results were presented in a reflection workshop in Kampot in August 2008 and the final report was launched in Phnom Penh in an event chaired by H.E. Nao Thouk (DG FiA). The results were welcomed and he urged the results to be incorporated by the FiA.

An on-site training/meeting will be held in Kampot, on the cooperation between Kampot and Kieng Giang, in the third quarter 2008. The study by the CBNRM-LI to specifically look at the traditional role of women in fishing villages and specific coastal ethnic communities will be one key input during meeting. SEAFDEC-Sida Project will with the CBNRM-LI in Cambodia to follow up on inputs to policy development and cooperation with the Fisheries Administration (FiA) in Cambodia.

**Safety at Sea:** no activities on Safety at Sea were planned for the extension period

**Climate Change:** As reported elsewhere in this report SEAFDEC and the SEAFDEC-Sida team has paid attention to incorporate aspects of Climate Change and Adaptation within the context of the existing programme framework. This is also based on indications provided by the SEAFDEC Council in Bali, April 2008. The project team has been successful in doing this document has been prepared and presented during two SEAFDEC Consultations (July 2008 and February 2009) and one MRC Consultation also in February 2008. Early in 2007 a document was prepared that reviewed the, then, proposal to Sweden in the light of responses to climate change and adaptation that was sent to Sida and SENSAs. Aspects related to climate change and adaptation will continue to be at the forefront as the present agreement with Sida is based on a “climate change allocation”.

**Main indicator** for the event of vessel registration will be the recognition of the results and SEAFDEC's role in the process by the RPOA, APFIC and member countries. Main indicator for the event in Kampot will be participants' recognition of the role of women in fishing communities for alternative livelihoods and poverty alleviation. Another indicator would be the uptake by the FiA of the results in their policy development (expressed by documents on policy prepared by FiA)

## 7. Project Management and Coordination

Emphasis has been given by the SEAFDEC-Sida Project to secure solid cooperation with other regional organisations and projects. This is successfully done with APFIC/FAO, ASEAN, UNEP-GEF South China Sea Project, “Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices, including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region”, Mekong River Commission, UNEP-COBSEA, and the Wetlands Alliance Programme. Meetings and coordination is also maintained with CONSRN, IUCN and Mangroves for the Future (MFF), AIT, CORIN, World Fish Centre, IUCN, WWF, CBNRM-LI, ICSF, COBSEA, etc. Planning meetings has also been held with countries within the Gulf of Thailand sub-region (Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand) all successful in terms of stated willingness to cooperate with SEAFDEC on the Gulf of Thailand. SEAFDEC has also maintained a dialogue with the SENSE office at the Swedish Embassy in Bangkok, including participation at the SENSE Annual Retreats in Luang Prabang (2007) and Siem Reap (2008).

An aim by the SEAFDEC-Sida project, that has been successfully implemented, was to economise on financial resources through cooperation with other institution like those above in order to get a wider audience for results and recommendation – and also to be able to incorporate experience from others into SEAFDEC processes. Another important aspect in seeking cooperation is that partner organisation provides an “audience” and receiver of policy advises based on project results. This is important in that it provide neutral means of verification on indicators of project “impact”.

Another strategy to economise with available funds was to recruit people from key member countries on a six-monthly basis to the secretariat to provide information from member countries, rather than to sub-contract to other companies or consultancies.

A proposal for continued cooperation with Sweden was finalised and submitted to Sweden in April 2007 and was re-submitted in June 2008 based on the recommendations provided through a Sida mission by the SBF. In terms of reporting and review, SEAFDEC prepared and submitted in April 2007 a draft final report for the period up 2006 together with external audit report. An external review of programme implementation was done in March 2007. The report that was positive to the work being done and was submitted to Sweden in the second quarter of 2007. The Annual Reviews with the SBF was held in January 2008 and December 2008. The reviews confirmed the value of the outcomes and opinions reflected in the reports that had been submitted. Furthermore, it was mentioned the SEAFDEC and SBF should try to cooperate on matters related to vessel registration.

A special summary of the proposal for 2008 (2009) and onwards were prepared that reviewed to proposal in the light of actions to build up resilience in the perspective of climate change and sent to Sida, SENSE and SBF.

The cooperation and dialogue with other organisations and projects have been maintained all through the extension. Reports and documentation, as required has been submitted to Sweden. In following up on the proposal for continued cooperation it was made known that during the reorganisation of Sida and drafting of new strategies many proposals had been left pending. However, the earlier proposal on post-tsunami activities was going through the final stages of decision making. In the process SEAFDEC updated that proposal to fit into a climate change perspective that also allowed SEAFDEC to incorporate some of the key elements of the 2008 proposal. Having done that there is now a new agreement between Sweden and SEAFDEC.

**Main indicators** are other organisations expressed willingness to cooperate with SEAFDEC (expressed through documentation provided by ASEAN, APFIC, RPOA, UNEP/GEF South China Sea, etc. meetings). The other main indicator is the reports provided on project implementation and the documentation provided to Sweden in connection with the preparation for a new agreement.

## SEAFDEC-Sida cooperation for extension, year 2007

Status of actions and results so far: End of December 2007 (funds arrived end of March)

	Status of Action	Result
<b>1. Promote Regional Fisheries Management Body</b>		
1. Regional Consultations on common ASEAN-SEAFDEC approaches to mitigate problems within the fishing sector (promoting steps towards a regional fisheries management mechanism)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ASEAN has been consulted and brainstorming on RFMM is being planned based on the endorsement and will be held 6 to 8 November 2007</li> <li>- Regional Consultation and Workshop on the Concept and of the Establishment of an ASEAN Fisheries Development and Management Mechanism , held in Bangkok, 6 – 8 November 2007</li> <li>- Participation in a Regional Workshop to Support the Implementation of the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region , 13 – 15 November 2007, Bangkok (see report from meeting)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Idea presented and approved by ASWGFi in May 2007 and ASEAN SOM-AMAF in August and Oct/Nov 2007</li> <li>- Working group for the planning of the RFMM event established</li> <li>- RFMM event planned for November 6 – 8, 2007</li> <li>- With Thai DOF as a host a roadmap meeting is now scheduled for middle of January 2008</li> <li>- Clear recommendation in that SEAFDEC should continue to take a lead, together with DOF, Thailand. Conceptual points for consideration identified together with recommendations on scope and focus to be applied in the continued process. Result to be presented to ASEAN and ASWGFi</li> <li>- The results and recommendations from the RFMM process presented and it was agreed that SEAFDEC and the SEAFDEC-Sida Project should work together in the development of the RPOA (see report from meeting)</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparations under way for an ASEAN-SEAFDEC consultation on the ASEAN Roadmap for the Integration of the Fisheries Sector</li> <li>- The ASEAN/DOF/SEAFDEC consultation on the roadmap were held as planned 15 – 18 January 2008</li> <li>- Participation in an exploratory expert Japanese Trust Fund meetings on the benefits of a “regional scientific advisory committee”, in June and October 2007 in Bangkok</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prospectus developed for a meeting to be held 15 – 18 January 2008</li> <li>- The meeting succeed in provide focus and steps to be taken to implement defined measure on time</li> <li>- The first meeting could not come up with directions or clear paths were to move. As confirmed during the second meeting what seems to be taking shape is more of an “internal” SEAFDEC project supporting mechanism. Importantly, it was, during both meetings, made very clear that this was distinctly different from the RFMM process in cooperation with ASEAN.</li> </ul>
2. Recommendation on results from project activities to ASEAN and ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and to policy making mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inputs provided to SEAFDEC Council, ASWGFi and SOM-AMAF on project results leading to the promotion of integration of fisheries management into habitat management with a focus on trans-boundary areas such as the Gulf of Thailand, the Andaman Sea , the Sulu Sulawesi Seas, the Mekong, etc as well as recommendation for the facilitation of a process leading towards the establishment of a regional fisheries management body or mechanism (RFMB/RFMM)</li> <li>- On request from Thai DOF providing advise to a Strategy Development Process for the Thai DOF and to the initiation of the establishment of a coastal management network for Thailand (August 2007, Nakornnayok Province)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Suggestion to “move towards long-term establishment of a regional fisheries management mechanism” stated by the SEAFDEC Council in Siem Reap, 4 – 6 April 2007</li> <li>- Further approved by the ASWGFi in May 2007</li> <li>- Endorsed by the Preparatory SOM-AMAF in July/August 2007</li> <li>- Further endorsed by the SOM-AMAF in October 2007. During this event an agreement on the establishment of an “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership” (ASSP) were also signed.</li> <li>- Draft strategy being developed</li> <li>- Early draft for a coastal management network indicated</li> </ul>
5. National legislation and institutional arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Process ongoing to collect information and references</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- References starting to build up</li> </ul>

<p>pertaining to management of the exploitation of fisheries and critical habitats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support being provided to the CBNRM-LI in Cambodia to prepare a document for the ICSF symposium on “asserting rights” in Siem Reap, 3 - 8 May 2007</li> <li>- Participation in the ICSF on “asserting rights”, Siem Reap, 3 – 8 May 2007</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study on “Asserting Rights, Defining Responsibilities: Small-scale Fishing Communities and Fisheries Management Perspective in Asia” prepared and presented by the CBNRM-LI at the Symposium</li> <li>- Active inputs were, including a plenary presentation, provided on experiences gained to the ICSF meeting. Participants from governments and NGO’s of Southeast and South Asia. The meeting itself provide through participants and presentations important inputs to upcoming processes. A Siem Reap Statement were formulated among NGO’s</li> </ul>
<p>6. Review of selected international fisheries conventions and other conventions with a view to how they are implemented in ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Process ongoing to collect information and references</li> <li>- Participation in the ASEAN-SEAFDEC RTC on “Trade and Environment”, Chiang Mai, 5 – 7 Feb 2007</li> <li>- Participation in the ICSF on “asserting rights”, Siem Reap, May 2007</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- References starting to build up and a matrix on conventions ratified by ASEAN member countries available</li> <li>- Discussions, information and some consensus were reached on with reference to the CITES and the UN Fish Stock Agreement</li> <li>- The meeting provided reference and inputs on importance of key conventions, such as the UNCLOS, The ILO convention on “work in fisheries” and conventions related to human rights in the management of fisheries and in protection of rights of coastal communities and fish-workers</li> </ul>
<b>Status of Action</b>		<b>Result</b>
<b>2. Habitat and fisheries management</b>		
<p>1. Develop criteria to determine the size of national, sub-regional and trans-boundary areas of significance (to fisheries and habitat management) areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting organised in Bangkok in 2 July 2007</li> <li>- Recommendations followed up with UNEP/GEF/SCS Fisheries Component in Phu Quoc, 10 – 13 July 2007</li> </ul>	<p>Recommendations established, and supported, to work on the establishment of larger fisheries management conservation. The main criteria are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To build upon an aggregation of smaller management areas (established for local fisheries and/or habitat management)</li> <li>- To recognise the existing zoning schemes (such as</li> </ul>

		trawling free zones) - To take note of the seasonality in fishing and fish migration/spawning, etc.
2. Define spatial boundaries for <i>refugia</i> development in Koh Kong, Kampot, Trat, Kien Giang, Quang Binh and Haiphong Provinces based on the regionally developed criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informal discussion in/with Trat people (March)</li> <li>- Steps to be taken discussed with Cambodia (30 April), Thailand (22 May) and Vietnam (20-21 June)</li>   <li>- On-site training/workshop held in Koh Kong, 6 – 9 August 2007</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expressed interest from Trat (DOF) to embark on dialogue with Koh Kong</li> <li>- Loose framework drafted on steps to be taken in Cambodia, including documentation, training and planning workshop</li> <li>- Positive responses received from Cambodia and on-site training/workshop to be held in Koh Kong, 6 – 9 August 2007</li> <li>- Boundaries discussed and ideas (of larger areas) in principle agreed upon and to be followed up again with maps</li> </ul>
3. Review fisheries and habitat management systems in the identified provinces in Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand and Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia (Sulu and Sulawesi Seas). – including bilateral cooperation if available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The work has been initiated with the arrival of the Working Group (in July/Aug) with collection of information available in files and through internet)</li> <li>- To provide an overview, the team has initiated a process, starting with Cambodia, to collect information available on maps to get a summarised view on location and size of different management areas (defined for various purposes)</li> <li>- Joint Kampot-Kien Giang/Phu Quoc meeting to work out an arrangement for cooperation between the two provinces, 26-28 May 2007, in Kampot, facilitated by UNEP/GEF/SCS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Lead coordination by Miss Ann-Mari and Mr. Sy Vann</b></li> <li>- Some information already available on Cambodia (collected in conjunction with the Koh Kong event)</li>   <li>- A draft “summary” map of different management areas available for Cambodia with materials provided during a consultation of Miss Ann-Mari and Mr. Sy Vann in September 2007</li>   <li>- The draft that was worked out is broad enough in its scope (natural resources and environment) and flexible enough to allow to be used as an umbrella for other “trans-boundary” programmes between the two process – including the planned SEAFDEC-Sida work</li> </ul>
4. Survey information on status on important nursery grounds, spawning areas and coastal habitats for at least Koh Kong, Kampot, Trat, Kien Giang, Quang Binh and Haiphong Provinces,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be followed up with working groups of UNEP/GEF/SCS Project in Sept/Oct</li> <li>- Lead persons among the Working Group to be appointed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Lead coordination by</b></li> </ul>

including identification of rehabilitation/restoration needs		
<p>12. Review with Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines attempts that have been made for cooperation (and development of <i>refugia</i>) in Sulu and Sulawesi Seas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Follow up with national focal points of old project and fisheries working group of UNEP/GEF</li> <li>- Lead persons among the Working Group to be appointed</li> <li>- With Working Group Members from Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia are all in place and will follow up with their respective countries</li> <li>- Mr Arsenio Banares attend an event in Jakarta on fisheries in border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia in Eastern Kalimantan mid-August 2007</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Lead coordination by one/two group members from Indonesia, Malaysia or the Philippines</b></li> </ul> <p>-SEAFDEC joined conflict settlement workshop in Indonesia.</p> <p>The Indonesia – Malaysia bordering area requires the most attention among the bordering areas in Indonesia and decided to prioritize East Kalimantan and West Kalimantan Provinces. The settlement of fishermen conflict and optimization of fisheries resources utilization in bordering area is integrated from the fisheries management and conflict is also solved gradually in accordance with management authority based on UU No.32 of 2004 about District Government.</p> <p>Presently, there is a proposal to establish a forum for settlement of conflict and will be coordinated by local Marine Affairs and Fisheries Offices and involving the stakeholder.</p>
<b>Status of Action</b>		<b>Result</b>
<p><b>3. Incentive for sustainable fishing/Eco-labels</b> Lead coordination by Mr. Martin</p>		
<p>1. Prepare for pilot activities on eco-labelling in three areas/sub-sectors <b>Note:</b> it has throughout consultation been made clear that there is no intention to embark upon “stand alone” pilots for eco-labelling but such activities have</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparations done looking at “candidates”: to avoid building up expectation of pilot activities with “sole” purpose of pilots for eco-labelling consultations have mostly been done in conjunction with other events, such as the on-site event in Koh Kong, 6 – 8 August 2007, Trat, 4-6 June 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Candidates could include</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crabs (mangroves) in Trat, Koh Kong and Kampot</li> <li>• Mackerel and other species in Chumpon and eastern Gulf of Thailand</li> <li>• Plara/Prahok in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand</li> <li>• Sardines in Southern Philippines</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>to link up with other activities with a purpose to promote sustainable fisheries (especially small-scale)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with MSC (Duncan L) at SEAFDEC, 22 March 2007</li>   <li>- Although not on the agenda possible “candidates” were discussed with participants during the 27 – 30 March FAO/NACA certification workshop and the APFIC workshop in HCMC in 18 – 20 September 2007</li>   <li>- During the Fisheries Component Meeting of the MRC, in Chiang Rai, 25 – 26 October, 2007, the idea to look at fermented fish as a candidate was discussed with participants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Useful experiences were shared on matters to consider when embarking upon pilot schemes. Information provided on MSC work on clams in Ben Tre, Vietnam, and Anchovy in Phu Quoc</li>   <li>- Both crabs and mackerel seems to be good candidates to follow up on</li>   <li>- In general positive responses were received and this as an area for cooperation with MRC will be followed up</li> </ul>
<p>2. Provide result and information to ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- So far this has mostly been done in conjunction with meetings organised by APFIC, NACA and FAO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased understanding of key elements in the labelling process, such as standards, certification</li> <li>- Increased understanding of the approach SEAFDEC intend to take by not starting “stand alone” pilots but build upon other initiatives working with sustainable fisheries – esp. small-scale</li> </ul>
<p>3. Study the role of governments on eco-labelling in a Southeast Asian Context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A small expert meeting organised by SEAFDEC on 1 March in BKK</li> <li>- Inputs provided to and from March FAO/NACA certification workshop in Bangkok, 27 – 30 March 2007</li> <li>- Further inputs provided to and from APFIC workshop in HCMC in 18 – 20 September 2007</li> </ul>	<p>Results in summary from the various events with respect to the role of the government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recommendation provided on the role of the government and the message is clear in that there is a role for the government</li> <li>- Identified critical element is the certifying body and the role of the government in the establishment</li> <li>- Certification schemes could be developed out of less “ambitious” schemes than the “third party” schemes, with the government playing a supporting role</li> </ul>
<p>4. Study on the practicability and value of eco-labelling and the readiness of the fisheries sub-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with FAO on upcoming activities related to eco-labels and their “values”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information provided on upcoming events and invitations to be provided to FAO and SEAFDEC respectively</li> </ul>

sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inputs provided to and from the March FAO/NACA certification workshop</li> <li>- Further inputs to provided to and from APFIC workshop in HCMC in 18 – 20 September on certification of capture fisheries and aquaculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One emerging message is that the “labels” would need to be broader than just “eco” to also include fair trade, social aspects, health aspects, etc</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
5. Promote active participation by ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries in international fora on eco-labelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This has not been needed so far thanks to the APFIC, FAO and NACA initiatives</li> </ul>	
	<b>Status of Action</b>	<b>Result</b>
<b>4. Size and structure large-scale fisheries</b>		
1. Review available information on the size and structure of large-scale fisheries in ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Starting point during the APFIC IUU meeting in Phuket, 13 – 15 June 2007</li> <li>- Summary profile of large scale fisheries in ASEAN countries based on available information to be prepared by the Working Group</li> <li>- A RPOA for Southeast Asia on IUU fishing has been established (eight ASEAN members have signed up)</li> <li>- Participation in the “Regional Workshop to Support the Implementation of the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region, Bangkok, 13 – 15 November 2007</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The meeting confirmed that there is not any reliable and/or aggregated information on the size and structure of larger scale fisheries (“everything” is IUU) – especially in the ASEAN region.</li> <li>- <b>Lead coordination by</b></li> <li>- Common objectives and similar activities to those of the SEAFDEC-Sida Project are there in the RPOA. Efforts to be made on how to develop means to cooperate for SEAFDEC with the RPOA needs still to be explored</li> <li>- Agreement was made that SEAFDEC-Sida Project should cooperate with RPOA on reviews of the large scale fisheries (see report from meeting)</li> </ul>
2. Assess the status of large-scale fisheries over time relative to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Working Group, have as available, included reference to this in short profiles that</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SSF profiles available for six ASEAN Countries</li> </ul>

small-scale fisheries based on available information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- has been prepared on SSF.</li> <li>- This will be further followed in conjunction with the profiles of large scale (4.1) and small scale fisheries (5.2).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Lead coordination by Mr. Arthur</b></li> </ul>
3 Initiate review, description and recommended revisions on MCS practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With the Working Group the work will be initiated in last Quarter 2007, after the RPOA meeting in November 2007</li> <li>- A draft framework for the review has been worked out by Mr. Martin and SEAFDEC is seeking to be able to initiate that during the MCS workshop in Bali in March 2008</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Lead coordination by Mr. Martin and Mr. Arsenio</b></li> <li>- Draft review framework worked out</li> </ul>
4. Initiate mapping and description of fishing areas for large-scale fisheries in the ASEAN region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Survey to be done on available maps and information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Lead coordination by Mr. Diky by follow up on some of the available information in Indonesia</b></li> </ul>
5. Available information on IUU by larger vessels and conflicts with small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Starting point during the APFIC IUU meeting in Phuket, June</li> <li>- Participation in the RPOA meeting in Bangkok, November 2007</li> <li>- A meeting to be organised with FAO/RAPI, SEAFDEC and the Working Group in fourth quarter, after the RPOA meeting in November 2007, on how to proceed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The APFIC meeting provided a picture of fragmented, not official, information based on project, surveys, etc (by the very nature of IUU it is obvious that there can not be any official records)</li> <li>- Cooperation agreed upon in the follow up on available information</li> <li>- <b>Lead coordination will be worked out with the RPOA in connection with MCS meeting in March in Bali</b></li> </ul>
8. Provide inputs on the management of large-scale fisheries to the ASEAN policy making mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuous as opportunities arise</li> <li>- Inputs provided during the process to develop the ASEAN Regional Fisheries Management Mechanism (RFMM)</li> <li>- The RPOA IUU workshop 13 – 15 November 2007, Bangkok (see report from meeting)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fishing capacity defined as the major focus in the process to develop the RFMM</li> <li>- Inputs provided during the RPOA IUU workshop 13 – 15 November 2007, Bangkok (see report from meeting) and continuous cooperation agreed upon</li> </ul>

	Status of Action	Result
<b>5. Monitor and record coastal fisheries</b>		
1. Initiate staff capacity building in Koh Kong, Kampot, Trat, Kien Giang, Quang Binh and Haiphong Provinces to monitor and record active fishing capacity in coastal areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This will are and will be followed up with Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam after the first set of meetings/training on the integration of fisheries and habitat management</li> <li>- The on-site training/workshop held in Koh Kong, 6 – 9 August 2007</li> <li>- A meeting on capacity building for local staff in Kampot Province held together with Wetlands Alliance (WAP)/CORIN and the Fisheries Administration, Cambodia, 30/10 and 1/11</li> <li>- Discussions with the Ministry of Fisheries, Vietnam (now merged with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, MARD) held in connection with other meetings on staff capacity building in provinces of Vietnam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Initial discussions held and it is understood that actual activities will mainly be made once the new phase is agreed upon.</li> <li>- The event in Koh Kong gave good indications that the Community Fisheries could be involved within their area – outside their areas they can/could be of limited, or no, support. However, they clearly stated problems with not having enough funds for monitoring (even for their own purposes)</li> <li>- Format for cooperation in Kampot being worked out</li> <li>- This will be followed up with a meeting in Hanoi to among other things explore the implications of the merging with MARD</li> </ul>
2. Initiate assessment of level and type of fishing capacity in coastal areas including IUU by large-scale vessels in the above identified provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be discussed with Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam</li> <li>- Summery profiles of Small-Scale Fisheries in (six) ASEAN countries being prepared by the Working Group</li> <li>- Participation in the RPOA IUU workshop 13 – 15 November 2007</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More detailed discussions to be held after the first sequence of on-site training/workshops</li> <li>- A first set of drafts for Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam is available</li> <li>- Inputs provided based on experiences from project activities and an understanding developed in that SEAFDEC will cooperate in the further development of the</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be followed up in connection with the profile of large scale fisheries and overall indication of IUU in fisheries</li> </ul>	RPOA IUU (as reflected in the meeting report)
3 Review and recommend on practicalities of systems to monitor and record active fishing capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early next year when a sufficient pool of information would be available</li> <li>- Participation in the RPOA IUU workshop 13 – 15 November 2007</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dialogue with member countries initiated</li> <li>- During the workshop it was suggested that with inputs from SEAFDEC a meeting should be held on MCS, with a focus on monitoring and control, during first quarter of 2008</li> </ul>
4. Initiate drafting of plans to monitor and record active fishing capacity in Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand – and Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia (later on to be incorporated in the psot-tsunami work)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Following and alongside the studies and reviews to be discussed with Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam – and Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early discussions held in connection with the meeting on MCS</li> <li>- Inputs to be provided to the MCS meeting to be held in Bali Feb/March 2008</li> </ul>
6. Awareness raising on the need to provide alternative livelihoods to facilitate exit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This is a continuous process and activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The “message” has been forwarded at various meetings, including the IUU/APFIC in Phuket, June 2007, the ICSF seminar on “Asserting rights and Defining Responsibilities” in Siem Reap, May 2007, and the on-site training and workshop in Koh Kong, Aug 2007</li> <li>- In responses the message is clear that in looking towards alternative and supplementary income one can not only look at the fishermen – there is a need to look at the whole family and specifically the women (traditionally being the most active in selling and buying and also in non-fishing related activities.)</li> <li>- Discussions has been held with the CBNRM-LI in Cambodia to work on this</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An important follow up would be to look at some of the areas where the project will be more active terms of integration of fisheries management into habitat management by looking at the role of women in diversifying the household income and provide supplementary means (see also below (6.1))</li> </ul>	
7. Promote further improvement, preparation and implementation of activity plans to manage fishing capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The activity is continuous and the project staff is through participation in various events, also organised by others than SEAFDEC, bringing the experiences into the domain of the region an the member countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inputs provided during the RPOA IUU workshop 13 – 15 November 2007, Bangkok (see report from meeting)</li> <li>- Project staff participating in the drafting of new strategy for fisheries management in Thailand</li> <li>- Inputs provided to member countries during meetings referred to elsewhere such as the one on ASEAN Regional Fisheries Management Mechanism (RFMM)</li> </ul>
	<b>Status of Action</b>	<b>Result</b>
<b>6. Local knowledge and safety at sea</b>		
1. Survey local knowledge and actions among ethnic groups and coastal communities in Cambodia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Thailand (desk studies and review of available information)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be discussed with Cambodia Thailand and Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia</li> <li>- In preparation for a meeting in Kampot and in connection with the study on the role of women mentioned above under 5.6 specifically look at the traditional role of women in fishing villages and specific coastal ethnic communities.</li> <li>- Involve the Working Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It will initially be followed up by the Working Group at SEAFDEC</li> <li>- Agreement with the CBNRM-LI in Cambodia for inputs and follow up with the FiA</li> </ul>
5. Initiate process to improve or establish systems for registration of boats in Cambodia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Thailand – and Indonesia and Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- APFIC Meeting on IUU, July, Phuket</li> <li>- ASEAN SEAFDEC Meeting on the Establishment of a Regional Fisheries Management Mechanism (RFMM), 6 – 8 November 2007, in Bangkok</li> <li>- Participation during the RPOA IUU workshop 13 – 15 November 2007, Bangkok (see report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The meeting highlighted the importance of trying to improve ways of register boats</li> <li>- The consultation recommended that vessel registration was a key are for a RFMM to consider</li> <li>- Inputs from the RFMM provided and it was recommended that SEAFDEC should try to organise a consultation of vessel registration in mid-2008</li> </ul>

	<p>from meeting)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be discussed with Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia and in preparation provide a list of existing systems</li> <li>- A dialogue should be initiated or continued with the SBF on how best to link up with their cooperation with Indonesia</li> </ul>	- <b>Lead coordination by Mr. Diky and Mr. Martin</b>
	<b>Status of Action</b>	<b>Result</b>
<b>7. Project Management and coordination</b>		
Finalise proposal for 2008 onwards	- Proposal finalised April	- And submitted early May
Project management and implementation	- Continuous	
Planning meetings (regional, Cam, Vie, Thai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cambodia held 30/4</li> <li>- Vietnam held 20-22/5</li> <li>- Dr. Wimol/DOF Thai 22/5</li> </ul>	
Maintain regular coordination with UNEP/GEF, FAO, etc..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early planning meeting with UNEP/GEF January</li> <li>- Meeting with FAO April</li> <li>- CONSRN meeting 26 April</li> <li>- Review and planning with UNEP/GEF/SCS Fisheries Component in Phu Quoc, 10 – 13 July 2007</li> <li>- Meeting with IUCN (Kent J) and Mangroves for the Future (MFF) 26 July at IUCN</li> <li>- RPOA IUU workshop 13 – 15 November 2007, Bangkok (see report from meeting)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agreeing to continue the process of mutual support</li> <li>- FAO supportive of move towards regional fisheries management body</li> <li>- Ideas launched to broaden the CONSRN “perspective” beyond the post-tsunami process</li> <li>- Support to be provided from UNEP/GEF to the meeting in Koh Kong. For the promotion of <i>refugia</i> UNEP will incorporate that in a new GEF proposal and dialogue to be maintained on this to ensure continued mutual support and links</li> <li>- Information shared on status of programme developments with reconfirmation of contacts to be maintained</li> <li>- It was agreed that coordination with the SEAFDEC and the SEAFDEC-Sida Projects should be strengthened in the development of the RPOA IUU</li> </ul>

Take part in other meetings for coordination and information sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in the SENSE Annual Retreat, March, Luang Prabang</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information gained on present thrust of SENSE, while inputs could be provided on matters "off shore"</li> </ul>
Assess progress and report, reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft Final Report for activities up to the end of 2006 ready</li> <li>- Audit report finalised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Submitted to the NBF</li> <li>- Audit report submitted to NBF</li> </ul>
Annual Review meeting (Sida and/or SBF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- External Review undertaken 12/3 to 2/4</li> <li>- <b>Last quarter of the year</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review report submitted to NBF</li> </ul>

## Annex 1b

### SEAFDEC-Sida cooperation for extension, year 2008 and first quarter 2009 (2007 Annex 1a)

	Activities/events as indicated to the SBF	Main Indicators/outcomes
<b>1. Promote Regional Fisheries Management Body</b>	<p>A number of events are planned for 2008, early 2009, by the SEAFDEC-Sida Project in the region, that aim to support improve cooperation and mutual understanding among ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, thereby paving the way for the ASEAN Regional Fisheries Management Mechanism (ARFMM).</p> <p>Also events taking place under other output groups will be supportive to the ARFMM and cross-references will be done</p>	<p>The mandate to be provided to the ASWGFi by the ASEAN SOM-AMAF to work with SEAFDEC to develop an ASEAN Regional Fisheries Management Mechanism (ARFMM), the stated support from APFIC, and endorsement by individual countries and regional initiatives on the importance of the SEAFDEC-Sida role in promoting sub-regional and trans-boundary cooperation.</p> <p>A general basic understanding to look for is the importance stated by countries and organisations in the region to cooperate on fisheries and environmental management to safe-guard the well-being of coastal and inland people dependent on aquatic resources and to alleviate poverty.</p> <p>Emerging importance is to work out adaptation functions and provide awareness on climate change impacts relevant to fisheries</p>
	Activities/events as indicated to the SBF	Status/Results
1.1 Regional (and sub-regional) Consultations on common ASEAN-SEAFDEC approaches to mitigate problems within the fishing sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations on the development of the ASEAN Regional Fisheries Management Mechanism (ARFMM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ad Hoc Working Group Meeting on the ASEAN Regional Fisheries Management Mechanism (ARFMM), was organised 29 – 30 September 2008. The meeting succeed in drafting a framework for the ARFMM and agreed on changes in the T.o.R for ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi). These have, with some revisions been endorsed by the SOM-AMAF in 2008 (with the name ASEAF Fisheries Consultative Forum, AFCF)</li> <li>• A preparatory meeting for to develop work plan for the AFCF was organised 26 – 27 May 2009. This was successfully done and reported to the AFCF</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASEAN/DOF/SEAFDEC Consultation of the Roadmap for the integration of the fisheries sector into the ASEAN Economic Community, January 2008</li> <li>• A SEAFDEC Expert Consultation on Vessel Registration, summer 2008 – with the cooperation of the RPOA-IUU that sent participants from non-ASEAN Countries</li> <li>• Regional Technical Consultation (RTC) on the implications of international conventions and their implementation as relevant to fisheries in the region and commitments to cooperate. The RTC will be planned and time indicated during next phase</li> <li>• Fisheries agency lawyers/legal experts meeting, third quarter 2008 or early 2009</li> <li>• Sub-regional coordination: Organise a Gulf of Thailand (GOT) Meeting on integration of habitat and fisheries management, fishing capacity, IUU, etc</li> <li>• <b>Climate change:</b> awareness has been growing among fisheries agencies in the region on the need to address climate change and adaptation. This is also requested by the SEAFDEC Council, ASEAN and others. The framework of the SEAFDEC-Sida Project have been well placed to provide initial responses to these requests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Consultation was held as planned, 15 – 18 January 2008. Inputs were provided by SEAFDEC-Sida on “standards” and implications to the fishing sector. Parties agreed on timelines and actions to meet established measures (see also 3.2).</li> <li>• The consultation was held 30 June to 2 July 2008 and it was stated that Vessel Registration could be suitable for regional coordination. Results to be followed with the Gulf of Thailand Group, the RPOA-IUU and member countries. There should also be a regional follow up. See below 6.5 and the combined section 4 and 5.</li> <li>• No specific RTC was organised during 2008 as inputs on the IMO conventions were provided to the consultation of vessel registration (see also below 1.6). Reference to ILO conventions (the certification and labelling events) and Climate Change has been provided during other events (on climate change see below</li> <li>• Lawyers meeting: see below under 1.5</li> <li>• The Gulf of Thailand Meeting was successfully organised in March 2008 and there was a consensus to further develop the Gulf of Thailand Context. The results also recognised, positively, by the RPOA, APFIC and the SEAFDEC Council. A second Gulf of Thailand Meeting was organized in February 2009, (see 1.5, section 3, the combined section 4 and 5 and 6.5)</li> <li>• The project have been co-organiser of a SEAFDEC RTC on Emerging Issues an Climate Change, 15 – 16 July 2008 and provided inputs to another SEAFDEC RTC , 10 – 12 February 2009</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taking part in meetings organised by others, such as RPOA-IUU, APFIC, UNEP/GEF, MRC etc of relevance to regional cooperation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inputs provided to meetings organised by others are reported under sections below – in this and other sections.</li> </ul>
1.2 Recommendation on results from project activities to ASEAN and ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries and to policy making mechanisms	<p>This is a continuous activity and the SEAFDEC-Sida project will continue to be active to provide recommendations and to promote regional and sub-regional cooperation by taking part in other events such as the ASWGFi meeting (May 2008), SOM-AMAF (to be covered by SG), APFIC Committee Meeting (Manado, Indonesia, August 2008), RPOA-IUU (Coordinating Committee Meeting, April 2008), DOF Thailand/SEAFDEC pre-meeting on the October FAO Conference on Small-Scale Fisheries and MRC (Annual Review of the MRC Fisheries Programme, December, 2008).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEAFDEC-Sida took part in the APFIC Meeting in Manado, Indonesia, 6 to 9 August 2008 (Dr. Magnus and Martin) and provided a presentation on the ARFMM process</li> <li>• Inputs as required to ASWGFi and SOM-AMAF. Preparatory meetings held with Thai DOF (lead country) on the process and ad-hoc working group. Draft framework with revisions through the SOM-AMAF. New Meeting with Thai DOF in Nov 2008 to look for an ARFMM Prep Meeting in May 2009. Vessel Record and Inventory as suitable activity under the ARFMM</li> <li>• Inputs to the RPOA-IUU Meeting on MCS in Bali 4 – 6 March, 2008 (RPOA approved SEAFDEC initiative to have a Gulf of Thailand sub-area)</li> <li>• Participation in the RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee Meeting, April 2008, Manila. SEAFDEC advisory inputs to the RPOA confirmed</li> <li>• Inputs provided to the UNEP-GEF Fisheries Group a meeting in Phu Quoc, Vietnam, July 2007, Bangkok, February 2008, Busuanga, Philippines, June 2008 including work on the new GEF Proposal – with SEAFDEC as a potential executive agency. Cooperation with SEAFDEC-Sida on <i>refugia</i> confirmed</li> <li>• COBSEA Contracting Parties Meeting in Siem Reap Jan 2008 confirmed a general need and wish to try to bridge between environmental and fisheries organisations</li> <li>• The MRC Fisheries Programme Annual Meetings, June 2008 and May 2009 provided good opportunities to seek closer cooperation as inland fisheries is to be part of the ARFMM</li> <li>• Climate Change and Natural Disasters seminar at AIT, Bangkok, January 2009 provided an opportunity to highlight aspects on fisheries and organisations like SEAFDEC in processes related to climate change and adaptation</li> <li>• MRC Regional Forum on Climate Change and adaptation, Bangkok January 2009, provided another opportunity (with</li> </ul>

		another audience) to highlight aspects on fisheries and organisations like SEAFDEC in processes related to climate change and adaptation
1.5 National legislation and institutional arrangements pertaining to management of the exploitation of fisheries and critical habitats	<p>In follow up on fishery laws and legal matters the Project will organise a meeting with people responsible for legal arrangements from the four Gulf of Thailand countries to compare and review relevant legal frameworks.</p> <p>Attempts will be made to promote bi-lateral and tri-lateral dialogue to reach agreement of maritime boundaries in the Gulf of Thailand., More specifically the SEAFDEC-Sida Project will try to find out what processes that are presently ongoing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Second Sub Regional Meeting on the Gulf of Thailand organized in February 2009, specifically invited persons working with legal matters that discussed legislation aspects related to the issues on fisheries management in the Gulf of Thailand area (see above 1.1 and below, section 3, the combined section 4 and 5 and 6.5). Recommendation were made to follow up to look at requirements for reaching agreements various levels between countries</li> <li>• Documentation is being collected and requests and some existing agreement or drafts are available (Cambodia-Vietnam, Cambodia-Thailand, Malaysia-Thailand and the MRC Agreement</li> <li>• A background paper and map is prepared on the status of maritime boundaries in the Gulf of Thailand and presented to the second Gulf of Thailand Meeting.</li> </ul>
1.6 Review of selected international fisheries conventions and other conventions with a view to how they are implemented in ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries	<p>This is a continuous activity to be updated on recent developments and ratifications by ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member.</p> <p>Information to be summarised in a document for the upcoming RTC on conventions (see above)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A review of selected IMO Conventions presented during the meeting in June/July 2008 on vessel registration</li> <li>• A summary review of international standards and key conventions available and presented to the consultation on the ASEAN Roadmap (January 2008)</li> <li>• Prepare background material for the RTC (to be held in 2009) by collecting background information on international conventions. The RTC is to take place at a date to be decided when the new phase is agreed upon.</li> <li>• Updated information on ratifications and accessions by member countries is done regularly and available</li> </ul>
	<b>Activities/events as indicated to the SBF</b>	<b>Main Indicators/outcomes</b>
<b>2. Habitat and fisheries management</b>	The SEAFDEC-Sida Project will continue to lay the foundation for the introduction of larger fisheries resources conservation areas ( <i>refugias</i> ). In the process cooperation with	The recognition by Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand on the concept of broader management areas, incorporating the <i>refugias</i>



	<p>UNEP/GEF South China Sea Project will continue.</p> <p>A general thrust will also be to be to promote regional cooperation and fisheries and habitat management in the Gulf of Thailand. There will also be links developed to some of the aspects stated in the RPOA-IUU (others will be addressed under section 4-5).</p> <p>With partners in the region, indicators on the link between improved resources and environmental management and poverty alleviation will be further defined.</p>	<p>Expressed willingness to move towards better cooperation on fisheries – and environmental – management in the Gulf of Thailand together with recognition of SEAFDEC taking a lead (statements by member countries, the RPOA-IUU reports, the UNEP-GEF/SCS reports and Gulf of Thailand reports)</p> <p>Indicators on poverty alleviation and social well-being developed of relevance to fishing communities</p>
	<b>Activities/events as indicated to the SBF</b>	<b>Status/results</b>
2.1 Develop criteria to determine the national, sub-regional and trans-boundary significance of specific areas	<p><i>Criteria established during 2007, namely:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <i>To build upon an aggregation of smaller management areas (established for local fisheries, closed seasons to protect spawning areas, management of habitats, MPA's, etc)</i></li> <li>o <i>To recognise the existing zoning schemes (such as trawling free zones)</i></li> <li>o <i>To take note of the seasonality in fishing and fish migration/spawning, etc</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relevance of these general criteria has been confirmed through follow up with the UNEP-GEF/SCS, FAO and others, at national and regional level, through consultations in connection with events organised for other purposes (see below and above)</li> </ul>
2.2 Define spatial boundaries for <i>refugia</i> development in Koh Kong, Kampot, Trat, Kien Giang, Quang Binh and Haiphong Provinces based on the regionally developed criteria	Maintain the dialogue with Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand on the concept and geographical applications – to be able to be more field oriented once the next phase will materialise – with an on-site event in Kampot/Kien Giang (and Trat/Koh Kong).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings have been held with the FiA in Phnom Penh where the continued interest to work on spatial boundaries for larger <i>refugia</i> has been discussed and confirmed (Jan 2008, March 2008, Aug 2008 – mostly combined with meeting in Cambodia for other purposes)</li> <li>• With the uncertainty of funding no specific meeting have been held in Hanoi but the continued interest has been confirmed during other meetings through discussions with staff from MARD (SEAFDEC Council, April, APFIC, August SEAFDEC RTCs in April and July, etc)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As we are still waiting for additional funds, meetings has not been organised by the project in either Kampot – Kien Giang or Trat - Koh Kong – some presence and momentum has, however, been maintained through participation in an UNEP/GEF/SCS joint Kampot Phu Quoc Meeting (Feb 2008) and a Wetlands Alliance mission to Kampot (Oct 2008) as well as during the two Gulf of Thailand meetings organised by SEAFDEC (March 2008 and February 2009)</li> </ul>
2.3 Review fisheries and habitat management systems in the identified provinces in Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand	<p>The activity to map “management” areas that was started in Cambodia will be followed up for other parts of Gulf of Thailand (Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam)</p> <p>Follow up on developments of trans-boundary management areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A set of maps are available for Cambodia</li> <li>Mapping of management areas for Thailand and Malaysia have been initiated and will be followed when new staff from Malaysia and Thailand arrives. For Vietnam mapping of areas in Southern Vietnam is underway at AIT.</li> <li>SEAFDEC have been following the attempts made by UNEP/GEF to introduce trans-boundary cooperation on specific habitats in the Gulf of Thailand. Building upon that SEAFDEC has initiated the idea to the Gulf of Thailand Group (March 2008) with positive that these could be used as a platform to integrate fisheries and habitat management in the context of sub-regional dialogue</li> <li>Building on the momentum SEAFDEC made a special point on that during the Maejo Conference (December 2008) on interconnectivity and the result or advise to look into needed management areas for Indo-Pacific Mackerel (Pla too) and related species.</li> <li>Following the positive feedback so far a special session on Pla too and related species were organises during the second Gulf of Thailand meeting (February 2008) and the countries agreed to further explore management areas and joint approaches.</li> </ul>
2.4 Survey data sources available on status on important nursery grounds, spawning areas and coastal habitats with a focus on Eastern Gulf of Thailand,	<p>A continuous activity: the sources of information to be updated during the year. Specifically follow up on the UNEP/GEF Database in the perspective of the project finish by end of 2008.</p> <p>Furthermore, look for identification of rehabilitation/restoration needs in coastal areas after survey of information on important areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAFDEC have agreed in principle with UNEP/GEF/SCS on the importance to maintain their database and to be able to use their database on habitats and important fishing areas (Busuanga, UNEP/GEF/SCS, June 2008)</li> <li>The first step in identifying areas in need of restoration is the identification of important areas. Through the cooperation with UNEP/GEF/SCS there is now access to an “inventory of known</li> </ul>

	Prepare a short study on the “interconnectivity” between different habitats and <i>refugias</i> in the eastern Gulf of Thailand	<p>spawning and nursery areas for economically important fish species in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A study (Mr. Kim Sour) on “interconnectivity” between important areas and habitats presented in the International Conference at Maejo University, Chiang Mai on 8 December 2008.</li> <li>• A section on “interconnectivity” for the Gulf of Thailand was included in a Conference organised by the Project together with the Maejo University in Chiang Mai, 8 December 2008</li> </ul>
2.10 Initiate process to develop regional and national action plans to develop a regional system of <i>refugia</i> for maintenance of regionally important fish stocks	The project will explore the usefulness of agreements established between Kampot and Kien Giang and Koh Kong and Trat, respectively for cooperation on fisheries and <i>refugia</i> . The possibility to incorporate the concept in a broader Gulf of Thailand cooperation will be explored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial Meetings with UNEP/GEF has indicated that it is useful to build upon agreements established between Kampot and Kien Giang and Koh Kong and Trat, respectively.</li> <li>• The Agreements were introduced, with positive response, at the Gulf of Thailand Meeting in March 2008</li> <li>• This was further discussed in the second Gulf of Thailand Meeting (February 2009) that also, in acknowledgement of the regional importance, included recommendations to explore option to establish <i>refugia</i>, or management area form Pla too and related species in the Gulf of Thailand (to be followed up when additional funding is available)</li> </ul>
2.12 Review with Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines attempts that have been made for cooperation (and development of <i>refugia</i> ) in Sulu and Sulawesi Seas	<p>The SEAFDEC-Sida will summarise ongoing activities and sub-regional arrangements in and around the Sulu-Suluawesi Seas– and the bearing on fisheries.</p> <p>For the process cooperation will be sought with the RPOA-IUU and the ASEAN Working Group on the Marine and Coastal Environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial internet searches have revealed that there are quite a big number of activities that includes the area (the Coral Triangle) which “overshadows” other more local arrangements. Summaries on fisheries issues, and habitat and fisheries are available (WWF and others). These searches will be followed up when staff from relevant countries are available (mid-2009).</li> <li>• SEAFDEC has successfully linked up with the RPOA-IUU also in this sub-region. SEAFDEC participated in the first sub-regional meeting in Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia, 26 – 28 August 2008. During this meeting a number of sub-regional issues were identified - including indication on roles for SEAFDEC</li> <li>• Following the World Ocean Congress in Manado, Indonesia (May 2009) options for SEAFDEC collaboration will be further explored</li> </ul>

	Activities/events as indicated to the SBF	Main Indicators/outcomes
<b>3. Incentive for sustainable fishing/Eco-labels</b>	<p><b>For the continued work</b> during 2008 the following guiding points will be addressed in ongoing and planned SEAFDEC-Sida activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Focus on the criteria and standard setting process and follow up on the criteria setting process that would be needed for the “candidate” pilot species/products</li> <li>2. Based on the recommendation from meetings held during 2007, it is important to focus on the process of certification for small-scale producers and fishermen rather than the label as such</li> <li>3. Explore the implications of the growing trend to require that social aspects, fair trade and climate change aspect are built into the criteria and standards to be established</li> </ol>	<p><b>Main indicator for 2008</b> would be recognition on the approach taken by SEAFDEC member countries and FAO/RAP, MRC and NACA (already provided in April 2008 by the SEAFDEC Council) (expressed through documented appreciation, including references to the candidate species/products, by the organisations in connection with the development of an action plan for continued SEAFDEC work) and the action program itself.</p> <p>Improved criteria setting, including social and fair trade aspect, could provide indicators to monitor changes in poverty reduction</p>
	Activities/events as indicated to the SBF	Status/results
3.1 Prepare for pilot activities on eco-labelling in three areas/sub-sectors	The project will follow-up on the relevance of identified candidate species/products (crabs, mackerel, sardines and fermented fish) and suggested areas to prepare for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So far the feedback and feedback from regional and national partners on the relevance of identified candidate species/products has been positive. The project has sought this feedback in conjunction with other events.</li> <li>• One “additional” candidate specie has emerged following the successful meeting organised through the project on certification and labels (30 January 2009) by recommendations to consider the Tonggol Tuna</li> <li>• The development of an action or work plan (for next phase) for each of the species/products – with expected outcomes and identified partners to work with – has been deferred until more information on the status of the next phase is provided</li> </ul>
3.2 Provide result and information to ASEAN-	A continuous activity – an the project will aim to take part in important events related to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project has been successful in providing information on developments with regards to “labels”, “certification” and</li> </ul>

SEAFDEC Member Countries	certification and labelling	<p>progress on “pilot work” by active involvement in relevant meetings and in other ways through dialogue with partners, such as the SEAFDEC RTC on International Fisheries Issues, in February 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most significant result this year is the compilation of an overview of international standards and criteria with reference to their implication to fisheries. The work was presented at a ASEAN-SEAFDEC (Sida) workshop on the road map for the integration of the fishing sector into the ASEAN Economic Community (January 2008) and the work contributed to the successful outcome of the meeting (see also 1.1)</li> <li>• On 30 January 2009, Workshop on Certification and Eco-labelling was organised through the project with participants from Thai DOF, SEAFDEC, traders (Abba Seafood), certifiers (SGS), FAO, MSC and Universities. The event successfully created more awareness and highlighted important aspects.</li> </ul>
3.3 Study the role of governments on eco-labelling in a Southeast Asian Context	This one is completed and results will be followed up in the activities being planned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No specific work was expected or planned for</li> </ul>
3.4 Study on the practicability and value of eco-labelling and the readiness of the fisheries sub-sectors	Based on studies by FAO and others conclusion could be drawn that, in summary, lead to the suggested focus on the certification process rather than the “label” as such. This will be followed up in the activity planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The suggested “refocus” is already incorporated in the plans for next phase – for 2008 the project have been able follow events and developments with regards to various labels, standards and certification “needs”. In summary the refocus has been confirmed as a relevant approach. Active and written inputs have been provided like to January and February meetings referred to under 3.2</li> </ul>
3.5 Promote active participation by ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries in international fora on eco-labelling and/or certification	Events and suitable participants to be identified in dialogue with FAO and others (so far no plans for 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This option has not been used during the year</li> </ul>

	Activities/events as indicated to the SBF	Main Indicators/outcomes
<b>Note: 4. Size and structure large-scale fisheries and 5. Monitor and record of coastal fisheries will due to similarities in activities be combined for this activity plan</b>		
<b>4. Size and structure large-scale fisheries</b> <b>5. Monitor and record coastal fisheries</b>	<p>Follow up to the initiatives in development of the co-operation with the RPOA-IUU on MCS and IUU fisheries. SEAFDEC-Sida project will participate in the upcoming RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee (Manila, 29-30 April 2008).</p> <p>Based on the result of RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee, a process to establish a MCS Network for the Gulf of Thailand will be initiated.</p> <p>The project will work with the UNEP/GEF/SCS on the application of recent trans-boundary agreements to cooperation of fisheries issues and follow up with Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand, respectively, to seek their views.</p>	<p>The report of the Coordinating Committee Meeting confirmed the role of SEAFDEC and value of the planned meeting in vessel registration was confirmed as was the approach taken by the SEAFDEC-Sida project on sub-region of Gulf of Thailand</p> <p>Some indicators relevant to expectations need to be developed related to the scope and function of a MCS Network for the Gulf of Thailand in dialogue with Gulf of Thailand countries</p> <p>A document or action plan need to be developed with the UNEP/GEF on how to build upon the agreements that need to be followed up with each of the Gulf of Thailand countries</p>
	Activities/events as indicated to the SBF	Status/results
4.1. Review available information on the size and structure of large-scale fisheries in ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries	A summary to be completed and presented to the meeting on vessel registration (end of June)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A summary is finalised and was presented as an introduction during the expert meeting on vessel registration (June/July 2008). The presentation was well received and exposed, through the following discussion the limitations of available information</li> <li>• In follow up to the meeting on vessel registration next step will be to develop and send a small survey to countries to check availability of information for possible regional information sharing (outline discussed with Bela Thinz) – and further developed in February 2009</li> </ul>
4.2. Assess the status of large-scale fisheries over time	The information has been difficult to generate for most countries, but the work will continue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An initial assessment for selected countries available based on information provided in profiles on large- and small scale</li> </ul>

<p>relative to small-scale fisheries based on available information</p>	<p>and the results gathered to be presented by the end of 2008</p>	<p>fisheries, respectively. Further work to be done due to short comings in available information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The profiles on large-scale and small-scale fisheries, respectively, are available in electronic format. They have during second half of 2008 been edited into a hard copy report combining the two profiles.</li> </ul>
<p>4.3 Initiate review, description and recommended revisions on MCS practices</p> <p>5.3 Review and recommend on practicalities of systems to monitor and record active fishing capacity</p>	<p>The expert consultation on vessel registration organized on 30 June – 2 July 2008.</p> <p>Institutional matrix on MCS aspects will be developed.</p> <p>An on-site training will be organised in Kampot on prospects for cooperation on fisheries management and <i>refugia</i> in waters between Kampot and Kien Giang (in cooperation with the UNEP/GEF/SCS and invitees from both Cambodia and Vietnam) – See above 2</p> <p>Review ways to monitor “non-national” landings and landings across boundaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The report with results and outcomes of the expert meeting on vessel registration is ready and distributed to participants for comments, recommendation and wider implementation (all RPOA countries took part in the meeting)</li> <li>• A survey on institutional MCS responsibilities has been initiated and circulated to the countries – and this will be followed up with staff from Member Countries.</li> <li>• The outline for a survey/study on available information on vessels registered (see also 4.1 above) developed and initially sent to four countries around the Gulf of Thailand. It will further circulated to other ASEAN and RPOA Member Countries, after improvements to the survey forms.</li> <li>• This year, while waiting for additional funds, there will be no on-site training, but the project have followed up on experiences on local MCS where we have looked at WAP activities in Kampot and in Thailand experiences are gained from the CHARM Project. During the first and second Gulf of Thailand meetings trans-boundary and sub-regional aspects was positively included on the agenda with the aim to create a MCS network. The aim to move towards a sub-regional MCS-network emphasised by the countries during the second Gulf of Thailand Meeting. In cooperation with the UNEP/GEF/SCS ways to build monitoring and control on their trans-boundary arrangements has been addressed – See also above 2</li> <li>• In preparation for second Gulf of Thailand Meeting, the project reviewed (internet) information on cross-boundary landings to be able to monitor “non-national” landings and landings across boundaries – the result being “quite” limited and there are mostly reports on fishermen being caught rather than a systematic review</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The second Gulf of Thailand Meeting confirmed the lack of information while noting that the practice is substantial. A continued follow up was recommended with initial informal port or landing place surveys</li> </ul>
4.4. Initiate mapping and description of fishing areas for large-scale fisheries in the ASEAN region	A number of broad sub-regions have been identified, that broadly coincides with the areas identified by the RPOA-IUU and the continued work to be coordinated with the RPOA-IUU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The development, and information made available, on the fishing situation has been closely monitored. The present status is the SEAFDEC (SEAFDEC-Sida) is taking a lead in the Gulf of Thailand and was actively participating in the first Sula-Sulawesi gathering. In both of these areas MCS-networks establishment have been initiated and subsequently the process to “map and describe” to provide guidance to the MCS- Networks.</li> </ul>
5.4. Initiate drafting of plans to monitor and record active fishing capacity in Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand	An on-site training will be organised in Kampot on prospects for cooperation on fisheries management and <i>refugia</i> in waters between Kampot and Kien Giang (in cooperation with the UNEP/GEF/SCS and invitees from both Cambodia and Vietnam) – <a href="#">See above 2</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There will not be any on-site training this year but in preparation for events to come the SEAFDEC-Sida Project has been able to seek out resource persons that are well informed on sources of reference on present ways to monitor and record active fishing capacity in Kampot and Kien Giang as well as in Trat. Active partners are UNEP/GEF and WAP</li> </ul>
4.5. Available information on IUU by larger vessels and conflicts with small-scale fisheries	No real “organised” information is available but more to be found in a number of case studies. An extreme position states that “all” fishing in the region is “IUU”. In providing a better understanding on IUU the project will work with the RPOA-IUU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To clarify the picture SEAFDEC were requested to provide an “annotated” definition or a short description on the “Illegal”, the “Unregulated” and the “Unreported” fishing for the Gulf of Thailand Group. Therefore, at the 2009 Sub-Regional Meeting on Gulf of Thailand discussed and agreed on the definition of IUU fishing that is only relevant as a working reference for the work in Gulf of Thailand group.</li> </ul>
5.2. Initiate assessment of level and type of fishing capacity in coastal areas including IUU by large scale vessels in the above identified provinces	The process to be initiated through meetings in Kampot/Kien Giang and Trat/Koh Kong, respectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To include “assessment of level and type of fishing capacity” and “IUU by large scale vessels” is in the pipeline agenda for on-site events for Kampot/Kien Giang and Trat/Koh Kong, respectively. A number of possible resource persons for those aspects are identified. As funds are not yet in place there will be no on-site event during 2008.</li> </ul>
5.7. Promote further improvement, preparation and implementation of activity plans to manage fishing capacity	A continuous activity to be followed up at various levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of further improvements of plans to manage fishing capacity have been done by project staff at various events, in SEAFDEC meetings as well as other events, such as those referred to above and below (RPOA, UNEP/GEF, FAO, MRC, SEAFDEC Events, as well as with national counterparts)</li> <li>The need to improve plans to manage active fishing capacity</li> </ul>



		were effectively promoted during the first (March 2008) and second (February 2009) Gulf of Thailand Meetings
4.8. Provide inputs on the management of large-scale fisheries to the ASEAN policy making mechanisms	Improve the understanding on MCS and awareness-raising among involved institutions in terms of combating IUU (Action to be taken in dialogue with other projects and programs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inputs and background information to ASEAN, ASWGFi, RPOA, Fisheries Agencies, etc. has been provided through various means and the most important result would be the gradual development of the ASEAN Fisheries Management Mechanism (AFMM), the work with the Gulf of Thailand Group and the acknowledgement to move ahead with a “regional vessel record and inventory”</li> <li>• Meetings have been held with Thai DOF on how to promote continued processes, and in November 2008 there was a common understanding the vessel registration or to start with “vessel record and inventory” should be promoted for the ASEAN region</li> </ul>
5.1. Initiate staff capacity building in Koh Kong, Kampot, Trat, Kien Giang, Quang Binh and Haiphong Provinces to monitor and record active fishing capacity in coastal areas	In follow up on the Gulf of Thailand and the work being done by the project over the last couple of years a focus will be maintained on the trans-boundary areas between Koh Kong and Trat and Kampot, respectively, with the aim to promote the establishment of trans-boundary <i>refugia</i> or fisheries resources conservation areas as well as other priority areas in Vietnam. <a href="#">See above on section 2</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The actual capacity building to be expected for the next phase. For capacity building see also above section 2, and 5.2</li> <li>• At the second Gulf of Thailand Meeting, (24 – 26 February 2009) in follow up to the first Gulf of Thailand Meeting (28-29 March 2008) emphasised the need to address capacity building for monitoring, record – and control - in the Gulf of Thailand and identified provinces (5.1) to facilitate the suggested establishment of a Gulf of Thailand “MCS network”.</li> <li>• SEAFDEC is also encouraging WAP and others to address capacity building on Monitoring, Record and Control at the very local level. During a joint mission to Kampot, November 2008, progress in this could be shown (and difficulties exposed)</li> </ul>
5.6. Awareness raising on the need to provide alternative livelihoods to facilitate exit	Another continuous activity that will be incorporated in plans for the trans-boundary areas. A special RTC planned for year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No specific event will be organised during 2008, but the importance to address the issues and opportunities has been – also among project staff – on needs and options to provide opportunities of alternative livelihoods. The matter has been brought up during events such as the GoT Meeting, the RPOA, the Expert Meeting on Vessel Registration, with UNEP/GEF and with CORIN/WAP</li> <li>• Also follow up on 6.1 below. Note specifically the work by CBNRM-LI on the role of women in fishing communities in Cambodia</li> </ul>

	<b>Activities/events as indicated to the SBF</b>	<b>Main Indicators/outcomes</b>
<b>6. Local knowledge and safety at sea</b>	<p>This component will allow the project to address general and cross-cutting issues in support of the implementation of the other components (output groups) and the regional dialogue leading to regional agreements.</p> <p>The items listed to the right and other aspects as they emerge will be followed up the coming years and reflected in subsequent activity plans</p> <p>The section of vessel registration will in the next phase be moved to a section on “monitoring, record and control”. The section will also in its heading including reference to “cross-cutting” issues</p>	<p>Outputs and/or outcomes will be found in terms of documentation, background and support to the recognition, in the process towards sustainable fisheries, of the importance of local knowledge, the rights of coastal villagers to land and resources, the role of women in communities dependent on fisheries and aquatic resources, impacts of climate change to rural poor and safety at sea and rescue at sea in the perspective of climate change.</p>
	<b>Activities/events as indicated to the SBF</b>	<b>Status/results</b>
6.1 Survey local knowledge and actions among ethnic groups and coastal communities in Cambodia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Thailand (desk studies and review of available information)	<p>An on-site training/meeting will be held in Kampot, on the cooperation between Kampot and Kieng Giang, in the third quarter 2008. The study by the CBNRM-LI to specifically look at the traditional role of women in fishing villages and specific coastal ethnic communities will be one key input during meeting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The on-site event is postponed while waiting for further financing – follow up on Kampot through CBNRM-LI and Wetlands Alliance</li> <li>• The CBNRM-LI in Cambodia have successfully completed their study on women in fisheries and the result has been acknowledged by the DG of the Fisheries Administration (FiA) (November 2008)</li> <li>• Impacts to policy development have been positive and results adopted by the Fisheries Admin (FiA) in Cambodia and the scope of cooperation with the CBNRM-LI on rights of communities, women, etc is good</li> <li>• The report on Women by the CBNRM-LI had a case study on Kampot and the results should be part of the agenda for next Kampot/Kien Giang that would allow for a section on the role of women, the rights of fishing communities and aspects of alternative livelihoods and poverty alleviation (including perspectives of local knowledge).</li> </ul>
6.5 Initiate process to	Expert consultation on vessel registration in July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A meeting on vessel registration was held in Bangkok, 30 June</li> </ul>

<p>improve or establish systems for registration of boats in Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand (link to Indonesia and Malaysia)</p>	<p>2008 (see also above under 4/5) with expected inputs from the SBF and in preparation for the consultation a study or list of existing registration systems and institutional responsibilities among ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries will be provided.</p>	<p>– 2 July 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The report with results and outcomes of the expert meeting on vessel registration forwarded to ASEAN and RPOA-IUU members participating in the meeting for further recommendation and wider implementation of actions indicated (see also 4.3)</li> <li>• Background information on Conventions such as the IMO and Torremolinos Conventions were provided to the meeting and included in the report</li> <li>• A basic outline has been developed to, in follow up to the meeting on vessel registration develop and send a small survey to countries to check availability of information for possible regional information sharing (see also 4.1 and 4.3 above)</li> <li>• Two vessel record and inventory survey forms: large registered fishing vessels and small scale fishing boat sent to Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam to get availability information.</li> <li>• A successful meeting held with Thai DOF (Nov 2008) that gave priority to the continued processes, including vessel registration, or to start with “vessel record and inventory” (see also 4.3). The need to have a meeting on the next step is also encouraged by the ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG Meeting (Nov 2008)</li> <li>• Still to follow up is the need to organise a meeting with Cambodian Ministry of Public Works and Transport and FiA on vessel registration and links to fisheries management needs</li> <li>• A dialogue with the SBF on their involvement in the continued work has been maintained</li> <li>• Based on the result of the “availability chart” analysis and the Gulf of Thailand Meeting in February 2009 a small meeting was organised that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Defined items to be included in regional vessel list</li> <li>○ Collect data by first approaching countries with the list</li> <li>○ Addressed getting data from small-scale fisheries and developed a special form</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Another aspect to follow up when we get more project staff (working group) from ASEAN Member Countries is to get back to the countries to clarify legal aspects and institutional responsibilities at various stages (flow chart analysis)</li> </ul>
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	Activities/events as indicated to the SBF	Main Indicators/outcomes
<b>7. Project Management and coordination</b>		<p><b>Main indicators</b> on coordination will be other organisations expressed willingness to cooperate with SEAFDEC (expressed through documentation provided by ASEAN, APFIC, RPOA-IUU, UNEP/GEF South China Sea, etc. meetings).</p> <p><b>Main indicator</b> on reporting will be reports delivered (in time) to SBF, SEAFDEC Council, etc</p>
	Activities/events as indicated to the SBF	Status/results
7.1 Finalise proposal for 2008 (2009) onwards	To follow up on the proposal submitted to Sweden in the second quarter 2007 and to submit additional documentation and revisions as requested or needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The new project "SEAFDEC activities related to Climate Change and Adaption in Southeast Asia with special focus on the Andaman Sea, 2009-2011" was approved and started from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2009. A revised project document have incorporated elements of the proposal for the continuation</li> </ul>
7.2 Project management and implementation	Continuous activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Everyday management has been applied as required by SEAFDEC and Sida administrative routines</li> <li>Senior Staff is being kept informed on developments</li> <li>Good practices have been maintained in planning and implementation in line with requirements under the project document as can be seen in the reports to SBF and by SEAFDEC Council</li> </ul>
7.3 Planning meetings (regional, Cam, Vie, Thai)	At regular basis, or as needed, follow up on planning on interventions to be done with national and regional partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning for and with in Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand, respectively, have mostly been done in connection with other events. Meetings have also been made in country with Thailand and Cambodia. In country activities will be further planned when indications are provided on funds for next phase.</li> <li>Regional planning has been handled in coordination with other regional bodies (see below 7.4)</li> </ul>
7.4 Maintain regular coordination with UNEP/GEF, FAO, RPOA-IUU etc.	Cooperation and dialogue with other organisations and projects will be maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEAFDEC-Sida have been able be an active partners meetings, for planning and coordination, organised by UNEP/GEF, FAO Bangkok, RPOA-IUU, MRC and others (see reports from these organisations).</li> <li>SEAFDEC have called for coordination meetings with UNEP/GEF/SCS and FAO Bangkok to ensure cooperation in planned activities</li> </ul>

	Furthermore, the project will keep a dialogue with SENSE to follow up on perspectives of climate change and other matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information has been provided from time to time to SENSE on SEAFDEC activities and SEAFDEC-Sida took part in the SENSE Annual Retreat in February 2008</li> </ul>
7.5 Take part in other meetings for coordination	The project will seek to follow on other events that are of relevance to the objectives of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEAFDEC-Sida has followed up on developments in the region and have kept a dialogue and coordination with the Wetlands Alliance Programme (WAP) to see how to incorporate results from WAP Activities</li> <li>• SEAFDEC through the project have been follow up on the work of the MRC Fisheries Programme as they cover the "Mekong Sub-region"</li> </ul>
7.6 Assess progress and report, reviews	Reports and documentation, as required will be submitted to Sweden.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-Annual Reports on results prepared prior to the Annual Review 2008.</li> <li>• The "Final" reports, for 2007 and 2008, by end of March 2009, will be submitted to Sweden by the end of June 2009.</li> <li>• A Final financial, audited, report, for 2007, 2008, and first quarter of 2009 will be submitted to Sweden by the end of June 2009.</li> </ul>