



GCP/RAS/269/GFF

Report of the

**GEF/FAO/SEAFDEC Inception Workshop on
Strategies for Trawl Fisheries Bycatch Management
(REBYC-II CTI)**

Bangkok, Thailand, 1-4 May 2012

**Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABNJ	Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
ADB	Asian Development Bank
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATSEA	Arafura-Timor Seas Ecosystem Action
BH	Budget Holder
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
BRD	Bycatch Reduction Device
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COFI	Committee on Fisheries (FAO)
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
COP	Conference of the Parties
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIP	Fisheries Improvement Plan
FIRF	Marine and Inland Fisheries Service (FAO)
FIRO	Fishing Operations and Technology Service (FAO)
FMO	Thailand Fish Marketing Organisation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Global Environment Objective
GFC	Good Fish Code
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HRD	Human Resources Development
HQ	Headquarters
IFFO	International Fishmeal and Fish Oil Organisation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOSEA	Indian Ocean – South-East Asia
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU fishing	Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
IW	International Waters (GEF)
JTED	Juvenile and Trashfish Excluder Device
LEGN	Legal Office (FAO)
LIFE fishing	Low Impact and Fuel Efficient fishing
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LOA	Letter of Agreement

LSSFI	Lesser Sunda Sustainable Fisheries Initiative
LTO	Lead Technical Officer
LTU	Lead Technical Unit
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia)
MPA	Marine Protected Area
M/V	Motor Vessel
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia
NDFA	National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (Timor-Leste)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NTEP	National Technical Execution Partners
NTO	National Technical Officer
NWG	National Working Group
PDO	Project Development Objective
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PRC	Project Regional Coordinator
PRC a.i.	PRC ad interim
PSA	Personal Service Agreement
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTA	Project Technical Advisor
PTF	Project Task Force
RAP	Regional office for Asia-Pacific (FAO)
REBYC-II CTI	Strategies for Trawl Fisheries Bycatch Management ¹
RFLP	Regional Fisheries Livelihood Programme
RFMAC	Regional Fisheries Management Advisory Committee
RFU	Regional Facilitation Unit
RS	Responsible Supply
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SCS	South China Sea
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMP	Shrimp Trawl and Associated Species Fishery Management Plan
SPF	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
TA	Travel Authorization

¹ The acronym of the project builds on the name of the first phase of the global project “Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of Bycatch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management” (REBYC) and the fact that it is part of the GEF Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) framework.

TD	Training Department (SEAFDEC)
TCID	FAO GEF Coordination Unit
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UN	United Nations
US	United States (of America)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WFC	WorldFish Center
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

1. INTRODUCTION AND OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

The project *Strategies for Trawl Fisheries Bycatch Management (REBYC-II CTI)* was developed through a one year consultative process starting in November 2009. The project was endorsed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in July 2011 and all five country approvals had been obtained by January 2012. In order to start project implementation, an inception workshop was organized by FAO and SEAFDEC in Bangkok, Thailand, on 1-4 May 2012. The workshop was attended by representatives from the five project countries: Indonesia, Papua New Guinea², Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Representatives from FAO (headquarters and the Regional office for Asia-Pacific – RAP), SEAFDEC, the Regional Fisheries Livelihood Programme (RFLP), Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP), International Fishmeal and Fish Oil Organisation (IFFO), USAID, WWF and SEAFDEC-Sida project also attended the workshop. The list of participants is attached in APPENDIX 1.

After a brief introduction to the workshop by Mr Petri Suuronen, FAO Fishery Industry Officer, Mr Hiroyuki Konuma, the Assistant Director General of FAO/RAP, and Mr Kenji Matsumoto, Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC and Deputy Chief of the Training Department, gave introductory statements and declared the workshop opened by giving a warm welcome to participants.

Ms Lena Westlund, FAO Consultant, explained the objectives and structure of the workshop. The expected outputs of the workshop were:

- Expectations are clear and agreed – both with regard to project outcomes/outputs and required inputs.
- Roles and responsibilities of the different project partners and stakeholders are defined and there is an agreement on the project institutional set-up.
- Next steps of project implementation have been planned, covering activities both at the regional and national levels.
- Processes and indicators for results based management have been reviewed and mechanisms for progress reporting have been agreed.

The workshop would be structured around both plenary and working group sessions. The workshop agenda is included in APPENDIX 2.

² The representatives from Papua New Guinea only arrived on the third day of the meeting because of difficulties with their travel arrangements.

2. PROJECT FRAMEWORK AND EXPECTATIONS

Project overview

Ms Westlund presented an overview of the project, its scope, the issues it intends to address and the main contents of its four components. She noted that the project is focused on bycatch management but in practical terms, it is likely that it needs to address trawl fisheries management in a more comprehensive manner.

The project contains four technical components (and one for project management) each addressing a set of identified issues:

1. The Policy, legal and institutional frameworks component will address:
Lacking or deficient legal and institutional structures and policies for effective management of bycatch and trawl fisheries.
2. The Resource management and fisheries operations component will address:
Ineffective resource management leading to unsustainable fishing operations.
3. The Information management and communication component will address:
Insufficient data and information on bycatch and the impact of trawl fisheries on the marine environment and habitats.
4. The Awareness and knowledge component will address:
Limited awareness of sustainability issues and lack of knowledge on measures available to improve trawl fisheries bycatch management.

The project strategy will be built on a holistic approach with regard to trawl fisheries bycatch management, and includes close collaboration with private sector and other partners. While it will have a strong regional thrust with collaboration as a main element, activities at the national level will be focused on selected areas and fisheries. The project will also ensure links to related international initiatives, in particular potential similar projects that FAO is planning in other regions of the world.

Legal aspects of trawl bycatch management

Ms Karine Erikstein, Associate Legal Officer at the FAO Legal Office – Development Law Service, gave a presentation entitled Legal Aspects of Trawl Bycatch Management. The purpose was to provide an introduction to the legal aspects of trawl bycatch management and to show how issues on bycatch can be strengthened through provisions in national legislation. The presentation also focused on how the Development Law Service of FAO can assist countries in reviewing national legislation and strengthening legal frameworks to reflect bycatch management. As a response to the presentation, some participants raised issues with regard to the collection of scientific data and information, and that before revising national legislation it is vital to have such data and information in place. At the moment, however, countries are experiencing difficulties with that.

Discussion on expectations

Based on the project overview, workshop participants were invited to state their expectations of what the project will be able to achieve. They were also asked to give some thought to what contributions (in addition to the funds provided by GEF) and opportunities they could foresee that would support project implementation.

Many participants expressed the need for improved trawl fisheries management, including the establishment of management plans taking bycatch and supporting legal and regulatory frameworks into account. The need to find practical solutions for how to introduce more responsible fishing practices – including bycatch reduction – for both the small-scale trawlers and the larger-scale commercial sector was mentioned. In the small-scale sector, fishing often forms a crucial part of livelihoods and solutions that are commensurate with this reality need to be sought. For the large-scale sector, incentives for improving fisheries sustainability need to be identified and developed. There is also an interest in identifying good practices that can inform the development of responsible fishmeal standards spearheaded by IFFO.

With regard to inputs, participating countries and partners will contribute time of staff and experts for project implementation and governments will also provide office facilities. Political commitment and the involvement of the private sector will be essential for project success. SFP saw an important role of industry when setting objectives for fisheries improvement initiatives and in disseminating project results. It was noted that some of the countries as well as SEAFDEC have valuable experience from the first phase of the project (the global REBYC-I, executed 2002-2008) and that there are other recent and ongoing relevant initiatives that can contribute to the project objectives. WWF mentioned in particular their collaborative work with industry in Indonesia on incentive based models for promoting responsible fisheries as well as the Coral Triangle Fishers Forum.

What is bycatch?

The issue of how to define bycatch was discussed on several occasions during the workshop. Considering that many fisheries in the region are multi-species and the entire catch tends to be utilized, the concept of ‘bycatch’ was not always felt to be applicable. Still, part of the catch may be undesirable and there is a concern because of the lack of management. In the project document, bycatch is defined as ‘the catch of fish or other animals and plants that a fisher did not intend/want to catch, did not use, or which should not have been caught in the first place’. In many of the region’s fisheries, it is the last part of this definition that is likely to be relevant since it includes catch of juveniles of commercial species. The workshop felt that the project document definition was appropriate but that the focus of the project should be improved trawl fisheries management, taking all catch components into account as required.

3. RELATED INITIATIVES AND PARTNER ACTIVITIES

SEAFDEC – work in the region and role in the project

Mr Bundit Chokesanguan, SEAFDEC Training Department (TD), gave a presentation on existing SEAFDEC projects and programmes that are related to the REBYC-II CTI. Four main programmes were mentioned:

1. Fishing gear and fisheries resources covering the area of work activities on responsible fishing technologies and practices (Fishing in Harmony with Nature) and promotion of regional and sub-regional fisheries resources survey through usage of research vessel M/V SEAFDEC;
2. Management of fishing capacity, optimizing of energy use in capture fisheries, improving safety standard for fishing boats and fishers, and promotion of fishing license, boats registration and port state measures;
3. Sustainable fisheries management and development including rehabilitation of fisheries resources and fishing grounds through resources enhancement program, promotion of rights-based fisheries and co-management towards institutional building and participatory mechanism for coastal fisheries management, development of regional database for fisheries management, and HRD and awareness building programs for sustainable fisheries and combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in Southeast Asia; and
4. Fish handling onboard and post-harvest preservation covering sustainable utilization of potential fisheries resources and reduction of post-harvest losses.

Furthermore, Mr Chokesanguan presented the role of SEAFDEC in the REBYC-II CTI project; SEAFDEC will be the coordination as well as executing partner. The tasks of SEAFDEC in this capacity include the preparation of work plans (in cooperation with FAO and participating countries), implementation of regional activities, provision of technical assistance to national activities in participating countries, coordination with other SEAFDEC member countries in the related activities, and production of information and technical materials.

FAO activities of interest to REBYC-II CTI project

Mr Suuronen informed the workshop of current FAO activities that are closely related to the REBYC-II CTI project. First of all, the International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards were adopted by the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in 2011. The Guidelines present a general framework, toolbox and criteria for effective bycatch management. The Guidelines are broadly applicable and adaptable according to the specific needs and situations of fisheries in different countries and regions. FAO is currently promoting the implementation of these guidelines in various regional projects where the overarching goal is the sustainable use of fisheries resources and healthier marine ecosystems. REBYC-II CTI project is one of those projects. Similar regional projects primarily aiming at improved bycatch management in multi-species bottom/shrimp trawling are under preparation in other regions.

International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards

According to the International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards, there is a range of tools that can be used to manage bycatch, such as:

- Input and output controls (e.g. fishing capacity and effort control, catch quotas)
- Improvement of the design and use of fishing gears and bycatch mitigation devices
- Spatial and temporal measures
- Limits and quotas on bycatches
- Bans on discards (providing the retained catch is utilized in a manner that is consistent with the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries)
- Incentives for fishers to comply with measures

The guidelines also state that bycatch management measures should be binding, clear and direct, measurable, science-based, ecosystem based, ecologically efficient, practical and safe, socio-economically efficient, enforceable, collaboratively developed with industry and stakeholders, and fully implemented.

There are other FAO-facilitated projects where improved bycatch management is an important component of the project. These include two large projects that are under development: ABNJ-Tuna and ABNJ-Deep Sea. Management issues of the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) are complex and increasingly important for fisheries. Challenges include increased pelagic fishing for highly migratory species, lack of comprehensive legal instruments and normal management options and high impacts on biodiversity. The workshop was also informed of a soon-to-be-published FAO Practical Guide on Comparative Testing of Bycatch Reduction Devices in Tropical Shrimp-trawl Fisheries. This practical Guide will be directly applicable in the field work of REBYC-II CTI project. Finally, an update of a FAO driven approach on Low Impact and Fuel Efficient (LIFE) fishing practices was given. FAO is currently planning case studies along this initiative and there will be some expert meetings. These activities will be aligned to regional REBYC-II projects.

Report from the Private Sector Roundtable meeting on 30 April 2012

Mr Duncan Leadbitter, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP), briefed the workshop on the outcomes of the private sector roundtable meeting held the previous day. This meeting had brought together representatives from the catching sector, processors and fish feed producers in addition to researchers, NGOs, SEAFDEC and FAO. Its purpose was to discuss how the private sector can engage in the project and what the next steps are in this respect.

The meeting noted that it will be crucial for REBYC-II CTI to work closely with the private sector in order to reach the project objectives. There are clear opportunities for improving fisheries management, including management planning, fishing practices and on board handling, to reduce bycatch and the

ecological impacts, and to improve human benefits. The project is going to work towards improved management plans for achieving more responsible trawl fishing and there is a need to link into markets and demand for responsible fishery products to make this approach successful. This relates to, among other things, future needs for responsible fishmeal to feed into the aquaculture feed market and linkages to aquaculture certification.

This one-day meeting was just a start for the private sector collaboration and there is a need to establish mechanisms at both the national and regional levels. There may be a need for different types of communication mechanisms for different segments of the private sector – e.g. small-scale and large-scale operations, and for different products with different value chain patterns.

There is also a need to know more about what species are being caught, where and when, and how this relates to fishery or ecological effects. By knowing more, the project can sharpen its focus on specific species, gear types and issues (e.g. juveniles) and from there better identify private sector partnership solutions. There is a need to find out what the needs of the private sector are and to identify what value propositions the project can make to ensure change towards more responsible fisheries.

The report of the Private Sector Roundtable meeting is included in APPENDIX 3.

The Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme for South and Southeast Asia (RFLP)

Mr Don Griffiths, Chief Technical Advisor RFLP, explained that the RFLP sets out to strengthen capacity among participating small-scale fishing communities and their supporting institutions (fisher organizations, NGOs and government) in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. By doing so, the RFLP seeks to improve the livelihoods of fisherfolk and their families, while fostering more sustainable fisheries resources management practices. The four-year (2009 – 2013) programme is funded by the Kingdom of Spain and implemented by the FAO working through the national implementing agencies for fisheries in the participating countries.

RFLP is conducting actions in a number of areas and has various lessons learned to share that are relevant to and have synergies with REBYC-II CTI.

RFLP actions to try and reduce over-fishing capacity and excess fishing effort include working with national authorities to gain better data on fishing boat numbers. Fishing boat initiatives have taken place in RFLP areas of operation in Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. Although not a REBYC-II CTI country, in Timor-Leste RFLP has supported a national boat registration census and the utilization of basic technology such as web-based databases and mapping information using Google Earth has provided good results of data gathering where very limited local capacity and data previously existed.

Considerable effort has been made to facilitate better fisheries management through the development of new or the strengthening of existing management plans. In Cambodia, area management plans for 15 Community Fisheries have been developed and approved which set targets on numbers of fishing gears in Community waters, thereby limiting fishing effort/gear etc. In the Philippines (Zamboanga del Norte

province) Fisheries Improvement Plans (FIP) for sardines and reef fish have been developed. The sardine plan introduces a closed season and gear restrictions to protect juveniles. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources have since imposed a three month commercial fishing ban for sardines in support of the FIP. Coastal Resource and Fisheries Management plans have been developed with 11 local government units incorporating elements of the improvement plans. Meanwhile in Indonesia (Nusa Tenggara Timur province) village level marine protected areas (MPAs) are being created and RFLP is also playing an active collaborative role in the task force developing the Savu Sea Management Plan.

Actions to reduce IUU fishing in Timor-Leste include the use of Spot VMS to report IUU. This is a small cheap VMS unit costing only USD 150 each with a service charge of USD 150 per year per unit, which is cheaper than other systems. Fishers have agreed to let the National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (NDFA) track where they fish by showing them the advantages of the Spot VMS system. One button on the Spot VMS allows fishers to share with the authorities their location when they need to be rescued, and another button fishers press to anonymously report on-going IUU to the authorities so that they can come out to arrest the culprits. Fishers have also been loaned GPS machines and are sharing information with the NDFA on bathymetry data and fishing locations. In a number of RFLP countries MCS equipment and patrol boats have been provided, while in the Philippines training and support has been provided to the creation and operation of Fisheries Law Enforcement Teams. In Cambodia artificial reefs (concrete cubes and posts) have been deployed and have proven effective in preventing illegal bottom trawling (motorized push nets) in inshore areas at night by external fishers (Khmer vessels from other provinces and foreign vessels).

RFLP has developed an 'Improvers' scheme for fishing communities to become better managed called the 'Good Fish Code' (GFC). This initiative, which includes resource, management, participation, safety, community development and environment elements, would promote and encourage the use of more selective fishing gear. Both the Philippines and Viet Nam are interested in piloting the GFC.

Increasing the resilience of coastal livelihoods is a key area of emphasis for RFLP. A wide range of fisheries/non-fisheries livelihoods activities are taking place in RFLP countries ranging from chicken raising, mushroom cultivation, and shrimp paste production to sewing undergarments, producing handicrafts and various other vocational training skills. The intention is to provide the alternative livelihoods options fishers need before they can consider giving up fishing.

Collaboration with the private sector has been explored. Discussions have taken place with the Lesser Sunda Sustainable Fisheries Initiative (LSSFI) on the possible collaboration on use of VMS and mobile phones to record fishing locations, report IUU, and share weather and market price information, etc.

More information is available from the RFLP website at www.rflp.org and RFLP has initiated a regional livelihoods discussion forum on Facebook, open to everyone at www.facebook.com/fisherieslivelihoods.

Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project

Mr Rudolf Hermes, Chief Technical Advisor BOBLME project, gave a talk on the BOBLME project and its scope and activities relating to the REBYC-II CTI project. BOBLME spans the eight countries around the Bay of Bengal (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand) and aims at addressing transboundary issues related to natural resource management and the marine and coastal environment. BOBLME is a five year (2009-2014) and USD 31 million initiative that follows the modular assessment approach for sustainable development, with indicators for five interconnected modules: fish and fisheries, productivity, pollution and ecosystem health, socio-economics and governance.

The major implementation partners are the Fisheries and Environment Departments of each country. The BOBLME project is funded principally by the GEF, Norway, Sweden, FAO, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the USA. FAO is the executing agency. The BOBLME project has two major expected outputs. The first is a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) which identifies and ranks or prioritizes water-related environmental transboundary issues (over exploitation of fish stocks, habitat degradation, and land based pollution), and their causes, according to the severity of environmental and/or socio-economic impacts. It provides the scientific basis for the development of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) that will formulate nationally and regionally coordinated activities to address the issues and their causes. The SAP is the prerequisite for a second phase of the project, beyond 2014 and towards 2020, which will be tasked to implement the SAP.

Aside from the development of an action programme, BOBLME also deals with activities in the following areas: Integrated Coastal Management, Policy Harmonization, Fisheries Resources Assessment and Management, Transboundary Critical Habitat Management, Ocean Dynamics, Productivity and Climate Change, Marine Protected Areas / Fish Refugia, Ecosystem Health Indicators, Land-Based Sources of Pollution, and Communications. Thus it contributes to stronger governance, as well as information and knowledge generation which is applied to result in improved resources management for the ultimate goals of healthier habitats and ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and improved well-being of coastal communities. BOBLME uses the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) to implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), balancing ecosystem well-being with social well-being.

Among its many components, the one dealing specifically with fisheries resources assessment and management covers initiatives such as stock status reviews and assessments, review of fisheries statistics, research programmes on stock structure using molecular genetics, capacity development, EAF training course design, development of performance indicators for fisheries management and work towards the establishment of a Regional Fisheries Management Advisory Committee (RFMAC). Key shared and transboundary fisheries resources of concern are the Indian mackerel (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*), the hilsa shad (*Tenualosa ilisha*), and sharks.

The foregoing underlines that BOBLME and REBYC-II CTI are linked thematically through the CCRF and EAF, and they are both GEF-funded regional initiatives of the International Waters (IW) portfolio of GEF.

REBYC-II CTI is linked geographically more closely to other LME projects, such as the Arafura-Timor Seas Ecosystem Action (ATSEA) programme and the Sulu and Celebes Sea LME, but shares with BOBLME two implementation countries and partners: Indonesia, with the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries under the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), and Thailand, with the Department of Fisheries. Both projects are also linking up to the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), in the case of BOBLME in particular with the USAID-funded CTI Support Programme and MPAs and NOAA. Among the other common implementation partners are the SEAFDEC, also through its Sida-funded activities, and the WWF.

WWF

Mr Keith Symington, Bycatch Strategy Leader for the WWF Coral Triangle Programme, presented WWF activities, in particular with respect to the shrimp trawl fisheries blueprint. Released in 2011, the WWF “Blueprint for moving toward sustainable tropical shrimp trawl fisheries” seeks to: (i) identify and understand the critical problems found in tropical shrimp trawl fisheries and their causes, and (ii) create, based on examples of best practice and potential solutions, a “blueprint” which can support a transition of tropical shrimp trawl fisheries to more sustainable practices.

Informed by work undertaken by FAO, and the outputs from the 2002-2008 phase one REBYC project, the Blueprint provides an excellent opportunity for integrating with the implementation of REBYC-II CTI, especially in Indonesia and possibly other countries. In Indonesia, WWF and Poseidon ARM Ltd. have facilitated the development of a management plan with MMAF based on the Blueprint. A technical workshop in March 2012 highlighted issues identified and examples of best practices, reviewing a draft logframe template and agreeing through consensus on draft activities, verifiable indicators, timelines and responsible stakeholders to carry out activities.

Subsequently a “Shrimp Trawl and Associated Species Fishery Management Plan” (SMP): Arafura Sea and Mareoke, Papua, Indonesia” was prepared for MMAF and allied agencies. As of the time of the REBYC-II CTI inception workshop, the SMP has been circulated by WWF country representatives to all participating stakeholders for input, and responses are now being received and fed into the draft SMP.

The draft SMP provides an excellent opportunity for harmonizing goals, expected results and indicators as well as optimizing shared outputs with REBYC-II CTI. As a fishery-level management plan that is intended to focus on implementation, the SMP can incorporate elements of REBYC-II CTI activities for Indonesia, provided resources are effectively applied. To that end, the proposed shrimp management council for draft SMP could ideally include MMAF cross-appointed with the REBYC-II CTI project team. Alignment can be especially sought with Goal 3 of the SMP, addressing ecosystem impacts (including bycatch).

SEAFDEC-Sida project

Ms Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn provided a brief of the current SEAFDEC-Sida project, “Activities related to climate change and adaptation in Southeast Asia with special focus on the Andaman Sea” (2009-2012), aiming for long-term sustainability of fisheries and reduced vulnerability to impacts of climate change of livelihoods of fisherfolk in ASEAN and around the Andaman Sea. The project focuses on 5 sub-components: (i) Integration of habitat and fisheries management, (ii) Monitoring, Record and Control - large scale and small scale (coastal) fishing, (iii) Local knowledge, cross cutting issues and safety at sea, (iv) Policy development and promotion of regional cooperation of fisheries management and (v) Project Management and Coordination. The project has strengthened the promotion of sub-regional management and cooperation on fisheries around the Andaman Sea countries and for the region as a whole. Ms Kaewnuratchadasorn further informed the workshop that a new project proposal is on the process of endorsement, which will cover the period 2013-2017. The target area will include the CTI countries. She assured that cooperation between the SEAFDEC-Sida project and other regional initiatives/projects in the CTI will be continued.

Coordination and collaboration with related initiatives, programs, projects and partners

Mr Simon Funge-Smith, Senior Fisheries Officer FAO-RAP, gave an overview of initiatives, institutions, projects and programmes in the region that the REBYC-II CTI project may want to coordinate its activities with or collaborate with. He started by explaining the difference between coordination and collaboration. Coordination is typically intended to avoid overlaps, minimize conflicting objectives between actors and to add value to ongoing initiatives. Collaboration is to enable joint activities between two or more partners to create greater impact and enable organizations that have different strengths to benefit from each others competences. Collaboration can also make it possible to reach stakeholders the project could otherwise not reach.

It was noted that ongoing initiatives and activities in the region do not include many conventional fisheries projects. The movement is towards more holistic initiatives and many of these are now directed from a conservation and environment perspective. Typically, marine and coastal initiatives may include fisheries components or aspects that are of interest to fisheries and the project. These are often not primary objectives.

It is neither possible nor desirable to collaborate with all partners and initiatives as this involves excessive transaction costs and tends towards diminishing returns with too many partners. To be effective, the project should be selective and prioritise which partners to engage with, focusing on common objectives where synergies can be created, or where a partner may act as a vehicle to deliver or develop one or more of the REBYC-II CTI outputs.

Coordination, in particular with regard to sharing information on activities, may still be valid with a wider range of initiatives, particularly those environmental initiatives that have little technical focus in

fisheries and which would benefit from learning about the best practice and lessons learned, policy advisory work of REBYC II CTI.

REBYC-II CTI should be able to come out with some practical advice on how to make trawl fisheries more sustainable and with less impact on ecosystems. There is an opportunity to provide clear guidelines and for regionalised standards.

In the region, the following programmes could be of interest to the project:

<i>Thematic areas</i>	<i>Initiatives</i>
CTI programmes <i>Note: the REBYC-II CTI is a GEF CTI initiative and should look at other CTI programmes</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF CT network initiative (existing partner) • US CT support partnership • Conservation international • The Nature Conservancy
GEF programmes in East Asian Seas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEMSEA – previous phases had little fishery focus, but new phase will work in coastal fishery areas- mainly around MPA related work. Policy work of REBYC-II CTI will apply. • UNEP-GEF SCS (phase 2 proposal) – but no fisheries component • UNEP-SEAFDEC refugia project – stalled? If funded, possible partner (will be a partner if it goes ahead)
Other GEF projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOBLME – crucial advisor how to run a GEF project and REBYC-II CTI project’s results can feed into BOBLME SAP (especially policy advice on trawling)
Regional organizations and arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN-SEAFDEC Resolutions 5 & 6 make reference to bycatch, responsible fisheries and improving management. Important with buy-in by ASEAN fisheries group and that the project can feed into regional policy processes (SEAFDEC needs to be involved) • SEAFDEC: REBYC-II CTI has opportunities for integration with with other SEAFDEC projects and programmes. • FAO: APFIC, Asia-Pacific Regional Conference. Useful communication channels through BOBLME, RFLP • APEC Ocean and Fisheries working group – difficult to engage with, but if opportunity arises offers a policy vehicle. • WFC: no trawl activities at the moment, but did have Trawlbase data set under ADB, and the science network still exists - this remains a useful regional resource • NACA: Important for aquaculture and feed.

Private sector initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REBYC-II CTI has entry points through existing partners SFP and IFFO-RS. • Entry points are needed – may otherwise be difficult to find out and engage with private sector. • Another interesting programme in this respect is the US WWF fishery improvement programme.
Conservation related arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP/CMS IOSEA Turtle Memorandum (partner of REBYC I) • IUCN marine programme (bycatch, shark/turtle) • REBYC-II CTI outputs are likely to contribute to recommendations from Rio+20, Oceans Compact, Blue economy and CBD COP 2012

4. PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Proposed project structure

Petri Suuronen presented the project institutional set-up, including the roles and responsibilities of the persons (see also Figure 1):

- National project arrangements (National Technical Execution Partners [NTEP], National Project Coordinator [NPC], National Technical Officer [NTO], National Working Groups [NWG] and Local Consultative Groups);
- Project regional structure (Project Steering Committee [PSC], Project Regional Facilitation Unit [RFU], Project Regional Coordinator [PRC] and Project Technical Advisor [PTA]);
- FAO functions (FAO Lead Technical Unit [LTU], FAO Lead Technical Officer [LTO], Budget Holder [BH] and Project Task Force [PTF]).

It was noted that the implementation and management arrangements described in the project document needed some adjustments. APPENDIX 4 contains a revised description of the different roles and responsibilities. Terms of reference for the NTO are provided in APPENDIX 5.

The workshop country representatives briefly presented their plans for national project implementation arrangements. In some of the countries, National Steering Committees were proposed in addition to the NWGs. This would be an optional component of the project arrangements and up to each country to decide whether needed or not.

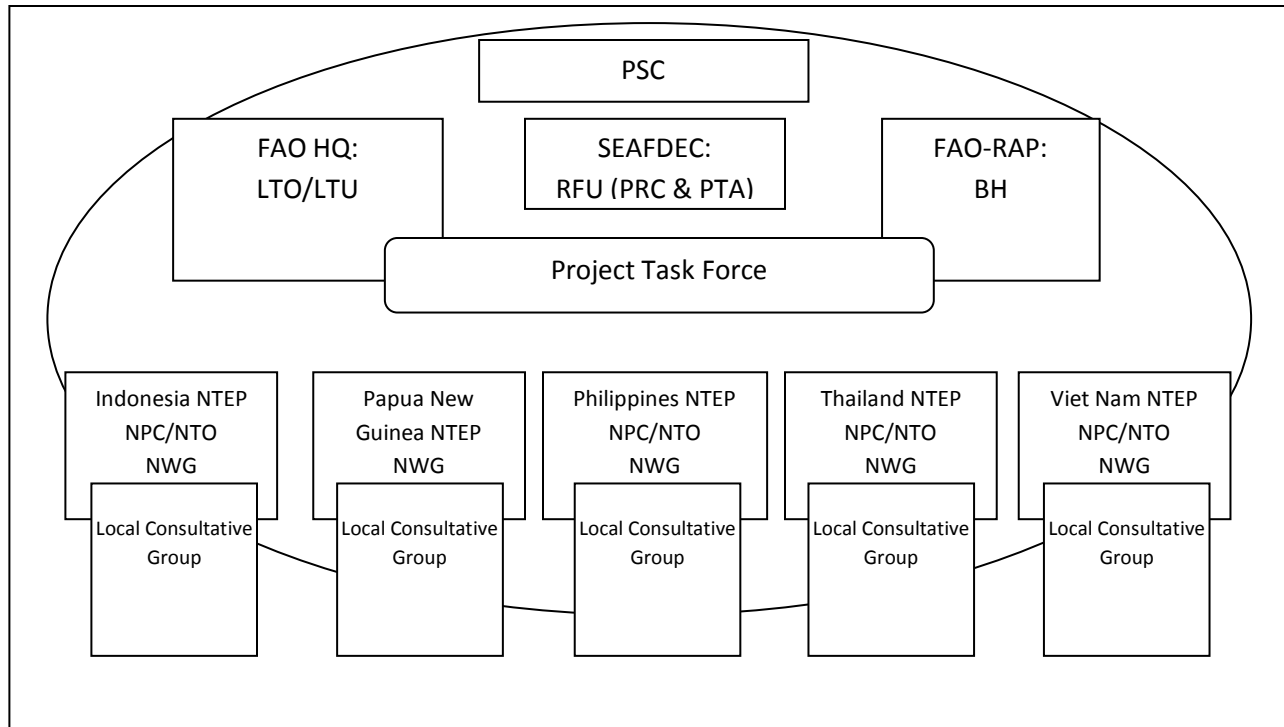


Figure 1: Suggested project institutional structure

Results based management, financial and project reporting

Ms Barbara Cooney, FAO GEF Coordination Unit, made a presentation on the results based management approach to project implementation. This is the approach that should be used when reporting on project progress to GEF – and also to FAO – and implies that emphasis is given to what has been achieved rather than what activities have been carried out. Ms Cooney also explained about GEF and its focal areas. The REBYC-II CTI project falls under the GEF-4³ International Waters Strategic Programme 1: *Restoring and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity*. The project objectives should hence contribute to the objectives of the GEF focal area and the strategic programme 1. GEF has a set of monitoring tools – the *Tracking Tool* indicators – that should be integrated with the project’s results framework and monitoring system. In addition, the project may be required to report on how it integrates gender, indigenous peoples and local community perspectives.

With regard to reporting, the requirements of GEF and FAO include the following reports:

- 6-monthly reports to FAO
- Annual reports to GEF: Project Implementation Review (PIR)
- Tracking tool indicators reports
- Mid-term review report
- Final report

³ Refers to the 4th GEF funding period November 2006 – June 2010 under which REBYC-II CTI has been approved.

A format should be provided by project management – i.e., the PRC – for the *6-monthly progress reports* to the project country teams since it would be important that all use the same structure. Accordingly, the reports should be prepared by countries and provided to SEAFDEC who will compile them in collaboration with the PRC for submission to FAO. Private sector contributions would feed into national and regional reports according to the scope of the activities and achieved results.

To be able to report, it will be important to have clear national plans (logframes) of what the project is trying to achieve in each country. There is a need for national planning process to establish this, including baselines identifying the current situation against which project results will be measured.

There is a set format for the annual *GEF PIR reports*. The reporting period is 1 July – 30 June and the report should be submitted by mid-September. These reports will build on the 6-monthly reports. They should include not only progress towards achieving project specific objectives and outcomes but also report on how the project contributes to achieving GEF focal area objectives.

The *GEF tracking tools* are submitted three times: at the beginning of the project (baseline), with the mid-term review report and at the end of the project (final report).

FAO project operation and administration

The project Budget Holder, Mr Liao Chongguang, Field Programme Officer in FAO-RAP, made a presentation on project operation and administration. Mr Liao explained that, except the overall responsibilities to the allocated FAO resources, the budget holder also looks after the overall project progress and provides operational support to facilitate project delivery so to achieve the project objectives. His presentation was specially tailored for this project with focus on FAO major tools that are most relevant to the member countries and SEAFDEC for project delivery:

- Letter of Agreement (LOA)
- Service Contract
- Purchase order
- Personal Service Agreement (PSA)
- Travel Authorization (TA)

Considerable time was spent to explain the details of LOAs as it would be the most important contract tool to be used in this project. Mr Liao explained how to make budgets and the important notes in the LOA preparation. He briefed the workshop on the five ‘baby budgets’ that have been introduced to the project which will allow FAO to report on project activities and the financial status by components as required for GEF reporting. He further emphasized the need to use result based management in all field activity preparation and budgeting, including clearly indicating which output/component the activity is contributing to. Mr Liao also responded to questions on other project management issues relating to operation and administration.

It is important for the national project teams to understand the result based management approach. The regional project team will provide further concrete guidance for the preparation of actual field activities, and their budgeting and reporting. In APPENDIX 6, some further information on the use of the different FAO budget lines is provided.

5. REVIEW OF PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Through discussions in smaller working groups, the key components of the project results framework were reviewed. The outcomes and outputs, including key indicators and targets, were validated and overall found to be well formulated and relevant. Still, a couple of key amendments were proposed and agreed on:

- **Outcome 1**
 - Change Output 1.2 target for year 3 to “2 out of 3” instead of “50%” (because 50% of 3 management plans does not make sense).
 - In Output 1.3, add “policy” to the frameworks to be reviewed and include that they should not only be reviewed but also assessed.
 - Change Output 1.4 target for year 3 to “2 out of 3” instead of 50%.
- **Outcome 2**
 - Reword output 2.1 (and related intermediate outcome indicators) to ensure that gear modifications are not a default part of the management measures that the project will introduce. If it is found that gear modifications is not a suitable solution, project success should not be measured according to the extent they have been introduced (which is the way the indicator currently reads).
 - Remove the reference to implementation of management measures at the intermediate outcome indicator level since implementation is expected to be achieved only towards the end of the project.
- **Outcome 4**
 - The intermediate outcome target to achieve higher compliance by awareness raising may be difficult to achieve

Other, more editorial, modifications were also proposed and a revised project results framework is included in APPENDIX 7.

There will also be a need to add indicators in the results framework according to the *GEF tracking tools*. For all indicators, baseline data will be required for each country and at the regional level, as appropriate. This includes for all outputs and targets (for which there is now generic baselines – see results framework) as well as at the outcome level, i.e.:

- *Outcome 1:*
 - Regional policy and strategy are adopted by at least one relevant regional organization.

- National and area specific plans cover at least a third of all trawlers in the project countries and have been agreed by representatives for public and private sector stakeholders.
- *Outcome 2:*
 - Improved management measures are implemented for at least 25% of all trawlers in the project countries.
 - Bycatch of selected fleets reduced by 20% compared to baseline data in year 1 of the project
- *Outcome 3:*
 - Data available for at least 3 indicators and lessons learnt reflected in regional bycatch policy/strategy.
- *Outcome 4:*
 - Enhanced capacity and improved awareness in all project countries.

6. WORK PLANNING

Workshop participants were divided into groups to elaborate work plans and budgets for year 1 of project implementation. The work was based on the identification of what activities would be required to achieve the output targets for year 1 in accordance with the results framework. A work plan and related budget for each country and one for the regional level (SEAFDEC) will be required. These plans will subsequently be compiled into a project wide work plan and budget. It was noted that it would be important to include in the work plan also those activities carried out in collaboration with partners.

The work planning exercise could not be completed in the workshop. In many cases, country representatives would need to consult with colleagues and partners to ensure that the plan is comprehensive and realistic. In many cases, further information on the different budget components was required.

At the regional level, it was agreed that SEAFDEC prepares a draft work plan and circulates it to the project countries to allow them to have views on the activities and support they expect from SEAFDEC as the RFU. SEAFDEC will also review how their other on-going initiatives and programmes can be coordinated and integrated with project activities. Several training and capacity building exercises are foreseen at the regional level and appropriate training needs assessment should be carried out before planning these events in detail to ensure that they meet the needs of project countries⁴. As the project progresses, some flexibility in the support provided in this way will be required. Support may also be required in an *ad hoc* manner and SEAFDEC's work plan will need to accommodate this aspect.

⁴ There may be activities, in particular training and workshops, that could be beneficial also to other non-project countries in the region that are SEAFDEC members and the possibility include them in such activities should be assessed on a case by case basis.

Initial regional technical workshop to agree on methods and approaches

In order to lay the basis for a consistent approach to data collection, including for baselines, and the identification of indicators, a regional technical workshop will be required at the beginning of project implementation. This workshop would also provide an opportunity to discuss and identify methods for how to address management assessment and planning in a wider sense, considering the circumstances and characteristics of the region's multi-species trawl fisheries (e.g. data poor situations, market drivers such as fish meal/aquaculture, importance to livelihoods). Such a workshop would require the participation and support of relevant experts, other related projects and the private sector (e.g. project partners SFP and IFFO). It should also take country and local specificities into account and take an objective based and pragmatic approach.

Several ideas for how to proceed with the planning of this type of event were put forward and it was also suggested to make it part of a broader regional process, e.g. to organize both an expert meeting and a workshop as a collaborative initiative involving several regional projects in order to examine the "Use of risk based methods to support decision making and fishery improvement planning for multi-species tropical trawl fisheries".

7. NEXT STEPS AND WORKSHOP CLOSURE

In APPENDIX 8, a table with key actions, deadlines for their completion and responsibilities is provided. The more urgent tasks include

- Nominate project staff (NPCs⁵ and NTOs) – in those countries that this has not yet been done – and PSC members.
- Complete national and regional draft work plans by the end of May in order to have a project wide work plan and budget ready and to be able to start disbursing funds (and hence start activities).
- Organise regional technical workshop to agree on methods and approaches (SEAFDEC in collaboration with FAO and partners).

FAO will endeavor to have a temporary Project Regional Coordinator (PRC a.i., international consultant – see Terms of Reference [TOR] in APPENDIX 9) in place within the next few weeks while awaiting the finalization of the arrangements for a permanent PRC. In the meantime, correspondence from countries and partners should be directed to the project (Petri.Suuronen@fao.org) and SEAFDEC (Bundit@seafdec.org) with copy to the FAO-RAP (Simon.Fungesmith@fao.org).

The workshop was concluded with closing remarks by Petri Suuronen and Simon Funge-Smith on behalf of FAO. Mr Kenji Matsumoto, Deputy Secretary-General SEAFDEC, formally closed the workshop. It was felt that the week had been very productive and workshop participants were thanked for their active involvement and hard work.

⁵ In fact, all five participating countries have already nominated their NPCs.

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APPENDIX 2: Workshop agenda

Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI) Project

Inception Workshop

Jasmine Executive Suites Hotel, Bangkok – Thailand

1-4 May 2012

Day 1: Tuesday 1 May 2012

08:00 *Registration*

09:00 **Plenary:**

- Opening session including welcome and opening addresses
- Overview of workshop objectives and expected outputs
- Selection of chairs
- Adoption of agenda
- Introduction of participants

10:00 *Group photo and coffee break*

11:00 **Plenary:**

- Project overview and framework
- Legal aspects of trawl bycatch management
- Discussion on overall Project expectations

12:30 *Lunch*

14:00 **Plenary:**

- SEAFDEC – work in the region and role in Project
- FAO – related activities and role in Project
- Report from private sector roundtable meeting (on 30 April 2012)
- Other partners and related initiatives: Brief updates + optimizing collaboration with REBYC-II CTI project:
 - RFLP – Regional Fisheries Livelihoods Programme
 - BOBLME Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem project
 - WWF
 - SEAFDEC-Sida project

15:30 *Coffee break*

16:00 **Plenary:**

- Proposed project institutional set-up: implementation and management arrangements
- National and organisational Project arrangements
- Coordination and collaboration with related initiatives, programs, projects and partners

17:30 *Day closure*

19:00 *Workshop reception*

Day 2: Wednesday 2 May 2012

09:00 **Plenary:**

- Review of Project components, expected outputs, overall indicators and budget
- Results based management, financial and project reporting – presentation and discussion

10:30 *Coffee break*

11:00 **Plenary:**

- Results based management, financial and project reporting – presentation and discussion (cont.)

12:15 Introduction to working groups Session 1

12:30 *Lunch*

14:00 **Working group Session 1:**

- Discussion on expected outputs/indicators and required national/regional counterpart inputs, by components (4 groups)

15:30 *Coffee break*

16:00 **Plenary:**

- Reports from working groups and discussion

17:30 *Day closure*

Day 3: Thursday 3 May

09:00 **Plenary:**

- Work planning requirements
- Introduction to working groups Session 2

09:30 **Working groups Session 2:**

- Discussions on national and regional work plans for year 1

10:30 *Coffee break*

11:00 **Working groups: cont.**

12:30 *Lunch*

14:00 **Plenary:**

- Reports from working groups and discussion: national and regional provisional work plans
- Discussion on next steps

15:30 *Coffee break*

16:00 **Plenary:**

- Revisit and discussions on:
 - Project institutional set-up and arrangements (including collaboration with partners and communication)
 - M&E and reporting
 - Work planning

17:30 *Day closure*

Day 4: Friday 4 May

09:00 **Plenary:**

- Brief summary of workshop findings
- Discussion on way forward and key workshop findings

10:30 *Coffee break*

- Wrap-up and agreement on next steps
- Closing ceremony

12:30 *Lunch and end of REBYC-II CTI InceptionWorkshop*

13:30 **Extra Plenary Session:**

- Presentation and discussion on the South China Sea fisheries project initiative

15:30 *Coffee break*

16:00 **Plenary: *cont. as required***

17:30 *CLOSURE*

APPENDIX 3: Private Sector Roundtable meeting report

REPORT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR ROUNDTABLE MEETING

30 April 2012

Jasmine Executive Suites Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

Background and introductory session

The Private Sector Roundtable meeting was hosted jointly by SEAFDEC, FAO, IFFO and SPF. It was organized in conjunction with the REBYC-II CTI project inception workshop in order to provide inputs into the project planning process with regard to private sector collaboration. More specifically, the objectives of the meeting were to discuss how the industry can engage in the project (at the local, national and regional levels), what the needs of the private sector are, what a successful project would look like and where to go from here.

The meeting was opened by Dr Chumnarn Pongsri, SEAFDEC Secretary-General, who stressed the importance of the REBYC-II CTI project and its great interest to the private sector.

Mr Petri Suuronen (FAO) gave an overview of the project, its objectives and expected outcomes. He explained that the project explores strategies and measures in trawl fisheries management for ensuring that the benefits are enhanced whilst the risks are reduced. The overarching goal of the project is the sustainable use of fisheries resources and healthier marine ecosystems in the project region.

The 6 main outcomes expected to be delivered by the project include:

- Agreed trawl management plans for the pilot areas
- Improved measures and techniques to reduce problematic bycatch
- Better use of residual bycatch
- Critical barriers for executing responsible fishing by private sector addressed
- Effective incentives identified for trawl operators
- Institutional arrangements and processes for public and private sector partnership.

The project is funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the governments of Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Papua New Guinea, SEAFDEC, FAO and by various other stakeholders. The project will be run in 2012-2015 in Southeast Asia. SEAFDEC is the Regional Project Facilitator Unit and FAO is the GEF agency for the project.

Presentations

Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP)

Mr Duncan Leadbitter, Technical Director Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP), provided an overview of the story and progress of the SFP, the “fish meal roundtable” and its relationship to the REBYC-II CTI. The SFP is an NGO that was established in 2006 to work with the fishing industry (capture and

postharvest sectors) on improving fisheries management. It helps disseminate publically available information (via www.fishsource.com), assists private bodies/companies to implement sustainable policies and encourages stakeholders to consider sustainability. SPF partners with the fishing industry (catching, processing) and retailers globally and also has fisheries improvement partnerships established with companies in South East Asia.

In 2011, several meetings were held in Bangkok with fish feed and meal producers (from Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia), some European farmed fish/shrimp importers and the International Fishmeal and Fish Oil Organisation (IFFO). Their common interests included the sources of fish meal in South East Asia (trash fish) from trawling and the need for better fisheries management.

It was noted that there is a need for co-management that involves users (in the downstream sub-sector, e.g. meal producers) – not only catchers – in the management processes. If reasonable user needs are not addressed, there is no incentive for industry to comply with rules. Moreover, companies that buy fish have useful data that can assist research and management. Certification schemes may provide both opportunities and requirements that need to be understood (they are increasing in importance in Europe but also in, for example, Japan).

Products from trawl fisheries do not only go into meal but also into other products such as surimi, other processed seafood products and frozen fish and this Private Sector Roundtable meeting could hence be relevant to a wider audience than the earlier Bangkok meetings. Industry support to REBY-II CTI will ensure that project results will become beneficial also after project completion.

IFFO's Responsible Supply (RS) Improvers Scheme

Mr Andrew Jackson, Technical Director, IFFO's Responsible Supply (RS) Improvers Scheme, explained how, in recent years, the fishmeal and fish oil industry has faced considerable criticism over the sustainability of its raw materials and the purity and safety of its products. In 2008, this development prompted the industry trade body IFFO to decide to work with a multi-stakeholder group to produce a Global Standard for Responsible Supply for fishmeal and fish oil (RS standard). Working with fishmeal producers, traders, fish feed producers, fish farmers, standard setters, fish processors, retailers and environmental NGO's, IFFO launched its RS standard in late 2009. The RS is an ISO 65 compliant business-to-business standard which certifies fishmeal and fish oil factories as being producers of responsible products following extensive third-part auditing. In order to meet the standard, the factory must be able to demonstrate that it sources any whole fish from fisheries that are managed under the key principles of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, that it does not process any illegal, unreported or unregulated (IUU) fish and that any fisheries by-products, in addition to not coming from IUU, are not from any endangered species. In addition, the factory must demonstrate that it is well managed with a robust quality management system ensuring product purity and safety.

Over 30 percent of world fish meal production is now from factories that have been certified under the RS standard, with around 90 factories having been approved. A number of aquaculture standards, including those from the Global Aquaculture Alliance and some of those from the Aquaculture

Stewardship Council, have adopted IFFO-RS as a means of demonstrating the responsible procurement of marine feed ingredients. However, despite having a rapidly growing aquaculture industry, there is currently no IFFO-RS certified material being produced in Asia. This therefore means that any such certified material has to be imported. One of the reasons for this is that much of the fishmeal produced in the area makes use of fish from fisheries that do not have sufficient information to be able to demonstrate that they are being well managed. To help overcome this problem IFFO, working with others, including the SFP, has produced an Improvers' Programme. This Improvers' Programme is designed to allow a factory to demonstrate that over an agreed period of time, and working with others including government, a Fisheries and Factory Improvement Plan will be implemented, at the end of which the factory will be able to meet the RS standard.

It has been recognised that much of the fishmeal in South East Asia does not come from single species pelagic fisheries, which lend themselves to evaluation under the FAO code. For this reason and working with FAO and SFP, IFFO is keen to see the development of a methodology to evaluate the management of mixed species trawling in tropical waters. If such a methodology were available, IFFO could look to have it adopted into its RS standard which would open up the opportunity for locally produced fishmeal to be certified as responsible or at least get on the Improvers Programme for future certification. The REBYC-II CTI project, working as it does with low value fish produced from tropical trawling often destined for fishmeal production, is of great interest to IFFO and it is keen to provide whatever support and encouragement it can to ensure useful outcomes from the project.

What is success?

Mr Bundit Chokesanguan, Head of Information and Training Division SEAFDEC, made a presentation on how to define success and what indicators could be used. He suggested that collaboration could be identified by looking at the number of agencies/institutions/organisations that were involved and the activities carried out. The involvement of stakeholders – number of trawlers, fishermen, crew, fish markets etc – would also illustrate the extent of collaboration. Indicators for *successful* collaboration were similar to those of an overall successful project and could include changes in laws and regulations, increases in fishery resources, improved understanding of bycatch and fisheries management issues on behalf of stakeholders, and the level of government support. During discussions that followed Mr Chokesanguan's presentation, it was also suggested that the number of management plans (developed and/or under implementation), policy changes with regard to sustainable fisheries and the share of regional sources of traceable fishmeal (how imports and regional production evolve) could also be considered useful indicators. It was noted that baselines will be needed to be able to track progress but that there is a general lack of information, e.g. data on how much of trawl catches are converted into fishmeal are generally not available in the different project countries. The same is true for other indicators relevant to the project: when attempting to limit catches of juveniles and of vulnerable species, it would be important to know the current situation in order to have a baseline against which project impact can be measured.

The discussion also considered other factors (in addition to collaboration) that will influence the success of the project. It was noted that many countries have plans to increase aquaculture production but

there is no indication of where fishmeal/feed for this will come from. A strong demand for feed may influence the possibilities of the project to change behavior and attitudes.

It was also noted that the use of wet feed in aquaculture is generally a destructive practice – both the sourcing/fishing and the feeding itself - and it would be desirable to reduce the amount of wet fish as feed (but there is again a lack of baseline information). Collaboration with the Network for Aquacultures Centres in Asia (NACA) could be useful in this respect (development of pelleted feed to avoid use of wet fish feed) but so far NACA has not been involved in the project. There is also an issue with regard to fishmeal quality as the way fish is kept on the vessel will influence the quality of the final fish meal product.

Different stakeholders may have different views on what success of the project means. It is also often difficult to understand what successes a project is responsible for because there are always other factors playing in. Industry tends to be interested in how project activities may influence profits. Project management needs to consider compromises between project objectives and industry wishes, seeking a balance and win-win solutions. Fishers may be happy to make changes but would probably not accept a reduction of profits – then compensation may be required. To get the fishmeal/feed industry to collaborate with the project, the project should emphasize that it will promote a reduction in use of wet fish feed.

Discussions

Mr Dan Fegan, Regional Technical Manager Cargill, facilitated a discussion on how the industry can engage with the REBYC-II CTI project at the local, national and regional levels. Practical solutions have to be found that are acceptable to industry and market, and economic realities have to be considered. There are four different sub-sectors that the project could consult with: the fishing (capture) sector, the fish processors, the fish meal and fish oil producers, and the aquafeed producers. There is a need to identify existing national and regional arrangements. There are probably different networks among trawl fishers organisations, private sector and fishery government agencies in each country that could be useful to project collaborative efforts.

With regard to the private *capture sector*, the meeting noted that an agreement to cooperate with pilot initiatives would contribute to reducing the unwanted and undesirable components of the catch, including juveniles of commercial species and vulnerable species, and reduce destructive impact on habitats. However, this is only going to happen if industry sees incentives to introduce different practices.

The *postharvest sector* could play several important roles. It could, for example, work with the IFFO Improvers Programme, cooperate in pilot areas, work towards improved incentives, encourage cooperation between fishmeal suppliers and feed manufacturers on sustainable aquaculture feed, and assist in communication.

In the continuation of the discussion, a wide variety of comments was received and could be categorized as follows:

1. Gear questions

- What is meant by trawling? Does the project need to define what type of trawling is covered?
- Multi-species trawling – originally meant to be bottom-trawling (shrimp trawling) but could be broader.
- In the first phase of REBYC project, gear modifications were the focus but now wider management issues and need to look at sector as a whole – including pelagic catch – are recognized.
- Categorization of small-scale and large-scale fisheries is important but how to do this?
- (Small-scale) bottom-trawlers operate especially in inshore areas; large-scale offshore trawlers can change gear and engine power, and can operate over wider areas.
- Another issue to be considered is push-net fishing (widely used practice in SE Asia and banned in some countries).

2. Who is catching what?

- Small scale fishers are common in the region and small-scale trawling is a widely used fishing method. The issues dealing with in the small-scale (trawl) sector are not necessarily the same as in the large-scale. It is important for project to look at the role of small scale trawlers and to encourage small-scale fisheries involvement.
- Small-scale fishing is important for local communities.
- Small-scale fishers are often operating in nursery grounds and are catching large numbers of juveniles – with less value of catch. However, there may be more trash fish (per unit of effort) from large trawlers.
- More bycatch is likely in the near-shore fishing mainly because of large numbers of boats and amount of overall catch.
- Small-scale fishing uses whole catch while large-scale may discard.
- The “bycatch” in small-scale fisheries is important to livelihoods.
- Impact of (small-scale) trawling on other small-scale fishing and competition between different gear users. We may need to include also other categories of fishers in the project.
- How to measure fishing effort/catch and compare over time/between countries if changing/different gear/engine powers?
- There are different problems in different areas of the fisheries/fishing zone.
- Most countries have inshore non-trawling zones but trawling may take place anyway – project needs to address this (illegal) fishing and the competition between different gear users.
- Because of changing markets (more demand for aquaculture feeds) and increasing fuel prices, more bycatch is being landed and has increased catch value in this sense.
- A large part of trash fish is coming from pair trawlers because they are using larger gear and high towing speed; this is generating low quality fish that is not used for human consumption. Small-scale trawlers tend to land higher quality products.

3. Catch characterization

- Project should look at multi-species inshore bottom-trawling creating competition/conflicts and ecosystem damage - this should probably be one of the focus. In offshore “single species” (pelagic) trawling, there may be issues of some bycatch (e.g. turtles) but bycatch is likely to be less of a problem.
- Important to improve quality of catch to increase its value.
- Little is still known about the species composition of trashfish. What species are we talking about? Could be important to identify what species are involved to assess the scope of the problems. This should be part of initial project assessments.
- What are the estimated shares of juveniles and small sized fish in trashfish?
- The amount of trash fish in total catch depends of area. Countries may have data on how much is trashfish out of total catch.
- Note that trash fish catch generally is not considered bycatch. Avoid the use of the term ‘bycatch’, better to use ‘catch’.
- In Philippines, 15-25% of bycatch represent commercially important species.
- With regard to trash fish, how to define juveniles and small sized fish, and how to avoid catching juveniles?
- In SEAFDEC trials, up to 15 species with high share of juveniles.
- Could also be good to release small-sized fish because they would enter the food chain.
- Collaboration needed by SEAFDEC, projects and private sector on promoting fisheries data collection.

4. Market aspects

- Need to ensure that economic drivers are understood. Difficult to make management work if there are strong financial pressures in the way.
- In aquaculture, producers (pangaseus, tilapia etc) are looking for certification and hence looking for sources of fishmeal that are sustainable. Now only possible to use fishmeal from byproducts or import from countries (e.g. Latin America) that have certified fisheries for meal production.
- In the near future (in 2015), there will be a need to also certify source of byproducts. It will be expensive and logistically difficult to import; important to look into other solutions. Otherwise producers in the region may lose market shares.
- What are the risks that regional shrimp producers will lose market shares (to better organised producers elsewhere) in 2015?
- Already now importers in UK asking for origin/species for fishmeal and surimi. Industry is doing research on this. US also starting to have similar requirements but not the same as in Europe.
- Certification requirements are not imposed by governments but from buyers.
- Competition from Latin America likely to increase because more aquaculture certification.
- APFIC workshop 2005 noting competition human consumption and aquaculture and recommending increased conversion of trashfish into fish for human consumption.
- Recent review indicates that better disaggregation of catch and trashfish reduced – with a higher portion of edible fish – for production of surimi.
- How is bycatch/trashfish used in the areas identified for the project?

- Philippines (Samar Sea): direct aquaculture feed
- Thailand (Gulf of Thailand – selected provinces): direct aquaculture feed (10%); the rest fishmeal
- Vietnam: direct aquaculture feed, fishmeal and fish sauce.
- Indonesia (Arafura): surimi and fishmeal

5. Management aspects

- Two level question: what species are in trashfish and what are safe (sustainable) to use for fishmeal.
- Some seasons in some areas, more juveniles (Indian mackerel, trevally) than in other seasons and areas. Management plan with a mix of measures is needed!
- In Peru, in anchovy fishery, the fishery closes if the catch includes a certain percentage of juveniles.
- It should be noted that it tends to be difficult to enforce regulations if not enough engagement by fishers.
- In the project region, closed areas are often used because large number of boats and difficulties in monitoring
- Is it possible to identify the seasons and areas that would need to be enclosed? What are the possibilities for self enforcement? Awareness raising very important!
- In the project, the different components are linked where lessons learnt in component 2 should inform policy in component 1 and awareness raising in component 4.
- Also very important to work together with the sector to identify what measures should be put in place. The project is not a research project (for government research institutions) although its execution is aligned to scientific information; it should also be based on communication with private sector – only way to get information quickly enough.

Other feedback from the workshop participants covered the following aspects:

- To get inputs and promote collaboration with private industry, national project teams may want to visit a selected number of companies (4-5) rather than (only) call them to large meetings.
- Fishing operations often span several countries. Many trawl operators in the region and in REBYC-II CTI countries operate in joint venture with non-project country operators. Regional REBYC-II CTI activities may hence cover also other South East Asia countries and make links with other existing SEAFDEC projects (on responsible fishing). Also IFFO is involved in other countries in the region.
- The ILO/Thailand is interested in the trawl fishery to ensure decent employment conditions. It believes that the Project should contact national fishing and postharvest associations.
- The Thai Overseas Fishing Association represents companies that fish outside of Thai national waters. Some companies fish in the Arafura Sea for products such as surimi. Trash fish is being used but it is not generally known what species are included in that catch component. They would be willing to collaborate in the project.
- There are specific needs with regard to the fish meal sector and there is a lack of regulations at the moment with regard to sustainability in the production of fishmeal. The first step is to know

what goes into fishmeal? Fishmeal producers need to communicate to project what are the species used for the project to work on this. This may well be a research question. It may not be possible for crew on trawlers to find out but project could put people onboard or at landing sites to find out the species. Maybe a lot of the trash fish are not juveniles but rather small species – need to know! Requires access to samples of landings.

- Sectors and sub sectors involved in the project: not only bottom trawl – some modified gear to include pelagic catches too. There is also an informal sector trading in trash fish. Project needs to include the informal sector.
- In 2015, certified aquaculture products will have to use feed that has been sourced sustainably.
- In order to ensure sustainable sourcing, traceability is important. Any initiatives for improving traceability in the region?
- The Thailand Fish Marketing Organisation (FMO) would like to be included in the project and put forward the following information (by Ms Supavadee Poolanan): *Our mission is providing service and facilities for fish marketing and fish unloading with appropriate standard. Thailand possesses the coastline along the Southern and Eastern side of the country. We can communicate to fishermen and entrepreneur about fishery and raise awareness in the sector, including post harvest, to reduce bycatch. FMO have fisheries promotion division activities and co-operates with SEAFDEC, Department of Fisheries and other involved institution. A potential province for the pilot project could be Ranong, Pattani, Huahin and Chumporn.*

Wrap-up and concluding session

Mr Leadbitter summarized the meeting and noted that industry engagement in the REBYC-II CTI project will be important for sustainability and long lasting changes. Without the private sector, it will be difficult to achieve much. It should be remembered that the private sector includes not only the large-scale fishing sector but also small-scale fishers and the processing and distribution sub-sectors.

The project needs to consider what the best way is to engage with the private sector. This would include identifying what the project has to offer the private sector (what are the value propositions that can be made). It will also be important to agree on project success indicators that can be understood by the private sector as well as by other partners (governments and NGOs).

This one-day meeting was just a start for the private sector collaboration and there is a need to establish mechanisms at both the national and regional levels. There may be a need for different types of communication mechanisms for different segments of the private sector – e.g. small-scale and large-scale operations, and for different products with different value chain patterns. Some suggestions with regard to cost effective communication channels included:

- Emails (low cost but not always effective).
- Roundtable discussions including both private sector and government.
- Websites, new letters etc.
- Project participation in private sector meetings.
- Regional networking among (private) associations (e.g., collaboration USAID project).

Links with other projects and initiatives – also outside the project geographical area – should be considered as well as cross-sectoral links with other products and value chains. There is also a need to know more about what species are being caught, where and when, and how this relates to fishery or ecological effects. By knowing more, the project can sharpen its focus on specific species, gear types and issues (e.g. juveniles) and from there better identify private sector partnership solutions.

Summary of meeting findings

- Industry involvement in the project is one of the key requirements to its success
- Different consultation and communications mechanisms for different sectors, e.g. small vs large scale, different products (fresh/frozen, surimi, fish meal etc)
- Day's workshop just the start – need to establish mechanisms at national and local levels.
- Define clearly what issues are the focus - gear type, species and issues (e.g. juveniles)
- Need to identify indicators of success and baseline conditions.
- What is the value proposition for the industry
- What collaboration and synergies with other projects?

* * * * *

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APPENDIX 4: Implementation and management arrangements

REBYC-II CTI project encompasses both regional and national components, and addresses many shared issues. A considerable emphasis will therefore be placed on inter-country coordination, communication and information dissemination, seeking regional strengths and benefits (synergies). A cost-effective, dynamic and action oriented execution and management structure with a strong and competent regional oversight is needed.

The project will also build on broad partnerships among and within the countries and with key regional/international agencies, donors, other regional programmes and the private sector and will utilize the comparative advantages of the respective institutions, organizations and individuals.

The following are the main components of the project implementation and management arrangements:

Project Steering Committee

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will provide policy guidance and be responsible for approving the annual project work plans. The PSC includes competent senior officers designated by the participating governments and key stakeholder representatives. Representatives of FAO, SEAFDEC and project partners will be ex-officio members. The PSC will meet once a year, although exceptional meetings could be called if necessary. The chairperson of the PSC will change annually. The country of the current chairperson will normally be the host country for the annual PSC meeting.

Project Regional Facilitation Unit (RFU)

SEAFDEC will act as regional project facilitator and will establish a Project Regional Facilitation Unit (RFU) at its Training Department (TD). SEAFDEC will appoint and finance a Project Technical Advisor (PTA) who will be responsible for the technical project activities within the RFU as well as project outreach and communication aspects. The RFU maintains records of technical and financial aspects of operation, including the monitoring of activities and their outputs and will arrange regional workshops and other multinational activities as agreed with the PSC.

Project Regional Coordinator (PRC)

The Project Regional Coordinator (PRC) will be located at the RFU and will be responsible for the overall coordination of the implementation of all project activities and will provide guidance to the PTA, the Regional Administrative Assistant and the National Project Coordinators (NPCs) in the execution of the project. The PRC will prepare the six-monthly FAO progress reports and annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) to be cleared by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and submitted to GEF. The PRC will draft project terminal report for further improvement and edition three months before the project end. The PRC will work in close coordination and under the general guidance of the FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO) and the Budget holder (BH) in the FAO Regional Office for Asia-Pacific (RAP).

FAO Lead Technical Unit (LTU)

The FAO Lead Technical Unit (LTU) provides technical backstopping for the project and ensures delivery of technical outputs and outcomes. It liaises closely with and advises both the LTO and the PRC. LTU reviews and provides clearance to Terms of Reference (TOR) of consultancies, Letters of Agreement (LOAs) and contracts, selection of consultants and firms to be hired with GEF funding, technical reports and project progress reports.

FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO)

The LTO is the technical officer in LTU designated for technical oversight of the project. The LTO will: (i) revise and clear annual work plans and budgets; (ii) review procurement and subcontracting material and documentation of processes and obtain internal approvals; (iii) conduct project supervision missions; (iv) prepare monitoring reports; (v) represent FAO in the PSC; and (vi) provide technical oversight to activities carried out by the executing partners; and (vii) provide technical clearance to project reports and documents.

Budget Holder (BH)

The FAO-RAP Budget Holder (BH) is responsible for timely operational, administrative and financial management of the project. BH will work in close consultation with execution partners, the RFU and the LTU for the management of the GEF and other resources channeled through FAO. The BH will submit to the FAO GEF Coordination unit and finance unit annual financial reports and statements of expenditures on the use of the GEF resources and will prepare Quarterly Project Implementation Reports. The BH also provides operational clearance to major progress reports as well as mission reports. BH will be a member of the PSC.

Project Task Force (PTF)

The BH will establish and maintain throughout the project an internal multi-disciplinary Project Task Force to support the project. It will be drawn from FAO staff members and the RFU (PRC and PTA). The PTF advises on technical and operational matters relating to implementation and reviews routine project reports. It also provides on an individual member basis, specific technical advice on the selection of consultants, quality of reports and contents of TOR.

National Technical Execution Partners (NTEP)

The National fisheries authorities as the counterpart agencies are the National Technical Execution Partners. They will appoint and finance a full-time National Project Coordinator (NPC) and they will nominate their representative to the PSC. Supported by the NPC, the national executing partner will (i) provide to SEAFDEC inputs for the annual work plan and budget for the project and timely six-monthly progress information on the country's subcomponent; (ii) prepare statements of expenditures, disbursement requests, and procurement and contract documentation for goods and services purchased in accordance with the LoA with FAO; (iii) prepare TOR for consultancies and contracts to be performed under the LoA for further clearance by PRC and LTO; (iv) review technical products delivered by consultants and contract holders and seek the clearance from the Project Coordinator in SEAFDEC and FAO on TORs and final products; (v) participate in meetings of the PSC; and (vi) contribute to the organization of midterm review and the final evaluation.

National Project Coordinator (NPC)

The National Project Coordinator is appointed in and financed by each project country. The NPC is the main contact point for the project in each country and assumes overall responsibility of the implementation of all He/she will be supported by National Technical Officer (NTO) and will receive advise and guidance from a National Working Group (NWG).

National Technical Officer (NTO)

The National Technical Officer (NTO) will be financed partly by the project's GEF resources and is assigned to the project full or part time according to needs. The NTO will be responsible for providing technical and operational inputs in support of the national project execution. Specifically, the NTO will provide support to the NPC in the fulfillment of the national project activities and execution requirements (see TOR in APPENDIX 5).

National Working Groups (NWG)

National Working Groups (NWG) (alternatively National Steering Committee) is established to support NPC and guide project implementation. The NWG will include representatives of national fisheries authorities and other national partners and the local Consultative Groups.

Local Consultative Groups

Local Consultative Groups will be established for the areas/fisheries in each country that have been selected for project activities. These groups will be a key instrument for stakeholder participation in project implementation and will form the basis for the subsequent establishment of permanent and officially recognized Management Councils. The Local Consultative Groups will allow for different local stakeholder groups (fishers, the post-harvest sector, seafood companies and consumer representatives, local communities, NGOs) to effectively participate in discussions and decision-making regarding project implementation.

APPENDIX 5: TOR for National Technical Officers (NTOs)

Title: National Technical Officer (NTO)

Duty Station: In each participating country (location to be decided) – with travel as required

Duties and Responsibilities:

Under the oversight of the FAO Representative (FAOR) in the country and the overall direction and supervision of the PRC and close coordination with the PTA and the NPC, the NTO will provide technical and operational inputs in support of the national project execution and specifically the NTO will:

- Provide support to the NPC in the fulfillment of the National project activities and execution requirements (planning, budgeting, reporting).
- Support NPC to prepare national work plans and budgets and submit these to the PRC for clearance and incorporation into overall project Annual Reports and budgets.
- Assist in the implementation of national work plans.
- Develop monitoring mechanisms at the national and local level allowing for tracking progress according to targets established in national work plans as well as to output and outcome indicators in the Project's Results framework.
- Provide timely progress reports to the NPC for submission as part of regular project reporting.
- Support national activities in the country, supervise national project staff and consultants and prepare contractual arrangements.
- Liaise with relevant national organizations and partners and support communication, coordination and collaboration.
- Provide local support to visiting FAO missions.
- Undertake travel as required with prior approval of PRC/LTO.
- Collect related data or information as required as per agreed project work plan or objectives.
- Assist the NPC to organize the NWG meetings and support NPC role as Secretary of the meetings.
- Participate in relevant project regional technical workshops and meetings.
- Keep the FAOR in the country informed of the project key issues and progress.
- Perform other related duties as required.

APPENDIX 6: Budget line descriptions for project GCP/RAS/269/GFF

Staff (international and national, professional and general service) and consultants

All salaries and related costs for international and national staff and consultants, as well as general service and administrative support staff, are included under these budget lines. The staff foreseen for the project includes a Project Regional Coordinator (PRCs), National Technical Officers (NTOs), consultants, and administrative officers and assistants. Contracts will generally be issued by FAO and international and national consultants will be paid directly by FAO.

With the exception of the NTOs who will be funded through LoA contractual arrangements (Letters of Agreements – LoA) with the National Technical Execution Partners (NTEPs), national consultant are selected and hired by FAO. They cannot be on the government payroll at the time of their assignment with FAO, nor be recruited from the NTEPs. The level of their remuneration is based on prevailing local conditions and must be in line with rates applied by the UN system as well as government rates. FAO retains the responsibility for the technical guidance and supervision of these experts and reviews their performance. National consultants should provide technical inputs to the project and should not substitute for the National Project Coordinator (NPC), the FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO) or the Budget Holder (BH) in terms of operating the project.

Contracts

Contracts are used procure specialized technical services. Mixes of services and inputs can be covered under contracts (e.g. LoAs). Partnership arrangements will be a key project approach and while it is expected that partners will co-finance some activities, interventions are also to be carried out under contractual arrangements. This is the case in particular with regard to SEAFDEC for the work is foreseen to be undertaken under LoAs. The budget line also covers field activities as per agreed work plans and carried out by the National Technical Execution Partner (NTEP) or other institutions. The itemized services or inputs to be provided, the expected results and conditions that such contractual arrangements entail can be specified in an annex to contract.

Travel

This budget line mainly covers the cost of travel of national and international staff and consultants. The budget line also covers travel cost for those project envisaged events such as inception, PSC meetings, midterm-review and end-of-project evaluation. The budget line covers travel cost (tickets) and daily subsistence allowance (DSA). In this project, the travel of technical backstopping missions by FAO technical officers is not included here.

Training

This budget line includes costs for workshops and meetings as well as training courses. The expenses are normally paid directly by FAO, or paid by host institutions via LoAs with FAO. The details of the training sessions can be provided in an annex to an LoA, such as title, duration, technical contents,

training approach, number of targeted participants (by gender and occupation), host institution and place, project staff responsible for delivering training, etc.

Workshops

Budget for in-country workshop for national participants should cover only the cost required for setting up the workshops and for the preparation and reproduction of the training materials, as the government is expected to cover the cost of the participation of its nationals. However, in exceptional circumstances, expenses for internal travel and accommodation for participants needing to travel to attend the training course may be included. The DSA should be calculated at UN or government rates, whichever is lower. If the UN Country Team officially applies a particular DSA rate for participation in in-country training events, then this rate should be used.

The budget for regional and sub-regional workshops covers costs related to international travel and DSA of participants. Project arrangements are encouraged with a view to reduce overall costs for trainees' participation in regional workshops, in particular through the provision of board and lodging by the host institution and/or the definition of an *ad hoc* DSA.

Supplies and non-expandable equipment

These budget lines provide for the procurement of various essential equipment and materials needed by the project, both expendable material and more substantial equipment, i.e. computers and accessories. The procurement action will be undertaken by FAO while some small limited items such as for training courses etc could be included in contractual (LOA) arrangements.

General operating expenses

This budget line includes allocations covering the costs of communications services, local small amount transport, editing and printing of project technical reports, policy briefs and field documents, and other sundry expenditures for overall operations and project management. Some of the costs that fall into this category will be paid directly by FAO and some will be included in contractual (LOA) arrangements.

APPENDIX 7: Revised results framework

Impact	Baseline (2010)	Outcomes and outcome indicators
<p><u>Global Environment</u> <u>Objective (GEO):</u> Responsible trawl fisheries that result in sustainable fisheries resources and healthy marine ecosystems in the Coral Triangle and Southeast Asian waters by reduced bycatch, discards and fishing impact on biodiversity and the environment</p>	<p>No regional policy or strategy for trawl fisheries bycatch management but overall regional commitment to sustainable fisheries.</p> <p>Ineffective trawl fisheries management, in particular with regard to bycatch. Where management and regulatory frameworks exist that are specific to trawl fisheries and bycatch (Gulf of Papua Trawl Fisheries Management Plan/Papua New Guinea; draft Fisheries Administrative Order on JTEDs/Philippines; Master Plan for Marine Fisheries/Thailand), provisions are general, focus on turtles and/or not implemented.</p> <p>Limited data on bycatch composition and volumes and the potential impact of trawl fishing on bottom habitats.</p> <p>Inadequate knowledge and awareness of responsible trawl fishing and the measures available for improving management and supporting sustainability.</p>	<p>Agreed regional bycatch policy/strategy is adopted by at least one relevant organization in the project region⁶ and national or area specific trawl fisheries bycatch management plans⁷ are adopted covering at least a third of all trawlers in the project countries⁸.</p> <p>Measures that manage bycatch and reduce discards, and thereby improve fisheries resources, are implemented for 25% of all trawlers in the project countries. In these fisheries (covered by improved bycatch management measures), bycatch has been reduced by 20% compared to baseline data in year 1 of the project⁹.</p> <p>Standardized data on at least 3 key bycatch and habitat indicators are available in all project countries and inform trawl fisheries and bycatch management planning and implementation at national and regional levels.</p> <p>Enhanced understanding of responsible fishing by private sector/fishers, fisheries managers and decision-makers are supporting participatory management arrangements in all project countries.</p>
<p><u>Project Development</u> <u>Objective (PDO):</u> Effective public and private sector partnership for improved trawl and bycatch management and practices that support fishery dependent incomes and sustainable livelihoods</p>	<p>Management responsibilities for coastal resources are increasingly being decentralized to local governments and collaborative management arrangements are generally being encouraged in project countries. However, capacities for and systematic approaches to management planning and implementation are lacking.</p> <p>Little or no data and information available on bycatch and its importance for incomes and livelihoods.</p>	<p>Institutional arrangements and processes for public and private sector partnerships are in place and supporting trawl fisheries bycatch management in all project countries.</p> <p>The role of bycatch in trawl profitability is understood and measures for how to ensure long-term economic sustainability of trawl fisheries are identified and incorporated into trawl fisheries bycatch management plans in all project countries.</p> <p>Incentives for trawl operators to reduce bycatch are defined and implemented in all project countries and best practices communicated within relevant regional frameworks.</p>

⁶ The project region implies the project countries as well as neighboring countries in the Coral Triangle and Southeast Asia region.

⁷ A “trawl fisheries bycatch management plan” is understood to be an agreed framework for implementing trawl fisheries management and bycatch reduction measures, including for reduced impact on bottom habitats. This could be, for example, a fishery specific management plan that includes provisions for bycatch and discards, a national regulation or decree on bycatch and discards management applicable more widely, or a local government regulation/management rule that applies to fisheries in a specific region. The appropriate framework will depend on the country and case specific circumstances and can also be a combination of different provisions as long as the overall result provides the necessary policy, legal and institutional provisions for trawl fisheries bycatch management implementation.

⁸ The project countries are Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

⁹ Baseline data will also include clear definition of what type of bycatch the reduction refers to.

Intermediate outcomes	Intermediate outcome indicators	Assumptions	Use of intermediate outcome monitoring
Component 1: Policy, legal and institutional frameworks			
Regional bycatch priorities agreed and bycatch management plans for trawl fisheries in project areas ¹⁰ are established and supported by appropriate legislation and institutional arrangements for public and private sector collaboration.	<p>Project partners (countries and SEAFDEC) have agreed on regional bycatch priorities that are in line with the principles of the International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards (FAO) and these have been formally presented to the SEAFDEC membership and other relevant regional organizations.</p> <p>At least 40% of all selected trawl fisheries in project areas are covered by comprehensive trawl fisheries bycatch management plans.</p> <p>Institutional arrangements and processes for public and private sector collaboration on management are in place and the trawl fisheries bycatch management plans have been formally approved by representatives from central and local governments and the private sector/fishers.</p>	<p>Political support for regional bycatch policy/strategy.</p> <p>Buy-in from all concerned stakeholders (private sector/fishers, fisheries managers, local governments, etc) to the need for trawl fisheries bycatch management.</p> <p>Capacity available to develop and subsequently implement trawl fisheries bycatch management plans.</p>	<p><u>Year 1 and 2:</u> Assess the level of agreement among countries on regional bycatch policy/strategy contents and priorities, and provide more opportunities for experience sharing/learning/discussions if required. Assess the need for changes in policy, legal and institutional frameworks to support trawl fisheries bycatch management plans and include activities accordingly in years 3-4.</p> <p><u>Year 3:</u> Draft regional bycatch policy/strategy and draft bycatch management plans for trawl fisheries in project areas should be available.</p> <p><u>Midterm review:</u> Assess level of agreement on regional bycatch policy/strategy and interest of relevant regional organizations to adopt. Review progress on establishing trawl fisheries bycatch management plans and suggest solutions/actions for possible barriers/bottlenecks.</p>
Component 2: Resource management and fishing operations			
<p>Management measures, including environmentally friendly fishing gears and practices that reduce bycatch, discards and the impact on biodiversity and the environment, are identified, developed and adapted project areas.</p> <p>Incentives for trawl operators to reduce bycatch are defined in the project areas.</p>	<p>At least one gear modification (e.g. mesh size and/or BRD application, or alternative gear) is developed, tested and agreed appropriate with private sector/fishers, or at least one additional management measure (for example, closed areas/seasons or general effort restrictions) identified and included in the trawl fisheries bycatch management plans. Testing and analysis of these gear modifications/management measures show that they can reduce bycatch by at least 20% (for defined bycatch components and compared with baseline data in Year 1 of the project).</p> <p>Trawl private sector/fishers in project areas have agreed to at least one type of positive incentive in relation to changes in trawl fisheries bycatch management (e.g. reduced – fuel or labour – costs, and/or market based incentives such as price premiums or niche markets).</p>	<p>Private sector/fishers are willing to participate and appreciate the long-term benefits of more responsible fishing over short-term impacts.</p> <p>Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and enforcement structures are in place supporting implementation of management measures.</p> <p>Incentives for applying responsible fishing are available and feasible to implement in project areas.</p>	<p><u>Year 1:</u> Assess the progress on identifying possible management measure solutions and ensure that plans for testing and developing more selective gear in collaboration with private sector/fishers in years 2 and 3 are in place.</p> <p><u>Year 2:</u> Evaluate the possibilities of incentives for more responsible fishing and make plans for incentive package implementation in years 3 and 4 accordingly.</p> <p><u>Year 3:</u> Assess progress towards having recommended management measures and incentive packages finalized and ensure their inclusion in trawl fisheries bycatch management plans.</p> <p><u>Midterm review:</u> Assess coherence between draft trawl fisheries bycatch management plans and recommended gear modifications/management measures and incentive packages. Evaluate threats and opportunities for their implementation and propose supporting activities as required. Make recommendations for how project results can be reflected in regional bycatch policy/strategy.</p>

¹⁰ The project areas include selected geographic regions and trawl fisheries in each project country.

Intermediate outcomes	Intermediate outcome indicators	Assumptions	Use of intermediate outcome monitoring
Component 3: Information management and communication			
<p>Improved data on bycatch and potential fishing ground impact information – collected through standardized methods across all project countries – are available from project areas and inform national/specific area trawl fisheries bycatch management plans.</p> <p>The role of bycatch in trawl profitability is understood and measures identified for how to ensure long-term economic sustainability of trawl fisheries in the project areas.</p>	<p>Basic bycatch and discards data (e.g. total catch composition by main species/species groups, share of low-value and trash fish in total catch, incidence of turtle or similar catches, discards, etc) are available for at least half of all trawl fisheries in project areas.</p> <p>Maps of trawl fishing grounds indicating seabed types and critical bottom habitats available for at least two trawl fisheries in the project areas.</p> <p>Data are available on bycatch values (and its relative share in total revenues) and utilization for all trawl fisheries in project areas.</p> <p>At least 3 indicators, critical for trawl fisheries bycatch management, are identified and processes established for collecting the related data on a regular basis.</p> <p>Project communication material is available and distributed in the project region.</p>	<p>Private sector/fishers are willing to share information and IUU fishing does not influence the completeness or distort data.</p> <p>Enforcement mechanisms are in place and effective for data related regulations (log book etc).</p>	<p><u>Year 1:</u> Assess progress on identifying key data needs and indicators and related data sources and collection methods. Adjust work plans for years 2-4 accordingly as required.</p> <p><u>Year 2 and 3:</u> Assess progress on data collection, verify suitability and cost-effectiveness of methods and choice of indicators and, if needed, adjust the scope and processes for future data collection.</p> <p><u>Midterm review:</u> Review progress on data collection and the feasibility to make processes permanent. Compare data and indicators across countries and evaluate their regional relevance. Assess the relevance of existing communication material and channels. Make recommendations for how to turn project results into best practice for project countries and region (to be reflected in regional bycatch policy/strategy).</p>
Component 4: Awareness and knowledge			
<p>Private sector/fishers, fisheries managers, local governments and other stakeholders have better knowledge on bycatch issues and participate in developing and implementing national/specific area bycatch management plans.</p>	<p>Trawl fisheries bycatch management plans have been developed in consultation with key stakeholders.</p> <p>Higher degree of agreement by fishers to existing regulations.</p>	<p>Increased awareness and improved knowledge can be turned into positive action leading to reduced bycatch and fishing impact.</p> <p>Private sector/fishers are willing and have the time and capacity to work with the project.</p>	<p><u>Year 1:</u> Assess needs for awareness raising, training and capacity building. Design activities accordingly to be implemented in years 2-4.</p> <p><u>Year 2 and 3:</u> Assess progress of awareness and capacity building activities and compare results with expectations. Adjust future activities accordingly as required.</p> <p><u>Midterm review:</u> Review impact of capacity building activities and assess if capacities created are likely to be sufficient for stakeholders to participate in management planning and implementation. Propose corrective actions as required.</p>

Arrangements for Results Monitoring

	Target Values				Data Collection and Reporting	
	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 1: Policy, legal and institutional frameworks						
<u>Outputs and targets Year 4 (end of Project):</u>						
1.1 The International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards recognised by all five project countries and regional bycatch priorities agreed by project partners and presented in published policy/strategy document.	No regional bycatch policy/strategy.	Regional workshop agreeing on intention and work plan.	Draft priorities available.	Draft regional policy/strategy available.	Project website and project reports	Project staff and national counterpart in collaboration with FAO, SEAFDEC and other partners well as relevant stakeholder representatives.
1.2 At least 3 national or area specific trawl fisheries bycatch management plans in the project areas agreed by stakeholders and adopted by relevant authorities.	Elements of relevant management frameworks exist but no comprehensive approach.	Management needs assessment for each fishery/area.	At least 2 draft trawl fisheries bycatch management plans.	2 of 3 draft plans adopted.	Plan documents and meeting minutes	
1.3 Policy, legal and institutional frameworks relevant for trawl fisheries bycatch management reviewed and recommendations for adjustments developed with and agreed in principle by the competent national authorities.	Some relevant regulations exist but not always sufficient and/or implemented.	Policy, legal and institutional framework reviews and assessments completed in 2 project countries.	Policy, legal and institutional framework reviews completed in all project countries.	Recommendations agreed in all project countries.	Project report and meeting (with government) minutes	
1.4 Institutional arrangements (Management Councils) for collaborative trawl fisheries bycatch management established and functioning in accordance with agreed bycatch management plans (output 1.2) in project fisheries/areas in all countries.	Co-management arrangements regrouping different stakeholders exist in some project areas but inadequate capacities.	Temporary consultative groups for project management and stakeholder participation set up. Stakeholder analyses and institutional assessments completed for all project fisheries/areas.	Rules, action plans, membership rules and other institutional definitions drafted for all project fisheries/areas.	Institutional arrangement set up and functioning for 2 out of 5 project fisheries/areas.	Project report and meeting (of collaborative management group) minutes	

	Baseline	Target Values	Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 4 End of Project	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 1: Policy, legal and institutional frameworks - CONTINUED				
<u>Intermediate outcomes:</u>				
Regional bycatch priorities agreed and bycatch management plans for trawl fisheries in project areas are established and supported by appropriate legislation and institutional arrangements for public and private sector collaboration.		<p>Project partners (countries and SEAFDEC) have agreed on regional bycatch priorities and these have been formally presented to the SEAFDEC membership and other relevant regional organizations.</p> <p>All selected trawl fisheries in project areas are covered by comprehensive trawl fisheries bycatch management plans.</p> <p>Institutional arrangements and processes for public and private sector collaboration on management are in place and the trawl fisheries bycatch management plans have been formally approved by representatives from central and local governments and the private sector/fishers.</p>		
<u>Outcome:</u>				
Agreed regional bycatch policy/strategy and national or area specific trawl fisheries bycatch management plans that are in line with the International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards are adopted and supported by institutional arrangements and processes for public and private sector partnerships.	<p>No regional policy or strategy for trawl fisheries bycatch management but overall regional commitment to sustainable fisheries.</p> <p>Management responsibilities for coastal resources are increasingly being decentralized to local governments and collaborative management arrangements are generally being encouraged in project countries. However, capacities for and systematic approaches to management planning and implementation are lacking.</p>	Regional policy and strategy are adopted by at least one relevant regional organization. National and area specific plans cover at least a third of all trawlers in the project countries and have been agreed by representatives for public and private sector stakeholders.		

	Baseline	Target Values			Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 2: Resource management and fishing operations						
<u>Outputs and targets Year 4 (end of Project):</u>						
2.1 More selective trawl gear and/or alternative (e.g. including actions in 2.2 and/or 2.3) fishing practices used by at least half of the trawlers in project areas.	Some gear regulations exist but poorly implemented and not comprehensive.	Potential gear modifications identified and trial/development work plan drawn up.	Trials have led to selection of suitable gear modifications onboard test vessels.	Modified gear introduced to all trawlers in the selected project areas through demonstrations and training.	Project report. Onboard observations.	Project staff and national counterpart in collaboration with FAO, SEAFDEC and other partners well as relevant stakeholder representatives.
2.2 Selection criteria and recommendations for demarcating fishing zones and areas for spatial-temporal closures are identified in at least 2 project areas/countries (see also output 3.1)	Inshore waters are often reserved for small-scale fisheries but limited use of other spatial-temporal closures.	Priorities for mapping fishing effort and sensitive areas identified.	Maps of fishing effort distribution and location of sensitive areas (such as spawning and nursery grounds) are developed for at least 2 of the project areas/countries.	Recommendations for spatial-temporal closures agreed by project partners and presented to competent authorities for at least 2 project areas/countries.	Maps (GIS/on project website). project reports.	
2.3 Inventory of selected trawl fleets in project areas drawn up and recommendations for fishing effort and capacity management strategy communicated to competent national authorities.	Number of larger vessels often known but small-scale sector is poorly monitored.	Existing vessel registry systems reviewed and criteria for registration of project areas trawlers defined.	50% of all trawlers of selected fleets in project areas included in inventory. Draft recommendations for capacity management agreed with private sector/fishers and other stakeholders in half of the project fisheries/areas.	75% of all trawlers of selected fleets in project areas included in inventory. Draft recommendations for capacity management agreed with private sector/fishers and other stakeholders in all project fisheries/areas.	Vessel inventory. Project reports. Meeting minutes.	
2.4 Agreement has been reached on appropriate incentive packages for all trawl fisheries in project areas.	No or limited information on potential positive incentives.	Potential types of incentive packages identified through desk study of other fisheries/regions.	SWOT analysis and feasibility analyses completed for all project fisheries/areas.	Incentive packages for achieving Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 have been identified.	Project reports.	

	Baseline	Target Values	Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 4 End of Project	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 2: Resource management and fishing operations - CONTINUED				
<u>Intermediate outcomes:</u>				
Management measures, including environmentally friendly fishing gears and practices that reduce bycatch, discards and the impact on biodiversity and the environment, are identified, developed and adapted in project areas.		At least one gear modification (e.g. mesh size and/or BRD application, or alternative gear) is developed, tested and agreed appropriate with private sector/fishers, and at least one additional management measure (for example, closed areas/seasons or general effort restrictions) identified and included in the trawl fisheries bycatch management plans. Testing and analysis of these gear modifications/management measures show that they can reduce bycatch by at least 20% (for defined bycatch components and compared with baseline data in Year 1 of the project).		
Incentives for trawl operators to reduce bycatch are defined in the project areas.		Trawl private sector/fishers in project areas are benefiting from at least one type of positive incentive in relation to changes in trawl fisheries bycatch management (e.g. reduced – fuel or labour – costs, and/or market based incentives such as price premiums or niche markets).		
<u>Outcome:</u>				
Measures that manage bycatch and reduce discards, and thereby improve fisheries resources and ensure long-term economic sustainability of trawl fisheries, are implemented in combination with incentives in all project countries,. In these fisheries (covered by improved bycatch management measures), bycatch has been reduced.	Ineffective trawl fisheries management, in particular with regard to bycatch. Where management frameworks exist that are specific to trawl fisheries and bycatch (Gulf of Papua Trawl Fisheries Management Plan/Papua New Guinea; draft Fisheries Administrative Order on JTEDs/Philippines; Master Plan for Marine Fisheries/Thailand), provisions are general, focus on turtles and/or not implemented.	Improved management measures are implemented for at least 25% of all trawlers in the project countries. Bycatch of selected fleets reduced by 20% compared to baseline data in year 1 of the project ¹¹ .		

¹¹ Baseline data will also include clear definition of what type of bycatch the reduction refers to.

	Baseline	Target Values			Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 3: Information management and communication						
<u>Outputs and targets Year 4 (end of Project):</u>						
3.1 Data and data collection methods for bycatch, discards and seabed impact in project areas available and published in relevant national and regional information systems (see also output 2.2).	Limited data available.	TOR for data collection drawn up and standardized methods for all project countries (observer programs, logbook systems, landing site surveys, mapping of fishing grounds) agreed with project partners/ stakeholders.	Data collected from sample trawlers.	Number of trawlers in sample doubled, data collected and analyzed. Standardized data collection methods agreed by project countries.	Published report. At the end of project: Project website.	Project staff and national counterpart in collaboration with FAO, SEAFDEC and other partners well as relevant stakeholder representatives.
3.2 System set up for monitoring of bycatch reduction (volume) as a result of modified gear and improved management and its likely impact on incomes (bycatch value).	No monitoring system.	Key indicators identified and baseline data collected from sample trawlers/fishers.	Design of monitoring system and data collection processes.	Report on likely impacts based on sample trawler information and including recommendations for continued monitoring.	Project report.	
3.3 Project website set up in Year 1 and developed into a regional information sharing mechanism for information on trawl fisheries bycatch management by end of project.	No website or mechanism for regional bycatch data.	Website functional.			Website. User survey.	
3.4 Project IEC material available.	Some relevant IEC material available from SEAFDEC and from REBYC I.	Initial IEC material produced and distributed.		IEC material based on lessons learnt and project results produced and distributed in the project region.	IEC material.	

	Baseline	Target Values		Data Collection and Reporting	
			Year 4 End of Project	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 3: Information management and communication – CONTINUED					
<u>Intermediate outcomes:</u>					
Improved data on bycatch and potential fishing ground impact information – collected through standardized methods across all project countries – are available from project areas and inform national/specific area trawl fisheries bycatch management plans.		<p>Basic bycatch and discards data (e.g. total catch composition by main species/species groups, share of low-value and trash fish in total catch, incidence of turtle or similar catches, discards, etc) are available for at least half of all trawl fisheries in project areas and methods developed for their collection. Trawl fishing grounds data indicating seabed types and critical bottom habitats available for at least 2 of the project areas/countries.</p> <p>Data are available on bycatch values (and its relative share in total revenues) and utilization for all trawl fisheries in project areas.</p> <p>At least 3 indicators, critical for trawl fisheries bycatch management, are identified and processes established for collecting the related data on a regular basis.</p>			
The role of bycatch in trawl profitability is understood and measures identified for how to ensure long-term economic sustainability of trawl fisheries in the project areas.					
<u>Outcome:</u>					
Standardized data for key indicators, including on economic performance, are available in all project countries and inform trawl fisheries and bycatch management planning and implementation at national and regional levels.	<p>Limited data on bycatch composition and volumes and the potential impact of trawl fishing on bottom habitats.</p> <p>Little or no data and information available on bycatch and its importance for incomes and livelihoods.</p>	Data available for at least 3 indicators and lessons learnt reflected in regional bycatch policy/strategy.			

	Baseline	Target Values			Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 4: Awareness and knowledge						
Outputs and targets Year 4 (end of Project):						
4.1 Fishers and other relevant stakeholders (fisheries managers, local government officials, etc) in project areas have improved their knowledge on bycatch, sustainability issues and collaborative management through training, project information and/or participation in project activities.	Limited knowledge and hence inadequate fisheries management capacities.	Training needs assessment completed.	20 persons trained in each project country.	Additional 20 persons trained in each project country (total 40). An additional 30 persons will have benefited from study tours and participation in project activities.	Project reports. Verification in the field.	Project staff and national counterpart in collaboration with FAO, SEAFDEC and other partners well as relevant stakeholder representatives.
4.2 Regional and national policy and decision-makers have been sensitized with regard to responsible trawl fisheries management through project information and workshops.	While responsible fishing practices generally are on the political agenda, the specific issues with regard to trawl fisheries bycatch management are less well known.	20 participants from the project region have been sensitized about trawl fisheries bycatch management and the project.			Workshop reports.	
4.3 Private sector/fisher 'champions', technical officers and extension workers (government and NGOs) have improved their knowledge on BRDs and other management measures through training (250 persons trained).	Insufficient technical knowledge on available management solutions.	Training needs assessment completed.	20 persons trained in each project country.	Additional 20 persons trained in each project country (total 40).	Project reports.	

	Baseline	Target Values		Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 4 End of Project		Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 4: Awareness and knowledge – CONTINUED					
<u>Intermediate outcomes:</u>					
Private sector/fishers, fisheries managers, local governments and other stakeholders have better knowledge on bycatch issues and participate in developing and implementing national/specific area bycatch management plans.		Trawl fisheries bycatch management plans have been developed in consultation with key stakeholders. Higher degree of agreement by fishers to existing regulations.			
<u>Outcome:</u>					
Enhanced knowledge and understanding of responsible fishing by private sector/fishers, fisheries managers and decision-makers are supporting participatory management arrangements in all project countries.	Inadequate knowledge and awareness of responsible trawl fishing management and the measures available for improving management and supporting sustainability	Enhanced capacity and improved awareness in all project countries.			

APPENDIX 8: List of next steps and milestones

Action	By whom	By when
Identification and nomination of national project staff and partners (in particular NPCs_ and NTOs)	NPCs or country representative present in this meeting	VIE: already THA: Jul PHI: already INS: already PNG: already SEAFDEC: May (PTA)
Establishment of national project working group (NWG) (National steering committee [NSC] – optional advisory group)	NPCs	VIE: already THA: Jul PHI: Jul INS: Jul (Aug) PNG: May SEAFDEC: May
Nominations of members to project PSC (and establishment of the PSC)	NPCs (and LTO, BH)	VIE: May/Jul THA: Jul PHI: Jul INS: Nov PNG: May SEAFDEC: May
National planning meetings	NPCs	VIE: Jun THA: Jul PHI: Jul (NSC) INS: Jul PNG: May
Finalisation of national work plan and budget (year 1)	NPCs (and PRC)	VIE: Jun (draft May) THA: Jul (draft May) PHI: May INS: May PNG: May SEAFDEC: May/Jul (draft circulated to countries and FAO beforehand)
Consolidation of project wide work plan and budget (year 1)	PRC, LTO and BH/	Jun
LoAs / funding arrangements (year 1)	PRC, LTO, NPCs and BH	Jun

APPENDIX 8: List of next steps and milestones

Baseline data: ensure baseline for each output (national and/or regional level), outcomes and GEF tracking tools (some assessments may be completed only at end of year 1).	PRC, LTO and NPCs	May/Jun – at the same time as work plan: assessment and indication of when additional information will be made available
Revised results framework including GEF tracking tool indicators.	PRC, LTO and NPCs	Jul
Regional agreement on methods and approaches (e.g. for Outputs 3.1 and 3.2)	SEAFDEC, PRC and LTO (FAO)	Jul/Aug
Define regional training needs and how to design and carry these out. Collaboration with and integration of other SEAFDEC programmes and initiatives in regional work plan.	SEAFDEC (and existing projects) and LTO	Jun
Regional website with country pages including national inputs	SEAFDEC	Jun

APPENDIX 9: TORs PRC a.i.

Title: Consultancy in support of the start-up of implementation of the Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI) project - GCP/RAS/269/GFF

The consultant will be under the overall guidance of ADG/RR RAP, operational supervision of the budget Holder (FAO RAP Representative) and overall Technical Supervision of the LTO Fishery Industry Officer (FIRO) and receive technical advice from the Senior Fishery Officer (RAP), and work closely with the project team in SEAFDEC and national project authorities.

The REBYC-II CTI project was approved by GEF in July 2011 and signatures of all five participating countries had been obtained by January 2012. A regional inception workshop was held on 1-4 May 2012 in Bangkok, Thailand, bringing together all the executing partners (representatives of SEAFDEC and the participating countries: Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam), FAO and other partners. As a result of the workshop, recommendations for fine tuning of the project results framework were formulated, draft national and regional work plans were developed and priority activities to move into project implementation were defined. These plans now need to be finalised, management processes put in place and implementation started.

While waiting for the delayed recruitment of a Project Coordinator, a consultant is urgently required to ensure the smooth start-up of implementation of the “Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management” (REBYC-II CTI) project - GCP/RAS/269/GFF. The consultant will:

1. Be located in the Project Regional Facilitation Unit (RFU) in the SEAFDEC Training Department, Samut Prakarn with frequent travel to RAP.
2. Work closely with the SEAFDEC project staff and FAO-RAP and HQ staff and will carry out the role as Project Coordinator a.i. ensuring implementation of initial project activities guided by project document.
3. Assist in and monitor the set-up of necessary project arrangements (according to structures proposed in the project document (and including suggestions coming out of the inception workshop into account as appropriate)
 - Coordinate with the SEAFDEC Training Department, in the preliminary arrangements for establishing the Project Regional Facilitation Unit
 - Follow up the nomination of national working groups, nomination of PSC member, NPC
 - Assist in the identification and recruitment of NTO, project staff and consultants, as required
4. Consolidate a first year project work plan and budget
 - Assist project partners in finalising national and regional work plans and budgets (focusing on year 1), including travel to countries as necessary
 - Integrate national and regional plans into a project wide work plan
 - Ensure that proposed activities are in line with agreed project outputs
 - Work closely with Budget holder (RAP) to develop a project budget tracking framework

- Assist in the preparation of Letter of Agreements (LoAs) and arrangement for transfer of funds to project partners
 - Propose and arrange field operational arrangement to smooth implementation of field activities
 - Identify and propose equipment list with specifications for the use project
5. Establish processes for establishing a project monitoring and reporting system
 - In accordance with project document provisions
 - Identify sources of necessary baseline data and initiate access to this.
 - Review and amend, as required, the revised results framework produced by the inception workshop taking GEF tracking tool indicators into account.
 - Prepare a FAO 6-monthly report covering the period Jan-Jun 2012 (to be submitted by July 2012).
 6. Initiate the project communication component
 - Maintain dialogue on initiatives already taken with regard to project partnerships and initiate other partnerships, as appropriate.
 - Commence discussions with SEAFDEC TD on the establishment of an IW Learn compliant project website.
 7. Prepare detailed handover report at the end of the assignment, describing activities undertaken, listing actions that need to be taken and providing other recommendations for continued effective project management.