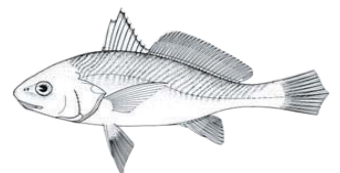


# ASIA-PACIFIC FISHERY COMMISSION

## Report of the Executive Committee Seventy-fourth session





# **ASIA-PACIFIC FISHERY COMMISSION (APFIC)**

## **REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

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### ***Seventy-fourth session***

**New Delhi, India, 22–24 May 2013**

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC  
Bangkok, 2013**

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**For copies write to:**

The Senior Fishery Officer  
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific  
39 Phra Athit Road  
Bangkok 10200  
Thailand  
Tel: (+66) 2 697 4000  
Fax: (+66) 2 697 4445  
E-mail: [FAO-RAP@fao.org](mailto:FAO-RAP@fao.org)

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## PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is the final report adopted at the Seventy-fourth Session of the Executive Committee of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission.

This document presents the final report of the Seventy-fourth Session of the Executive Committee of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) which was held in New Delhi, India, from 22 to 24 May 2013.

The APFIC Executive Committee's main function is to direct the conduct of business and affairs of the Commission between its biennial Sessions and provide advice to the Secretariat. The APFIC Executive Committee at its Seventy-fourth session comprised India (Chairperson), Sri Lanka (Vice-Chairperson), Thailand and Philippines (Members), Viet Nam (the former Chairperson) and the Secretary of the Commission (as an *ex officio* member).

The Executive Committee made a number of recommendations relating to the thematic areas covered under the APFIC workplan and made specific recommendations to be referred to the Thirty-second FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Conference. These covered the thematic areas of aquaculture, inland fisheries and marine fisheries.

In addition, the Executive Committee suggested that APFIC convene *a High level advisory meeting for senior fishery officers* in the 2014-2015 to brief on the key priority issues facing the fisheries and aquaculture sectors of the region and noted several key areas for attention under the forthcoming workplan.

The Executive Committee made recommendations for changes for the programme and preparations for the Fifth Regional Consultative Forum Meeting and the Thirty-third Session of APFIC to be held in India in 2014. The Executive Committee agreed that the Seventy-fifth Session of the Executive Committee would be convened in Sri Lanka in September 2014 or thereabouts.

### Distribution:

Participants of the Session  
Members of the Commission  
FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department  
FAO Regional Fishery Officers



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## OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The Executive Committee of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) held its Seventy-fourth Session at the Ashok Hotel, New Delhi, India, from 22 to 24 May 2013 under the chairmanship of Mr Sanjay R. Bhoosreddy, Joint Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India assisted by Mr A.P.G. Kithsiri, (Vice-Chairperson), Additional Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development, Sri Lanka. The list of participants is presented in Appendix A.
2. The Seventy-fourth Session was opened by Mr G.C. Pati, Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, with the traditional lighting of the lamp.
3. The former Chairman, Mr Nguyen Viet Manh, Director, Department of Science, Technology and International Cooperation, Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam, addressed the Members of the Executive Committee and congratulated the Government of India on its accession to the Chair of APFIC and for its warm reception and organization of the meeting. He noted the importance of the fishery and aquaculture sectors in the Asia-Pacific region for employment, nutrition and food security. Recognizing the role of APFIC as a regional advisory body, he emphasized APFIC's potential to promote greater regional cooperation and harmonization. He noted that the future of fisheries and aquaculture in the region depended on reform of its operations and the manner in which it is financed and emphasized that APFIC had an important role to play in advising on policy related to these matters.
4. The Chair of APFIC, Mr Sanjay R. Bhoosreddy, Joint Secretary, welcomed the participants and stated that he looked forward to India hosting the Thirty-third Session of the Commission.
5. In his welcome address Mr G.C. Pati, Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, congratulated the former Chairman on his achievements in the previous biennium and expressed his hope that India could continue the good work. He noted the role of APFIC in raising awareness and drawing attention to the priorities and needs of the fishery and aquaculture subsectors and how they contribute to food security, nutrition and poverty reduction. He pointed out that the future demand for fisheries and aquaculture products will require significant improvements in the management of these production systems. This is not only to increase productivity, but also to manage the environmental impacts and sustain the ecosystem services that support fisheries and aquaculture. He noted that the Executive Committee would identify and consolidate priority areas for action, emphasizing the importance of ecosystem approaches and the importance of small-scale fisheries in the region. The full statement is in Appendix B.
6. On behalf of Mr Peter Kenmore, FAO Representative to India, the APFIC Secretary, Mr Simon Funge-Smith, welcomed the members of the Executive Committee and thanked the Government of India for hosting the meeting. He thanked the previous speakers for highlighting the importance of APFIC and for their observations on how the Commission could reinforce its role in the region. He explained that the function of the Executive Committee is to act as an advisory body to the APFIC Secretariat. In particular, the Executive Committee is expected to provide advice and guidance on the work programme of APFIC and assist in identifying priority areas for the Commission to consider in its Session. The Executive Committee also assists in the planning of the regular Session of the Commission and the biennial Regional Consultative Forum Meeting (RCFM). The Secretary closed by stating his expectation that the Executive Committee would continue to provide the Secretariat with necessary and timely guidance on the work of the Commission.

7. The Vice-chair, Mr A.P.G. Kithsiri, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development, Sri Lanka, thanked the Government of India for hosting the Executive Committee meeting and for their hospitality. He noted that the Executive Committee meeting would identify priorities for the work programme of APFIC and develop recommendations on how to improve regional cooperation to meet the challenges of the region. This would be of increasing importance considering the expectations placed on the fisheries sector as a source of food security and a means of poverty reduction. He concluded by looking forward to the possibility of hosting the Seventy-fifth Executive Committee Meeting in Sri Lanka.

## **ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

8. The Executive Committee adopted the Agenda as shown in Appendix C. The Secretariat agreed that it would make the report available on the evening of the second day to ensure delegates had time to prepare their comments. The documents placed before the Committee are listed in Appendix D.

## **ACTIVITIES SINCE THE LAST SESSION**

9. The Secretary reviewed the activities the Secretariat and Commission conducted since the Fourth APFIC Regional Consultative Forum and the Thirty-second Session of APFIC (Da Nang, Viet Nam, 17–22 September 2012). The detailed list and description of the activities reported were provided in the documents APFIC:ExCo/13/02 and APFIC:ExCo/13/02 Add 1.

10. The APFIC Secretariat has organized one regional consultative workshop in collaboration with the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA), FAO and other regional partners, the *FAO/APFIC/NACA Regional Consultation on Sustainable Intensification of Aquaculture in Asia and the Pacific*, Bangkok, Thailand, 9–11 October 2012.

11. The APFIC Secretariat has provided advisory inputs or acted as technical resource persons in workshops and collaborative activities with 14 regional and international organizations and arrangements.

12. The APFIC Secretariat has also provided direct advice to members addressing national level fisheries and aquaculture development issues through technical support and backstopping to eleven FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) projects, three regional projects, and one trust fund project. There are also five trust fund or technical cooperation national and regional projects in the pipeline.

13. The three regional projects which support the work and objectives of the Commission are:

- (i) The five-year “Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem” project (BOBLME) working with the eight Bay of Bengal countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand).
- (ii) The “Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme for South and Southeast Asia” (RFLP) working in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.
- (iii) The FAO/GEF/SEAFDEC “Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management” (REBYC II CTI). This project is co-executed by the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC), based in Bangkok, Thailand, together with the governments of the participating countries Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. The project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

14. The Secretariat maintains the APFIC website and has produced five publications, including the flagship biennial publication APFIC Regional Overview of Fisheries and Aquaculture in Asia and the Pacific, 2012.

15. The Executive Committee expressed its appreciation for the work undertaken by the APFIC Secretariat on behalf of the Commission, noting that this is done under financial constraints, and also noting the effective use of partnerships in this regard. The Executive Committee urged the Secretariat to liaise with regional organization partners when developing regional reviews. It further advised the APFIC Secretariat to request regional organizations to provide reports of their achievements to APFIC as a way of monitoring overall regional progress in responsible fisheries and aquaculture.

16. The Executive Committee noted that ASEAN integration by 2015 would benefit from APFIC advisory support to member countries in ASEAN to meet this goal, in areas such as harmonization, combatting illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, certification and trade related matters.

17. Noting the support to member countries, the Executive Committee thanked FAO and the Government of Spain for supporting the Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (RFLP) and the potential for the transfer of approaches and lessons learned to other countries. The Executive Committee urged that similar initiatives be developed with other member countries to assist in improving coastal fisheries livelihoods. The Executive Committee noted, however, that longer project timeframes are essential if substantial impacts on livelihoods are to be achieved.

18. The Executive Committee welcomed the development of the regional training course on Ecosystem Approaches to Fishery Management developed through the partnership of APFIC, BOBLME and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration-United States Coral Triangle Initiative (NOAA-USCTI).

19. The Executive Committee appreciated the work of APFIC in developing the APFIC Regional Overview 2012 and noted that this type of information contributed to greater awareness and understanding of fisheries and aquaculture in the region. The Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to include analysis on additional areas relating to nutrition, IUU fishing and inland fisheries in future publications.

## **OUTCOMES OF THE THIRTY-SECOND APFIC SESSION AND ITEMS FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE THIRTY-SECOND FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (APRC)**

20. The Executive Committee discussed the recommendations of the Thirty-second Session of the Commission and the Fourth APFIC RCFM, based on Working Paper APFIC:ExCo/13/03, APFIC:ExCo/13/INF 03 and APFIC:ExCo/13/INF 04.

21. The Executive Committee was invited to review these conclusions and recommendations, and suggest how:

- APFIC member countries might take pertinent actions to address them;
- the APFIC Secretariat might follow-up with regional partners, or develop specific initiatives to address priority issues; and
- APFIC could contribute regional perspectives to these processes.

22. The Executive Committee agreed that APFIC should continue raising the profile of the Asia-Pacific region and suggested that APFIC convene a high level advisory meeting for senior fishery officers in the next biennium. The purpose of this meeting would be to advise senior fishery

officers on the regional and global policy developments as well as the emerging issues and challenges that would inform their policy development for the fishery and aquaculture sectors. The participation of relevant regional organizations in this event was recommended.

23. The Executive Committee agreed that APFIC should continue to identify priority areas for the region, and inform the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the work of the Commission.

24. The Executive Committee identified the following regional priorities to bring to the attention of the Thirty-second Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC):

- (i) meeting the challenges of aquaculture intensification with better management of aquaculture (including challenges and the need to address transboundary aquatic animal health, and the use of marine-based fish feeds);
- (ii) improving the understanding and management of inland fisheries for food and nutritional security;
- (iii) improving the management of trawl fisheries and the development of fishery improvement plans and support to other regional capacity building initiatives, including the roll out of the regional Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) training programme; and
- (iv) strengthening cooperation in fisheries management in the region (e.g. improving trawl fishery management, developing or cooperating in a GEF South China Sea programme and the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) implementation phase of Bay of Bengal LME project).

## **RECOMMENDATIONS ON SUPPORT TO MEMBER COUNTRIES – AQUACULTURE**

25. The Executive Committee discussed the agenda item referring to document APFIC:ExCo/13/04 on “Recommendations on support to member countries in aquaculture”. The working paper confirms that Asian aquaculture has maintained its trend of fast growth in recent years and this contributes greatly to rural livelihoods, domestic food and nutritional security as well as global seafood trade. It further noted that the industry also faces a number of challenges in maintaining its growth to meet the increasing demand for fish and contribute to rural livelihoods improvement (Appendix E).

26. The key areas identified through the process of APFIC consultative workshops, workshops and Sessions that require attention to improve sustainability and efficiency of the aquaculture sector in the region are as follows:

- (i) strengthening national aquaculture planning and management through wider application of aquaculture planning and assessment tools;
- (ii) improving the availability of quality aquaculture feed at reasonable cost and improving feeding practices for better economic and environmental performance of aquaculture;
- (iii) strengthening the control of transboundary aquatic animal disease and aquaculture health management;
- (iv) improving the supply of quality aquaculture seed and supporting species diversification;
- (v) promoting efficient use of land/water/energy and reduction of environmental impacts of intensified aquaculture;
- (vi) promoting aquaculture as a more attractive livelihood by effectively addressing socio-economic and livelihoods considerations; and

- (vii) reducing the vulnerability of small farmers in confronting the increasing number of natural disasters and climate change impacts.

27. The Executive Committee concurred with the analysis of the challenges and the recommendations for action.

28. The Executive Committee recommended urgent action to address the poor image of aquaculture feeds that are based on trawl bycatch. Recognizing the projected demands for aquaculture products and aquaculture feeds, the Executive Committee emphasized the urgent need for cost-effective replacements or supplements for fishmeal. It also recommended that the APFIC Secretariat continue to engage fully with the International Fishmeal and Fish Oil Organisation (IFFO), the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) and the FAO/SEAFDEC/GEF "Strategies for the management of trawl bycatch" Project, to convene industry roundtable dialogues on responsible fishmeal and fishfeeds.

29. The Executive Committee drew attention to the emergence of Early Mortality Syndrome (EMS) in shrimp culture in the region. This is the most recent transboundary disease to affect shrimp aquaculture in the region, and is the latest in a series of transboundary threats. The Executive Committee urged the revival and strengthening of a transboundary aquatic animal health network for the region to assist in early warning, diagnostics and provide advice on the management of EMS to all member countries of the region. This should be undertaken through the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA) mechanism.

30. The Executive Committee noted the potential benefits of aquaculture farmer organizations, but also noted that these had not been developed to an adequate extent. Some pilot work, particularly in shrimp aquaculture, showed strong promise, but there were other aquaculture commodities that would benefit from greater farmer organization and offered the opportunity for certification, improved market value of products and promotion of better management practices.

31. The Executive Committee recognized the potential of insurance mechanisms for aquaculture farmers to cover losses caused by natural disasters and disease. Such mechanisms would greatly improve their financial resilience. It was noted that although there is some interest in developing insurance, there are currently no mechanisms in place and private sector insurance companies have not shown adequate interest in becoming involved so far. State-financed, area-based compensatory systems, similar to crop insurance may have some potential.

32. The Executive Committee endorsed the following recommendations of the working paper for the work programme of APFIC:

- (i) conduct a regional investigation to develop a regional strategy and technical guidance for sustainable aquaculture feed/fishmeal and feed ingredient use, including feeding practices – this is to be recommended to the Commission at its Thirty-third Session and will form the basis of a regional consultative workshop on *Addressing the challenges of fishmeal and aquaculture feeds in the APFIC region* and is a priority area for one of the Commission's biennial themes (biennium 2015-2016);
- (ii) undertake a regional study on benefit distribution along the value chain of important aquaculture commodities to provide advice on policy and strategies on equitable benefit sharing along the aquaculture value chain; and
- (iii) develop an adaptation of the regional Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) training course for application to aquaculture.

33. The Executive Committee noted several other areas where FAO might assist the membership and requested that these be brought to the attention of the Thirty-second Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC):

- (i) assisting member governments in strengthening regulation, capacity building for fish genetic improvement and good hatchery/nursery operation practices; establishing a regional mechanism for effective sharing the aquatic genetic resources;
- (ii) assisting member countries in strengthening their capacity in transboundary disease control and enhancing the capacity of farmers in effective prevention and control of aquaculture diseases with increasingly stringent control of aquaculture chemical/drug use;
- (iii) developing and disseminating an aquaculture planning/management toolkit for strengthening national planning/management of aquaculture;
- (iv) promoting a farmer group approach in Best Management Practices/Good Agriculture Practices (BMP/GAP) implementation, certification, market facilitation to improve the access of small-scale aquaculture producers to mainstream markets; and
- (v) exploring appropriate aquaculture insurance schemes for promoting aquaculture as a more attractive livelihood.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS ON SUPPORT TO MEMBER COUNTRIES – INLAND FISHERIES**

34. The Executive Committee discussed the agenda item referring to document APFIC:ExCo/13/05 on “Recommendations on support to member countries in inland fisheries”. The working paper noted that the contribution and role of inland fisheries in the APFIC region remains poorly acknowledged and there is a strong need for improved visibility of inland fisheries based on a better understanding of their status and trends. This is particularly important considering that inland fisheries are a major contributor to food security in the region, especially in rural areas (Appendix F).

35. The Executive Committee noted that the effective valuation of the contribution of inland fisheries is essential for informing policy regarding inland waters and the people who depend upon these resources. The Executive Committee placed emphasis on increasing capacity for information and management on inland fisheries. Furthermore, the current figure of inland fisheries is almost certainly an underestimate, leading to an undervaluation of their real contribution.

36. The working paper requested the Executive Committee to consider potential APFIC Secretariat activities, and other FAO activities that could contribute to the Commission’s support and advocacy for inland fisheries in the APFIC region.

37. The Secretary requested the Executive Committee to consider some specific recommendations for the work programme of APFIC as well as any additional issues to be brought to the attention of the Thirty-second Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC).

38. The Executive Committee welcomed the working paper and emphasized the importance of inland fisheries to many of the member countries of the region, noting their importance to the livelihoods of some of the most disadvantaged segments of rural populations.

39. The Executive Committee concurred with the importance of developing effective strategies and regional guidance for the management of the inland fisheries of the region and recommended it as a priority area for one its biennial themes (biennium 2015-2016) to be recommended to the



Commission at its Thirty-third Session. Moreover, it will form the basis of a regional consultative workshop (biennium 2015-2016). The following key needs were emphasized:

- (i) improved knowledge of the role, value and production of inland fisheries;
- (ii) methods for responsible enhancement of inland water fisheries;
- (iii) recommendations on the management or enhancement of indigenous freshwater species for domestic food security and income generation;
- (iv) mechanisms for coordinating the diverse agencies responsible for water bodies to enable fishery productivity and benefits to inland fishers to be improved;
- (v) strategies for the conservation of habitats or endangered freshwater species that are threatened by the impacts of water management in other sectors; and
- (vi) the development of co-management approaches for more effective management of inland fisheries in large waters bodies.

40. In support to the above, the Executive Committee agreed that the APFIC Secretariat should:

- (i) strengthen the inland fishery section of the 2014 edition of the APFIC regional overview, linking this to the role of fish in food security and nutrition;
- (ii) develop subregional guidance on inland fishery enhancement in cooperation with the Mekong River Commission;
- (iii) seek opportunities for collaboration and coordination with the newly established SEAFDEC Regional Centre for Inland Fisheries Development in Palembang, Indonesia; and
- (iv) provide technical advice on the integration of inland fisheries and aquaculture into irrigation rehabilitation and management.

41. The Executive Committee further identified other FAO-related work that would contribute to these outcomes, which the Secretariat could report upon, namely:

- (i) continued advocacy for the inclusion of fishery questions in the National Agriculture census;
- (ii) technical support to the development of FAO guidelines on valuation of inland fisheries; and
- (iii) contribution to the 2014 FAO Global Conference on Inland Fisheries.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS ON SUPPORT TO MEMBER COUNTRIES – MARINE FISHERIES**

42. The Executive Committee discussed the agenda item referring to document APFIC:ExCO/13/06 and APFIC:ExCO/13/Inf. 5 on “Recommendations on support to member countries in marine fisheries”. The working paper reviewed the main challenges related to capture fisheries in the Asia-Pacific region identified by the Fourth APFIC Regional Consultative Forum Meeting. It also summarized some recommendations and regional outcomes, towards which the Commission and its membership should contribute (Appendix G).

43. The Executive Committee fully supported the recommendations in the working paper.

44. Noting the current strong emphasis on responsible feeds for aquaculture and the interest in importing countries for greater assurance of the sources of responsible fishmeal from trawl fisheries, the Executive Committee noted the importance of this theme of work of the Commission.

45. The Executive Committee agreed to renaming the APFIC Regional Consultative Workshop Putting Fishery Management Into Action in the APFIC Region as the APFIC Regional Expert Workshop on Tropical Trawl Fishery Management. The Executive Committee Member on behalf of Thailand offered to host this regional workshop.

46. The Executive Committee agreed to the development of APFIC regional guidelines for anchored artisanal Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), noting that these are non-destructive fishing techniques that can take fishing effort away from reefs and are therefore suitable for artisanal fisheries when managed responsibly. The guidelines would be developed from the existing work developed by the Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme for South and Southeast Asia (RFLP) and the APFIC Secretariat.

47. The Executive Committee requested APFIC to ensure that the APFIC/BOBLME/NOAA-USCTI regional ecosystem approach to fishery management training course, currently under development be effectively integrated into national programmes for coastal management.

48. The Executive Committee appreciated the pilot project with Thailand on improving internal institutional understanding of and coordination for Port State Measures, and noted that the guidance documents developed from this pilot would be available to other member countries. The Secretary commented that the experience developed from this pilot project would enable the effective transfer of lessons learned to other APFIC member countries.

49. The Executive Committee noted the proliferation of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the region, and that these had variable benefits for or impacts on fishers and their livelihoods. The Executive Committee, therefore, requested that APFIC consider the development of some specific regional guidance on how to ensure that MPA development effectively takes into account the needs of fisheries and their communities and ensures that the benefits of an MPA would be realized by them. This regional guidance would be based on the FAO technical guidelines on MPAs and experiences of MPAs from within the region.

50. The Executive Committee commented on the continuing high rates of post-harvest losses of capture fishery products in some fisheries. It urged technical support for smaller-scale nearshore fishing vessels to improve onboard conservation of catch. The Secretary noted that this sort of technical work was a specialization of SEAFDEC.

51. The Executive Committee agreed that the following key tasks be part of the current work programme and be brought to the Thirty-third Session of the Commission:

- (i) developing APFIC regional guidance on improving trawl fishery management;
- (ii) developing APFIC regional guidelines/advisory on responsible management of anchored fish aggregating devices;
- (iii) providing further support to the development of the APFIC/BOBLME/NOAA-USCTI regional capacity-building training course on ecosystem approaches to fishery management;
- (iv) formulating a plan for the regional review of improved information on IUU fishing in the region, to be developed in coordination with other regional bodies such as the secretariat of the "Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combatting IUU Fishing in the Region"; and
- (v) publicizing the outcomes of the pilot project on Port State Measures being undertaken by APFIC Secretariat/FAO and the Government of Thailand.



## **APFIC BUDGET AND FINANCE**

52. The Executive Committee discussed this agenda item referring to documents APFIC:ExCo/13/07.

53. The Secretary reported the financial status of the Commission and the expected resourcing over the coming biennium.

54. The Commission was informed that the FAO Regular Programme provided US\$185 500 of direct financial contribution that supported the activities of the Commission or activities that directly respond to the work of the Commission. Fifty-six percent of this was derived from the regular programme funding to the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, which hosts the secretariat, and a further forty-four percent of ad hoc funding was accessed from other FAO funding sources.

55. This financial allocation was supplemented by considerable direct in-kind support (US\$221 000) from member countries, regional organization partners and trust fund projects in the region.

56. The Secretary noted that the cash allocation for the activities of APFIC were sustained during the current financial biennium of FAO (2012-2013) and that APFIC was able to raise significant co-financing during the 2012-2013 biennium. The co-finance was principally a result of considerable synergy achieved with two large FAO regional programmes and support from the APFIC Chair country. He noted that funding from the regional programme sources is expected to decline during the coming biennium and that this is likely to impact the number of participants at APFIC-convened workshops.

57. The Executive Committee appreciated the support provided by FAO, member countries, especially the former Chair country Viet Nam, as well as the regional programmes during the previous biennium. It further appreciated the current support to the Commission from the Chair country India.

58. With regard to encouraging greater contribution from member countries, the Executive Committee suggested that the programme of work and its dates should be communicated to member countries well in advance (up to one year) of their financial planning window, so that adequate arrangements could be made to include these in national budget planning.

59. The APFIC Secretariat was encouraged to seek donor support to regional activities related to the APFIC workplan.

60. The participation of private sector organizations in some workshops or the Fifth RCFM was also suggested as a means to increase impact, with minimal extra cost to the Commission or hosting country.

## **PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIFTH REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE FORUM MEETING AND THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF APFIC**

61. The Executive Committee was advised on the preparations for the Fifth APFIC Regional Consultative Forum Meeting (Fifth RCFM) and arrangements for the Thirty-third Session of the Commission in 2014 as outlined in document APFIC:ExCo/13/08.

62. Considering dates of elections and the timing of traditional holidays in member countries, the Executive Committee agreed that the venue under consideration would be Hyderabad, India.

It further agreed that the Fifth RCFM and Thirty-third Session of APFIC would be tentatively scheduled for the first week of June 2014.

63. These two events would be three days each and run back-to-back over a period of six or seven days at the same venue.

64. The Executive Committee agreed to the working title of the Fifth RCFM as: *Responsible management of fisheries and aquaculture in the Asia-Pacific region*.

65. The Executive Committee discussed the proposed agenda for the Fifth RCFM and recommended the following amendments:

- (i) The convening of a session on the first day to provide a briefing and engage in dialogue on private sector issues. In this regard, it was agreed that the invitations to the RCFM would include specific invitations to private sector fisheries/aquaculture organizations. These organizations would participate at their own cost. Agenda items for the first day would cover overviews of aquaculture and fisheries in the region as well as some market, trade and management issues that were of specific interest to private sector bodies. A facilitated discussion session would give an opportunity for the private sector to air its views.
- (ii) The session on aquaculture intensification would additionally include the issue of genetics and breeds.
- (iii) The theme on trawl management, bycatch and links to fishmeal should be expanded and given more time.
- (iv) SEAFDEC would be invited to contribute to the inland fisheries theme, along with a South Asian focussed presentation and additional coverage of indigenous species and inland fisheries in large water bodies.
- (v) Member countries would be invited to present on specific achievements under a single theme session. In this way members' presentations would be spread across the RCFM and would be tailored to the relevant theme. The issue of time keeping was raised and the Executive Committee noted that this was a major consideration in ensuring that members' representatives did not overrun their time slots.
- (vi) Member countries would be encouraged to provide feedback on national achievements prior to the Fifth RCFM and also to submit posters which outline other important national achievements.

66. The Executive Committee considered the arrangements of the Thirty-third Session of APFIC as proposed by the Secretariat and agreed to the proposed agenda and its amendments, namely:

- (i) the inclusion of a short feedback by the Secretariat on the main issues raised during the private sector dialogue session on the first day of the Fifth RCFM; and
- (ii) the emphasis on efforts made by members on climate change, under the members feedback agenda item.

67. The Thirty-third Session of APFIC will follow the Fifth RCFM and take place at the same venue.

68. It was agreed that the modified agendas of the Thirty-third Session and the Fifth RCFM would be circulated to the Executive Committee for its concurrence, before inclusion in the printed report of the Seventy-fourth Executive Committee Meeting (Appendices H and I).

69. The Executive Committee thanked the Government of India for its excellent arrangements and looked forward to a productive week for the Fifth RCFM and Thirty-third Session of APFIC.

## **OTHER MATTERS**

70. There were no other matters.

## **DATE AND PLACE OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE APFIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

71. The Executive Committee recommended that, in accordance with the established precedents and subject to the concurrence of the Government of Sri Lanka, the Seventy-fifth Executive Committee Meeting shall be convened in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in September 2014 or thereabouts. The Secretariat was requested to consult further with the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson regarding the final date and location.

72. Sri Lanka requested formal notification as early as possible regarding the Seventy-fifth Session of the Executive Committee

## **ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

73. The report of the Seventy-fourth Session of the Executive Committee was adopted by the Committee on 24 May 2013.

## APPENDIX A – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### MEMBERS OF THE APFIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### Chairperson

**Sanjay R. Bhoosreddy**

Joint Secretary  
Room No. 190-B  
Department of Animal Husbandry,  
Dairying and Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Krishi Bhavan  
New Delhi 110 001, India  
Tel: (+91) 11 23382354  
Fax: (+91) 11 23386674  
E-mail: jspf-dadf@nic.in  
s\_bhoosreddy@yahoo.com

#### Vice-Chairperson

**A.P.G. Kithsiri**

Additional Secretary  
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources  
Development  
New Secretariat  
Maligawatta  
Colombo 10, Sri Lanka  
Tel: (+94) 11 2327060  
Fax: (+94) 11 2541184  
E-mail: secretary@fisheries.gov.lk  
apgkith@yahoo.com

#### Member

**Andres M. Bojos**

Director  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources  
Regional Office VII  
Arellano Boulevard Pier Area  
Cebu City, Philippines  
Tel: (+63) 09176256287  
Fax: (+63) 32 2562773  
E-mail: andybojos@yahoo.com

#### Member

**Chirdsak Vongkamolchoon**

Deputy Director General  
Department of Fisheries  
Kaset Klang, Chatuchak  
Bangkok 10900, Thailand  
Tel: (+66) 2 5620525  
Fax: (+66) 2 5620561  
E-mail: chirdsakv@yahoo.co.th

#### Out-going Chairperson

**Nguyen Viet Manh**

Director  
Department of Science, Technology and  
International Cooperation  
Fisheries Administration  
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural  
Development  
10 Nguyen Cong Hoan  
Hanoi, Viet Nam  
Tel: (+84) 903458885  
Fax: (+84) 4 37245120  
E-mail: manhnv.htqt@mard.gov.vn

#### Ex officio Member

**Simon Funge-Smith**

Senior Fishery Officer and Secretary of APFIC  
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific  
39 Phra Atit Road  
Bangkok, Thailand  
Tel: (+66) 2 6974149  
Fax: (+66) 2 6974445  
E-mail: simon.fungesmith@fao.org

## **OBSERVERS**

### **Chuanpid Chantarawarathit (Ms)**

Chief, International Cooperation Group  
Fisheries Foreign Affairs Division  
Department of Fisheries  
Kaset Klang, Chatuchak  
Bangkok 10900, Thailand  
Tel: (+66) 2 5798214  
Fax: (+66) 2 5620529  
E-mail: ch\_chuanpid@yahoo.com

### **Ansy Mathew N.P.**

Fisheries Research and Investigation Officer  
Room No. 482  
Department of Animal Husbandry,  
Dairying and Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Krishi Bhavan  
New Delhi 110 001, India  
Tel: (+91) 11 23097049  
Ext. 4481/4482  
Telefax: (+91) 11 23386379  
E-mail: fyic-ahd@nic.in

### **Tarun Kumar Singh**

Senior Technical Assistant (Fisheries)  
Department of Animal Husbandry,  
Dairying and Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Krishi Bhavan  
New Delhi 110 001, India  
Telefax: (+91) 11 23097049  
E-mail: tk\_zoouu@rediffmail.com

### **Renu Bala (Ms)**

Data Entry Operator  
Room No. 482  
Department of Animal Husbandry,  
Dairying and Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Krishi Bhavan  
New Delhi 110 001, India  
Tel: (+91) 11 23097049  
E-mail: renubalapari@gmail.com

### **B. Vishnu Bhat**

Fisheries Development Commissioner  
Room No. 242-C  
Department of Animal Husbandry,  
Dairying and Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Krishi Bhavan  
New Delhi 110 001, India  
Telefax: (+91) 11 23386379  
E-mail: bhatbvishnu@gmail.com

### **I.A. Siddiqui**

Fisheries Research and Investigation Officer  
Department of Animal Husbandry,  
Dairying and Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Krishi Bhavan  
New Delhi 110 001, India  
Tel: (+91) 11 23097049  
E-mail: frio4@nic.in  
intisarsiddiqui@yahoo.co.in

### **Preeti Gupta (Ms)**

Stenographer  
Room No. 482  
Department of Animal Husbandry,  
Dairying and Fisheries  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Krishi Bhavan  
New Delhi 110 001, India  
Tel: (+91) 11 23097049  
E-mail: preetichouhan@yahoo.in

**APFIC SECRETARIAT**

FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific  
39 Phra Athit Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand

**Weimin Miao**

Aquaculture Officer

Tel: (+66) 2 6974119

Fax: (+66) 2 6974445

E-mail: [weimin.miao@fao.org](mailto:weimin.miao@fao.org)

**Kesara Aotarayakul (Ms)**

Programme Associate

Tel: (+66) 2 6974176

Fax: (+66) 2 6974445

E-mail: [kesara.aotarayakul@fao.org](mailto:kesara.aotarayakul@fao.org)

## **APPENDIX B – OPENING ADDRESS**

**MR GOKUL CHANDRA PATI**  
**Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries**  
**Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India**

Distinguished delegates of 74<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee APFIC, observers, dignitaries, ladies and gentlemen,

First of all I thank the outgoing Chairman for having steered the APFIC Executive Committee during his tenure.

It gives me great honour and immense pleasure in welcoming you all to India for the Seventy-fourth Session of the Executive Committee of the Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC). I am thankful to the APFIC for providing India with this opportunity to host this session.

On behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, I welcome you Delhi, the ancient city which is an epitome of India's history. This city is a symbol of old India and the new. We have made all arrangements for the smooth and efficient conduct of the session and do hope that your stay in New Delhi will be enriching both on the professional and cultural fronts.

The role of APFIC in improving understanding, awareness and cooperation in fisheries issues in the Asia-Pacific region becomes more crucial in the present context of challenges being faced by fisheries sector globally.

As we are all aware, malnutrition and hunger are the two important critical areas which require special attention of policy makers and developmental organizations. Sustainable development of fisheries resources is the key to achieve the objectives of food security in order to overcome these problems. The importance of capture fisheries and aquaculture in harnessing resources for food security becomes more relevant with the growing demand of the increasing population.

According to FAO estimates, the human consumption of fish is about 80 percent of the world's fish production at per capita of 17.1 kilogram which is expected to rise considerably by the year 2030. We need to collectively take measures for sustainable increase in production. With the capture fishery resources dwindling at an alarming rate, the international community needs to take necessary corrective measures immediately to ensure continuous and increased supply of food fish. This is necessary due to fact that fisheries and aquaculture, directly or indirectly, play an essential role in the livelihoods of millions of people around the world, from the small-scale fishers who harvest fish to the men and women who work in large processing industry.

FAO projections indicate that another 40 million tonnes of fish and fisheries products will be needed by 2030 to feed the world at present consumption levels. This will involve increasing production by at least 2 percent a year. Sustainability of fisheries resources will be key to achieving this long term objective.

FAO statistics indicate that fisheries and aquaculture provide over 3 billion people with about 15 percent of their average per capita intake of animal protein and also contribute to over 200 million jobs globally.

Coming to the Asia-Pacific region, about two-thirds of the world's total fish production is consumed in this region, which accounts for about 21 kilograms per capita as against world average of 17.1 kg. More than 87 percent of the world's fishers and fish farmers live in this region. The major volume of about 90 percent of global aquaculture comes from Asia-Pacific producers. This region also contributes 55 percent of the global capture fisheries production.

Climate change is another notable issue which poses a serious challenge to these vital economic sectors worldwide. It is important that APFIC continues supporting members, especially the developing countries with technical assistance and capacity building. There is a need to emphasize the relevance of regional bodies and regional fisheries organization in addressing adaptation and mitigation measures.

In our quest/thrust for increasing food production, we should not forget about the healthy marine and coastal environments which greatly support marine-related industries like aquaculture production and tourism, and the associated employment it creates which contribute significantly to economic growth, as well as to food security.

Sound environmental conservation and proper marine resources management are critical to addressing challenges including overfishing and the loss of marine biodiversity. And this is effectively addressed through international and regional cooperation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you are all aware that India being the second largest producer of fish and aquaculture products has always played a proactive and responsible role in the management and development of fisheries and aquaculture. We expect the regional community would recognize the uniqueness of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture in developing countries such as India and work toward its further growth and sustainability.

I hope that during its deliberations, the APFIC Executive Committee in this session will touch upon some specific priority areas and consolidate on the work that has been undertaken by APFIC and its member countries besides any new areas requiring APFIC's attention. These areas inter alia may include small-scale fisheries, ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture, combatting IUU fishing, regional biosecurity arrangements, etc. I specifically suggest APFIC to provide a platform for regular exchange of best practices on sustainability between the member countries.

I do believe that the outcome of the meeting would contribute in achieving the goals of responsible and sustainable fisheries in the Asia-Pacific region.

As the out-going chairman has remarked, reforms, financing and operations keeping the small forms in focus are key areas for APFIC to continue to work.

I wish you all comfortable stay during this Session and a happy time in the city of Delhi. I wish the this session of the Executive Committee a grand success.



## **APPENDIX C – AGENDA OF THE SEVENTY-FOURTH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING**

**WEDNESDAY, 22 MAY 2013**

### **Opening of the Session**

- Statement by the out-going APFIC Chairperson
- Welcome Address by Mr G.C. Pati, Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India
- Welcome comments from the APFIC Vice-Chairperson
- Introduction to the Seventy-fourth Executive Committee by the Secretary of APFIC

### **Adoption of the agenda and meeting arrangements**

- |                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| – Adoption of agenda           | ExCo/13/01     |
| – Introduction of participants | ExCo/13/Inf. 1 |
| – Meeting arrangements         | ExCo/13/Inf. 2 |
| – Group photo                  |                |

### **Agenda Item 1**

Activities since the last Session <i>(for discussion &amp; decision)</i>	ExCo/13/02 ExCo/13/02 Add 1
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### **Agenda Item 2**

Outcomes of the Thirty-second APFIC Session and items for the attention of the Thirty-second FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC) <i>(for discussion &amp; decision)</i>	ExCo/13/03 ExCo/13/Inf. 3 ExCo/13/Inf. 4
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### **Agenda Item 3**

Recommendations on support to member countries – aquaculture <i>(for information and discussion)</i>	ExCo/13/04
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### **Agenda Item 4**

Recommendations on support to member countries – inland fisheries <i>(for information and discussion)</i>	ExCo/13/05
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### **Agenda Item 5**

Recommendations on support to member countries – marine fisheries <i>(for information and discussion)</i>	ExCo/13/06 ExCo/13/Inf. 5
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**THURSDAY, 23 MAY 2013**

### **Agenda Item 6**

APFIC budget and finance <i>(for discussion)</i>	ExCo/13/07
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### **Agenda Item 7**

Preparations for the Fifth Regional Consultative Forum Meeting and Thirty-third Session of APFIC <i>(for discussion &amp; decision)</i>	ExCo/13/08
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**Agenda Item 8**

Any other matters

**Agenda Item 9**

Date and Place of the Seventy-fifth Session of the APFIC Executive Committee

Preparation of the Executive Committee report

Dinner to be hosted by FAO

**FRIDAY, 24 MAY 2013**

Adoption of the report

Departure of participants

## **APPENDIX D – LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

### **Working documents:**

APFIC:ExCo/13/01	Provisional Agenda and Timetable
APFIC:ExCo/13/02	Activities since the last Session
APFIC:ExCo/13/02 Add 1	Detailed list of activities since the last Session
APFIC:ExCo/13/03	Outcomes of the Thirty-second APFIC Session and items for the attention of the Thirty-second FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC)
APFIC:ExCo/13/04	Recommendations on support to member countries – aquaculture
APFIC:ExCo/13/05	Recommendations on support to member countries – inland fisheries
APFIC:ExCo/13/06	Recommendations on support to member countries – marine fisheries
APFIC:ExCo/13/07	APFIC budget and finance
APFIC:ExCo/13/08	Preparations for the Fifth Regional Consultative Forum Meeting and Thirty-third Session of APFIC

### **Information documents:**

APFIC:ExCo/13/Inf. 1	Provisional list of documents
APFIC:ExCo/13/Inf. 2	Provisional list of participants
APFIC:ExCo/13/Inf. 3	Report of the Thirty-second Session of APFIC, Da Nang, Viet Nam, 20–22 September 2012
APFIC:ExCo/13/Inf. 4	Fourth APFIC Regional Consultative Forum Meeting – Recommendations
APFIC:ExCo/13/Inf. 5	Terms of reference for the APFIC Regional Expert Workshop on Tropical Trawl Fishery Management
APFIC:ExCo/13/Inf. 6	“Anchored fish aggregating devices for artisanal fisheries in South and Southeast Asia: benefits and risks”

## APPENDIX E – WORKING PAPER EXCO/13/04



ASIA-PACIFIC FISHERY COMMISSION
Executive Committee
Seventy-fourth Session
New Delhi, India, 22–24 May 2013
RECOMMENDATIONS ON SUPPORT TO MEMBER COUNTRIES – AQUACULTURE

### MAIN CHALLENGES FACED BY THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION IN AQUACULTURE

1. Asian aquaculture has maintained its trend of fast growth in recently years, which contributes greatly to rural livelihood, domestic food and nutritional security as well as global seafood trade. However, the industry also faces a number of challenges in maintaining its growth to meet the increasing fish demand and contribute to rural livelihood improvement.

2. The 4<sup>th</sup> APFIC Regional Consultative Forum Meeting (4<sup>th</sup> RCFM) and other regional consultations have identified the main challenges to sustainable aquaculture development in the Asia-Pacific region as below:

- ***Demand for low-value fish/trash fish for direct feeding and feeding ingredient*** in aquaculture imposes pressure on wild fish population and potential issue in a context where certification of fishmeal and feeds from sustainable fisheries is becoming more important, especially for export markets.
- ***Poor aquaculture performance and environmental impacts*** resulted from lack of quality formulated feed for specific species and culture stage at reasonable cost and good feeding practices
- ***Lack of high quality and healthy seed*** for aquaculture due to poor capacity in genetic improvement, effective mechanism for sharing good aquatic genetic resources and lack of good regulation in aquaculture seed production
- ***Environmental impacts*** due to unplanned and poorly managed aquaculture and ***challenge*** to existing aquaculture operation and potential expansion due to more restrict environmental control and resource competition
- ***Increasing risk transboundary diseases*** and other health problem due to cross-border movement of seed and trade of products and intensification in culture operation
- ***Small farmers face great unprecedented socio-economic challenge*** in the course of commercialization and globalization, such as declining economic return due to increasing input costs and unpredictable market price change; increasing dependence on inputs suppliers and traders
- ***Increasing loss and uncertainty*** of aquaculture business due to more ***frequent natural disasters***, climate variability and the impacts of climate change
- ***Urbanization and other socio-cultural changes*** may significantly change the structure and performance of the subsectors

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND REGIONAL OUTCOMES

### **Strengthen national aquaculture planning and management through wider application of aquaculture planning and assessment tools**

3. The 32<sup>nd</sup> APFIC Session noted the need to *promote the adoption of aquaculture assessment tools for better planning and management of the aquaculture sector for achieving sustainable intensification*, contributing to food/nutritional security food security and social and economic benefit in the region.
4. The 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM noted the need to improved sector planning and management through advising the national governments on sustainable intensification of aquaculture developed and communicated.
5. The 30<sup>th</sup> Session of COFI indicated the need to do *conformity assessment framework for aquaculture certification*, and the need of improving traceability and certification of aquaculture products through the development of best practice guidelines on traceability.
6. The Asia Regional Ministerial Meeting on Aquaculture for Food Security, Nutrition and Economic Development (28-29 July 2011, Colombo, Sri Lanka) indicated the need to develop an *ecosystem approach framework for aquaculture*.
7. The key outcomes identified by APFIC Session and RCFM and the Asia Regional Ministerial Meeting for improved planning and management were:
  - Effective application of spatial planning of aquaculture for key commodities (aquaculture zoning in inland, marine and brackish water)
  - Effective water allocation and management (including effluent discharges) mechanisms for aquaculture developed in coordination with competent authorities
  - Greater understanding of how to establish national certification schemes and harmonization of existing certification schemes with FAO guidelines on aquaculture certification.
  - Appropriate aquaculture planning and assessment toolkit developed and effective application within the region.

### **Improve the availability of quality aquaculture feed of reasonable cost and feeding practices for better economic and environmental benefit of aquaculture**

8. The 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM noted the importance of improving local availability of quality aquaculture feed at a reasonable cost to enable sustainable aquaculture development. It also noted the need to address the issue of traceability of fishmeal and fish oil used in aquaculture feed.
9. The FAO/APFIC/NACA Regional Consultation on Sustainable Intensification of Aquaculture (SIA) noted that sustainable intensification of aquaculture was strongly linked to the demand for feeds and needs for better feed management.
10. The outcomes identified by the 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM and FAO/APFIC/NACA Regional Consultation on SIA for improved quality feed availability and feeding practices for sustainable intensification of aquaculture are as follows:
  - Significantly improved efficiency of feeds and feed ingredients utilization in aquaculture
  - Progress in sourcing of locally available and cheaper aquaculture feed ingredients
  - Aquaculture feed standards reviewed and reformed

- Up to date technical guidelines for good feeding practices developed and widely implemented
- Certified aquaculture feeds available (based on responsible fish meal or fish meal alternatives)

### **Strengthen the control of transboundary aquatic animal disease and aquaculture health management**

11. The 32<sup>nd</sup> APFIC Session recognized the need to focus on transboundary, aquatic animal diseases. It further noted that transboundary aquatic animal disease control should be included in the regional priorities of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC) and that there was a need for a strengthened regional mechanism in this regard. The strengthened management of transboundary health issues was also recommended by the 31<sup>st</sup> Session.

12. FAO/APFIC/NACA Regional Consultation on SIA recommended to strengthen aquaculture biosecurity and health management.

13. Outcomes identified by the 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM and FAO/APFIC/NACA Regional Consultation on SIA for enhanced biosecurity and improved aquaculture health management were:

- Strengthened national capacity in development of biosecurity plans, disease surveillance system, contingency planning and response mechanism
- More extensive implementation of specific pathogen free (SPF) programmes for key stocks
- Hatchery certification/quality assurance schemes are developed and implemented in more countries
- Strengthened risk management strategies for movement of live aquatic animals intended for aquaculture to prevent the spread of transboundary aquatic animal diseases and more effective implementation
- Capacity building programmes for improving aquatic health management at national levels and improve collaboration are enhance

### **Improve the supply of quality aquaculture seed and support species diversification**

14. The 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM noted the need to improve the production and distribution of quality seed of much diversified aquaculture species in the region.

15. FAO/APFIC/NACA Regional Consultation on SIA identified improvement in quality seed supply as one of the priority to support the sustainable intensification of aquaculture in the region.

16. The key outcomes identified by APFIC 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM and FAO/APFIC/NACA Regional Consultation on SIA were:

- Effective access and benefit sharing mechanism for aquatic genetic resources, which promote the regional sharing of high quality broodstock and aquaculture seed improved
- Quality marine and freshwater fish feeds available on market (requires private sector interest/market demand) at competitive cost
- Strengthened national capacity for developing and implementing domestication and genetic improvement programmes for important commodity species
- Strengthened national regulation and management system and mechanism for aquaculture seed quality control in production and distribution

### **Promote efficient use of land/water/energy and reduction of environmental impacts of intensified aquaculture**

17. FAO/APFIC/NACA Consultation on SIA noted the importance of more efficient use to natural resources (water and land) and energy and minimized environmental impact to sustainable intensification of aquaculture in the region.

18. The key outcomes identified FAO/APFIC/NACA Regional Consultation on SIA were:

- Expansion of aquaculture into under-utilized areas and low yielding agricultural land where possible
- Better coordinated national policy and mechanism, which ensure the access of aquaculture to water needed for sustainable intensification
- Improved management and reutilization of aquaculture effluent discharge (links to strengthened regulatory framework) through innovative technology
- Significantly improved energy efficiency in aquaculture

### **Promote aquaculture into a more attractive livelihood by effectively addressing socio-economic and Livelihoods considerations**

19. The 31<sup>st</sup> APRC called for more attention on socio-economic and livelihoods considerations, which include:

20. FAO/APFIC/NACA Regional Consultation on SIA noted great socio-economic changes face the small-scale aquaculture farmers in the course of commercialization and globalization and social changes and called for policy changes to make aquaculture as an attractive livelihood. The identified outcomes include:

- Development of appropriate policy and strategy to better protect the interest of small-scale farmers in the course of aquaculture intensification, commercialization and globalization
- Document productive, profitable and sustainable intensified aquaculture systems in the region
- Create an enabling environment for the development of the sector
- Pay particular attention to organization and empowerment of small-scale farmers

21. The identified outcomes by FAO/APFIC/NACA Regional Consultation on SIA were:

- Improved access of small aquaculture farmers to main stream market and equitable sharing of benefit along the aquaculture value chain;
- Improved market infrastructure and market information service through private-public partnership;
- Improved aquaculture food safety and traceability through group approach in implementation of BMP/GAP and appropriate certification scheme
- FAO technical guidelines to aquaculture certification is well disseminated and national certification schemes are harmonized with the FAO technical guidelines

## **Reduce the vulnerability of small farmers in confronting the increasing natural disasters and climate change impacts**

22. FAO/APFIC/NACA Regional Consultation on Sustainable Intensification of Aquaculture (SIA) noted that the increasing loss of aquaculture farmers caused by more frequent natural disasters, volatility of distant markets and threats of climate impact are increasing the vulnerability of large number of small farmers. There is urgent need to increase the resilience of small farmers in confronting the risks and challenges.

23. The identified outcomes by FAO/APFIC/NACA Regional Consultation on SIA were:

- Significantly improve social safety nets for the most poor and vulnerable groups
- Reduce the vulnerability of farmers to risks and increase their coping capacity
- Develop a strategy and action plan for supporting the small farmers in responding the natural disasters and adapting to climate change
- Explore and capture the potential aquaculture opportunities that may be presented by climate change

## **SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APFIC**

24. The APFIC Secretariat suggest the following areas to focus the programme of work:

### **APFIC Secretariat activities**

- Conduct regional investigation to current aquaculture feeds, feed ingredients and feeding practices, development of regional strategy and technical guidelines/standards for sustainable aquaculture feed/feed ingredients use and feeding practices
- Carry out regional study on benefit distribution along the value chain of important aquaculture commodities with particular focus of socio-economic impacts of intensification, commercialization and globalization of aquaculture on the small farm holders and develop appropriate policy and strategy for more equitable benefit sharing along the aquaculture value chain
- Develop an adaptation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) training course for application to aquaculture (EAA)

### **Other FAO related work that would contribute to these outcomes, which Secretariat could report upon**

- Assist member government in strengthening regulation, capacity building for fish genetic improvement and good hatchery/nursery operation practices; establishment of regional mechanism for effective sharing the aquatic genetic resources
- Assist member countries in strengthening their capacity in transboundary disease control and enhance the capacity of farmers in effective prevention and control of aquaculture diseases with increasingly stringent control of aquaculture chemical/drug use;
- Development and dissemination of aquaculture planning/management toolkit for strengthening national planning/management of aquaculture
- Promote farmer group approach in BMP/GAP implementation, certification, market facilitation for improving access of small aquaculture producers to mainstream markets
- Explore appropriate aquaculture insurance scheme for promoting aquaculture a more attractive livelihood through establishment of mechanisms



**SUGGESTED ACTION BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

25. The Executive Committee is invited to endorse or reconsider the areas of attention and provide guidance to the Secretariat for regional support.

## APPENDIX F – WORKING PAPER EXCO/13/05



ASIA-PACIFIC FISHERY COMMISSION
Executive Committee
Seventy-fourth Session
New Delhi, India, 22–24 May 2013
RECOMMENDATIONS ON SUPPORT TO MEMBER COUNTRIES – INLAND FISHERIES

### MAIN CHALLENGES FACED BY THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION IN INLAND FISHERIES

1. The 4<sup>th</sup> APFIC Regional Consultative Forum Meeting (4<sup>th</sup> RCFM) noted that the contribution and role of inland fisheries remains poorly acknowledged and there is a strong need for improved visibility of inland fisheries based on a better understanding of their status and trends.
2. The 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM also noted that inland fisheries are a major contributor to food security in the region, especially in rural areas. The effective valuation of their contributions is essential for informing policy regarding inland waters and the people who depend upon these resources.
3. The 32<sup>nd</sup> APFIC Session noted the huge importance of inland fisheries in the region and the need to place emphasis on increasing capacity for information and management on inland fisheries. The Commission recommended this should be addressed during the next biennium.
4. The 31<sup>st</sup> APFIC Session endorsed the recommendations of the expert workshop on Fisheries Enhancement jointly organized by FAO/APFIC and NACA (February 2010, Pattaya, Thailand). This workshop noted the considerable expansion of inland fishery enhancement activities in the region and their important contribution to inland capture fisheries, the livelihoods of the traditional inland fishers and their contribution to conservation of aquatic biodiversity. It also identified the major problems in current enhancement and conservation activities and their potential impacts on the biodiversity and ecosystem.
5. The 30<sup>th</sup> Session of COFI recommended to provide technical assistance and capacity building in support of sustainable capture fisheries, including inland fisheries.

### RECOMMENDATIONS AND REGIONAL OUTCOMES

6. The 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM identified the regional outcomes for the enhancement of the inland sector in the Asia-Pacific region, including ways to improve the valuation of the contribution of inland fisheries in the APFIC region. The outcomes identified were:
  - Inland fishery valuations undertaken for the main river basins in Asia, and quantification of impacts of water development.
  - Establishment of programmes that promote the use of inland fisheries resources for nutrition, food security and poverty reduction.

- Development of standardized approaches for tool for effective assessment of inland fisheries production, value and contribution to nutrition and food security is developed.
- Contribution of inland fisheries to food security and nutrition quantified, supported by inclusion into national census and surveys.
- Regional guidance on responsible enhancement of inland waters is developed.

7. The 31<sup>st</sup> APFIC Session encouraged members to undertake inland fishery enhancement activities under a management framework, so that they can be monitored and reviewed. The 31<sup>st</sup> Session of the Commission further recommended that information on the costs benefits and the environmental impacts of such measures should be collected and reported.

### **SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR APFIC**

8. The APFIC Secretariat proposes the following areas of work can contribute to the APFIC programme and 5<sup>th</sup> RCFM and session:

#### **APFIC Secretariat activities**

- Strengthen the inland fishery section of the regional overview 2014.
- Develop guidance on integration of inland fisheries and aquaculture into irrigation rehabilitation and management (Regional SO2 initiative) Publication.
- Development of subregional guidance on inland fishery enhancement in cooperation with the Mekong River Commission.

#### **Other FAO related work that would contribute to these outcomes, which Secretariat could report upon**

- Continued advocacy for the inclusion of fishery questions in agriculture census and backstop this work
- Technical support to the development of FAO guidelines on valuation of inland fisheries
- Contribution to the 2014 FAO Global Conference on Inland Fisheries

### **SUGGESTED ACTION BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

9. The Executive Committee is invited to endorse or reconsider the areas of attention and provide guidance to the Secretariat for regional support.

## APPENDIX G – WORKING PAPER EXCO/13/06



<b>ASIA-PACIFIC FISHERY COMMISSION</b>
<b>Executive Committee</b>
<b>Seventy-fourth Session</b>
<b>New Delhi, India, 22–24 May 2013</b>
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS ON SUPPORT TO MEMBER COUNTRIES – MARINE FISHERIES</b>

### MAIN CHALLENGES FACED BY THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION IN FISHERIES

1. The main challenges related to capture fisheries in the Asia-Pacific region identified by the 4<sup>th</sup> APFIC Regional Consultative Forum Meeting (4<sup>th</sup> RCFM) are:

#### Fishery resources

- Overfishing, especially in coastal areas and particularly trawling.
- The decline of near shore resources and deteriorating habitats.
- Ecosystem effects of overfishing and non-selective gears; a high proportion of bycatch, discards and juvenile of low value particularly in trawl fisheries but also present in other fisheries.

#### Fishery governance

- Decentralized governance systems and the predominance of small-scale operators means that the administration and management of fisheries and aquaculture is a huge challenge to the region.
- This has led to lack of implementation of existing policies and strategies in addressing fishery management particularly at provincial/local level. Therefore there is a strong need to build the capacity of fishers, farmers and government institutions to effectively co-manage fisheries and aquaculture in the region, using ecosystem approaches to management.
- Lack of political will, collaboration and coordination between agencies to make fishery management more effective thus result in low allocation of financial and human resources for fisheries governance.
- Illegal fishing and transshipment, which are undermining fisheries resources management.
- There is a need to review the range of measures that are being put in place in the region to combat IUU fishing and to strengthen MCS in capture fisheries.

## **Socio-economic issues**

- The major challenge is the need to sustain and improve the livelihoods of large numbers of small-scale fishers and their communities in balance with sustainable and responsible fishing.
- Socio-economic and financial issues, such as low economic return to fisheries making the subsectors economically and financially unviable, which drive towards more fishing effort.
- Urbanization and other socio-cultural changes significantly changing the demographic structure and performance of the subsectors, particularly as migration of labour into fisheries from agriculture and increasing movement of fishing labour between APFIC member countries is growing.
- The inadequate recognition of the important role and place of women in fisheries along the entire value chain, undermines to full potential that can be had from both inland and marine fisheries.
- Changing market demands, evolving global trends, and requirements for food safety that call for new markets and trading measures with a greater focus on regional markets within Asia.
- Adapting fisheries to and mitigating the impacts of climate change, climate variability and natural disasters is becoming more and more important, especially as these slow onset impacts are not well understood.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS AND REGIONAL OUTCOMES**

### **The need for more effective management of the trawl fisheries of the region**

2. The 30<sup>th</sup> Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) called for greater international cooperation in by-catch management. The Committee stressed that attention was required to ensure that bycatch and discards were addressed comprehensively in conservation and management assessments, within an ecosystem approach. The connection between bycatch and discards and the impact of fish aggregation devices (FADs) and food security was also underscored. The Committee made emphasis on the application of technologies to reduce the impact of fishing.

3. The trawl fisheries in the region, particularly in coastal areas, provide an opportunity to explore these issues, even in countries that do not have this type of fishery. Effective zoning, combating transboundary IUU fishing and proposals for developing bycatch-based fishmeal production are clear examples where almost all APFIC member countries are affected in some way or other. Effective trawl management is essential in order to address by catch, and sustainable fish meal production.

4. The 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM suggested that the Asia-Pacific region should develop a vision for more effective management of the trawl sector. A regional vision, would seek to balance the demand for quality fish for human consumption, including fresh, frozen and all other fishery products such as surimi, conserves etc. and feeds for aquaculture, with the need to sustain ecosystem functions in the marine fishery. Addressing this challenge will require approaches relating to spatial management, better assessment of fisheries, innovative gear approaches and, importantly, how multi-gear multi-species fisheries can be managed in way that yields catch from multiple trophic levels and segments of the fishery (“balanced harvest”). The sector also needs to produce quality products, reduce waste and add value, thereby getting more for less.

5. The 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM identified the regional outcomes for the enhancement of the marine capture fisheries sector in the Asia-Pacific region, including ways to reduce bycatch and improve trawl management.

6. Key outcomes identified by the 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM relating to trawl management and bycatch reduction were:

- Trawl fishery risk-based assessment methods are developed and made available.
- Best practice advice for trawl management easily and widely available.
- Reduction of trawl bycatch, (REBYC II regional outcome) will inform more comprehensively.
- Reduction of juvenile catches prioritized over reduction of total effort (also identified by the 29<sup>th</sup> APFIC Session).
- Reduction of juvenile catches and reduction of total effort should be highly prioritized.
- The catch composition (species) and locations of capture of the low value and trash fish component needs to be more clearly analysed and documented.
- Ecosystem assessment methodology is developed and implemented.
- Ecosystem indicators must be developed and used to monitor fisheries performance.
- Private sector become far more engaged with fisheries management (capture and post-harvest) and are driving responsible practices as a regular part of doing business.
- Co-management increasingly implemented as the principal management model for fisheries in the region, inclusive of large, medium and small-scale operators and fully take into account the role and importance of women.

**Effective management requires better understanding of the changes in fish catch and structure of the fishery sector and the political will to implement the policies and strategies based on scientific evidence**

7. The 32<sup>nd</sup> APFIC Session noted that routine fishery assessments are required to enable adequate tracking of resources for management decision-making. The Commission suggested that fish stock assessment models should incorporate climate change considerations.

8. The 30<sup>th</sup> Session of COFI encouraged further studies of the impact of industrial fishing on low trophic level species, as well as to simplify the status of fish stocks, through the indication of a biologically sustainable level of harvesting and another indicating a biologically – unsustainable level of harvesting.

9. During its 31<sup>st</sup> Session, the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC) also noted the need to develop an ecosystem approach framework for fisheries.

10. The 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM considered that it is particularly important to assess ecosystem level changes in the composition of species groups. Linking the changes in these resources to fishing effort (e.g. days fished, vessel power, fished area), vessel and gear numbers in coastal/shallow water and offshore/deepwater fisheries will facilitate the determination of appropriate fishing effort/capacity levels. It will also enable the development of guidance on strategies relating to zoning and seasonal measures to manage fishing effort.

11. The FAO Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme has been requested by participating countries to develop regional guidance on the use of anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs). This guidance can be further developed into an APFIC regional guideline for consideration by the commission (APFIC/13/Inf.6).

12. Key outcomes identified by the 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM for effective management were:

- Routine assessments of fisheries undertaken, particularly tracking the percentage composition of different species groups in catch and landings.

- Understanding the structure of the ownership patterns according to different fleet segments as these are effectively the major stakeholders in any consultations and interventions.
- Improved knowledge of economic and social structures of fishing (based on improved information about fishing communities).
- Fishing zones, evaluated and fishing effort restructured, based on assessment information.
- Production of surimi and other processed products reported both in terms of final product and the raw fish equivalent.
- Fish used for surimi is clearly identified by species, area of capture, fishing gear, vessel name and registry to assist with food safety, traceability and catch documentation.
- Increased use of logbooks, VMS and tracking devices for improved MCS and data collection.

**Addressing fisheries overcapacity and IUU fishing in the region requires more effective governance, mitigating the impacts of large-scale fishing and overcapacity**

13. The 30<sup>th</sup> Session of COFI identified the need for regional and subregional cooperation to reduce and eliminate IUU fishing, and supported the technical consultation on draft criteria for Flag State Performance and FAO's work on Port State Measures. The Committee noted the need to combat piracy and proposed an international sessional working group with IMO. The strengthened flag state performance has been the subject of a recent FAO Technical Consultation. The Committee also reiterated the need to strengthen RFMOs.

14. The 32<sup>nd</sup> APFIC Session noted the increased documentation requirements needed to combat IUU fishing and trade in IUU fishery products. The Commission considered that developing countries have difficulties to comply with the catch certification schemes in fisheries and residues in aquaculture. The demands from trading partners have put pressure on Members to prioritize actions to meet these requirements and that this detracted from addressing other international obligations.

15. Key outcomes identified by the 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM to combat IUU fishing in the region were:

- National vessel registration systems developed/strengthened in alignment with the requirements of the Global Record
- Preliminary measures to control the landing and movement of fishing vessels and products of IUU fishing are put in place
- Mechanisms to report or share IUU information in the region developed (linkage to RPOA work)
- Countries pilot Port State Measures in key ports
- Traceability of catches strengthened
- Limits are placed on fishing capacity, and stricter zoning of fishing effort to protect nearshore zones (and reduce conflicts between small and larger scale fisheries)
- Basic MCS systems strengthened (wheelhouse markings, VMS in larger vessels)

**Protected areas, habitat enhancement and seasonal closures will benefit from more science based approaches**

16. The 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM recommended that spatial and seasonal measures applied in fisheries should be assessed in terms of their fishery effects. The use of science-based approaches to the establishment of protected areas and artificial reefs was strongly encouraged. Science and local knowledge should be used to determine key habitats or areas that should be protected/closed.



17. Key outcomes identified by the 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM to enhance protected fisheries habitats were:

- Science-based management methods (which incorporate local knowledge) developed for MPA creation, including evaluation of their effectiveness for enhancing fisheries.
- Science-based spatial measures for refugia/habitat (including artificial reefs) for fisheries are developed.
- Seasonal or periodic fishing closures and other temporal measures are developed based on scientific information and local knowledge.
- Key habitats (based on depth, spawning or nursery areas or sensitive habitats) are identified and integrated into fishery management, conservation and protection planning.
- Artificial reef construction follows science based planning and facilitate the separation of large and small scale-fishing operations.
- Fishery resources conservation areas are positioned and aggregated in such a way that they contribute to local stock recruitment and other fishery benefits.
- Inland fishery habitats, water connectivity and refuges are managed and maintained and developed so that they provide sustained fishery benefits.

### **Take into consideration the threats of climate change**

18. The 30<sup>th</sup> Session of COFI indicated the need to mitigate the impacts of climate change on livelihoods, especially in small-scale fisheries. The 31<sup>st</sup> Session of the APRC recognized the special needs of small island developing countries in addressing food and nutrition security issues in the context of frequent natural disasters, emerging impacts of climate change; fragility of land and marine ecosystems; threats from invasive species; limited water supplies; and high costs of transportation. The APRC also noted the need for adapting to and mitigating climate change through the creation of improved early warning systems and the development and dissemination of improved technologies and risk management tools.

19. The 32<sup>nd</sup> APFIC Session suggested that FAO work together with other international and regional organizations to prepare guidance and organize training on practical ways for mitigation and adaptation to climate change and climate variability in the fishery and aquaculture subsectors. The Session noted the importance of raising awareness of climate change, particularly for policy makers in the region. Member countries agreed to report during the 33<sup>rd</sup> APFIC Session on their progress in this regard. The Commission recommended that fish stock assessment models should incorporate climate change considerations.

20. Key outcomes identified by the 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM to take into account the threats of climate change were:

- Vulnerability and risk assessments (including socio-economic valuation) of both fisheries and aquaculture resources as well as their stakeholders are used to inform national planning and prioritization.
- The fisheries and aquaculture subsectors are properly integrated into disaster reduction and mitigation plans, national climate change strategies and National Adaptation Programme(s) of Action (NAPA) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) national communications.
- Dedicated funding to conduct research on adaptation and mitigation is identified and programmes developed (including a programme for marine fisheries to inform the UNFCCC process).
- Sectoral climate change and climate variability resilience is enhanced through adaptation strategies for aquaculture and fisheries activities and household livelihood diversification.



- Fishery and aquaculture sector improves its contribution to mitigation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions, especially in areas of refrigerant and fuel use and through the greater application of green technology.

### **Give attention to the human and socio-economic dimension of fisheries**

21. The 30<sup>th</sup> Session of COFI expressed concern about the working conditions of many fishers. The Committee also placed emphasis on gender mainstreaming and on reducing post-harvest losses. The 32<sup>nd</sup> Session of APFIC also noted the need to look into the reduction of post-harvest losses that still remain very high in the region and indicated that more pertinent and updated information on supply chains would be useful.

22. The 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM noted the effort needed to harmonize the records of fishers and fishing vessel employment to reflect employment in large and small-scale sectors. The social profile of labour in the different segments is also needed to inform policies on labour, rights, gender, as well as broader issues relating to migration.

23. Small-scale fisheries represent 70–87 percent of the fisheries labour and fishing vessels across the region. This takes place in both inland and marine waters. Increasingly, migratory fishing labour is becoming a feature of some fisheries, which places additional challenges on fishers rights, decent work, labour conditions and safety according to national and international standards.

24. Key outcomes identified by the 4<sup>th</sup> RCFM to take into account the human and socio-economic dimension in fisheries were:

- Fishing labour conditions and rights are in accordance with the ILO work in fishing convention C 188.
- Countries elaborate a vision for their small-scale fishery sectors.
- Improved (statistical and structural) information of the small-scale fishing sector contributes to raised profile in the development agenda.
- Small-scale fisheries instrument developed and informed by APFIC members responses.
- Promotion of improved livelihoods approaches in small-scale fisheries particularly through engagement with other development partners and institutions beyond fishery agencies.
- Fishery management zoning and planning that separates the scales of fishing and mitigates impacts/conflicts (see trawl strategy above).
- Allocation and/or safeguarding of rights to access resources, fishing zones, and land tenure, to secure fishers and fish farmers livelihoods.
- Recognition of the contribution of fisheries gleaning/collecting activities and how these relate to resource and habitat management.
- Improved labour and employment conditions for fishing and fish processing labour (including the concerns regarding migratory labour, child labour, and women).
- Improved safety at sea and reduced vulnerability of fishers and fish workers.

## **SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

25. The APFIC Secretariat proposes the following areas of work can contribute to the APFIC programme and the 5<sup>th</sup> RCFM and 33<sup>rd</sup> Session:

### **Develop APFIC regional guidelines/advisory on improving trawl fishery management**

26. The 32<sup>nd</sup> Session of APFIC endorsed the workplan for the biennium and identified as one of the biennial themes as “Putting fishery management into action in the APFIC region”. This theme would typically be covered through the convening of a regional consultative workshop. The Secretariat recommends that the most effective way deliver an output which would be relevant and usable by the member countries and the Commission would be in the form of regional technical guidance. In this regard, the Secretariat proposes the following approach within the current biennium of the APFIC workplan, but which could be continued into subsequent biennia if the Commission so wished:

27. Rename the proposed APFIC Regional Consultative Workshop “Putting fishery management into action in the APFIC region” as the “APFIC Regional Expert Workshop on Tropical Trawl Fishery Management”. This would be undertaken in close collaboration with the FAO/SEAFDEC/GEF Strategies for Trawl Management Project (REBYC II).

28. The draft Terms of Reference for the “APFIC Regional Expert Workshop on Tropical Trawl Fishery Management” are provided in APFIC/13/Inf. 5. These indicate that the expert group will be tasked with the following:

- i. Develop regional guidance on improving trawl fishery management in tropical areas of the APFIC region.
- ii. Provide advice on relevant strategies which could be used in trawl fishery improvement plans.
- iii. Collate evidence of best practice and effective solutions that have been piloted or implemented in the region as well as their impacts on the fishery.
- iv. Provide recommendations on policy issues which indirectly contribute to promotion of trawl fishery effort or the negative impacts of trawl fishing (inter alia fuel subsidies, demand for fishmeal, feeds for aquaculture etc.).

29. The regional guidance would be presented to the 33<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Commission for its consideration. According the direction of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Session, this guidance might be further elaborated into regional guidelines.

### **Develop APFIC regional guidelines/advisory on responsible management of anchored fish aggregating devices**

30. The existing regional guidance on the use of anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) could be further developed into an APFIC regional guideline for consideration by the Commission at its 33<sup>rd</sup> Session. The guidance document which will form the basis of the guidelines, “Anchored fish aggregating devices for artisanal fisheries in South and Southeast Asia: benefits and risks” is provided in APFIC/13/Inf. 6.

### **Capacity building training course in ecosystem approaches to fishery management**

31. It is anticipated that some funding will be available to roll out the Regional EAFM training course. APFIC Secretariat will also seek funding support for further adaptation to make an EAA course.

32. The FAO Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme has been requested by participating countries to develop regional guidance on the use of anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs). This guidance can be further developed into an APFIC regional guideline for consideration by the commission.

### **Improving information on IUU fishing in the region**

33. APFIC Secretariat will commission a specific review of state of IUU in the APFIC member countries. This would look into specific nature of IUU fishing in the region as a means of informing about the principle issues. It will be included in the APFIC Regional Overview 2014.

### **FAO Related work**

34. The FAO/SEAFDEC/GEF Strategies for Trawl Management Project (REBYC II) is developing several areas of high complementarity to the APFIC work programme.

- Fishery Improvement Plans – linking to work promoted by Sustainable Fishery Partnership
- Fishmeal dialogue and how responsible trawling can provide inputs for fishmeal

35. FAO has a number of initiatives related to climate change adaptation and several CCA projects are being developed under the GEF programme.

36. A number of other areas which are identified for attention could be addressed if projects or resourcing were to become available:

- Marine Protected Areas, spatial management
- Livelihoods
- Labour issues in fisheries

### **SUGGESTED ACTION BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

37. The Executive Committee is invited to endorse or reconsider the areas of attention and provide guidance to the Secretariat for regional support.

## APPENDIX H – DRAFT AGENDA OF THE FIFTH REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE FORUM MEETING

ASIA-PACIFIC FISHERY COMMISSION	
<b>FIFTH REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE FORUM MEETING</b> <i>“Responsible management of fisheries and aquaculture in the Asia-Pacific”</i> Hyderabad, India, June 2014	
<b>Day 1</b>	
<b>08:00-09:00</b>	<b>Registration</b>
<b>09:00-10:15</b>	<b>Opening Ceremony (separate detailed programme)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Welcome remarks by the APFIC Chairman, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>– Address by the Assistant Director-General, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (or his Representative)</li> <li>– Opening speech by the Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, India</li> </ul>
<b>Theme 1</b>	<b>Fisheries and aquaculture regional overview 2014</b>
<b>10:15-10:45</b>	<b>Keynote address: “The future for responsible management of fisheries and aquaculture in the Asia-Pacific”</b> <i>Arni Mathiesen, FAO Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture</i>
<b>10:45-11:15</b>	<b>Tea/coffee break</b>
<b>11:15-11:30</b>	<b>Forum arrangements</b> Presentation by the APFIC Secretary
<b>11:30-12:00</b>	<b>Regional overview of fisheries in the subregions of Asia (2014)</b> <i>APFIC Secretariat, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</i> <i>Covers resource assessments, status and trends in fisheries of the region</i>
<b>12:00-12:30</b>	<b>Status and trends of aquaculture in the subregions of Asia (2014)</b> APFIC Secretariat, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
<b>12:30-14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>Theme 2</b>	<b>Public-Private dialogue session</b>
<b>14:00-14:45</b>	<b>Emerging issues facing sustainable intensification of aquaculture in the Asia-Pacific – how can the sector respond?</b> <i>Paper/presentation prepared by FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific</i>
<b>14:45-15:30</b>	<b>Discussion and feedback from private sector</b>
<b>15:30-16:00</b>	<b>Tea/coffee break</b>
<b>16:00-16:30</b>	<b>Fishery and aquaculture products meeting the requirements of importing countries – what do we need to do to improve?</b> <i>Covers: Technical barriers to trade, IUU, fishmeal in feeds, food safety, national systems</i>
<b>16:30-17:00</b>	<b>Discussion and feedback from private sector</b>
<b>17:00-17:30</b>	<b>General discussion on how to improve public-private cooperation</b>
<b>19:00-21:00</b>	<b>Hosted reception dinner</b>

Day 2	
<b>Theme 3:</b>	<b>Responsible management of trawl fisheries in the Asia-Pacific</b>
<b>09:00-09:30</b>	<b>APFIC Trawl management Guidelines Workshop outcomes – guidance</b> <i>How to monitor/improve trawl management, APFIC Regional guidelines on trawl management</i>
<b>09:30-10:00</b>	<b>Improving the management of trawl fisheries (SEAFDEC/REBYC II)</b> <i>SEAFDEC/REBYC II progress country successes – Improving management, reducing bycatch</i>
<b>10:00-10:30</b>	<b>Country strategies for improving management of trawl management and interactions with trawl fisheries</b> <i>Brief presentations from 3 APFIC Members (10 minutes each)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Trawl fisheries management; Gear, spatial, seasonal, area based approaches; IUU, MCS compliance with regulations</li> <li>– Governance, policies, How it is being implemented?</li> </ul> Malaysia, China, Australia
<b>10:30-11:00</b>	<b>Tea/coffee break</b>
<b>11:00-11:30</b>	<b>SFP pelagics assessments/low value-trash fish</b> <i>Understanding the management and demand for small pelagics, responsible fishmeal</i>
<b>11:30-12:00</b>	<b>APFIC guidelines for the responsible management of anchored FADs</b> <i>RFLP FADs guidance</i>
<b>12:00-13:00</b>	<b>Country strategies for improving management of marine capture fisheries</b> <i>Brief presentations from 3 APFIC Members (10 minutes each) Covering: Achievements, How it is being implemented, Governance, policies</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Pilot Port State measures (Thailand)</li> <li>– Combatting IUU (Sri Lanka)</li> <li>– Implementing the Ecosystem Approach (Philippines)</li> <li>– BOBP-IGO</li> <li>– Timor-Leste (vessel record)</li> </ul>
<b>13:00-14:30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>Theme 4:</b>	<b>Improving the contribution of inland fisheries in the Asia-Pacific</b>
<b>14:30-15:00</b>	<b>Inland fisheries valuations roles and functions</b> <b>Regional guidelines for enhancement in inland fisheries</b> <i>MRC Regional guidelines for inland fishery enhancements, country presentation</i>
<b>15:00-16:00</b>	<b>Country strategies for improving management of inland fisheries</b> <i>Brief presentations from 6 APFIC Members (10 minutes each)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Co-management</li> <li>– Enhancement, restocking, indigenous species</li> <li>– Improved coordination between water users</li> </ul> India, Cambodia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan <b>General discussion</b>
<b>16:00-16:30</b>	<b>Tea/coffee break</b>
<b>16:30-17:00</b>	<b>Continued</b>
<b>18:00-19:30</b>	<b>Poster Session – country posters or exhibits on key achievements that are being addressed by the Members</b> <i>In conjunction with light buffet reception</i>

Day 3	
<b>Theme 2</b>	<b>Sustainable intensification of aquaculture</b>
<b>09:00-09:30</b>	<b>Progress in responsible feeds/fishmeal in Asia</b> <i>Challenges of fishmeals in aquaculture feeds Standards/certification deadlines [tentatively IFFO]</i>
<b>09:30-10:00</b>	<b>Aquaculture breeds and genetics</b> <i>Opportunities/constraints; Diversification VS consolidation; Role of public and private sectors</i>
<b>10:00-10:30</b>	<b>Country experiences improving aquaculture management – intensification</b> <i>Brief (10 minutes) presentations from 3 APFIC Members (10 minutes each) Viet Nam, Thailand, China</i>
<b>10:30-11:00</b>	<b>Tea/coffee break</b>
<b>11:00-11:30</b>	<b>Transboundary health (emerging issues e.g. EMS/IMNV)</b> <i>[tentatively NACA]</i>
<b>11:30-12:00</b>	<b>Country experiences improving aquaculture management – intensification</b> <i>Brief (10 minutes) presentations from 3 APFIC Members (10 minutes each) Philippines, India</i>
<b>12:00-12.30</b>	<b>General discussion</b>
<b>12:30-14:30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>Final Session</b>	<b>Summary and recommendations for reporting to APFIC</b>
<b>14:30-15:30</b>	<b>Plenary Discussion</b> <i>Summary and recommendations for APFIC</i>
Day 4	
<b>08:00-16:00</b>	<b>All day Field trip (TBA)</b> <b>Participants return</b>

## APPENDIX I – TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF APFIC

ASIA-PACIFIC FISHERY COMMISSION	
THIRTY-THIRD SESSION Hyderabad, India, June 2014	
Day 1	
09:00-09:30	<b>Opening</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Welcome remarks by the APFIC Chairman, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>– Welcome remarks by the Secretary of APFIC</li> <li>– Opening speech by the Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, India [tentative]</li> </ul>
09:30-10:00	<b>Inter-sessional activities of APFIC</b>
10:00-10:30	<b>Report of the Seventh-fourth Executive Committee Meeting</b>
10:30-11:00	<b>Tea/coffee break</b>
11:00-11:30	<b>Regional overview of fisheries and aquaculture in Asia and the Pacific</b>
11:30-12:30	<b>Summary overview report of the outcomes of the Fifth APFIC RCFM</b> <i>including the Public-private dialogue session</i>
12:30-14:30	<b>Lunch</b>
14:30-15:00	<b>Country feedback on previous APFIC recommendations action plans and monitoring progress</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Working paper on review of previous APFIC recommendations</li> <li>– Country responses</li> <li>– Partner's/donor comments</li> </ul>
15:00-15:30	<b>Tea/coffee break</b>
15:30-16:30	<b>APFIC Regional Guidelines for responsible trawl management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Working paper</li> <li>– Country responses</li> <li>– Partner's/donor comments</li> </ul>
16:30-17:00	<b>The development of a regional training course for Ecosystem Approach to Fishery management for the APFIC region</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Working paper</li> <li>– Country responses</li> <li>– Partner's/donor comments</li> </ul>

<b>Day 2</b>	
<b>09:00-10:00</b>	<b>APFIC guidelines for the responsible management of anchored FADs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Working paper</li> <li>– Country responses</li> <li>– Partner's/donor comments</li> </ul>
<b>10:00-11:00</b>	<b>APFIC/MRC regional guidelines on enhancement of inland fisheries</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Working paper</li> <li>– Country responses</li> <li>– Partner's/donor comments</li> </ul>
<b>11:00-11:30</b>	<b>Tea/coffee break</b>
<b>11:30-12:30</b>	<b>Sustainable intensification of aquaculture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Working paper</li> <li>– Member country responses</li> <li>– Partner's/donor comments</li> </ul>
<b>12:30-14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>14:00-14:30</b>	<b>Emerging issues in fisheries and aquaculture for APFIC's work in the subsequent biennium</b> Working paper on two new themes for APFIC
<b>14:30-15:30</b>	<b>Reports on achievements of Regional Organization partners</b>
<b>15:30-16:00</b>	<b>Tea/coffee break</b>
<b>16:00-17:00</b>	<b>Other matters</b> <b>Election of Officers</b> <b>Date and place of Thirty-fourth Session</b>
<b>Day 3</b>	
<b>08:00-12:00</b>	<b>Morning Field trip (TBA)</b> <b>Secretariat prepares report</b>
<b>12:00</b>	<b>Report available to delegates</b>
<b>15:00-17:00</b>	<b>Adoption of report</b>
<b>17:00-17:30</b>	<b>Closing of the session</b>



**ASIA-PACIFIC FISHERY COMMISSION**  
**FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific**  
**39 Phra Athit Road, Bangkok, Thailand**  
**[www.apfic.org](http://www.apfic.org)**

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