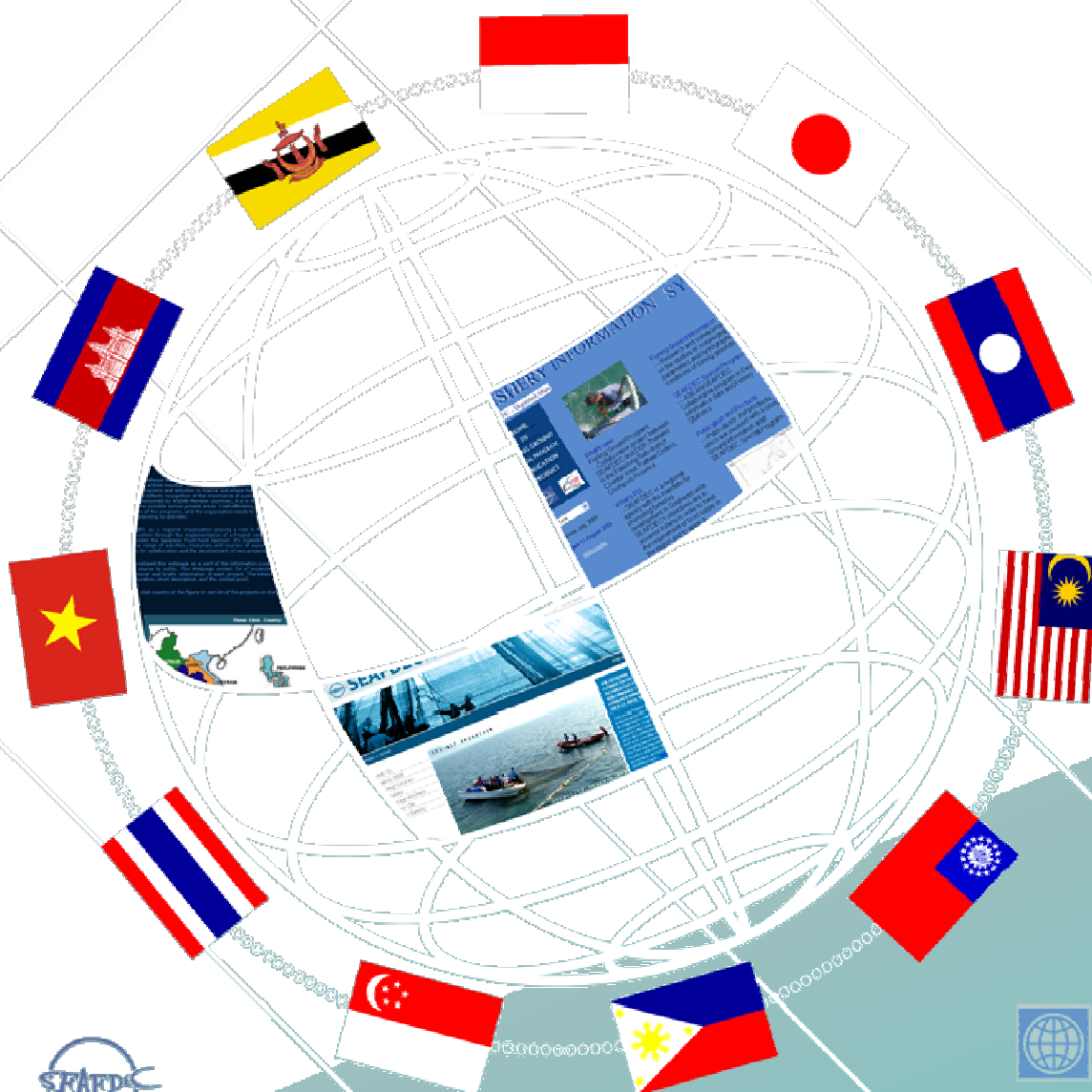


# Review of the Implementation of the Project on Collection of Information about International Supports in the Region



TD/RP 118



Training Department  
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

May 2008

## Foreword

SEAFDEC continues to play an important role in developing sustainable marine capture fisheries and coastal fisheries management for Member countries. In response to the SEAFDEC Strategic Plan, and the ASEAN Resolution and Plan of Action adopted at the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Millennium Conference, many SEAFDEC activities are focused on improving regional coordination across areas including human resource development, research, resource management and policy development.

Increasingly, international organizations, NGOs, and individual donor countries are implementing programs and activities in coastal and fisheries resource development and management in the region. Whilst this trend reflects recognition of the importance of sustainable coastal and marine resource management in South East Asia, and the support is welcomed by SEAFDEC Member countries, it is in the best interests of all to avoid duplication, and cooperate where possible across project areas. Appendix 1 highlights the results of a rapid survey of donor support and research in the region.

At the institutional level, collaboration and cooperative use of resources is important to SEAFDEC. Given the broad geographical area in which the organization operates, and the range of issues it faces, this is no surprise. Cost-efficiency is an important consideration in the development and implementation of SEAFDEC programs, and the organization needs to be aware of external activities, resources and sources of assistance in planning its activities.

To this end, SEAFDEC aims to develop an information system that will act as a resource base in evaluating the range of activities, resources and sources of assistance in the region. This system will be useful in identifying priority areas for collaboration and the development of new projects. It will be made available to the community via the SEAFDEC website.

## Contents

	Page
Foreword	i
Contents	ii
List of Table	iii
List of Picture	iv
Introduction	1
The Data Information Collection Methodology	1
Results of questionnaire survey	2
Results of survey conducted on-line	6
Conclusion	11
List of International Donor	11
Index	22

## List of Tables

	Page
Table 1: Number of Projects Implemented in Southeast Asia) by Country (Data Collected through Questionnaire Survey	2
Table 2: Number of Projects Implemented in Southeast Asia by Donor (Data Collected through Questionnaire Survey)	5
Table 3: Number of Project Themes Implemented in Southeast Asia (Data Collected through Questionnaire)	6
Table 4: Number of Projects Implemented in Southeast Asia by Country (Data collected through the Internet)	7
Table 5: Number of Projects Implemented in Southeast Asia by Donors (Data collected from the internet)	10
Table 6: Number of Project Themes Implemented in Southeast Asia (Data Collected from the Internet)	11

## List of Pictures

	Page
Picture 1: Percentage of Supported Projects in Cambodia (Questionnaire Survey)	3
Picture 2: Percentage of Supported Projects in Indonesia (Questionnaire Survey)	3
Picture 3: Percentage of Supported Projects in Malaysia (Questionnaire Survey)	3
Picture 4: Percentage of Supported Projects in Myanmar (Questionnaire Survey)	4
Picture 5: Percentage of Supported Projects in the Philippines (Questionnaire Survey)	4
Picture 6: Percentage of Supported Projects in Singapore (Questionnaire Survey)	4
Picture 7: Percentage of Supported Projects in Thailand (Questionnaire Survey)	5
Picture 8: Percentage of Supported Projects in Southeast Asian by Donors (Questionnaire Survey)	6
Picture 9: Percentage of Fishery Theme Projects in Southeast Asia (Questionnaire Survey)	6
Picture 10: Percentage of Supported Projects in Cambodia (from the internet)	8
Picture 11: Percentage of Supported Projects in Indonesia (from the internet)	8
Picture 12: Percentage of Supported Projects in Malaysia (from the internet)	8
Picture 13: Percentage of Supported Projects in the Philippines (from the internet)	9
Picture 14: Percentage of Supported Projects in Thailand (from the internet)	9
Picture 15: Percentage of Supported Projects in Vietnam (from the internet)	9

Picture 16: Percentage of Supported Projects in Lao PDR (from the internet)	10
Picture 17: Percentage of Supported Projects in the Region (from the internet)	10
Picture 18: Percentage of Supported Projects in Southeast Asia by Donor (from the internet)	11
Picture. 19: Percentage of Project Themes in Southeast Asian (from the internet)	11

# **Review of the Implementation of the Project on Collection of Information about International Supports in the Region**

## **Introduction**

SEAFDEC plays an important role in developing sustainable marine capture fisheries and coastal fisheries management for its Member Countries. In consonance to the SEAFDEC Strategic Plan and the ASEAN Resolution and Plan of Action adopted at the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Millennium Conference, activities implemented by SEAFDEC have been focused on improving regional coordination for various areas including human resource development, research, resource management, and policy development.

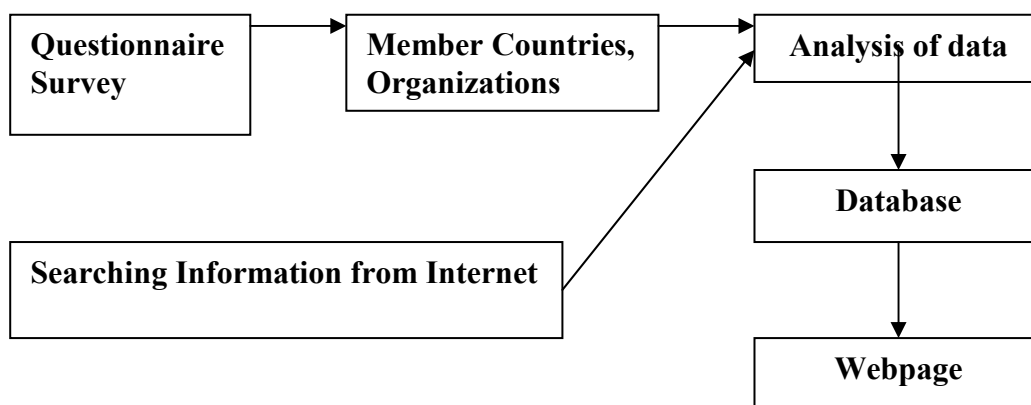
International organizations, NGOs and individual donor countries are also increasingly, implementing programs and activities related to coastal and fisheries resource development and management in the region. While this trend reflects their recognition of the importance of sustainable coastal and marine resource management in Southeast Asia and their support is welcomed by SEAFDEC Member Countries, it is in the best interests of all to avoid duplication of efforts and instead promote cooperation in possible projects that cut across different areas.

At the institutional level, the cooperative use of the resources is an important issue to SEAFDEC, given the broad geographical area in which the organization operates, and the range of issues it faces. Since cost-efficiency is an important consideration in the development and implementation of SEAFDEC programs, the organization needs to be aware of the external activities, resources and sources of assistance in planning its activities.

The project “Collection of Information about International Supports in the Region” was initiated in 2003 under component 3 of the Japanese Trust Fund III with the main objective of creating an information system that will act as a resource base for evaluating the range of activities, resources and sources of assistance in Southeast Asia. This system will be useful in identifying the priority areas for the development of new projects and collaboration. It will also contribute to the successful implementation of SEAFDEC’s initiatives in improving regional coordination across areas including human resource development, research, resource management and policy development.

## **The Data Information Collection Methodology**

The methodology for the data collection consists of two processes, namely collection of information through questionnaires and searching information from the internet. The questionnaire designed for this purpose was sent to focal points in SEAFDEC Member Countries and the results are collated. In the second process which is collection of data through the internet, the results are shown in the TD website.



**The process of data collection**

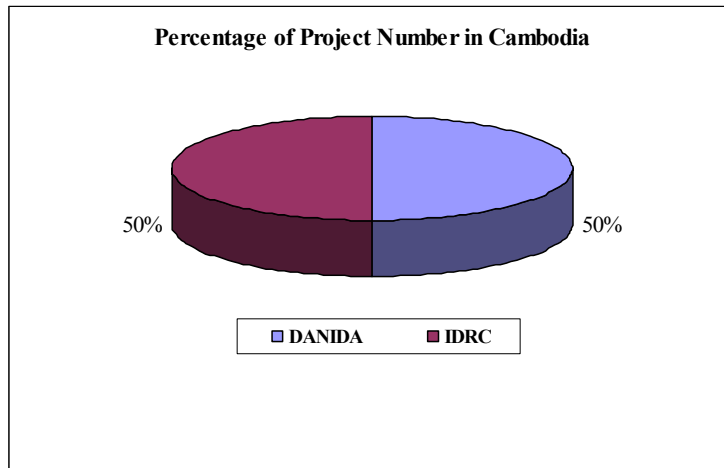
## Results of questionnaire survey

The questionnaire for the information collection survey was designed with three parts. Part A is for general information including contact details and number of relevant projects. Part B is for the list of projects relevant to fisheries development and management, names of donors, and names of beneficiaries. Part C is for the list of other donors supporting fishery field projects. More than 80 questionnaires have been distributed to the Member Countries and other institutions network.

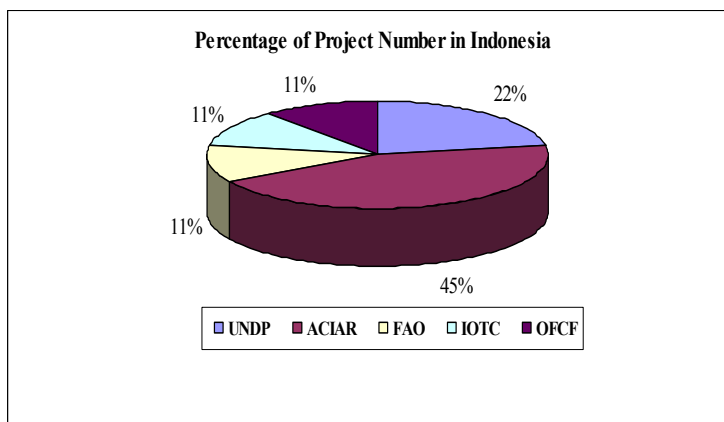
**Table 1: Number of Projects Implemented in Southeast Asia by Country**  
(Data Collected through Questionnaire Survey)

Country	Donor	No. of Projects Supported	Country	Donor	No. of Projects Supported
Cambodia	DANIDA	1	Indonesia	UNDP	2
	IDRC	1		FAO	1
		IOTC		1	
		ACIAR		4	
		OFCF		1	
Malaysia	ASEAN-JAPAN	1	Myanmar	Australia	1
	JIRCUS	1		SEAFDEC	1
	UNEP-GEF	1			
Philippines	ADB	1	Thailand	EU-Thai	1
	Spanish Government	1		IOTC-OFCF	1
	USAID	2		GEF, SIDA, WORLD BANK and FAO	1
	World Fish Center	1		SEAFDEC	1
	WORLD BANK	1		Terre des homes	1
	WB Loan	1		Italy	1
	AECI	1		Norway Embassy	1
Singapore	AUSAID	1			

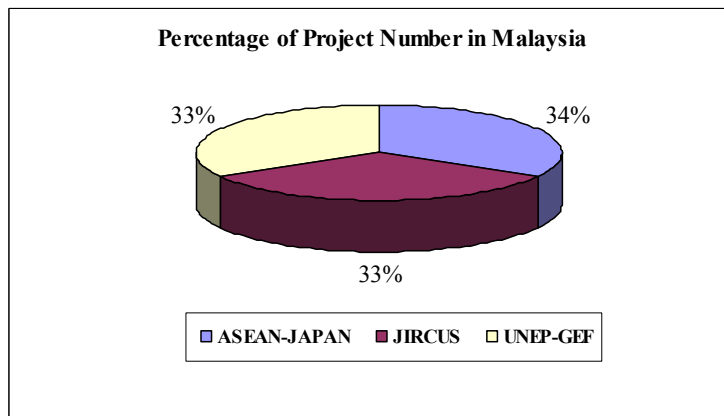




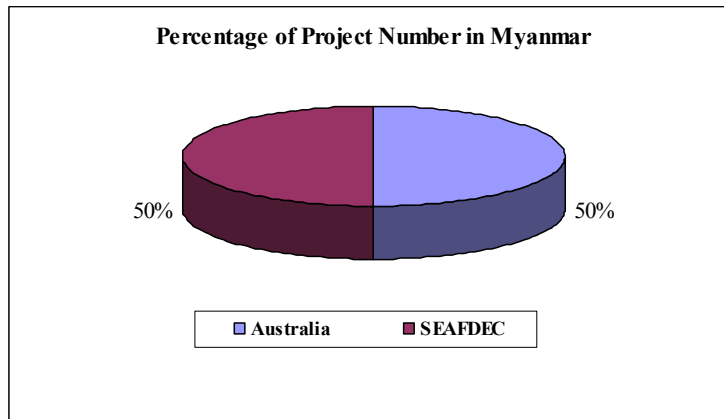
**Picture 1: Percentage of Supported Projects in Cambodia (Questionnaire Survey)**



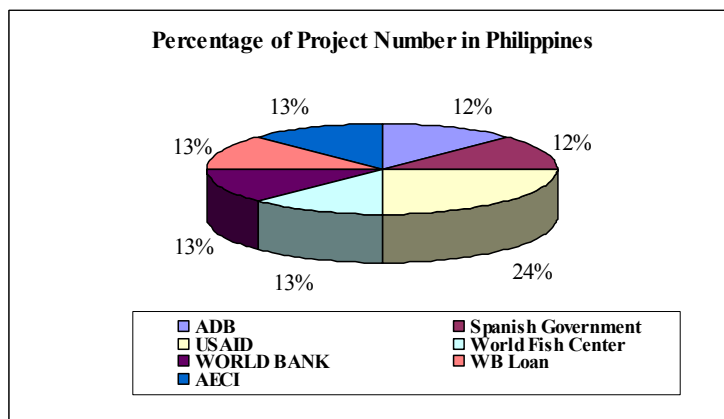
**Picture 2: Percentage of Supported Projects in Indonesia (Questionnaire Survey)**



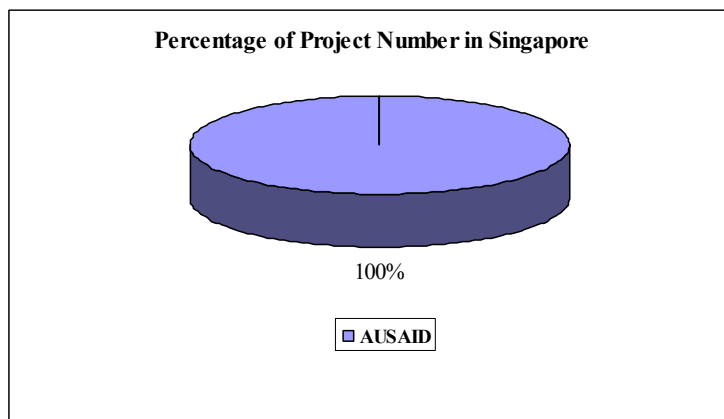
**Picture 3: Percentage of Supported Projects in Malaysia (Questionnaire Survey)**



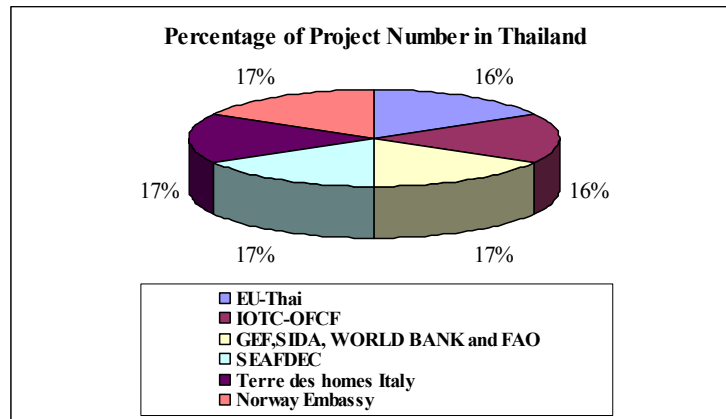
**Picture 4: Percentage of Supported Projects in Myanmar (Questionnaire Survey)**



**Picture 5: Percentage of Supported Projects in the Philippines (Questionnaire Survey)**



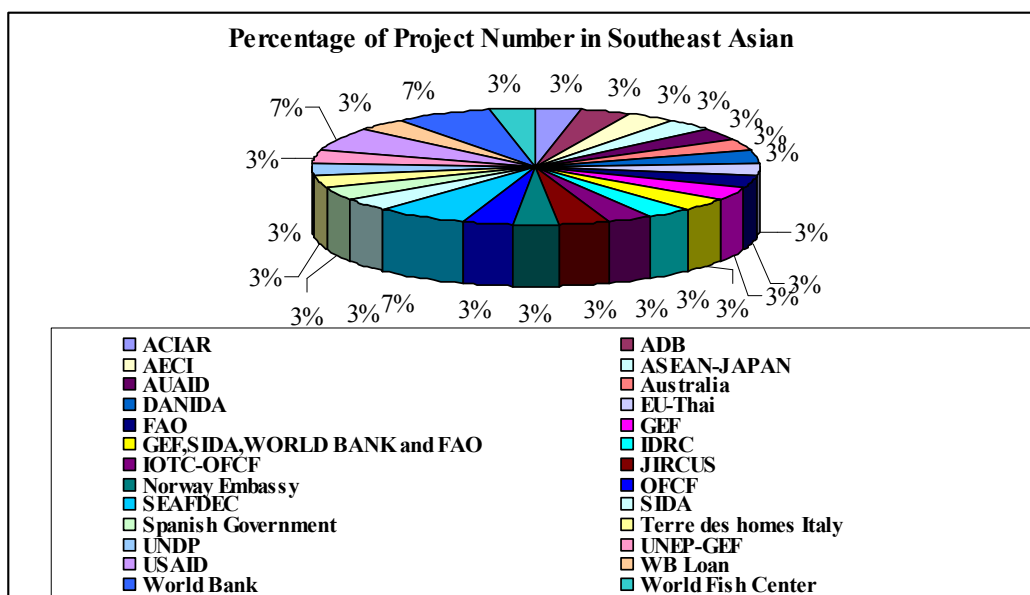
**Picture 6: Percentage of Supported Projects in Singapore (Questionnaire Survey)**



**Picture 7: Percentage of Supported Projects in Thailand (Questionnaire Survey)**

**Table 2: Number of Projects Implemented in Southeast Asia by Donor (Data Collected through Questionnaire Survey)**

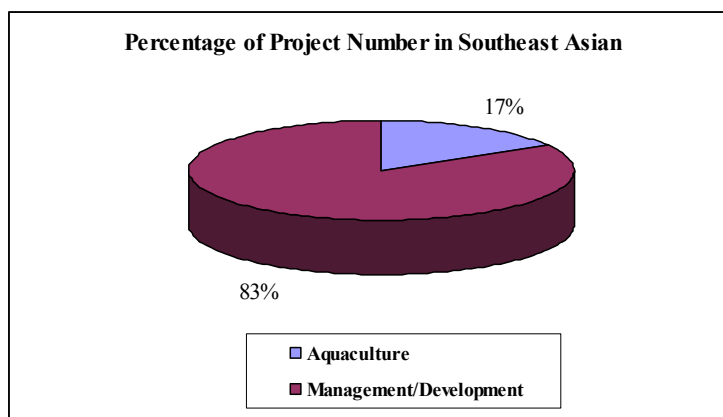
Donor	No. of Projects Supported	Donor	No. of Projects Supported
ACIAR	1	ADB	1
AECI	1	ASEAN-JAPAN	1
AUAID	1	Australia	1
DANIDA	1	EU-Thai	1
FAO	1	GEF	1
GEF, SIDA, WORLD BANK and FAO	1	IDRC	1
IOTC-OFCF	1	JIRCUS	1
Norway Embassy	1	OFCF	1
SEAFDEC	2	SIDA	1
Spanish Government	1	Terre des homes Italy	1
UNDP	1	UNEP-GEF	1
USAID	2	WB Loan	1
World Bank	2	World Fish Center	1



**Picture 8: Percentage of Supported Projects in Southeast Asian by Donors (Questionnaire Survey)**

**Table 3: Number of Project Themes Implemented in Southeast Asia (Data Collected through Questionnaire)**

Project Theme	No. of projects implemented
Aquaculture	5
Management/Development	25



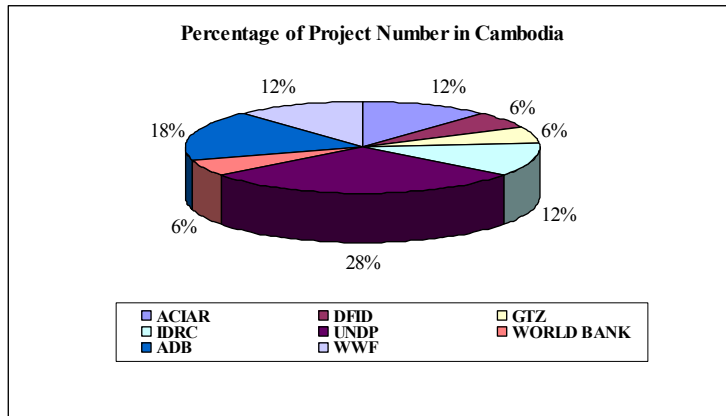
**Picture 9: Percentage of Fishery Theme Projects in Southeast Asia (Questionnaire Survey)**

### Results of survey conducted on-line

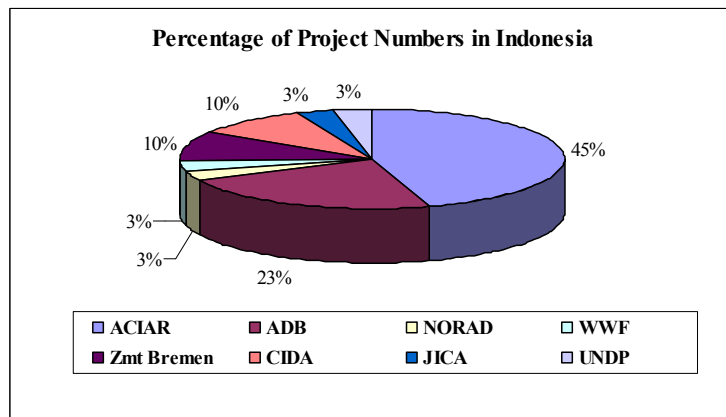
Adopting another process of data collection, the project searched and collected the necessary information and data on international supports in the region via the Internet.

**Table 4: Number of Projects Implemented in Southeast Asia by Country**  
(Data collected through the Internet)

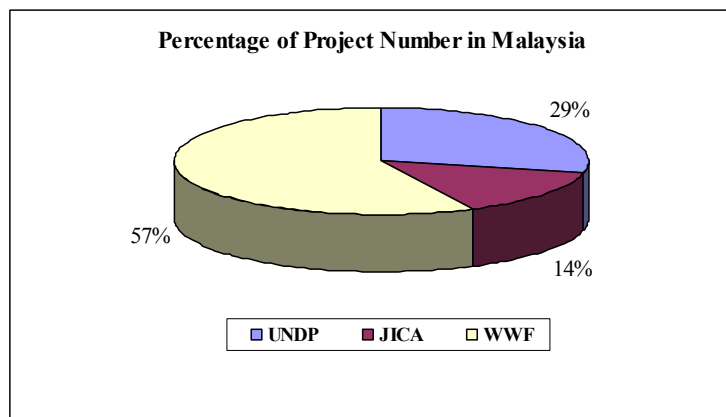
<b>Country</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>No. of Projects Supported</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>No. of Projects Supported</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>	ACIAR	2	<b>Indonesia</b>	ACIAR	14
	ADB	3		ADB	7
	DFID	1		CIDA	3
	GTZ	1		JICA	1
	IDRC	2		NORAD	1
	UNDP	5		UNDP	1
	World Bank	1		WWF	1
	WWF	2	Zmt Bremen	4	
<b>Malaysia</b>	JICA	1	<b>Philippines</b>	ACIAR	1
	UNDP	2		ADB	2
	WWF	4		CIDA	1
				FAO	1
				GTZ	3
				IDRC	1
				UNDP	1
				World Bank	2
				WWF	3
<b>Thailand</b>	ACIAR	1	<b>Vietnam</b>	ACIAR	3
	DFID	1		ADB	3
	GTZ	1		APEC	1
	JICA	1		CIDA	1
	UNDP	2		DANIDA	3
	UNEP/GEP	1		DFID	4
	WWF	2		GTZ	1
			IDRC	1	
			NORAD	1	
			UNDP	1	
			World Bank	5	
			Zmt Bremen	1	
<b>Lao PDR</b>	ADB	1	<b>Region</b>	ACIAR	5
	JICA	1		CIDA	1
	WWF	1		DFID	1
				GTZ	1
				UNEP	2
				WWF	1



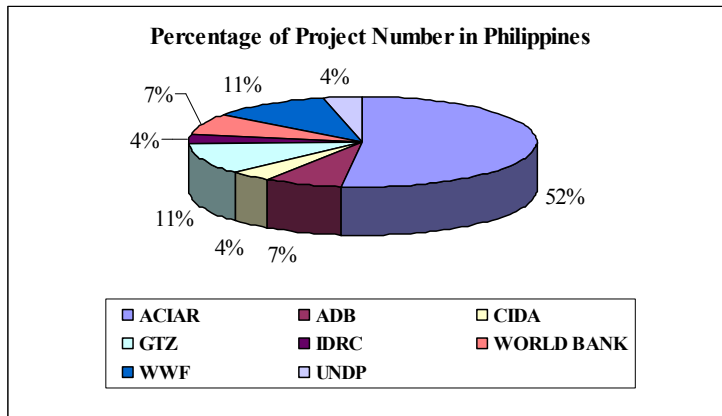
**Picture 10: Percentage of Supported Projects in Cambodia (from the internet)**



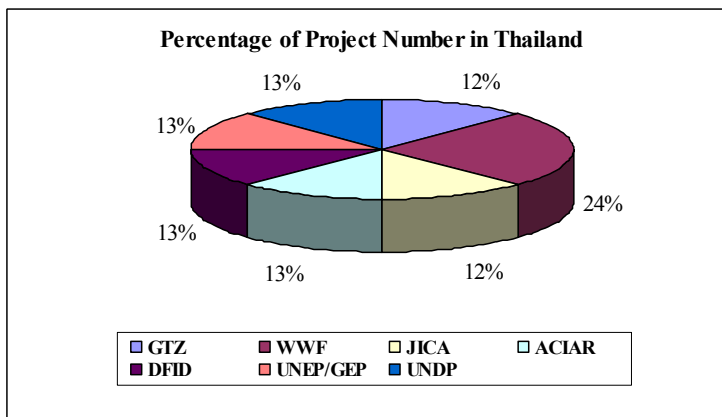
**Picture 11: Percentage of Supported Projects in Indonesia (from the internet)**



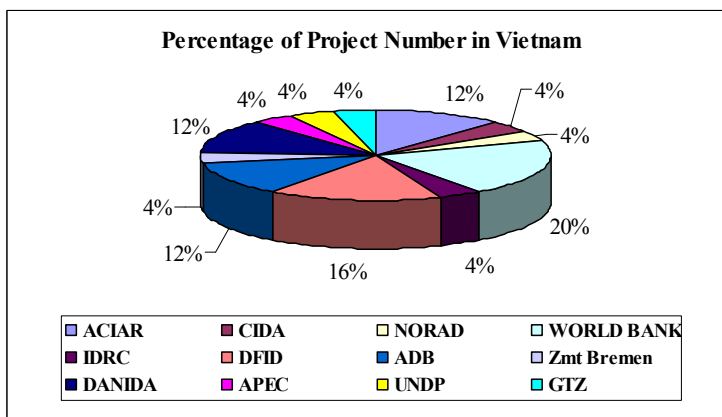
**Picture 12: Percentage of Supported Projects in Malaysia (from the internet)**



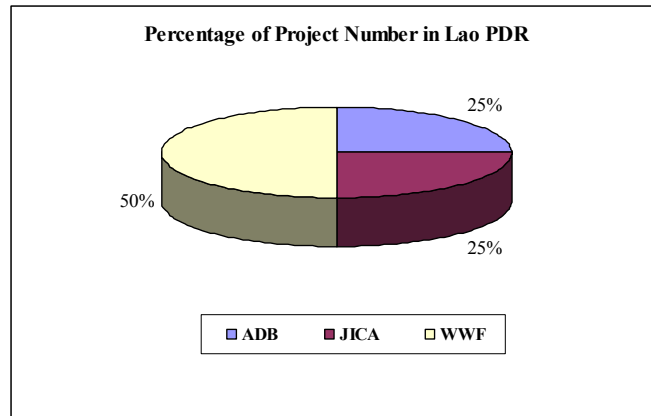
Picture 13: Percentage of Supported Projects in the Philippines (from the internet)



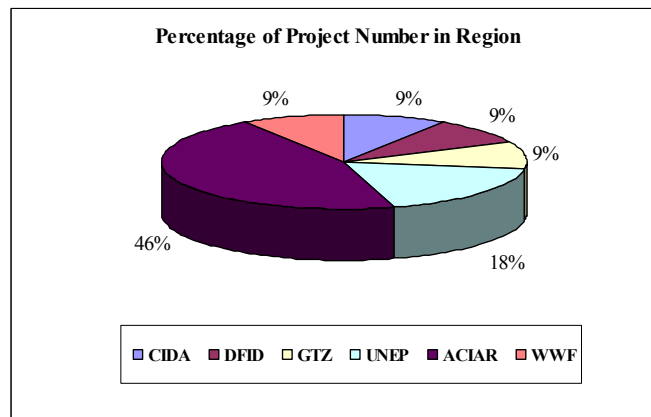
Picture 14: Percentage of Supported Projects in Thailand (from the internet)



Picture 15: Percentage of Supported Projects in Vietnam (from the internet)



**Picture 16: Percentage of Supported Projects in Lao PDR (from the internet)**

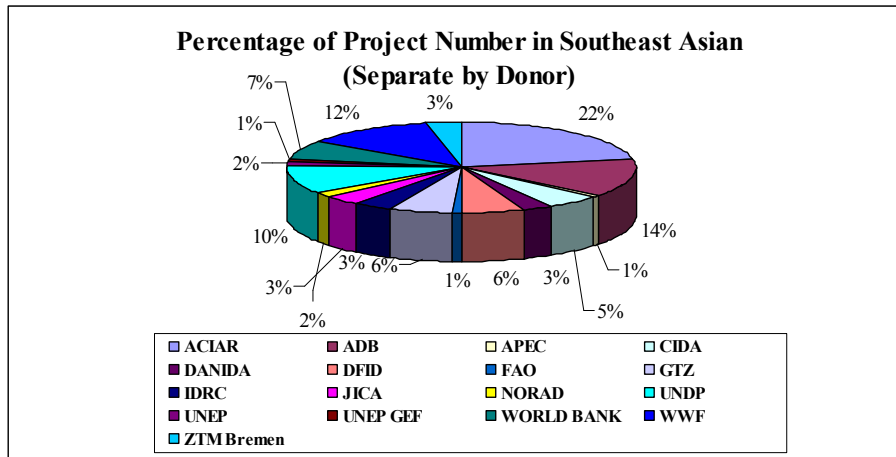


**Picture 17: Percentage of Supported Projects in the Region (from the internet)**

**Table 5: Number of Projects Implemented in Southeast Asia by Donors**  
(Data collected from the internet)

Donor	No. of Projects Supported	Donor	No. of Projects Supported
ACIAR	26	ADB	16
APEC	1	CIDA	6
DANIDA	3	DFID	7
FAO	1	GTZ	7
IDRC	4	JICA	4
NORAD	2	UNDP	12
UNEP	2	UNEP GEF	1
WORLD BANK	8	WWF	14
ZTM Bremen	4		

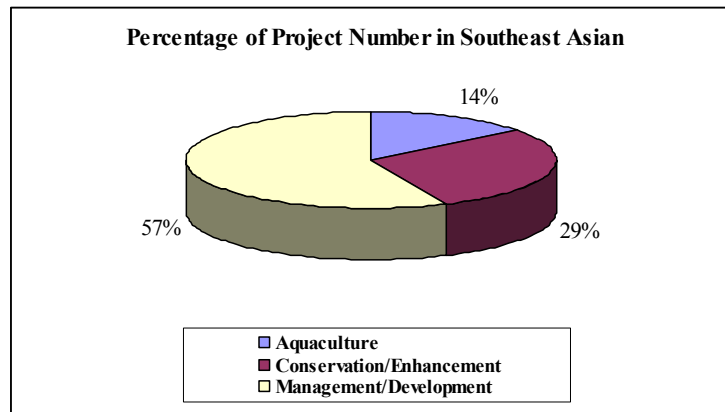




Picture 18: Percentage of Supported Projects in Southeast Asia by Donor (from the internet)

Table 6: Number of Project Themes Implemented in Southeast Asia (Data Collected from the Internet)

Project Theme	No. of projects implemented
Aquaculture	17
Conservation/Enhancement	34
Management/Development	67



Picture. 19: Percentage of Project Themes in Southeast Asian (from the internet)

## Conclusion

Initiated in 2003, the project on “Collection of Information about International Supports in the Region” with funding support from the Japanese Trust Fund III involved data collection by means of a questionnaire and searching online through the internet. The results showed that 34 donors support fishery projects in 9 countries in Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam). Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam received the most support from various donors (19.72, 18.31 and 16.90%, respectively). The donors supported fishery projects focusing on fishery management and development, fishery conservation and enhancement, and aquaculture (62.17, 22.97 and 14.86%, respectively). The donors that supported most projects in the region are the ACIAR, ADB and UNDP (18.37, 11.56 and 10.20%, respectively). Indonesia, Vietnam and the Philippines are the three countries that implemented most fishery projects (29.50, 17.99 and

16.55%, respectively).

The results of this study could be useful in identifying priority areas for the development of new projects and collaboration. It has surely contributed to the successful implementation of SEAFDEC's initiatives in improving regional coordination across areas that include human resource development, research, resource management and policy development.

## List of International Donor



### **ADB: Asian Development Bank**

ADB is a multilateral development finance institution dedicated to reducing poverty in Asia and the Pacific. Established in 1966, ADB headquarters is in Manila. It has 26 other offices around the world: 18 resident missions in Asia, 2 sub regional offices in the Pacific, a country office in the Philippines, representative offices in Frankfurt for Europe, Tokyo for Japan, and Washington, DC for North America, a special office in Timor-Leste, and extended mission in Gujarat, India.

The work of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is aimed at improving the welfare of the people in Asia and the Pacific. ADB is a multilateral development financial institution owned by 67 members, 48 from the region and 19 from other parts of the globe.

### **Contact**

#### **Asian Development Bank**

Headquarters: 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550 Philippines

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 789 0980 Manila, Philippines

Tel: + 632 632 4444

Fax: + 632 636 2444

Email: [information@adb.org](mailto:information@adb.org)

Web: <http://www.adb.org/>



### **Australian Centre for International Agricultural (ACIAR)**

ACIAR is a statutory authority that operates as part of the Australian Government's development cooperation programs. The Centre encourages Australia's agricultural scientists

to use their skills for the benefit of developing countries and Australia. ACIAR funds research projects that are developed within a framework reflecting the priorities of Australia's aid program and national research strengths, together with the agricultural research and development priorities of partner countries.

ACIAR mandate directs activities to developing countries in five regions: Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, Southeast Asia, North Asia, South Asia and Southern Africa. Research is also allocated across regions through funding to the international agricultural research centers.

ACIAR functions are to commission research into improving sustainable agricultural production in developing countries, fund project related training, communicate the results of funded research, conduct and fund development activities related to research programs, and administer the Australian Government's contribution to the International Agricultural Research Centres.

## **Contact**

### **ACIAR**

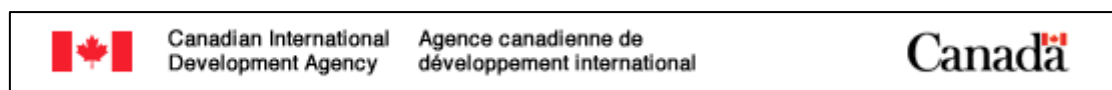
38 Thynne Street Fern Hill Park BRUCE ACT

Telephone: (02) 6217 0500 (Int. Code 612)

Fax: (02) 6217 n0501 (Int. Code 612)

Email: [aciar@aciar.gov.au](mailto:aciar@aciar.gov.au)

Website: <http://www.aciar.gov.au>



## **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)**

CIDA is designated as a department for the purposes of the Financial Administration Act by Order-in-Council P.C. 1968-1923 of May 8, 1968. The objective of the CIDA program is to facilitate the efforts of the people of developing countries to achieve self-sustainable economic and social development in accordance with their needs and environment, by cooperating with them in developing activities, and to provide humanitarian assistance, thereby contributing to Canada's political and economic interests abroad in promoting social justice, international stability and long-term relationships for the benefit of the global community.

## **Contact**

### **Canadian International Development Agency**

200 Promenade du Portage

Gatineau, Quebec

K1A 0G4

Tel: 819-997-5006

Toll free: 1-800-230-6349

Fax: 819-953-6088

E-mail: [info@acdi-cida.gc.ca](mailto:info@acdi-cida.gc.ca)

Website: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index-e.htm>



## **Department for International Development (DFID)**

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the part of the UK Government that manages Britain's aid to poor countries and works to get rid of extreme poverty. DFID is headed by a Cabinet minister, one of the senior ministers in the Government. This reflects how important the Government sees reducing poverty around the world. DFID have two headquarters (in London and East Kilbride, near Glasgow) and 25 offices overseas. DFID also have over 2500 staff, almost half of whom work abroad.

### **Contact**

#### **Department for International Development (DFID)**

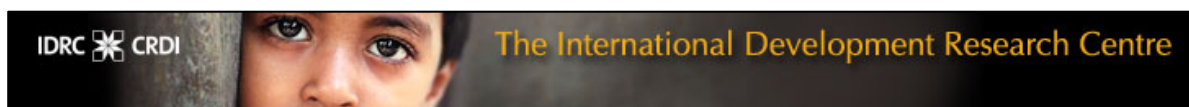
Tel: 0845 300 4100 (UK only)

Tel: +44 (0) 1355 84 3132 (from outside the UK)

Fax: +44 (0) 1355 84 3632

E-mail: [enquiry@dfid.gov.uk](mailto:enquiry@dfid.gov.uk)

Website: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/>



## **The International Development Research Centre (IDRC)**

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) is a public corporation created by the Parliament of Canada in 1970 to help developing countries use science and technology to find practical, long-term solutions to the social, economic, and environmental problems they face. Support is directed toward developing an indigenous research capacity to sustain policies and technologies that developing countries need to build healthier, more equitable, and more prosperous societies.

The mission of IDRC remains "Empowerment through Knowledge," i.e. to promote <http://www.jica.go.jp/interaction>, and foster a spirit of cooperation and mutual learning within and among social groups, nations and societies through the creation, and adaptation of the knowledge that the people of developing countries judge to be of greatest relevance to their own prosperity, security and equity.

## **Contact**

### **The International Development Research Centre (IDRC)**

PO Box 8500,  
Ottawa, ON,  
Canada  
K1G 3H9  
Phone: (+1-613) 236-6163  
Fax: (+1-613) 238-7230  
E-mail: [info@idrc.ca](mailto:info@idrc.ca)  
Website: <http://www.idrc.ca>



### **JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agency**

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is an implementation agency for technical cooperation of Japan's official development assistance (ODA). Its aim is to contribute to the socioeconomic development or the reconstruction of developing countries. JICA currently maintains offices in about 100 countries worldwide and is expanding activities in over 160 countries and regions

JICA works at the level of ordinary people to help developing countries become self-reliant in pursuing their own socioeconomic development. To foster self-reliance, JICA aims to act as a bridge linking Japan with developing countries so that the knowledge and experience of the Japanese people can be shared and developing countries can strengthen their own problem-solving capabilities

## **Contact**

### **Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Headquarters**

6<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> floors, Shinjuku Maynds Tower  
2-1-1 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151-8558 Japan  
Phone: +81-3-5352-5311/5312/5314  
Website: <http://www.jica.go.jp>



### **GTZ: The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit**

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH is an international cooperation enterprise for sustainable development with worldwide operations. It provides viable, forward-looking solutions for political, economic, ecological and social development in a globalized world. GTZ promotes complex reforms and change processes, often working under difficult conditions. Its corporate objective is to improve people's living conditions on a sustainable basis.

GTZ main focus in international cooperation is on so-called Technical Cooperation. Far from being centered on transferring technical knowledge, this involves primarily communicating knowledge that enables people to shape their present and future on their own. For this, GTZ strengthens individual initiative and the capabilities of people and organizations, and lays the basis for stable development – for future generations as well.

The GTZ was established in 1975. It is organized as a private company owned by the German Federal Government. We work on a public benefit basis, using all funds generated as profits exclusively for projects in international cooperation.

### **Contact**

#### **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH**

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5

65760 Eschborn

Telephone +49 6196 79-0

Telefax +49 6196 79-1115

E-mail : [info@gtz.de](mailto:info@gtz.de)

Website: <http://www.gtz.de/en/>



### **NORAD: The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation**

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) is a directorate under the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). Norad's most important task is to contribute in the international cooperation to fight poverty. From February 2004 Norad is reorganized to fulfill a new role and new expectations. Norad will contribute to effective management of

development funds and ensure that the Norwegian development cooperation has high quality and is evaluated.

The main goal of Norwegian development cooperation is to contribute towards lasting improvements in the economic, social and political conditions under which people live in developing countries, with special emphasis on assistance which benefits the poorest sector of the community.

**Contact**

**The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation**

P.O.Box 8034 Dep.

0030 Oslo

Norway

Tel: +47 22 24 20 30

Fax: +47 22 24 20 31

E-mail: [postmottak@norad.no](mailto:postmottak@norad.no)

Website: <http://www.norad.no>



**UNDP: United Nation Development Programme**

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.

World leaders have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015. UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals. UNDP focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of: Democratic Governance, Poverty Reduction, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Energy and Environment, and HIV/AIDS

**Contact**

**United Nation Development Programme**

Headquarters

United Nations Development Programme

One United Nations Plaza

New York, NY 10017 USA

Tel: +1 (212) 906-5000

Fax: +1 (212) 906-5364

Website: <http://www.undp.org>



### **UNEP: United Nation Environment Programme**

Mission of UNEP is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

#### **Contact**

#### **United Nations Environment Programme**

United Nations Avenue, Gigiri

PO Box 30552, 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: (254-20)7621234

Fax: (254-20)7624489/90

E-mail : [unepinfo@unep.org](mailto:unepinfo@unep.org)

Website: [www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org)



### **USAID: U.S. Agency for International Development**

USAID is an independent federal government agency that receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. USAID's work supports long-term and equitable economic growth and advances U.S. foreign policy objectives by supporting economic growth, agriculture and trade, global health; and, democracy, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance. With headquarters in Washington, D.C., USAID's strength is its field offices around the world. USAID work in close partnership with private voluntary organizations, indigenous organizations, universities, American businesses, international agencies, other governments, and other U.S. government agencies. USAID has working relationships with more than 3,500 American companies and over 300 U.S.-based private voluntary organizations.



## **Contact**

### **U.S. Agency for International Development**

Information Center

U.S. Agency for International Development

Ronald Reagan Building

Washington, D.C. 20523-1000

Tel : +1 202-712-0000.

FAX: +1 202-216-3524

Website: <http://www.usaid.gov>



## **World Bank**

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. They are not a bank in the common sense. They are made up of two unique development institutions owned by 185 member countries—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). and the International Development Association (IDA).

Each Institution plays a different but supportive role in our mission of global poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards. The IBRD focuses on middle income and creditworthy poor countries, while IDA focuses on the poorest countries in the world. Together they provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit and grants to developing countries for education, health, infrastructure, communications and many other purposes.

The World Bank works to bridge divide and turn rich country resources into poor country growth. One of the world's largest sources of development assistance, the World Bank supports the efforts of developing country governments to build schools and health centers, provide water and electricity, fight disease, and protect the environment.

## **Contact**

### **The World Bank**

1818 H Street, NW

Washington, DC 20433 USA

Tel: (202) 473-1000

Fax: (202) 477-6391

Website: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)



## **World Wild Fund**

Established in 1961, WWF operates in more than 100 countries. WWF's ultimate goal is to stop and eventually reverse environmental degradation and to build a future where people live in harmony with nature. The challenge for WWF is that all environmental problems are important - but one organization cannot tackle them all. Therefore they need to focus on critical places and issues, and forge partnerships to make a measurable difference to the state of the world. To do this WWF has prioritized those areas around the world which represent globally outstanding examples of biodiversity: they call these the "Global 200" ecoregions . In a selection of these, WWF is working with local communities, government agencies, partner NGOs, and key businesses to implement programmes to ensure the long-term security of these very special places. This means WWF tackle the social, economic, and policy issues which are critical to sustainable livelihoods for people and the ecosystems upon which they depend.

## **Contact**

### **WWF International, Gland (CH)**

Av. du Mont-Blanc 1196 Gland Switzerland

Tel : +41 22 364 91 11

Fax : +41 22 364 88 36

Website: [www.wwf.org](http://www.wwf.org)



## **ZMT Bremen**

The Center for Tropical Marine Ecology - ZMT (Zentrum für Marine Tropenökologie) at the University of Bremen was established in 1991 by the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research in the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen. The ZMT is member of MARUM (Marine Research Association of Bremen).

The ZMT's activities include a continuing international research interest in tropical marine ecosystems, their resources and their vulnerability to environmental and climatic changes. They address the scientific issues related to the management of tropical coastal

marine ecosystems and their resources and contribute to building global partnerships for research, education and training in the field. Through these activities, which are fully integrated into the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's (IOC) Program TEMA (Training Education and Mutual Assistance), the ZMT continues to contribute to the goals set by the Agenda 21 of the United Nations Convention on Environment and Development (UNCED).

## **Contact**

### **ZMT Bremen,**

Fahrenheitstr. 6, 28359 Bremen, Germany

Tel: +49 +421 23 800-21

Fax: +49 +421 23 800-30

E-mail : [contact@zmt-bremen.de](mailto:contact@zmt-bremen.de)

Website: <http://www.zmt.uni-bremen.de>

## **Index**

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### **INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT PROVIDED TO SEAFDEC MEMBER COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF FISHERIES**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Increasingly, International organizations, NGOs, and individual donor countries are implementing programs and activities in coastal and fisheries resource development and management in SEAFDEC Member countries. Whilst this trend reflects recognition of the importance of sustainable coastal and marine resource management in Southeast Asia, and the support is welcomed by SEAFDEC Member countries, it is in the best interests of all to avoid duplication and cooperate where possible across project areas.

This questionnaire survey aims to provide SEAFDEC with preliminary information regarding the support provided by International organizations to SEAFDEC Member countries for fisheries and aquaculture development and management projects. SEAFDEC will use this information in the development of an information system for use in identifying priority areas for collaboration and the development of new projects.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

This questionnaire consists of **Part A, Part B and Part C**, plus this explanatory page.

**Part A** is for **general information** – contact details, number of project relevant.

**Part B** is list of projects relevant to the area of fisheries development and management, names of donors, and names of beneficiaries.

**Part C** is other donor support in fishery field project

In addition to projects that are dedicated to fisheries development and management, projects that form part of wider environmental management, but with an element of fisheries, should be presented.

Notes on the questionnaire:

1. **International donor organization:** is one which provides financial, technical, Institutional, and/or advisory for fisheries projects/management. Examples of such organizations include FAO, JICA, ASEAN Foundation etc.
2. **Beneficiary:** the organization who receives financial, technical, Institutional, and/or advisory for fisheries projects/management.
3. **Collaborating Agency:** a collaborating agency is one which works on a collaborative basis with the beneficiary.
4. **Main objectives and main activities:** brief answers are required.
5. **Fisheries development and management themes:** These are the theme(s) related to each project. Multiple themes may be selected.
6. **Person responsible:** This is the person who can be contacted for further information or clarifications.
7. **Relevant documents:** documents or their summaries that could be useful to SEAFDEC's understanding of donor activities in SEAFDEC Member countries in the field of fisheries and aquaculture.

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

***PART A: General Information***

**1. Who is responsible for filling in this Questionnaire?**

<b>Responsible Person</b>	
<b>Name:</b>	_____
<b>Organization:</b>	_____
<b>Position:</b>	_____
<b>Address:</b>	_____
<b>Telephone:</b>	_____
<b>Fax:</b>	_____
<b>Email:</b>	_____

**2. Who is responsible for coordination with international assistance in fishery field?**

<b>Responsible Person 1</b>	
<b>Name:</b>	_____
<b>Organization:</b>	_____
<b>Position:</b>	_____
<b>Address:</b>	_____
<b>Telephone:</b>	_____
<b>Fax:</b>	_____
<b>Email:</b>	_____

<b>Responsible Person 2</b>	
<b>Name:</b>	_____
<b>Organization:</b>	_____
<b>Position:</b>	_____
<b>Address:</b>	_____
<b>Telephone:</b>	_____
<b>Fax:</b>	_____
<b>Email:</b>	_____

**3. How many projects to be supported from the donors in your responsible?**

.....  
***PART B: Detailed questionnaire for each project identified***

For all current and future fisheries projects in your country which receive international support, please fillfull the questionnaire. These projects can also be broader environmental management projects that are relevant to fisheries. *If you responsible more than three project, please copy questionnaire only Part B and fillfull completely.*

**4. Project**

Project overview

<b>Project Title:</b>	
<b>Name of International Donor:</b>	
<b>Name of Beneficiary:</b>	
<b>Name of Collaborating Agency:</b>	
<b>Is the project being implemented at the Regional or National level?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> National

**What are the project object objectives?**

Project Objectives:
(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____

**What are the main project activities?**

Project Activities:
(a) _____
_____
(b) _____
_____

**What types of expenditures are incurred during implementation of the project?**

- Technical Assistance       Equipment       Both

**What are the main fisheries themes of the project?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Responsible Fishing Practices	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Management Methods
<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Effects of Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Economics of Fisheries
<input type="checkbox"/> Use of Under-Utilized Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Stock Assessment/Fish Biology
<input type="checkbox"/> Resource Rehab/Enhancement	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Law and Policy
<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Ecosystems	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Extension/Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resource Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Post-Harvest Handling/Practices
<input type="checkbox"/> Participatory Fisheries Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Quality – Food Safety
<input type="checkbox"/> Product Development/Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please describe below)
<hr/>	
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

**When did/will the project begin and when will it end?**

Start Date:	
Planned End Date:	
Expected End Date:	

**Are there further documents available that describe the project and/or report on its implementation?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, are these documents	<input type="checkbox"/> open to the public	<input type="checkbox"/> restricted
<input type="checkbox"/> No		
<input type="checkbox"/> Unsure		



## 5. Project 2

Project overview

<b>Project Title:</b>	
<b>Name of International Donor:</b>	
<b>Name of Beneficiary:</b>	
<b>Name of Collaborating Agency:</b>	
<b>Is the project being implemented at the Regional or National level?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> National

**What are the project object objectives?**

Project Objectives:  (a) _____  (b) _____  (c) _____
--

**What are the main project activities?**

Project Activities:  (a) _____ _____  (b) _____ _____
---

**What types of expenditures are incurred during implementation of the project?**

- Technical Assistance       Equipment       Both

**What are the main fisheries themes of the project?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Responsible Fishing Practices	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Management Methods
<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Effects of Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Economics of Fisheries
<input type="checkbox"/> Use of Under-Utilized Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Stock Assessment/Fish Biology
<input type="checkbox"/> Resource Rehab/Enhancement	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Law and Policy
<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Ecosystems	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Extension/Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Human Resource Development	<input type="checkbox"/> Post-Harvest Handling/Practices
<input type="checkbox"/> Participatory Fisheries Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Quality – Food Safety
<input type="checkbox"/> Product Development/Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please describe below)
<hr/>	
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

**When did/will the project begin and when will it end?**

Start Date:	
Planned End Date:	
Expected End Date:	

**Are there further documents available that describe the project and/or report on its implementation?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, are these documents <input type="checkbox"/> open to the public <input type="checkbox"/> restricted
<input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Unsure

**6. Project 3**

Project overview

<b>Project Title:</b>	
<b>Name of International Donor:</b>	
<b>Name of Beneficiary:</b>	
<b>Name of Collaborating Agency:</b>	

<b>Is the project being implemented at the Regional or National level?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional <input type="checkbox"/> National
--	---

**What are the project object objectives?**

Project Objectives:  (a) _____  (b) _____  (c) _____
--

**What are the main project activities?**

Project Activities:  (a) _____ _____  (b) _____ _____
---

**What types of expenditures are incurred during implementation of the project?**

- Technical Assistance     
  Equipment     
  Both

**What are the main fisheries themes of the project?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Responsible Fishing Practices <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Effects of Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Use of Under-Utilized Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Resource Rehab/Enhancement <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Ecosystems <input type="checkbox"/> Human Resource Development <input type="checkbox"/> Participatory Fisheries Management <input type="checkbox"/> Product Development/Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Management Methods <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Economics of Fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Stock Assessment/Fish Biology <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Law and Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Extension/Education <input type="checkbox"/> Post-Harvest Handling/Practices <input type="checkbox"/> Quality – Food Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please describe below)
<hr/>	
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

**When did/will the project begin and when will it end?**

Start Date:	
Planned End Date:	
Expected End Date:	

**Are there further documents available that describe the project and/or report on its implementation?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, are these documents <input type="checkbox"/> open to the public <input type="checkbox"/> restricted <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unsure
---

**7. In your opinion, in which of the following areas does the greatest need exist in your country for projects to be funded by International donor organizations?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Responsible Fishing Practices <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Effects of Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> Use of Under-Utilized Resources <input type="checkbox"/> Resource Rehab/Enhancement <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Ecosystems <input type="checkbox"/> Human Resource Development <input type="checkbox"/> Participatory Fisheries Management <input type="checkbox"/> Product Development/Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Management Methods <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Economics of Fisheries <input type="checkbox"/> Stock Assessment/Fish Biology <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Law and Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries Extension/Education <input type="checkbox"/> Post-Harvest Handling/Practices <input type="checkbox"/> Quality – Food Safety <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please describe below)
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

***PART C: Other Donor who support fishery field project in your country (Unnecessary relate with your responsible)***

**8. Outside of your responsible project. What is other donor who support fishery field project in your country (can answer more than one)**

- Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- Bremen & Center for Tropical Marine Ecology (zmt bremen)

- Cultural Industries Development Agency (CIDA)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- The Deutsche Gesellsche for Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- The United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United state Agency of International Development (USAID)
- World Wild Life (WWF)
- European Union-Thai (EU-Thai)
- Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)
- Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation (OFCF)
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- The World Bank
- Other, please mention.....

## Result of Survey from On-line Information on Fisheries Projects in Southeast Asia Receiving Support from International Donors

Country	Project Title	Project Objectives	Donor Organization	Project Period
Cambodia	Community Fisheries Management	The Project aims to increase their capacity to assist fishing communities and develop and administer policy and regulations for community-based fisheries in Cambodia.	International Development Research Center (IDRC)	Dec 2002 – July 2004
Cambodia	The Living Mekong Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Significantly reduce threats to sustainable livelihoods, biodiversity and social equity of the entire Mekong basin.</li> <li>2. Ensure effective protection, management and, where necessary, restoration measures for critical species, habitats and ecosystems.</li> <li>3. Help local people in targeted areas manage and use aquatic natural resources.</li> <li>4. Assist stakeholders plan and implement long-term biodiversity conservation and sustainable use activities for the Mekong basin.</li> </ol>	WWF	1, Dec 2002-31, Dec 2004
Cambodia	Stock structure of two important Mekong River carp species (Hemicorynchus spp.)	Initially this work will concentrate on two economically important carp species to demonstrate, and build capacity in , this approach to fisheries management.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01/01/2004-31/12/2005
Cambodia	Cambodia Post-Harvest Fisheries Livelihoods Project (CPHFLP)	The CPHFLP aims to develop an understanding of how the post-harvest fisheries sector can be better managed for the benefit of the poor. It seeks to encourage the implementation of policies and management strategies that improve the livelihoods of vulnerable people in the sector. The work plan developed for the project consists of a number of interlinked activities	The Department for International Development (DFID)	March 2003-March 2005
Cambodia	Improving the Access of	The grant aims at demonstrating ways of improving the	Asian	25 Feb 2005 -

	Poor Floating Communities on the Tonle Sap to Social Infrastructure and Livelihoods	<p>livelihoods of the poor and poorest fishing households living in floating villages on the Tonle Sap. The poor lack a voice in the needs of the poor, and (iv) promote functional literacy and vocational skills for illiterate adults and out-of-school children especially girls. By doing the above, the grant is expected to (i) provide sustainable solutions to problems of poverty and social exclusion faced by the poor on the Tonle Sap, which can be replicated under the TSEMP and the forthcoming Sustainable Livelihoods project, and (ii) improve the levels of participation by the poor in the outcomes and benefits of the counterpart project.</p> <p>Management of the natural resources on which their livelihoods depend. ADB is supporting community-based natural resource management in the Tonle Sap through the Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project (TSEMP). The grant is complimentary to the TSEMP, inasmuch as it will (i) demonstrate alternative income-generating activities which may be viable for the poor (ii) for the first time support community-based microfinance for the poor in floating communities, that can have rapid demonstrable benefits and develop sustainable financing arrangements; (iii) develop and test low-cost solutions toward the most urgent and basic health, nutrition, water, and sanitation</p>	Development Bank (ADB)	on going
Cambodia	Watershed Management in the Lower Mekong Basin	The aim of the project is enable relevant institutions in the four Lower Mekong Basin countries to cooperate regionally, exchange information, and share improved approaches for sustainable natural resources management.	The German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Dec 2002- Nov 2005
Cambodia	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	The Project will help rural people improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in five provinces: Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, and Siem Reap.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	2005 Expected Approval Year)
Cambodia	Cambodian Mekong Dolphin Conservation	The overall long-term goal of the project is to ensure the survival of the remaining population of Irrawaddy dolphins in the Mekong River.	WWF	1 Jan 2005-31 Jan 2006

		Contributions towards achieving this goal are split into four main components: 1. Conservation activities. 2. Education and awareness. 3. Research. 4. Coordination and regional cooperation.		
Cambodia	Environmental Governance In the Lower Mekong Countries Programme	The project aims to enhance the understanding of and capacity for good environmental governance by facilitating dialogue between communities in the Lower Mekong River Basin.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Duration 2 years
Cambodia	Tonle Sap Environmental Management	Sustainable management and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity in the Tonle Sap Basin is a long-term goal. The immediate objective of the Project is to promote systems and capacity for natural resource management coordination and planning, community-based natural resource management, and biodiversity conservation in the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve (TSBR). To accomplish the Project's immediate objective, three closely inter-related components will (i) strengthen natural resource management coordination and planning for the TSBR, (ii) organize communities for natural resource management in the TSBR, and (iii) build management capacity for biodiversity conservation in the TSBR.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	2 Nov 2002- Dec 2007
Cambodia	Improving feeds and feeding for small scale aquaculture in Vietnam and Cambodia	The project aims to identify prospective feed ingredients based on availability, volume, composition and nutritional quality. Rice bran, plant meals and other potential ingredients will be surveyed for quality and quantity to develop improved diets and extension workers transferring benefits to low-income farmers will be a focal point, allowing ongoing improvements beyond the project's life.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01/01/2004-30/06/2007
Cambodia	Participatory Management of Coastal Resources	This project will develop and test models for integrating coastal communities into coastal resource management	International Development	01 Jan 2004 - 01 Jan 2007



		involving various levels of government. It will do so by facilitating collaboration between village management committees, commune councils and technical facilitation teams. The results of this research and the skills and attitudes developed will be shared with other CBNRM projects and other provinces.	Research Center (IDRC)	
Cambodia	Biodiversity conservation through establishing community conservation areas project	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two community conservation areas were established and flooded tree reforestation on 8 ha of flooded land around conservation areas in the 6 community. Areas at the end of the project.</li> <li>2. Promote women status in 6 community Fisheries to fully participation in community development activities.</li> <li>3. Improve livelihood of community members' especially poor women families through providing facility to access to other livelihood options in their community.</li> </ol>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	2006-2007
Cambodia	Mangrove and Sea grass Rehabilitation, Protection and Conservation for Livelihood Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased mangrove forest cover for biodiversity conservation and prevention of natural disaster.</li> <li>- Stopping illegal fishing especially pushing boat that can cause serious damaging of sea grass.</li> <li>- To improve livelihood of community members especially the poor families and woman headed households.</li> <li>- Encourage people participation in protection and conservation mangrove resources and sea grass in the target area.</li> <li>- This project becomes a model project for participatory natural resources conservation.</li> </ul>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	2006-2007
Cambodia	Mekong Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation Programme	The program aims to assist the Lower Mekong Countries to develop and demonstrate new approaches to conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and to integrate wetland biodiversity with economic development and social reform.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Jan 2004 – 31 July 2008
Cambodia	Provincial and Peri-Urban Water and Sanitation Project	This project aims to assist the country in moving forward to fulfill the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in water supply and sanitation by 2015.	World Bank	22 Apr 2003 – 30 Jun 2008
Cambodia	Tonle Sap Environmental Management Project	The “Tonle Sap Environment Management Project (TSEMP)” has three components;	United Nations Development	1 Oct 2003 – 30 Sep 2010

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening the natural resource management in the TSBR</li> <li>- Organizing communities for natural resource management</li> <li>- Building management capacity for biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>	Programme (UNDP)	
Indonesia	Conservation and Management of Coral Reefs, West Sumatra, Indonesia	The project deals with coral recruitment and resettlement processes. Apart from regular public awareness raising events, training and education courses, the project investigates into alternative income sources for fishermen.	zmt bremen	1992 -ongoing
Indonesia	Remediation and management of degraded earthen shrimp ponds in Indonesia and Australia	The purpose of this project is to develop ways of remediation abandoned or degraded shrimp ponds using low technology that is readily affordable and easily applied. The work will focus on acid neutralization, water level management, the use of various capping agents to go on top of the soil, and soil conservation strategies.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01/07/1998 - 31/12/2004
Indonesia	Improved hatchery and grow-out technology for grouper aquaculture in the Asia-Pacific region	The project was divided into three parts. The first concentrated on improving the growth and survival of groupers during the hatchery phase. Researchers studied the ability of larvae to digest various types of live prey, and the nutritional composition of the prey. The possibility of enhancing larval nutrition using artificial diets was also examined. The second part of the project aimed to develop compounded feeds for growing groupers to harvesting size (the grow-out phase). As well as being cost-effective, any feed must contain relatively little fish as a component because of the difficulty, expense and loss of human food entailed by acquiring sufficient trash fish. The third part of the project was designed to help with grouper aquaculture R&D in the region by improving communication and promoting collaborative research.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01/07/1999 - 31/12/2003
Indonesia	Development and delivery of practical disease control programs for small-scale	This project aims to develop and validate farm-level disease control programs for small holders, to demonstrate their effectiveness, and to extend them using methods designed to	Australian Center for International	01/07/2001 - 30/06/2005

	shrimp farmers in Indonesia, Thailand and Australia	ensure widespread adoption. -Fisheries Management Methods	Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	
Indonesia	A review of Indonesia's Indian Ocean tuna fisheries and extension of catch monitoring at the key off-loading ports	This project undertake a 15-month pilot study to produce 1) a status report on Indonesian tuna fisheries in the Indian Ocean (including a review of existing data collection systems), and 2) a system for the collection, storage and analysis of all catch data from the longline fleets operating out of Benoa in Bali, and Muara Baru and Cilacap in Java.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01/01/2002 - 31/12/2003
Indonesia	Coastal Community Development and Fisheries Resource Management Project	The Project will address the issues of fisheries resource sustainability and poverty of the coastal communities by controlling destructive fishing and overfishing activities, improving fisheries resources and related habitats, and enhancing the quality of life of coastal communities, including women, through poverty reduction measures and alternative income-generating opportunities. The Project will also provide a mechanism to increase the Government's capacity to mitigate and reverse the trend of fisheries resource depletion, sustain development of the fisheries sector, and reduce poverty among coastal communities over the long run.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	4 Nov 1997-30 Jun2003
Indonesia	WTZ Project Indonesia  Potential of coastal waters for fisheries and aquaculture	The specific objective was to prepare a detailed research and development proposal for the project themes identified within the Action Plan as discussed and approved by the Joint German-Indonesian Steering Committee on Marine Sciences and Geosciences during its 2nd meeting in Bremen, Germany in June 2001. The overall project theme as identified by the SC was "Potential of Coastal Marine Ecosystems for Fisheries and Aquaculture". The ecosystems to be investigated included mangroves, coral reefs, estuaries and the coastal seas.	ZMT bremen	01 Oct 2001-30 Sep 2003
Indonesia	An assessment of the patterns of genetic diversity and stock	This project compiled basic data on the levels and patterns of genetic diversity in wild <i>M. rosenbergii</i> stocks across the species natural range in the Asia-Pacific. In addition, the	Australian Center for International	01/07/2003 - 31/12/2004

	structure in wild populations of the Giant Freshwater Prawn ( <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> ): A resource for improving culture stocks in Indonesia and the Philippines	partner institutions in Indonesia and the Philippines received training in the analysis, interpretation and application of such data sets to increase their capacities to undertake further studies.	Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	
Indonesia	Integrated Coastal Fisheries Resource Management	The long-term goal of the Project will be to reduce poverty while making a significant contribution to sustainable management of country's coastal fisheries and related resources. The proposed technical assistance (TA) will assist the Government in preparing an investment project on ICFRM with the objectives of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improvement of management and resource base of coastal fisheries and related habits;</li> <li>- improving the income, nutritional, living standard and employment status of poor fishers and coastal communities;</li> <li>- protecting the environment in marine and coastal water areas.</li> </ul>	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	17 June 2004 - ongoing
Indonesia	Sustainable Aquaculture for Poverty Reduction	The development goal of the Project is to reduce poverty and ensure food security through sustainable aquaculture development. The specific project objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to increase the production of fish and other aquatic products from aquaculture,</li> <li>- improve the income, nutrition and employment status of poor fish farmers and coastal communities, and</li> <li>- protect the environment in inland and coastal water areas.</li> </ul>	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	2004 (Expected Approval Year)
Indonesia	Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management	The proposed project will promote integrated water resources and environmental management within the Citarum River basin, addressing conservation, utilization and mitigation of impacts, and covering watershed management, agriculture, water supply, and energy, for the benefit of all water users in the river basin. The TA will assist the Government to (i) enrich and update if necessary,	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	26 Aug 2004 - Ongoing

		the existing integrated water resources management (IWRM) plan for the Citarum River Basin, (ii) strengthen the capacity for IWRM, (iii) review the Government policy on raw water tariff and on O&M of water supply system by PJT II, and iv) formulate a project for Integrated Citarum Water Management Project, for possible funding by ADB.		
Indonesia	Integrated Coastal Fisheries Resource Management	The long-term goal is to reduce poverty while making a significant contribution to sustainable management of country's coastal fisheries and related resources. The proposed TA will assist the Government in preparing an investment project on ICFRM with the objectives of (i) improvement of management and resource base of coastal fisheries and related habits; (ii) improving the income, nutritional, living standard and employment status of poor fishers and coastal communities; and (iii) protecting the environment in marine and coastal water areas.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	10 Aug 2004
Indonesia	Sustainable Livelihood Development for Coastal Communities in the Special Province of Naggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD)	The objective of this project is to provide technical, financial and production input assistance to small scale fishers, fish farmers and other members of fishing communities (especially women) in Aceh Besar and Aceh Utara Districts of NAD Province to restore their livelihood assets and income generating activities.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Mar 2005
Indonesia	Building Science Capacity in the Bismarck-Solomon Seas and Fiji	The goals of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the capacity of marine and coastal programmes to deliver data on conservation.</li> <li>- Train students, other personnel and stakeholders on the use of scientific monitoring tools.</li> <li>- Strengthen the links between local universities and WWF's marine and coastal conservation effort.</li> <li>- Deploy WWF-US resources to expand existing capacity within the Western Pacific WWF marine ecoregion programmes.</li> </ul>	WWF	1 Sep 2003 - 28 Feb 2005
Indonesia	Rehabilitation of Coral Reef and Mangrove Resources in the Special	The principal objective of the Project is to raise incomes of poor coastal communities in Aceh Besar district and Banda Aceh in the Special Province of Naggroe Aceh Darussalam	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	May 2005

	Province of Naggroe Aceh Darussalam	(NAD) by rehabilitating and sustainably managing coral reef and mangrove resources damaged by the December 2004 tsunami.		
Indonesia	Emergency Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Support Following the Major Earthquake Off the Coast of Sumatra and Tsunami in the Indian Ocean	To revive communities in affected areas by improving the welfare and livelihoods of residents through an integrated approach that includes social and cultural aspects of the community Integrated Approach: Particular emphases are given to the following activities. 1) Reviving people's livelihoods Providing equipment and material Training for skill development and business management in: - fisheries, fish processing - poultry, livestock breeding - agriculture (horticulture, cash crops)- household industries (dress making, traditional cake making, etc.) - trading, etc. 2) Community-based trauma/PTSD support 3) Rehabilitation of communal water supplies/sanitation systems 4) Strengthening communities' planning/implementation capacity	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	since March 2005 ongoing
Indonesia	Management and policy frameworks for illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) Fishing in Indonesian and Philippine waters	This project arose from the recommendations of an earlier small ACIAR project that identified researchable options to combat IUU in both the Philippines and Indonesia and to implement the FAO endorsed International Plan of Action on IUU Fishing.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01/07/2003 - 30/06/2006
Indonesia	Natural resources projects in Indonesia	This is the fourth working programme which will run for four years. The programme originally included two projects, both in Riau Province in Sumatra: 1) Terrestrial biodiversity at Bukit Tigapuluh National Park 2) Coastal/marine biodiversity at Bareleng and Bintan Islands.  This extension is based on a "Joint Declaration" between Norway and Indonesia from May 2002. The extension is related to coastal zone management and aquaculture, and is formally linked to the second project. The budget frame for the fourth working programme totals NOK 26 mill. of which	The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)	Aug 2002 – 2006

		about 25 per cent will be spent on the Norwegian partners and subcontractors within the programme		
Indonesia	Culture, capture conflicts: sustaining fish production and livelihoods in Indonesian reservoirs	This project aims to develop suitable management plans for reservoirs, by determining optimal levels of caging, levels of wild stocks and management plans for both wild and caged fish.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01 Jan 2004 - 31 Dec 2006
Indonesia	Economic and market analysis of the live reef fish food trade in Asia-Pacific	The purpose of the survey is to ascertain consumer attitudes to the role of aquaculture product to substitute for wild-caught fish in the market, and the implications of this for future labeling of the source of live reef fish sold in the market.	(ACIAR)	01 Jul 2004 - 31 Dec 2006
Indonesia	Technical training and building program for the restoration of tsunami-impacted brackishwater aquaculture ponds	Following 26 December 2004 Tsunami in Aceh, the Government of Indonesia requested assistance from ACIAR for technical support and capacity building activities to the region. In March 2005, a scoping mission was carried out with between government and non-government agencies to discuss restoration of livelihoods. Brackish water aquaculture ponds were identified as high priority. This project aims to deliver technical support through a 'train the trainer' workshop and develop strategies to support technical teams working in sub-districts. Trained staff will gain technical skills to assist farmers in rebuilding ponds for production. The project will also assess medium and longer term needs to insure redevelopment of aquaculture industry is sustainable.	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	Project Duration: 29/04/2005 - 31/12/2005 Project Extension: 01/01/2006 - 30/06/2006
Indonesia	Fisheries rehabilitation in tsunami-affected Indonesia: Community needs assessment and resource status	Aceh's coastal fishing communities employ 16 per cent of the population and provide half of dietary protein intake through fish. The tsunami destroyed a large part of the fishing fleet, associated infrastructure and reduced fishing earning, worth \$225 million. As recovery begins a focus on fisheries resources is also needed. Evidence of unsustainable fishing practices and overfishing threatening fisheries was emerging pre-tsunami. An understanding of the social,	Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR)	24/06/2005 - 31/12/2006

		economic and resource issues that constrain fisher incomes, combined with the status of fisheries, will be examined to help ensure long-term sustainability of coastal communities. These activities will also support the Indonesian Strategy for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the fishing sector in Aceh and Nias post earthquake and tsunami wave disaster, developed by the Ministry for Marine Affairs and Fisheries.		
Indonesia	SPICE Science for the Protection of Indonesian coastal marine ecosystem – a German-Indonesian Initiative in Earth System Research	The goal is to establish a network of the involved groups to promote and strengthen public-private partnerships in the management of coastal resources and in resolving coastal zone issues that are of general concern. It is expected that such a network could serve as a focal point for regional networks for marine research, development and education.	zmt bremen	2003 – 2007
Indonesia	Aceh Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery-tsunami	CIDA supports two key components of the Canadian Support to Aceh Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery (CSAERTR) Program: recovery of livelihoods (e.g. support for small-scale enterprises; rehabilitation of fishers, markets and agriculture) and strengthening of governance (e.g. support for government to address psychosocial needs and for local NGOs for project management). The relief aspect of this phase concentrates on short-term and temporary activities to meet people's basic needs (for example, emergency food, clean water, shelter, etc.).	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	2005 - 2007
Indonesia	Strengthening and Developing Les Initiative for Ornamental Fish Industrial Reform to Save Coral Reef Ecosystems in Bali	Project development Goal: Community practices sustainable ornamental fish industry and establishment of a free cyanide zone in Bali. Project Objectives: 1. To strengthen the capacity of ornamental fish community in Tejakula, Serangan, and Gilimanuk through skill sharing workshop in development of a sustainable ornamental fish catchments areas and trade. 2. To shift destructive fishing into ecologically responsible fishing by replication of Les community initiative in sustainable fishing practice. 3. To improve coral reefs populations and environment, especially in key sites of community-based ornamental fishing. 4. To	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	3/2005 - 3/2007



		develop local natural products and community-based enterprise in three project sites.5. To conduct policy dialogues at provincial level regarding community-based sustainable livelihoods.		
Indonesia	Capacity development to monitor, analyze and Indonesian tuna fisheries	The tuna fisheries shared by Indonesia and Australia have begun to show signs of decline. Catch and fish sizes have been on a downward trend that if left unaddressed is likely to result in the collapse of the fishery. With an estimated value in exports alone of US\$200 million a year to Indonesia the impact of collapse would be widespread in commercial fishing sectors in both countries and the artisanal fisheries in Indonesia. Recognizing the need to act cooperatively Indonesia and Australia collaborated through an earlier ACIAR project (FIS/2001/079), which resulted in recommended management strategies to abort a collapse of the fishery. These recommendations are now being pursued and implemented through this project.	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01/01/2005 - 31/12/2008
Indonesia	Planning tools for environmentally sustainable tropical finfish cage culture in Indonesia and northern Australia	Marine fish aquaculture is growing rapidly in coastal areas of Indonesia. Fish are fed in cages until they reach market size, with nutrient and feed run off entering waterways. Ecological process including hydrography must be understood to ensure proper management of environmental impacts of fish farming. Most previous work in these areas has been based on semi-enclosed waterways in US and UK fish farms, not tropical coastal waterways. Physical, chemical and biological data will be collected to recommend appropriate monitoring strategies and to inform on-site suitability for future aquaculture development. Management tools and farming protocols will also be developed along with a coastal classification scheme for South Sulawesi.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01 Jan 2005 - 31 Dec 2008
Indonesia	Aceh aquaculture rehabilitation project	Aquaculture has been an important income source in the Indonesia province of Aceh, but was one of the sectors hit hardest by the 2004 tsunami. Half of all brackish water aquaculture ponds were destroyed; another 12 per cent damaged badly enough to halt production and 87 per cent of	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	01/07/2006 - 30/06/2008

		all shrimp hatcheries destroyed, affecting some 40,000 people. As part of the Australia Indonesia Partnership for Reconstruction and Development a two pronged approach, focusing on the Regional Brackish water Aquaculture Development Centre at Ujung Batee has been developed, the first run prong run by ausAID to redevelop the badly damaged centre and the second to build capacity at the centre, ACIAR, through this project will manage that second component.	(ACIAR)	
Indonesia	Integrated Social and Economic Recovery in Aceh - Tsunami	The project assists coastal communities in the Acehese districts of Nagan Raya, Pidie and Bireuen at the civil society level to rebuild their social and economic infrastructure through community-based enterprises. These enterprises not only assist in restoring livelihoods of fisher folk, farmers and small industry, but also engage the communities as active stakeholders in a process of awareness building and positive community action on good governance, transparency, gender equality and peace building	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	2006 - 2009
Indonesia	Land capability assessment and classification for sustainable pond-based aquaculture systems	Aquaculture in Indonesia offers the possibility of high-returns and has expanded rapidly, including in land-based systems. Ponds are constructed to accommodate these systems, but often in unsuitable environments. This can include poor quality soils or in areas not suited to the intensity of the chosen form of aquaculture. Land capability classification schemes for a variety of aquaculture systems in Indonesia and to improve those currently in use in Australia.	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01/07/2005 - 30/06/2009
Indonesia	Sustainable coastal and marine resources of Tomini Bay	This project focuses on the coastal and marine environment and resources of Tomini Bay, on the island of Sulawesi in Indonesia. Tomini Bay plays a crucial role in sustaining both the ecological integrity of the surrounding coastal and marine environments, and the socio-economic development of adjacent communities. Bordered by the provinces of North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, and Central Sulawesi, Tomini	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	2006 - 2011

		Bay contains valuable marine and coastal habitats, including extensive coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds, and is an important area for local small-scale fisheries and aquaculture. The project goal is to assist Indonesia in the protection and creation of sustainable livelihoods through equitable access to and sustainable management of natural resources. It's purpose is to improve the management of the renewable coastal and marine resources of Tomini Bay by strengthening the capacity of local communities and governments (at the village, district, and provincial levels) to develop and implement a participatory coastal and marine resources management plan.		
Lao PDR	Aquaculture Improvement and Extension Project	The project purpose is to establish the Namxouang Aquaculture Center and to develop the capability of counterparts for technology improvement and extension activities in the field of aquaculture throughout the country.	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	19 Feb 2001 - 18 Feb 2004
Lao PDR	Survey of the Aquatic Biodiversity and Livelihoods on the Nam Khan River in Luang Prabang Province	- Improve the knowledge of Nam Khan aquatic biodiversity regarding local use in the household economy and characteristics of key species regarding migration, reproduction, spawning and feeding habitat. - Identify the local and traditional natural resource management systems. - Provide recommendations to improve the natural resource management system on the basis of local knowledge and expertise.	WWF	1, Jun 2005-31, Jul 2005
Lao PDR	Nam Ngum River Basin Development Sector Project	The Nam Ngum is the most important river basin for several reasons. It is the first among the large basins in the country where the water resources are already being used significantly through diversions, reservoir management, hydropower generation, and irrigation. Several hydropower projects have been identified in this river basin.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	11 Nov 2002– Sep 2008
Malaysia	Project on Aquatic Resource and Environmental Studies of	The issues pertaining to the management of coastal zone resources, as well as conservation of aquatic resources and environment of the Straits of Malacca are recognized.	Japan International Cooperation	12 May 1998 - 11 May 2003

	the Straits of Malacca at University Putra Malaysia		Agency (JICA)	
Malaysia	Conserving Marine Biodiversity through Enhanced Marine Park Management and Inclusive Sustainable Island Development	The project will build upon significant investments and proposals by the Malaysian Federal and State authorities to ensure improved marine resource conservation and management in the Malaysian east coast and inclusive sustainable island development. The conservation objective will be addressed through the improvement of the existing management of marine protected areas at three sites: Pulau Tioman, Pulau Redang, and Pulau Sibutu-Tinggi. The project will target approximately 165,000 ha of coastal marine ecosystems under improved management.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	2004
Malaysia	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Peat Swamp Forests and Associated Wetlands	This project focuses on the rich diversity of the peat swamp forest ecosystem. It aims to develop and implement plans and to encourage processes that ensured its conservation and sustainable use of globally significant genetic species in this ecosystem. This contributed to the implementation of both the National Biodiversity Action Plan and the National Wetlands Plan. The project sites are: The South East Pahang Peat Swamp Forest, Loagan Bunut National Park (Sarawak) and Klias Peninsular (Sabah)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	11/06/2002 – 06/2007
Malaysia	Satellite Tracking of Hawksbill Turtles in Melaka	The overall goal is to protect and manage Hawksbill turtle population of Melaka and their key habitats, through measures that are scientifically-based and socially acceptable, and that can be sustained in the long-term by the Government, local communities and other stakeholders.	WWF	1 Jul 2005 - 30 Jun 2008
Malaysia	Engaging Local Communities in Turtle Conservation, Melaka	The purpose of the project is to increase understanding, awareness and participation in conservation of Hawksbill turtles of Melaka	WWF	1 Jul 2005 - 30 Jun 2008
Malaysia	Community Based Turtle Conservation in Ma' Daerah, Terengganu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Build capacity among the Community Interest Group members on turtle conservation.</li> <li>2) Assist the Community Interest Group in planning and executing their activities towards turtle conservation.</li> <li>3) Mobilize the Community Interest Group to undertake the lobbying work of gazettement Ma' Daerah as a Turtle</li> </ol>	WWF	1, May 2005- 30, Jun 2008

		Sanctuary. 4) Establish a network of relationship and partnership with local communities and media for the sustainable existence of the Community Interest Group.		
Malaysia	Conservation of Tun Mustapha Marine Park Management of Setiu Wetlands	The project' overall goal is the sustainable management of the Setiu Wetlands, ensuring the socio-economic development needs of the local stakeholders can be met while, at the same time, maintaining the wetlands' biodiversity and ecological conditions. Objectives: The immediate objective is to develop a management framework for the Setiu Wetlands for biodiversity conservation and to promote good management practices in aquaculture and ecotourism.	WWF	01/06/2005 - 30/06/2008
Philippines	Fisheries Resource Management Project	The long-term goals of the Project are sustainable development of the fisheries sector and poverty reduction among municipal fisherfolk. The primary objective is to reverse the trend of fisheries resource depletion in municipal waters. The Project comprises three components: (i) fisheries resource management, focusing on fisheries data management, coastal resource management planning and implementation, fisheries legislation and regulations, community-based law enforcement, and regional coordination; (ii) income diversification, including community organizing, promotion of microenterprises, and support for mariculture development; and (iii) capacity building for public agencies in charge of fisheries management at the national, regional, and local levels, with focus on local government units.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	23 Oct 1997- 31 Dec 2003
Philippines	Capacity- Building for the fishery Management of Balayan Municipal waters	This project intends to conserve and protect Balayan Bay through community-based coastal resource management activities. The marine resources in the municipality of Balayan are relatively poor, with 0-20% coral cover, no mangroves and only small patches of seagrass. However, fishes in the dive sites are in abundance with schools	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Jan 2002-Dec 2003

		approximately 200-300 fishes each usually belonging to the families of Lutjanidae, Carangidae, and Chaetodontidae		
Philippines	Fisheries Trade in the Philippines: Ensuring Balanced Results through Sustainability Assessment	As part of WWF's global project on sustainability assessment of trade agreements, WWF-Philippines through the Southeast Asia Policy Program (SEAPP) will undertake a case study looking at the impact of trade on the fisheries sector. The objectives of this case study mirror the global project's goals. In particular, the Philippine case study will attempt to a) reform trade decision-making processes to ensure that their outcomes favor sustainable and equitable development, by creating the context for, and catalyzing stakeholder-oriented consultation and dialogue; and b) strengthen fisheries trade policies examining possible trade-offs between economic-environment and social objectives.	WWF	Jul 2001 - Dec 2003
Philippines	Integrated Coastal Resources Management	The long-term goals of the Project are enhanced coastal resources and reduced poverty among municipal fisherfolks. The Project purpose is sustainable management and conservation of coastal resources and increased income for coastal communities.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	2004 (Expected Approval Year)
Philippines	Emergency assistance to support the rehabilitation of sustainable agriculture and fisheries in landslide and flood-affected areas in Regions VIII and Caraga	The objective of the project is to assist the Government of the Philippines in its efforts to restore agricultural productivity and small farmers' agriculture-based economy in Caraga Region and Region VIII through basic inputs (mainly rice, maize and vegetable seeds, fertilizer and tools). The project will focus on some 6 000 to 10 000 most vulnerable disaster-affected families.	FAO	2004
Philippines	Malampaya Sound Conservation and Community Development	The project objectives were: 1) To sustainably manage the fisheries of Malampaya Sound and 2) To effectively manage and protect the Irrawaddy dolphin population in the area.	WWF	1 Jan 2002 - 31 Dec 2004
Philippines	Philippines Canada Environmental and Economic Management	The project supports the establishment and operations of two multistakeholder watershed management boards, one each in Metro Cebu and Davao City, to improve their capacity to conduct strategic planning and integrated	Canadian International Development Agency	1998-2005

		ecosystem-based watershed management.	(CIDA)	
Philippines	Integrated Visayan Sea Coastal Resources and Fisheries Management Program (VisSea)	The program will address the two critical and interconnected issues of fisheries resource depletion and persistent poverty among municipal fisher folk facing the Visayan Sea. Fisheries resource depletion is the fundamental cause of the declining income from fishing that, in conjunction with lack of alternative livelihood in remote fishing villages, contributes to intensified poverty among municipal fisher folk. Poverty in turn, imposes increasing pressure on resources through over fishing, illegal fishing and environmental damages, resulting in a vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation.	The German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	1st Phase, April 2002 - March 2005, (Total Period - Approx. 8 years)
Philippines	Water Resources Development Project	The project will assist the Government of the Philippines in developing an appropriate policy and institutional framework to improve water resources planning, development and management; initiating an integrated and comprehensive approach to water shed management to sustain water sources.	World Bank	26 Nov 1998 – 30 Jun 2006
Philippines	Community-Based Coastal Resource Management Philippines Phase II	This Project seeks to empower people to manage, protect and rehabilitate their coastal resources in order to sustain the well-being of the environment, while at the same time maintaining its carrying capacity to meet people's basic needs.	International Development Research Center (IDRC)	2001- 2006
Philippines	Leyte Island Program	The program aims at enabling inhabitants, and especially the poor population, of selected areas on Leyte to obtain an increased income through sustainable management of Leyte's natural resources.	The German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	July 2003–June 2007 (The period of time 12 years)
Philippines	Cetacean Research and Conservation Project (Phase 5)	The project objectives were: 1) Assess the status of cetacean by-catch in the Philippines focused on the commercial fishing sector in collaboration with the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion Program; 2) Further increase the level of awareness and concern regarding cetaceans and cetacean by-catch on the national and project-site level;	WWF	1 May 2003 - 31 Dec 2007

		<p>3) Enhance local capacity to effectively address cetacean by-catch issues in critical sites;</p> <p>4) Initiate activities to engage the commercial fishing sector through documentation of best practices and scheme relating to reduction of fisheries by-catch;</p> <p>5) Further build partnerships with groups that can be activated at the ground level on marine mammal conservation.</p>		
Philippines	Laguna de Bay Institutional Strengthening and Community Participation (LISCOP)	The Project will assist the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA), Local Government Units (LGUs), and other stakeholders, improve the environmental quality of the Laguna De Bay watershed.	World Bank	04 Dec 2003 – 31 Jan 2009
Philippines	Integrated fisheries resource management (Rinconada Lakes, Philippines and NSW Australia)	Communities living around lakes of the Rinconada System in the Philippines' Bicol region have high incidences of poverty. Many are marginal fishers depending on the lakes for their livelihood. Ensuring catch levels remain sustainable is achieved through fishery management plans. Aside from the management of fish, natural resources also need attention, including factors such as water quality and turnover. Water hyacinth, an aquatic weed, is a key problem in the Rinconada Lakes. Integrating these approaches can be done through the implementation of ecosystem based fisheries management. This approach has been developed and used in Australia for wild capture management and stocking of fisheries and will now be extended to the Rinconada Lakes.	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01/07/2006 - 30/06/2009
Philippines	Sustainable resource management in the priority region of Visayas	To supports/measures that mainly facilitate the establishment of fish processing factories in coastal zones, to improve the long-term employment situation.	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)	August 2002 until July 2005 as a stand-alone Project; as of August 2005 probably until June 2015 as a component



				in the environmental sector program
Thailand	Asia Regional: Post-Harvest Fisheries Development in Thailand and the South East Asia Region	It is a central part of the proposed DFID strategy for post-harvest fisheries development in South East Asia. Fish is a very important food throughout South East Asia, yet the catches of marine fish are at or near the maximum sustainable level. If fish supplies are to be increased to meet the needs of the growing population, or to improve nutritional standards, the increase must come from aquaculture and from the improved utilisation of existing resources	The Department for International Development (DFID)	1991-1994
Thailand	Freshwater Aquaculture	This training course provided and upgraded participants with basic knowledge and practical technology in the field of freshwater aquaculture for the ones who deal and involve in the aquaculture job with extension or research works. The course was 60 days consecutive weeks in English.	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	2000-2004
Thailand	Institutional strengthening for integrated water resource management in Thailand	This project aimed to expand and customise the computer-based modelling and decision support system for assessing how different development options might impact on land and water resources; researchers needed to make its capacity and applications more widely known, and to integrate it into routine use by various agencies in Thailand.	(ACIAR)	01/04/2002 - 30/06/2004
Thailand	Over Exploitation of Fisheries in the Gulf of Thailand	The project aims to initiate regional cooperation in habitat management in order to develop initiatives to prevent further decline in the fish stocks of the region. Through collaboration of the fisheries component with the habitat and land-based pollution components of the project, it is hoped that a regional coordinated and managed approach will be developed to assist in the recovery of at least some of the fishery habitats and therefore stocks in the region. Since this is a GEF funded project emphasis will be placed on transboundary fisheries issues in the Gulf of Thailand and adjacent areas. The first 2 years of the project (2002-2003)	UNEF GEF	2002-2005

		will consist largely of secondary data collection and evaluation, in order to make rational and well informed decisions on how to proceed for the remainder of the project, from 2003-2005. A major outcome is to be a regional management plan for the maintenance of habitats of importance to transboundary fish stocks in the Gulf of Thailand.		
Thailand	CBOs' Development for Rehabilitation and Management of Coastal Resources in Ranong	<p>A southern province of Thailand situated in the marine ecosystems of the Andaman Sea, Ranong is regarded as one of the province being rich in marine species. Annual catch is estimated at 60,000 tons, worth of Baht: 10,000. Even as one part of land in Ranong Province was promulgated to be one of the UNESCO biosphere reserve, there has been no substantial conservation measures for the surrounding area.</p> <p>Ao Jark Bay- Ao Thung Na Dam Bay –the marine ecosystems in project location - has been under mounting threats. Especially, the interrelated habitats of mangrove and sea-grass, as well as endemic species, have been severely affected by destructive fishing practice of push and drag net. The practice directly affects majority of target population who do not possess and use such highly destructive fishing equipment. Another eminent threat is “ignorance” mingling with inappropriate or lack of consistent management.</p>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	2/2005 - 1/2007
Thailand	Chao Lao Fishing Community	<p>Formerly known as one of the richest spots in the eastern coast of the Gulf of Thailand, the Chao Lao bay now is facing with dwindling amount of water species. The most outstanding threat has been over-fishing by large-scale entrepreneurs who misapply technology such as tempting lights. The practice has tremendously reduced number of fishes in the area and rendered damage to the coral reef.</p> <p>Evidently and easy to understand, it directly adversely affects livelihood of small scale fishermen in the area who has been practicing traditional small scale fishery for generation.</p>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1/2005 - 1/2007
Thailand	Enhancing the	The purpose of the project is to enhance the competitiveness	Gesellschaft f?r	January 2006 –

	Competitiveness of the Marine Shrimp Aquaculture Sector	of the marine shrimp aquaculture sector in Thailand by improving the productivity and business performance of shrimp farmers and processors, supporting innovations in eco-efficiency such as the use of solar and wind energy, as well as encouraging the adoption of sustainable shrimp farming practices.	Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)	December 2007
Thailand	Community Management of Wetlands in Thailand and the Mekong Basin	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To establish community management of four wetland types in northern and north eastern Thailand.</li> <li>2. To strengthen interest in and policies on community participation in wetland management among key stakeholders, including concerned government agencies, the NGO community, and selected stakeholders from the Mekong region (e.g. Cambodia and Lao P.D.R.)</li> </ol>	WWF	1 Sep 2005 - 30 Sep 2008
Thailand	Conservation of Dolphins in the Inner Gulf of Thailand	The project will ensure the survival of the remaining populations of dolphins in the Gulf of Thailand through participatory research and participatory conservation interventions, supported by strengthened awareness raising and education. Objectives:- Survey dolphins in the Inner Gulf of Thailand in collaboration with the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources and selected fishermen villages.- Increase understanding of local communities on their coastal resources. This could develop preliminary management interventions to improve coastal resource conservation and dolphin conservation.- Strengthen civil society in conserving marine and coastal resources in ChacheungSao and Samut Prakarn provinces, with the conservation of dolphins being highlighted as flagship species in healthy ecosystems.- Promote conservation education and raise awareness on conservation values (incl needs of dolphins) within schools and communities in remote areas.	WWF	01/06/2007 - 31/05/2008
Vietnam	Seabed topographic mapping	The long term objectives of the project can be summarized as follows: - Completion of basic hydrographic elevation and coordinate	The Norwegian Agency for Development	2000 - Ongoing

		<p>network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determination of baseline points necessary for the determination of national border at sea</li> <li>- Establish map coverage for the continental shelf and the economic privilege zone</li> <li>- Establish permanent DGPS stations to cover the entire waters of Vietnam</li> <li>- Establishment of digital tide gauges along the Vietnamese coast in order to supply tidal data</li> <li>- Establishment of a geographic information system, GIS, as a prime tool for storage, management and systematizing of hydrographic survey and map data.</li> </ul>	Cooperation (NORAD)	
Vietnam	Livelihood Improvement in Central Coastal Provinces	<p>The goal of the TA is to reduce poverty by improving livelihoods and sustainably managing coastal resources in poor communes of project provinces. The purpose of the TA is to help the Government prepare the Livelihood Improvement in Central Coastal Provinces Project. The TA will have three main outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) formulation of provincial integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) strategies;</li> <li>(ii) development of ICZM investment plans and feasibility studies, and</li> <li>(iii) preparation of training programs to strengthen project implementation capacity.</li> </ul>	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	18 Dec 2003 – on going
Vietnam	Mekong Delta Water Resources Project	<p>The Mekong Delta Water Resources Project aims at improving the water resources infrastructure in five subproject areas, divided by hydrological boundaries. The prevention of salinity intrusion on canals serving the agricultural areas, and the improvement of existing irrigation systems, for those subprojects located in the lower delta.</p>	World Bank	04 May 1999 – 30 Jun 2005
Vietnam	Culture-based and capture fisheries development and management in reservoirs in Vietnam	<p>This project will extend the work into these key areas. Scientists will look at farmer-managed reservoirs, seeking to develop the best management practices. They will undertake an economic comparison between raising fish fry to fingerlings in cages or ponds. They will also survey four</p>	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research	01/01/2002 - 31/12/2005

		selected reservoirs to determine whether there are previously unrecognized fish species suitable for culture.	(ACIAR)	
Vietnam	Viet Nam- Canada Environment Project (VCEP) Phase I&II	Specific project objectives are to strengthen the capacities of key national and provincial institutions in three areas: 1. environmental monitoring; 2. industrial and urban pollution management; and 3. environmental impact assessment and planning. The project is also addressing the cross-cutting themes of coastal zone management, information management, and gender equality.	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	2002 - 2005
Vietnam	Community-based coastal resource management (CBCRM) in Central Vietnam	Project mainly as a result of intensification of different forms of aquaculture, are occurring in areas such as the Tam Giang lagoon. Many changes occur at the expense of small-scale, poorer farmers/fishers. Ecosystem impacts of changes in resource management and livelihood diversity strategies are key concerns. Administrative units for management in relation to ecological units will be the initial focus as the research team seeks to better understand present systems and develop recommendations for improved management.	International Development Research Center (IDRC)	Dec 2002 – Dec 2005
Vietnam	Sustainable Fisheries Development in the Region	The main objective of this project is to conduct a three-day workshop, which will involve some 80 participants, including policy officers, researchers, representatives from international development agencies and the private sector from almost all APEC member economies. Officials and experts from APEC developing economies will be particularly encouraged to attend this event, in order to debate and share experiences as well as initiatives. Experts from APEC developed member economies as well as from other international fishery-related organizations will be invited to speak and deliver speeches during the workshop. The main objective of the project therefore is to build capacity for APEC member economies, especially for developing ones to better understand and maintain the sustainable growth of economies in the APEC region.	ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)	01 Oct 2004- 01 Oct 2005
Vietnam	Coastal Wetlands	The Coastal Wetlands Protection and Development Project	World Bank	23 Nov 1999 –

	Protection and Development Project	will reestablish the coastal mangrove wetland ecosystems along the Mekong delta, and, protect its aquatic nurturing, for the development of the sustainable coastal protection it stands for.		30 sep 2006
Vietnam	Coastal Cities Environmental Sanitation Project	This project will lead to a better quality of life, particularly for the urban poor who currently live in squalid unsanitary conditions. The outcome of the project will be improved environmental conditions, measured by fewer incidences of flooding, less solid waste on the streets, improved quality of receiving waters, and safe disposal of solid waste.	World Bank	23 Jun 1998 – 31 Dec 2006
Vietnam	Water Resources Assistance Project	The project development objective for the Vietnam Water Resources Assistance Project has three parts: (i) foster agricultural diversification and gains in productivity through irrigation system modernization, and thereby raise farm household incomes and ; (ii) establish effective systems of dam safety management and lower the risks associated with dams; and (iii) promote the environmentally sustainable development and management of water resources in the Thu Bon River Basin. Reduce rural poverty.	World Bank	30 Mar 2004 – 31 Dec 2011
	Enabling better management of fisheries conflicts	Benefits for poor people generated by application of new knowledge (on conflict management, consensus building and institutional assessment) to fisheries management systems.	(DFID)	01 Jul 2003 - 31 Mar 2005
	Uptake of adaptive learning approaches for enhancement fisheries	Increased uptake by identified target institutions and resource users of the adaptive learning approach, management tools and fisheries enhancement strategies most likely to support improved livelihood outcomes of the poor.	The Department for International Development (DFID)	01 Apr 2003 - 31 Mar2005
	Impact of production and marketing of freshwater aquatic products on rural livelihoods	The purpose of the project is to assess the impact of aquaculture production and marketing of aquatic products on the rural livelihoods, especially on the rural poor.	(DFID)	01 Jan 2003 - 31 Mar 2005
Vietnam	Phuoc Hoa Water	Water resources development and management are key areas	Asian	27 Nov 2003-

	Resources	required to support the current growth in Viet Nam. Expansion of irrigated area is high priority of Government, particularly in rural areas unaffected by industrial and urban expansion. Control of salinity intrusion in the rivers is essential for municipal water supply. The Project will develop the water resources of the Song Be river and transfer it to Saigon and Vam Co Dong rivers for irrigation to increase agricultural production, provide bulk water for Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC), and control saline intrusion thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits.	Development Bank (ADB)	Sep 2010
Vietnam	The economics of developing reservoir aquaculture in Vietnam	This project is focussing on small-scale reservoirs (including coves and cages in larger reservoirs), which have a higher economic potential than stock enhancement of the large reservoirs. Project researchers are seeking to address issues such as where to find markets for increased fish production in remote areas, how better farm management (like timing of stocking) can improve income, what fish species are economically suitable, and how property rights to water bodies are allocated and protected.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01 Jul 2002 - 30 Jun 2006
Vietnam	Coastal Wetlands Protection and Development Project	The Coastal Wetlands Protection and Development Project will reestablish the coastal mangrove wetland ecosystems along the Mekong delta, and, protect its aquatic nurturing, for the development of the sustainable coastal protection it stands for.	World Bank	23-NOV-199930-SEP-2006
Vietnam	can gio Ecosystem functioning of rehabilitated versus natural mangroves in the Can Gio Reserve, Vietnam	The Project 'Ecosystem functioning of rehabilitated versus natural mangroves in the Can Gio Reserve, Vietnam' (Can Gio Projekt) is part of the joint projects 'Land-Ocean-atmospheric interactions in the coastal zone of Southern Vietnam', which is funded by the German Science Foundation (DFG) and coordinated by ZMT. The coastal zone of South Vietnam is impacted by coastal upwelling and nutrient and sediment transports from the mangrove. The general goal of the joint projects is to research the interaction between the mangrove ecosystem and the coastal	ZMT bremen	01 Jan 2004 - 30 Sep 2006

		waters in this area.		
Vietnam	Support to Freshwater Aquaculture (SUFA)	The component will help to eliminate two major problems for the development of freshwater aquaculture in the country: a lack of quality freshwater fish seed, and a lack of efficient machinery for the dissemination of appropriate aquaculture technologies. The component intervention will involve	DANIDA	January, 2000 5 years
Vietnam	Strengthening of the Fisheries Administration (STOFA)	The STOFA component is designed to facilitate effective fisheries sector administrations at national, provincial and local levels, operating appropriate and efficient management systems for both capture fisheries and aquaculture production.	DANIDA	Since January, 2000 (5 years)
Vietnam	Support to Brackish Water and Marine Aquaculture (SUMA)	The immediate objective of the Support to Brackish Water and Marine Aquaculture - or SUMA - is strengthened administration and management practices as required to supply marine aquatic products through environmentally and socially sustainable aquaculture development.	DANIDA	Since January, 2000 (5 years)
	Improved hatchery and grow-out technology for grouper aquaculture in the Asia-Pacific region	This project carried out research in several critical areas and helped to develop a collaborative network of grouper aquaculture researchers in the region. The overall objective was to develop improved hatchery and grow-out technology as a basis for increasing production of grouper reef fish in the Asia-Pacific region.	(ACIAR)	01 Jul 1999 - 31 Dec 2003
	Regional Integration on Aquaculture for Rural Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify low cost, simple, already developed culture technologies for species appropriate for the target province.</li> <li>2. Verify aquaculture technologies for appropriate species in freshwater.</li> <li>3. Disseminate the aquaculture technologies to small-scale fish farmers through on-farm verification, demonstration and training.</li> <li>4. Document the effectiveness of aquaculture in alleviating poverty.</li> </ol>	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	2003 -2006
	Fisheries enhancement decision support tool and toolkit	Effectiveness of pro-poor fisheries enhancement initiatives in S and SE Asia improved through development and promotion of a decision support tool enabling a wide range	(DFID)	01 Apr 2005 - 31 Oct 2005



		of target end users to apply existing FMSP quantitative assessment methods.		
Vietnam	Contributing to preventing and controlling land degradation and desertification through development of sustainable eco - eco models on sandy and barren land	Quang Nam is one of the southern central coastal provinces in Viet Nam. Dry land degradation and droughts have resulted in a large area of barren and waste land. It is a major obstacle for agricultural development in this province. Deforestation and inappropriate agricultural practices over a long time together with the semi-arid climate and weather have caused the problem of land degradation and accelerated the rate of desertification in the region. One of the key solutions to address this problem is to regreen the barren and waste land with a crop structure, which is suitable for the socio-economic and physical conditions of the arid area.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	11/2004 - 11/2007
Vietnam	Wastewater Management for Provincial Urban Centres	Environment conditions are improved through better wastewater treatment plants and through comprehensive and efficient wastewater management. Targeted public relations work improves people's environmental awareness in project areas.	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)	February 2005 – January 2013
Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam	Reversing Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	The overall goal of the Project is to foster and encourage, at a regional level, collaboration and partnership in addressing transboundary environmental problems of the South China Sea between all stakeholders and at all levels. The Project also seeks to enhance the capacity of the participating governments to integrate environmental considerations into national development planning. In the medium term, the objective of the project is to facilitate an agreement on specific targeted and costed actions for the longer term to address the priority transboundary issues and meet the targets which emerged from the diagnostic study, and the framework program of actions completed during the PDF-B phase.	UNEP	November 01, 2000 – on going
Southeast Asia	Policy advice for Sustainable Fisheries (PASF)	The project aims to help implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and related international conventions that form the framework for the German	The German Agency for Technical	2002 – ongoing

		commitment towards sustainable fishery management, the protection of biodiversity and food security (e.g. the Convention on Biological Diversity of 1992, Chap. 17 of Agenda 21, 1992 and the Kyoto Declaration of December 1995). The Johannesburg Summit 2002 emphasized the urgency of strengthening efforts towards sustainable fisheries management worldwide to restore depleting fisheries by 2015.	Cooperation (GTZ)	
Cambodia Laos Vietnam	Understanding Livelihoods dependent on inland fisheries in Bangladesh and Southeast Asia	The purpose of the project was to characterize, describe and understand the livelihood strategies of people especially the poor, dependent upon capture fisheries (but including enhancement fisheries) in inland environments in the four selected countries in Asia. By understanding and highlighting these issues, and through consultation with the users, trends, problem and potential research areas could be identified. The combination of better understanding of livelihood strategies and needs, and review of existing knowledge, provides a basis for improving the design of future development and research assistance for fisheries and aquatic resource sectors in these countries, and offers insights and lessons from cross country comparisons.	The Department for International Development (DFID)	01/03/2002-31/01/2003
Pacific Island Countries	Canada - South Pacific Ocean Development (C-SPOD II)	This project builds on the successes of the first phase by maintaining and expanding existing linkages and relationships with the partners in the project. It will continue to develop fisheries, marine management systems and structures, environmental assessment of coastal and offshore area, and assist regional institutions to become more self-sufficient. C-SPOD II will also assist in the development of linkages that can assist in the assessment and management of offshore mineral resources. Community development activities will be implemented that target women as an integral component in the community	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	1997-2004
Southeast Asia	ICRAN: A Global Partnership for Coral Reefs ( Project )	The UNEP-affiliated Regional Seas Programs (RSPs) will be in charge of ICRAN's on-the-ground implementation activities, including selecting marine protected area	UNEP	01 March 2001- 01 March 2004

		demonstration sites, identifying local partners and ensuring the replication of best practices. The initial emphasis will be on the Caribbean, East Africa and South East Asia, with other regions to follow.		
Indonesia, Vietnam	Assessing the potential for low cost formulated diets for mud crab aquaculture in Australia, Indonesia and Vietnam	This project builds on earlier ACIAR research that saw significant progress towards improving mud crab aquaculture. The scientists will study the elements of mud crab digestion to determine the its major nutritional requirements and evaluate potential dietary ingredients. They will use this information to develop and trial cost-effective feed formulations, prepared from local low-cost plant and animal ingredients and designed to help to reduce the polluting effects of feeds in culture ponds.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01 Jul 2004 - 30 Jun 2006
Indonesia, Thailand	Application of PCR for improved shrimp health management in the Asian region	Culturing of shrimp is a potentially lucrative industry for many farmers in Asia and Australia. Asian farmers, however, unlike their Australian counterparts, have seen this profit eroded by disease outbreaks. While Australia remains disease-free the potential for outbreaks cannot be ignored. The pathogen of greatest concern is white spot syndrome virus (WSSV). A clearer understanding of WSSV transmission sources and routes, such as infected seed stock, is needed. Current polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based methods for screening are often limited, particularly on-farm. Training and collaboration between Australian, Indian and Thai institutions are building up the effectiveness of PCR screening.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01 Jan 2005 - 31 Dec 2007
Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Vietnam	Stock structure of two important Mekong River carp species (Henicorynchus spp.)	The fisheries of the Mekong River Basin are essential to the food security of around 60 million people in several countries. Recent efforts by those countries, coordinated through the Mekong River Commission have seen substantial development in the basin, but also pose along term threat to its fisheries. Management of fish stocks is needed, but the complexity and diversity of species (around 1700) requires management based around discrete groups. In this project, molecular genetic techniques are being used to	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	Project Duration: 01/01/2004 - 31/12/2005 Project Extension: 01/01/2006 - 31/03/2007

		identify gene pools and hence discrete groups in the various species. Initially this work is focusing on two economically important carp species to demonstrate, and build skills in fisheries management.		
Indonesia, Philippines	Management and policy frameworks for illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) Fishing in Indonesian and Philippine waters	The international community has identified Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing as one of the more serious fisheries problems requiring urgent action by nations around the world. The Philippines and Indonesia are particularly concerned about the impacts of IUU Fishing as combined losses to their respective economies are estimated to be over US\$3 billion per annum. This project arose from the recommendations of an earlier small ACIAR project that identified researchable options to combat IUU in both the Philippines and Indonesia and to implement the FAO endorsed International Plan of Action on IUU Fishing. The research is encouraging greater bilateral cooperation and consultation on IUU, facilitating policy reform and developing legislative frameworks in each country, and facilitating development of a regional National Plan of Action on IUU fishing.	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	Project Duration: 01/07/2003 - 30/06/2006 Project Extension: N/A – 31/03/2007
Vietnam and Australia	Sustainable tropical spiny lobster aquaculture in Vietnam and Australia	Market demand for lobster is rising throughout much of the world, despite lobster fisheries being fished at either maximum capacity or being in decline. Meeting this demand in a sustainable fashion is increasingly dependent on aquaculture production. Current lobster aquaculture in Vietnam relies on the collection of wild seed which in turn has high rates of mortality in caged grow-out facilities. There is also evidence aquaculture is having a detrimental affect on coastal environments. These concerns will be addressed through: - an assessment of ecological impact seed collection in Vietnam – reducing post – capture losses – development of best practice husbandry for grow out – capacity building and technology transfer.	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	01/01/2005 - 30/06/2008

Lao PDR, Thailand	Conservation of the Giant Catfish in the Mekong	The project aims to support conservation of the Mekong giant catfish ( <i>Pangasionodon gigas</i> ), which is listed as threatened by the world Conservation Union (IUCN). Work will focus on protection of breeding habitats in at least 2 key provinces in Thailand and Laos. Objectives: Conserve population and breeding habitats of the Mekong giant catfish and other large migrating fish species in at least 2 key provinces in Thailand and Laos.	WWF	01/01/2007 - 31/12/2009
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## Result of Survey from Questionnaire Information on Fisheries Projects in Southeast Asia Receiving Support from International Donors

Country	Project Title	Project Objectives	Donor Organization	Project Period
Cambodia	Environmental Management of the coastal Zone	- To establish improved living condition for the coastal population through sustainable use and development of coastal zone.	DANIDA	May 1997 - 2005
Cambodia	Capacity Building for Community	- To improve the understanding of CFDO and CDDU staff on approaches to small scale fisheries management - To improve case study and CF planning skill of CFDO and CFDU staff. - To improve coordination with provincial staff, NGOs and other fisheries stakeholders. - To develop CBNRM research capacity in CFDO.	International Development Research Center (IDRC)	Feb 2003 – Oct 2004
Indonesia	Accelerating the Implementation of Decentralization of Fishery and marine Resource Management	- Participatory establishment of joint cooperative management of Tomini Gulf in Sulawesi toward sustainable marine resource management in order to promote transparency and accountability of resource management in the regions. - To prevent conflicts in management and utilization of resources.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	July 2002 – Dec 2004
Indonesia	Assessing the potential for low cost formulated diets for mud aquaculture in Australia, Indonesia and Vietnam	- To evaluate potential for formulated feeds to replace trash fish. - To determine critical nutritional requirement and evaluate key ingredients. - To formulate and evaluate improved diets.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	1 July 2004 – 30 June 2006
Indonesia	Capacity building on tuna fisheries technology in Indonesia	- To enhance the capacity building on tuna fisheries technology in Indonesia as continuation of similar project terminated in March 2003.	Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation (OFCE)	30 August 2001 - 31 March 2004

Indonesia	Capacity 2015 : Support to Indonesia's Role in the Arafura & Timor Seas Expert Forum (ATSEF)	- To strengthen the ability of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to facilitate ATSEF Member support implementation of Millennium Development Goals and World Summit Sustainable Development frame work surrounding the Arafura and Timor Seas within the context of coast community poverty reduction and marine biodiversity protection targets.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Jan 2004 - Dec 2006
Indonesia	Artisanal Shark & Ray Fisheries in Eastern Indonesia and their relationships with Australian Resources	- To develop a preliminary assessment of the status of the stocks and the extent to which they may be shared with Australia. - To describe the main biological, catch and gear characteristics of the fishery. - To evaluate the socioeconomic status of the artisanal fishery. - To provide training and advice to Indonesia scientist with respect to issues that may be important with regard to possible alternative management options for the fishery.	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	1 Jan 2004 - 31 Dec 2006
Indonesia	Improve hatchery and grow-out technology for marine finfish in the Asia-Pacific region	To enhance the sustainability of marine finfish aquaculture in the Asia Pacific region by improve hatchery production technology and facilitating the uptake of compounded feed for grow-out	Australia Center for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR)	1 July 2004 - 3 December 2007
Indonesia	Study on the implications of illegal un reported and un regulated (IUU) Fishing in the Arafura Sea for Indonesian Fisheries Statistics	To estimation IUU of Arafura sea from vessel in Indonesia and International, with total capture estimation for interview and reports.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	2005 - 2008
Indonesia	Improve hatchery and grow-out technology for marine finfish in the Asia-Pacific region	To enhance the sustainability of marine finfish aquaculture in the Asia Pacific region by improve hatchery production technology and facilitating the uptake of compounded feed for grow-out	Australia Center for International Agriculture Research (ACIAR)	1 July 2004 - 3 December 2007

Indonesia	Technical Assistance from the IOTC and the OFCF to the RCCF, Indonesia	(a) To study tuna migration by tagging method. (b) To conduct Tuna Tagging research.	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)	2004 - 2007
Malaysia	NACA Aquatic Animal Disease Reporting	- Aquatic Animal Disease (AAD) surveillance. - AAD data base a work tools. - Facilitation of trade of live animal without any diseases. - Prevention of invasive alien pathogen in aquaculture.	ASEAN - JAPAN	2001 – Ongoing
Malaysia	Studies on Sustainable Production System of Aquatic Animals in Brackishwater Mangrove Areas	- To obtain knowledge on the complete ecological system in mangroves. - To use research data output into management strategies for fisheries. - To obtain information on biology of commercially important species for capture and culture fisheries. - To study the physical- chemical environment and habitats of commercially important species. - To obtain information on status of capture fisheries and aquaculture in mangrove areas.	JIRCAS	2001 - 2005
Malaysia	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea, Gulf of Thailand	- To create an environment at the regional level, in which collaboration and partnership in addressing environmental problems of the south China Sea. - To develop and implement a management plan that would improve and sustained ecology as well as the economic development of the community. - To conserve biodiversity on coral reefs, sea grass bed, mangrove forest and in other coastal habitats.	UNEP - GEF	Oct 2002 – Dec 2007
Myanmar	ASEAN-Australia Fish and Fishery Product Safety	To extend the application of appropriate HACCP base program for ASEAN Fish processing SME.	Australia	2004- 2006
Myanmar	Fish Quality and Safety Management	To improve aspects of laboratory practice in the region through harmonizing and validating of laboratory test procedure.	SEAFDEC	2000 – 2005



Philippines	Fisheries Resource Management Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project is envisaged to address the critical issue of fisheries resource depletion and persistent poverty among municipal fisher folk. The project will establish and implement a set of fisheries resource management system, promote income diversification for municipal fisher folk, and strengthen the institutional capacity of the public agencies in charge of fisheries resource management, including those at the national, regional and local level. The project will focus on the near shore or municipal fisheries subsecto and will cover 18 out of the 26 priority bays in the Philippines.</li> </ul>	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Jan 1999 – Dec 2005
Philippines	Acquisition of Fisheries Management Patrol Vessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Derive greater economic benefits from the oceans to effectively manage, protect and conserve marine resources and environment.</li> <li>- Provide the country with greater responsibilities to deter all forms of illegal fishing activities.</li> <li>- Implement and enforce ocean laws and regulations, thereby safeguarding the dwindling marine resources.</li> </ul>	Spanish Government	Jun 2001 – Dec 2004
Philippines	Central Visayas Fisheries Mgt. Framework Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consolidate all information of fisheries in region 7 into the region 7 Fisheries Profile which will serve as basis for the fisheries mgt. planning process.</li> <li>- Consult fisheries stakeholders in Region 7 through a participatory planning process in order to identify priority issue and propose interventions to address them.</li> <li>- Build capacity in Region 7 to better manage fisheries from a multi-agency viewpoint.</li> <li>- Prepare a Central Visayas Fisheries Management Framework Plans as an output of the Planning process.</li> </ul>	Agency for International Development (USAID)	Aug 2002 – Jun 2004
Philippines	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the capability of local and national institutions to manage coastal resources and marine fish stocks through participatory processes and technical assistance.</li> <li>- Improve national and local policies for more sustainable use of coastal resources and marine fish stocks including assisting the Government of</li> </ul>	Agency for International Development (USAID)	Sep 22,2003 – Sep 21,2008 ;Sep 22, 2008 – Sep 21,2010

		Philippines, through DA-BFAR, to meet its international commitments in the fisheries sector. - Build national and local support for more responsible management of coastal resources and marine fish stocks.		
Philippines	Dissemination and Adoption of the Milkfish Aquaculture technology in the Philippines	The project aims to analyze the production, market and policy structures of the milkfish industry in the Philippines in order to identify the constraints and opportunities for the future growth of the industry with emphasis on the adoption and impact of technological development using case studies in hatchery and grow-out production systems and processing and value-adding that can be transferred or replicated in other parts of Philippines.	World Fish Center	2004 - 2006
Philippines	Coastal Marine Bio-Diversity Component Mindanao Rural Development Project	The project involves the establishment of fish sanctuary in the coastal waters of Bongo Island, Parang, and Mindanao.	World Bank	2000 - 2004
Philippines	Community Based Resource Management Project	- Environmental rehabilitation - Poverty reduction through provision of alternative livelihood	WB Loan	1999 - 2005
Philippines	Sustainable management of Coastal Management of the Bicol and CARAGA Regions	(a) Poverty alleviation through sustainable mgt. of coastal resource (b) Build up capacity of local agents for the planning and mgt. of coastal resources (c) Support the implementation of complementary and alternative livelihood activities	Agencia Espanola de Cooperacion Internacional (AECI)	April 2007 - April 2010
Singapore	ASEAN-Australia Fish & Fish Product Safety Project	To extend the application of appropriate HACCP based quality assurance systems within the domestic fish processing industries.	AUSAID	2004 - 2006
Thailand	Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project	- To improve the conditions of the coastal habitats by reshaping, adjusting and refining the natural resources management framework through co-management by the Royal Thai Government local communities and the private sector. - To promote institutional development, enhancing the	EU-Thai	25 Nov 2002 – 24 Nov 2007

		capacity of the Government, local communities and private sector to identify and provide practical and sustainable technical solution to the current problems of habitats and coastal resources management.		
Thailand	Sampling Program on Tuna Longline Vessels Unloading in Phuket	- Enhancing the data collection and processing system for tuna fisheries in Thailand.	IOTC-OFCF	1 April 2000 – 1 April 2007
Thailand	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The establishment of national and regional co- ordination mechanisms.</li> <li>- The synthesis and assessment of existing information on status of living marine resources and the environment in the BOBLME, identification of tran boundary issues that threaten these resources and health of the ecosystem, and recommendations to address and mitigate these problems through co-coordinated action.</li> <li>- Regional and national workshops involving a wide range of stakeholders to identify discuss and reach consensus on transboundary (marine) water-related issue, constraints and priorities.</li> <li>- Preparation of Draft Document for the development of a Strategic Action Plan to be submitted for GEF financing in the second phase.</li> </ul>	GEF, SIDA, The World Bank and FAO	2006-Unsure
Thailand	Data Collection on Shark Fisheries in Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To conduct the surveys on shark capture fishing gear and method include the incident shark by-catch in Thailand.</li> <li>- To gather the data on the shark landing at selected landing sites.</li> <li>- To investigation the sexual maturity of the 5 dominant shark species in Thailand.</li> <li>- To conduct the study on the shark utilization, fresh consumption and the post harvesting product, include the mechanism of shark marketing in Thailand.</li> </ul>	SEAFDEC	1 Aug 2003 – 31 Dec 2004
Thailand	Children of the Sea	- Re-qualification of small-scale fisheries micro-enterprises and ecosystem-based innovation of their systems of aquatic production for the sustainable development of Thai coastal communities.	Terre des homes Italy	1 July 2003 – 1 July 2006

Thailand	Development of Marine Aquaculture and Assessment of Fishery Resources in the Andaman Sea, Thailand	(a) Assistance provided of conduct assessment surveys in the Andaman Sea(b) Assistance in introduction of new technology in marine aquaculture (Other institute responsibility)	Norway Embassy	September 2007 - December 2009
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