

**ASEAN COOPERATION ON FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY SECTORS AND ITS STRATEGIC PLAN
(2016-2020)**

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**PART 1
OVERVIEW OF ASEAN COOPERATION IN CAPTURE FISHERIES**

(Stock – taking)

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Acronyms

AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AFCF	ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum
AFCC	ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security
AIFS	ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework
AP-SC	ASEAN Political-Security Community
AMS	ASEAN Member States
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-cultural Community
ASIPF	ASEAN Sectoral Integration Protocol for Fisheries
ASWGFi	ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries
AWGCME	ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment
EAF	Ecosystem approach to fisheries
FAF	Food, Agriculture and Forestry
FCG/ASSP	Fisheries Consultative Group/ ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnerships
IAI	Initiative for ASEAN Integration
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
MARKET	Maximizing Agricultural Revenue through Knowledge, Enterprise Development, and Trade project
MCS	Monitoring, control and surveillance
Res/POA	Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020
SEAFDEC	The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre
SPA	Strategic Plan of Action

Executive Summary

The capture fisheries sector is a critically important economic sector for livelihoods, food security, export earnings and employment in the ASEAN region. In particular capture fisheries play an important role in the effort to eliminate hunger and malnutrition through supplying fish and other aquatic products, which are rich in protein, essential fatty acids, vitamins and minerals. These contribute over 30 percent of the animal protein in Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines and over 50 percent in Indonesia, Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos.

In inland capture fisheries, catches have not increased at all since the mid-1980s in the ASEAN-6 countries. On the other hand, because of the later start of development, CLMV countries catches have been increasing rapidly, especially over the last decade, a trend driven mainly from the rapidly increasing Myanmar catch (35% per year on average). In the case of marine fisheries, catches have stagnated since the early 1990s with a trend of decreasing catches in recent years in all ASEAN-6 countries, except Indonesia, but still increasing in C(L)MV and Indonesia. This increase is predicted to slow soon as the productivity limit of the fish resource is met. Overall, therefore, increased fishing effort or increased technology to improve fishing will not result in increased catches and it is imperative to better manage the limited resources that are available.

Trade in fish is large, with Thailand and Vietnam occupying 3rd and 4th positions globally in terms of exports and several other of the more developed ASEAN Member State (AMS) being in the top 50. However, most of the trade is extra-ASEAN with only 10% being within the region. This is because production consists of relatively simple transformation of raw materials with which the member economies are all endowed and such transformation are not really suited to division across the economies in the region.

The ASEAN Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009-2015) and its supporting Blueprints - ASEAN Political-Security Community (AP-SC), ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and ASEAN Socio-culture Community (ASCC) - set out a clear vision and goals for ASEAN. Nested under these are the cross-sectoral plans relating to Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (FAF SPA), the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS), and ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (AFCC). At the sectoral level, fisheries has an ASEAN Integrated Protocol for Fisheries (ASIPF) and an associated Roadmap for Integration of the Fisheries Sector, based on the AEC blueprint, and two versions of a Strategic Plan of Action (SPA). The first was drafted by the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) and then revised by the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF).

Because the ASEAN Secretariat responsible for capture fisheries is small and has limited technical expertise or resources, its planning and actions are implemented through their strategic partnership with the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC). The ASWGFi SPA is based almost entirely on the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 (Res/POA). However, this has resulted in a very broad suite of objectives, actions, activities and sub-activities that make it difficult to relate the SPA to ASEAN goals and objectives. This complexity has been recognised by the ASWGFi who tasked the AFCF to revise the SPA and develop priorities. However, even the revised AFCF draft, although containing fewer activities, is still very broad with a large number of detailed activities that are poorly reported and make the assessment of progress difficult.

This strategic partnership with SEAFDEC has the obvious advantage in that many of the SPA activities are funded and implemented by SEAFDEC and its donors. However, there are several disadvantages including (i) a SPA based more on the priorities of SEAFDEC and its donors rather than those of ASEAN, (ii) complex arrangements that involve ASEAN Member States (AMS) in many meetings, working groups and fora that duplicate reporting requirements and planning activities, (iii) reporting and assessment mechanisms developed mainly at the project level, rather than the more strategic level required by the ASEAN blueprints.

As well as the ASWGFi, SOM-AMAF has established the AFCF whose original purpose was to improve the sustainable utilization of the living aquatic resources by the proper management and development of the fisheries and fisheries operations. The AFCF has yet another set of plans and, that is much broader than the original AFCF mandate and tends to duplicate and overlap with the ASWGFi.

Thus, ASEAN has a very detailed set of Blueprints, policies and plans at three levels – regional (ASEAN), cross-sectoral with the Food, Agriculture and Forestry (FAF) portfolio and sectorial (Fisheries). Ideally, these plans should be nested so that activities at the sectoral level contribute to the cross-sectoral objectives and the ASEAN vision and goals. Unfortunately, the current plans are not well nested and not well aligned making assessment of progress very difficult. The lack of alignment is due to (i) different years of coverage of the plans. Some are for 2009-2013, others for 2010-2015 and yet others are for earlier periods, but not updated (e.g. the FAF SPA (2005-2010)), and (ii) differing classifications for the actions and activities and (iii) ASWGFi SPA based on the ASEAN/SEAFDEC Res/POA and (iv) duplication of activities, and hence reporting. By far the most confusing is the different classification of actions/strategic thrusts and activities used in the different plans. The only consistency found in the capture fisheries subsector was the six strategic thrusts used in the FAF SPA were also used in the ASWGFi SPA. However, even this link was artificial as the ASWGFi SPA was based on the objectives and actions of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC RES/POA, and needed to be fitted into this different framework.

This complex set of arrangements and plans makes assessing progress against ASEAN blueprints and other cross-sectoral plans, including the FAF SPA, the AIFS, and the AFCC difficult. However, reading between the lines, it appears that progress has been made in reducing tariffs but non-tariff barriers are still a challenge as in other sectors. At the sectoral level, although progress is being made through the ASEAN-SEAFDEC collaborative projects and other projects of dialog partners, progress towards meeting the large number of objectives of the ASWGFi SPA is slow, and there are many challenges yet to be overcome.

Recommendations

Future priority areas for ASEAN capture fisheries

Future priority areas for ASEAN should not necessarily be guided by the global and regional issues in capture fisheries, but more by the future challenges in implementing the ASEAN blueprints. Global organizations such as FAO, and regional organizations such as SEAFDEC, will address the global and regional issues and ASEAN should not duplicate their work.

Therefore, the first priority for ASEAN capture fisheries should be to complete the Roadmap on Fisheries Integration that supported the AEC Blueprint. This will require:

- i. Improved formulation of the measures yet to be completed

- ii. Clear indicators and system for reporting on progress through the ASWGF.

In addition to implement the vision and goals of the P-SC, AEC and ASCC Blueprints, ASEAN must recognize and promote need to shift the current overarching fishery policy of AMS from “increased production at all costs” to “sustainable benefits from managed fisheries”. New directions for policy are needed that cover both harvest and post-harvest that focuses on people, wealth creation and livelihoods and links to parallel policy initiatives on poverty alleviation, based on the concept of the “Blue economy”.

In the future, to take the lead with members, emphasis should be placed on:

1. Changing capture fisheries policy and planning focus towards increasing value and providing social benefits from sustainable capture fisheries within EEZs, rather than just increasing production;
2. Addressing the causes of overcapacity in fishing fleets, including increasing on-shore processing that is driving excess fishing effort to meet demand;
3. Recognizing that the current degraded state of capture fisheries is the result of perverse subsidies and policies that keep uneconomic and unsustainable fishing and processing capacity in business; and
4. Broadening management decision making to target improved economic and social benefits that can be obtained from harvesting quality fish, through an ecosystem approach.

ASEAN can play a strong role in this fisheries reform through promoting human capacity development and institutional strengthening on:

1. Regional training to re-skill fisheries management institutions in the practical application of ecosystem approaches to management;
2. Systems to address change open access fisheries to limited access fisheries;
3. Ways to reduce overcapacity of fishing fleets as well as onshore processing;
4. Ways to redirect subsidies and perverse incentives that drive unsustainable fishing so that they promote compliance and contribute to sustainable resource management;
5. A regional mechanism to combat IUU fishing and strengthen Port controls on fishing vessels (e.g. dedicated units in fishery administrations to cooperate within the RPOA framework);
6. Improve food safety and quality standard to drive intra-region trading of seafood; and
7. Strengthen data and information gathering on four key areas: IUU fishing (including flagging, fleet capacity); status of fishery resources (within EEZ); subsidies and incentives (perverse and beneficial) and regional trade flows.

Streamlining arrangements and relevant working groups

1. To make the cooperative arrangements more effective, the ASWGF should firstly clarify its role as an advisory body to ASEAN, and take responsibility for implementing the vision and goals of the three blueprints for capture fisheries through the FAF.
2. Review the current role and function of the AFCF and identify and address current constraints to its meeting its original intent as set out in the “Framework for the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum in 2008” that envisaged AFCF to act as a fisheries management advisory body [Note: AFCF has reviewed itself several times but more streamlining is needed]; and

3. Redefine the role and function of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG/ASSP to make it a more strategic body that identifies and reports on the contribution of SEAFDEC's projects to progress of the ASWGFi SPA (2016-2020) (not just a list of collaborative projects with tenuous links to the SPA);

Necessary steps to make ASEAN cooperation in fisheries more efficient

The new round of planning provides a unique opportunity to make the cooperation more efficient. The necessary steps will be:

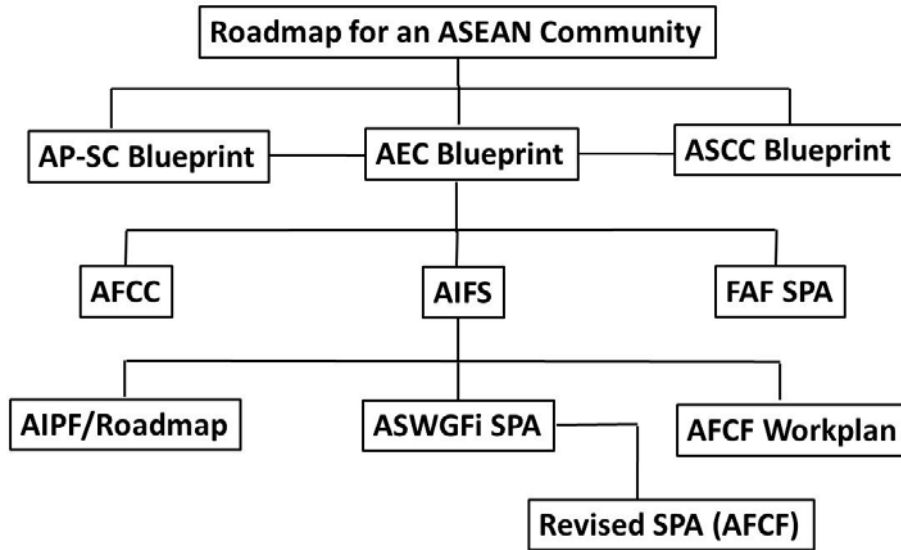
1. Write the FAF Strategic Plan (2016-2020) as an overarching strategic plan (SP, not SPA) that is more closely linked to the new AIFS and to sectoral SPAs, based on the vision and goals of the three updated Blueprints. These subsidiary plans should then outline the actions necessary to meet the FAF SP objectives;
2. Rewrite the ASWGFi SPA (2016-2020) to be more closely linked and aligned with the FAF SP (rather than the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Res/POA). The new ASWGFi SPA should focus on limited number of high priority issues, actions and activities and include only those SEAFDEC projects that clearly demonstrate that they contribute to achieving the objectives of the FAF SP(2016-2020) and the ASWGFi SPA (2016-2020); and
3. Draft new TORs for (i) ASWGFi, (ii) AFCF and (iii) ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG/ASSP based on the above recommendations, and rewrite the work plans for the AFCF and SEAFDEC FCG/ASSP that demonstrate their contribution and linkage to the ASWGFi.

1. INTRODUCTION

Capture fisheries and the Roadmap for the ASEAN Community (2009-2015)

In December 1997, the ASEAN Vision 2020 was unveiled by the ASEAN Heads of State and Government and envisaged a stable, prosperous and highly competitive regional economic area where there is free movement of goods, services, investments and capital. Since then a number of roadmaps and blueprints have been adopted. There are a large number of policies, blueprints and strategic plans of action, but not all are relevant to the fisheries sector. Those most relevant are shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: The ASEAN planning framework for the fisheries sector



AP-SC Blueprint = ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint (2009-2015);

AEC Blueprint = ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint (2009-2015);

ASCC Blueprint = ASEAN Socio-culture Community (2009-2015);

AFCC = ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (2009);

AIFS = ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) (2009-2013)

FAF SPA = Food, Strategic Plan of Action on ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2005-2010);

AIPF/Roadmap = ASEAN Integrated Protocol for Fisheries (2004) and Roadmap for Integration of Fisheries Sector;

ASWGFfi SPA = ASEAN Sectoral Working Group Strategic Action Plan (2010-2015). Note: This was revised by the AFCF; and

AFCF Workplan = ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum Work Plan (2010-2014)

The ASEAN Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009-2015) and its supporting ASEAN Political-Security Community (AP-SC), ASEAN Political-Security ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and ASEAN Socio-culture Community (ASCC) Blueprints set out a clear vision and goals for ASEAN 2015. Nested under these are the cross-sectoral plans relating to Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (FAF SPA) (although this was

not developed for 2010-2015), the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS) and its associated Strategic Plan of Action (FS SPA), and the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry towards Food Security (AFCC).

At the sectoral level, fisheries has an ASEAN Integrated Protocol for Fisheries (ASIPF) and Roadmap for Integration of and two versions of a Strategic Plan of Action (SPA). The first was drafted by the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF) and later revised by the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF). AFCF also has its own work plan.

All of the three Blueprints and the associated Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) provide guidance and direction for the fisheries sector, and have some directives and measures specific to the capture fisheries sub-sector. In the AP-SC Blueprint, the issue IUU¹ fishing is singled out and the Blueprint requests “Strengthen close cooperation among ASEAN Member States, to combat IUU fishing in the region and where applicable, through the implementation of the IPOA - IUU fishing and work towards the establishment of ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)” (Section B.4.1. [Transnational crime and other transboundary challenges] Action xiv)

The AEC Blueprint, which was adopted by ASEAN leaders in November 2007, lists the steps to achieving the AEC by 2015 and a timeline for their implementation. The Blueprint categorizes the AEC goals into four areas:

1. A single market and production base;
2. A highly competitive economic region;
3. A region of equitable economic development; and
4. A region fully integrated into the global economy

To help form a single market and production base, the Blueprint includes a commitment to more rapidly integrating 12 priority sectors of which fisheries (including aquaculture) was included.

Most of the directives in the AEC Blueprint are relevant to the capture fisheries subsector, as part of the Food, Agriculture and Forestry (FAF) portfolio. Most relevant are those under AEC Section A7.38 A7.39:

- A7.38: Enhance intra- and extra- ASEAN trade and long-term competitiveness of ASEAN food, agriculture and forestry products/commodities
- A7.39: Promote cooperation, joint approaches and technology transfer among ASEAN Member Countries and international, regional organisations and private sector.

For capture fisheries, these translate into the following measures that facilitate responsible and sustainable development:

- *Elimination of Tariffs*: Elimination of all tariffs on all intra-ASEAN goods.
- *Trade facilitation*: Simple, harmonised and standardised trade and customs, processes, procedures and related information flows to reduce transaction costs.
- *Food safety standards*: Fisheries and aquaculture quality management systems that ensure food safety and support competitive position of ASEAN fisheries products on world markets.

¹ Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing is fishing which does not comply with national, regional or global fisheries conservation and management obligations.

Implementation of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP)-based systems and improved laboratories practices, and adapting quality and safety management systems particularly for small enterprises.

- *Quality standards:* Development of standards such as Good Hygiene Practices (GHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP);
- *Animal health and biosecurity:* Harmonise the aquatic animal health control for safety of food of animal origin through a common bio-security management standards scheme, in accordance with international standards/guidelines;
- *Technology transfer:* Promote cooperation, joint approaches and technology transfer among ASEAN Member Countries and international, regional organisations and private sector.
- *Research:* Promote collaborative research.
- *Private sector:* Establish strategic alliances and joint approaches with the private sectors in promoting food safety, investment and joint venture opportunities, promotion of fish products and market access.

Under A6 of the AEC, fisheries as one of the 11 “priority integration sectors” developed its own ASEAN Sector Integration Protocol for Fisheries (ASIPF) that contains a roadmap for Fisheries Integration, based on AEC measures, including the specific measures for Food, Agriculture and Forestry under section A7.

In the AS-CC Blueprint, many of the directives are relevant to capture fisheries, but in particular under characteristic A. Human development, B. Social welfare and protection, and D. Ensuring environmental sustainability. These include:

- *Promotion of decent work:* Incorporating decent work principles in ASEAN work culture, safety and health at work place and ensuring that the promotion of entrepreneurship becomes an integral part of ASEAN’s employment policy to achieve a forward-looking employment strategy
- *Poverty alleviation:* Fully address socio-economic disparities and poverty that persist across ASEAN Member States including achieving the MDG goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.
- *Enhancing food security and safety:* Ensure adequate access to food at all times for all ASEAN peoples and ensure food safety in ASEAN Member States.
- *Building disaster-resilient nations and safer communities:* Strengthen effective mechanisms and capabilities to prevent and reduce disaster losses in lives, and in social, economic, and environmental assets of ASEAN Member States and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international cooperation. D.4: Promoting environmentally sound technology (EST);
- *Promoting the sustainable use of coastal and marine environment:* Ensure ASEAN’s coastal and marine environment are sustainably managed; representative ecosystems, pristine areas and species are protected; economic activities are sustainably managed; and public awareness of the coastal and marine environment instilled.
- *Responding to climate change and addressing its impacts:* Enhance regional and international cooperation to address the issue of climate change and its impacts on socio-economic development, health and the environment, in ASEAN Member States through implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures, based on the principles of equity, flexibility, effectiveness, common but differentiated responsibilities, respective capabilities, as well as reflecting on different social and economic conditions.

Importance of capture fisheries in ASEAN

Fisheries production

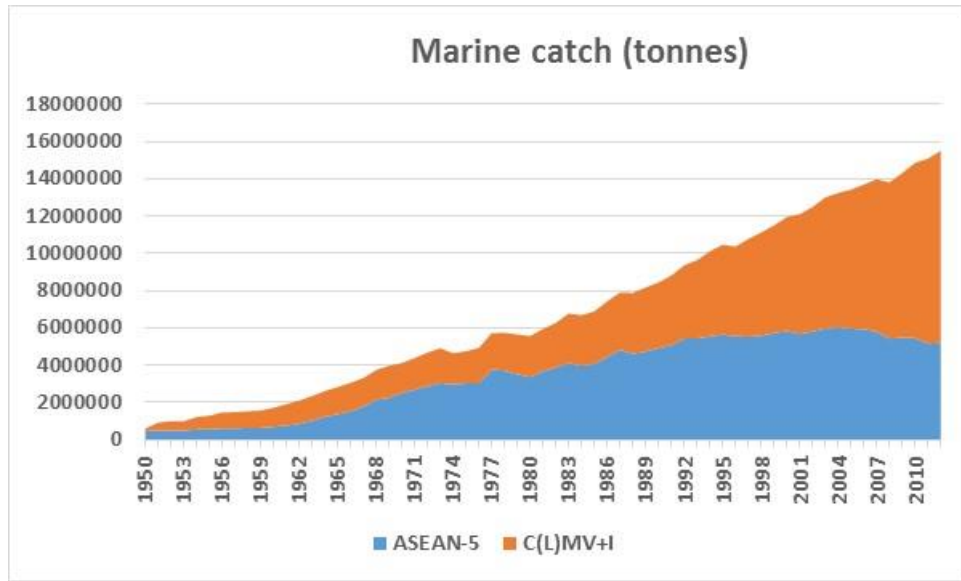
The capture fisheries sector is a critically important economic sector for livelihoods, food security, export earnings and employment in the ASEAN region. While there are no accurate figures for ASEAN, it is estimated that there are approximately 30 million small-scale fishers in the region. With average households numbering five persons, this would amount to 150 million people who are directly dependent on fisheries for food, income, and livelihood in the region. Additionally, it is estimated that small-scale fishing creates at least another two jobs for every fish worker. On the above assumption, fish production in the region employs some 60 million people in associated sectors such as boat manufacturing, gear making, bait preparation, marketing and processing. Thus, the livelihoods of millions of people are dependent on fisheries, most with few alternatives to supplement their incomes. The mismanagement of marine fisheries and coastal resources has a great impact on these rural poor.

Fisheries play an important role in the effort to eliminate hunger and malnutrition through supplying fish and other aquatic products, which are rich in protein, essential fatty acids, vitamins and minerals. In 2010, fish accounted for 17 percent of the global population's intake of animal protein and 6.5 percent of all protein consumed. Fish is a vital source of protein in Asia, contributing over 30 percent of the animal protein in countries such as Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines and over 50 percent in Indonesia, Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos. Ironically, there are equal percentages of people, especially in middle and higher income families of both developing and developed countries, suffering from an epidemic of excessive calorie intake and obesity and consequently, increased risk of heart disease, diabetes, cancer, etc. Fish as a nutritious food has an important role to play here as well.

ASEAN Member Countries are among the world's major producers of capture fish products. Major producers include Indonesia (5.7 million tonnes), Myanmar (3.5 million tonnes), Viet Nam (2.6 million tonnes, and the Philippines (2.3 million tonnes) followed by Thailand and Malaysia, both with more than 1 million tonne total capture fishery production in 2012 (FAO Fish Stats 2014). Inland or freshwater fisheries contribute about 15 percent of the region's production, although most observers state that their contribution is significantly underestimated.

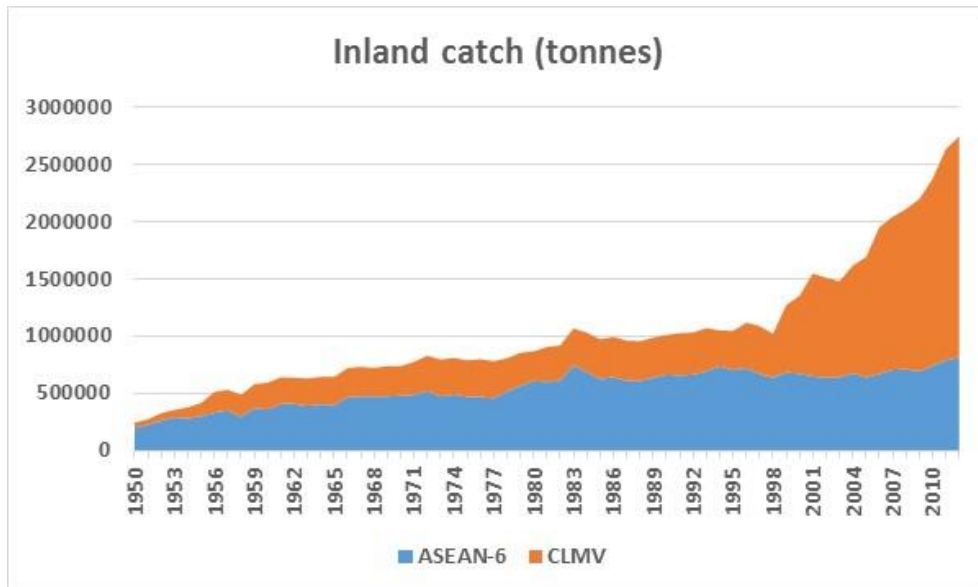
Southeast Asian from capture production has continued to increase every year (Figure 2) and totalled 18.1 million tonnes in 2012 (20% of the global production). For the catch from marine waters, however, the increase is not consistent across all ASEAN countries, with the more developed ASEAN-6 countries (with the exception of Indonesia) showing a stagnating catch since the early 1990s with a trend of decreasing catches in recent years. The increasing catch is only occurring in C(L)MV countries plus Indonesia, reflecting the later start of development of these fisheries. In Myanmar, for example, catches were relatively low until the late 1990s but has shown a rapid increase of 11.5% per year over the past decade. This increase can be attributed to several effects, including the increase in fishing effort, the expansion of the geographical range of fishing activities and the increase in the overall biomass of the fishery by fishing down effects. As seen in the ASEAN-5 countries and globally, this trend will not continue but catches will stabilize or even decline in the future. Thus, it is important to note that this trend is not indicative of increasing catches in the future.

Figure 2: Marine landings from capture fisheries in ASEAN 1950-2012 broken down into ASEAN-6 (less Indonesia) and C(L)MV (plus Indonesia) countries (FAO Fish Stats 2014).



For inland waters, the ASEAN-6 catch has been relatively stable since the mid-1980s (Figure 3), whereas that of CLMV countries has been increasing rapidly, especially over the last decade, a trend driven mainly from the rapidly increasing Myanmar catch (35% per year on average).

Figure 3: Inland landings from capture fisheries in ASEAN 1950-2012 broken down into ASEAN-6 and CLMV countries (FAO Fish Stats 2014).



Globally, production from capture fisheries has stagnated as the productive capacity of this natural resource has been reached. Based on current trends, it is predicted that production from capture fisheries in the Asia-Pacific region will decline over the next 10-20 years unless excess capacity and fishing effort is greatly reduced. Projections of fish supply also show that demand will not be met in the future, and the price of fish will rise.

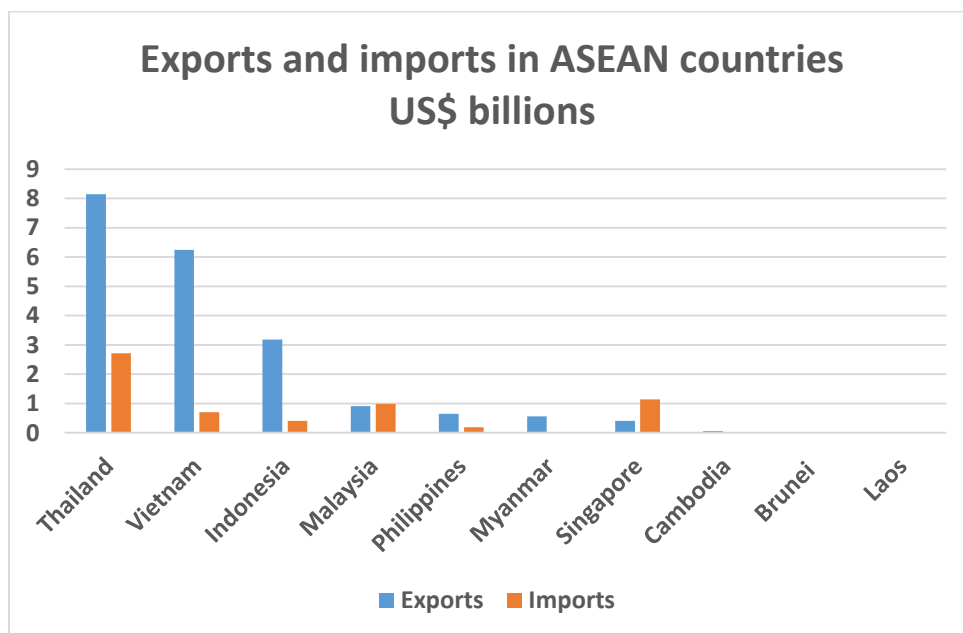
It is now almost universally accepted that most of the near-shore fisheries in Southeast Asia are overfished. It is also accepted that excess capacity is one of the leading causes of this overfishing. . In Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand, total biomass has declined to <10% of “baseline” estimates in some areas. Marine ecosystems, such as coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass, have been severely degraded in most areas

The impacts of mismanagement can be seen in boats lying idle along the coast and in ports; high unemployment; lower profits; longer fishing trips (with increased safety risks); and migration of fishers to find work either within their own countries or overseas; fishers being forced from their livelihoods by disease; rising costs; and encroachment and conflict with other users.

Fish trade

Fish and fishery products continue to be among the most traded food commodities worldwide, accounting for about 10 percent of total agricultural exports. In 2011, fish exports from ASEAN countries (FAO Fish Stats 2014), was 4.97 million tonnes valued at US\$20.14 billion (average price US\$4.05/kg), a value representing 16.4% of the world’s export of fish. Thailand and Vietnam are the 3rd and 4th largest exporters of fish in the World, while Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Myanmar and Singapore are all in the top 50... Viet Nam has experienced significant growth in its exports of fish and fish products, up from US\$1.5 billion in 2000 to US\$6.2 billion in 2011. Six of the ASEAN countries are net exporters of fish (Figure 4), with Singapore standing out as a net importer. 2011. The price of average fish received by each country ranged from a maximum of US\$8.29/kg in Singapore to a minimum of \$1.49/kg for Myanmar.

Figure 4: Fish exports and imports from ASEAN countries in 2011 (FAO Fish Stats 2014).



Imports into ASEAN totaled 3.13 million tonnes valued at US\$4.97 billion (average price of US\$1.98/kg), only 5% of the world's imports. Imported fish was cheaper than that exported, ranging from US\$5.35/kg in Singapore to 0.85/kg in Cambodia.

A growing share of fishery exports consists of reprocessed imported raw material from other countries, a trend also seen in ASEAN. Thailand has established itself as a processing center of excellence and is largely dependent on imported raw material. Thailand now imports US\$2.7 billion worth of seafood annually, most of which is processed and re-exported. Vietnam, on the other hand, has a growing domestic resource base and imports only limited, albeit growing, volumes of raw material.

In terms of commodities exported, prepared and preserved fish and frozen fish products other than fillets or meat were the top two commodities exported by quantity (tonnes), in 2011 (FAO Fish Stats 2014) (Table 1). In value, however, the top two commodities were frozen crustaceans and prepared or preserved fish. It is not possible to separate product derived from aquaculture, from that of capture fisheries in FAO statistics, but a large proportion of the frozen crustaceans is probably frozen shrimp from aquaculture. The prepared or preserved fish category includes the large export trade in canned tuna, mainly from Thailand.

Table 1: Top 10 exported commodities from ASEAN countries

	Tonnes		US\$ (1000)
Fish prepared or preserved	1,045,498	Crustaceans, frozen	5,028,429
Fish, other products, frozen	1,014,015	Fish prepared or preserved	3,922,013
Crustaceans, frozen	684,376	Crustaceans, prepared or preserved	3,206,786
Fish fillets, frozen	515,934	Fish fillets, frozen	2,464,629
Molluscs, invertebrates, fresh or chilled	369,454	Fish, other products, frozen	1,436,460
Crustaceans, prepared or preserved	346,384	Molluscs, invertebrates, fresh or chilled	1,378,379
Fish, other products fresh or chilled	224,194	Fish meat, fillets, frozen	610,993
Fish meat, frozen	189,685	Fish, other products, fresh or chilled	398,097
Meals	169,623	Crustaceans, not frozen	393,107

On average, 78% the total supply of fish to the region is consumed domestically (a large proportion of the fish is harvested by small-scale fisheries), 16.9% is exported while 7%² is used as non-human food.

Table 2 shows the variability in these percentages across the region. Indonesia as major producing country as well as a major importer has the highest percentage exports and the highest actual domestic consumption. However, when compared with the country's population, the highest fish consuming country in ASEAN on a percapita value is Malaysia at 58.9 kg/year, followed by Myanmar and Singapore.

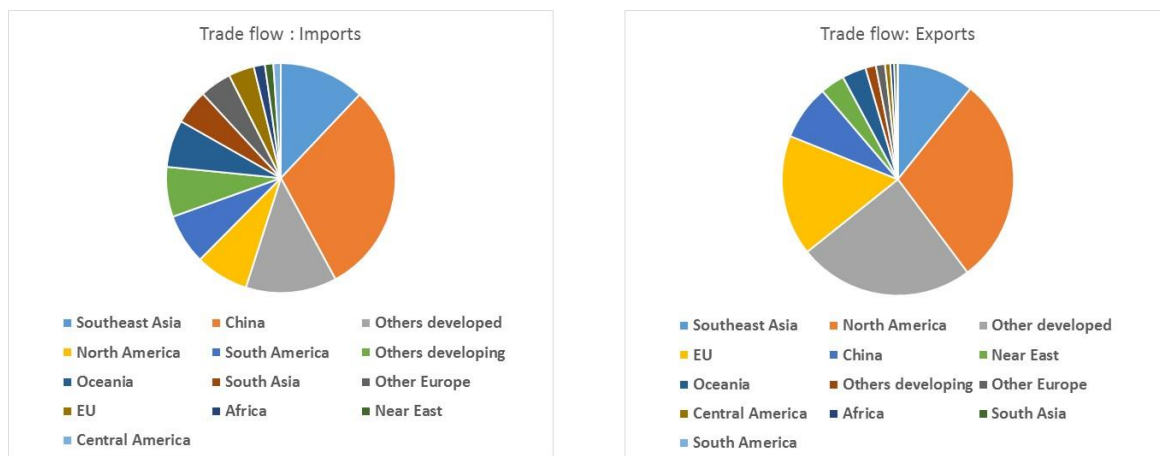
² The proportion used for non-human food is probably considerably higher as national statistics do not accurately reflect the catch and utilization of small value/trash fish, especially in countries such as Thailand where there is large-scale processing into fish meal and oil.

Table 2: Percentage of the total country's supply of fish (production plus imports) used domestically and exported (FAO Fish Stat 2014)

Country	Total supply (million tonnes)	Non-food uses	Food supply	Exports	Consumption (kg/year)
Indonesia	7.278	1.4%	84.8%	13.9%	26.0
Vietnam	4.978	5.8%	58.9%	35.3%	33.8
Thailand	4.861	11.8%	36.4%	51.8%	25.7
Philippines	3.552	0.0%	92.0%	7.9%	35.7
Myanmar	3.549	19.8%	68.1%	12.1%	50.8
Malaysia	2.190	11.0%	75.2%	13.9%	58.9
Cambodia	0.516	0.0%	94.0%	6.0%	34.7
Singapore	0.312	0.0%	72.9%	27.1%	46.0
Laos	0.105	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	17.2
Brunei	0.010	0.0%	98.9%	1.1%	24.5
	27.352	5.0%	78.1%	16.9%	35.3

Intra-ASEAN trade averaged over 2009-2011 represented only 10.5% of the region's total exports of fisheries in 2011 (Figure 5b), and this intra-ASEAN trade is not that different from the average of 9% previously calculated for 1997-2001. The main markets are USA (North America), Japan (other developed countries) and the EU. In terms of imports into ASEAN (Figure 5a), most imports are coming from China, Japan and South Korea (other developed countries). Imports from China are increasing as China's seafood processors are gaining new markets linked to increasing prosperity in ASEAN.

Figure 5: Flow of fisheries trade (FAO Fish Stats 2014). (a) Origin of imports and (b) Distribution of Exports



Thus in fisheries, integration of trade within ASEAN is not strong and limited mostly to the ASEAN-5 more developed economies and weak or no integration for the less developed economies. However, this is not surprising considering the nature of the product. In fisheries, production consists of relatively simple transformation of raw materials with which the member economies are all endowed and such

transformation are not really suited to division across the economies in the region. The main exception to this is Thailand that has a more highly developed postharvest facilities and re-processes and exports some fish products, notably canned tuna.

Trade in live fish requires a special mention. The live fish trade can refer to the live food fish trade for human consumption or to the ornamental fish trade for aquariums. The center for the live food fish trade is located in Hong Kong - the markets consumers contribute \$400 million to the estimated \$1 billion of the trade's global value. Total imports flowing into Hong Kong are over 10,000 tonnes, of which 30 percent was re-exported to mainland China. Other major markets include Singapore, mainland China, and Taiwan. The primary suppliers of wild caught fish are Indonesia (accounting for nearly 50 percent of Hong Kong's imports), Thailand, Malaysia, Australia, and Vietnam. Fish are often caught using illegal fishing practices and to offset these threats to coral reefs, Taiwan and Malaysia are leading the way towards farmed live fish. The wholesale value on these fish is anywhere from 11\$US dollars to 63US\$/kg which represents a large markup and resale value.

2. ASEAN CURRENT COOPERATION IN CAPTURE FISHERIES SUB-SECTOR

Current cross-sectoral cooperation arrangements

There are many cross-sectoral arrangements with the FAF portfolio that have relevance to capture fisheries. As these will be covered by other sector reports, it is sufficient here to simply list them. They include:

- ASEAN Free Trade Area Council
- ASEAN Investment Area Council.
- ASEAN Ad-Hoc Steering Committee on Climate Change and Food Security
- The ASEAN task force on CODEX
- The ASEAN working group on halal food
- The ASEAN Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
- ASEAN Consultative Committee on Standards and Quality
- Coordinating Committee on the Implementation of the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) Scheme for ASEAN free trade area (AFTA)
- The ASEAN committee on sanitary and phytosanitary measures

Current sectoral cooperation arrangements

The **ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF)** was formed in 1993 and its terms of reference were adopted at a Special Senior Officer's Meeting in May 1997, in Cebu, the Philippines. Its TORs are very vague and its main purpose is to identify areas of cooperation among AMS, formulate project proposals, and monitor and report on its program of work (TOR is at Annex 1).

Since 1998, technical cooperation between ASEAN and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) on sustainable fisheries development has been initiated under the **regional ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Consultative Group Mechanism (FCG) framework**. To assure that the efforts of ASEAN and SEAFDEC were sustained, and in support of various activities for the benefit of member countries, the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP) was formalized in November 2007 in Bangkok, Thailand. ASSP is envisaged to enhance closer cooperation between ASEAN and SEAFDEC and its member countries, paving the new phase for ASEAN-SEAFDEC collaboration in achieving long term common goals towards collective regional development and management of sustainable fisheries. The stated goal for the

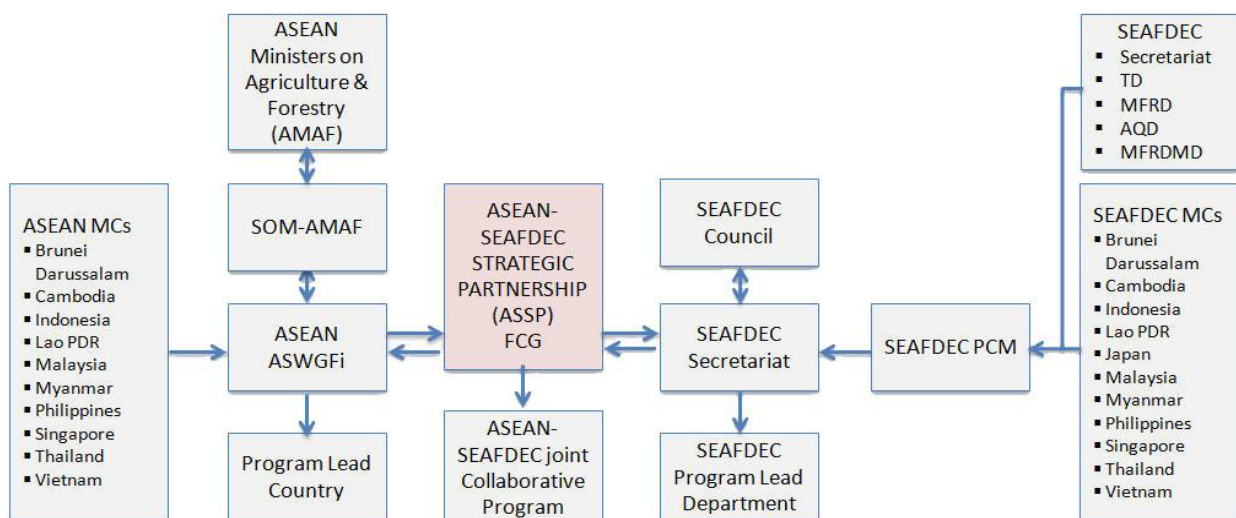
FCG/ASSP is for SEAFDEC to continue to implement fisheries-related programs to develop the fisheries potential of the region by rational utilization of the resources for providing food security and safety to the people and alleviating poverty through transfer of new technologies, research and information dissemination activities. It does this through a set of FCG/ASSP collaborative projects. More specifically, the function of the FCG is to act (i) As a coordinating body for fisheries programs to be implemented both nationally and regionally by ASEAN, (ii) As training centres in the fields of, fishery post-harvest and aquaculture in the ASEAN region, (iii) As a medium for cooperative research among ASEAN Member countries and (iv) As an executing body for ASEAN regional fisheries programs (Figure 6).

The ASSP also covers some international fisheries related issues, including:

- Regional Cooperation on combating IUU Fishing
 - Establishment of Regional Fisheries Vessel Register for 24 m in length and over, this program was supported by the SSOM-AMAF last year
 - Development of “ASEAN Catch Documentation System” to support Intra-regional Trade, as supported by the SSOM-AMAF last year
 - Development of the “Guidelines to prevent the entry of fish and fishery products from IUU activities to the supply chain” under the FCG/ASSP Program
- Regional Cooperation to promote sustainable fisheries in ASEAN region
 - Regional Plan of Action on neritic tuna under the FCG/ASSP Program

Further to the ASWGF and FCG/ASSP, SOM-AMAF has established the **ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)** whose original purpose was to improve the sustainable utilization of the living aquatic resources by the proper management and development of the fisheries and fisheries operations. A framework for the AFCF was adopted by the SOM-30th Meeting in 2008 and its purpose defined as “Without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the ASEAN Member States, AFCF shall promote and improve the sustainable utilization of the living aquatic resources by the proper management and development of the fisheries and fishing operations, and address common problems of fisheries management and development faced by the AMSs through the establishment of the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum Body (AFCFB)”. In a subsequent review a revised Framework added articles on the role of the Interim Secretariat and the Chairman.

Figure 6. Mechanism of the implementation of the Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG) of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)



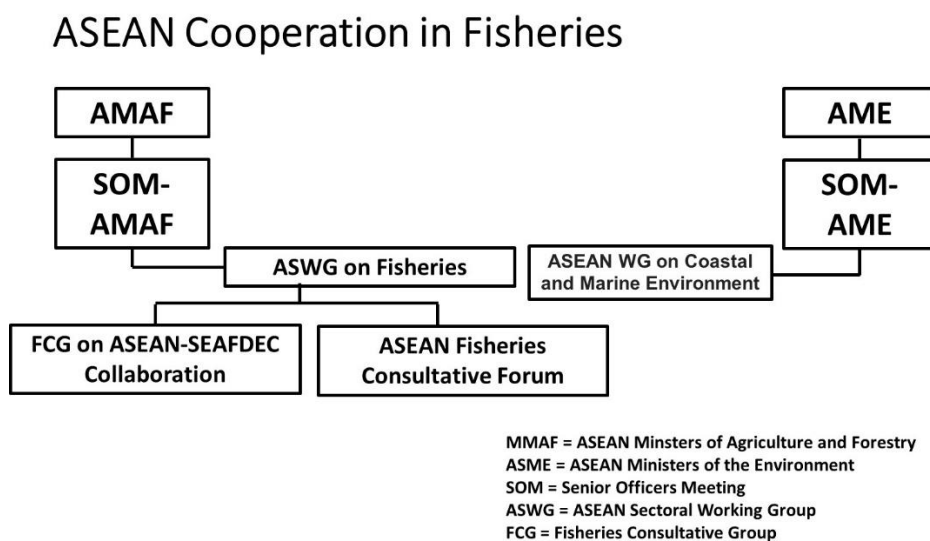
During a recent meeting of the AFCF (23-24 June 2014), the role and responsibilities of the AFCF were again re-visited based on a directive from ASWGF and a revised framework was presented and endorsed by the 22nd Meeting of the ASWGF. The new purpose of the AFCF is “Without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the ASEAN Member States, AFCF shall promote and improve the sustainable utilization of the living aquatic resources by the proper management and development of the fisheries and fishing operations, and recommend policies and appropriate solutions to address common problems of fisheries management and development faced by the AMSs through the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum Body (AFCFB)”. This is still much broader than the original intent.

Thus, there are three main Working groups/Fora that report to the ASEAN Ministers for Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) through the Senior Officers Meeting (SOM).

These are (Figure 7):

- ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF);
- The Fisheries Consultative Group on ASEAN-SEAFDEC Collaboration (FCG/ASSP); and
- The ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF).

Figure 7: ASEAN cooperation arrangements in capture fisheries



Another cooperation structure for fisheries is the interim **ASEAN Public-Private Taskforce for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture** that supports the fisheries component of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) framework, as well as the implementation of the AFCC.

In addition to these sectoral groups, the **ASEAN WG on Coastal and Marine Environment (AWGCME)** that reports to the ASEAN Ministers of Environment through the ASEAN Senior Officials on Environment (ASOEN), is also relevant. Because it addresses the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2009-2015, particularly Section D.7: Promoting the Sustainable Use of Coastal and marine Resources, its activities are closely related to capture fisheries.

Its strategic objective is to ensure ASEAN's coastal and marine environment are sustainably managed; representative ecosystems, pristine areas and species are protected; economic activities are sustainably managed and public awareness of the coastal and marine environment instilled (TOR are at Annex 3).

Advantages/disadvantages of the current arrangements

The exact roles and functions of the various working groups is not clear and there appears to be considerable duplication. For example, a TOR of the ASWGFi is "To conduct periodic reviews of the fisheries situation in the ASEAN region", while a TOR of the AFCF is "To keep under review the state of the fishery resources in the region and the industries based on them". The ASWGFi work is guided by its SPA that covers a very broad range of activities in ASEAN (it itself based on the ASEAN/SEAFDEC Res/POA – see below). The AFCF work is guided by its Work Plan that tends to duplicate the SPA of the ASWGFi in some instances. Reporting back against both the ASWGFi SPA and AFCF Work Plan relies heavily on the FCG/ASSP collaborative projects. The FCG/ASSP also reports on these projects as does the SEAFDEC Program Committee.

All working groups have separate meetings and all also report to the ASWGFi. In addition, SEAFDEC also has its own set of committees, including its Program Committee that also considers SEAFDEC projects, including the FCG/ASSP collaborative projects.

The main advantage of the current arrangements is that the SPA of the ASWGFi is being implemented through the collaborative projects with SEAFDEC. This provides a mechanism to bring AMS together to plan projects (through the FCG/ASSP and the SEAFDEC Program Committee), discuss achievements and modify their approach.

The main disadvantage is the number of meetings that need to be organised and held to conduct the business of the ASWGFi, the FCG/ASSP and the AFCF as well as reviewing the Joint Collaborative Program through the SEAFDEC Program Committee. This complex structure of meetings (often held back to back) makes for considerable duplication and confusion in reporting. There are also two lines of reporting (i) the AMAF through the SOM-AMAF, and (ii) SEAFDEC Council through the SEAFDEC Program Committee.

A further disadvantage is the current weak linkage between the ASWGFi and the AWGCME, a link that needs to be strengthened in the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management.

Challenges/difficulties

A major challenge will be streamlining the arrangements without losing the important link between ASEAN and SEAFDEC. ASEAN depends heavily of SEAFDEC's projects (as administrated as the FCG/ASSP collaborative projects) to implement many of its plans and policies, including the ASWGFi SPA. Moreover, the AFCF seems to have developed a role for itself that, if diminished, may reflect the performance of the ASWGFi. The way forward (see below) would be to restructure the groups and their planning frameworks.

There is also a strong tension between having full regional cooperation and maintaining the sovereign rights of the individual AMS. Various international environmental conventions and agreements have been negotiated and signed by countries at the global level. Probably the most significant convention in terms of marine governance is the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) that provides for coastal nation to have sole exploitation rights over all natural resources. Despite the good intentions of

UNCLOS, it is the root of many of the difficulties in securing regional cooperation in the Southeast Asia. Apart from generating still unresolved disputes on country boundaries in the oceans, it imparted responsibility for management of natural resources and the environment to many countries that did not have the capacity to manage at that time. The clause whereby surpluses in fishery resources could be harvested by other countries through agreements and other arrangements often resulted in overexploitation of the resources for short-term government revenue that has had long-lasting impacts.

Many of the conventions, treaties and arrangements have regional cooperation structures and arrangements as their basis e.g. regional commissions. However, in capture fisheries, although regional advisory bodies may be helpful, “one size fits all” regional fisheries commissions may not be appropriate. These tend to assume that all the fish in the region are shared by all of the countries and that regional management is answer. However, although this may be case for highly migratory species such as tuna, it is not necessarily true for other fish, and sub-regional arrangements will be needed. These and related issues should be dealt with by the AFCF in the future.

3. PROGRESS AGAINST ASEAN POLICIES AND PLANS OF ACTIONS

ASEAN S-PC Blueprint implementation

In response to the need identified in the S-PC Blueprint to strengthen close cooperation of AMS to combat IUU fishing in the region and where applicable, through the establishment of an AFCF, the AFCF has formed and is active in a number of areas:

- Cluster 1: Combating IUU Fishing
Progress is being made to implementation the AFCF Workplan in the Combating IUU Fishing, including regional record to support enforcement and compliance (MCS) mechanism. As the lead country, Indonesia is continuing its efforts in combating IUU Fishing in the ASEAN region, particularly provide more activities to support small-scale fisheries which experience difficulties in combating IUU fishing.
- Cluster 2.1: Fishing capacity and responsible fisheries practices
ASWGFi have adopted draft Guideline for Managing Fishing Capacity for the ASEAN. SEAFDEC has offered to host a workshop to discuss and finalise the draft Guidelines with the participation of AMS and the final draft Guidelines will be submitted for consideration and endorsement by ASWGFi.

The AFCF is also pursuing a number of other cluster goals, but as they do not relate to the ASEAN S-PC Blueprint, they are considered elsewhere (see below).

ASEAN AEC Blueprint implementation

Progress on the implementation of the AEC measures are reported to the ASWGFi through 3 mechanisms

1. The AEC generic scorecard;
2. Progress on the key measures/deliverable by sectoral bodies under AEC for the current year (2013) and those expected by 2015;
3. Progress against the fishery-specific measures specified in A7 of the AEC (Food, Agriculture and Forestry); and
4. Activities identified in the ASIP for Fisheries and the Roadmap for Integration of the Fisheries Sector

In terms of the generic scorecard, the last meeting of the ASWGFi (24-26 July 2013, Vientiane, Lao PDR) noted the increase in the implementation of Phase I (2008-2009), Phase II (2010-2011) and Phase III (2012-2013), as follows:

Phase I (2008-2009) from 87.6% to 89.5% since October 2012.

Phase II (2010-2011) from 67.4% from 72.12% since October 2012.

Under Phase III (2012-2013), the implementation rate reached to 71.88% by end of March 2013, following the completion of certain measures relating to non-tariff barriers (NTBs) elimination.

ASWGFi also agreed with the AEC Council's assessment that the key challenges faced in implementing the outstanding AEC measures which, among others, included timely ratification of ASEAN agreements/protocols which affect their entry into force; alignment of regional initiatives to domestic laws and regulations; and domestic constraints in the implementation of regional and country-specific commitments.

At the recent ASWGFi meeting (25-27 June 2014), the meeting noted the new implementation rate of 78.7%. For 2015, the list of prioritised measures increased to 227 measures. As end of July 2013, 47 were measures still pending while 17 measures have been implemented ahead of schedule. Thus, there was a slight improvement in the implementation rate to 79.3%.

However, the generic scorecard does not include any specific reporting on fisheries progress for most of the measures. However, for the measures under the Coordinating Committee on the Implementation of the CEPT scheme for AFTA (CCA), one can infer that because all tariffs for products in CEPT scheme eliminated for intra-ASEAN trade in ASEAN 6 countries from 2010, that fisheries products are also covered. Noting that tariffs on fish and fish products have already been low, the removal of the tariffs is expected to have minimal impact. However, of the 177 product lines that are covered in the ASEAN fisheries market integration agreement, 81 products lines are under respective country's negative lists (i.e., fisheries products identified for exclusion in the integration agreement). Four of the Member Countries, namely Brunei, Lao PDR, Singapore and Vietnam, did not submit a negative list for the ASEAN market integration agreement. This suggests that all of their fisheries products are open for trade liberalization. On the other hand, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand submitted some of their fisheries products for exclusion in the integration agreement. Of these countries that submitted product lines to be included in the negative list, Malaysia (36 product lines) ranked highest followed by Thailand (26) and Myanmar (23).

In terms of non-tariff measures (NTMs), ADB (2013) observed that lack of common definitions and approaches has resulted in limited progress in the fishery sector. An analysis of specific commodities shows that the NTMs are applied differently by the member states. For Indonesia, fish, fresh and chilled (HS 0302) and fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets (HS 0303) together accounted for about 6% of the total value of imports. For Malaysia, 35% of imports with NTMs are accounted for by crustaceans (HS 0306). For Singapore, one-third of total imports with NTMs are fish, frozen or chilled (HS 0303). On the other hand, only one commodity in Thailand is subject to NTM, i.e., crustacean (HS 0306). Further, there are no NTMs reported for the fisheries sector in the Philippines, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam. On the other hand, the incidence is 100% for technical regulations in Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia.

For the other measures, ASWGFi noted the latest prioritized key deliverables, none of which applied directly to capture fisheries, although customs/ASEAN single window will be very relevant now being considered by the Coordinating Committee on Customs (CCC) will be very relevant.

The Mid-term Review (MTR) of the implementation of the AEC Blueprint had been conducted by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) and supports the conclusion reached above that there are a number of key challenges yet to be overcome.

Section A7 of the AEC blueprint that refers to Food, Agriculture and Forestry has more specific scorecard that shows progress against measures that are the responsibility of the ASWGFi, viz: (i) Enhance intra- and extra-ASEAN trade and long-term competitiveness of ASEAN's food, agriculture and forestry products/commodities and (ii) Promote cooperation, joint approaches and technology transfer among AMSs, and international, regional organisations and private sector, as of June 2014 (Annex 4). The scorecard shows some progress in developing and applying fisheries quality management systems but a lack of progress against harmonised sanitary and phytosanitary measures for agriculture, food and forest products with significant trade potential. In terms of strategic alliances, the scorecard singled out good progress in strengthening efforts to combat illegal fishing.

Progress against the specific fishery measures contained in the ASIP for fisheries and the Roadmap for Integration in Fisheries is reported in 4. PROGRESS AGAINST ASEAN FISHERIES POLICIES AND PLANS OF ACTIONS

ASEAN ASSC Blueprint implementation

The primary goal of the ASSC is to contribute to realizing an ASEAN Community that is people-centered and socially responsible with a view to achieving enduring solidarity and unity among the nations and peoples of ASEAN by forging a common identity and building a caring and sharing society which is inclusive and harmonious where the well-being, livelihood, and welfare of the peoples are enhanced.

The ASEAN Secretariat has recently prepared a Matrix on the Status of Implementation of the ASSC Blueprint that is multi-sectorial. The consolidated matrix (Table 4) shows that out of 339 actions, the ASSC has recorded fourteen (14) completed actions, two hundred seventy(270) ongoing actions, and fifty-five (55) actions still pending/not implemented/no information is available.

Proportionately, the highest number of completed actions has taken place under the (D) Ensuring Environmental Sustainability, (B) Social Justice and Human Rights and (C) Social Welfare and Protection although there is a large number of ongoing and pending actions under all these characteristics. Overall, only 4% of the actions have been completed.

Table 4. General Summary of Status of Implementation, per Characteristic

Characteristic	Total no. of actions	Status of Implementation		
		Completed	Ongoing	Pending/No-Implementation/No Information Available
A. Human Development	61	1	54	6
B. Social Welfare and Protection	94	3	76	15

C. Social Justice and Rights	28	2	22	4
D. Ensuring Environmental Sustainability	98	7	64	27
E. Building the ASEAN Identity	50	0	47	3
F. Narrowing the Development Gap	8	1	7	0
Total:	339	14	270	55

However, recent reports of slave labour being used on fishing boats in certain ASEAN countries is not in the spirit of the ASEAN Roadmap and needs to be addressed. According to the reports, government and officials are turning a blind eye, and in some cases, assisting in the procurement of slaves, without which the financial situation of many boats would be much worse. Some of the fish caught are converted into fish meal/oil that is used to grow aquaculture species, notably shrimp that are then exported to Japan, USA, EU and other developed countries. A consumer backlash is possible, severely disrupting future trade in these commodities.

Strategic Plan of Action on ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (FAF SPA)

The ASEAN Vision 2020 Statement for the FAF sectors is to “enhance food security and international competitiveness of food, agriculture and forest products to make ASEAN a leading producer of these products and to promote the forestry sector as a model in forest management, conservation and sustainable development”. The FAF SPA (2005-2010) supports this vision.

The plan is divided into 3 main sections

A. Food

A1. Food security, A2. Food handling (halal),

B. Agriculture

B1. Crops, B2. Fisheries, B3. Livestock, B4. Agriculture training and extension, B5. Agriculture cooperatives,

C. Forestry

C1: International and regional forestry issues, C2. Trade promotion of forest products and private sector participation, C3. Productivity efficiency and sustainable utilization of forest products.

As regional cooperation in forestry has taken a new dimension in ASEAN at that time, with the scope of cooperation expanding to cover more aspects of the sector, the strategic thrusts for cooperation in forestry was more specific.

For B2: Fisheries, the following strategic thrusts were included:

- I. Strengthening of Food Security Arrangements in the Region;
- II. Enhancement of International Competitiveness of ASEAN Food and Agricultural Products/Commodities;
- III. Enhancement of ASEAN Cooperation and Joint Approaches on International and Regional Issues;
- IV. Enhancement of Private Sector Involvement; and
- V. Management, Sustainable Utilization and Conservation of Natural Resources.

Action programs were identified under each strategic thrusts listed above and included (i) research (e.g. “Study on the long-term supply and demand prospects of major food commodities (fish and fisheries

products) in AMS”, (ii) monitoring of the implementation of the CEPT scheme for the AFTA for fisheries products and (iii) linking with existing ASEAN-SEAFDEC projects.

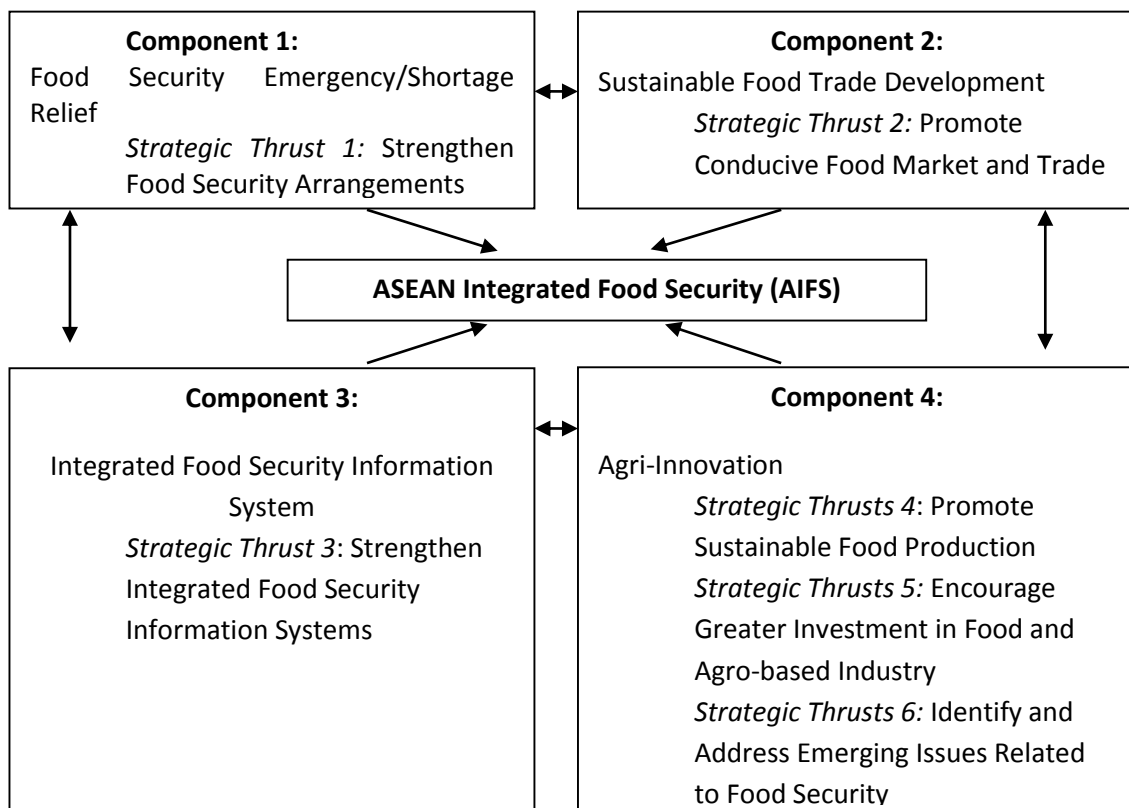
Because the FAF SPA was not updated in 2010-2015, it is difficult to assess progress against this old plan. Several of the actions appear to be picked up in subsequent AIFS and SPA-FS (2009-2013) and AFCC (2010-2015) and ASWGFi SPA (2010-2015), and reported on below. Achievements of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC projects 2003-2012 were reported in a SEAFDEC Special Council Meeting, 3-4 October 2013, Bangkok, Thailand (see below). Overall, it appears that good progress was made on many of the Actions, resulting in incremental progress across a broad range of Programmes.

ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework (AIFS) and Strategic Plan of Action (SPA-FS)

In addressing the long-term food security in the ASEAN region, an ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework has been developed to provide scope and joint pragmatic approaches for cooperation among ASEAN Member States. The AIFS Framework provides Goal, Objectives, Definition of Terminology, Guiding Reference and Principles, and Components, which are supported by a Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (2009-2013) (SPA-FS).

The AIFS Framework comprises four Components supported by six corresponding Strategic Thrusts as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Components and Strategic Thrusts of ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework and Strategic Action Plan for Food Security (SPA-FS)



The goal of AIFS and its SPA-FS is to ensure long-term food security and to improve the livelihoods of farmers in the ASEAN region. To achieve the goal, the SPA-FS has the following objectives:

- a) To increase food production;
- b) To reduce postharvest losses;
- c) To promote conducive market and trade for agriculture commodities and inputs;
- d) To ensure food stability;
- e) To promote availability and accessibility to agriculture inputs; and
- f) To operationalise regional food emergency relief arrangements

For fisheries, ASWGFi was nominated as one of the sectoral bodies responsible for several activities under Strategic thrusts 4 and 5, *viz*:

- 4.1.1 Promote the development of supply chain system in Member States through establishing demonstrated models and sharing knowledge.
- 4.2.2 Promote public and private sector partnership to promote efficient and sustainable food production, food consumption, post-harvest practices and loss reduction, marketing and trade.
- 4.3.1 Support initiatives to minimise postharvest losses of main food products.
- 4.3.2 Promote research to improve agricultural productivity and production.
- 4.3.3 Promote alternative approaches and practices for sustainable food security.
- 4.4.1 Promote the adoption of new technologies.
- 4.4.2 Promote collaborative research and technology transfer in agricultural products.
- 5.1.2 Strengthen capacity building for adoption of international standards for food safety and quality assurance and certification systems.

Progress against the SPA-FS is reported to the ASWGFi. However, because the SPA is generic, there were no references in the AIFS progress report that related to capture fisheries, or to the activities listed for the ASWGFi. ASWGFi has recommended that separate/tailor-made activities on fisheries sector should be included in the next Phase of the Strategic Plan of Action of AIFS to facilitate reporting.

The USAID Maximizing Agricultural Revenue through Knowledge, Enterprise Development, and Trade USAID-MARKET project supports ASEAN in strengthening the region's food security by increasing food trade and private sector engagement in food and agriculture related sectors. The support for long-term food security in the ASEAN region is in accordance with the AIFS, the SPA-FS, the AFCC Framework, and Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 (Res/POA), adopted at the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference in June 2011).

At the 22nd Meeting of the ASWGFi, 25-27 June 2014, the Working Group noted the progress in implanting the SPA-FS and endorsed the finding that future developments of the AIFS Framework and SPA-FS should take care in identifying measurable outputs, outcomes, and impacts, including having specific indicators against measured baseline values, with these indicators updated as part of an M&E system for the AIFS Framework and SPA-FS until 2020, concretized as a design and monitoring framework.

The Working Group expressed their concern that representatives of the fisheries sector of AMS were not involved in the formulation of the AIFS and SPA and re-iterated that fisheries contributed significantly to

the food security of people in the region. It recommended that the fisheries sector to be invited to the future meetings on the development of the SPA-FS.

ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change and Food Security (AFCC),

The AFCC is reported to address the Strategic Thrust 6 of the AIFS and its SPA: “Identify and Address Emerging Issues Related to Food Security” The goal of AFCC is to contribute to food security through sustainable, efficient and effective use of land, forest, water and aquatic resources by minimizing the risks and impacts of and the contributions to climate change. The AFCC coordinate with other relevant sectors, particularly the environment, health and energy sectors. The AFCC has four distinctive but inter-related components, namely:

- Component 1: Integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies into the economic and social development policy framework;
- Component 2: Cooperation on the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures;
- Component 3: Strengthening of national and regional knowledge sharing, communication and networking on climate change and food security; and
- Component 4: Developing a more comprehensive multi-sectoral strategic framework and a roadmap for implementation

Over period of 2012-2013, the main progress of the implementation of AFCC was focused on (i) conducting workshops/consultations by respective sectors on climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, (ii) information exchange and cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration with relevant partners and respective sectors on climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, and (iii) implementation of activities supported by collaborative projects with Dialogue and Development Partners.

In fisheries sector, climate change consideration and the issue of climate change adaptation and mitigation in fisheries have been incorporated in the activities under the Strategic Plan of Action (SPA) on ASEAN Cooperation in Fisheries (2011-2015) and the ASEAN Programme Framework for the implementation of ASEAN Policy on fisheries resulted from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 “Fish for the People: Adaptation to a Changing Environment (FFP2020). Efforts in the implementation of climate change related issues in fisheries will be continued.

The ASEAN-FAO-GIZ-SDC Regional Expert Forum on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security in ASEAN was held on 2-3 May 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand as a venue to support the AFCC and provided an opportunity for ASEAN Member States and regionally based development partners and experts to share information on best practices and identify opportunities for enhanced cooperation and collaboration. The specific thematic areas were addressed during the expert forum, ranging from land and water, crops and livestock management, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture.

The 2nd Meeting of Ad-hoc Steering Committee on Climate Change and Food Security was held on 16-17 May 2013 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The Meeting discussed and agreed on: i) AFCC Synergy Matrix, as the operational plan for the implementation of AFCC, which comprises the possible areas of contribution and collaboration from the SOM-AMAF and the relevant Working Groups under AMAF, ASEAN Senior Officials on Environment (ASOEN), ASEAN Working Group on Crops (AWGCC), Senior Officials on Rural SOMRDPE and partners including GAP-CC, ASFCC, ASEAN-ROK Climate Change Fisheries and Aquaculture Network

(ACCFAN), and ASEAN-U.S.MARKET Project; ii) Common Principles (general principles for collaboration and coordination); and design principles for the implementation of AFCC (institutional design principles and the priority themes/topics); iii) Activities under the component of the Strategic Plan of Action (SPA) of AFCC; iv) Result of the Scoping Study on the vulnerable ASEAN region and sectors; v) Climate Proofing that addresses the investment programmes and activities in the agriculture and forestry sectors; vi) Framework for the future (emerging issues of National Adaptation Plans, and Climate Finance); and vii) Establishment of AFCC Knowledge Management.

The establishment of the ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change: Agriculture, Forestry and related Sectors (GAP-CC) have been agreed at the 32nd SOM-AMAF/AMAF Meeting. The objective of this programme is to strengthen ASEAN's capacity to advance the implementation of regionally coordinated strategies and policies within Member States in contributing to food security and climate change in the agriculture and forestry sectors.

GAP-CC has undertaken a scoping study to develop framework to facilitate regional decision-making on assessing vulnerabilities in food staple commodities (rice, maize and wheat) in ASEAN region. The programme has also started conducting a Regional Training on Climate Response Strategies and Climate Proofing: Training on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Plans and Investments. For ASEAN Working Groups under SOM-AMAF, trainings are scheduled to be conducted in September 2013.

In June 2012, a project on "Climate Change and its Impacts on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture: Adaptation and Mitigation towards Food Security" was adopted for implementation in the ASEAN Region under the USAID-MARKET project that supports ASEAN in strengthening the region's food security by increasing food trade and private sector engagement in food and agriculture related sectors. This project was designed to focus on responsible fishing technologies and practices as a means to ensure the continued contribution of the fishing and aquaculture sectors to food security in ASEAN, and would also strive for greater regional collaboration and commitment towards resource sustainability through climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.

An ASEAN Public-Private Informal Taskforce for Sustainable Fisheries provides a platform for the representatives of the ASEAN Public-Private Informal Taskforce to discuss and finalise the mechanism, operationalization, and areas of work to be undertaken through the informal taskforce.

Under the ASEAN-ROK cooperation, effort has been made in establishing a regional fisheries/aquaculture network on climate change. A 2-year project has been completed during 2009-2011 under ASEAN-Korea Economic Cooperation Program. Cooperation between ASEAN-ROK has entered Phase 2 (Institutionalisation Phase) of the project implemented under ASEAN-Korea Economic Cooperation program for the "Establishment of ASEAN-Korea Network on Climate Change Adaptation in Aquaculture". The project adopted by AKFTA-Working Group on Economic Cooperation Meeting and approved during the 4th AKFTA-Implementing Committee meeting last 28 February- 1 March 2012. Project Orientation-Inception Meeting ASEAN-ROK Network on Climate Change Adaptation in Aquaculture and Fisheries – Institutionalisation Phase, was held on 17-18 May 2012, Bangkok, particularly to prepare a clear Climate Change Adaptation Framework for Aquaculture and Fisheries and to fit into the current umbrella program

of ASEAN on Climate Change, the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change: Agriculture and Forestry (AFCC) under the first project of ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement (AKFTA).

The ASEAN-ROK Climate Change Fisheries and Aquaculture Network (ACCFAN) has been initiated, and developed ACCFAN accordingly to AFCC components (component 1-3), with network structure of ACCFAN. The Management Team will be responsible on collaboration with other institutions and organisations, maintaining inventory database, managing financial matters, and coordinate with Advisory Board. The Advisory Board will be responsible in conducting Monitoring and Evaluation, and support regional and international collaboration and cooperation. The Network is proposed to be under the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF_i).

The activities under the collaborative projects with partners will continue to be implemented. The 3rd Meeting of the Ad-hoc Steering Committee on Climate Change and Food Security planned to be organised in the fourth quarter of 2013, with the aim to monitor the progress of work and coordinate activities implemented by various projects/initiatives and cross-sectoral initiatives with relevant ASEAN bodies. The Meeting will also discuss and prepare the draft Strategic Plan of Action (SPA) of AFCC for the next phase.

ASWGF_i has noted the importance of the impact of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture, and requested the ASEAN Secretariat to play a key role in coordinating and strengthening the active engagement of fisheries sector in the implementation of AFCC's future activities. This is to enhance strong ownership and participation in fisheries cooperation.

In a recent update on progress against the AFCC. The ASWGF_i noted that In fisheries sector, climate change consideration and the issue of climate change adaptation and mitigation in fisheries have been incorporated in the activities under the Strategic Plan of Action (SPA) on ASEAN Cooperation in Fisheries (2011-2015) and the ASEAN Programme Framework for the implementation of ASEAN Policy on fisheries resulted from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 "Fish for the People: Adaptation to a Changing Environment (FFP2020). Efforts in the implementation of climate change related issues in fisheries will be continued.

They also noted that the 2-year project under ASEAN-Korea Economic Cooperation Program has been completed during 2009-2011.

4. PROGRESS AGAINST ASEAN FISHERIES POLICIES AND PLANS OF ACTIONS

ASEAN Sectoral Integration Protocol for Fisheries (ASIPF) and the Roadmap for Integration of Fisheries Sector

The objectives of the ASIP initiative for the fisheries sector are to:

1. Strengthen regional integration through liberalisation and facilitation measures in the area of trade in goods, services and investments; and
2. Promote private sector participation.

The Roadmap for Integration of Fisheries Sector was included as Appendix 1 of the ASIP. This roadmap includes issues specific to the Fisheries products sector, as well as horizontal issues cutting across all sectors.

The cross-cutting measures are based directly on the AEC Blueprint elements and include:

- Tariff Elimination (A1 of Blueprint)
- Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) (A1 of Blueprint)
- Improvement of Rules of Origin (A1 of Blueprint)
- Custom Cooperation (A1 of Blueprint)
- Effective Implementation of CEPT Scheme (A1 of Blueprint)
- Standards and Conformance (A1 of Blueprint)
- Future investment (A3 of Blueprint)
- Improvement of Logistics Services (B4 of Blueprint)

There is no recent fisheries specific reporting on these cross-cutting measures against the Roadmap, although the measures are included the generic AEC scorecard. However, as of 2004, when the Roadmap was adopted, some of the cross-cutting AEC Blueprint actions had been completed, including the tariff elimination, establishment of an ASEAN NTMs database, established a clear work program for the assessment of existing NTMs and the identification of Non-tariff Barriers (NTBs) by the 19th AFTA Council, development of implementation guidelines for AMS who are not members of WTO to fulfil the obligations of the WTO agreement on Custom Valuation and the setting of clear targets and schedules for harmonization of standards.

Only four sector “specific issues” were contained in the fisheries roadmap agreement. These are based on the measures outlined in A7 of the AEC Blueprint. These were:

1. SPS and TBT measures

- Fisheries Quality and Safety Management Systems
- Compliance with International Good Practices and Standards
- Promote and strengthen the compliance of fisheries industry to the regional and international requirements
- Strengthening Testing Facilities in ASEAN and Recognition of Testing Result and Product Certification by Regulators
- Harmonization of Sector Specific technical regulatory regime in ASEAN
- Development and Implementation of MRAs in selected fisheries products

2. Research and Development

3. Human Resource Development

4. Information

For these fisheries sector specific measures, Table 3 shows the scorecard against the relevant measures, as recorded by the ASEAN Secretariat and reported to ASWGF.

Table 3: Scorecard for the fisheries-specific actions under the ASIP for Fisheries and the Roadmap for Fisheries Integration

	AEC Measure	Complete	To be completed	Target date
1. Sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT) measures				
	1.1 Compliance with international good practice and standards			
		5	7	2012
	1.2 Strengthening testing facilities in ASEAN and recognition of testing results and product certification by regulators			

		1	2	2010
	1.3 Harmonization of sector specific technical regulatory regime in ASEAN			
		2	2	2010
	1.4 Development and implementation of Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) in selected fishery products			
		2	0	2013
2. Research & development (R&D)				
	2.1 Strengthen and develop cooperation among AMS in R&D			
		1	0	2012
	2.2 Conduct regional workshops and seminars on fisheries R&D			
		1	0	2015
	2.3 Exchange of experts, technical expertise and researchers			
		1	0	2015
3. Human resource development				
	3.1 Establish short-term and long-term training programs			
		2	0	2015
4. Information				
	4.1 Encourage establishment of an early warning system on hazards and outbreaks			
		3	0	2007

Overall, according to this report, there has been a high completion rate (62%). However, many of these measures refer to R&D, human resource development and the provision of information and the criteria for completion are very vague and relative on “ongoing” may be more correct than “completed” (for example strengthen and develop cooperation among AMS in R&D is “ongoing”). More importantly, the completion rate under Sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT) measures is only 47%. The full progress report is at Annex 5 and shows that many of the important actions have not been completed.

Thus, there are still a number of key challenges facing the implementation of the outstanding Roadmap measures for capture fisheries and include (i) timely ratification of ASEAN agreements/protocols which affect their entry into force; (ii) alignment of regional initiatives to domestic laws and regulations; and (iii) domestic constraints in the implementation of regional and country-specific commitments. ASWGF has requested the establishment of a good monitoring system to ensure that commitments are implemented according to timelines; and well-targeted capacity building and technical assistance programs to assist countries to deal with limited resources and capacity.

In a review of the Roadmap by WorldFish in 2006, it was concluded that while implementation will be carried out by the private sector, there may not be full cooperation on the part of the business sector due to lack of understanding and “ownership” of the Roadmap. In the course of the Roadmap implementation, responsibility and accountability of the stakeholders should be made explicit. The Roadmap made no clear mention of who exactly is the “implementing body”. They concluded that, although good progress has been made, the ASEAN objective of a single market for the fishery sector is not easy to achieve since countries have varying levels of resources, technology, product quality and standards. Harmonizing these factors to achieve a unified production base in the region will need major changes in terms of infrastructure, policy

and institution for some member countries. Also important is the issue of readiness of member countries to implement the “Roadmap Agreement”. Many government agencies do not have the resources to implement the measures due to lack of training and inadequate funds to carry out the activities of the Roadmap. These suggest the need for more time and fiscal resources (in terms of budget and workforce) to achieve the integration objective of the Roadmap.

A Regional Workshop on Implementing the ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of Fisheries Sector was held in Bangkok, Thailand, 16 – 18 January 2008. It focused only on the fishery specific issues and it was obvious that there was very poor information available to access progress. Several lead countries tried to obtain information through questionnaires but response was very poor from the AMS. The workshop made a number of recommendations. The general recommendations were:

- ASEAN standards must be aligned with international standards to gain recognition.
- ASEAN Member Countries need to have national inter-agency working groups to implement measures.
- National level to inform ASEAN regional level of implementation.
- ASEAN Member Countries at national level need to commit funds and resources to build national human resources capacity, infrastructure etc. to support implementation of the roadmap.
- ASEAN Member Countries dependency on donors and sponsors for “projects” to support implementation of the roadmap is not a viable option.
- For “quick” implementation of the roadmap, focus should be on up to three fishery commodities with economic impact. The meeting recommended: 1) Frozen shrimp; 2) Frozen fish and 3) Fish sauce.
- It was also recommended that the roadmap measures and their action plans should be integrated along the following sectors: production, processing and post-harvest; and laboratory practices and control. The three should be further interlinked to enable traceability throughout the whole value chain.

It is not clear whether any of these recommendations were adopted.

ASWGF_i SPA (original and revised)

The ASWGF_i Cooperation in Fisheries (2011-2015) SPA was first adopted at the 20th ASWGF_i meeting in 2012 and endorsed by the Special SOM-33rdAMAF. As agreed by the 19th ASWGF_i meeting in 2011, the SPA was based on the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Resolution and Plan of Action (Res/POA) adopted by the Ministers and Senior Officials responsible for fisheries of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries during the Ministerial and Senior Officials Meetings of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020, "Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment", 13-17 June 2011, Bangkok, Thailand.

The ASEAN Ministerial Resolution (RES) contained 23 objectives that addressed the challenges of the changing environment and the emerging issues in fisheries including climate change and the growing gap between the increased demand for fish and fishery products and ASEAN’s ability to supply these products in a sustainable manner, taking into account the imperative to minimize the impacts caused by the increasing pressures on fisheries and globalization of trade that are resulting in IUU fishing, the depletion of coastal fish resources, habitat degradation, negative impacts of aquaculture, and increased conflicts

among resource users that further jeopardize the food security and livelihoods of ASEAN people, in particular the poor and disadvantaged.

The Plan of Action (POA) was a very detailed set of 76 actions grouped under the headings of

- (i) Planning and information;
- (ii) Fisheries management;
- (iii) Aquaculture;
- (iv) Optimal utilization of fish and fishery products;
- (v) Fish trade; and
- (vi) Regional and International Policy Formulation.

The ASWGFi SPA used most of the Res/POA but regrouped the actions under six strategic thrusts that mirrored the thrusts used in the SPA for ASEAN Cooperation in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2005-2010), which were:

- (i) Strengthening of food security arrangements in the region;
- (ii) Enhancement of international competitiveness of ASEAN food and agriculture products/commodities;
- (iii) Enhancement of ASEAN cooperation and joint approaches on international and regional issues;
- (iv) Development and acceleration of transfer and adoption of new technologies;
- (v) Enhancement of private sector involvement; and
- (vi) Management, sustainable utilization and conservation of resources.

It is important to note that these strategic thrusts cover all three of the ASEAN blueprints, not just the AEC. The overall objectives of the SPA under these strategic thrusts were (Note: these were taken directly from the SEAFDEC Res/POA and the relevant resolution is shown in brackets):

1. Strengthening of food security arrangements in the region

Governance of fisheries

- i. Strengthen knowledge/science-based development and management of fisheries through enhancing the national capacity in the collection and sharing of fisheries data and information [RES 10];
- ii. Optimize the utilization of catch from water to market by reducing post-harvest losses and waste to increase fish supply and improve economic returns through promotion of appropriate technologies and facilities along the supply chain [RES 20];

Livelihoods and poverty alleviation

- iii. Enhance resilience of fisheries communities to anticipate and adapt to changes in environmental conditions of inland and coastal waters, including those caused by climate change, which could adversely affect fisheries and aquaculture of fisheries communities [RES 9];
- iv. Promote inter-agency coordination of multiple uses of freshwater resources for sustainable development of the resources and conservation of freshwater habitats [RES 14];
- v. Enhance the awareness that aquaculture makes to food security and sustainable livelihoods to deliver a responsible increase in aquaculture production that promotes aquaculture for rural development as means of rational use of land and water resources [RES 15];
- vi. Enhance the awareness of the contribution that inland fisheries makes to food security and sustainable livelihoods, and include consideration of fisheries stakeholders when undertaking development projects that may impact inland fisheries [RES 15];
- vii. Improve the working conditions of people engaged in fisheries activities, and strengthen

- measures for safety of fishing vessels taking into consideration regional specificity [RES 13];
2. Enhancement of international competitiveness of ASEAN food and agricultural products/commodities
Certification, traceability, food safety and health
 - viii. Support the competitiveness of the ASEAN fish trade through the development of procedures and programs that would certify, validate or otherwise indicate the origin of fish to reflect the need for traceability, sustainable fishing practices and food safety, in accordance with international and national requirements [RES 19];
 3. Enhancement of ASEAN cooperation and joint approaches on international and regional issues
Markets and trade
 - ix. Promote joint ASEAN approaches and positions in international trade in fish and fishery products indigenous to the region by harmonizing the standards, criteria and guidelines and developing mutually-recognized agreements on sustainability and safety management systems [RES 18];*Regional fisheries management/IUU fishing*
 - x. Further develop regional initiatives to promote a responsible fisheries management mechanism, taking into account the specific social, economic, cultural, ecological and institutional contexts and diversity of ASEAN and ASEAN fisheries in the spirit of the development of the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community [RES 5];
 - xi. Foster cooperation among ASEAN Member Countries and with international and regional organizations in combating illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing [RES 8];
 4. Development and acceleration of transfer and adoption of new technologies
Capture fisheries and aquaculture technology
 - xii. Support ASEAN efforts to promote low carbon development by minimizing the contribution of the fisheries sector to green-house gas emissions, with emphasis on promoting energy efficiency and use of alternative energy sources [RES 12];*Post-harvest technology*
 - xiii. Improve technologies and facilities to ensure fish quality assurance and safety management systems, taking into account the importance of traditional fishery products and food security requirements, and promote the development of fishery products as an alternative supplementary livelihood for fisheries communities [RES 21] ;
 5. Enhancement of private sector involvement
 - xiv. Further develop strategic partnerships and cooperation to maximize the synergies and complementarities between government and the private sector [RES 2];
 6. Management, sustainable utilization and conservation of natural resources
Ecosystem approach to fisheries
 - xv. Implement effective management of fisheries through an ecosystem approach to fisheries that integrates habitat and fishery resource management aimed at increasing the social and economic benefits to all stakeholders, especially through delegating selected management functions to the local level and promoting co-management as a partnership between government and relevant stakeholders [RES 6];
 - xvi. Promote better management of fishing capacity and use of responsible fishing technologies and practices, recognizing the movement towards replacing the “open access” to fisheries resources with “limited access” through rights-based fisheries, and at the same time, secure the rights and well-being of inland and coastal fisheries communities [RES 7];

With 16 objectives relating to capture fisheries, this is a very ambitious SPA, and without clear indicators and benchmarks on how to measure whether the objectives are being met, it is very difficult to assess

progress. The SPA also contained a large number of activities, sub-activities and time lines, many of which were linked to on-going projects under the FCG/ASSP Joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC Projects (see below).

Because the action programs and activities in the SPA (2011-2015) covered such a broad spectrum, the 20th ASWGFi meeting tasked AFCF to prioritize the activities and their respective timelines. This revised SPA, now called “Prioritized Activities for ASEAN Cooperation under the SPA” was adopted by the 21st ASWGFi meeting in 2013. The revised prioritized activities for ASEAN Cooperation under the SPA were regrouped again, this time under AEC Blueprint Measures. Under AEC Section A7.38 A7.39, these were

- (i) Develop and apply fisheries quality management systems that ensure food safety and support competitive position of ASEAN products on world markets;
- (ii) Establish and harmonize national and regional standards/guidelines for fishery products with significant trade impacts/potentials with regional/international norms;
- (iii) Strengthening food security arrangements, frameworks and program in ASEAN;
- (iv) Continue to strengthen research, technology transfer, training and extension and capacity building programs (collaboration with dialogue and development partners);
- (v) Develop joint strategies/positions on issues of related interest to ASEAN with international organizations;
- (vi) Establish strategic alliances and joint approaches with the private sector in promoting food safety, investment and joint venture opportunities, promotion of agriculture products and market access; and
- (vii) Strengthen cooperation on prevention and control of IUU fishing.

Although the intent of this linkage to the AEC was good, it tended to ignore the fact that the SPA strategic thrusts cover all three Blueprints. The Strategic Thrusts and Action Programs of the SPA stayed the same but the number of activities was reduced by 21, but this was still a daunting list of activities. The original SPA objectives were not re-visited.

AFCF prioritized the action programs in the following order

1. Certification and traceability (Thrust 2)
2. Food safety and health (Thrust 2)
3. Governance of fisheries (Trust 1)
4. Livelihoods and poverty alleviation of small-scale operators (Thrust 1)
5. Capture fisheries technology (Thrust 4)
6. Post-harvest technology (Thrust 4)
7. Markets and trade (Thrust 3)
8. Public/private partnerships (Thrust 5)
9. Regional fisheries management (Thrust 3)
10. Ecosystem approach to fisheries (Thrust 6)

The revised SPA with updated progress (up until 27th June 2014) is at Annex 6.

The original and the revised ASWGFi SPA and activities are supported by a number of projects through the FCG/ASSP mechanism. Yet again, these are grouped under different Program thrusts that are similar to the ASWGFi SPA strategic thrusts or other plans, but do not align directly. These are:

- (i) Developing and promoting responsible fisheries for poverty alleviation and food security;
- (ii) Enhancing capacity and competitiveness to facilitate international and intra-regional trade
- (iii) Improving management concepts and approaches for sustainable fisheries
- (iv) Providing policy and advisory services for planning and executing management of fisheries; and
- (v) Addressing international fisheries-related issues from a regional perspective

Table 5 provides a summary of the Programs ((i) SEAFDEC POA, (ii) ASWGFi SPA, (iii) AFCF Re-prioritization and (iv) FCG/ASSP Collaborative Projects), their strategic thrusts, actions and activities.

Achievements of the FCG/ASSP collaborative projects

In 2012/2013, there were 21 FCG/ASSP capture fisheries projects that were considered as being relevant to the ASEAN agenda, although not all were mentioned in the original SPA or in the re-prioritized and revised SPA. Because they are grouped under FCG/ASSP Program thrusts which differ from the SPA strategic thrusts, it is difficult to assess the extent to which they are assisting in meeting the SPA objectives.

These projects are listed in Table 6, grouped under the original SPA strategic thrusts, along with their inclusion (or not) in the SPA, Start and finish date, Focus of the projects (**R**esearch, **T**raining and capacity building, **D**evelopment and improvement, **P**olicy development, **I**nformation and **O**thers). The full list of projects is given in Annex 7). It is not clear why only some of the projects were referred to in the SPA, and others excluded. They all form part of the FCG/ASSP mechanism, which is used to strengthen the ASEAN/SEAFDEC partnership. Many of these projects were on-going at the time of the SPA development and some have since been completed and six new projects have been adopted.

Table 5: Programs ((i) SEAFDEC POA, (ii) ASWGF SPA, (iii) AFCF Re-prioritization SAP (iv) FCG/ASSP Collaborative Projects) and AFCF Workplan

SEAFDEC POA	ASWGF SPA	AFCF re-prioritization of SPA	FCG/ASSP Collaborative Projects	AFCF Workplan
	Strategic Thrusts	AEC Blueprint measures	Program thrusts	Clusters
A. Planning & information	1. Strengthening of food security arrangements in the region <i>Governance of Fisheries Livelihoods and Poverty alleviation</i>	1. Develop and apply fisheries quality management systems that ensure food safety and support competitive position of ASEAN fisheries products on world markets <i>Certification and traceability</i>	I. Developing and Promoting Responsible Fisheries for poverty Alleviation and Food Security	1. Combatting IUU fishing
B. Fisheries Management <i>Marine Fisheries Inland Fisheries</i>	2. Enhancement of international competitiveness of ASEAN food and agriculture products/commodities <i>Certification, traceability, food safety and health</i>	2. Establish and harmonize national and regional standards/ guidelines for fishery products with significant trade impacts/ potentials, with regional/international norms. <i>Food safety and health Best practice aquaculture guidelines and approaches</i>	II. Enhancing Capacity and Competiveness to Facilitate International and Intra-regional Trade	2. 1 Fishing capacity and responsible fisheries practices 2.2 Conservation of biodiversity and enhancing fisheries resources 2.3 Fish for aquaculture feed
C. Aquaculture	3. Enhancement of ASEAN Cooperation and joint approaches on international and regional issues <i>Markets and trade Regional fisheries management/IUU Best practice aquaculture</i>	3. Strengthening food security arrangements, frameworks and programmes in ASEAN <i>Governance of fisheries (capture fisheries and aquaculture) Livelihoods and poverty alleviation of small-scale operators</i>	III. Improving Management Concepts and Approaches for Sustainable fisheries	3. Fisheries co-management and decentralization
D. Optimal Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products	4. Development and acceleration of transfer and adoption of new technologies <i>Capture fisheries and aquaculture technology Post-harvest technology</i>	4. Continue and strengthen research, technology transfer, training and extension, and capacity building programmes <i>Capture fisheries and aquaculture Technology Postharvest technology</i>	IV. Providing Policy and Advisory Services for Planning and executing Management of Fisheries	4. Adaption and mitigation to impacts of climate change
E. Fish Trade	5. Enhancement of private sector involvement	5. Develop joint strategies/ positions on issues of related interest to ASEAN with international organizations <i>Certification and traceability Markets and trade</i>	V. Addressing International Fisheries-related Issues from a Regional Perspective	5. Fisheries post-harvest and safety of fish products
F. Regional and International Policy Formulation	6. Management, sustainable utilization and conservation of natural resources <i>Ecosystem approach to fisheries Ecosystem approach to aquaculture</i>	6. Establish strategic alliances and joint approaches with the private sectors in promoting food safety, investment and joint venture opportunities, promotion of agricultural products and market access <i>Public/private partnerships</i>		6. Strengthening ASEAN joint approaches/positions on international fish trade issues
		7. Strengthen cooperation on prevention and control of IUU fishing <i>Regional fisheries management Ecosystem approach to capture fisheries Ecosystem approach to aquaculture</i>		

Table 6. FCG/ASSP projects that are stated to support the ASWGFi SPA. *= included in original SPA; **= included in revised SPA and */ included in both SPAs**

FCG/ASSP Project Ongoing (Capture Fisheries)	Start	Finish	Topic	Funding
1. Strengthening food security arrangements in the region				
Responsible Fishing Technology and Practices*/**	2003	Ongoing	R,T,D,I	JF (special)
Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-added Products*/**	2011	Ongoing	T,P,I	Singapore
Development of a Regional Database for Fishery Management*/**	2008	Ongoing	T,D,I	JTF
Improvement of Statistics and information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Countries**	2006	Ongoing	P,O	JTF
Fisheries and habitat management, climate change and social well-being in Southeast Asia**	2009	Ongoing	T,P,O	Sida
Optimizing Energy Use and Improving Safety in Fishing Activities**	2013	New		
Enhancing the Compilation and Utilization of Fishery Statistics and Information for Sustainable Development and Management of Fisheries in Southeast Asia (Replaces previous database and information projects)**	2013	New		
2. Enhancement of international competitiveness of ASEAN food and agricultural products/commodities				
Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in SE Asia “Biotxin Monitoring in ASEAN”**	2010	Ongoing	R,T,I,O	JTF
Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asian Waters (Targeting tuna in 2013)*	2007	Ongoing	D,I	JTF
Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade-related issues**	2008	ongoing	R,T,P	JTF
3. Enhancement of ASEAN cooperation and joint approaches on international and regional issues				
Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing-related Countermeasures*/**	2011	ongoing	T,P,I,O	JTF
4. Development and acceleration of transfer and adoption of new technologies				
Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fishery Resources and Reduction of Post-harvest losses**	2003	Ongoing	R,T,D,I	JF (special)

5. Enhancement of private sector involvement				
6. Management, sustainable utilization and conservation of natural resources				
Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management towards Institutional Building and participator Mechanisms in Coastal Fisheries Management */**	2008	Ongoing	R,T,P	JTF
Promotion of Fishing Licenses, Boats Registrations and Port State Measures New title: Promotion of Countermeasures to Reduce IUU Fishing Activities*/**	2011	Ongoing	P,I	JTF
Comparative Studies for Management of Purse Seine Fisheries in the Southeast Asian Region**	2013	New		
Offshore Fisheries Resources Exploration in Southeast Asia**	2013	New		
Projects not included in SPA				
Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds for Resource Enhancement	2010	2014	R,T,D,I	JTF
Human Resource Development (HRD) Programs on Fisheries Management Approaches for Sustainable Fisheries	2011	2015	T,I	JTF
Resource enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in SE Asia through Stock Release	2010	2014	R,T,D,I	JTF
Accelerating Awareness and capacity-building in Fish Health Management	2010	Ongoing	R,T,I	JTF
Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for M.V. SEAFDEC 2	2008	Ongoing	I	SEAFDEC/ MRC
Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in Southeast Asia***	2007	Ongoing	R,T,D,I	JTF
Improvement of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing-related Countermeasures in Southeast Asia***	2011	Ongoing	T,D	JTF
Tagging Program for Economically-important pelagic species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea	2007	Ongoing	R,T,I	JTF
Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitats in Southeast Asian waters	2010	2014	R,T,D,P, I,O	JTF

Combating IUU in the Southeast Asian Region through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products (offshoot from Project 10)	2013	New		
Research and Management of Sharks and Rays in Southeast Asian waters	2013	New		

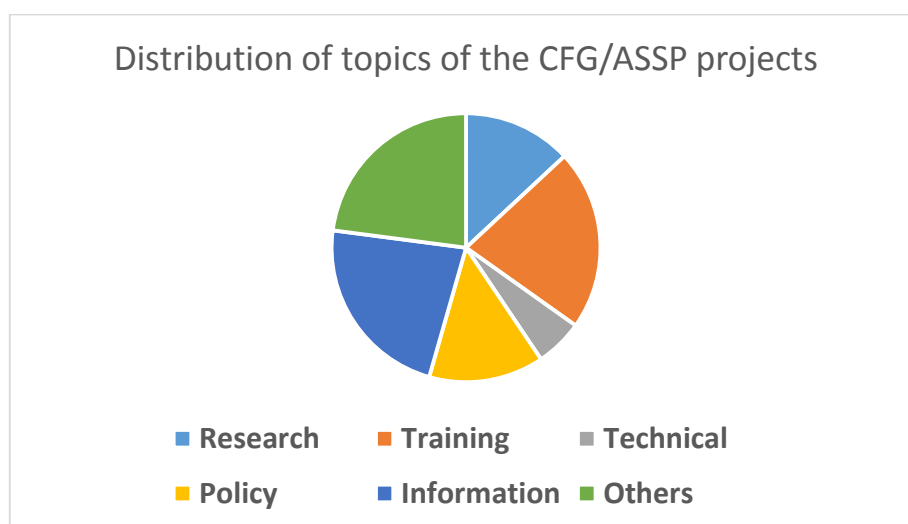
R = Research, T = Training, D = Technical Development, P=Policy Development, I =Information and O= Others. JF (special) = Japan Funds (Special 5-year Program), JTF = Japan Trust Fund, Sida = Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and MRC = Mekong River Commission

Because of the complex institutional arrangements, progress reports on these projects are contained in a number of different documents (i) SEAFDEC Program Committee reports, (ii) ASWGFi meeting reports, (iii) AFCF meeting reports; and (iv) FCG/ASSP meeting reports. The quality of these different reports varies considerably, but many are very incomplete and it is very difficult to assess progress and achievements through these.

The most comprehensive report on the FCG/ASSP collaborative projects was provided to the SEAFDEC Special Council Meeting, 3-4 October 2013, Bangkok, Thailand entitled “Reviews SEAFDEC Programs: Funding and Achievements during 2003-2012”. Funding for 21 FCG/ASSP capture fishery projects in this review totaled US\$3.94 million, with an average project cost of US\$287,180. Most projects were funded by the SEAFDEC Japanese Trust Fund or the Japanese Special 5 year Program Fund, with some funding from the Sweden International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), SEAFDEC, and the Mekong River Commission (MRC).

Figure 9 shows the distribution of funding by activity topic.

Figure 9: Distribution of topics across FCG/ASSP collaborative projects.



The suite of projects cover all of the topics ranging from research to information fairly evenly, with the exception of technical development that is less well funded. Activities included:

- i. Regional and national training courses;
- ii. International and regional workshops;

- iii. Publication of promotional material;
- iv. Monographs of technical issues;
- v. Technical support for the introduction of new technologies in AMS;
- vi. Resource surveys and resource assessments;
- vii. Information collection and collation;
- viii. Hands-on research in some of SEAFDEC research centers; and
- ix. Development of guidelines.

The report lists many achievements against the outputs and outcomes of the different projects. There is no doubt that all these activities and individual achievements have contributed to meeting the SPA objectives, but because they are reported at an individual activity/sub-activity level, no overall indicators are available to assess progress.

Achievements of other projects and actions

As well as the FCG/ASSP Collaborative Projects, the 22nd meeting of the ASWGFi reported on some more significant achievements (included as separate agenda items to separate these from the myriad of activities under the SPA and FCG/ASSP actions). These included:

1. A revised template for the agreement on the equivalence of fisheries products inspection and control systems (MRA);
2. A regional fishing vessels record;
3. Development of a “ASEAN Catch Certification” – expert group meeting planned for September-October 2014;
4. Standardizing, recognizing and reporting legitimate Fishery Improvement Plans (FIPs) for ASEAN wild-caught fisheries moving towards sustainability; and
5. Terms of Reference (TOR) of the ASEAN Public Private Informal Taskforce on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture (Product of the USAID-MARKET Project).

Thailand has developed a template of MRAs on fishery products and presented to the 20th ASWGFi Meeting. The final draft template was submitted to the 21st ASWGFi Meeting for consideration and future use on voluntary basis. A revised template was subsequently developed and circulated to AMs in March 2014. Currently Thailand is encouraging other Member States to sign this, and is developing the MRA with Viet Nam and Myanmar, and workshop to further discuss and finalize the draft has been suggested.

SEAFDEC have proposed the establishment of Regional Fishing Vessel Record for 24 m in length and over within the Southeast Asian region with the main objective of supporting monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) mechanism to prevent, deter and eliminate the IUU fishing. During the series of consultations, relevant ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries agreed in principle to support and share basic information on and requirements for fishing vessel 24 m in length and over. There is ongoing progress towards a shared database system for AMS that will be introduced during the next expert meeting in the 3rd Quarter of 2014.

In 2008, the European Union (EU) adopted a market-driven measure known as the “EC Regulation 1005/2008” to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fisheries, taking into consideration the urgency of promoting sustainable fisheries and combating IUU fishing in exporting countries to the EU. The regulation requires a Catch Certificate for all imports and landings of fish and fishery products into the EU by third countries (i.e. countries that are not members of the EU). In response, to support intra-regional trade and extra-regional within and outside the ASEAN, SEAFDEC have proposed the establishment of ASEAN Catch

Certification Scheme. A further expert group meeting is planned for September-October 2014, with an aim for endorsement by the 17th FCG/ASSP in December 2014.

The ASEAN Public-Private Informal Taskforce for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture supports the fisheries component of the AIFS framework, as well as the implementation of the AFCC. The 19th and 20th Meetings ASWGF_i endorsed the concept of a public-private dialogue and taskforce. As part of the project implementation in 2012 and formation of the Taskforce, the ASEAN Public-Private Dialogue on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 6 to 7 December 2012. During the dialogue, attended by ASEAN government officials, business associations, small farmers/fishers associations, and development and research institutions, the concept of the formation of the Informal Taskforce was discussed and supported by the public and private sector participants. This meeting generated the identified priority issues that threaten the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture in ASEAN and relevant public-private cooperation solutions. The 1st Meeting of the ASEAN Public-Private Informal Taskforce for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture was held on 27-28 March 2013, in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia. The outcomes of the meeting were: (i) finalization of the draft TOR and Operational Guideline of the ASEAN Public-Private Informal Taskforce for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture; and (ii) identification of a list of prioritized activities in both the capture fisheries and aquaculture sectors for further development and implementation through the informal taskforce. A concept activity proposal entitled "Standardizing, Recognizing, and Reporting Legitimate FIPs for ASEAN Wild-Caught Fisheries Moving towards Sustainability" was submitted to ASWGF_i 21st meeting.

The 2nd Meeting of the Taskforce, was held in Hanoi, Vietnam 3-4 March 2014. The meeting outcomes included: Outcomes included:

- Formalization and acceptance of proposed Taskforce Members;
- Nomination of Taskforce Co-Chairs (Malaysia) for upcoming year; and
- Commentary and inputs provided by ASWGF_i in relation to four (4) Draft Activity concept frameworks, as prioritized by the Taskforce, enabling further efforts to formalize and implement impactful activities in the following areas for ASEAN:
 - Aquatic Animal Health Management;
 - Zonal Aquaculture Sector Planning to address Aquatic Animal Health Management and Disease Prevention in ASEAN Shrimp Industry;
 - Development of a Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) Protocol;
 - Improving Feeding Management Practices in Aquaculture

One avenue in which the industry has responded to threats of sustainability to wild-caught fisheries is through market driven initiatives such as Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs). FIPs are an accepted managerial and reporting tool for industry partners to show a fisheries progress towards sustainability. It relies on the industry to engage in their supply chain, local government, and other strategic partners to outline a measurable strategy on how to move towards sustainability and/or where they fall short of being sustainable. In the case of the Blue Swimmer Crab (BSC), the need to address the threats to the sustainability of the industry have led to public-private partnerships in implementing FIPs. Approximately 80% of the Blue Swimmer Crab (BSC) imported into the United States comes from Southeast Asian countries. Currently, the blue swimmer crab fishery is one of the only true public-private partnerships working towards a sustainable industry in the region, and the lessons learned could help ASEAN fisheries improve their sustainability rating, although it needs to be recognized that the FIP is a market driven

initiative and many small-scale fisheries products are not exported to concerned consumers in overseas markets.

In considering the activities, the ASWGFi decided that the establishment of a permanent Task Force under the ASWGFi is premature and agreed to explore its establishment in the coming years.

AFCF Workplan

Prior to the 21st Meeting of the ASWGFi, the AFCF also had a workplan and the activities are categorized into clusters:

Cluster 1: Combating IUU Fishing

Goals

- A. Regional network of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) in the ASEAN region is established by 2015.
- B. Plan and supporting activities to implement international/ regional initiatives related to IUU fishing are implemented by 2012.
- C. AMS are capable of implementing measures compatible with the FAO Instrument on Port State Measures (PSMs) by 2012.

Cluster 2.1: Fishing capacity and responsible fisheries practices

Goals

- A. Common approaches and best practices for strengthening management of fishing capacity are developed by 2011.
- B. Responsible fisheries practices as guided by the Regional CCRF guidelines as endorsed by SOM-AMAF are promoted and implemented (on-going)

Cluster 2.2: Conservation of biodiversity and enhancing fisheries resources

Goals

- A. Common measures and best practices for promoting, the protection, rehabilitation and restoration of fisheries resources and habitats (e.g. spawning and nursing areas) are developed by 2012.
 - B. Fisheries refugia/ fish sanctuaries are established in AMS by 2012.
- Joint approaches to prevent the introduction/ movement of alien/ invasive species are developed by 2010

Cluster 2.3: Fish for aquaculture feed

Goals

- A. Alternative feed production reducing dependence on use of low-value/ trash fish are developed and promoted by 2012.

Cluster 3: Fisheries co-management and decentralization

Goals

- A. National policy and program on the implementation of fisheries co-management are developed by 2012.

Cluster 4: Adaptation and mitigation to impacts of climate change

Goals

- A. ASEAN outlook and strategy for adaptation and mitigation to impacts of climate change are developed and implemented by 2012.

Cluster 5: Fisheries post-harvest and safety of fish and fish products

Goals

- A. Value-addition strategies to key fish products both from captured and cultured fish (in order to make ASEAN competitive in the world market) are developed by 2012.

B. Implementation guidelines and monitoring system on the chemicals, biological medicines and anti-biotic contaminants in fish and fish products are developed by 2010.

Cluster 6: Strengthening ASEAN joint approaches/ positions on international fish trade related issues

Goals

A. ASEAN joint approaches/ positions on international fish trade related issues are developed and promoted (on-going).

Cluster 7: Information, education and communication to support development and management of fisheries (cross-cutting)

Goals

A. A regional system of sharing information, promote education and facilitate communication in the development and management of fisheries is developed by 2012.

Cluster 8: Capacity building (cross-cutting)

Goals

A. Regional capacity building for sustainable fisheries management and poverty alleviation

It is not clear why the AFCF adopted such a broad range of work that duplicates that of the ASWGFi SPA in several areas. The original mandate for the AFCF was to improve the sustainable utilization of the living resources by proper management. Clusters 1, 2.1 and 2.2 are very relevant to this aim, as are clusters 7 and 8, but it is difficult to understand the relevance of the others. However, all clusters address important issues how they contribute to the Strategic Thrusts of the FAF SPA and the ASWGFi SPA.

It is not clear whether the AFCF is to re-write their workplan based on the revised framework made during recent meeting of the AFCF (23-24 June 2014), The Meeting agreed that in future AFCF Meetings, agenda will be crafted by the Chairman, with guidance from ASEAN Secretariat, and to be circulated among AMS for inputs. Further, the Meeting agreed to report to ASWGFi for further guidance, the following issues to be included in the agenda of the next AFCF Meetings:

- Fishing Capacity & Zoning System
- Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries (with reference to FAO voluntary guidelines on Small-scale fisheries)
- Resource Rehabilitation/Enhancements
- Impact of Climate Change to Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Combating IUU Fishing (Flag State Guidelines, Port State Measures, etc.)
- Traceability of Fisheries and Aquaculture products

The AFCF has provided more detailed progress report than those of the ASWGFi under each of its plan's goals. However, in general, these report on progress of SEAFDEC's projects, including those under the FCG/ASSP collaborative projects that are reported on both under the ASWGFi SPA and under the FCG/ASSP report to the ASWGFi. The most value-adding is in Cluster 1, where the progress report includes activities undertaken by FAO, for example its implementation of Port State Measures to combat IUU.

ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment (AWGCME)

ASEAN has a coastline of 173,000 km with marine fish production 20% of world total, has 35% of the world's mangrove forests, and about 30% of the coral reefs, both critical habitats for sustainable fisheries. To help protect these shared marine waters in the region, ASEAN adopted the ASEAN Marine Water Quality Criteria (AMWQC) in 2002. Seventeen parameters based on key pollutants were adopted as AMWQC. With funding and technical support from Australia, ASEAN published the ASEAN Marine Water Quality Criteria: Management Guidelines and Monitoring Manual in 2008. The publication serves as a

regional mechanism for collective and harmonized efforts at the national level to sustain the quality of marine waters by providing management guidelines, and building monitoring and analytical capability.

Some completed and ongoing coastal marine environment related projects, include: Publication on Marine Protected Areas in Southeast Asia was developed by the ASEAN Regional Centre for Biodiversity Conservation—now ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity—to provide a reference for policymakers, planners, academia, and park managers on the management of marine protected areas in order to save, rehabilitate and safeguard the coastal and marine resources in the region. With support from ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, AWGCME has also undertaken the development of both offline and online interfaces for encoding of (i) Species and (ii) Protected Areas . The offline and online database is expected to facilitate information sharing among AMS.

The ASEAN-Korea Environmental Cooperation Project (AKECOP) Phase VI titled Restoration of Degraded Terrestrial and Mangrove Ecosystems and Conservation of Biodiversity in the ASEAN Region, with support from the ASEAN-ROK Special Cooperation Fund continues to be implemented for one (1) year (2013-2014). The project aims to enhance the capacity of AMS in managing their forest and mangrove ecosystems by providing low carbon green livelihood for the people while rehabilitating degraded areas and maintaining wood biomass to contribute for the mitigation of climate change in the region.

Advantages/disadvantages of the current arrangements

ASEAN has a very comprehensive set of Blueprints, policies and plans at three levels – regional (ASEAN), cross-sectoral with the Food, Agriculture and Forestry portfolio and sectorial (Fisheries). Ideally, these plans should be nested so that activities at the sectoral level contribute to the cross-sectoral objectives and the ASEAN vision and goals. Unfortunately, the current plans are not well nested and not well aligned making assessment of progress very difficult. The lack of alignment is due to (i) different years of coverage of the plans. Some are for 2009-2013, others for 2010-2015 and yet others are for earlier periods, but not updated (e.g. the FAF SPA (2005-2010), and (ii) differing classifications for the actions and activities and (iii) duplication of activities, and hence reporting (e.g. the AEC measures and the Roadmap for Integration of Fisheries Sector).

By far the most confusing is the different classification of actions and activities used in the different plans. The only consistency found in the capture fisheries subsector was the six strategic thrusts used in the FAF SPA were also used in the ASWGFi SPA. However, even this link was artificial as the ASWGFi SPA was based on the objectives and actions of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC RES/POA, which was largely developed by SEAFDEC based on priorities of its research centres, not the objectives of any overarching ASEAN plan.

Challenges/difficulties

The major challenge for FAF in developing its SP (A) for 2016-2020 is to provide a framework for the FAF sectors and to coordinate the Sectoral SPAs so that they work towards common goals of the FAF. This will require the ASWGFi to completely redraft its SPA and lessen the link to the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Res/POA, which should be used more to guide SEAFDEC's Work Program. SEAFDEC should be seen as a technical arm to ASEAN in fisheries and not the guiding policy body. SEAFDEC projects should only link to the ASWGFi SPA when there is obvious relevance. One further difficulty will be in reconciling the work of the AFCF with that of the ASWGFi, but AFCF returns to its original intent as set out in the ASEAN SP-C Blueprint, this should complement the work of the ASWGFi.

Another challenge is for the ASWGFi to improve its reporting back on progress against the plans. As they are structured at the moment with a myriad of objectives, components, strategic thrusts, actions, activities and sub-activities, this is extremely difficult. The task would be made much easier and much more effective if the plans were truly nested and aligned. Of most relevance is the progress against the overarching ASEAN goals and objectives, not progress of individual activities and projects.

5. PROGRESS AGAINST OVERARCHING REGIONAL AND GLOBAL POLICIES

FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

ASEAN subscribes to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) adopted by the 28th Session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on 31 October 1995 and related instruments adopted by the FAO. ASEAN is also committed to apply an ecosystem approach to fisheries management in the Southeast Asia that includes safeguarding the marine and freshwater environment, conserving its aquatic biodiversity, minimizing the risk of long term or irreversible adverse effects of fishing activities, and taking account of the relationship between all components of the ecosystem.

The Regional Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries (RCCRF) in Southeast Asia was developed by SEAFDEC to address specific regional concerns based on Southeast Asia's varied culture, fisheries and aquaculture structure and related ecosystems. The RCCRF was intended to:

- clarify the requirements of the CCRF; and
- facilitate the formulation of regional policies to enable the implementation of the CCRF in the ASEAN member countries;

The ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) at its 27th AMAF Meeting in 2005 adopted the RCCRF, which has been promoted in the region and introduced to high-level policy-makers, managers, scientists/researchers, and the private sector, including fishers. This resulted in the adoption and implementation of national directives by the respective governments and the private sector as well as by individuals at the national and/or local levels, based on the RCCRF frameworks.

Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)

The ecosystem approach to management of fisheries (EAF) provides an approach to implement the FAO CCRF by translating the high level principles of the Code into actions on the ground.

EAF builds on the conceptual frameworks of the ecosystem approach (EA) as set by the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) that defined EA as "A strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way." Put simply EAF is the ecosystem approach applied to fisheries i.e. a practical way to implement sustainable development and sustainably maximize ecosystem benefits of a fishery system. Because the CCRF is based on the concept of sustainable development, it can be thought of as "EAF is a practical way to implement sustainable development principles for the management of fisheries by finding a balance between ecological and human well-being through good governance."

The implementation of EAF is a core requirement of both the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Res/POA and the ASWGFi SPA. ASEAN through SEAFDEC are promoting EAF through a new training course developed by a consortium

comprising NOAA, IMA International, FAO, Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project (BOBLME) and USAID- Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP). A permanent node for the training course in Southeast Asia has been established at SEAFDEC and selected SEAFDEC Training Department staff have been trained in delivering the course.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

The ASEAN member countries support the implementation of CITES through several meetings and activities within this region and fully support the implementation of action plan to combat threats to the region's biological diversity and unsustainable trade of wild animals and plants. ASEAN has set up an Experts Group on CITES that meets on a regular basis and at least once within 2-4 months prior to each CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP) Meeting. A representative of the ASEAN Secretariat attends the CITES CoP meeting as resource person on ASEAN Matters.

An ASEAN Regional Action Plan on Trade in CITES Wild Fauna and Flora, 2011-2015 has a number of objectives that (i) assist ASEAN Member States in adopting effective and enforceable legislation for CITES implementation, (ii) promote networking amongst relevant law enforcement authorities in ASEAN countries to curb illegal trade in CITES Wild Fauna and Flora, (iii) promote research, monitoring and information exchange on CITES-related issues, (iv) promote compliance of industry groups, trade associations/traders and local communities with CITES requirements and national regulations on trade in CITES wild fauna and flora, and to support research and capacity building on sustainable management of trade in wild fauna and flora, (v) encourage greater regional cooperation on specific issues, and (vi) seek sufficient technical and financial assistance through collaborative initiatives

6. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN FISHERIES

The main global issues facing the sustainable development of capture fisheries were addressed at the recent FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) 31st Session (June 9-13, 2014). These were:

- Securing sustainable small-scale fisheries
 - Endorsement of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (the SSF-Guidelines)
 - Global Assistance Programme for implementation of the SSF-Guidelines
- Global and regional processes
 - FAO Blue Growth Initiative (BGI) that promotes integrated, sustainable, socioeconomic sensitive, management of aquatic ecosystems
 - Instruments combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing
 - Endorsement of Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance
 - 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
- Inland fisheries
 - Inland fisheries: issues, developments and needs
- Fish trade
 - Guidelines on Traceability and Catch Documentations

Under the FAO BGI, the priority areas for FAO 2014-17 are:

Capture Fisheries: The aim is to provide policy, technical and capacity-building support to Governments, regional fisheries bodies (RFBs) and industry to ensure that adequate institutional, scientific and legal framework is in place for introducing, supporting and enforcing fisheries management and good practices to combat IUU, reduce overcapacity, restore stocks and minimize the impact of fishing on the environment.

Livelihoods and food systems: Under this component, FAO aims to assist members and industry organizations to develop policies for value addition and trade promotion integrating economic performance, food security, sustainability, decent work and social protection. With the transition to more sustainable fisheries management, it will promote public/private partnerships that support investment in infrastructure, technology and practices to increase fisheries value addition and quality.

Ecosystem Services: Under this component, FAO will contribute expertise to conduct and disseminate national and regional studies on carbon binding possibilities in sea grass beds, mangroves as defense for coastal erosion, storm and wave damage, fish-crop (rice, etc.) systems, seaweed cultivation, as well as other possibilities. The information will be used to assist communities to create income and livelihoods in coastal communities, reduce poverty, strengthen and improve social conditions.

At the regional level, the issues and challenges to capture fisheries are well documented and known to all AMS. They mirror the global issues identified by COFI and they are also common to all AMS so that a collective regional effort is required to address them. A recent attempt of prioritizing the issues for fisheries was carried out by SEAFDEC with input from AMS (Full list is at Annex 8).

The top priorities were:

Fisheries management: marine fisheries

- Conservation and management of fishery resources, taking into consideration tropical specificity of fisheries and applying precautionary approach, including combating IUU fishing, including encouraging cooperation in the implementation of MCS among countries and enhancing good management practices, e.g. responsible fisheries, EAF; and development of guidelines for fisheries management
- Habitat conservation/rehabilitation and resource enhancement for inland fisheries, including inundated forest and wetland.

Fisheries technology and practices

- Promotion and awareness building on responsible fishing and improving fish quality through on-board fish handling technologies and good practices for small-scale fisheries

Post-harvest Technology and Trade-related Issues

- Improving post-harvest technologies and safety/quality of products for export, addressing emerging requirements for traceability/ certification of fishery products for export and preventing trade of IUU fishing products

Additional inland fisheries issues

Habitat conservation/rehabilitation and resource enhancement for inland fisheries, including inundated forest and wetland and co-management, rights-based fisheries, strengthening institutions, alternative livelihood;

Fisheries information and statistics

- Through Improved databases of fishery information and statistics, improving the harmonization and collection/compilation of fishery statistics and enhancing the analysis, interpretation of data

and information to facilitate sharing/dissemination of data and information that supports science-based policy planning and management of fisheries;

Human resource development

- Assessing human resources requirements of the Member Countries, and providing human resources development program, particularly in the areas where shortage could be envisaged in the future;

This list reflects the well-known issues in the region. However, if we start listing actions against these issues, we again will end up with a large list that is difficult to monitor and evaluate progress.

If ASEAN focuses on the root causes of these issues, it takes the lead to improving fisheries in the region. The root causes of many of these issues facing capture fisheries in ASEAN can be summarized as:

1. Open access fisheries and overcapacity of fishing (too many fishers and boats chasing too few fish) and processing facilities,
2. IUU fishing
3. Poor food safety and quality standard that constrains intra-region trading of seafood; and
4. A narrow sectoral approach to management that ignores the importance of the ecosystem linkages.

For 2015-2020, ASEAN needs to take the lead in changing the current production-dominated policies into policies that optimize the economic and social benefits that harvesting fish can generate by addressing these root causes. The majority of ASEAN countries are still committed to increased production in marine capture fisheries despite overwhelming evidence that coastal marine fisheries have reached the limit of their productive potential, resulting in concerns over the sustainability of such policy goals. Compounding this is the stated goal of expanding fisheries offshore, without acknowledging the limited amount of offshore resources that can be sustainably fished. The preoccupation on increasing production overlooks the economic rationale for many of its activities, contributing to lopsided development and to overcapitalization and inefficiencies in production and distribution, which in turn contributes to over-exploitation of the natural resources, affecting the sustainability of the sector. This in turn encourages IUU fishing, as the existing resources becomes scarce.

Open access fisheries and overcapacity of fishing

Most fisheries in the ASEAN region are open access that allow free access to anyone who wants to fish (there are some exceptions, especially in communities where traditional rules and norms still apply). The “tragedy of the commons” resulting from open access is well documented and the need to limit access to a fishery well established. A well-defined and appropriate system of access rights in a fishery produces many essential benefits, most importantly ensuring that fishing effort is commensurate with the productivity of the resource and providing the fishers and fishing communities with longer-term security that enables and encourages them to view the fishery resources as an asset to be conserved and treated responsibly.

There are several different types of use rights. Territorial use rights (TURFs) assign rights to fish to individuals or groups in certain localities. Limited-entry systems allow only a certain number of individuals

or vessels to take part in a fishery, with entry being granted by way of a license or other form of permit. Alternatively, entry may be regulated through a system of effort rights (input rights) or by setting catch controls (output rights), where the total allowable catch (TAC) is split into quotas and the quotas allocated to authorized users.

In improving the management of fishing capacity and ensuring that fishing effort do not exceed the availability of resources in the ASEAN countries, the establishment of good and systematic schemes for the registration of fishing vessels, and the development of processes to issue license to fish are the basic requirements. From the comprehensive records on vessels, gear and people involved in fishing, reliable catch data and report on actual fishing effort could be derived. However, as stated by the precautionary approach, lack of information is not a reason to postpone action. Conventional fisheries science shows that when a fishery has overdeveloped to point of “break even returns” (i.e. costs equal profits), a reduction of 50% of the fishing effort is required to restore the fish stocks and ensure sustainable fishing with optimal economic benefits. National arrangements that would facilitate the control and enforcement of laws and regulations would need to be developed to ensure, maintain and conserve fisheries resources and habitats.

Another driver of overcapacity is the demand made by the ever increasing number of processing facilities that require a stable supply of fish, including processing for fishmeal and surimi. The production of surimi in the region has increased dramatically over the past decade and with Thailand’s production increased more than 100 percent between 2005 and 2007. This increase has been driven by the fact that techniques for surimi have transferred well within the region and raw materials from trawl fisheries are increasingly of a type more suited for processing into surimi than direct consumption (e.g. species that have low interest to consumers).

IUU fishing

The loss of both short and long-term social and economic opportunities and the negative effects on food security and environmental protection caused by IUU fishing is well understood in ASEAN and some progress in combating IUU has been made. Reports have indicated that the annual production from IUU fishing activities is believed to be from 11 to 26 million MT accounting for about 10% to 22% of the world’s total fisheries production, and valued at about US\$ 9.0 to US\$ 24.0 billion per year and one study estimated that the value of IUU fishing in the Asia-Pacific region (including South Asian countries) could be around US\$5.8 billion annually. In addition, the impacts of IUU fishing are not only in terms of losses in revenues and resources at country level but also in the aspects of economic, social and environmental concerns.

In the Southeast Asian region, issues on IUU fishing have been seriously discussed in many events at national, regional and international levels and thus, attempts to reduce IUU fishing activities have been initiated. The “Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asia Region” (RPOA-IUU) established in 2008 with SEAFDEC as one of its advisory bodies plays an important role in addressing the issues of IUU fishing in the ASEAN region.

As reported earlier, SEAFDEC have proposed the establishment of Regional Fishing Vessel Record for 24 m in length and over within the Southeast Asian region with the main objective of supporting MCS mechanism to prevent, deter and eliminate the IUU fishing and have also proposed a Catch Certificate record. The ASEAN Catch Certification, would require harmonization of all relevant schemes such as the

EC Catch Certification and the RFMOs Catch Documentation that are being adopted in the region. Establishment of the ASEAN Catch Certification scheme could facilitate not only intra-regional trade in fish and fisheries products but also enhance the cooperation among the ASEAN member countries for the realization of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015.

This work needs the support of all AMS and a more concerted effort to implement the FAO International Plan of Action – IUU fishing and the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) are needed.

Poor food safety and quality standard

This is a major issue right across Asia, and like IUU fishing, is linked to the open access and overcapacity where the emphasis has been on increasing production rather than increasing the value of the harvest from a limited natural resource. Post-harvest losses in small-scale fisheries can be among the highest for all the commodities in the entire food production system. Globally, fish losses caused by spoilage are estimated at 10 to 12 million tonnes per year, accounting for around 10 percent of the total production from capture fisheries and aquaculture.

In ASEAN an increasing amount of fish (in excess of 25 percent in many fisheries) of the total inland and marine catch is processed into fishmeal and fish oil, using mainly low value small/trash fish. A large proportion of these fish are juvenile fish that could fetch much higher value if left to grow and marketed for human consumption, rather than for aquaculture and other animal feed.

Reducing post-harvest losses requires wiser use of resources, reducing spoilage and discards and converting low-value resources, which are available on a sustainable basis, into products for direct human consumption. Reducing spoilage requires improved fish handling on board, processing, preservation, and transportation, all of which are particularly deficient in small-scale fisheries. Although ASEAN has addressed this issue in the past, many perverse incentives, such as ready access to the fishmeal market pose real challenges to the region.

Narrow sectoral approach to management

Fisheries, where some management has been introduced, have tended to be managed along sectoral lines that focus on fish and fishermen. However, many of the issues in capture fisheries require a broader ecosystem approach to planning and implementation of management. The ecosystem approach to fisheries arose from adopting the ecosystem approach to management first articulated by the CBD by applying the principles agreed to by AMS in the FAO CCRF. Although rather slow to be implemented, especially in the ASEAN region, the EAF (also known as the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)) is gaining considerable momentum.

SEAFDEC, as a newly established hub for regional training in EAFM should be able to significantly increase the capacity to manage fisheries through an ecosystem approach. ASEAN through its strategic alliance with SEAFDEC is well positioned to support this initiative and promote EAFM throughout the region. ASEAN with both an ASWGFi and an AWGCME is also well positioned to link fisheries with environmental concerns, especially critical fish habitats of mangroves, seagrass and coral reefs.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Future priority areas for ASEAN capture fisheries

Future priority areas for ASEAN should not necessarily be guided by the global and regional issues in capture fisheries, but more by the future challenges in implementing the ASEAN blueprints. Global organizations such as FAO, and regional organizations such as SEAFDEC, will address the global and regional issues and ASEAN should not duplicate their work.

Therefore, the first priority for ASEAN capture fisheries should be to complete the Roadmap on Fisheries Integration that supported the AEC Blueprint. This will require:

- iii. Improved formulation of the measures yet to be completed
- iv. Clear indicators and system for reporting on progress through the ASWGF.

In addition to implement the vision and goals of the P-SC, AEC and ASCC Blueprints, ASEAN must recognize and promote need to shift the current overarching fishery policy of AMS from “increased production at all costs” to “sustainable benefits from managed fisheries”. New directions for policy are needed that cover both harvest and post-harvest that focuses on people, wealth creation and livelihoods and links to parallel policy initiatives on poverty alleviation, based on the concept of the “Blue economy”.

In the future, to take the lead with members, emphasis should be placed on:

5. Changing capture fisheries policy and planning focus towards increasing value and providing social benefits from sustainable capture fisheries within EEZs, rather than just increasing production;
6. Addressing the causes of overcapacity in fishing fleets, including increasing on-shore processing that is driving excess fishing effort to meet demand;
7. Recognizing that the current degraded state of capture fisheries is the result of perverse subsidies and policies that keep uneconomic and unsustainable fishing and processing capacity in business; and
8. Broadening management decision making to target improved economic and social benefits that can be obtained from harvesting quality fish, through an ecosystem approach.

ASEAN can play a strong role in this fisheries reform through promoting human capacity development and institutional strengthening on:

8. Regional training to re-skill fisheries management institutions in the practical application of ecosystem approaches to management;
9. Systems to address change open access fisheries to limited access fisheries;
10. Ways to reduce overcapacity of fishing fleets as well as onshore processing;
11. Ways to redirect subsidies and perverse incentives that drive unsustainable fishing so that they promote compliance and contribute to sustainable resource management;
12. A regional mechanism to combat IUU fishing and strengthen Port controls on fishing vessels (e.g. dedicated units in fishery administrations to cooperate within the RPOA framework);
13. Improve food safety and quality standard to drive intra-region trading of seafood; and
14. Strengthen data and information gathering on four key areas: IUU fishing (including flagging, fleet capacity); status of fishery resources (within EEZ); subsidies and incentives (perverse and beneficial) and regional trade flows.

Streamlining arrangements and relevant working groups

1. To make the cooperative arrangements more effective, the ASWGFi should firstly clarify its role as an advisory body to ASEAN, and take responsibility for implementing the vision and goals of the three blueprints for capture fisheries through the FAF.
2. Review the current role and function of the AFCF and identify and address current constraints to its meeting its original intent as set out in the “Framework for the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum in 2008” that envisaged AFCF to act as a fisheries management advisory body [Note: AFCF has reviewed itself several times but more streamlining is needed]; and
3. Redefine the role and function of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG/ASSP to make it a more strategic body that identifies and reports on the contribution of SEAFDEC’s projects to progress of the ASWGFi SPA (2016-2020) (not just a list of collaborative projects with tenuous links to the SPA);

Necessary steps to make ASEAN cooperation in fisheries more efficient

The new round of planning provides a unique opportunity to make the cooperation more efficient. The necessary steps will be:

1. Write the FAF Strategic Plan (2016-2020) as an overarching strategic plan (SP, not SPA) that is more closely linked to the new AIFS and to sectoral SPAs, based on the vision and goals of the three updated Blueprints. These subsidiary plans should then outline the actions necessary to meet the FAF SP objectives;
2. Rewrite the ASWGFi SPA (2016-2020) to be more closely linked and aligned with the FAF SP (rather than the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Res/POA). The new ASWGFi SPA should focus on limited number of high priority issues, actions and activities and include only those SEAFDEC projects that clearly demonstrate that they contribute to achieving the objectives of the FAF SP(2016-2020) and the ASWGFi SPA (2016-2020); and
3. Draft new TORs for (i) ASWGFi, (ii) AFCF and (iii) ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG/ASSP based on the above recommendations, and rewrite the work plans for the AFCF and SEAFDEC FCG/ASSP that demonstrate their contribution and linkage to the ASWGFi.

PART 2
STRATEGIC PLAN ON ASEAN COOPERATION IN FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (2016-2020)

CAPTURE FISHERIES

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

To reflect the importance of fisheries (Capture fisheries and Aquaculture) for ASEAN's food security, nutrition, employment and social well-being, ASEAN Secretariat should consider changing the tiles of "Food, Agriculture and Forestry (FAF)" to "Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (AFF)". This is also more in line with AMS's political and administrative structures and will make cooperation easier to achieve.

VISION FOR AFF

In line with the original goal of the FAF SPA (based on The Second Informal ASEAN Summit, held on 15 December 1997 in Kuala Lumpur agreed that the ASEAN Vision 2020 Statement for the food, agriculture and forestry sector), a revised vision for the FAF SP, could be:

"Enhance food security and international competitiveness of food, agriculture and forest products to make ASEAN a leading producer of these products and to ensure sustainable development of the sectors through better management and conservation on the underlying natural resources".

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIC THRUSTS FOR CAPTURE FISHERIES*

In line with the original goal of the ASWGFi 2011-20015 and the goal of phase 2 of the plan (post 2015), the goal for the Capture Fisheries sub-sector could be:

1. Capture fisheries vision/goal

"Promote the sustainable development of fisheries in the ASEAN region to enhance the contribution, post 2015, to food security, poverty alleviation and improvement of the livelihoods of ASEAN people dependent on the harvesting, and marketing of fish and fishery products, both directly and indirectly through increased trade"

OBJECTIVES

To support the vision, two main objectives could be considered:

Objective 1: Through the implementation of the "blue economy" and the ecosystem approach to fisheries, strengthen the sustainable management of the natural fishery resources to promote and sustain increased social and economic benefits to fishers and fishing communities.

Objective 2: Through improved post-harvest operations, increase the safety and quality of ASEAN fish and fishery products to increase their market access and increase both intra- and extra ASEAN trade, for both large-scale and small-scale fisheries.

STRATEGIC THRUSTS

The strategic thrusts are based on those of the FAF (2005-2010) and ASWGFi (2011-2015), but their order is changed to emphasize the priority areas and the root causes of many of the regional issues are specifically addressed.

- **Management, sustainable utilization and conservation of natural resources**
 - Open access and overcapacity
 - IUU fishing
 - Ecosystem approach to fisheries
 - Improved databases on fisheries including IUU fishing (including flagging, fleet capacity); status of fishery resources (within EEZ); subsidies and incentives (perverse and beneficial) and regional trade flows.

- **Enhancement of international competitiveness of ASEAN food and agricultural products/commodities**
 - Food safety and quality as impediment to trade
- 3. Enhancement of ASEAN cooperation and joint approaches on international and regional issues**
 - Better coordination of ASEAN position

- 4. Enhancement of private sector involvement**
 - Private:public partnerships

- 5. Strengthening of food security arrangements in the region**
 - Increasing the economic and social benefits of harvesting and marketing fish

- 6. Development and acceleration of transfer and adoption of new technologies**
 - Promotion and awareness of responsible fishing practices

2. CROSS-CUTTING GOAL – Partnerships, innovation, research and development

Encourage cooperation and coordination of ASMs in scientific research and technological development and strengthen partnerships with other global/regional institutions which are able to help deliver the ASWGFi SPA.

Cross-cutting Strategic Thrusts

1. Establish a research Institution database for improved networking

- Prepare a database of Aquaculture Research Institutions in each ASEAN Member country
- Delegate one responsible person from each identified research Institute
- Initiate a network of Research Institutions
- Undertake an capture fisheries research needs analysis
- Develop a regional capture fisheries research plan (with actions and responsible institutes)

2. *Build stronger partnerships*

- Encourage strategic alliances with global/regional institutions, especially donor funded capture fisheries projects in ASEAN countries to cooperate and work together to achieve the desired outputs.
- Synthesize lessons learnt from experiences in other AMSs
- Discuss the priority ASEAN action plan activities together with different funding agency's priority funding criteria and prepare and present project proposals for funding, where appropriate

PART 3

ASEAN COORDINATION MECHANISM IN FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY FOR cross-cutting issues

CAPTURE FISHERIES

cross-cutting issues

Food security and nutrition
Food safety
Climate change adaptation & mitigation
Gender
Disaster risk reduction and management

*To streamline the number of plans and reporting requirements, it is recommended that the existing **ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) (2014-2020)** and the **ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Framework on Climate Change (AFCC) Strategic Plan of Action** be merged so that the **ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) (2014-2020)** includes the impact of climate change on food security:*

1. FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND FOOD SAFETY

*Under an updated **ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) (2014-2020)** the goal should be based on World Food Summit, 1996 statement. To avoid duplication of plans and actions, food security should be linked with food safety:*

“To ensure food security throughout the ASEAN region when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

To achieve the goal, the SPA-FS should have the following objectives for capture fisheries:

- a) To promote the sustainable use of the natural fisheries resources;
- b) To reduce postharvest losses;
- c) To promote conducive market and trade for fisheries commodities, including ensuring food safety meets international standards;
- d) To integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies into the economic and social development policy framework to ensure food security;
- e) To cooperate on the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures;
- f) To ensure food stability;
- g) To promote availability and accessibility to more efficient fishery inputs; and
- h) To operationalise regional food emergency relief arrangements.

The AIFS Framework could be supported by six Strategic Thrusts as follows:

1. Promote Sustainable use of the natural fishery resources

2. Promote Fish and Fish Product Markets and Trade, including food safety standards.

3. Strengthen Integrated Food Security Information Systems to Effectively Forecast, Plan and Monitor Supplies and Utilization for Basic Food Commodities

4. Mitigate and adapt climate change to ensure food security

4. Strengthen Food Security Arrangements for emergency/shortage relief.

5. Encourage Greater Investment in Food and Agro-based Industry to Enhance Food Security.

2. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Under an updated ASEAN Regional Programme on Disaster Management (ARPDM), the vision/goal could be:

“Provide effective mechanisms to achieve substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of AMSs, and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international co-operation”

- 1. Strengthen national and regional knowledge sharing, communication and networking on climate change and food security, including early warning systems for disasters**
- 2. Strengthen disaster risk identification, assessment and monitoring**
- 3. Promote Disaster prevention and mitigation**

3. GENDER

Promoting gender equality should be an integral part of ASEAN’s policies and programmes towards the ASEAN Community. The goal of gender equality should be central to all three pillars of economy, political-security and socio-cultural of ASEAN. While gender mainstreaming is essential for securing human rights and social justice for women and men, it also increasingly recognises that incorporating gender perspective in different areas of development will ensure the effective achievement of other social and economic goals.

Gender mainstreaming should be part of the updated **ASEAN** Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) (2016-2020) as well as the sectoral SPAs.

PART 4

CAPTURE FISHERIES

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN *

Implementation instrument

The FAF (AFF) Strategic Plan should be implemented through the Sectoral Plans and the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) (2014-2020). In the case of capture fisheries the main implementation tool would be the ASWGFi SPA (2015-2020).

- The ASWGFi SPA should cover both capture fisheries and aquaculture, noting that actions, especially for farming fish versus catching fish from natural populations will be quite different;
- To facilitate M&E and tracking progress, the ASWGFi SPA should use the same generic strategic thrusts used in the FAF (AFF) SP and link to the overall objectives of the FAF (AFF) SP;
- The actions in the ASWGFi SPA should focus on those needed to implement the ASEAN blueprints 2020 and the ASEAN Integrated Food Security Framework and Strategic Plan on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) (2014-2020), which would much more focused and restrictive than the ASEAN/SEAFDEC Resolution and plan of Action;
- The ASWGFi needs to include indicators and benchmarks that can be used to track progress against its objectives;
- The ASWGFi SPA needs to include the body/agency responsible for leading the implementation of each action and include (i) ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF); (ii) ASEAN/SEAFDEC Strategic partnership Fisheries Consultative Group (FCG/ASSP), (iii) dialog partner project activities and (iv) the interim ASEAN Public-Private Taskforce for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture;
- Reports from these subsidiary bodies and partners need to be collated into one report on progress against the ASWGFi SPA objectives; and

National Implementation

Increased recognition of the fact that regional plans are implemented through actions by AMSs is required. The fact that a regional project has been carried out does not necessarily mean that progress against a SPA objective has been made.

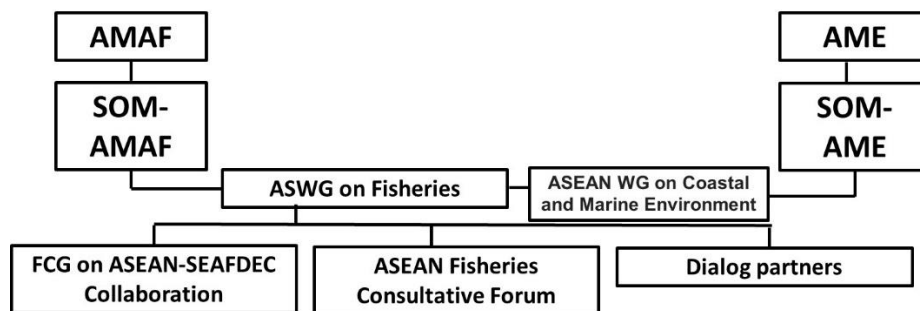
- The subsidiary bodies and partner that are responsible for the different actions in the ASWGFi SPA need to coordinate and report back on the progress being made by each AMS against the actions.

Recommended Organizational Structure and Functional Responsibility

The existing organizational structure should be maintained, but the roles and responsibilities of the subsidiary bodies need to be clarified and agreed (new TORs).

- Review and agree on new TORs for (i) ASWGF; (ii) AFCF; (iii) FCG/ASSP. For the subsidiary bodies, these need to specify the strategic thrust and actions that the body taking the lead for; and
- The ASWGF and the AWG on Coastal and Marine Environment need to strengthen their cooperation. One practical way this could be achieved is for an ASEAN representative of either working group to attend the other's meetings.

ASEAN Cooperation in Capture Fisheries



MMAF = ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry
 ASME = ASEAN Ministers of the Environment
 SOM = Senior Officers Meeting
 ASWG = ASEAN Sectoral Working Group
 FCG = Fisheries Consultative Group

Role of ASEAN Secretariat

ASEAN Secretariat needs to take lead role in both the planning and implementation of the plans through strategic partnerships with subsidiary bodies and dialog partners. This will require a much more direct control of the work of the subsidiary bodies and better guidance of ASEAN's needs with dialog partners.

- The ASWGF SPA should not be written by a consultant. The ASEAN Secretariat in capture fisheries should facilitate the writing of the ASWGF SPA through a participatory process with (i) ASWGF subsidiary bodies; (ii) dialog partners and (iii) AMS representatives (A planning workshop is essential)
- The ASEAN Secretariat should be responsible for the M&E of the SPA by collating reports of the subsidiary bodies and dialog partners prior (not during) the ASWGF meetings. This would leave more time for in-depth discussion of progress, including future challenges and ways to address them.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

The key to M&E of the plans is to have them more tightly linked and nested, so that progress against an objective in a sectoral plan can be easily translated in to progress against the higher level plans such as the FAF (AFF) SP.

Performance measures

Performance measures are the difference between (i) an indicator and (ii) a benchmark. An indicator is a variable, pointer (index) that measures current condition. Benchmark are standards against which something can be measured or judged. It can describe where you want to go (target), where you have come from (baseline) or where you do not want to be (limit).

- Indicators and benchmarks are required for each objective in all the plans;

National level

- Subsidiary bodies and dialog partners should be responsible for collating indicator information on all AMS and providing reports; and
- These reports should be collated by the ASEAN Secretariat and reported to ASWGF

Regional level

- ASEAN Secretariat (ASWGF staff) should be responsible for collating indicator reports and reporting to the ASWGF against the ASWGF SPA

4.1. PARTNERSHIP AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Given the limited resources of the ASEAN Secretariat, partnerships are critical for achieving the ASEAN vision and goals. A more participatory planning process and more tightly integrated and nested set of ASEAN plans will facilitate better partnerships and resource mobilizations. Resource mobilization will increase from AMS if they share the common goals and objectives of ASEAN and from dialog partners if they are recognized as contributing to the ASEAN goals.

CONCLUSION

The structure and content of the FAF (AFF) SP for 2015-2020 is critical for realizing the vision and goals of the three ASEAN Roadmap blueprints. The plan needs to be an overarching strategic plan that then links to cross-sectoral and sectoral plans, which will specify the actions that are needed to achieve the FAF (AFF) vision and goals. The linkages between the plans at the different levels needs to be consistent and nested so that progress in any one plan can be translated into progress of higher plans. All the plans need performance measures (indicators and benchmarks) that allow tracking of progress against their objectives.

The FAF (AFF) SP is implemented mainly through the sectoral action plans that also link to the cross-sectoral food security plan. In capture fisheries, because there are several subsidiary bodies under the ASWGF as well as dialog partner projects, the ASEAN Secretariat needs to take the lead in (i) a participatory planning process, and (ii) M&E of the effectiveness of the SPA. Through this process, the roles and responsibilities of the subsidiary bodies need to be clarified and agreed.

To be able to make measurable progress, both the FAF (AFF) SP and the ASWGF SPA need to focus on achieving the vision and goals of the ASEAN blueprints, and not try to address all the issues and challenges that face the sector in ASEAN. Other global and regional organizations have this mandate and it is not efficient or effective for ASEAN to try and duplicate their efforts.

In implementing the FAF (AFF) SP, the different sectors need to recognize that ASEAN has a very powerful and important role to play in global politics, and the sectoral interests in ASEAN should be supporting this role and not cluttering the ASEAN influence by trying to address all the issues related to a particular sector in the ASEAN region.

Annex 1: THE TERM OF REFERENCE OF THE ASEAN SECTORAL WORKING GROUP ON FISHERIES

1. To conduct periodic reviews of the fisheries situation in the ASEAN region.
2. To develop effective methods of exchange of information among ASEAN Member Countries pertaining to fisheries with the view to facilitating cooperative undertakings in this sector of economy, as well as the eventual coordination and harmonization of ASEAN fisheries policies.
3. To identify areas of cooperation among the ASEAN Member Countries as well as with third countries, groups of countries or international agencies, in order to promote the sound development of the sector in the ASEAN region.
4. To formulate project proposals for consideration and approval by SOM-AMAF and AMAF.
5. To monitor and evaluate the progress made in the implementation of approved projects and activities.
6. To submit to SOM-AMAF periodic reports on its program of work and on the progress made.
7. To maintain close cooperation with other related ASEAN bodies as well as with related extra-ASEAN national and international organizations and meetings.

Annex 2 : revised framework for the ASEAN fisheries consultative forum (AFCF) (June 2014)

I. Background

1. ASEAN has embarked on its declared goal towards an integrated ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), including the integration of its fisheries sector as set out in its ASEAN Roadmap for integration of the fisheries sector.
2. The ASEAN Member States (AMSs) have established exclusive economic zones consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and customary international law, within which they exercise sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing living resources.
3. ASEAN subscribes to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) adopted by the 28th Session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 31 October 1995 and related instruments adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and is committed to apply an ecosystem approach to fisheries management in the Southeast Asia that includes safeguarding the marine and freshwater environment, conserving its aquatic biodiversity, minimizing the risk of long term or irreversible adverse effects of fishing activities, and taking account of the relationship between all components of the ecosystem.
4. In line with FAO CCRF, the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) at its 27th AMAF Meeting in 2005 adopted the ASEAN Guidelines for the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries for sustainable fisheries development in the Southeast Asia region.
5. The 15th ASWGF_i had supported the establishment of an ASEAN development and management proposed by the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) to assist ASEAN under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP). It is also recognised that SEAFDEC, as described under the Letter of Understanding for the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (LOU/ASSP) signed at the 29th AMAF Meeting, could also support such establishment.
6. Under the SEAFDEC/Sida project, an “ASEAN-SEAFDEC Regional Workshop on the Concept for the Establishment of an ASEAN Regional Fisheries Development and Management Mechanism (ARFMM)” was also conducted.
7. FAO/COFI has also encouraged countries to establish regional fisheries management bodies/mechanisms in order to support sustainable fisheries development in their region.
8. The Preparatory SOM-29thAMAF has considered and endorsed, in-principle, Thailand’s initiative for the ASWGF_i to expand its function to include an ASEAN regional fisheries management/development.
9. AMSs are fully aware that effective conservation and management of these fishery resources should be based on the best available scientific advice and the precautionary approach.
10. AMSs recognized the economic and social benefits deriving from the long term conservation and sustainable use of fishery resources in the ASEAN region and conscious of the need for international cooperation and consultation with respect to those fishery resources through the establishment of an ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), agree as follows:

II. Purpose of the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)

11. Without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the ASEAN Member States, AFCF shall promote and improve the sustainable utilization of the living aquatic resources by the proper management and development of the fisheries and fishing operations, and recommend policies and appropriate solutions to address common problems of fisheries management and development faced by the AMSs through the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum Body (AFCFB).

III. Functions and responsibilities of the AFCF

12. To meet the purpose of the AFCF, the AFCF shall have the following functions and responsibilities;

1. To establish and recommend policy on fisheries based on a sound scientific basis for ASEAN to develop regional and sub-regional fisheries management measures, including the setting of vision/common rules/guidelines for fisheries management/ development in the ASEAN region.

2. To provide a means for cooperation with regional scientific organizations, and other regional/ international organizations, bodies and arrangements relevant to the fisheries of the region.

3. To encourage AMS to keep under review the state of the fishery resources in the ASEAN region and the industries based on them;

4. To provide a venue for discussion and resolution of regional fisheries issues/problems in the spirit of ASEAN cooperation and solidarity.

5. To facilitate the harmonization of regional and international fisheries management measures and other relevant measures to ensure ASEAN fisheries sector remain competitive.

6. To promote the collection, exchange, dissemination and analysis or study of statistical, biological, environmental and socio-economic data and other marine and inland fishery information.

7. To seek funding sources as well as other resources to support the functions of AFCF.

IV. Mechanism

13. ASEAN agree to establish within the framework of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGF) the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum Body (AFCFB) for the purpose of carrying out the functions and responsibilities as set out in this Framework.

14. Members of the AFCFB shall consist of ASEAN Member States (AMSs).

V. Area of Competence

15. The AFCFB shall carry out the functions and responsibilities set forth in this Framework, in the inland and marine waters under the jurisdiction of AMSs.

VI. Organization

16. Each AMS shall be represented at AFCFB meetings by a single appointed delegate. The appointed delegate may be accompanied by a number of experts and advisers.

17. The AFCFB has the mandate to make recommendations to ASWGFi that will address fisheries management/development policy issues.

17. Decisions of the AFCFB shall follow the existing ASEAN practice of consensus, until such time when ASEAN revise this standing practice.

18. The AFCFB shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who shall serve for two years.

19. The country of the chairman shall also serve as the Interim Secretariat of the AFCFB and the period of interim secretariat shall follow the chairmanship cycle.

20. To ensure smooth cooperation and consistency with the Chairman, Terms of Reference of the Interim Secretariat of AFCF are as follows:

- a) To coordinate with the ASEAN Secretariat and the AMSs for the preparation of the AFCF Annual Meeting, including preparation of the working papers and report of the Meeting.
- b) To coordinate with the ASEAN Secretariat and AMS on relevant issues to support the implementation of AFCF mandates including the conduct of meetings particularly on substantive matters.

21. The AFCFB shall meet at least once in every year. It is recommended that the AFCFB Meeting should be held back-to-back, prior to the ASWGFi Meeting. The venue and date of all meetings of the Body shall be determined by the AFCFB in consultation with the Chairman of ASWGFi and the ASEAN Secretariat.

22. The AFCFB shall adopt the same existing Rules of Procedures of ASWGFi for its meeting.

VII. Cooperation with Regional and International Organizations, Bodies and Arrangements

23. The AFCFB shall cooperate closely with regional and international organizations, bodies and arrangements in matters of mutual interest.

VIII. Ad hoc Working Groups

24. The AFCFB may establish ad hoc working groups to study and report on matters pertaining to the function and responsibilities of the AFCFB. These ad hoc working groups shall be convened at such times and places as are in accordance with the objectives for which they were established and shall be subject to the availability of necessary funds or commitment of AMSs to participate in them.

IX. Reporting

25. The AFCFB, after each meeting of the Body, shall transmit to the Chairman of the ASWGFi,

its Report embodying its views, decisions and recommendations.

X. Financial Arrangement

26. Cost for participation at AFCFB meetings shall be borne by respective AMSs.

27. Resources to support the interim Secretariat of AFCFB will be provided by the country that hosts the interim secretariat, until such time the AFCFB decides on alternative arrangement to provide support for the Secretariat.

XI. Review of Framework

28. The AFCFB may review and revise this Framework as and when necessary.

Annex 3: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND ACTIONS OF THE ASEAN WG ON COASTAL AND MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Promoting the Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Resources

Strategic Objective: Ensure ASEAN's coastal and marine environment are sustainably managed; representative ecosystems, pristine areas and species are protected; economic activities are sustainably managed; and public awareness of the coastal and marine environment instilled.

Actions:

1. Enhance inter-agency and inter-sectoral coordination at the regional and international levels for achieving sustainable development of ASEAN's coastal and marine environment;
2. Build capacities to develop national marine water quality standards by 2015 using the ASEAN Marine Water Quality Criteria as a reference;
3. Establish a representative network of protected areas to conserve critical habitats by 2015 through further implementation of the ASEAN Criteria for Marine Heritage Areas, and ASEAN Criteria for National Protected Areas;
4. Promote conservation and sustainable management of key ecosystems in coastal and marine habitats, such as joint efforts to maintain and protect marine parks in border areas, and the "Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security";
5. Enhance the capacity and capability of, as well as economic benefits for the fishery and other coastal community to encourage their active participation in promoting environmental sustainability;
6. Promote the sustainable use of coastal and marine environment through public awareness campaign to highlight the global importance of coastal and marine environment in addressing food security, maintaining ecosystem services, as well as protecting marine environment;
7. Promote collaboration among AMS in responding to transboundary pollution due to the oil spill incidents; and
8. Promote cooperation in addressing pollution of coastal and marine environment from land-based sources.

Annex 4: AEC Blueprint Scorecard for A7. Food, Agriculture and Forestry (as of June 2014)

AEC Measures		Responsible Body	Implementation by Country	Target Date	Score	Remarks
1. Enhance intra- and extra-ASEAN trade and long-term competitiveness of ASEAN's food, agriculture and forestry products/ commodities.		SOM-AMAF		31-Dec-15		
	1.1 Develop and apply fisheries quality management system that ensure food safety and support competitive position of ASEAN fisheries products on world markets through the implementation, validation, verification of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP)-based system and improve laboratories practices, and adapting quality and safety management systems so that they may be applied to small enterprises in ASEAN by 2009 (2008-2011)	SOM-AMAF	ASEAN 10	31-Dec-09	YES	
	1.1.1 Application of HACCP-based quality management system to small fish processing enterprises identified. (2008-2009)	SOM-AMAF/ASWGFi	ASEAN 10	31-Dec-09	YES	The activities has been implemented under the ASEAN FPHT Network, led by Singapore in order to realize the Measure No.46 of ASEAN Roadmap for integration of fisheries sector.
	1.1.2 Proposal(s) for HACCP-based quality management system prepared. (2008-2009)	SOM-AMAF/ASWGFi	ASEAN 10	31-Dec-09	YES	Completed the proposal for Pre-processing establishment with publication of Manual. Project on Traditional Fish Products Establishment were in good progress and was completed on 31 Dec 2009.

		1.1.3 Training of government fish inspection laboratory staff in good laboratory management, methods validation and calculation of measurement of uncertainties	SOM-AMAF/ASWGFi	ASEAN 10	31-Dec-09	YES	Singapore in collaboration with SEAFDEC has trained key regional laboratories personnel on GLP and methods of validation.
		1.1.4 Development of Laboratory Management Manual	SOM-AMAF/ASWGFi	ASEAN 10	31-Dec-09	YES	In varying degree, AMSs have developed their Laboratory Management Manuals.
		1.1.5 Implementation of good laboratory practices.	SOM-AMAF/ASWGFi	ASEAN 10	31-Dec-09	YES	In varying degree, AMSs have implemented GLP, validated their methods and participated in inter-laboratory proficiency testing programmes. Key labs in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet nam are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025.
		1.2 Establish GAP, GAHP,GHP,GMPand HACCP based systems; for agricultural and food products with significant trade/trade potential by 2012	SOM-AMAF/ASWGC	ASEAN 10	31-Dec-12		The ASEAN Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for production of fresh fruits and vegetables and its 4 interpretative guidelines had been published.
		1.2.5 Develop ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practices (ASWGFi) for endorsement by SOM AMAF/AMAF. (2008-2013)	SOM-AMAF/ASWGFi	ASEAN 10	12/31/13		

			1.2.5.1 Initiative to develop ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP) discussed in ASWGFi Meeting				YES	The first draft of the proposal was principally endorsed by the 18th ASWGFi Meeting.
			1.2.5.2 Taskforce on the development of GAP established and Lead country identified				YES	Following to the updates at the 21st ASWGFi Meeting on the signing of the Special Service Agreement between ASEAN Secretariat and project consultant, the activities for the establishment of ASEAN GAqP was started, including identifying the ASEAN GAqP Focal Persons
			1.2.5.3 Draft GAP prepared (through several workshops)				YES	The Draft GAqP has been submitted to the 22nd ASWGFi
			1.2.5.4 Draft GAP endorsed by ASWGFi, SOM AMAF/AMAF					
	1.4 Harmonise Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures for agricultural, food and forestry products with significant trade / trade potential by 2015. (2012-2015)	SOM-AMAF/ASWGC/ ASWGL/ASWGFi	ASEAN 10	31-Dec-15				ASWGL : ASWGL will provide technical inputs concerning measures related to animal health and safety of animal products to SPS Committee/ATIGA. ASWGL agreed to harmonise the procedures in implementing the SPS measures rather

						<p>than to harmonise SPS measures as OIE is the international competent agency responsible for the standard setting for animal health.</p> <p>ASWGF_i: Reference to this measures should be made to Measure 1 of A6-PIS.</p> <p>ASWGC: reference should be made to the report of the implementation of A6. Item 1.2.1.3 and A7. Item 1.3</p>	
		1.4.1 SPS measures required for harmonisation identified and discussed at relevant ASWGs Meeting (ASWGL, ASWGF _i , ASWGC).					Discussed under Agenda 5.1 Harmonisation of Fisheries Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures among ASEAN Member Countries
		1.4.2 Agreement among relevant bodies on the identified SPS measures reached.					On-going
		1.4.3 Process of Harmonisation of SPS measures carried out					On-going
		1.4.4 Conduct field testing for agreed products.					
		1.4.5 Implement harmonised SPS measures at national level.					

	1.8 Harmonise guidelines for the use of chemicals in aquaculture and measures to eliminate the use of harmful chemicals by 2009. (2008-2009)	SOM-AMAF/ASWGF	ASEAN 10	12/31/09	YES	<p><u>Link with Act 1.1.3 of A6-PIS.</u> The development of Guidelines is in progress with technical support from SEAFDEC/AQD. A survey was conducted by Malaysia in January 2009 to understand the status of various aspects of chemical use in aquaculture in all AMSs. The survey was followed with the conduct of the First Regional Workshop in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 2-3 December 2009. The Second Regional Workshop was held in Kuala Lumpur on 25-26 November 2010. Both workshops produced a number of recommendations. The 22nd ASWGF reported if the Guidelines received endorsement from SSOM-34th AMAF Meeting in 2013.</p>
	1.8.1 Seek agreement among AMCs on the elimination of harmful chemicals used in aquaculture.					

		1.8.2 Prepare list of harmful chemicals used in aquaculture for endorsement .					YES	As attached on the Guidelines
	2.3 Establish strategic alliances and joint approaches with the private sectors in promoting food safety, investment and joint venture opportunities, promotion of agricultural products and market access. (2008-2009)			SOM-AMAF/Joint Committee/ASWGFi		12/31/15	YES	The ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA) had been established to enhance ASEAN's capability to respond to challenges of international trade in shrimp and shrimp products.
		2.3.1 The Revised MOU on ASEAN Cooperation in Agriculture and Forest Products Promotion Scheme endorsed and signed by AMAF(2009 – 2014).		SOM-AMAF/ Joint Committee	ASEAN 10	12/31/14	YES	The revised MOU on ASEAN Cooperation in Agriculture and Forest Products Promotion Scheme (2009 – 2014) had been signed in Nov.2009. The MOU in under implementation.
		2.3.2 Promotion of HACCP, Good Aquaculture Practice (GAP), Good Hygiene Practices (GHP) for fishery industry, especially SMEs.		SOM-AMAF/ASWGFi	ASEAN 10	12/31/09	YES	Each Member State has completed the project on HACCP-based Assurance Systems for SMEs. Link to Measure 46 of Roadmap for Integration of Fisheries Sector.
			2.3.2.1 Funding support for projects on fish products for HACCP-based quality management system for small fish processing enterprises mobilised. (2008-2009)			12/31/09	YES	The project has been completed. This project on Quality Assurance System for Small and Medium Sized Fish processing establishment was implemented

									through Japanese Trust Fund 2 Prog (JTF2)
			2.3.2.2 Projects on fish products for HACCP-based quality management .system for small fish processing enterprises implemented, including mobilisation of project funding. (2010-2011).			12/31/11	YES		The activities has been implemented under the ASEAN FPHT Network, led by Singapore in order to realize the Measure No.46 of ASEAN Roadmap for integration of fisheries sector.
	2.5 Strengthen efforts to combat illegal fishing (2008-2015)			SOM-AMAF/ ASWGF/AFCF	ASEAN 10	12/31/15			Activities related to Combating IUU Fishing under the ACF are being undertaken.
		2.5.1 Identification of activities and preparation of a workplan to combat illegal fishing for consideration ASWGF. (2008-2009)				12/31/09	YES		
		2.5.2 Adopt workplan to combat illegal fishing. (2010-2011)				12/31/11	YES		The activities related to combating IUU Fishing under the ACF are being undertaken. The ACF Work Plan, in which the IUU Fishing is part of it, will be implemented for the period of 2010-2012.
		2.5.3 Implement Workplan to combat illegal fishing. (2012-2015)				12/31/15			On-going
7. Fisheries									

	7.1. ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF)	ASWGFi/ SOM-AMAF		Before Special SOM-31st AMAF, July 2010		
	7.1.1. AFCF Cooperation Work Plan elaborated and endorsed				YES	The detailed activities was established in the 2nd AFCF held in June 2010 and endorsed by ASWGFi in its 18th Meeting in June 2010.
	7.2. ASEAN GAP: Aquaculture	ASWGFi/ SOM-AMAF		Before Special SOM-31st AMAF, July 2010		
	7.2.1. New Initiative for ASEAN Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP) developed and endorsed				YES	The activities for developing the ASEAN GAqP has been started in 2013. AADCP II as the funding support agreed for the funding mounting to USD 300,000.- until 2015. Outcomes from the activities implemented in 2013 - 2014 are: i) ASEAN GAqP Guidelines, ii) The Inventory and Review of Existing GAqP in ASEAN, iii) The Strategic Plan of ASEAN GAqP.

	7.3. Coordination on the implementation of regional collaborative programs under ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)	ASWGFi		on-going	on-going	SEAFDEC reported to the coordination on the implementation of regional collaborative programmes under the platform of ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG ASSP
	7.3.1. Progress of activities, covering capture fisheries, aquaculture, and post-harvest/ processing, monitored and reported					SEAFDEC reported the progress of activities conducted by SEAFDEC and Member States, including new initiatives.
	7.4. "Fish for the People 2020" Conference	ASWGFi/ SOM-AMAF			YES	Conducted on 13-17 June 2012 in Bangkok
	7.4.1. A series of preparatory meetings for the "Fish for the People 2020" Conference (to be held in June 2011) conducted					The Meeting resulted Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020, to be used as new draft of SPA on Fisheries (2011-2015)

Annex 5: Scorecard for the capture fisheries specific measures of the ASEAN Roadmap for fisheries integration

AEC Measures			Responsible Body	Implementation by Country	Target Date	Score	Remarks
V. Fisheries Sector			SEOM				
	1.Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) and TBT Measures		SOM-AMAF,ACCSQ,COST		12/31/12		- except. GAF & Control of Veterinary Drug
		1.1.Compliance with international good practice and standards	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi		12/31/12		The establishment of the laws have been undergoing.
		1.1.2.Prioritise international standards related to fisheries that would be significant for ASEAN trade value and those with potential for ASEAN trade in the future and set specific targets and schedules for harmonisation in ASEAN	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi	ASEAN 10	12/31/09	YES	(Measure 48) A survey has been conducted by Malaysia as the lead country and reported to the 17th ASWGFi Meeting in Viet Nam, 2009. All AMSs are in the progress of aligning their national standards with international standards.
		1.1.2.1 Relevant international good practices and standards for food safety of the agreed commodities are prioritized. Specific targets and schedules for harmonization are defined.	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi	ASEAN 10			

			1.1.2.2 Identified targets and schedules for harmonization are met.	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi	ASEAN 10			
		1.2.Strengthening Testing Facilities in ASEAN and recognition of Testing Result and Product Certification by Regulators		SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi,ACCSQ			YES	
		1.2.1.Establishment of ASEAN Reference Testing Laboratories for fisheries products (Microbiology, mycotoxin, pesticide residues; Veterinary Drug Residues; Heavy Metals etc)		SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi,ACCSQ		12/31/10	YES	
		1.2.1.1. ASEAN Reference Testing Laboratories for fisheries products are identified and established.		SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi,ACCSQ	ASEAN 10			The 19th ASWGFi agreed to extend the deadline to 12/31/15. The Meeting requested Member Countries interested in recommending their national laboratory as reference laboratory to submit their request at the next ASWGFi for consideration. The Meeting recognised the current 4 ASEAN reference laboratories under the food safety sector as reference laboratories for fish and fishery products.
		1.2.1.2 Strengthening program for testing facilities of Regulators is developed and implemented.		SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi,ACCSQ	ASEAN 10			
		1.3.Harmonization of sector specific technical regulatory regime in ASEAN		SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi			YES	ASEAN training materials on HACCP are available and AMCs have conducted training at national level using these common training materials. As such all seafood exporting establishments are HACCP certified within ASEAN and implement HACCP.

			1.3.1. Identify and priorities SPS and TBT Measures related to fisheries products for harmonization in ASEAN	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi,ACCSQ		01/01/08	YES	
			1.3.1.1 Identify activities and propose an action plan to align with internationally recognised standards and guidelines to achieve the harmonised systems in ASEAN.	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi,ACCSQ	ASEAN 10			
			1.3.2. Harmonize identified SPS and TBTs measures including harmonization of import and export, labeling requirements and marking of compliance	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi,ACCSQ		12/31/10	YES	Some sub activities have been implemented by ACCSQ prepared food stuffs. Under the purview of ASWGFi, Thailand as the lead country conducted the ASEAN Workshop on Development of MRAs in Fishery Products that was held on 19-21 August 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand. The workshop agreed on the Minimum Requirement for Seafood Trade in ASEAN, particularly the farming system requirements, product standards, laboratory accreditation and health certification requirements.
			1.4. Development and Implementation of MRAs in selected fisheries products	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi,ACCSQ		12/31/13		
			1.4.1. Development and Implementation of MRAs in selected fisheries products	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi,ACCSQ				

			1.4.1.1 Fisheries products that ASEAN Member Countries are interested in establishing MRAs are identified	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi,ACCSQ	ASEAN 10		YES	The fisheries products that AMS are interested in establishing the MRAs were identified in the Regional Workshop on Implementing the ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of Fisheries Sector on 16-18 January 2008 in Bangkok, Thailand. The workshop agreed to focus on 3 fishery products with economic impacts, namely: frozen shrimp, frozen fish and fish sauce.
			1.4.1.2 Establish an action plan for development of MRAs with specific timeframe.	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi,ACCSQ	ASEAN 10		YES	The Second ASEAN Workshop on Development of MRAs in Fishery Products was organized from 29 to 30 August 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand. The workshop formulated the Draft Template of the Agreement on the Equivalence of Fishery Products Inspection and Control System. The 20th Meeting of ASWGFi recognized the differences on inspection and certification systems in AMS and agreed that the Draft Template Agreement could be used on a voluntary basis to develop the MRAs between/amongs interested AMSS.
2.Research and Development (R&D)				SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi, COST		12/31/12		
		2.1.Strengthen and develop cooperation among ASEAN Member Countries in research and development programme and share technical knowhow in the field of aquaculture, capture fisheries, and post harvest technology and inland water management		SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi, COST	ASEAN 10	01/01/12	YES	Several collaboration projects/activities between ASEAN and other partners (SEAFDEC, FAO, NACA) had contributed to the advancement of R&D in fisheries covering collaborative resource surveys, responsible resource utilization, aquaculture practices, etc

		2.1.1 Regional R&D priorities and plans (activities, schedules and lead agencies) are formulated and agreed.	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi, COST				
		2.2. Conduct regional workshops and seminars on fisheries research and development	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi, COST	ASEAN 10	01/01/15	YES	
		2.2.1 The agreed regional workshops and seminars on fisheries research and development are conducted.	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi, COST				
		2.3. Exchange of experts, technical expertise and researchers in mutually agreed fields	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi, COST	ASEAN 10	01/01/15	YES	
		2.3.1 The agreed exchange programs of experts, expertise and researchers are conducted.	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi, COST				
		3.Human Resource Development	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi, COST		01/01/15		
		3.1. Establish short-term and long-term training programmes for fisheries and fisheries-related workers from ASEAN Member Countries within available resources	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi, COST	ASEAN 10	01/01/15	YES	HRD activities have been incorporated and implemented in the above R&D collaboration projects/activities between ASEAN and other partners (e.g. SEAFDEC, FAO, NACA). (ASWGFi)
		3.1.1 Regional short-term and long-term HRD plan is formulated.	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi, COST				
		3.1.2 The agreed activities in the agreed HRD plan are conducted.	SOM-AMAF/ ASWGFi, COST				

**Annex 6: Prioritized activities for ASEAN cooperation on fisheries under the SPA – capture fisheries (2011-2015)
(as of 27 June, 2014)**

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
A7. 38. Enhance intra- and extra-ASEAN trade and long-term competitiveness of ASEAN's food, agriculture and forestry products/commodities.	1. Develop and apply fisheries quality management systems that ensure food safety and support competitive position of ASEAN fisheries products on world markets	Thrust 2	1. Certification and traceability	1.1 Strengthen fish quality and safety management systems that support the competitive position of ASEAN fish products in the world markets, including moving towards ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation of national fish inspection laboratories, strengthening capacity and acknowledging the recognized national laboratories, risk analysis and equivalence agreement such as the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) and promote the implementation of the quality and safety management systems among small and medium enterprises in the ASEAN region [POA 61]	<p>1.1.1 Development of template of MRA for fishery production ASEAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of draft template for ASWGF approval [2013] <p>1.1.2 Implementation of MRA Agreement among ASEAN Member States [2014-2015]</p> <p>[Lead country: Thailand, with funding support TBD]</p>		1.1.1 To be completed by 2013	Thailand has developed the draft template of MRAs on fishery products and presented to the 20 th ASWGF Meeting. The final draft template has been developed for submission to the 21 st ASWGF Meeting for consideration and future use on voluntary basis. At the 22 nd ASWGF Meeting, the Meeting urged the AMS to participate at the Technical Workshop to finalise the MRA. The Meeting suggested the Technical

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
								Workshop to consider using the term of 'Arrangement' instead of 'Agreement'
				1.2 Develop traceability systems, with mechanisms as needed to certify or validate the information, for the whole supply chain, and establish regulations and enforcement schemes in line with international standards. Align Member Countries' inspection systems and incorporate strengthened port inspections in the process as a means to improve inspection systems [POA 60]	1.2.2 ASEAN in Collaboration with SEAFDEC develop ASEAN Catch Certification for intra and extra ASEAN Trade in Fish and Fishery Products. [FCG/ASSP Project][Lead Country-TBC]		1.2.1 Project timeframe 2012-2014 1.2.2 Project timeframe 2013-2015	1.2.1 Project name: Traceability Systems for Aquaculture Products in the ASEAN Region 1.2.2 Project name: Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asia Region through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products.

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
								1.2.2 Indonesia, The Philippines have national systems in place that is in line with RFMO regulations
				1.3 Encourage and provide guidance to develop/improve branding of fish and fishery products that demonstrate the eco-friendly and socially acceptable nature of ASEAN fish products (e.g. one community one fishery product), including organic standards and coordination of Halal requirements [POA 73]	<p>1.3.1 ASEAN to facilitate the adoption of eco-labeling and standards</p> <p>1.3.1.1 Complete ASEAN tuna eco-label. [Lead country: Indonesia, under the ASEAN Tuna Working Group]</p> <p>1.3.1.2 Conduct a workshop on the feasibility of developing ASEAN eco-labels for other species, in</p>		<p>1.3.1.1 ASEAN Tuna Eco-label: 2013 to 2015</p> <p>1.3.1.2 2014-2015</p>	<p>SEAFDEC supports Indonesia on the tuna eco-label. Details of focused species need to be discussed. Potential support for development of branding from SEAFDEC-Sida</p>

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks	
					collaboration with Development partner (e.g. SEAFDEC) [ASEAN-SEAFDEC collaboration] [Lead country-Viet Nam]			project. Outcomes will be presented at the ASWGFi Meeting.	
	2. Establish and harmonize national and regional standards/ guidelines for fishery products with significant trade impacts/ potentials, with regional/international norms.	Thrust 2	2. Food safety and health	2.1 Develop standards and guidelines for aquaculture products handling and transportation, hygienic vessel design and construction, and include training of fish handling as part of the requirement for issuance of permits at all levels for fish vessel crews, and encourage new workers to enter the industry where needed [POA 66]	2.1.2 Training/capacity building on -fish handling and transportation, and hygienic vessel design and construction.		2.1.2 2013-2014	2.1.2 2013-2014 2.1.3 Complete 2.1.3.2 To be completed by 2015 2.1.4 To be completed by 2015	Completed. The discussion on development of guidelines on responsible of live fish was proposed to withdraw at the 21 st ASWGFi Meeting
2.1.3.2 Implement guidelines in AMS.					2.1.4 ASEAN Cooperation under the ASEAN fisheries network for the development of guidelines on responsible movement of live fish [Cooperation Project: Lead country Malaysia]		2.2.1 TBC		
				2.2 Establish regional/ASEAN standards applicable for fishery and aquaculture products that	2.2.1 ASEAN in Collaboration with SEAFDEC and other		2.2.1 TBC		

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
				are in line with international requirements and applicable to the region. Harmonize standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures as inputs for the establishment of the ASEAN Policy Guidelines on Standards and Conformance, to increase the competitiveness of fishery products on regional and international markets [POA 68]	development partners to facilitate harmonisation of standards for fisheries and aquaculture products [TBC] 2.2.2 ASEAN in Collaboration with SEAFDEC promote the monitoring of chemical and drug residues in fish and fish products [FCG/ASSP] (Lead country: Singapore)		2.2.2 2013-2017	2.2.2 Project name: Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia
	3. Strengthening food security arrangements, frameworks and programmes in ASEAN	Thrust 1	1. Governance of fisheries (capture fisheries and aquaculture)	1.1 Strengthen the capacity to plan for sustainable fisheries in the context of changing socio-economic and ecological environments through the mobilization of the most up-to-date data and information and the provision of appropriate policy summaries for decision makers [POA 2]				
1.2 Encourage coordinated planning on the use of coastal waters, inland rivers, water-								

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
				bodies and flood plains through (i) resource enhancement programs; (ii) habitat and fisheries management programs; (iii) environmental impact assessment studies with regards to structures that might impact on aquatic resources; (iv) the consideration of restocking of locally and/or commercially-important fish species; and (v) giving priority to human resources development for the implementation of such programs [POA 36]				
				1.3 Raise awareness of the need to develop financial incentives, especially for small-scale stakeholders and cooperatives, e.g. micro-credit, with national and regional institutional assistance for the responsible development of fisheries enterprises and developmental activities that will optimize socio-economic returns and food security [POA 14,48,64]	1.3.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC and other development partners incorporate financial incentives as part of the training on fisheries governance 1.3.1.1 Conduct training on fisheries governance and incorporating financial incentives issues.		1.3.1.1 To be completed by 2015	1.3.1.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC on Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory mechanism for

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
					1.3.1.2 Capacity building for micro-credit institutions to optimize socio-economic returns for small-scale fisheries. The capacity building should include financial management for micro-credit institutions. [Lead country: Indonesia]		1.3.1.2 To be completed by 2015	Coastal Fisheries Management [FCG/ASSP Project] [Lead country: Cambodia] 1.3.1.2 Similar to 1.3.1.1
				1.4 Integrate the planning of marine capture fisheries, inland capture fisheries and the aquaculture sub-sectors to promote the sustainable development of the fisheries sector, including harvesting and post-harvest in both capture fisheries and aquaculture [POA 1]	1.4.1 As for 1.2.1 but focusing on integrated fisheries planning across marine capture fisheries, inland capture fisheries and the aquaculture sub-sectors [TBC]		1.4.1 To be completed by 2015	
				1.5 Strengthen national statistical mechanisms for fisheries and aquaculture and	1.5.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC continue to		1.5.1 2013-2015	1.5.1 Project name: Development of

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
				<p>the exchange of statistical data and related information. Include other non-routine data and information such as fish consumption surveys as well as mobilizing local and indigenous knowledge with the aim of improving the valuation of fisheries and monitoring their performance, to address the needs of the ecosystem approach to fisheries and adaptation to climate change [POA 3]</p>	<p>encourage better data collection, storage and dissemination of national statistics and information. [FCG/ASSP Project] [Lead country: Thailand]</p>			<p>Regional Database for Fishery Management; and Enhancing the Compilation and Utilization of Fishery Statistics and Information for Sustainable Development and Management of Fisheries in the Southeast Asia Region.</p>
				<p>1.6 Enhance regional fishery information systems and mechanisms to facilitate sharing, exchange and compilation of statistics and information that are required at the sub-regional and regional level and apply, where appropriate, regionally standardized definitions and classifications for statistical data to facilitate regional compilation, analysis and data exchange [POA 4]</p>	<p>1.6.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC to further develop the regional databases and information systems by gaining commitment of AMS to provide annual data reports [FCG/ASSP Project] Lead country: Thailand]</p>		<p>1.6.1 2013-2015</p>	<p>1.6.1 Project name: Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management</p>

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
				1.7 Further develop simple and practical indicators in support of planning and monitoring of sustainable fisheries [POA 6]	1.7.1 ASEAN in collaboration with other development partners and projects further develop practical indicators [TBC] 1.7.1.1 ASEAN Secretariat will coordinate with SEAFDEC and BOBLME to come up with more concrete activities that can be implemented according to the action programme [TBC]		1.7.1 To be completed by 2015 1.7.1.1 2013	
			2. Livelihoods and poverty alleviation of small-scale operators	2.1 Strengthen the capacity of fisheries communities and the capacity of fisheries related organizations, NGOs and the private sector to better implement necessary actions towards enabling the communities and local organizations to increase reliance, improve livelihoods, alleviate poverty, adopt alternative livelihoods, adapt to climate change in support of achieving sustainable development, and encourage the participation of women	2.1.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC continue to build the capacity to facilitate better participation of co-management partners in achieving sustainable development of fisheries [FCG/ASSP Project]		2.1.1 2013-2015	ASEAN-SEAFDEC project has been extended to 2017 ASEAN-SEAFDEC project on Enhancing Coastal Community Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resources Management, the fund to be

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
				and youth groups in the process [POA 12]				managed by IDB and SEAFDEC.
				2.4 Formulate and implement national policies and strategies that will enable the aquaculture sector to mitigate and/or adapt better to the impacts of climate change. These strategies should include providing support to R&D on climate change, increasing resilience, and strengthening the overall capacity of various stakeholder groups and fostering cooperation within the aquaculture sector and with other sectors [POA 46]	2.4.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC and development partners assist AMS formulate and implement policies that better mitigate and/or adapt to climate change [FCG/ASSP Project] [Lead country: Thailand] and ASEAN-German Programme on Climate Change		2.4.1 To be completed by 2015	2.4.1 Project name: Fisheries, Habitat Management, Climate Change and Social Well-being in Southeast Asia (2013-2017)
				2.5 Promote the production of and preserve the diversity of traditional fish products by assisting producers to secure stable supplies of quality raw materials, meet food safety requirements and to improve product identity, nutritive value and marketing. In the process, promote One Village, One Fisheries Product (FOVOP) and other initiatives to promote local fishery products [POA 59]	2.5.1 ASEAN in Collaboration with SEAFDEC promote the utilization of freshwater fish for value added products [FCG/ASSP Project] [Lead country: Singapore] 2.5.1.1 SEAFDEC to continue to conduct workshops on sharing information from other		2.5.1 2013 2.5.1.1 2013-2015	2.5.1 Project Name: Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-added Products

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
					ASEAN Member States.			
				2.6 Assist small-scale producers to comply with standards on safety and quality of fish and fishery products by providing support programs including training [POA 71]	2.6.1 ASEAN in Collaboration with SEAFDEC promote food safety of aquaculture products in Southeast Asia [FCG/ASSP Project] [Lead country: Philippines]		2.6.1 2013-2015	2.6.1 Project Name: Food Safety of Aquaculture Products in Southeast Asia
				2.7 Assist small-scale producers from both capture fishery and aquaculture in securing and maintaining access to markets at the national, regional and international levels, and in the process, develop marketing systems that are not capital intensive and accessible for local producers [POA 72]	2.7.1 ASEAN in collaboration with development partners to conduct regional study on current markets and value chains and linkages with small-scale operators and SMEs 2.7.2 Like in 2.6.1, assist small-scale producers to comply with standards on safety and quality of fish and fishery products. [TBC]	USAID	2.7.1 2013-2014 2.7.2 2015	2.7.1 Project Name: MARKET
				2.8 Strengthen efforts to address safety at sea, including considerations of working conditions and socio-economic	2.8.1 ASEAN in Collaboration with SEAFDEC promote safety at sea through		2.8.1 To be completed by 2015	2.8.1 Project Name: Optimizing Energy Use and Improving Safety

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
				development, and ensure that these considerations are addressed by all concerned authorities while improving monitoring and control of the status of conditions, especially on small fishing boats [SP30]	responsible fishing technologies and practices [FCG/ASSP Project]			in Fishing Activities (2014-2017)
A7. 39. Promote cooperation, joint approaches and technology transfer among ASEAN Member Countries and international, regional organisations and private sector.	1. Continue and strengthen research, technology transfer, training and extension, and capacity building programmes (collaboration with dialogue and development partners)	Thrust 4	1. Capture fisheries and aquaculture technology	1.1 Increase the efficient use of the alternative energy sources and reduce the use of carbon fossil energy by using appropriate fishing gear and fishing boats designs in fishing operations [POA 15]	1.1.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC provide capacity building for alternative energy sources [FCG/ASSP Project]		1.1.1 To be completed by 2013	1.1.1 As of 2.8.1, Project Name: Optimizing Energy Use and Improving Safety in Fishing Activities
			2. Post harvest technology	2.1 Introduce and provide support for the development and application of technologies that optimize the utilization of catches, reduce post-harvest losses, wastes and discards in commercial and small-scale fisheries and processing operations, through improved processing, facilities and infrastructure development, on-board and on-shore handling, storage, distribution and marketing of fish and fishery products [POA 58]	2.1.1 ASEAN in collaboration with dialogue and development partners to promote utilisation of potential fisheries resources and reduce post-harvest losses.		2.1.1 To be completed by 2013	2.1.1 Project Name: Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fisheries Resources and Reduction of Post Harvest Losses [FCG/ASSP Project] [Lead country: Thailand, completed in 2012]

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
					2.1.2 Collaborate with the ATWGARD and the JAIF project on the conduct of a study on the level of post harvest losses of fish/fishery products in the region (scope to be determined). [TBC]		2.1.2 2013-2014	2.1.2 UNIDO conducted a study on PHL of the agricultural products in the region. ASEAN-Japan Integration Fund (JAIF) will support a new project addressing the PHL of fisheries products. This project will be implemented under the ASEAN Working Group on Agricultural R&D (ATWGARD)
				2.2 Promote and conduct training programs and develop training materials to upgrade the technical skills and competencies of personnel in the public and private sectors on fisheries post-harvest technology and food safety management system	2.2.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC and other development partners to promote and conduct training programs and develop training materials to upgrade the technical skills and		2.2.1 2013-2015	

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
				[POA 63]	competencies of personnel in the public and private sectors on fisheries post-harvest technology and food safety management system [TBC]			
	2. Develop joint strategies/ positions on issues of related interest to ASEAN with international organizations	Thrust 2	1. Certification and traceability	1.3 Encourage the implementation of appropriate international standards and strengthen programs relevant to Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) measures, R&D, as well as capacity building and awareness raising on fish trade-related issues, and information dissemination recognizing the different status of development in Member Countries [POA 74]	1.3.1 ASEAN in Collaboration with SEAFDEC to enhance capacity building and awareness raising on fish trade-related issues [FCG/ASSP Project] [Lead country: Thailand]points of AMSs before WTO		1.3.1 To be completed by 2015	1.3.1 Project Name: Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Fisheries-related Issues AMS will have to individually report to WTO regularly and countries will have to respond within a short time frame. Common position on this might not relevant

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
								Myanmar is in the process of implementing the SPS agreement/measures with support from ADB and UNIDO, and is requesting the contacts of AMSs to be able to communicate further on SPS issues.

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
		Thrust 3	1. Markets and trade	1.1 Strengthen cooperation among Member Countries to implement international standards with regards to trade on fish and fishery products within the ASEAN region [POA 69]	1.1.1 ASEAN in collaboration with dialogue/development partners to support the implementation of international standards with regards to trade on fish and fishery products within the ASEAN region	1.1.1 USAID	1.1.1 To be completed by 2015	1.1.1 Project Name: ASEAN-US MARKET [2012-2015]

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
				1.2 Increase participation and involvement of Member Countries in international fora and technical committees such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Codex	1.2.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC and other development partners assist AMS through mobilisation of funding support [FCG/ASSP Project] [Lead country:		1.2.1 2013-2015	1.2.1 As of 1.1.1, Project Name: Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Fisheries-related

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
				Alimentarius Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Office International des Epizooties (OIE), Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs), and World Trade Organization (WTO); and promote ASEAN interest, recognizing that fisheries policies of relevance to the ASEAN region are increasingly discussed and agreed upon at the global level [POA 76]	Thailand]			Issues
				1.3 Strengthen cooperation and mechanisms among Member Countries to work towards common positions that could be reflected in international fish trade related fora, such as World Trade Organization (WTO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Office International des Epizooties (OIE), Codex Alimentarius Commission, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) [POA 68]	1.3.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC to facilitate and encourage common positions among AMS. (As in Thrust 2, 1.3.1 – only for WTO) [FCG/ASSP Project]		1.3.1 2013-2015	1.3.1 As of 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, Project Name: Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Fisheries-related Issues There are existing focal points for OIE that communicate regularly.

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
								ASEAN Taskforce on CODEX is already in place and can serve as the me
				1.4 Assess the possible impact of government subsidies on fisheries, particularly the impact on the special requirements and the needs of small-scale fisheries in the region [POA 13]	1.4.1 ASEAN in collaboration with development partners commission a study on the possible impacts of government subsidies on fisheries in Southeast Asia, particularly the special requirements of small-scale fisheries [TBC]		1.4.1 2013-2015	
				1.5 Foster cooperation among ASEAN Member Countries and with international and regional organizations in combating IUU fishing [POA 8]	1.5.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC strengthen SEAFDEC network for sustainable fisheries and IUU fishing related countermeasures [FCG/ASSP Project] [Lead		1.5.1 To be completed by 2015	1.5.1 Project Name: Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries [2013-2017]

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
					country: Indonesia] 1.5.2 Follow up on the implementation of the action plan that was agreed upon following from the <i>Workshop on Assessment of the Impact of IUU Fishing and the EC Regulation 1005/2008 on Small scale fisheries in Southeast Asia Region</i> , co-organized by SEAFDEC. - Submission of the action plan from SEAFDEC for ASWGF approval.		1.5.2 To be completed by 2015	
	3. Establish strategic alliances and joint approaches with the private sectors in promoting food safety, investment and joint venture opportunities,	Thrust 5	1. Public/private partnerships	1.2 Engage the private sector in addressing trade-related issues, and in collaborative efforts to promote and sustain regional and international trade [POA 70]	1.2.1 ASEAN in collaboration with development partners (e.g. USAID MARKET Project) to facilitate dialog with ASEAN Seafood Federation and	1.2.1 USAID	1.2.1 2013-2015	1.2.1 ASEAN-US MARKET Project [2012-2015]

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
	promotion of agricultural products and market access				<p>small-scale fishers/farmers group/association in addressing trade-related issues</p> <p>1.2.1.1 ASEAN Public-Private Dialogue on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture held in December 2012. Dialogue proposed to form an informal taskforce for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security.</p> <p>1.2.1.2 1st Meeting of the ASEAN Public-Private Informal Taskforce for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture in Bali to discuss more concrete activities to be implemented collaboratively through the informal taskforce.</p>		<p>1.2.1.1 Completed in 2012</p> <p>1.2.1.2 Completed in 2013</p>	<p>Completed in 2012.</p> <p>1.2.1.2 The Meeting conducted in March 2013, Bali, Indonesia,</p>

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
	4. Strengthen cooperation on prevention and control of IUU fishing	Thrust 3	2. Regional fisheries management	2.1 Strengthen regional and national policy and legislation to implement measures and activities to combat IUU fishing, including the development and implementation of national plans of action (NPOAs) to combat IUU fishing, and promote the awareness and understanding of international and regional instruments and agreements through information dissemination campaigns [POA 21]	<p>2.1.1 ASEAN in Collaboration with SEAFDEC assist AMS in implementing activities to combat IUU Fishing [FCG/ASSP Project]</p> <p>2.1.2 Promote sharing of information on NPOA.</p> <p>2.1.2.1 Publish (e.g. on a website) existing NPOAs of countries for others to learn from in English. Information exchange of NPOA.</p> <p>2.1.2.2 AMS could share information on steps taken to complete NPOA IUU Fishing through</p>		<p>2.1.1 2013-2015</p> <p>2.1.2.1 2015</p> <p>2.1.2.2 2014</p>	<p>2.1.1 Project Name: Promotion of Countermeasures to Reduce IUU Fishing Activities</p> <p>2.1.2 On-going activities under current ASEAN-SEAFDEC FCG/ASSP projects</p> <p>2.1.2 Brunei Darussalam informed that the NPOA of IUU fishing was released in 2011. Currently, the development of the SOP for the implementation of the NPOA is ongoing. Brunei Darussalam is willing to share the information and experiences of the</p>

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
					regular AFCF Meeting.			implementation of the NPOA with other AMS.
				2.2 Establish and strengthen regional and sub-regional coordination on fisheries management and efforts to combat IUU fishing including the development of regional/sub-regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) networks that facilitate consultative dialogue among fisheries legal officers to share, at the sub-regional/regional level, perspectives of the respective legal and regulatory framework in terms of developing MCS-networks and to implement efforts to combating IUU fishing [POA 22]	<p>2.2.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC promote activities relating to MCS networks [FCG/ASSP Project]</p> <p>2.2.2 Evaluate existing MCS network. Some AMSs have their own national network – and possibility of exploring all national networks as a reference for the development of a regional network [TBC]</p>		<p>2.2.1 To be completed by 2015</p> <p>2.2.2 2015</p>	<p>2.2.1 Project Name: Promotion of Countermeasures to Reduce IUU Fishing Activities</p> <p>This activity is already in the current AFCF work plan. Need to continue and finish the existing activity.</p> <p>MCS network focal points have been established (but still missing from several AMS). Focal points need to be regularly</p>

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
								updated.
				2.3 Build up capacity among Member Countries, including functions for regional and sub-regional cooperation, to effectively meet the requirements of Port State measures and Flag State responsibilities [POA 24]	<p>2.3.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC provide capacity building for meeting the requirements of Port State measures and Flag State responsibilities. [FCG/ASSP Project][Lead country: Indonesia]</p> <p>2.3.2 Conduct regional training for fisheries inspectors on Port State measures [Indonesia]</p>		<p>2.3.1 2013-2015</p> <p>2.3.2 To be completed by 2013-2014</p>	2.3.1 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Project, in collaboration with FAO (2013-2017)
		Thrust 6	1. Ecosystem approach to capture fisheries	1.1 Establish and implement comprehensive policies for an ecosystem approach to fisheries management through effective systems by integrating fisheries	1.1.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC to promote fishing licenses, boat		1.1.1 To be completed by 2015	1.1.1 Project Name: Promotion of Countermeasures to Reduce IUU

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
				and environmental management that provide for (i) licenses to fish (boats, gear and people); (ii) community fishing rights/rights-based fisheries; (iii) the development of supporting legal and institutional frameworks; (iv) institutional cooperation; and (v) aid mainstreaming co-management [POA 10]	registration [FCG/ASSP Project]			Fishing Activities [Lead country: Malaysia]
				1.2 Accelerate the development of fisheries management plans based on an ecosystem approach to fisheries [POA 8]	1.2.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC, FAO and other development partners to provide training on ecosystem approach and planning in capture fisheries and aquaculture. [on-going]		1.2.1 To be completed by 2013	1.2.1 Curriculum and Guidelines for the training completed in 2013.

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
					1.2.2 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC and development partners to provide training and workshop on the ecosystem approach to management of the Large Marine Ecosystems & Integrated Coastal Management (LMEs & ICM). [TBC]			
				1.3 Adopt co-management at all levels and with all relevant stakeholders in the process of planning and policy formulation for management, conservation and rehabilitation of habitats and protective geographical features, as well as policy formulation on the use and management of natural and human resources to ensure that climate change responses are integrated into fisheries policy frameworks [POA 11]	1.3.1 ASEAN in collaboration with SEAFDEC promote of right-based fisheries and co-management [FCG/ASSP Project]		1.3.1 To be completed by 2014	1.3.1 Project Name: Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management. New FCG/ASSP project will be implemented [2013-2014].
				1.4 Enhance and promote the participation of local	1.4.1 As for 1.3.1		1.4.1 To be completed	1.4.1 Project Name: Promotion

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
				communities, fisheries associations and other stakeholders in fisheries management and co-management. In addition, communities should take part in fisheries and stock assessments by providing data, local ecological knowledge, and status of the stocks [POA 13]			by 2014	of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management [2013-2014]
				1.5 Formulate guidelines to promote the use of practical and simple indicators for inland/flood-plain fisheries within the national inland fisheries management framework, to facilitate (i) timely local level fisheries management decisions with due respect to the large number of people/farmers that take part in fishing; (ii) dialogue to ensure that the inter-connectivity of fish migration path is kept as a tool for management/conservation measures; and (iii) adaptation to the effects of climate change within catchments [POA 37]	1.5.1 ASEAN in collaboration with development partner (e.g. SEAFDEC.) to extend the existing guidelines on indicators to inland fisheries. [FCG/ASSP Project] 1.5.2 Collaborate with the SEAFDEC through the new Inland Fisheries Development		1.5.1 To be completed by 2015 1.5.2 to be completed by 2015	1.5.1 Project Name: Offshore Fisheries Resources Exploration in Southeast Asia; and Comparative Studies for Management of Purse Seine Fisheries in Southeast Asia (2013-2017) 1.5.2 Indonesia plans to establish the SEAFDEC-Inland Fisheries Development Department – still

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
					Department to identify and address issues at the ASEAN level. [TBC]			ongoing preparation. SEAFDEC formed a special taskforce to assist Indonesia in the setting up of this department. MRC fishery program on inland fishery can also contribute to this activity.
			2. Ecosystem approach to aquaculture	2.1 Where applicable, encourage good practices in aquaculture such as the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification [POA 56]	2.1.1 ASEAN in collaboration with dialog partners (ASEAN-Australia) promote good aquaculture practices (GAqP). [ASEAN-Australia cooperation Project (AADCP) phase II [Lead country: The Philippines]		2.1.1 To be completed by 2014	At the 22 nd ASWGF, the Meeting was reported with the outcomes of the 1 st Year Project, namely i) the ASEAN GAqP Guidelines, ii) Inventory and Review of Existing GAqP; and iii) Strategic Plan of ASEAN GAqP

AEC Blueprint Guideline	AEC Blueprint Measures (Lead Country)	SPA Strategic Thrust	Action Programme	Activities	Sub-activity & Target	Participating countries/ organisations	Timeframe	Implementation Status/Remarks
					2.1.2 Implement ASEAN Shrimp GAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AMS are encouraged to adjust national standards to align with ASEAN Shrimp GAP 		2.1.2 2013-2015	On-going.

Annex 7: STRATEGIC PROGRAM (FCG/ASSP) THAT ALIGN WITH THE ASEAN SECTORAL WORKING GROUP ON FISHERIES (ASWGFI) STRATEGIC PLAN OF ACTION (SPA)

1. Strengthening food security arrangements in the region

There are seven projects that fall under this Strategic Thrust in 2012 and 2013. These are as follows:

- **Responsible Fishing Technologies and Practices (to include Strategies for Trawl Fisheries By-catch Management starting 2013):** will cover the study on optimum light for selected fishing gears and its impact, use of C-hook for long-line fisheries to reduce mortality of sea turtles by fishing interaction, etc.
- **Utilization of Freshwater Fish for Value-added Products:** implemented in Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam, this project which was supported by the Agri-food and Veterinary Authority (AVA) of Singapore as a Collaborating Center for MFRD programs, comprised two activities implemented in 2012, namely: (1) Product development and processing trials to develop value-added products using indigenous freshwater fish species; and (2) Mid-Term Evaluation and Progress Meeting at MFRD on 27-28 June 2012 to discuss and evaluate the progress of the project and to plan for the subsequent activities, i.e. preparation and publication of a Processing Handbook and the End-of-Project Seminar.
- **Development of Regional Database for Fishery Management:** the two main activities under this project are: (1) maintaining the database management system for SEAFDEC regional database projects such as the SEAFDEC statistics, tagging database, etc.; and (2) Building human resources capacity on the development of database in Brunei Darussalam, while sharing expertise to other regional organizations such as the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project.
- **Improvement of Statistics and Information for Planning and Management of Fisheries in the ASEAN Countries “Towards Better Utilization and Harmonized Information for Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia”:** the main outputs from this project is development of the Southeast Asian State of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SEASOFIA) 2012 which has been disseminated not only to all SEAFDEC Member Countries but also to concerned international and regional organizations and agencies.
- **Fisheries and habitat management, climate change and social well-being in Southeast Asia:** Through earlier Sida support, SEAFDEC in cooperation with ASEAN, (under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP)) has been implementing regional collaborative programs to clarify regional policies and priorities as well as to support national efforts in addressing habitat and fisheries management and the management of fishing capacity. These programs and activities have been developed based on recommendations from SEAFDEC member countries through regular, broad regional consultations, decisions by the SEAFDEC Council, identified priorities of the ASEAN Fisheries Consultative Forum (AFCF), other regional partners, including FAO/APFIC, BOBLME, RPOA and the Blueprints developed to guide the processes to establish the ASEAN Community by 2015.

The continued SEAFDEC-Sida project, 2013-2017 is a follow on the earlier project on “Activities Related to Climate Change and Adaptation in Southeast Asia with Special Focus on the Andaman Sea”. The scope of continued program is broadened and to be implemented under the framework of fisheries and habitat management, climate change and social well-being in Southeast Asia. The initiative focuses on three main activities, namely: (1) Capacity building for the management of fisheries and important coastal habitats and protection against natural hazards around the Andaman Sea and Gulf of Thailand, with extensions to the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas and the Lower Mekong Basin (integration of habitat and fisheries management) in 2013; (2) Strengthening capacity and improving systems to monitor, record and control active fishing effort

including large- and small-scale as basis for the development for coordinated plans for management actions on fishing capacity among the Member Countries; and (3) Supporting policy development, including the process of reaching consensus on key issues, and the process of establishing a regional fisheries management mechanism and sub-regional agreements as well as bi- and tri-lateral arrangements for/in the ASEAN Member States.

- **[New Project] Optimizing Energy Use and Improving Safety in Fishing Activities:** the main activities are focused on: (1) improving safety at sea for small- and medium-scale fishing boats; (2) developing energy optimization measures for small fishing boats; and (3) establishing the relevant network.
- **[New Project] Enhancing the Compilation and Utilization of Fishery Statistics and Information for Sustainable Development and Management of Fisheries in the Southeast Asian Region:** this project focuses on improving the data collection of commercially-exploited aquatic species and threatened species, information gathering through the introduction of community-based management, and harmonization of fishery statistics in the Southeast Asian region.

2. Enhancement of international competitiveness of ASEAN food and agricultural products/commodities

There three projects, which cover the main regional activities implemented in 2012 and proposed for 2013 under this Strategic Thrust, are as follows:

- **Chemical and Drug Residues in Fish and Fish Products in Southeast Asia “Biotoxin Monitoring in ASEAN”:** conducted by MFRD, the main activities of this project are: (1) Upgrading of the regional laboratory capabilities and credibility for testing of DSP, PSP and TTX biotoxins through a regional training course; (2) Establishing monitoring programs for biotoxins in Member Countries as well as routine surveillance testing of fish and fishery products; and (3) Improving knowledge and understanding on the levels of biotoxins occurrences and incidences in fish and fishery products in the ASEAN countries. Since this project will be completed in 2012, results of the Biotoxins survey had been compiled through the Technical Compilation on Biotoxins Monitoring in the ASEAN and finalized for publication. Starting in 2013, the project will be extended to cover other biotoxins such as the Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning (ASP) and Azaspiracids (AZA).
- **Information Collection of Highly Migratory Species in Southeast Asian Waters (Targeting Tuna Production starting 2013):** this project aims to improve tuna data collection through on-site training, such as (1) the National Training on Improvement of Data Collection for Tuna Gillnet and Purse Seine Fisheries in Vietnam” in February 2012 in Binh Dinh, Vietnam; and (2) Training Workshop on Monitoring Tuna Catch Data at Tuna Canneries” in July 2012 in Nha Trang, Vietnam which is planned to be conducted also in Thailand in early 2013.
- **Assistance for Capacity Building in the Region to Address International Trade-related Issues:** the main outputs of this project in 2012 is the compilation of Views and Positions of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries on the proposed listing of commercially-exploited aquatic species in the CITES Appendices which will be developed further as the ASEAN Common Position to be brought up at the CITES-CoP 16. In addition, promotion of the development of the Regional Records of Fishing Vessels 24 meters in length and over was agreed upon in order to support the MCS network among the ASEAN Member States.

3. Enhancement of ASEAN cooperation and joint approaches on international and regional issues

One project, which cover main regional activities implemented in 2012 and proposed for 2013 under this Strategic Thrust, are as follows:

- **Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing-related**

Countermeasures: under this project, cooperation among ASEAN Member States has been enhanced through the capacity building of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) members and technical support extended to the region in terms of regional policy development such as those that concern the implementation of the EC Regulation, management of sharks, etc. In addition, monitoring the implementation of SEAFDEC projects to ensure that these meet the Member Countries' requirements has been promoted through Meetings to review the SEAFDEC Programs by outside evaluators tasked to assess the outputs/outcomes of the project activities.

4. Development and acceleration of transfer and adoption of new technologies

One project had been implemented under this Strategic Thrust in 2012, which is:

- **Sustainable Utilization of Potential Fishery Resources and Reduction of Post-harvest Losses:** will particularly focus on improving fish handling at sea for economically-important species such as tuna, squid, reef fishes, certain bottom fishes, etc.

5. Enhancement of private sector involvement

There are no FCG/ASSP Collaborative projects relating to private sector involvement.

6. Management, sustainable utilization and conservation of natural resources

The four projects relevant to this strategic thrust are:

- **Promotion of Rights-based Fisheries and Co-management Towards Institutional Building and Participatory Mechanism for Coastal Fisheries Management:** this project focused on three main activities, namely: (1) Promotion of the applicable practice of rights-based fisheries and co-management towards institutional building; (2) Introduction of appropriate participatory mechanism of co-management to foster the use of indicators for coastal fisheries management; and (3) Establishment of an overview feasibility on traditional small-scale fisheries, community information and scientific database to formulate proper action plan and best-fit activities for the sustainability of small-scale fisheries and livelihoods in fisheries.
- **Promotion of Fishing License, Boats Registration and Port State Measures:** Three experts Group Meetings had been organized through this project, namely: (1) Meeting on Fishing License and Boats Registration organized by TD in Bangkok, Thailand which agreed to come up with the Regional Record of Fishing Vessels 24 meters in length and over, based on basic information in the countries; (2) Meeting on Port State Measures in Southeast Asia convened by TD with the aim of compiling the obstacles and suitable tangible activities on the implementation of the PSM Agreement by Member Countries, and came up with a summary of problems/constraints and solutions in implementing PSM in the region, and regional common issues and plan of action for implementing the PSM Agreement; and (3) Meeting on Preventing the Export of IUU Fish and Fishery Products organized by MFRDMD which came up with the Regional Guidelines to prevent the landing, importing, and exporting of IUU fish and fisheries products in the region.
- **Comparative Studies for Management of Purse Seine Fisheries in the Southeast Asian Region:** this project aims to come up with the management framework for purse seine fisheries in the region especially for Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and Indonesia through expert consultations, research and information collection.
- **Offshore Fishery Resources Exploration in Southeast Asia:** the objectives of this project are: (1) building human resources capacity on offshore fishery resources exploration; (2) providing technical support to the Member Countries; and (3) capacity building particularly on post-harvest

fish handling techniques.

Projects not included in SPA

- **Rehabilitation of Fisheries Resources and Habitats/Fishing Grounds for Resources Enhancement:** will focus on both inland and marine habitats including the development of the mobile hatchery for inland fisheries, designs of Fish Enhancing Devices (FEDs) and artificial reefs, diagnoses of fishing grounds, capacity building on evaluation of fishery ecosystem management, etc.
- **Human Resources Development (HRD) Programs on Fisheries Management Approaches for Sustainable Fisheries:** in 2012 the HRD programs focused on the following: (1) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) for Combating IUU Fishing; and (2) Ecosystem Approach for Fisheries Management. For 2013, the activities will focus more on follow-up activities and on-site training in selected Member Countries on MCS and Applicable Cost-effective Means of Fisheries Information Collection as Scheme for Sustainable Fisheries Management.
- **Resource Enhancement of International Threatened and Over-exploited Species in Southeast Asia through Stock Release:** Three main activities are on: (1) Stock enhancement of internationally threatened species, e.g. seahorse, Napoleon wrasse, etc.; (2) Stock enhancement of regionally over-exploited species, e.g. sandfish, abalone, mud crab, seaweeds, etc.; (3) Establishment of adaptive measures for the changing environment; and (4) Training on relevant topics.
- **Accelerating Awareness and Capacity-building in Fish Health Management:** conducted by AQD, the project focuses on: (1) Accelerating awareness of fish health management in resource-deprived countries through industry-wide capacity building such as the Aquahealth Online Course (AHOL); (2) Guaranteeing food safety and sustainable production through innovative research such as the development of WSSV plasmid positive control as standard in the conventional PCR and q-PCR, inspection of the trend of the kinetics of betanodavirus-neutralizing antibody production in sea bass broodstock, etc.; and (3) Conduct of the International Workshop on Fish Health Management “Accelerating Awareness and Capacity-Building in Southeast Asia” in Iloilo City, Philippines to identify issues and gaps, provide updates on novel fish health management practices, and optimize the ability of both fish health practitioners and aquaculturists.
- **Fisheries Resource Survey and Operational Plan for the M.V. SEAFDEC 2:** conducted in the waters of Vietnam, the small pelagic resources survey was carried out before and after the monsoon seasons as part of the 5-year plan of Vietnam, while the use the vessel for 2013 for population dynamics of pelagic resources survey has been reserved by Vietnam.
- **Deep Sea Fisheries Resources Exploration in Southeast Asia:** focused on the development of set of information on deep sea fisheries resources, i.e. specimens, guidebooks, posters, leaflets, modification of selected fishing gear for deep sea fish sampling survey, and supported the Member Countries in their respective deep sea surveys.
- **Improvement of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing-related Countermeasures in Southeast Asia:** the main activities under this project for 2012 focused on the compilation of inland fisheries information and statistics in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar and improvement of the tools and methodology for data collection, while also carrying out information gathering on tuna production.
- **Tagging Program for Economically-important Pelagic Species in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea:** scheduled to be completed in 2012, the project conducted the Terminal Regional Technical Consultation/5th Core Expert Meeting by MFRDMD in Sepang, Malaysia in order to finalize and compile the country reports, and prepare the regional synthesis report, which will be made available by early 2013.
- **Research and Management of Sea Turtles in Foraging Habitats in the Southeast Asian Waters:**

the outputs of the project have been prepared for finalization and dissemination such as: (1) the SOP for conducting research in foraging habitats; (2) action and management plans on fishing activities that threaten adult sea turtles and abatement of egg poaching; and (3) compilation of findings from experiments that aim to reduce sea turtle by-catch.

- **Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asian Region through Application of Catch Certification for International Trade in Fish and Fishery Products:** the inception meeting for this project during the first year will involve all ASEAN Member States to ensure the effective implementation of the project, while the project would review relevant previous works on how best possible SEAFDEC could support the small-scale fisheries in complying with the Catch Certification Scheme.
- **Research and Management of Sharks and Rays in the Southeast Asian Waters:** the objectives of this project are to facilitate the conduct of biological studies on sharks and rays through training workshops on taxonomy and identification of sharks and rays, and conduct of research on the biology of major elasmobranch species in Malaysia in order to obtain the basic knowledge needed for the conservation and enhancement of shark and ray populations in the region.

Annex 8: PRIORITIZED LIST OF ISSUES IN CAPTURE FISHERIES IN ASEAN (ADAPTED FROM SEAFDEC 2014)

Issue/Component	Region: Priority
Component 1: Fisheries Management	
1) Conservation and management of fishery resources, taking into consideration tropical specificity of fisheries and applying precautionary approach	1
2) Combating IUU fishing, including encouraging cooperation in the implementation of MCS among countries	2
3) Enhancing good management practices, e.g. responsible fisheries, EAF; and development of guidelines for fisheries management	2
4) Management of fishing capacity, including shifting from open-access to limited- access	3
5) Promoting community – based fisheries management, co- management and empowering of fishers in fisheries management	4
6) Providing recommendations for management of shared stocks, and resolving conflicts among countries in fisheries outside their respective EEZ	4
7) Harmonization of vessel registration and fishery licensing	5
Component 2: Fishing Technology and Practices	
1) Promotion and awareness building on responsible fishing	1
2) Improving fish quality through on-board fish handling technologies and good practices for small-scale fisheries	2
3) Developing and enhancing the use of automated and mechanized fishing gears and energy saving technologies	3
Component 3: Post-harvest Technology and Trade-related Issues	
1) Improving post-harvest technologies and safety/quality of products for export	1
2) Addressing emerging requirements for traceability/ certification of fishery products for export	2
3) Preventing trade of IUU fishing products	2
4) Developing new technologies for fishery post-harvest, including value-added products and reduction of wastes	3
5) Enhancing market access of products from small-scale fishers	4
Component 5: Fisheries Information and Statistics	
1) Improving the harmonization and collect/compilation of fishery statistics and information	1
2) Enhancing the analysis, interpretation and analysis of available data and information to provide information status and trends of fisheries and aquaculture, and support science-based policy planning and management of fisheries	1
3) Improving database of fishery information and statistics to facilitate sharing/dissemination of data an information	1
Component 6: Human Resources Development	
1) Assessing human resources requirements of the Member Countries, and providing human resources development program, particularly in the areas where shortage could be envisaged in the future	1
Component 7: Inland fisheries	
1) Habitat conservation/rehabilitation and resource enhancement for inland fisheries, including inundated forest and wetland	1
2) Co-management, rights-based fisheries, strengthening institutions, alternative livelihood	2
3) Ecosystem approach to inland fisheries	3