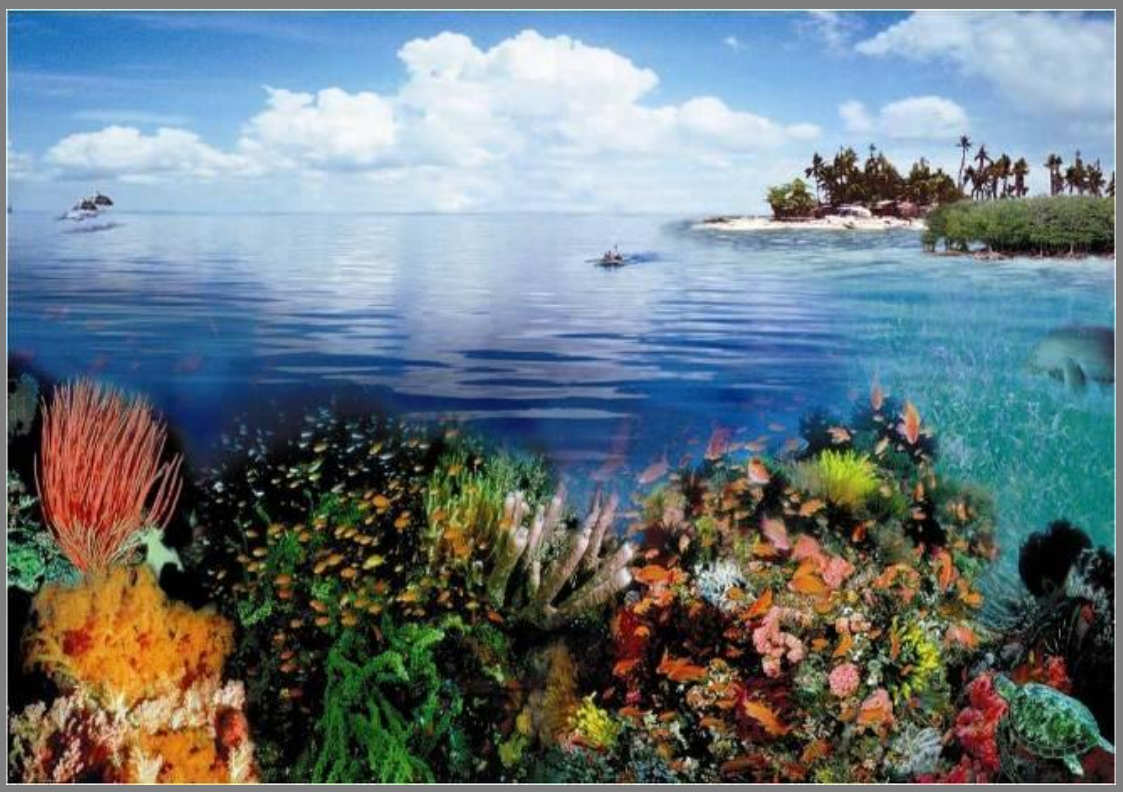
THE CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

ACTIVITY REPORT: CTI REGIONAL EXCHANGE AND POLICY WORKSHOP ON ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

SEPTEMBER 20-23, 2011 (KOTA KINABALU, SABAH, MALAYSIA)



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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APFIC	Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Philippines)
BLGD	Bureau of Local Government Development (Philippines)
CBFM	Community-based Fisheries Management
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (FAO)
CI	Conservation International
CT	Coral Triangle
CT6	CT Countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste)
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
CTSP	Coral Triangle Support Partnership (USAID/Asia)
DA	Department of Agriculture (Philippines)
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Philippines)
DOF	Department of Fisheries (Malaysia)
EAF	Ecosystem approach to fisheries
EAFM	Ecosystem approach to fisheries management
EBM	Ecosystem-based management
EC	European Commission
EEZ	Exclusive economic zone
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	Pacific Island Forum Fisheries Agency
FISH Project	Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest Project
FMA	Fisheries Management Area
FMP	Fisheries Management Plan
FRMC	Fisheries Resources Management Community (Malaysia)
FTAC	Fisheries Training Advisory Committee
GCM	Growth, control and maintenance mechanisms
GT	Gross ton
ICM	Integrated coastal management
ICRMRM	Integrated coastal resource and marine resource management
ICZM	Integrated coastal zone management
ID	Identification
IFMU	Integrated Fisheries Management Unit

ILO	International Labour Organization
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPOA	International Plan of Action
IUU	Illegal, unreported, unregulated fishing
KM	Knowledge management
LEAP	Local Early Action Plan
LGU	Local government unit
LME	Large Marine Ecoregion
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
LoV	Landing of Vessel
LRFFT	Live reef food fish trade
LRFT	Live reef fish trade
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Timor-Leste)
MAFI	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (Malaysia)
MCS	Monitoring, control and surveillance
MM	Ministerial Meeting
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia)
MME	Managed marine ecoregion
MMEA	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency
MPA	Marine protected area
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MSN	MPA Support Network (Philippines)
MSP	Marine spatial planning
MT	metric ton
NCC	National CTI Coordinating Committee
NFA	National Fisheries Authority (PNG)
NFC	National Fisheries College (PNG)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System (Philippines)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
NPOA	National Plan of Action
NSAP	National Stock Assessment Project (Philippines)
PI	Program Integrator (for USAID/Asia US CTI Support Program)
PIC	Public Information Campaign (Australia/Indonesia)
PICT	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PNA	Parties to the Nauru Agreement
PNG	Papua New Guinea
REAP	Regional Early Action Plan

REX	Regional Exchange (CTI)
RFLP	Regional Fisheries Livelihood Programme for South and Southeast Asia
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
RPOA-IUU	Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asia region
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SSME	Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
SUMACORE	Sustainable Management of Coastal Resources
TDA	Trans-boundary diagnostic analysis
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical working group
UMS	Universiti Malaysia Sabah
URI-CRC	University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center
US CTI	United States Support to the Coral Triangle Initiative
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VDS	Visual day scheme
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) Regional Exchange and Policy Workshop on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) was held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia on 20-23 September 2011. It was designed to support the implementation of the CTI Regional Plan of Action (RPOA), in particular as it relates to *Goal 2 Target 1 Regional Action 1,* which reads:

> *Goal 2:* Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries and other marine resources fully applied.
> *Target 1:* Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM)
> *Regional Action 1:* Collaborate to develop a common regional framework for legislation and policy that would support EAFM; drawing on this, strengthen regional and national legislation, policies, and regulations.

Attended by a total of 55 participants from the six CTI countries (CT6) and development partners, this Regional Exchange (REX) was hosted by the Government of Malaysia through its CTI National Coordinating Committee (NCC), in coordination with the CTI Regional Secretariat and assisted by the Sabah Fisheries Department, Sabah Parks, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) and the US CTI Support Program (US CTI). The CT6 include Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. The REX included two main activities:

1) Policy workshop to initiate the development of the CTI regional framework for EAFM legislation and policy and map out its implementation.
2) CTI EAFM Technical Working Group (TWG) inception and operational meetings.

The event is one of four regional activities on fisheries management organized under the CTI in the last three years. In 2009, the first Regional Exchange on EAFM was held in Cebu, Philippines, where local governments shared strategies for addressing fisheries issues. A related activity, the CTI REX and Roundtable on Live Reef Food Fish Trade (LRFFT), was held early last year in Kota Kinabalu. And in 2010, the US CTI Support Program facilitated and funded the participation of 11 government officials, university faculty and professionals from the CT6 in a three-week course on Leadership for Fisheries Management held at the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resource Center (URI-CRC) in Narragansett, Rhode Island, USA.

This REX was focused primarily on assisting the CT6 to develop a common regional framework on policy and legislation that would support EAFM, as prescribed by the CTI RPOA. Such objective presumed the existence of a TWG that would lead the framework development process and see it through to adoption by the SOM and eventually by the countries. An ad hoc EAFM TWG was formed at the 1st EAFM REX in the Philippines in 2009, but it was never formalized. Thus, it was deemed imperative that this REX should aim to formalize the EAFM TWG and, if necessary, reconstitute it. Consequently, the following key objectives were planned for the four-day event:

1) To mobilize and operationalize the EAFM TWG; and
2) To initiate the development of a common regional framework for legislation and policy that would support EAFM and promote a common understanding of concepts, models and practices for EAFM in the Coral Triangle (CT).

To help the countries map these objectives and bring the EAFM process forward, the REX was also designed with the following objectives in mind:

1) To formulate a roadmap for 2012-2020 for the development and implementation of the regional EAFM policy framework alongside relevant regional and national actions and the establishment of a learning network; and

2) To encourage the development of draft national EAFM frameworks or position papers for legislation and the identification of "champions" to support EAFM.

In pursuit of these objectives, the countries worked with each other and the Resource Team to develop an initial draft of a common EAFM policy framework and roadmaps for its completion and eventual implementation. Each country team also got together to draft an outline for a national policy paper that could guide them through the institutionalization of EAFM in their country and serve as dynamic documents to inform people of changes in the EAFM process.

The Resource Team included experts from various CTI partners including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Australian Government, and the US Government through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) and the US CTI Program Integrator (PI).

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing was highlighted in the discussions, as the countries were encouraged to consider how the regional framework could help bring about integration between the EAFM community and the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) community that deals primarily with IUU fishing. It was noted in the expert presentations and in discussions over the course of the workshop that while IUU fishing is a critical concern in EAFM, the MCS group and the EAFM group in most countries operate independently of, and mostly separate from, each other. IUU fishing is a priority concern of the CTI RPOA, and one regional action has been identified to specifically address it (*Goal 2 Target 1 Regional Action 2: Improve enforcement [against] IUU fishing through greater collaboration*).

The EAFM TWG meetings were held mostly during workshop off-hours, and were focused on organizational and operational matters, in particular, mapping out the TWG's tasks and timelines for 2012-2020 and the preparation of a progress report to be submitted to the 7th CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM7) set for October 2011. Decisions made by the TWG were reported to plenary on the last day of the workshop.

OUTPUTS AND NEXT STEPS

The EAFM REX and Policy Workshop resulted in the following key outputs:

1) EAFM TWG, duly constituted and formalized as prescribed by the SOM6.
2) Initial draft of a common regional framework on policy and legislation that would support EAFM
3) Draft roadmap for 2012-2020 for the development and implementation of the regional EAFM policy framework
4) Draft outline for a national EAFM policy paper for each of the CT6

EAFM TWG

The EAFM TWG was constituted in plenary during the very first working session of the REX on 20 September 2011. During this session, Malaysia was elected by consensus to serve as Chair, and the countries approved an updated version of the list of focal points who served in the ad hoc TWG during the 2009 REX. This list was subsequently further refined during the first formal meeting of the TWG that was held as a side event on 22 September 2011. The final TWG members list that came out of the REX is shown below. It was presented by the EAFM TWG Vice Chair during the final working session as the list of "members for this meeting."

CTI EAFM TWG: Members		
Malaysia (Chair)	**G Mohammad** *(Formal)*	**Rayner Galid** *(Operational/Vice Chair)*
Indonesia (Co-Chair)	**Agus A Budiman**	Abdul Ghofar
Philippines (Co-Chair)	**Jessica Munoz**	Noel Barut*
PNG	**Leban Gisawa***	Luanan Koren-Yaman *(ad hoc)*
Solomon Is	**James Teri***	Peter Kenilorea *(ad hoc)*
Timor-Leste	**Fernando da Silva***	Lino Martins
Reg Sect	Darmawan	
Partners	TNC: A. Smith; CI: Frazer McGilvray; WWF: G. Muldoon AUS: S. Veitch	US-CTSP: R. Pomeroy NOAA: R. Brainard (M. Moews) US-PI: Nygel Armada
Experts	SPC: E. Ropeti	IUU RPOA: I. Kusuma IUU: Todd Dubois, NOAA

Notes:

1. This list of TWG members was the final list that came out of the workshop and not necessarily the TWG members list that will be reported to the SOM.
2. The office of the Vice Chair will serve as the TWG Secretariat.
3. Members whose names appear in bold are presumed to be their countries' "officially recognized" focal points for EAFM and are generally considered as permanent members.
4. Names marked with asterisk (*) were absent.
5. Abdul Ghofar and Noel Barut are possible alternate EAFM focal points for their respective countries.
6. Luana Koren-Yaman and Peter-Kenilorea were ad hoc members, sitting in for absent members only for the duration of this Regional Exchange.
7. Lino Martins was recommended as a possible replacement for Fernando da Silva as Timor-Leste's focal point; the recommendation would be submitted to the NCC-Timor-Leste for approval.
8. Upon Dr. Pomeroy's suggestion, SEAFDEC (Magnus Torrel) and FAO (Simon Funge-Smith) were included in the list of partners that came out of Session 1 but do not appear on this list. Both SEAFDEC and FAO were not represented in the workshop

The TWG held five side meetings (four informal and one formal) over the four-day REX. The outputs of these meetings were presented at a public TWG meeting held during the last plenary working session of the REX on 23 September 2011. These outputs included the terms of reference (TOR) for the CTI EAFM TWG, and a roadmap outlining the EAFM TWG's tasks and timelines from October 2011 through 2012.

The TWG also reported on the status of their progress report to the SOM7, which they started to work on at side meetings during the REX. They described some of the highlights of working draft of the report; these are shown in Section II, Session 10.

Decisions made during the TWG meetings include the following:

1) **TWG progress report for May 2009-May 2011that would be submitted to the SOM7 in October 2011.** This report would include progress on the CTI-RPOA priority actions on EAFM under Goal 2 Target 1, including those related to IUU fishing (Regional Action 2) as well as EAFM policy and legislation (Regional Action 1). For this, the countries were requested to fill out templates that were submitted to the TWG Chair during the week.

2) **CTI-IUU Consolidated Workplan for 2011-2012.** This workplan as well as other matters pertaining to IUU would be handled by qualified experts in their respective countries. Each country would designate a focal point for IUU that the EAFM TWG Chair will coordinate with.
3) **Proposal on a CTI-LRFF Multi-stakeholders Forum**. The countries accepted by consensus a draft TOR for this event: Malaysia, PNG, the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste voted in favor without reservations; Indonesia voted yes but reserved the right to "further discuss details as implementation moves forward." The TWG agreed to form a small team that would further develop the proposal. The group would be made up of seven members: one member from each of the CT6 and the seventh member representing WWF. Countries were requested to send to the Team Leader the names and email addresses of their respective representatives. PNG agreed to lead the team.
4) **Next meeting.** The TWG agreed to meet in October if necessary to complete preparations for the SOM7. The decision to meet would be based on the outcome of their review of the minutes of this meeting and developments on the preparation of the regional progress report.
5) **TWG roadmap for EAFM.** This roadmap outlines EAFM TWG's tasks and timelines from October 2011 through 2012, as shown below. The TWG was assured that US CTI, through the PI, would support their work by facilitating communications, helping with coordination, hosting another REX on EAFM before September 2012 and possibly supporting the HK LRFF forum.

Topic	Activity	When?	Sponsor/Host
Policy Frame	EAFM Framework ROADMAP to draft FINAL Framework	Oct –Dec 2011	USA/Phil
	Present EAFM Framework to TWG, then SOM 8	Jan 2012	TBD
IUU	Draft Concept Paper on integration of IUU RPOA and CTI Mechanism	Oct 2011	USA with CT6
	IUU Workshop of MCS Practitioners (in conjunction with other IUU Event)	2012	USA
LRFT	LRFT Forum Terms-of-Reference developed by Small Team for TWG	Oct 2011	PNG Lead of TWG 6
	CTI LRFT Informal Forum Launched	HK Mtg 2012	USAID, Others
OTHER	IUU Convening Workshop of MCS practitioners Draft Paper on IUU RPOA as CTI Mechanism or EAFM Framework (and IUU internal links) TWG recommend marrying IUU and EAFM Components: Use IUU RPOA *Net Returns* as CTI Cap Bldg Framework, Share Activities		

Regional EAFM policy framework

The following outline was developed during the workshop and accepted by the countries as the working outline for the regional EAFM policy framework.

1. *Introduction*
2. *Mandate for a Framework*
3. *Situational Analysis*

4. *Vision*
5. *Rationale and Purpose*
6. *Guiding Principles*
7. *Objectives and Indicators*
8. *Implementation mechanisms, Roadmap and Timeline*
9. *Coordination Mechanisms*
10. *Financing and resources*
11. *Review/Monitoring and Evaluation*

The initial draft of the regional EAFM policy framework that came out of the workshop is shown in Annex 8.

Draft roadmap for 2012-2020 for the development and implementation for the regional EAFM policy framework

The CT6 and CTI partners developed and agreed on the following roadmap based on the assumption that SOM8 will be held in April 2012. The roadmap outlines the steps for completing the regional EAFM policy framework, delivering it to the SOM and implementing it at country level.

Activities	Timeline	Lead/Support
Establishment of TWG for EAFM	Sep 2011	Secretariat, USCTI-SP
EAFM Regional Exchange	Sep 2011	Secretariat, USCTI-SP
Develop a regional framework for the implementation of EAFM	Sep 2011	Secretariat, USCTI-SP
Form writing team/committee; Regional framework draft finalized	Oct 2011	Bob Pomeroy EAFM team
Presentation of REX report to SOM	Oct 2011	Regional Secretariat
Review of draft regional framework by TWG and revisions	Nov or Dec 2011	EAFM-TWG
Review of draft regional framework by NCCs and others and revisions r	Dec 2011	EAFM-TWG
Finalize and approve regional framework by TWG	Feb 2012	EAFM-TWG
Presentation of regional framework at SOM8 for approval	TBD	EAFM-TWG/Secretariat
Develop EAFM briefs and information materials	TBD	EAFM-TWG/Secretariat
Dissemination and socialization	TBD	EAFM-TWG, NCC
Establish EAFM advisory committee	TBD	EAFM-TWG, NCC
Translated into local languages and dialects	TBD	EAFM-TWG, NCC, USCTI-SP
Institutionalization of programs on EAFM at regional and national levels	2012 onwards	EAFM-TWG, NCC, USCTI-SP
Integration or incorporation into national policies and legislations	2015	EAFM-TWG, NCC

Draft outline for a national EAFM policy paper for each of the CT6

Five EAFM policy paper outlines were developed, as PNG and the Solomon Islands decided they could work together on a common outline "because our structures are somewhat similar." The countries were told the completion of the policy papers was entirely voluntary so there would be no deadlines for their submission. Dr. Rusty Brainard (NOAA) and Dr. Robert Pomeroy (CTSP) offered to review the papers for those countries that are able to submit them by December 2011.

The outlines are shown in Section II, Session 8b.

I. INTRODUCTION

Goal 2 (*Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries and other marine resources fully applied*) of the Coral Triangle Initiative's Regional Plan of Action (CTI RPOA) encourages the six CTI countries (CT6) to develop a strong legislative, policy and regulatory framework for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM). The CT6 include Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste.

To address this goal and specifically to initiate the CTI-RPOA Target 1 Regional Action 1 *(Collaborate to develop a "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM; drawing on this, strengthen regional and national legislation, policies, and regulations)*, the Regional Exchange and Policy Workshop on EAFM was held in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia on September 20-23, 2011. The event was hosted by the Government of Malaysia through its CTI National Coordinating Committee (NCC), in coordination with the CTI Regional Secretariat and assisted by the Sabah Fisheries Department, Sabah Parks, Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) and the US CTI Support Program (US CTI). It included two major activities:

1) Inception meetings of the EAFM Technical Working Group (TWG).
2) Policy workshop to initiate the development of the CTI regional framework for EAFM legislation and policy, and to map out its implementation.

This Regional Exchange (REX) is one of four regional activities on fisheries management organized under the CTI in the last three years. Previously in 2009, the first REX on EAFM was held in Cebu, Philippines, where local governments shared strategies for addressing fisheries issues. A related activity, the CTI REX and Roundtable on Live Reef Food Fish Trade (LRFFT), was held early last year in Kota Kinabalu. And in 2010, the US CTI facilitated and funded the participation of 11 government officials, university faculty and professionals from the CT6 in a three-week course on Leadership for Fisheries Management held at the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resource Center (URI-CRC) in Narragansett, Rhode Island, USA.

A total of 55 people, representing the CT6 and CTI development partners, participated in this Regional Exchange. Thirty-two of them were official CT6 delegates involved in EAFM policy work in their respective countries. Their main tasks were to constitute the EAFM TWG, and to begin the drafting of a regional framework for legislation and policy to support EAFM in the Coral Triangle (CT).

Participants at the Regional Exchange and Policy Workshop on EAFM in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah Malaysia. (Photo: J Ong/UMS)

The policy workshop consisted of expert presentations and breakout discussions focused on developing a regional vision, guidelines and objectives, and on laying the foundation for developing the regional framework to support EAFM. The workshop design was for the most part flexible and adaptive to allow the facilitators to build on

session outputs in the context of both the national and regional priorities as these were identified by the delegates.

Held mostly during workshop off-hours, the CTI EAFM TWG meetings were focused on organizational and operational matters, in particular, mapping out the timeline for the development of the EAFM regional framework and the preparation of a progress report to be submitted to the 7th CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM7) set for October 2011. Decisions made by the TWG were reported to plenary on the last day of the workshop.

OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

This regional exchange was designed to bring the CTI process a step closer to the CTI RPOA Goal 2, focusing in particular on the following objectives:

1) Mobilize and operationalize the CTI EAFM TWG.
2) Initiate the development of "a common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM and promote a common understanding of concepts, models and practices for EAFM.
3) To formulate a roadmap for 2012-2020 for the development and implementation of the regional EAFM policy framework alongside relevant regional and national actions and the establishment of a learning network.
4) To encourage the development of draft national frameworks for legislation or EAFM position papers and the identification of "champions" to support EAFM policy.

There were four expected outputs:

1) EAFM TWG mobilized.
2) A draft common regional framework for legislation and policy; common understanding of EAFM and its uses in the CTI
3) A draft roadmap for 2012-2020 for developing and implementing a "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM; plans for developing a regional learning network in support of EAFM (or other mechanisms for information sharing and learning exchange) included in the roadmap.
4) National EAFM policy papers or draft national frameworks for EAFM legislation developed; EAFM champions identified

The results and commitments from this Regional Exchange and TWG kick-off will be presented to the SOM7 and Ministerial Meeting (MM) for endorsement in October 2011.

II. WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

DAY 1, 20 SEPTEMBER 2011

OPENING SESSION

The CTI REX and Policy Workshop on EAFM formally began at 8:15a.m., with **Prof. Dr. Noraieni Maji Mokhtar** of NCC Malaysia welcoming participants to Kota Kinabalu and the workshop. In her welcome remarks, Prof. Dr. Mokhtar said the workshop was proof that the CT6 and their partners "are committed to realizing the goals as outlined in the CTI RPOA," specifically Goal 2 ,"Ecosystem approach to the management of fisheries and other marine resources fully applied." Describing EAFM as an approach that "holds the key to unlock effective solutions that promote sustainable fisheries," she underscored the Government of Malaysia's long-time commitment to EAFM. "This approach is in line with our national aspiration," she averred. "For many years, the Government of Malaysia has systematically factored ecosystem management, restoration and sustainable utilization of marine resources into its national and regional development plans."

Dr. Mokhtar said she hoped the workshop "will provide an opportunity for sharing and integrating knowledge and experience in EAFM among participants… and act as a catalyst for accelerating the implementation of EAFM activities in the region." She also expressed hope that "many objectives of this REX program can be met for us to take home" and said she looked forward to greater collaboration among the CT6 and their development partners.

USAID Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) Chief of Party **Maurice Knight**, who represented the US CTI, explained that the broad purpose of the REX was to focus on how fisheries management could be enhanced through the actions of the CT6, both individually as sovereign states as well collectively as a group of nations under the CTI. Mr. Knight said that the CT6's task is to find the answers to fisheries issues, or "at least start down the path that leads to the answers," and that he hoped the workshop would help them accomplish their task. "Your task is not easy," he acknowledged. He said the complexity of fisheries management has "led us to recognize that the application of broader ecosystem approaches is necessary – what is now commonly referred to as… EAFM." He explained that EAFM "recognizes that fishing and other activities take place within complex communities of organisms and habitats, and that fishing is one of many human activities that impact these marine environments."

"The application of ecosystem approaches to fisheries management is critical to sustain fisheries benefits for the nations and people of the Coral Triangle," Mr. Knight asserted. "The concept of large marine ecosystems that stretch beyond the sovereign borders of any single country should serve, not as a basis for conflict, but as a critical unifying element for aligning national actions across the Coral Triangle to ensure sustainable use of resources." He emphasized the US CTI's commitment to support EAFM in the region, citing a number of activities that the program has already supported, including 1) the establishment of a regional system of marine protected area (MPA) networks based on the best science and socio-economic information currently available; 2) the development of a regional database called *CT Atlas* (http://ctatlas.reefbase.org) that presents a range of fisheries, MPA and climate change information to support national and regional decision-making; and 3) the development of a Regional Early Action Plan (REAP) and Local Early Action Plans (LEAPs) for climate change adaptation (CCA). He added, "This week, US CTI is providing resources to support his event aimed at the development of a regional framework and 10-year roadmap for EAFM."

While conceding that all CT6 are already doing EAFM to varying degrees, Mr. Knight stressed that "EAFM is a future-focused effort. It is both about doing what we already do today, but also about what we must do tomorrow to effectively manage fisheries resources in the region." He said that the workshop would be all about discussing what the CT6 are already doing and answering questions about what needs to be done in the future to achieve EAFM in the CT. He urged the workshop participants to "move forward the discussions, in some cases by working through or around issues of national sovereignty, in order to define a truly regional approach to EAFM."

Referencing key EAFM principles, Mr. Knight put forward the following recommendations for the delegates to consider as they begin to develop the CTI regional framework for policy and legislation to support EAFM in the CT: 1) A regional approach to EAFM must eventually include "establishing the boundaries of certain ecosystems, the place of humans within that system and the biological, chemical, physical and social conditions that drive the processes of these ecosystems and sustain food security of the region; 2) Uncertainties need to be considered, but always with the precautionary principle of resources management and conservation in mind; and 3) The examination of how to apply EAFM requires consideration of the mandates of existing institutions, both national and regional, and expanding these mandates where needed to better integrate and address a broader suite of societal goals and policy drivers supporting EAFM.

Mr. Knight concluded, "While high level sustainable development goals of EAFM are easily agreed by everyone, it falls to you gathered here to begin the more difficult agreement on EAFM operational needs. Application of EAFM will broaden the recognition of the fisheries managers' contributions to non-economic goals. And, with expanded institutional and organizational mandates will come greater integration across sectors and within your own organizations as you leverage more and different kinds of resources."

In his keynote speech, CTI Regional Secretariat Executive Chair **Dr. Suseno Sukoyono** commended the Government of Malaysia and the CTI partners for their work in preparing the agenda for this EAFM workshop. Describing the preparation of the workshop agenda as "an example of the CTI coordination mechanism at work," Dr. Suseno said he hoped that the collaboration would be extended to involve other stakeholders in the region as the CT6 embark on the important task of laying the foundation for establishing a regional framework for EAFM. He reminded participants of the importance of EAFM in the CTI context, pointing out that EAFM is one of the five goals of the CTI RPOA and comprises four out of 10 regional targets. "It is a fact that 40% of our targets in this initiative concern EAFM issues," he said.

Opening session with (L-R) Dr. Suseno Sukoyono, Mr. Maurice Knight, Dr. Noraeini Haji Mokhtar, Y. Bhg. Datuk Haji Ujang Sulani (Photo: A Sia/PI)

Dr. Sukoyono encouraged participants not to be disheartened by the inherent complexity of EAFM, "because like Lao-Tzu said, 'A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step." He reminded them that the CT6 as a group of nations have taken several single steps in the past year, beginning with a priority actions workshop in May, followed by an EAFM training program in Rhode Island, USA in August, then a workshop on LRFFT in October, and most recently, an International Workshop on Illegal, Unreported and

Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in Mozambique last March. "All of those single steps now need to be arranged and assembled to give us a better base and direction to take the next necessary steps toward achieving our EAFM goals."

One such important step would be the establishment of a TWG, "where we could discuss, plan and evaluate EAFM actions among us in the CTI," Dr. Sukoyono remarked. The establishment of TWGs had been endorsed by the SOM6, he said, but the EAFM TWG had yet to be established. "It is important to formally establish the EAFM TWG at the first opportunity this week," he added. "The SOM6 also endorsed the terms of reference for the TWGs… [so] I am sure that we won't have difficulty to get it established during the workshop."

Dr. Sukoyono urged the delegates to "always remember that we are not or should not work in isolation of the other themes in the CTI RPOA." He elaborated, "We have to seriously consider integrating the EAFM program with the other goals' program as they need to be understood and implemented as one synchronized program by government officials as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and communities all around CT region. [Program implementers] should not be confused by differentiation of labels, titles and various scientific terminologies, which can create disjointed actions on the ground. They need only to know what kind of synchronized program they can plan and implement in their communities to achieve food security and resiliency."

Dr. Sukoyono also expressed satisfaction that IUU fishing was included in this workshop's agenda, noting the need to align CTI IUU-fishing-oriented actions with the international and regional commitments and RPOAs on IUU fishing with which the CT6 are associated. "I hope our resource persons made the necessary arrangements for such alignment to happen," he said. He urged the delegates to "take necessary risks to come up with a plan and the commitment to implement it that go beyond your usual daily call of duty," and reminded them that the results of the workshop would be presented by the newly establish EAFM TWG to the upcoming SOM7 in October in Jakarta.

Yg. Berbahagia Datuk Hj Ujang Sulani, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI) in Sabah, officially opened the REX. In his address, he acknowledged the contributions of the CT6 and their partners toward the staging of the event, and formally welcomed them to Sabah, "The Land Below the Wind," and to its capital city of Kota Kinabalu. "I have faith and confidence in the delivery of technical assistance by the experts in this important workshop, and I am certain it will mark a major achievement in the implementation of Goal 2 of the CTI RPOA," he said, adding: "I hope that the workshop will come up with a management framework that is adaptable and workable to each country."

Mr. Sulani explained that the Government of Malaysia's New Economic Model, which was launched in 2010, "emphasizes our commitment to sustainability… in considering the impact of economic development on our environment and precious natural resources." He said, "There is little value in pursuing a future based only on wealth creation. Pursuing unsustainable growth that will deplete resources and displace communities will have dire consequences for future generations. Here in Sabah, we passionately strive to come up with the best solutions to achieve sustainable and efficient resource use. I'm glad to say that much progress has been made in our understanding of sustainable resource use."

Mr. Sulani noted that Sabah has four million hectares of sustainably managed forests and marine and wildlife reserves and sanctuaries and revealed ongoing preparations toward gazetting by 2015 the proposed Tun Mustapha Marine Park in the north of Sabah, which will potentially be the largest multiple-use park in Southeast Asia. "There are many more examples, but I do not propose to go on as that is beyond the context of this speech," he said, adding that he hoped the workshop would be "a catalyst that will increase and improve the quality of the ecosystems, marine resources and environment in this region."

SESSION 1. MOBILIZING THE CTI EAFM TWG

Facilitated by Dr. Robert Pomeroy (Lead Facilitator/CTSP Lead EAFM Advisor), the first workshop session focused on constituting the EAFM TWG. CTI Regional Secretariat Chair Sukoyono opened the session at 10.15am, urging participants to "initiate our CTI EAFM TWG so we can plan, define, coordinate, discuss, review and make recommendations with respect to questions and issues referred to us by the senior officials." He reminded participants of the upcoming SOM7, where the TWG was expected to submit its progress report to the CTI senior officials and ministers. "Our challenge is to achieve some meaningful progress in the establishment of the TWG, and enough work on our priority actions to include in our progress report," he said.

Dr. Sukoyono also explained that the first session would include three parts: 1) a presentation on the workshop objectives and flow by Dr. Pomeroy; 2) a presentation by Dr. Darmawan, Regional Secretariat Coordinator, to explain the TWG's composition, role and general terms of reference (TOR) and guide participants toward constituting the EAFM TWG; and 3) an open forum to allow participants to discuss the TWG, particularly its scope of work and composition.

The TWG would have "one or two side meetings to integrate the workshop results and prepare a template that the Regional Secretariat would use to prepare the EAFM progress report," Dr. Sukoyono said.

Workshop flow and objectives

Presented by Dr. Robert Pomeroy (Lead Facilitator/CTSP Lead EAFM Advisor)

In his presentation, Dr. Pomeroy stressed that while the opening session was "formal," the remainder of the sessions are "really a workshop" and should be informal. "Just use first names as we move forward," he urged participants. He also reminded them that while the term "EAFM" may be new, "the concept itself is something you have been doing already, and I really want to emphasize this as we move forward in the next few days."

The workshop had four objectives and corresponding outputs. The first objective (to mobilize and operationalize the EAFM TWG) was a critical first step to bringing EAFM into the CTI discussion, and it was somewhat overdue, Dr. Pomeroy pointed out, "We're entering Year 4 of the CTI. The EAFM TWG should be up and running before this, so we really need to kick start this and get it moving."

The second and third objectives were taken directly out of the RPOA. "Goal 2 of the RPOA states that by 2012, which is next year, we want to initiate a common regional framework for legislation and policy that will support EAFM, including a common understanding of concepts, models and practices for EAFM," Dr. Pomeroy noted. "One of the things we are going to work on [on Day 2] is to put together an outline for this regional framework as well as fill in the components of the regional framework." The regional framework "does not have to be 600 pages," he added. "Something smaller and more workable is probably what we want."

The third objective was to develop a draft roadmap for 2012-20 to help the Regional Secretariat implement the EAFM regional framework. Said Dr. Pomeroy, "On Day 3, even though we will not have fully completed the regional framework, we're going through the process of thinking about what needs to be done to actually implement it. It's a political process to get all six countries to agree and to have the senior officials sign off on it."

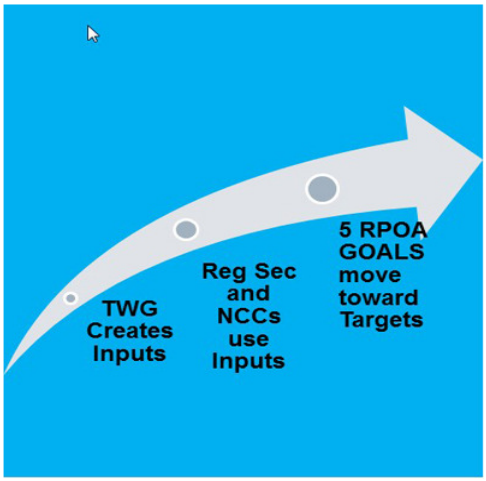
The fourth objective was to develop a draft of a national framework for legislation on EAFM or national EAFM position papers and identify champions who could help support EAFM. In addition, there will be sessions on IUU fishing and live reef fish trade (LRFT). "We want to also consider in a broader sense the variety of activities that are involved with doing EAFM, including how to address issues related to IUU fishing and LRFT, which are also covered by the RPOA," Dr. Pomeroy said. He

added, "All of you in the CT6 have already agreed to do EAFM because you've all signed on to the United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). This is one of the places where we can start as we begin to talk about EAFM." There would be experts in the room to assist the country delegates in their work, but "this is really your [the delegates'] work, so I hope that you'll be engaged in the process."

Constituting the EAFM TWG

Presented by Dr. Darmawan (CTI Regional Secretariat Coordinator)

Dr. Darmawan noted that while there had been work done under the CTI on EAFM, the EAFM TWG had yet to be put into operation. He explained that nine TWGs have been created under the CTI, five based on the RPOA goals (Seascapes, EAFM, MPA, CCA and Threatened Species), three focused on governance themes (coordination mechanisms, financial resources, and monitoring and evaluation [M&E]) and one tasked with the cross-cutting goal of capacity-building. Most of these have yet to be operationalized, however; by the end of this workshop, the EAFM TWG would only be the second TWG (after the CCA TWG) to have been constituted.



Graphic representation of TWG's supporting role as technical advisor to the Regional Secretariat and NCCs. (Darmawan/CTI Regional Secretariat)

Dr. Darmawan said the TWGs would serve as the primary venue for the CT6 and their partners to discuss ideas and issues related to the implementation of the RPOA at the regional level. Each TWG is made up of one or two "focal points" from each of the CT6 and partners. The focal points represent the countries in regional activities on specific themes. "The TWG's mandate is to receive requests from the SOM, which serves as the venue for the official country delegates and partners to make decisions on CTI matters," said Dr. Darmawan. "There are also certain tasks that the SOM may give the TWG."

The SOM prescribes that a TWG should be chaired by a CT country, but there is no specific rule on the election of Co-Chairs. "Whether or not a TWG should have one or more Co-Chairs is entirely up to the CT6," said Dr. Darmawan. The TWG's work is mainly carried out through regular meetings, workshops and consultations; technical reviews and best approaches/practices; and thematic workshops and technical consultations and analyses that support the Regional Secretariat in addressing cross-cutting CT goals.

The TOR endorsed by the SOM6 defines the following tasks for the TWG:

1) Convene TWG (CT6 and partners) meetings.
2) Coordinate and assist in the identification and compilation of thematic issues and relevant consultations.
3) Assist REX's and workshops.
4) Communicate with CT6 focal points, experts, partners and other groups on specific themes.
5) Prepare technical and communication materials on TWG matters for distribution to the Regional Secretariat and CT6.

Dr. Darmawan said the TWG's main task for this workshop was to develop a template for the CTI progress report that would be submitted for endorsement by SOM7 in October. "We will talk about the scope of the report and our roadmap going to SOM7," he told participants. "Last year the CT6 supported by partners and coordinated by the Regional Secretariat agreed that, in pursuit of

the CTI EAFM goals, the development of a regional framework would be a top priority, as well as IUU enforcement cooperation."

He added: "But you must also consider other actions because we know that EAFM covers a very broad range of issues and actions. For example, there is LRFT – it has not been identified as a priority action in the RPOA but it was addressed in a meeting in Kota Kinabalu a year ago, and there is already an endorsement from the SOM6 on certain steps that have to be taken with regards to LRFT. What do we want to do about that? We need to identify the next activity that can move it forward. When and where is it going to happen? Who will be the host and participants? What kind of funding or support will be needed?"

Dr. Darmawan also presented a list of focal points for EAFM that were identified after the first REX on EAFM. "You need to review this," he told the delegates. "And you need to agree on which country will lead this TWG and whether or not you want a Co-chair."

In closing, he urged the delegates "to start thinking at some point about your follow-on activities to this workshop – conference calls, meetings or other actions you need to take on substantive matters."

Discussion and results

In the discussion that followed, Regional Secretariat Chair Dr. Sukoyono led the delegates through the process of choosing the TWG Chair and Co-chairs, and identifying focal points from each of the CT6 and partners. To start off the discussion, Dr. Sukoyono outlined the steps and decisions needed to establish the TWG, namely 1) Identify the TWG Chair; 2) Identify two lead members of the TWG for each CT6 and a few partners, people who would be the focal points or could represent the focal points, and lead their team in the small group discussions and help define the TWG's formal membership more clearly; 3) agree on how to handle the TWG agenda this week; and 4) agree on the minimum set of outputs from the TWG meetings this week.

Highlights of the discussion included the following:

1) The Philippines nominated Malaysia as TWG Chair; Malaysia accepted.
2) Indonesia and the Philippines volunteered to be Co-chairs.
3) The list of EAFM focal points was updated, as follows:

   Chair – Malaysia

   Focal points

   Indonesia – Agus Budiman, Abdul Ghofar
   Malaysia – G Mohammad, Rayner Galid
   PNG – Leban Gisawa (Luanah Koren-Yama)
   Philippines – Jessica Munoz, Noel Barut
   Solomon Islands – James Teri (Peter Kenilorea)
   Timor-Leste – Fernando da Silva (Lino Martins)

   Partners

   The Nature Conservancy (TNC) – Andrew Smith
   Conservation International (CI) – Frazer McGilvray
   World Wildlife Fund (WWF) – Geoffrey Muldoon
   Government of Australia – Simon Murray Veitch
   CTSP – Robert Pomeroy
   National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – Rusty Brainard (M Moews)
   PI – Nygiel Armada

   Experts

   Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) – Etuati Ropeti
   FAO – Simon Funge-smith

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)—Todd Dubois (IUU)
Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing in the Southeast Asia Region (RPOA-IUU) – Ida Kusuma
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) – Magnus Torrel

4) Abdul Ghofar and Noel Barut were named as possible alternate EAFM focal points for their respective countries. Luana Koren-Yaman and Peter-Kenilorea were ad hoc members, sitting in for absent members only for the duration of this Regional Exchange. Lino Martins was recommended as a possible replacement for Fernando da Silva as Timor-Leste's focal point; the recommendation would be submitted to the NCC for approval.
5) The delegates agreed that the TWG focal points would meet during workshop off-hours to tackle organizational matters and the progress report to SOM; they would report out to plenary on the last workshop day (Day 4).
6) Except for SEAFDEC, RPOA-IUU, and FAO who were not present during this session, each of the partners and experts listed declared their continued commitment to CTI EAFM. SEAFDEC and FAO were added upon the suggestion of Dr. Pomeroy; Mr. Veitch recommended the inclusion of RPOA-IUU through Ms. Ida Kusuma who was scheduled to participate in a later session of this workshop.

The edited transcript of the discussion is shown in Annex 9.1.

SESSION 2. EAFM CONCEPTS AND PRACTICES

In this session, participants heard and discussed three expert presentations that explained EAFM and its importance, key steps in the EAFM process, what EAFM means in the context of fisheries in Asia and the Pacific region, and design principles for the integration of the major themes of the CTI RPOA, namely, fisheries, biodiversity conservation, CCA and MPA. These presentations were intended to provide information that the participants could use toward drafting a regional framework for policy and legislation to support EAFM in the CT.

This session was facilitated by Dr. Pomeroy.

Why EAFM?

Presented by Dr. Robert Pomeroy (Lead Facilitator/CTSP Lead EAFM Advisor)

Dr. Pomeroy explained the importance of EAFM and some of its key principles. Coastal and ocean management, he noted, has gone through a range of paradigm shifts in the last 40-50 years, and fisheries management itself evolved from single species management in the 1960s to multi-species tropical fisheries management in the 1980s and now to ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), which was introduced in the 2000s. He listed four factors that influenced the paradigm shifts, as follows:

1) Competition and conflict for space and resources characterizes the oceans of Asia.
2) These conflicts weaken the ability of the ocean to provide the necessary ecosystem services upon which humans and all other life depend.

Human impacts on the coastal environment: Why EAFM is essential for sustainable fisheries. (USAID/DENR CRMP)

3) Probably more than any other region of the world, a range of coastal, fisheries and ocean resources management paradigms have been proposed and utilized in Asia through the last five decades to address this increasing competition and conflict.
4) These paradigms have had mixed results, in many cases due to single sector management approaches.

Dr. Pomeroy also traced the development of various coastal and marine management approaches in the CT, including the introduction of integrated coastal management (ICM) to the region in the late 1980s, integrated watershed management and integrated river basin management in the 1990s, and in the 2000s integrated coastal resource and marine resource management (ICRMRM) and managed marine area and locally managed marine area (LMMA). Alongside these, associated and interrelated strategies were developed to rationalize or regulate resource use in general.

Land use and regional planning of terrestrial areas has been applied in the region since the 1970s, and land use zoning has been used to implement the land use plans. Community-based management and co-management gained popularity in the late 1980s and in the 1990s, when a number of countries went through governance restructuring and decentralization that compelled the engagement of local government units (LGUs) in resource management. Ecosystem-based management (EBM), a wider holistic management that deals with both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, was introduced in the 2000s.

Marine-focused strategies that developed over the same period included fishing rights, access rights and territorial use rights; MPAs and MPA networks (which are part of the CTI program); and marine spatial planning (MSP).

On a larger scale, regional ocean governance was introduced in South China Sea in the 1970s to try to bring countries together to manage marine areas on a much broader scale, and more recently, large marine ecoregions (LME) in the Gulf of Thailand, South China, Sulu-Celebes Sea, Indonesian Sea and other marine ecoregions.

"All these approaches were developed by different disciplines or sectors, but they're all now said to be strategies to achieve sustainable development. The reason I talk about them is because there is often confusion about these paradigms," said Dr. Pomeroy, adding that these approaches in fact overlap. "ICM says that we're basically managing the terrestrial up to the coastline. The watershed management people say that we need to manage the watershed area. The EAFM group says that we need to manage an area that oftentimes overlaps the terrestrial area. The EBM people say that we need to be thinking about managing these larger areas together in some structured way, and within this we have MPAs that fit into the process, whether they are entirely in the ocean area or overlap with the terrestrial areas," he explained.

While also dealing with broad concerns, EAFM is focused on fisheries management, but with a linkage to the critical habitats that maintain fish, Dr. Pomeroy stressed. He related, "A colleague of mine, Tony Charles from Canada, wrote a great book called *Sustainable Fisheries Systems,* where he defined fisheries as a system with three components. The first component, the natural system, is the domain of the fisheries biologist and includes the fish and the ecosystem itself, i.e. the biophysical environment. The second component, the human system, is the domain of the economist and sociologist, and includes the fisher, the households, the communities, the post-harvest sectors, and the support system. And the third component, the fisheries management system, is the policy, planning, management, development and research system of fisheries."

These components were traditionally regarded as three distinct parts of fisheries management, said Dr. Pomeroy. "But in order to do fisheries management effectively, we need to think about integration, to try to bring together what have traditionally been three separate groups of people – the policy people, the sociologists and economists, and the biologists – to begin to talk to each

other and work with each other," he added. "We manage people, not fish." Knowledge of fish biology and the biophysical environment is important to improving fisheries management, but so is an understanding of how the fisher, his family, household, community and service providers (boat makers, gear makers, post-harvest sector, distribution system, etc.) make decisions.

Dr. Pomeroy explained, "The basic idea of EAFM and how it's evolved over time is the recognition that fisheries don't exist in isolation of the humans that use and manage them, that the fisheries and the coastal ecosystem are composed both of natural and human systems, and that these systems are interlinked and cannot be separated. In EAFM, we are really concerned with the well-being of the whole coastal ecosystem, which means the well-being of the household (societal/economic needs) and the well-being of the resource itself (ecological function) and being able to balance these two."

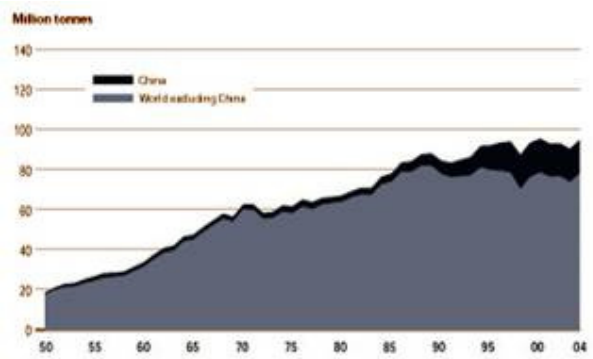
EAFM is the approach that FAO has taken to manage fisheries, Dr. Pomeroy added, and it is for this reason that it was chosen for CTI. "All of the CT6 have already signed on to the FAO CCRF, so all of you have already agreed to do EAFM," he pointed out. Moreover, he noted, the FAO approach is the most elaborated effort to make operational an ecosystem approach to fisheries using reference points and ecosystem indicators, so "there are a lot of good materials about EAFM out there that we can use."

As defined by FAO, EAF "strives to balance diverse societal objectives, by taking account of the knowledge and uncertainties about biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries."

Dr. Pomeroy listed several EAFM principles in his presentation, but highlighted the following:

1) The goal of EBM is to maintain ecosystem health and sustainability.
2) In managing ecosystems, we must deal with unpredictability in ecosystem behavior, and uncertainty and risk of adopting estimate, advice or management actions.
3) Fisheries management systems should err on the side of conservation, particularly when there is a chance of irreversible changes from an action.
4) All fishery management systems must learn from their successes and failures, must be adaptive, and must emphasize learning-by-doing, feedback of information and knowledge, and a link between research and management.

Summing up, Dr. Pomeroy said, "Traditionally fisheries management was focused on managing the resource, the fish stock. What people realized was that it wasn't good enough just to focus on the stock, because fish need habitats to live, eat, breed, and protect themselves, and when those habitats are gone, no matter how well you manage them, they will disappear. The link between fish and their habitats is critical, as well as the link between fish and fisher and understanding the pressure that the fisher is putting on the resource. EAFM is basically trying to understand the relationships between the fish, the habitat and the humans in order to improve the way we can sustain the resource."



Catch trends showing world capture fisheries have leveled off at between 90 and 95 million MT in the last decade (Armada/USAID-BFAR-FISH Project)

EAFM in the CT region

Presented by Mr. Nygiel B. Armada (US CTI Program Integrator (PI) Fisheries Management Specialist/Co-Facilitator)

Mr. Armada began his presentation with an overview of the status of world capture fisheries, highlighting in particular the following information indicating "some elements of overfishing":

1) According to the FAO, world capture fisheries have levelled off at between 90 and 95 million metric tons (MT) during the last decade, despite "tremendous increases" in fishing effort during the period.
2) In the Philippines, the annual per capita catch of small-scale fishers declined from more than 1.5 MT to about 1 MT between 1987 and 1996, a loss of about 0.5 MT per fisher over 10 years. "What we see in general is that fish catch has plateaued or continues to decline even as fishing effort increases," Mr. Armada said.
3) Industrial fishing of Pacific tuna started in the 1900s, and in 2010, tuna stocks in the region were found to be "in trouble." Bluefin tuna and big-eyed tuna are now considered overfished, while experts warn that without management, Yellow-fin tuna would also soon become overfished.

The need for management is all the more critical given the importance of capture fisheries to a large segment of the global population. Mr. Armada noted that worldwide, fish provide more than 20 percent of animal protein consumed by 2.6 billion people living in developing countries and 8 percent in industrialized countries. Overall, 1.5 billion people rely directly on fish as a major source of food, income and/or livelihood. In particular, Mr. Armada underscored the importance of small-scale fisheries, for a number of reasons:

1) Some 12-50 million men and women are directly involved in small-scale capture fisheries
2) Some 96 percent of all fishers worldwide are small-scale, producing 58 percent of the global fish catch.
3) The number of full-time fishers has been growing at an average rate of 2.5 percent per year since 1990, or a total of 400 percent since 1950. (In comparison, the number of agricultural workers increased by 35 percent over the same period.)
4) At least 20 percent of those employed in fisheries earn less than USD1 a day.
5) About 87 percent of the world's fishers and aquaculture workers are in the Asia-Pacific region.

Mr. Armada also noted that contrary to popular belief, small-scale fishing is in fact more economically efficient than large-scale fishing. He said: "Large-scale fishers land between 15 million and 40 million MT, roughly just the same amount as the 20-30 million MT caught by small-scale fishers. But large-scale fishers produce from 5 million to 20 million MT of by-catch, compared to the less than 1 million MT of by-catch produced by small-scale fishers. Moreover, the big fishers consume far more fuel (14-19 million MT) than the small fishers' annual oil consumption of 1-2.5 million MT, which translates to only 2-5 MT of fish caught by the big fishers per MT of fuel compared to up to 20 MT of fish caught by small fishers for every MT of fuel used."

Developing countries produce the bulk (77 percent) of global fish production, which creates a "north-to-south" supply-and-demand relationship, with developing countries providing food to the developed world, Mr. Armada added. In 2002, net exports of fisheries products amounted to USD17.4 billion in foreign exchange earnings for developing countries, more than the combined net exports of rice, coffee, sugar, and tea. With the decline of capture fisheries -- demersal stocks have been fished down to 5-30 percent of unexploited levels in South and Southeast Asia, and human activities threaten 88 percent of Southeast Asia's coral reefs – developing countries have suffered tremendous loss of livelihoods and employment, reduced incomes, threats to food security, and loss of export revenue, resulting in disproportionate impacts on the poor and immeasurable ecological impacts on a global scale. "Many of the most significant areas of marine and freshwater biodiversity and fisheries are located in developing countries," said Mr. Armada. The sustainability of these resources is critical to the economic well-being – and indeed the very survival -- of the millions of people who depend on them.

Mr. Armada cited one recent project that focused on promoting sustainable fisheries, USAID's Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project, which was implemented in the Philippines in 2004-2010. He shared the following lessons from the project:

1) Incremental understanding of the system
    a. It will be impossible to understand all the processes and interactions within the ecosystem.
    b. Make use of what is already known in managing the fisheries and habitats (the fishers themselves are good sources of information).
    c. Continue to gather information to increase the knowledge.
    d. Fine-tune management using the incremental understanding (adaptive management).
    e. Since not all information and knowledge are readily available, precaution must be exercised (precautionary principle); the more limited the information is, the higher the level of precaution should be.
2) Indices of ecosystem health
    a. Managers need measures with which to assess the effectiveness of their management activities in maintaining or improving ecosystem health.
    b. Instead of fisheries targets, a holistic approach should be developed using indices of ecosystem health (e.g. mean trophic level of the harvest, which describes the condition of the entire system; fishing-in-balance index, which uses a mean reference point of the trophic level to indicate sustainable level of fishing; reduction in volume of by-catch; increase in standing stock; improved coral reef cover).
    c. These indices will become major components of long-term monitoring schemes; as monitoring continues, they should be reviewed and improved if necessary.
    d. The use of single-species targets and limit reference points is still appropriate but they need to be modified in the context of the overall state of the ecosystem.
3) Appropriate scale
    a. EAF aims to manage each of the fisheries uses at an ecosystem scale rather than the scales defined by jurisdictional boundaries.
    b. Even in EAF, legal and jurisdictional boundaries are still useful as enabling mechanisms for enforcement.
    c. There is a need to set up mechanisms that will integrate various jurisdictions such that governance will be compatible with the ecosystem scale.
4) Strengthening or establishing governance system
    a. In a developing country context, EAFM is not just reconfiguring existing mandates and functions of institutions.
    b. In many instances the challenge is as basic as establishing the governance system in places where there is none.
    c. EAFM cannot wait and has to be set up parallel to the strengthening or establishment of the governance system.
5) Understanding the EAFM paradigm in relation to other paradigms
    a. Various paradigms related to EAFM have been in place for some time so implementers are already familiar with them.
    b. It is important for implementers to understand the EAFM paradigm and how it relates to the other paradigms, in particular integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and watershed management

Marine refuge in Jandayan, Getafe, Bohol, Philippines (J Unson/USAID-BFAR-FiSH Project

Integrating fisheries, biodiversity and climate change objectives into MPA network biophysical design principles

Presented by Dr. Andrew Smith (TNC) on behalf of Dr. Leanne Fernandes (Earth to Ocean Consulting), et al

Dr. Smith's presentation focused on a report that is being done under the CTI MPA theme. The report

looks at how MPAs can be used as a tool to deal with fisheries, climate change, and biodiversity conservation and the points of overlap between these components. It aims to:

1) Contribute to tropical marine resource management efforts to integrate across management boundaries of fisheries sustainability, biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience;
2) Consider ecological relevance of MPA networks against all these objectives; and
3) Provide biophysical insights to MPA network design across all these aspects of tropical marine resource management.

"Everyone has a different definition for MPAs," Dr. Smith observed. "For this report, MPAs are any clearly defined, managed marine area that contributes to protection of natural resources in some way. They include no-take areas; community-based protected areas; area-based gear and access restrictions."

The report's focus is on the biophysical component of resource management, said Dr. Smith. "The report provides guidance on how to better manage the biophysical component in MPAs and MPA networks. Its scope is limited to coastal and it also does not cover threatened species. Furthermore, while the study reviewed about two dozen reports on climate change, the authors acknowledge that the climate change section is still weak. They are trying to build that section up for the next report."

The report recommends 15 design principles or "rules of thumb" that managers can use to find a common ground between the management objectives for fisheries, biodiversity and climate change. These principles are enumerated below:

1. Prohibit as many destructive activities as possible throughout the managed area, for example, blast fishing, poison fishing, spearfishing on scuba, bottom trawling, long-lining and the use of fine mesh gill nets.
2. Represent at least 30 percent of each habitat within long-term no-take zones, including the range of types of coral reefs, seagrass, mudflats, algal beds, soft seabed communities, rocky shores, coastal forests, beaches, mangroves, other wetlands and other habitats.
    a. If the only protection offered is no-take zones, then the proportion of no-take areas needs to be higher (40 percent).
    b. If additional effective protection is offered (e.g. input/ output controls, other spatial controls) then 30 percent no-take zones may be applied (e.g. adequate and effective restrictions on type and quantity of gear, effort, and capacity; limits on catch or landings; limits on sizes; limiting catch of a given sex, or animals in a particular stage of the breeding cycle; regulating discards; daily bag or possession limits).
3. Replicate protection of habitats; include at least three replicates of every habitat within a protected area network, ideally, in no-take areas.
4. Ensure that no-take areas include critical habitats and aggregation sites (e.g. spawning, feeding, and breeding areas), juvenile fish habitat areas, larval sources, and turtle nesting areas.
5. No-take areas, prohibitions on destructive fishing, other gear and access limits should be in place for the long-term (>15-20 years); the longer they are in place, the better the results will be.
6. Create a multiple use MPA that is as large as possible, encompassing as much as possible of the coastal ecosystem within a legal or otherwise formalized multiple use management boundary.
7. Apply minimum sizes to protected areas within the network.
    a. Inshore no-take areas should be a minimum of 40 ha (0.4km^2) (e.g. minimum 500m from shore to deep water multiplied by minimum 800m longshore length).
    b. Offshore (beyond, at least, 500m from shore) no-take areas should be a minimum of 2km in longshore length and 3 km offshore width; ideally offshore no-take areas are up to 10-20km in diameter.
    c. Temporal closures of any kind should be, at the minimum, the entire area of site plus a 100m buffer (or 20ha minimum if these details are unknown).

    d. Gear restrictions should be implemented in as large an area as possible up to the entire marine park and all areas where gear interferes with threatened species.
    e. Access restrictions should be based on the local requirements of the management area.
8. Space no-take areas from 1km to 20 km apart; MPA networks involve ecological connections between MPAs, which is why spacing is quite critical. A variety of spacing is recommended:
    a. Inshore no-take areas should be located closer together than the more offshore no-take areas.
    b. These spacing guidelines may not be applicable or spacing may not be required at all for other types of protected areas (e.g. spatial gear or access restrictions) which might be quite large in extent throughout the management area that it might not make sense to have specified "distances" between them.
    c. If other permanent protected areas are isolated "islands" of protection, then the same spacing rules should apply as to no-take areas.
9. Include an additional 15 percent in shorter-term no-take protection within the network (e.g. seasonal, rotational or other temporally variable zones).
10. Have a mixture of protected area boundaries both within habitats and at habitat edges. The relative amounts of boundaries at or within habitats depend upon the priorities of the local communities.
11. With sensible consideration of ease of compliance (including use of landmarks), use more square or circular shapes if possible.
12. Minimize external threats. All else being equal, choose areas for protection that have been, and are likely to continue to be, subjected to lower levels of damaging impacts, e.g. areas with higher water quality, no mining, no shipping activity, and existing functional protected areas.
13. If currents are known and constant, then a greater number of the protected areas, especially no-take areas, should be located towards the upstream end of the management area. If currents are not known or not constant then this principle does not apply and protection should be distributed evenly throughout the management boundaries.
14. Include resilient sites in the network. Protected areas should include areas that are most likely to survive climate change impacts as indicated by either previous survival or conditions that make them more likely to resist, recover or migrate from impacts.
15. Include special or unique sites in the network (e.g. sites that are important for rare species, with rare habitats, that are highly biodiverse (especially areas that are at risk), or with examples of endemic species) or habitats that are isolated.

How these principles are applied will depend on the primary objective of management. To illustrate, Dr. Smith outlined the following differences:

1. For fisheries goals, individual MPAs should be smaller to allow for more spillover, to maintain access to more areas while still protecting examples of all habitats, and to enable flexibility to fishers' needs. Shapes should also maximize spillover.
2. For biodiversity goals, it is more important to include special, unique or isolated sites.
3. For biodiversity and climate change goals, no-take areas are more important as the conservation benefits far outweigh those of other types of protection; permanent or longer-term protection is more important.
4. For climate change goals (e.g. community resilience), climate change "resistant" sites should be prioritized.

Designing MPAs to help achieve fisheries objectives can contribute to fisheries management, and the report provides the design principles or rules of thumb to help MPA managers achieve fisheries as well as biodiversity and climate change objectives, Dr. Smith concluded.

"The application of these principles all comes down to local implementation," said Dr. Smith. "At the local level you have priorities, knowledge of the socioeconomic context, governance and politics that influence which, where and how much these biophysical design principles are used." The report is intended to contribute to better and more effective management by informing the processes – socioeconomics, governance, politics – that come into play at the local level.

Dr. Smith concluded the presentation by inviting participants to comment on the draft report. He added: "The authors are also looking for advice on the best way to actually use the outputs of the report moving ahead. If you have comments, please send them to Dr Leanne Fernandez at leannef@earth2ocean.com on or before 14 October 2011."

Discussion

In the ensuing discussion, Lead Facilitator Dr. Pomeroy explained, "One of the reasons that we want to talk about integration is because it is a theme of the CTI. Right now we have separate streams for EAFM, CCA and MPA, and we're trying to bring them together to show that there is integration, that these pieces can work and fit together. This presentation and the work that Dr. Fernandes has been doing are moving toward that."

Mr. Frazer McGilvray (CI) further clarified, "It is important to recognize that the US CTI/USAID (United States Agency for International Development)-funded scope of work focuses only on those three goals. So when we're talking about integration, we're not necessarily talking about integration CTI-wide, but about the US Government's investment in CTI at this point. This is why seascapes and threatened species, which are also important in the CTI context, are not included in the report. I think it's important in the CTI context that we don't forget about the other two goals, particularly as Goals 2-5 roll up into Goal 1."

In response to a question from the floor, Dr. Pomeroy said the most challenging aspect of EAFM lies in its complexity. "To me, the most difficult part is trying to understand the relationships between the various components of management, especially with the multi-species fisheries that we have and the range of habitats that they have and the interactions between them." He added, "EAFM is a different way of looking at fisheries management, and getting people to look at fisheries management in this way can be difficult." He also pointed out that the application of EAFM changes with the context in which it is applied. "For example, EAFM in the Pacific is more community-focused than it is in the Philippines or Indonesia, largely because of differences in the governance systems."

SESSION 3. WHERE ARE WE NOW? EAFM AND THE CT

This session included two sets of reports 1) six country reports on the status of EAFM in the CT6; and 2) four reports from the regional organizations that contribute to the development of EAFM in the Asia-Pacific region.

The country reports were prepared based on a prescribed outline that included the following:

1) Names of delegation members and their official affiliation
2) Overview of fisheries
3) Organizational structure and management instruments for fisheries
4) Overview of the progress made in implementing EAFM
5) Review of laws, policies and implementing rules and regulations relevant to EAFM
6) Examples of EAFM implementation
7) Opportunities and challenges for EAFM

The regional reports tackled the following subjects, respectively:

1) Implementing EAFM in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTS)
2) USCTI LRFT REX workshop: Objectives, outcomes and recommendations

3) Implementing EBMF/EAFM: Fisheries work in Malaysia 2006-2011
4) ADB RETA 7307, Knowledge management: Briefing for EAFM

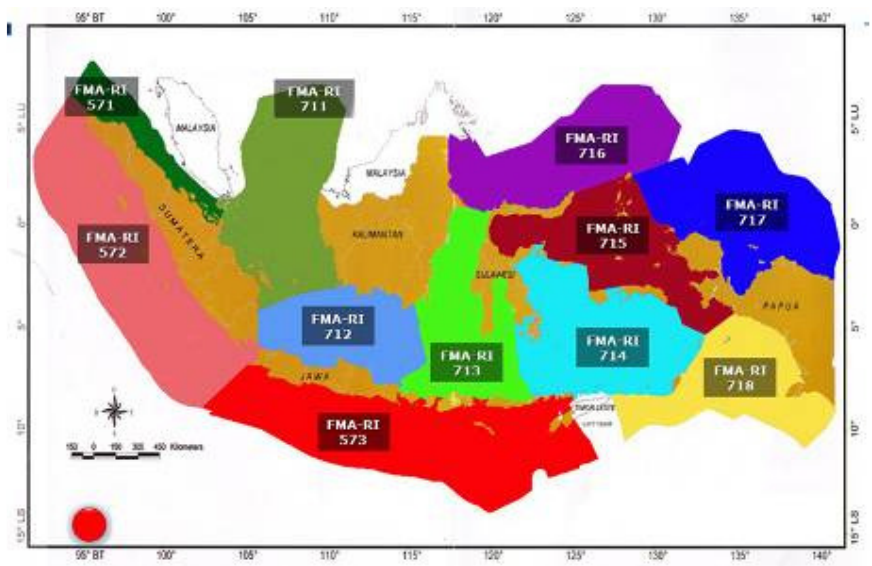
Mr. McGilvray facilitated the session.

Country reports

Indonesia
Presented by Prof. Abdul Ghofar (Diponegoro University)

Delegation members:
Prof. Abdul Ghofar (University of Diponegoro)
Ir. Agustiani Widajati, MM (Directorate of Fish Resources Management
Dr. Syahrowi R. Nusir (Directorate of Area and Fish Species Conservation)
Eny Buchary, Ph.D. (TNC Indonesia Marine Program)
Abdullah Habibi (WWF-Indonesia)
Imam Musthofa (WWF-Indonesia)
Antung Raudatul Jannah (Directorate of Area and Fish Species Conservation)
Jimmi (Directorate of Fish Resources Management)

Fisheries profile
Indonesia has 11 Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs) as illustrated below. The fisheries are dominated by small-scale fishers (2.17 million fishers), who account for the bulk of the 1.17 million fishing gear units and 590,352 fishing vessels in the country as well as the total capture fisheries landing of 4.81 million MT. The level of exploitation is mixed, with many stocks in all areas except FMA-RI 716 already overfished or fully exploited.



Fisheries Management Areas in Indonesia (FMA-RI)

Organizational structure and management instruments
The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) holds the primary responsibility for fisheries management. The core activities are done by the Directorate of Fish Resources Management with support from two other MMAF agencies, namely the Research Center for Fisheries Management

and Fish Resources Conservation and the Directorate of Area and Fish Species Conservation, as well as the independent National Commission for Fish Stock Assessment.

Some fisheries management authority is delegated to the provinces and municipalities/districts. Management is based on three specific Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs), the implementation of which is supported by a number of organizations, including six core fisheries universities, one consortium of seven eastern Indonesia universities focusing on sustainable fisheries, the EAFM TWG under the NCC-CTI, the EAFM Expert Panel, and partnerships with NGOs and the private sector (fisheries associations). In addition, the establishment of MPAs also support management through the designation of no-take zones. Meanwhile, an EAFM Learning and Information Center is being developed to promote learning exchange and public awareness.

Laws, policies and implementing rules and regulations relevant to EAFM
There are a number of laws and regulations that are already in place in Indonesia that, although they may not directly pertain to EAFM, can help promote its implementation. Some of these laws are shown in the table below.

Some relevant laws & regulations (not necessary on EAFM *per se*)	**Scope and its relevance to EAFM**
Act No. No. 31/2004 as partially revised by Law No. 45/2009 on Fisheries	A shifting paradigm from resource oriented management to EAFM
Act No. 27/2007 on Coastal and Small Islands Management	The use of zoning plans for marine resources and marine areas
Act No. 32/2009 on Conservation and Management of Living Natural Resources	Legal umbrella for the provision of protection to various species, including marine species.
Government Regulation No. 7/1999 on Plant and Animal Preservation	Provision of protection to various species, including marine species.
Government Regulation No. 60/2007 on Fish Resources Conservation	Ecosystem conservation, fish species conservation and fish genetics conservation
MAF Ministerial Decree No. 01/2010 on Indonesian Fisheries Management Area	The division of whole Indonesia's fisheries into eleven fisheries management areas developed based upon approach to resources and bio-physical environment
MAF Ministerial Decree No. 18/2010 on Fishing Log Book	Every single fishing vessel has obligation to fill in the fishing log-book
MAF Ministerial Decree No. 2/2011 on Fishing Zones, Placement of Fishing Gear and Auxiliary Fishing Gear in FMAs	Gear-based fishing zoning, allowable fishing gear and auxiliary fishing gear (i.e., FADs, light, etc.).
MAF Ministerial Decree No. 45/2011 on Estimation of Fisheries Potential in Indonesian FMAs	Established fish resources MSY and exploitation status for each FMA

Progress made in the implementation of EAFM

1) Identification of five "domains" of management, namely, fisheries resources, habitat and ecosystem, social and economic development, and institutional development.
2) Development of national EAFM roadmap for 2010-2014, which includes the following activities:
    b. 2010 – Developed a set of EAFM indicators; conducted preliminary assessment of EAFM indicators (desktop exercise) in 11 FMAs
    c. 2011 -- Established EAFM Panel composed of experts from the MMAF responsible for capacity building and the implementation of EAFM; included EAFM as a line item in the national budget of the MMAF, and refined the EAFM indicators through consultations with more than 20 experts. Two other activities are scheduled for 2011, namely the development of EAFM learning modules and survey/assessment

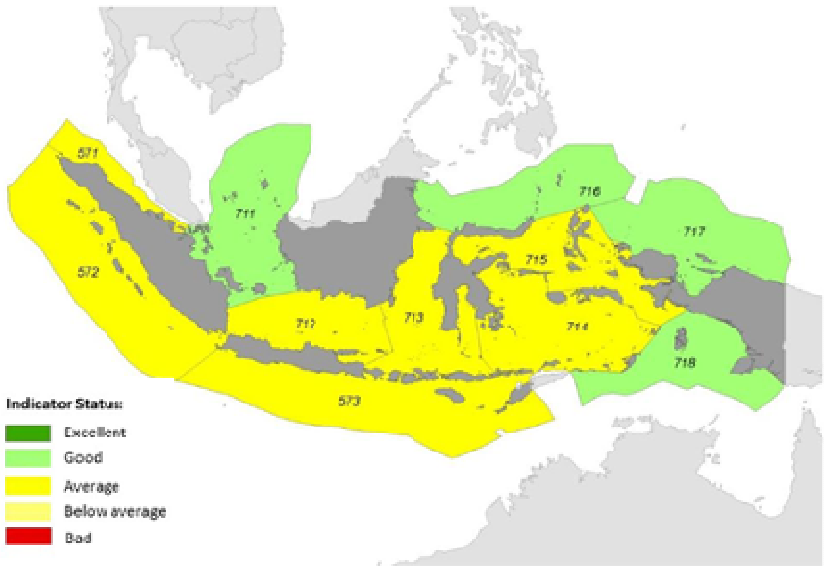
questionnaires and the conduct of EAFM assessment (field testing) in several FMAs with the participation of universities and local agencies.

d. 2012 – Continue EAFM assessment in several FMAs with the participation of universities and local agencies.
e. 2013 – Develop regulations to promote EAFM implementation.
f. 2014 – Apply EAFM as a strategy for fisheries management in Indonesia.

3) Development of FMPs
   a. Area-based FMP: three FMPs completed (FMA 711, FMA 712 and FMA 718)
   b. Species-based FMP: one FMPs completed (Flying fish in Makassar Strait and Flores Sea)
4) MPA development
   a. 13,529,067 ha MPA's enacted and gazetted (MMAF and Local Government: ± 8,1 million ha; Ministry of Forestry: ± 5,4 million ha)
5) Fisheries enhancement and habitat rehabilitation
   a. Restocking program involving fishers and fisheries associations
   b. Artificial reefs/fish home deployment
   c. Coral transplantation

The preliminary EAFM indicators developed in 2010 will help managers track the implementation of activities and assess management performance; these indicators were pilot-tested last year in three FMAs and on four species (flying fish, grouper, snapper and tuna). There are a total of 33 indicators from the five domains.

Example of EAFM implementation
A preliminary assessment of the EAFM indicators developed in 2010 was conducted in the 11 FMAs (desktop exercise), at the Wakatobi MPA (field exercise) and for shark fisheries (field exercise). The results of the assessment are illustrated in the graphic map below.



Results of assessment of fishery resources conducted in 2011 based on the preliminary EAFM indicators developed in 2010.

Some lessons generated are as follows:

1) Indicators can be used to assist fisheries managers to evaluate the performance of specific fisheries management activities using either a spatial approach (i.e., FMAs, MPAs) and commodity approach (i.e., shark);

2) The robustness of the analysis depends on the quality of the data and analytical methods used. Indicator reports must be updated regularly to serve as a living document and tool for tracking the performance of fisheries management.
3) Data collection and analysis need more collaboration between research agencies, universities, local governments, private sectors and NGOs in order to minimize data deficiency and maintain cost effectiveness.

Opportunities and challenges
There are many challenges in the implementation of EAFM in Indonesia, but opportunities for moving it forward also abound. Some of the challenges are as follows:
1) Inherent complexity of managing multi-species and multi-gear fisheries;
2) Sheer number of stakeholders consisting of subsistence, small-scale, as well as industrial-scale operators;
3) Possible inertia on inter- and cross-sectoral coordination that may inhibit EAFM implementation;
4) Impacts from other forms of economic development (e.g., mangrove clearance for land development and aquaculture; discharges from industrial and agricultural activities, etc.);
5) Limited assessment (biology, stock) and management of the resources.

The opportunities include:
1) Rising awareness of the important interactions between fishery resources and their environment;
2) Limited performance of current management approaches in pursuing fisheries resource sustainability as shown by the critical status of some Indonesian fisheries;
3) Recognition of the cross sectoral objectives and values of fishery resources and marine ecosystems within the context of national (pro-poor, pro-growth, pro-job, pro-environment) for sustainable development;
4) Recent advances in science, which highlight knowledge and uncertainties about the functional value of ecosystems to humans (i.e. the goods and services they are capable of providing services);
5) Rising need to show sustainable trade on fisheries products.

Malaysia
Presented by Ghulamsarwar Jan Mohammad (Department of Fisheries-Malaysia)

Delegation members
Prof. Dr. Noraieni Hj Mokhtar (National Oceanography Directorate)
Mr. Gulamsarwar Jan Mohammad (Department of Fisheries-Malaysia)
Mr. Daud Awang (Fisheries Research Institute Sarawak)
Dr. Norasma Dacho (Department of Fisheries-Sabah)
Mr. Lawrence Kissol (Department of Fisheries-Sabah)
Mr. Fazrullah Rizally Abdul Razak (Sabah Parks)
Prof. Dr. Ridzwan Abdul Rahman (Universiti Malaysia Sabah)
Dr. Connie Komilus (Universiti Malaysia Sabah)
Mrs Shahima Ab. Hamid (Department of Marine Parks-Malaysia)
Mr. Shahruddin Yusof (National Oceanography Directorate)
Mr. Ahmad Zuwairi Zainudin (Department of Fisheries-Malaysia)

Fisheries profile
Malaysia's EEZ encompasses 160,000 square nautical miles, including part of the Andaman Sea, the Straits of Malacca, South China Sea, Sulu Sea and Celebes Sea. In 2010, the country had in its register 49,854 fishing vessels and 129,622 fishers, with marine capture fisheries production estimated at 1,435,754 MT. About 80 percent of the fishing vessels are traditional or small-scale, and the rest are commercial scale.

Organizational structure and management instruments
At the federal level, fisheries management is under the Department of Fisheries (DOF) of MAFI, which has specific divisions responsible for licensing and resource management, resource protection, research and development, and fisheries information management. Each of the 14 states of the country has a fisheries department, and under them are 93 district offices.

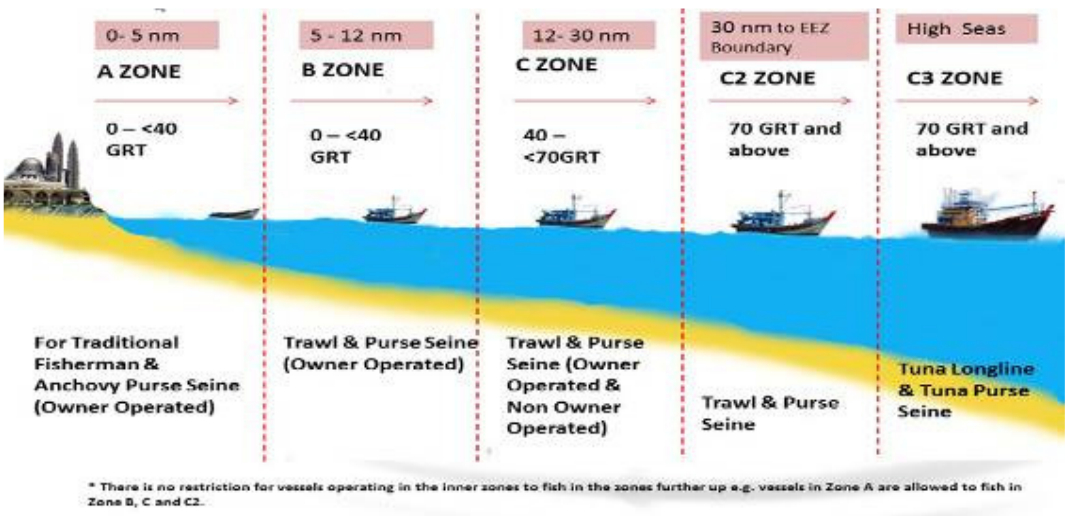
The Licensing and Resource Management Division is responsible for marine management, licensing, deep sea development, conservation and recreational fisheries, inland water fisheries resources, and resources management and tuna development. The Resources Protection Division has three units responsible for operations, logistics and surveillance. The Research and Development Division oversees eight research facilities throughout the country. And the Fisheries Information Management Division takes charge of DOF's data collection, information technology and communication needs.

Laws, policies and implementing rules and regulations relevant to EAFM
Malaysia has been managing its fisheries "for a long time" using a number of legal instruments, as shown in the table below. While acknowledging that, to more effectively support EAFM "we may have to change our current legal framework," the Malaysian delegation also maintained that "EAFM should develop from where we are now."

National legal instruments for fisheries management	Regional/International legal instruments for fisheries management
Fisheries Act 1985	United Nation Convention On The Law Of The Sea (UNCLOS) 1982
Convention On International Trade And Endangered Species Act (CITES) (2008)	World Trade Organization (WTO) – TBT, SPS & Fisheries Subsidies
Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1984	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission Resolutions
Continental Shelf Act 1996	Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and The Rio Declaration
Food Act 1985	Ramsar Convention
Environmental Quality Act 1974	Convention of Biological Diversity
Malaysia Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011	Jakarta Mandate on Marine And Coastal Biological Diversity
Fisheries (Quality Control of Fish for Export to the European Union) (Amendment) Regulations 2010	Declaration and Global Programme of Action on Protection of The Marine Environment From The Land Based Activities
Fisheries (Maritime) Regulations 1967	UNEPs Regional Seas Agreements/Programme
Fisheries (Prohibition of Import, Etc., of Fish) Regulations (Amendment) 1990	EC Regulation 1005/2008 to Prevent, Deter, Eliminate and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing
Fisheries (Prohibition of Method of Fishing) Regulations	FAO-CCRF
Fisheries (Marine Culture System) Regulations 1990	International Plan of Action (IPOA) - Sharks
Fisheries (Cockles Conservation and Culture) Regulations 2002	Port State Measures Agreement 2009
Fisheries (Maritime) (Sarawak) Regulations 1976	UN Fish Stocks Agreement
Establishment of Marine Parks Malaysia Order 1994	IPOA-IUU
Fisheries (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) Regulations 1999	FAO Compliance Agreement
Fisheries (Maritime) (Licensing of Local Fishing Vessel) (Amendment) Regulations 2010	International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention On Fishing Workers
Fisheries Licensing Policies	Torremolinos Convention 1977 & 1993 Protocol
Agriculture Policies	
Others relevent policies	
Fisheries (Protected Area for Sea-Cucumber) Regulations 2010	
The Fisheries Regulations (Sabah) 1964	
Fisheries (Prohibited Area) (Rantau Abang) Regulations 1991	
Fisheries (Prohibited Area) Regulations 1994	
Fisheries (Prohibition Method of Fishing for Kerapu Fry) Regulations 1996	
Fisheries (Closed Season to Catch Kerapu Fry) Regulations 1996	
Fisheries (Vessel Monitoring System) Regulations (Draft)	
Fisheries Prohibited Area of Method of Fishing) Regulations (Draft)	
Fisheries (Maritime) Manning Standards and Certifications of Personnel For Fishing Vessel of Less Than 24 Meter in Length) Regulations (Draft)	
State Turtles Rules	

Progress made in the implementation of EAFM

Currently, there is a moratorium on the issuance of fishing licenses in Malaysia, and fishing activities are controlled and regulated to limit capacity and fishing effort. There is also a zoning system based on fishing gear types and vessel sizes (see below), with specific markings used for the different license types.



Fishing zones in Malaysia

In addition, a monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) system is in place, with the following features:

1) Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)
    a. Monitoring of fishing vessels which operate in Malaysia's waters helps operators to track their vessels and ensure the safety of their vessels and crews.
2) Landing of Vessel (LoV)
    a. Systematic collection of fish landing data.
3) Collection of data and scientific information
    a. Species monitoring
    b. Captured fish mean size
    c. Fisheries resource density survey, etc.
4) Protection of fishermen
    a. Safety of fishers and vessels while fishing
5) Enforcement activities
    a. Laws and regulations enforced by Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA)
6) Management of IUU fishing
    a. Control of IUU fishing in Malaysian fisheries waters
    b. Compliance with Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) resolutions
    c. Inspection of suspected foreign vessels of doing IUU fishing in Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) areas when at Malaysian Port as requested by RPOA member country.

Other management activities being undertaken in Malaysia include:

1) Resource rehabilitation
    a. Artificial reefs program – This program was launched in 1975 to create marine fisheries habitats, stop the encroachment of trawlers, create recreational fishing

areas, and enhance fisheries resources. As of 2010, artificial reefs have been installed in 197 locations

2) MPAs
    a. Establishment of marine parks and no-fishing (no-take) areas to ensure protection and conservation of the environment, including aquatic flora and fauna and their habitats and breeding grounds. Malaysia has 42 marine parks and 7 no-take areas.
3) Management of endangered species
    a. Protection of marine turtles, turtle eggs and nesting beaches.
    b. Establishment of hatcheries and sanctuaries in critical areas (nearly 2 million hatchlings released since 2000).
    c. Establishment of information center.
    d. Protection of other important components of the marine ecosystem, including other endangered species and their habitats
4) National Plans of Actions (NPOA)
    a. NPOA Shark
    b. NPOA Turtle
    c. NPOA Sea Cucumber
    d. NPOA Dugong
    e. NPOA Fishing Capacity
5) Reduction of fishing capacity
    a. Reduction of the number of fishing vessels in the coastal zone through buy-back scheme (Exit Plan Program).
    b. Purchase of trawl vessels operating in Zone B.
    c. Ban on destructive gears
6) Legal and policy review to build EAFM into conventional fisheries management.

Certain steps have been undertaken to move the EAFM process forward. This includes a visioning workshop organized by DOF and WWF-Malaysia in February 2011, which involved all relevant agencies and stakeholders. The workshop resulted in an 11-point vision statement (see table below) that will be incorporated into the Malaysia's EAFM framework.

Vision for the management and development of Peninsular Malaysia's marine resources through EAFM
d. Fisheries management must be ecosystem-based. e. Give prominence/ importance to capture fisheries industry (food security, 90% of production is from capture fisheries). f. Holistic governance by all responsible parties by taking into account effects of marine ecosystem on fisheries resources. g. Increase enforcement to achieve zero foreign fishing vessel encroachment. h. Issue of overcapacity must be addressed. i. Current financial subsidies/ incentives must be reviewed to evaluate their effectiveness. j. Destructives gear are not allowed – no trawl in 2020 (maybe only in permitted areas – trawl and Apollo nets banned in Zone B), provide alternative to destructive gear. k. Minimize the capture of juveniles by establishing size of first capture. l. Regulations must be established to protect spawners in natural environment. m. Increase awareness of fishermen and responsibilities of all parties to conserve the marine ecosystem (campaign to develop responsible fishermen). n. All development in coastal areas and marine waters must consider impacts on marine ecosystem and mitigation steps.

Examples of EAFM implementation

1) Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project in Sabah, the Malaysian state directly involved in CTI.

a. Objective – To improve the condition of fisheries and their habitats in the Sulu-Celebes Sea through integrated, collaborative and participatory management at the local, national and tri-national levels.
b. Progress
    i. September 2010 – Inception meeting
    ii. December 2010 – Establishment of National Coordinating Unit at DOF-Sabah
    iii. April 2011 – Project Steering Committee meeting
    iv. June 2011 – 1st Regional Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) Workshop
    v. August 2011 – Technical Committee Meeting
    vi. September 2011 – IMCC Meeting and TDA National Workshop
c. Outcome
    i. Identification of trans-boundary priorities and root causes.
    ii. Formulation of a Strategic Action Plan
    iii. Strengthening of institution.
    iv. Increased fish stock through Best Fisheries Management Practice in demonstration site.
    v. Capture, application and, dissemination of knowledge and practice.

2) Establishment and management of crab bank system at Langkawi.
    a. Objective -- The Crab Bank system was introduced to the Fisheries Resources Management Community *(FRMC)* Kuala Teriang, Langkawi for crab trap and gill net fishers to:
        i. Introduce the voluntary scheme of releasing captured gravid crabs
        ii. Assist in preserving and sustain the crab resources
        iii. Promote community and public awareness of the need for conservation
        iv. Promote teamwork, cooperation and community and individual responsibility for conserving crab resources
        v. Promote the FRMC as a role model for the management and conservation of crab resources to other fishing communities and disseminate information to other areas.

Opportunities and challenges
The Malaysian delegation said there is a need "to find ways to integrate holistic approaches into current sectoral approaches, and we will need a law or something mandatory to do this." At the policy level, politicians and officials at the highest echelons of government must understand EAFM and prioritize its implementation. At the implementation level, fisheries managers must begin to deal with the many components that need to be considered in EAFM. It is a tremendous challenge, but fisheries managers in Malaysia are "all out" for EAFM, they said, and the push toward EAFM at the international and regional levels provides an opportunity to press the implementation of EAFM in the country, preferably based on the FAO definition.

PNG
Presented by Ms. Rachel Rabi (PNG National Fisheries Authority)

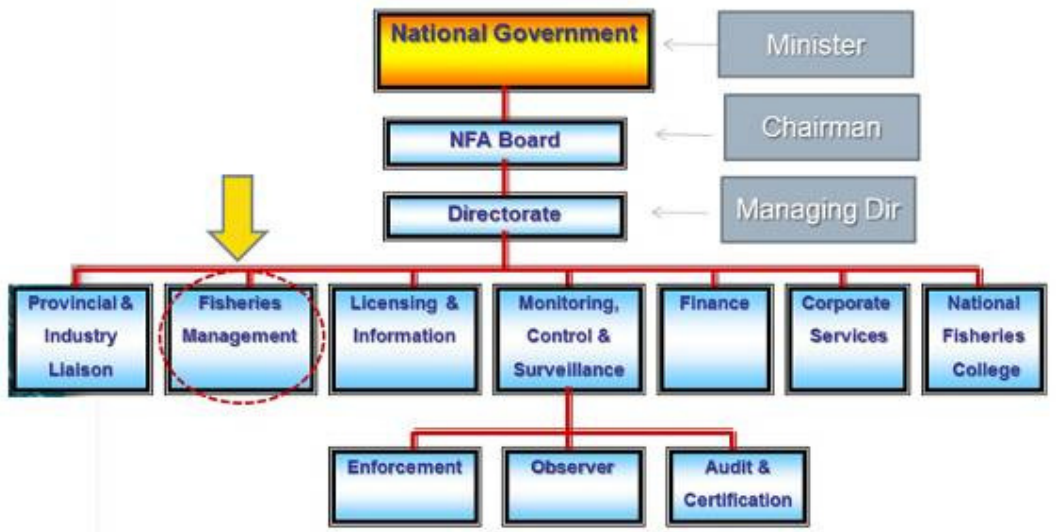
Delegation members
Mrs. Luanah Yaman (PNG National Fisheries Authority [NFA])
Ms. Rachel Rabi (PNG NFA)

Fisheries profile
PNG has a population of 6.4 million, of which 40 percent lives along the 17,000km coastline that surrounds the country's four large islands and 600 smaller islands. The EEZ is 2.4 million sq. km and PNG also recognizes a 12-mile "territorial water" set under its National Seas Act (Ch. 361). The country's fisheries include the following sectors:

1) Tuna fisheries, which has three sub-sectors, namely long-line, purse seine, and handline and pole and line.
2) Prawn and lobster fisheries, which include net trawling (Gulf of Papua prawn fishery), Milne Bay Province prawn fishery, Torres Strait prawn and lobster fisheries, and the Western Province prawn fishery.
3) Reef fisheries, which comprise the different companies that are involved in reef fisheries in PNG.
4) Beche-de-mer fisheries, which include artisanal fishers and the different companies that buy their products.
5) Aquaculture and mariculture, characterized by largely artisanal operations with potential to develop into small and medium or even industrial enterprises.

Organizational structure and management instruments

Fisheries management in PNG is under the NFA headed by the fisheries minister. There is an NFA Board headed by a chairman, who reports directly to the minister. Under the NFA Board is one directorate led by a managing director, who oversees seven divisions, namely, Provincial and Industry Liaison, Fisheries Management, Licensing and Information, MCS, Finance, Corporate Services, and the National Fisheries College. Under MCS are three units, namely, Enforcement, Observer Program, and Audit and Certification. (See below.)



PNG National Fisheries Authority organizational structure.

The different divisions have the following functions:

1) The Provincial and Industry Liaison Group manages NFA's relationship with all stakeholders, focusing in particular on the provinces and fishing industry.
2) The Fisheries Management Group manages and provides management advice on major fisheries including tuna fishery, inshore fishery, prawn and lobsters fisheries, crustacean fishery and aquaculture.
3) The Licensing and Information Group issues and updates licenses as well as collects and stores data in the NFA database.
4) The MSC Group does policing, monitoring and enforcement programs to ensure compliance by license holders. Under the MCS Group, the Audit and Certification Unit ensures compliance with food safety standards and adherence to international market access requirements. The Observer Program places well-trained observers on licensed vessels to monitor compliance during fishing, while a complimentary Port Sampling Program does sampling onshore to collect additional scientific information for fisheries managers.

5) The Finance Group manages the accounting and finance, risk management, payroll and asset management functions, including ensuring strict internal controls for proper use of all NFA funds and assets to meet statutory financial reporting obligations under PNG's Fisheries Management Act (FMA) of 1998. It also provides managers with reliable and timely financial reports and information to ensure proper planning and prudent management of all of NFA funds.
6) The Corporate Services Group is responsible for the efficient and effective administration of the organization, including the management of human resources, assets, computer systems and legal functions.
7) The National Fisheries College (NFC) provides practical training for the fisheries sector. The main course streams are in commercial fishing, post-harvest (processing and quality) and artisanal fishing with other courses such as observer training and business development provided as required. User-pays funding is expected to increase over time. Although part of NFA, NFC necessarily operates semi-autonomously because of its remote location and the specialized nature of its operations. Advice on educational and academic issues is provided through the Fisheries Training Advisory Committee (FTAC).

In general, NFA has delegated much of the fisheries management functions to the provincial fisheries administration offices, largely limiting its role to providing resource and logistic support.

Laws, policies and implementing rules and regulations relevant to EAFM

1) Draft Fisheries Management Act 1998 containing EAFM as a specific provision
2) Draft National Policy Framework on community-based fisheries management (CBFM)
3) Vav'au Declaration and Apia policy, a regional agreement that includes the implementation of EAFM in member-countries. (These regional policies are discussed in greater detail in one of the regional reports -- see below under "Implementing EAFM in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories")

Progress made in the implementation of EAFM

The following activities have been undertaken to promote EAFM at the policy level:

1) Review of relevant laws, policies and implementing rules and regulations related to EAFM. This includes:
    a. FAO report during the formulation of the national CBFM policy identifying the legal nexus for applying EAFM in PNG.
    b. CTSP funding to support review national policies relating to EAFM (contract agreement submitted; awaiting funding)
    c. Internal reports reviewing policies related to fisheries management in general
2) Fisheries Management Act of 1998 revised to include EAFM as a specific provision; revised bill submitted to legislature for ratification
    a. National Policy Framework on CBFM is in its final draft (remove dust from shelf) and ready for ratification.
3) At the regional level, PNG is a signatory to Vav'au Declaration and Apia policy, which obligates it to start to implementing EAFM. PNG and the Solomon Islands in collaboration with TNC have also applied EAFM in revising their current LRFFT management plan.

Examples of EAFM implementation

EAFM has been applied by PNG and the Solomon Islands in collaboration with TNC to revise their LRFFT management plan. The revision process used the methods described in the Apia policy for the management of resources in atolls, islands, lagoons, etc., based on a largely multi-stakeholder approach. Revision was structured according to the three components of EAFM (biological, socio-economic and governance): The issues were classified based on the three components, ranked, prioritized, and used as inputs to formulate the management plan.

Opportunities and challenges
Some opportunities for implementing EAFM in PNG are as follows:

1) Stakeholder participation interest in EAFM is high.
2) Communities engaged in EAFM implementation have seen the results so champions from these villages could be used as trainers and advocates to promote EAFM in other areas.

The challenges include:

1) Policy ratification processes must be completed so that such policy can have legal recognition and can be effectively implemented.
2) An appropriate institutional structure must be developed to facilitate the implementation of EAFM.

Philippines
Presented by Jessica Muñoz (Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources [BFAR])

Delegation members
Jessica C. Munoz (Project Management Office-BFAR)
Ludivina L. Labe (Fisheries Regulatory Divison-BFAR)
Elaine G. Garvilles (National Fisheries Research Development Institute-BFAR)

Fisheries Profile
Fisheries in the Philippines consist of four sectors:

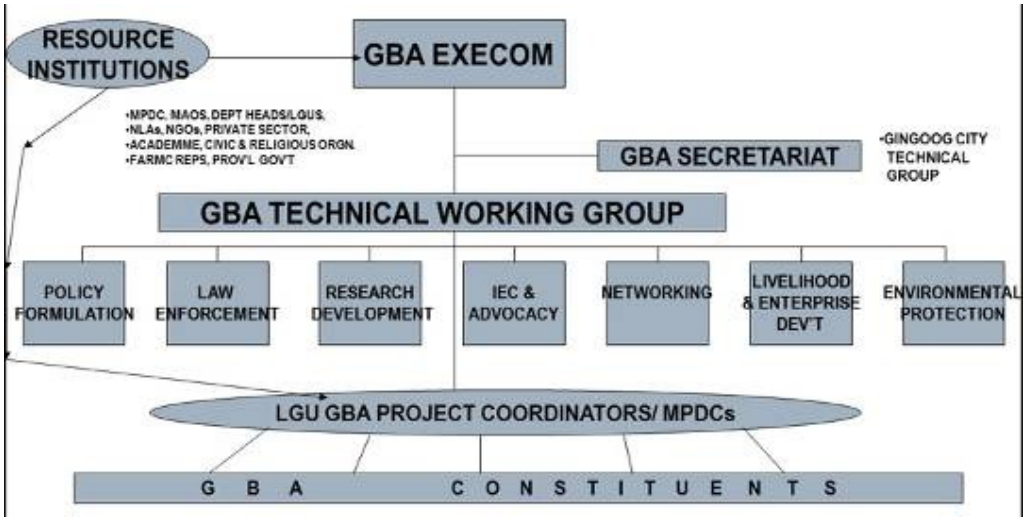
1) Commercial fisheries, defined as fishing activities using fishing vessels of more than 3 gross tons (GT) and limited by law in national waters beyond 15km from the coastline. There were 6,371 commercial fishing vessels that were registered in the Philippines in 2007.
2) Municipal fisheries, defined as fishing activities using fishing vessels of 3GT or lower which have the preferential rights to operate in "municipal waters." Municipal waters include marine waters up to 15km from the coastline. The number of registered municipal fishing vessels was calculated to be 469,807 units in 2000. (There are many unregistered municipal fishing vessels)
3) Aquaculture and mariculture, which include brackish and freshwater fishponds, fish cages and fish pens.

The most common gear used are fished nets, lift nets, ring nets, purse seines, beach seines, longlines, handlines, hook and line, jig and pots. Total annual production in 2009 was estimated at more than 5 million MT, made up mostly of tuna, roundscad, sardines, mackerel, squid, slipmouth and scads. Mean exploitation rate is about 0.56, or 56 percent of the estimated fish population, based on results of the National Stock Assessment Project (NSAP) from 1997.

Organizational structure and management instruments
BFAR, an agency under the Department of Agriculture (DA), holds the overall responsibility for managing fisheries at the national level and regional levels in the Philippines, but a number of other agencies also have jurisdiction or responsibilities over these resources. At the local level, fisheries management is the primary responsibility of the LGUs, i.e. the provincial and municipal governments, with BFAR playing a largely supportive, advisory and coordinative role with some oversight functions. LGUs are responsible for the management of municipal waters, which include inland waters as well as marine waters up to 15km from the general coastline; BFAR holds primary responsibility for managing fisheries outside these municipal waters but supports the management of municipal fisheries by working with the provincial fishery office and municipal agriculture office, as well as various local organizations such as the Fisheries Aquatic Resource Management Councils (FARMCs), Bay Management Councils, and various law enforcement teams and people's organizations. For this reason, DA through BFAR works closely with the Department of the Interior

and Local Government (DILG), primarily through the Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD).

Philippine law also provides for "the management of contiguous fishery resources such as bays which straddle several municipalities, cities, and provinces… in an integrated manner [that is] not based on political subdivisions of municipal waters." One mechanism for achieving this is the establishment of so-called "LGU alliances," through which LGUs group themselves and coordinate with each other to achieve the objectives of integrated fisheries management. An example of a typical organizational and coordination structure for such an alliance is shown below.



Gingoog Bay Alliance organizational and coordination structure

Laws, policies and implementing rules and regulations relevant to EAFM

The table at right shows the hierarchy of laws and policies that govern fisheries in the Philippines. At the top of this hierarchy is the Philippine Constitution of 1987, which mandates the protection of "the nation's marine wealth" and its EEZ. Below this is Philippine Agenda 21, the country's blueprint for sustainable development, and a host of national laws and international treaties or agreements related to the management of marine resources, notably the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, Local Government Code of 1991 (which devolved municipal fisheries management to the LGU), National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act, Climate Change Act of 2009, and FAO-CCRF, among many others. The enforcement and implementation of these international and national laws and policies are supported by administrative issuances, which include rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the national agencies responsible for fisheries and coastal resource management. At the local level, LGUs may also enact local ordinances prescribing certain management measures, such as MPAs and fish sanctuaries, closed seasons, gear restrictions, etc.

Hierarchy of fisheries laws and policies in the Philippines
The Philippine Constitution
Philippine Agenda 21
National laws and international treaties/agreement, Republic Act (RA) 8550, RA 7160, National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS), Climate Change Act (CCA), FAO-CCRF
Administrative issuances to implement national laws (e.g. Executive Orders, Administrative Orders, Memorandum Circulars, etc.)
Ordinances by LGUs (MPAs, FS, closed season)

Progress made in the implementation of EAFM

Below are some activities that have already been or are being undertaken across the Philippines to support or move fisheries management toward EAFM.

1) Establishment of MPAs and network of MPAs (e.g. MPA Support Networt [MSN])
2) Delineation of ecosystem boundaries
3) Species-specific management (spatial and temporal close season, especially for sardines)
4) Gear restrictions and size limits
5) Zoning of fishing and water activities
6) Municipal registration and licensing
7) Deputation of fish wardens
8) Habitat rehabilitation
9) Sustainable livelihood and enterprise projects for the coastal areas to provide supplemental income to fishers
10) Performance monitoring plan
11) Integrated bay management organizations
12) Integrated fisheries management unit (IFMU)
13) NPOA-IUU
14) Philippine National Tuna Management Plan
15) Sulu Sea Sardines Management Plan
16) NPOA for the Conservation and Management of Sharks in the Philippines
17) NSAP
18) LRFT
19) Integrated Fisheries Management Unit
20) Comprehensive National Integrated Fisheries Development Plan
21) Habitat restoration
22) Introduction of environment-friendly fishing gear
23) Strengthening of FARMCs
24) Enactment of relevant ordinances

EAFM in the Philippines is also supported by the following cross-cutting activities being undertaken by various responsible agencies and institutions, both in the government and non-government sectors:

1) Information, education, communication
2) Capacity-building
3) Research
4) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)
5) Gender and development

Examples of EAFM implementation

1) Fisheries Resource Management Project (FRMP) – This ADB-funded project, which was completed in 2007, included livelihood development, capacity building, research, law enforcement, and fisheries legislation.
2) FISH Project – Funded by USAID, this 7-year project (2004-2010) had three inter-related components, namely, capacity building and institutional development, policy reform and development, and building constituencies to support fisheries management. Local implementation was largely through the introduction of a set of growth, control and maintenance (GCM) mechanisms that included MPAs, gear restrictions, fishery registration and licensing, law enforcement, inter-LGU arrangements, public-private partnerships (PPP) for fisheries management and reproductive health-marine conservation integration.
3) Sustainable Management of Coastal Resources (SUMACORE) in Bicol and Caraga Regions – This project has livelihood, law enforcement, research and capacity building components.
4) Regional Fisheries Livelihood Programme for South and Southeast Asia (RFLP) – This project, which is ongoing, is supported by FAO and the Kingdom of Spain and aims to promote viable livelihoods, safety at sea, capacity building, post-harvest and market chain

efficiency, and microfinance. Safety at sea is a new component that also considers the impacts of climate change.

Opportunities and challenges
The following established and emerging trends in resource management in the Philippines can help support EAFM:

1) Use of economic resource valuation as basis for management
2) Implementation of comprehensive municipal licensing system
3) Establishment of MPAs
4) More gender-sensitive coastal activities
5) Adoption of the MCS concept at the LGU level
6) Use of electronic database systems for management
7) Research-based EAFM

The challenges include:

1) Maintaining, supporting and monitoring the growing number of MPAs across the country
2) Sustaining and strengthening enforcement of fisheries and environmental laws
3) Assisting fishers in cooperative formation
4) Addressing the impacts of climate change on fisheries
5) Allocating appropriate budget for EAFM activities
6) Continuing education and information support to EAFM

Solomon Islands
Presented by Joana Pita (Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International)

Delegation members
Mr. Peter Kenilorea (Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources)
Ms. Joana Pita (Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International)

Fisheries profile
Fisheries in the Solomon Islands are divided into two sectors, namely, 1) the offshore sector (consisting mainly of commercial and large-scale fishing operations), and 2) the inshore sector (made up mostly of semi-commercial and subsistence fishers).

The most common gear types used are as follows:

1) Long-line, pole-and-line, and purse seine used by foreign fleets
2) Pole-and-line and purse seine used by the local and national fleets
3) Handline and troll used by fishers using dug-out canoes and onboard motorboats

Annual production from offshore fishing is estimated at between 110,000 and 177,000 MT; there is no data available for inshore fishing.

Organizational structure and management instruments

1) At the highest level, an executive body that includes the Permanent Secretary, Undersecretary, Director and Deputy Directors has the overall mandate for fisheries management in the Solomon Islands.
2) Five Divisions are directly responsible for certain fisheries management functions, namely, Fisheries Management Division, Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Division, Provincial Fisheries Division, Fisheries Operations Division and Corporate Services Division.
3) The Provincial Fisheries Division has most of its management powers devolved to the Provincial Governments
4) Management of the fisheries sector is delegated to three units: the Inshore Management Unit, Offshore Management Unit and Community Fisheries Management Unit

Laws, policies and implementing rules and regulations relevant to EAFM
EAFM in the Solomons is based on the following legal instruments:

1) 1982 UN Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
2) Fisheries Act, 1998
3) Fisheries Regulations, 1998
4) Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA)
5) Provincial Ordinances
6) Delimitation of Marine Waters Act, 1978
7) Protected Areas Act, 2010
8) Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Convention on the conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, 2000
9) National Strategy for the Management of Inshore Fisheries, 2010

Progress made in the implementation of EAFM

1) Apart from being a signatory to international, regional and sub-regional Treaties, Conventions and Agreements, Solomon Islands has a national EAFM Framework for the Tuna Fisheries (this was established in August 2011)
2) No framework has been established for the inshore fisheries sector

Examples of EAFM implementation

1) VMS in partnership with FFA (Forum of Fisheries Agencies)
2) VDS (Vessel Day Scheme) in partnership with PNA member countries

Opportunities

1) Political will to implement EAFM promoted by the involvement of the Solomon Islands in the CTI
2) Readiness of various interested stakeholders to comply with EAFM guidelines
3) Growing capacity of the wider community to implement EAFM

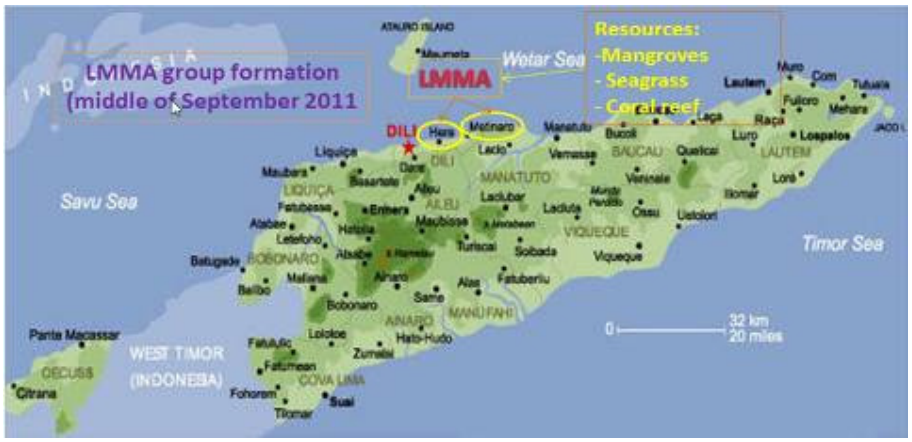
Timor-Leste
Presented by Aleixo Leonito Amaral

Delegation members
Mr. Aleixo Leonito Amaral (National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture-Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries [MAF])
Lino de Jesus Martins (National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture-MAF)
Sebastiao Meni (Oecusse District Agriculture and Fisheries Office-MAF)

Progress made in the implementation of EAFM
Timor-Leste has only just begun putting in place its resource management system. Initiatives that have been started include the following:

1) Planning for the establishment of LMMA in Hera and Metinaro near the capital Dili
2) Drafting of a national aquaculture development plan
3) Development of a VMS system
4) Integrated training in ICM and EAFM

Opportunities and challenges
As a relatively new sovereign state, Timor-Leste is still in the process of establishing its governance systems. This creates both opportunities and challenges to EAFM. One singular opportunity that could be useful as the country develops its EAFM system comes from its participation in the CTI, where learning and information exchange and sharing among members are encouraged. A key challenge is how to introduce EAFM into a dualistic "government" system, where the constitutional structure and modern government system operates alongside traditional or indigenous systems of



LMMA sites in the Timor-Leste

government that have their own rules governing resource use. The integration of EAFM into ICM is a challenge that Timor-Leste would also like to tackle.

Discussion

In response to an invitation from Mr. McGilvray for questions from the floor, Timor-Leste asked how useful experience and lessons – from the Indonesian EAFM model, for example -- can be shared among the CT6. Indonesia replied that one lesson they could share immediately was that the inclusive approach is critical to moving the EAFM process forward. "The involvement of all stakeholders is key – our partners from TNC and WWF as well as the fisheries associations, they are all participants in the process," Dr. Ghulamsarwar said.

Regional reports

Implementing EAFM in the PICTs: "A Regional Perspective"

Presented by Magele Etuati Ropeti (SPC)

Mr. Ropeti started his presentation with some background information on SPC (formerly South Pacific Commission, the group changed its name to reflect the participation of countries from North and Western Pacific). The SPC membership is composed of 22 PICTs. "We don't have much in terms of land but we have a lot of fish," quipped Mr. Ropeti. "If you take PNG and its 7 million people out of the picture, you will see that the region is full of small island nations, which is why we have our big brothers from Australia, New Zealand, France, the US and EU supporting us in our work."

Within SPC, EAFM is a function of the Division of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME). Under this department are two programs; one program deals with oceanic fisheries and the other is responsible for coastal fisheries. The presentation will focus on the work of the coastal fisheries programs, which consists of three sections, namely, coastal fisheries science and management, nearshore fisheries development and aquaculture. In the SPC context, the coastal fisheries section is "where EAFM comes in," said Ropeti.

He adds, "We're talking about this from the regional perspective. With so many countries involved we have to look at the regional policies that accommodate all of them, and I must admit that doing that is a very hard task. For these island peoples – Polynesians, Melanesians, Micronesians – with different cultural backgrounds and different ways of doing things, there is no one size that fits all."

Under its current strategic plan for 2010-2013, FAME's goal for coastal fisheries is "coastal fisheries, nearshore fisheries and aquaculture in PICTs [that are] managed and developed sustainably." The three sections under the coastal fisheries program have their respective objectives, as follows:

1) For aquaculture, the objective is to provide a regional framework for sustainable aquaculture, in the areas of planning, research, development and trade, for Pacific Island governments, private enterprises and other stakeholders.
2) For nearshore fisheries development, the objective to develop sustainable nearshore fisheries in the PICTs to provide food security, livelihoods and economic growth.
3) For coastal fisheries science and management, the objective is to to assist governments and administrations in the development of scientifically informed and socially achievable coastal fisheries management policies and systems in line with the guiding principles of the "Apia Policy."

To a large extent in the SPC, EAFM comes within the purview of the coastal fisheries science and management section, said Mr. Ropeti. He explained, "The Apia Policy – or the Pacific Islands Regional Coastal Fisheries Policy – is a regional mechanism endorsed by the SPC Heads of Fisheries (HOF) during a special session in Apia, Samoa in 2008 to harmonize national policies and activities that address the long-term sustainability of coastal fisheries resources. It provides guiding principles, many of which are based on EAFM, to address the problems and challenges of coastal fisheries management at the national and regional levels."

The vision of the Apia Policy is "healthy marine ecosystems and sustainable coastal fisheries that provide seafood security and continuing livelihoods for current and future generations of Pacific people," and its goal is "to ensure the optimal and sustainable use of coastal fisheries and their ecosystems by Pacific Islands communities."

"The policy was actually requested by the ministers of the SPC countries under the Vava'u Declaration on Pacific Fisheries Resources of 2007, and therefore had prior ministerial imprimatur," Mr. Ropeti noted. "From a regional perspective, it is important to get that support from the highest level so that EAFM can be implemented on the ground."

The SPC assisted the countries in putting together the Apia Policy, which contains the following guiding principles based on EAFM:

1) Improving our understanding of important fisheries species and of the ecosystems on which they depend.
2) Sustainably managing coastal fisheries, reducing their adverse impacts on coastal ecosystems and optimizing production to meet local nutritional needs and contribute to economic development.
3) Creating community partnerships to support the customary and traditional management of nearby ecosystems and fish stocks.
4) Creating stakeholder collaborations to manage ecosystems and reduce the negative environmental impacts of non-fisheries activities, including those causing high loads of silt and nutrients in coastal waters.
5) Promoting the participation of women and youth in all fisheries related activities.
6) Enhancing the REX and sharing of information regarding common problems relating to the management of ecosystems and fisheries.

SPC has the following key result areas (KRA) under its coastal fisheries program:

1) Assessment of the status of national coastal living marine resource user groups, impact on resources, existing impact management systems, and the current status of the resources themselves in order to inform management – The mode of delivery under this KRA is capacity building. SPC engages its counterparts from the national fisheries authorities to provide training in resource monitoring and assessment, as well as provide technical advice on fisheries management.
2) Assistance to member-countries in partnership with other stakeholders in developing an appropriate mix of community-based approaches and national management arrangements, incorporation of ecosystem-based principles, and the review of coastal fisheries legislations -

-- "In the Pacific, it's all about communities," said Mr. Ropeti. "When you talk about resource management you have to work at the community level and fortunately for us when SPC was tasked to implement EAFM, most of the countries we worked with already had CBRM programs on the ground that we could actually start from and build on."

SPC region and member countries

3) Practical assistance to members in designing and packaging appropriate awareness materials – The objective is to give the communities the right information so they are able to make the right decisions. SPC has developed 16 fact sheets, each containing information on one of 16 fish species, such as its habitats, life cycle, and simple management options for communities and their leaders.

Community-based EAFM (CEAFM) as practiced in the PICTs has the following features:

1) Builds on conventional fisheries management (input/output) models by adding ecosystem considerations
2) Adaptive management
3) Community-based
4) Fisheries management in a broader context
5) Collaboration
6) Expanding the management base
7) People/Communities key to success
8) Legal support
9) Climate change

CEAFM is the strategy of choice for the PICTs because of the complex issues of fisheries management in the region. "We found out from a survey done by SPC that apart from overfishing, there was a host of issues that were affecting the stocks by degrading their habitats and the ecosystem," said Mr. Ropeti. "We concluded that it would be pointless to address the problem of depleted fish stocks by reducing fishing effort, restricting catches and imposing size limits if the key threats to their recovery are degraded ecosystems."

From the Pacific standpoint, CEAFM can be defined as "the management of fisheries, within an ecosystem context, by local communities working with government and other partners," Mr. Ropeti added. In this context, it represents a combination of three different perspectives: fisheries management, ecosystem management and community-based management. Implementation involves a generalized approach characterized by the following:

1) Simple and culturally appropriate processes
2) Motivation
3) Maximum participation
4) Traditional knowledge
5) Science to support community objectives
6) Consultative multi-disciplinary group
7) Demand-based
8) Precautionary approach

9) Management of human activities
10) Alternatives provided
11) Formal or legal basis

US CTI LRFT REX workshop: Objectives, outcomes and recommendations
Presented by Dr. Geoffrey Muldoon (WWF-Indonesia)

Dr. Muldoon presented some of the key outcomes of the LRFFT REX held in Kota Kinabalu in 2010 for consideration by the EAFM TWG. The LRFFT REX was organized to support two priority actions under Goal 2, Target 4, "*Achieving more effective management and a more sustainable trade in life reef fish and reef-based ornamentals*" of the CTI RPOA. These priority actions are as follows:

1) Develop a collaborative work program on the management of and international trade in coral reef-based fish.
2) Establish an informal CTI forum on the management of and international trade in coral reef-based organisms.

Dr. Muldoon explained, "At that time, the EAFM work that Dr. Pomeroy is now leading on behalf of CTSP was not underway. LRFFT was being used as an example to discuss the issues of EAFM, so we did have an EAFM component to the workshop." The objectives of the workshop include:

1) Provide CT6 countries with a common understanding and support for EAFM to guide management of LRFF fisheries.
2) Support CT6 agreement on science and capacity needs to monitor progress in managing LRFF fisheries.
3) Review and recommend models for multi-country, multi-stakeholder forums or roundtables as appropriate for the CT6 to improve regional-scale LRFFT outcomes.
4) Agree on a common set of issues to present a coordinated CTI regional position at an APEC-funded project on the LRFFT.

These objectives were translated into four themes and outcomes, as follows:

Theme 1. Common understanding of and support for EAFM to guide management of the LRFT. The countries agreed to:

a. Base national level fisheries management policies on EAFM principles
b. Encourage (now) and require (later) Hong Kong /China governments to help ensure imported LRFF are from responsibly managed, legal sources (i.e. not from IUU)
c. Develop, promote and enforce across the CT6 complementary management standards high-risk LRFF species
d. Encourage and facilitate PPPs for full-cycle aquaculture/ mariculture of important LRFT species using Better Management Practices
e. Standardize the management of LRFT across the CT6 countries (codes of practice; traceability)
f. Standardize statistical data needs relevant to CT6 capacities, to improve the management of LRFT

Dr. Muldoon related, "Effectively we looked at both wild capture and aquaculture, and spent some time looking at issues around standards to improve the management of LRFT across the CT6 countries, in terms of codes of practice, certification and traceability, statistical data needs, etc., as well as PPPs that could support EAFM given that the work going on with LRFFT in the region does have a strong PPP approach."

Theme 2. Science Needs for Management of LRFT, including defining relevant performance indicators for various operational levels. The countries agreed to:

a. Determine the seasonality, location and behavior of Fish Spawning Aggregation Sites (FSAS) by species
b. Improve knowledge of status of stocks of coral fish and their habitats to inform management on exploitation rates, particularly in relation to stock recovery

c. Support the development of "viable" full cycle mariculture production thru improved knowledge and technology transfer, technical assistance and market intelligence
d. Improve traceability (i.e. chain of custody) of LRFF coming from wild-caught and aquaculture production

Theme 3. Developing Forums and Roundtables appropriate for building stakeholder consensus on a regional CTI LRFT platform. Achieving this third set of outcomes was "a multi-stage process," according to Dr. Muldoon. "First the CT6 had to reach some agreement on the issues and concerns that affected LRFFT. Secondly, they had to look at establishing a TWG that would formulate and endorse a TOR to establish a committee to look and consider appropriate models. And finally, as we proceeded during the workshop that expectation was scaled back a little bit in order to be more in keeping with the protocol of the CTI in the region and how best to move forward, basically looking at the formation of a multi-stakeholder initiative, a forum that the group agreed should be looked at in more detail." At the end of this process, the countries agreed on the following key points:

a. Issues and concerns affecting LRFT, including:
    i. Species under threat as a result of over-exploitation and unsustainable fishing practices
    ii. RPOA and NPOAs identify need for practical solutions to LRFT sustainability involving the private sector (Multi-stakeholder initiatives /platforms (Forums or Roundtables) may be an appropriate mechanism for engaging actors along LRFT supply chain)
b. TWG established to
    i. Formulate and endorse TOR to establish a sub-committee/TWG to consider appropriate model including composition involving markets and the private sector
        – EAFM principles piloted for LRFT as example for reform
        – Roundtable / Forum for PPP Dialogue
c. Formation of an inclusive CTI multi-stakeholder initiative such as a forum or roundtable can aid in ensuring sustainability of the LRFT. Core issues for dialogue would include:
    i. Unsustainable market demand in terms of ecosystem productivity
    ii. Fair pricing for fishers/collectors/buyers
    iii. Lack of enforced regulations on fish size, collection from spawning grounds etc.
    iv. Bad practices along value chain (IUU, high mortality)
    v. Lack of awareness of issues along value chain
    vi. Lack of information on ecological, biological, socioeconomic indicators

Theme 4. Synthesis and Common CTI regional position to be endorsed by the CTI Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) delegates and presented at multi-sector Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Fisheries Working Group (FWG) meeting on LRFT. The countries agreed on the following three recommendations:

a. Approval to present results of the CTI LRFT October Workshop as an official CTI result to the APEC LRFT Workshop to be held in Indonesia (March 2011)
b. Request EAFM Focal Points and relevant Technical Working Group review and incorporate recommendations from the USCTI LRFT Workshop into their work as appropriate
c. As per recommendations from LRFT workshop, request multi-stakeholder initiatives for LRFT be considered by the appropriate TWG as part of overall effort to strengthen private sector engagement with the CTI through PPPs in support of EAFM Policy Framework.

In accordance with the first recommendation (a), the results from the LRFT workshop were submitted to the SOM6 in Manado in November 2010, endorsed by the SOM6 and subsequently

presented to the APEC-LRFT in Indonesia last March 2011. As to the second and third recommendations, Dr. Muldoon reminded participants that at the time that these recommendations were being put forward, "there was no functioning EAFM TWG, and so in the interim between then and now we've really not had the mechanisms that we needed to take these recommendations forward beyond the SOM6 in Manado." He observed, "Now with the discussions that we had in this workshop around the EAFM TWG, perhaps the opportunity does exist on how we may take this forward."

Dr. Muldoon proposed a "three-stage process of next steps going on from the LRFT workshop and the SOM6, and acknowledging and recognizing that we're coming up to SOM7 at the end of October." The process is described below:

Step 1: Reconfirm LRFFT issues and multi-stakeholder initiative support and seek agreement on LRFFT issues /impacts and merits of inclusive CTI multi-stakeholder initiative (e.g. forum/roundtable) through EAFM Focal Points.

Step 2: Set up a small team composed of selected CT countries and partner members to formulate "draft" TOR on model for implementation of a multi-stakeholder initiative (MSI) for consideration by full EAFM TWG. The questions that come out of this would be: 1) Can the membership of that team be finalized at this REX? 2) Can "draft" TOR be ratified by EAFM TWG, not at this REX but in the interim period between this REX and the SOM7/Ministerial Meeting (MM)?

If Step 2 could be taken forward, the next step would then be:

Step 3. SOM endorse TOR, TOR ratified by EAFM TWG and presented at SOM7. The question that comes out of this is: Pending completion of the TOR, can a Memorandum of Agreement between the CT6 recognizing need for multi-stakeholder initiative to create forum be completed at the SOM?

Following the presentation, the Lead Facilitator asked Dr. Muldoon if he wanted a small group to convene for a side meeting to discuss his recommendations. Dr. Muldoon replied, "As I've mentioned we were in a state of flux for a long time because the EAFM TWG was not functioning. Now that the EAFM TWG may be functioning, I'm asking if in fact this is an opportunity to look at how the outcomes from that LRFFT REX could be taken forward. If it seems that a meeting of the CT6 would be useful as a side meeting to this REX, then I'd be happy to support that in any way I can."

There was one question from the floor: "About the multi-stakeholder forum, are there other initiatives that we could look at as examples?" Said Dr. Muldoon, "If you recall from the LRFT REX, one of the case study presentations was on the Invasive Species Roundtable in the Pacific. I think there are examples that can be used in taking this forward, and the issues to consider would be should this be inter-governmental or should it engage the private sector as well as government representation."

Implementing EBMF/EAFM: Fisheries work in Malaysia, 2006-2011

Presented by Kenneth Kassem (WWF Malaysia)

When WWF-Malaysia started its sustainable fisheries program in 2006, Mr. Kassem said they knew that the ecosystem approach – or what they referred to as ecosystem-based management of fisheries (EBMF) -- was the way to go, but they really had no clear idea how to go about it. "People within our organization asked, 'What are you going to do? What does EBMF mean?' And we said, 'We're not quite sure yet but we will figure out as we go along.'" He added, "I think that's what we're doing here, trying to resolve what EBMF or EAFM is."

WWF-Malaysia's EAFM program is focused on two main locations: 1) the South China Sea and Straits of Malacca in Peninsular Malaysia, and 2) in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) in

Sabah. Together, these two priority areas capture more than 50 percent of Malaysia's coral reefs and 75 percent of its fish landings.

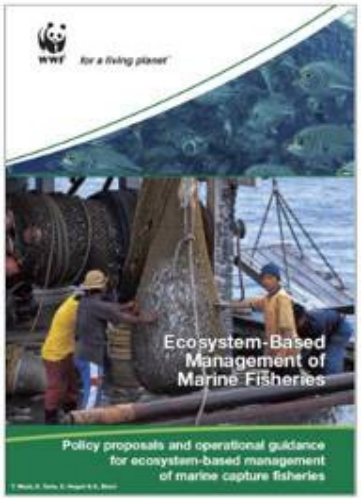
"Our EAFM work based on two main principles," said Mr. Kassem. "The first principle is that the process that we go through and how we involve people in the process is right now more important than what we actually do. The other principle is that we have to change the way we measure fisheries management performance by changing our indicators."

All of WWF's conservation programs use five tools, which "we consider to be also part of EAFM," Mr. Kassem said. The tools are as follows:

1) Sustainable production, supply chain and consumption
2) Community engagement
3) Governance and institutional strengthening
4) Spatial planning and zoning
5) Mainstreaming ecosystem services

Alongside these tools, WWF proposed 10 years ago five principles for EBM similar to the FAO principles. These principles state that EBM has objectives and targets that:

1) Focus on maintaining the natural structure and function of ecosystems and their productivity
2) Incorporate human use and values of ecosystems in managing the resource
3) Recognize that ecosystems are dynamic and constantly changing
4) Are based on a shared vision of all stakeholders
5) Are based on scientific knowledge, adapted by continual learning and monitoring



Promoting EBM (K Kassem/WWF)

When promoting sustainable fisheries with various partners, WWF-Malaysia employs three main strategies, as follows:

1) Promote EBMF
2) Reduce demand on unsustainable seafood
3) Promote sustainable aquaculture in Peninsular Malaysia

Mr. Kassem explained these strategies further. In Sabah, in particular, EBMF is a key strategy to help bring together the many elements that impact the environment there. "The Tun Mustapha Park is a multiple-use managed area covering more than one million hectares," Mr. Kassem pointed out. "There are 80,000 people living inside the park, and commercial fisheries and artisanal fisheries operate there. We're trying to get all these multiple uses into one package that supports fisheries and conservation. We've also been trying to raise awareness and capacity for EAFM, even as we continue to figure it out. We work with local communities in the LRFT in Sabah and we're branching out into some tuna work in Sabah, working mainly with local communities on small-scale tuna fishing. And we're trying to link much of this to seafood and sustainable consumption of seafood because raising awareness about fisheries is easier done through what people eat."

WWF-Malaysia has produced several information materials to support its awareness promotion campaign, including a number that have been translated from their original English version to Bahasa-Malaysia. For their sustainable seafood campaign, they produced a "traffic light fish guide" that classified common seafood according to sustainability of the fish stocks. A poster showing for the first time the decline of fisheries in Peninsular Malaysia was also produced and built around the sustainable seafood campaign.

Mr. Kassem emphasized the importance of stakeholder participation in their work. "Some 350,000 ringgit worth of fish pass through the main port in Sabah every day so it's an important commercial fisheries area," he noted. "But we see declines in fisheries there so the MPA has to include the commercial fisheries sector on a pretty big scale."

Fortunately, the commercial fishers in Sabah are showing keen interest in getting the MPA operational. "They believe that it will help them exclude outsiders from their fishing area but they're also beginning to understand from some of the awareness work that we've done with them that protected areas will help regenerate fisheries," Mr. Kassem related. "At a workshop we did with them in 2010, they came up with a common vision of the fisheries they want to see in the Tun Mustapha Park." The vision statement reads:

> *"Fisheries management is conducted holistically, taking into account the conservation of marine ecosystems, the protection of species and the well-being of local communities. Commercial fishing activities are conducted sustainably in Tun Mustapha park, whereby fisheries resources continue to support the socio-economic development of local communities and demand for seafood from within and beyond the area. All stakeholders including government agencies, private sector, fishermen and local communities work together to manage Tun Mustapha park."*

"The visioning process involving stakeholders is critical," said Mr. Kassem. WWF-Malaysia is working with DOF in Peninsular Malaysia to develop a roadmap toward establishing EAFM. At a workshop early this year, DOF developed its own vision of EAFM, which reads:

"Resolution on the Management and Development of Peninsular Malaysia Marine Resources:

1. *Fisheries management must be ecosystem-based.*
2. *Give prominence/ importance to capture fisheries industry (food security, 90% of production is from capture fisheries).*
3. *Holistic governance by all responsible parties by taking into account effects of marine ecosystem on fisheries resources.*
4. *Increase enforcement to achieve zero foreign fishing vessel encroachment.*
5. *Issue of overcapacity must be addressed.*
6. *Current financial subsidies/ incentives must be reviewed to evaluate their effectiveness.*
7. *Destructives gears are not allowed – no trawl in 2020 (maybe only in permitted areas – trawl and Apollo nets banned in Zon B), provide alternative for destructive gears.*
8. *Minimise the capture of juveniles through establishing size of first capture.*
9. *Regulations must be established to protect spawners in natural environment.*
10. *Increase awareness of fishermen and responsibilities of all parties to conserve the marine ecosystem (campaign to develop responsible fishermen).*
11. *All development in coastal areas and marine waters must consider impacts on marine ecosystem and mitigation steps."*

After his presentation, in response to a request from the Solomon Islands to "share the lessons from your sustainable seafood campaign," Mr. Kassem provided the following additional information:

> "One thing that we recognized quite early in the implementation of our sustainable fisheries program was that there was very low awareness in Malaysia about the status of the fisheries there. People would go to the market to buy fish and have no idea about declining fish stocks. If we asked them, they would say, 'No we don't know that there's anything wrong.' We wanted to get the message across that there are issues with fisheries, but we also wanted to give a positive message and not tell people all the time that the sky is falling. The seafood guide was basically a tool that we used to get the conversation going on sustainable fisheries. Based on fisheries assessments that we did with the SEAFDEC and DOF, the guide uses the traffic light color-coding system (Red-Yellow-Green) to classify common seafood according to the sustainability of their sources. Red indicates that the seafood comes from unsustainable sources, so 'Don't buy'; Yellow means 'Think twice,' and Green says 'Go ahead.' We printed 150,000 copies and distributed about 120,000 throughout the country, which means that at least 5 percent of the population had access to the information. The

campaign was then linked to a website and to press and other campaign events that allowed us to engage people in a conversation that we could build on to further develop our sustainable fisheries program. It's not that we actually think that the guide will convince people to buy only the Green fish – that is not how it works -- but it will give you something to talk to people about."

ADB RETA 7307 – Knowledge Management: Briefing for the EAFM REX
Presented by Rollan C. Geronimo (Economics of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Coral Triangle)

Mr. Geronimo presented on the knowledge management (KM) study being done through the Regional Cooperation on KM, Policy, and Institutional Support to the CTI under the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Regional Technical Assistance (RETA), or ADB RETA 7307, the Economics of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Coral Triangle (E-FACT).

E-FACT, which involves economists and knowledge integrators from each of the CT6, focuses on the importance of coastal fisheries/aquaculture to national economies, trade within and outside of the CT, and options to improve the socioeconomic well-being of people who are dependent on the state of the resources. It is being conducted with a view to influencing policy in the Pacific countries and helping build institutional capacity in these countries through KM and the sharing of information.

"We had a scoping workshop this year to determine the issues on economic valuation that concern the CT6, and what the CT6 wanted to learn related to the economics of their fisheries and aquaculture," said Mr. Geronimo. Six knowledge integrators and other experts were invited to the workshop and developed the scope for the study, which covers coastal fisheries and aquaculture and their importance to the CT6 national economies; connectivities within and outside of the CT, looking in particular into how strong the economic or trade ties between the CT6 are compared to their relations with countries outside the region; and options to improve the socioeconomic well-being of people who are dependent on the state of the resource, ranging from production to food security.

Mr. Geronimo enumerated the features of the study as follows:

1) CT-wide analysis of fisheries and aquaculture economics
2) Useful to policy making in the CT
3) Consistent with the CTI RPOAs and NPOAs – Some of the chapters are included in response to specific provisions in the NPOAs.
4) Science-based
5) Uses the most recent information on fish/aquaculture economics -- FAO data provide the information base, but the study also uses other databases and data supplied by the knowledge integrators from each country, who validate or update the secondary data and additional data as necessary to inform the study.
6) Primary data collection possible
7) Will be peer reviewed, possibly by the Science Advisory Committee (SAC) of the CTI
8) Will result in other knowledge products

The study is expected to produce the following outputs:

1) Estimates of economic values on capture fisheries and mariculture in the CT6
2) Edited book/publication with contributions from various authors/organizations

Mr. Geronimo also presented the outline of the study report "to inform you about what will come out by June next year and also to invite you to contribute to some of the chapters in the report." The outline is shown below with annotations from Mr. Geronimo's presentation:

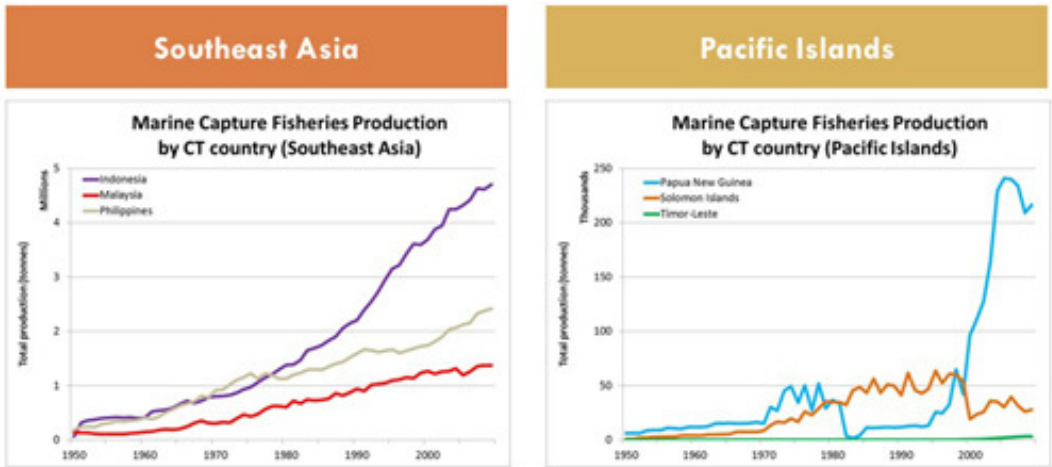
1. Introduction
2. CT6 Fisheries Profile: Statistics and Trends
3. Connectivities in the CT

3.1 Biophysical
3.2 Governance / institutional arrangements
3.3 Economics (trade)
3.4 How much of the fisheries value is retained within the CT?

4. The real values of fisheries resources in the CT
   4.1 Literature review of economic values in the CT
   4.2 Bulging nets are empty nets: economic costs of overfishing
   4.3 Contribution of subsistence and small-scale fisheries to the national economies in PNG, Solomons and Timor-Leste
   4.4 Costing IUU (leakages and management costs)
   4.5 Climate change and fisheries: impacts on economic values – The study will not delve deeply into the impacts of climate change on fisheries economics, so this will only be a small section of the report.
5. Fishery management regimes in the CT – In some countries (the Philippines, for example), there have been several studies on this subject, so the study may simply involve compiling information from secondary literature, but primary data will also be collected when necessary.
   5.1 Institutional analysis of coastal/fishery management regimes in the CT6
   5.2 Costs and benefits of different fishery management tools
6. Socioeconomic links between culture and capture – This chapter will try to answer the question, 'If aquaculture and mariculture should increase in the next 20 years what would be their impact on capture fisheries? What would be the impact of capture fisheries on aquaculture and mariculture?"
   6.1 Contribution of capture and culture fisheries to food security – The inclusion of this research topic is recognition of the contribution of aquaculture to the future development of the CT6.
   6.2 Valuing the contribution of capture fisheries to caged or grow-out culture to food security
   6.3 Market and social dynamics between aquaculture development and capture fisheries
7. Recommendations
8. Emerging issues

Mr. Geronimo shared some of the findings that have already been generated from the study, as follows:

1) Altogether, the CT6 have about 6.2 million fishers (2000); total annual production is 13.8 million MT of fish (2009)



Marine capture fisheries production in the CT6 (FAO)

2) The CT6 contribute about 10-12 percent of capture fisheries production to the global production (2009). Average annual rate of production increase is 4.6 percent.
3) Fish culture production (brackish water and marine) from the CT6 increases by 12.3 percent annually. There has been a steep rise in mariculture production in the CT6 (particularly in Indonesia, the Philippines and PNG, and to some extent, the Solomon Islands) that started in 2004. The region accounts for 15 percent of global aquaculture production (2009)
4) The CT6 are not the world's biggest fish producers in terms of tonnage, but they contribute some of the more important species, such as 80 percent of the corals traded globally and 30 percent of the global production of tunas, bonitas and billfishes. These findings are based on FAO data and have to be validated by country data. Also, foreign-based offshore fleets have not yet been accounted for, so the figures include only the tonnage reported and will likely have to be adjusted upwards when more information comes in.
5) Since the 1950s, there has been a fairly steady increase in production of sharks, rays and chimeras. Whether production will taper off or continue to increase will depend on what policies the CT6 will adopt.
6) Mariculture production is made up mostly of Scombrids, Carangids, and Clupeids.

As well as estimating values at the regional level, the study also looks into country-specific topics of interest, such as the valuation of coral reef ecosystem services in the Solomon Islands. "We're working with WorldFish Center (WorldFish) to determine the value chain analysis of the coral trade and produce estimates of values across the production and distribution of corals," said Mr. Geronimo. The study has three objectives, as follows:

1) To identify the economic value of coral reefs in case study Solomon Islands communities and assess whether sustainable financing modalities for community conservation and management initiatives, can be developed using the sustainable culture of coral.
2) To provide an economic basis for community decisions on reef management initiatives through an analysis of trade flows comparing no harvesting; wild-harvest and sustainable cultivation of corals.
3) To provide recommendations and policy advice for reef management and conservation in the Solomon Islands.

Based on this study, some policy recommendations have been formulated related to:

1) Solomon islands study as a microcosm of what is happening in the other CT countries
2) Joint Communique on premium pricing on wild corals or incentives for farmed corals
3) Development assistance to infrastructure for coral farming
4) Integration of coastal fishers/ harvesters to larger economies – provide more price/market information

Mr. Geronimo told participants, "We welcome contributions to the E-FACT publication. We also welcome topic suggestions – we cannot promise that we can develop all of them but we can definitely include them as emerging issues. Or, if you have sufficient information to develop the topic yourself and write up a report, we can include your report in the publication as a box item."

Following Mr. Geronimo's presentation, a participant asked, "In one of the graphs that showed fish landings in the CT6, there are dramatic dips. Do you know why?" Mr. Geronimo explained that in most cases, the dips are the result of gaps in the reporting of data. "For corals, we use data from CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), which are mainly anecdotal information taken from people who purchase corals; we could not find any data on the sales of corals before 1986. In the fish graphs, the figures sometimes get smaller or bigger depending on how the data are reported, by single species or aggregates of species."

Wrap-up and overview of Day 2 sessions and activities

Dr. Pomeroy concluded the first day's sessions by summarizing the key outputs of the day, notably, the newly constituted EAFM TWG. He also briefly described the activities for Day 2, telling participants to expect a full working day. "There will be one presentation in the morning but for most of the day, we will be working in breakout groups to develop the CTI EAFM regional framework," he said.

Dr. Pomeroy also announced that the EAFM TWG would be holding its first full meeting (see Annex 8) shortly after the workshop adjourned for the day.

Day 1 of the REX ended at 4:40 p.m.

Day 2, 21 September 2011

Day 2 opened at 8:30am with the newly elected EAFM TWG Chair Rayner Galid (Malaysia) taking the floor to present to plenary the following matters that required TWG attention during the week:

1) Templates for country reports – Member-countries were requested to submit the completed templates to the Chair by mid-morning of Day 3.
2) TWG meeting – The TWG would meet over lunch on Day 3 to agree on an agenda for the TWG's inception meeting scheduled later that day.
3) Submission of country reports to the Regional Secretariat – The TWG would need to collate the country reports and agree on the main points that would be submitted to the Regional Secretariat for inclusion in the CTI regional progress report to SOM7.
4) Recommendation from the LRFFT REX in Kota Kinabalu in 2010 for a multi-stakeholder meeting on LRFT – Dr. Galid said the TWG needed to get the member-countries' consensus on the proposal and "see where we can take it from there."

After the TWG Chair's presentation and some housekeeping matters, Lead Facilitator Dr. Pomeroy presented an overview of Day 2 activities. The day's agenda is focused on the preparation of a draft regional framework for policy and legislation to support EAFM in the CT. "This is a really major deliverable for this workshop, and this morning we will try to get our head around it. I'm not expecting that we will have a full draft, but if we can at least have an outline and agree on the major components by the end of the day that's going to help us, and then maybe we can put together a small group to finalize the draft after this workshop and send it to people to review," Dr. Pomeroy said, before requesting Dr. Smith to facilitate the day's first scheduled session.

SESSION 4. DEVELOPING A VISION FOR EAFM IN THE CT

This session was focused on reviewing and elaborating on Target 1 under the CTI RPOA Goal 2 *Ecosystem approach to management of fisheries (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied.* The session was facilitated by Dr. Andrew Smith of TNC.

Goal 2 Target 1 reads:

> *"[By 2012]* ***Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management.***
>
> *At the national and regional levels, a strong legislative, policy, and regulatory framework is in place for achieving an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), designed to plan, develop and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardizing the options for the future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems (in accordance with the UN FAO 2003 definition of EAFM).*
>
> *EAFM is a key approach toward addressing common trans-boundary policy and regulatory concerns, such as (i) over-fishing of shared pelagic fish stocks; (ii) illegal cross-border fishing by small-scale fishers (stimulated by depletion of local coastal fisheries), commercial-scale fishing operations, and trans-shipment; (iii) fishing overcapacity; and (iv) by-catch of protected and endangered species."*

Dr. Smith told participants to "just focus on this statement and try to build out from it." The objective was to develop a common perspective on what the CT6 want to achieve through "a common regional framework for legislation and policy" to support EAFM in the CT. "We have to agree on where we want to go, what our destination is, for this framework," Dr. Smith remarked. "We are going to discuss this [Goal 2] Target 1 statement and figure out if it is still relevant. Does it capture where we want to go with this framework? Do we need to modify it slightly?"

The session consisted of four mixed country breakout discussions and a plenary discussion to review proposed revisions and reach an agreement on the Target 1 statement. The full session format is described below:

1) Overview of the process and breakout group instructions
2) Work in four mixed country breakout groups to:
   a. Brainstorm and discuss what is meant by "common regional framework for legislation and policy" to support EAFM in the CT region, and what it should achieve in 10 years if it is successful
   b. Review the Target 1 statement and discuss if it is still relevant or is it missing something
   c. Revise the Target 1 statement, if required, to ensure it is a statement that clearly states what member-countries want to achieve through the framework (15 mins)
3) Plenary review of any proposed revisions to the Target 1 statement from the breakout groups
4) Discussion and agreement on the Target 1 statement as a common perspective of what the CT6 want to achieve through the framework for EAFM in the CTI

For the breakout discussions, Dr. Smith added the following instructions:

1) Be specific. Coming from different countries, different organizations, people have different perspectives. The RPOA includes some explanation of Target 1 as a background that could help provide more specifics. Capture participant ideas on flipcharts.
2) Target statement should be in the present tense.
3) Each group would have a facilitator (Dr. Pomeroy for Group 1, Mr. Armada for Group 2, Mr. McGilvray for Group 3, and Mr. Ropeti for Group 4)
4) There should be a recorder in each group to keep track of the discussion and capture the ideas and proposed revisions electronically on a computer. ("We would like to capture the information generated from this brainstorming because it might be useful later as you develop the framework," Dr. Smith explained.)
5) All participants should contribute to but try not to dominate the discussions.

Co-facilitator Dr. McGilvray elaborated on Dr. Smith's last point by adding, "I'd like to remind everyone of what Dr. Pomeroy said yesterday. This is a workshop, not a political process. Feel free to throw anything out. I know we have spent a lot of time on discussions about sovereign rights, but the lawyers are not here, so we can throw everything out and discuss everything as if the world is a big nice place."

The breakouts lasted about an hour (8:55am-9:50am) after which the discussion results were presented to and discussed in plenary.

Results and Discussion

Dr. Smith led participants through the plenary discussion of the proposed revisions.

Group 1

Group 1 reviewed not only the Goal 2 Target 1 statement but also the two explanatory paragraphs under it.

Proposed revisions:

1) The target statement should reflect the need for harmonization of the policies

Session 4 breakout session: Understanding the CTI vision for EAFM (Photo: A Sia/PI)

across the CT6. Speaking for the group, Dr. Pomeroy explained, "The regional framework should promote among the CT6 a common understanding of EAFM and should serve as the basis for the development of common or harmonized national policies across the CT."

2) Instead of *"EAFM is a key approach…,"* the second explanatory paragraph should be edited to read "*EAFM is* *one of the key approaches*…"
3) Also under the second paragraph, the term "IUU fishing" should be inserted into Item (ii), which should thus read *"IUU fishing including illegal cross-border fishing…"*

Proposed revised target statement:

"[By 2012] Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving ~~an~~ [a common or harmonized] *ecosystem approach to fisheries management.*

At the national and regional levels, a strong legislative, policy, and regulatory framework is in place for achieving an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), designed to plan, develop and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardizing the options for the future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems (in accordance with the UN FAO 2003 definition of EAFM).

EAFM is ~~*a key approach*~~ [one of the key approaches] *toward addressing common trans-boundary policy and regulatory concerns, such as (i) over-fishing of shared pelagic fish stocks; (ii)* [IUU fishing, including] *illegal cross-border fishing by small-scale fishers (stimulated by depletion of local coastal fisheries), commercial-scale fishing operations, and trans-shipment; (iii) fishing overcapacity; and (iv) by-catch of protected and endangered species."*

Group 2

Group 1 reviewed the Goal 2 Target 1 statement as well as the two explanatory paragraphs under it.

Proposed revisions:

1) The main issue for Group 2 was the target year (2012) which the group felt should be extended to 2015. The group also agreed that some countries will achieve the target earlier than the others – the Indonesian delegates in the group said they could do it as early as 2012, the Philippines in 2014, and Timor-Leste in 2015.
2) The word "effective" should be inserted as a qualifier of "legislative, policy and regulatory framework."
3) The following statement should be added to the first explanatory paragraph under the target statement: "The regional framework should be broad enough to cater to the CT region so the member states can draw upon it to formulate their own national frameworks."

Proposed revised target statement:

"[By ~~*2012*~~ 2015] *Strong* [effective] *legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management.*

At the national and regional levels, a strong legislative, policy, and regulatory framework is in place for achieving an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), designed to plan, develop and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardizing the options for the future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems (in accordance with the UN FAO 2003 definition of EAFM). The regional framework should be broad enough to cater to the whole Coral Triangle region so the member states can draw upon it to formulate their own national frameworks.

EAFM is a key approach toward addressing common trans-boundary policy and regulatory concerns, such as (i) over-fishing of shared pelagic fish stocks; (ii) illegal cross-border fishing by small-scale fishers (stimulated by depletion of local coastal fisheries), commercial-scale fishing

operations, and trans-shipment; (iii) fishing overcapacity; and (iv) by-catch of protected and endangered species."

Group 3

Group 3 discussed the target year 2012 and what could reasonably be achieved by then. The group members agreed that each CTI member country already has its own legislative frameworks and internationally there are many frameworks already in place, and that in this respect the target year 2012 seemed reasonable. But they also expressed concern about making the frameworks effective and questioned the target year. "The thing that in many respects is missing is the effectiveness of those frameworks, actually doing something with those frameworks," said Mr. Veitch, who spoke for the group. "Many of the CT countries, if not all, have signed on to the CCRF, international plans of action and similar international frameworks, but to make these frameworks effective, you have to bring everyone on board and there has to be capacity to implement the frameworks, which is probably the hardest thing to do."

Proposed revisions:

1) Targeting effectiveness should be a concern for CTI, so "effective" should be inserted into the target statement as a qualifier of "legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks."
2) The target year may have to be reset to make for a more reasonable timeframe for achieving effectiveness. (The group did not specify a new target year.)

Proposed revised target statement:

"[By 20xx] Strong [effective] *legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management.*

At the national and regional levels, a strong legislative, policy, and regulatory framework is in place for achieving an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), designed to plan, develop and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardizing the options for the future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems (in accordance with the UN FAO 2003 definition of EAFM).

EAFM is a key approach toward addressing common trans-boundary policy and regulatory concerns, such as (i) over-fishing of shared pelagic fish stocks; (ii) illegal cross-border fishing by small-scale fishers (stimulated by depletion of local coastal fisheries), commercial-scale fishing operations, and trans-shipment; (iii) fishing overcapacity; and (iv) by-catch of protected and endangered species."

Group 4

The major issues for Group 4 were the target year and the use of the word "strong" to describe the framework as well as the use of the qualifiers "legislative, policy and regulatory."

Proposed revisions:

1) Move the target year from 2012 to 2015.
2) Replace the word "strong" with "effective."
3) Remove the qualifiers "legislative, policy and regulatory" used to describe the regional framework and instead refer directly to "laws and policies" as part of the target.
4) Make EAFM a more direct target by removing the word "for" before the phrase "achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management."

Ms. Megan Moews (NOAA) spoke on behalf of Group 4.

Proposed revised target statement:

"[By ~~2012~~ 2015*] ~~Strong~~* [Effective] *~~legislative, policy and regulatory~~* [laws and policies as well as the necessary and relevant] *frameworks in place ~~for~~ achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management.*

At the national and regional levels, a strong legislative, policy, and regulatory framework is in place for achieving an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), designed to plan, develop and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardizing the options for the future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems (in accordance with the UN FAO 2003 definition of EAFM).

EAFM is a key approach toward addressing common trans-boundary policy and regulatory concerns, such as (i) over-fishing of shared pelagic fish stocks; (ii) illegal cross-border fishing by small-scale fishers (stimulated by depletion of local coastal fisheries), commercial-scale fishing operations, and trans-shipment; (iii) fishing overcapacity; and (iv) by-catch of protected and endangered species."

In the ensuing discussion, some members of the resource team sought to further clarify the proposed revisions:

Dr, Pomeroy – Based on what I see here and what I have read, we are looking at two levels here: the regional and the national. And it seems to me that the target statement would make sense if we rewrite it so that it reads, "By 2012, we have a regional framework in place for achieving ecosystem approach to fisheries management. By 2015, we have effective national laws and policies in place for achieving ecosystem approach to fisheries management." This would allow us to still address the RPOA requirement for a regional framework in place by 2012 as well as more effectively and more realistically target its implementation at the national level through the adoption of relevant laws and policies. As Dr. Smith has pointed out, the CT6 are currently at different levels moving toward EAFM, and for some, 2015 would perhaps be a more realistic target.

Dr. Smith – That would be a good solution. So does this mean we will have a two-sentence target statement?

Mr. McGilvray – My question is whether these changes we are making are going into the TOR for the TWG, or are we changing the RPOA? I'm wondering where the paradigm is because to change the RPOA is a much bigger task than to change only the TWG TOR.

Dr. Pomeroy – I don't look at it as changing the RPOA, but interpreting it, looking at it more realistically to see if now, two years down the line, it still makes sense.

Ms. Moews – Are we not going to have some laws or legislative policy framework for the regional aspect as well?

Dr. Pomeroy – That is something we want to talk about in the next session. I will consolidate the revisions into one target statement that the group can review when we come back after the break.

Before participants adjourned for the mid-morning snack, Dr. Smith requested the breakout recorders to submit their notes for documentation purposes.

SESSION 5. DEVELOPING A "COMMON REGIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR LEGISLATION AND POLICY" THAT WOULD SUPPORT EAFM

This session was facilitated by Dr. Pomeroy.

Before the start of the session, Dr. Pomeroy presented the consolidated target statement from Session 4 and provided some guidelines on the formulation of a regional framework. He stressed that the wording for Goal 2 Target 1 in the RPOA would be kept because changing it would be too "difficult" but that the target would be "updated" with the following statements:

1) *By 2012, a regional framework in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management*
2) *By 2015, effective national laws and policies as well as the necessary and relevant frameworks in place for achieving ecosystem approaches to fisheries management in all CT countries.*

After getting group consensus on the "updated" target statement, Dr. Pomeroy reiterated that the rest of Day 2 would be spent on developing a draft "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM in the CT, as prescribed by the RPOA. "We will try to get as far as we can with putting the draft together," he said.

Mr. McGilvray sought clarification on what kind of regional framework was required, and Dr. Pomeroy explained that the regional framework would be based largely on the provisions for Regional Action #1 under Goal 2 Target 1 of the RPOA, which would be discussed shortly.

In this session, participants continued their breakout discussions to develop a draft "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM, using the target statement developed in Session 4. The session consisted of following activities:

Activity #1: Develop and agree upon an outline for the regional framework.
Activity #2: Develop framework rationale and guiding principles.
Activity #3: Develop objectives and indicators for the regional framework.

Before the breakouts, Dr. Pomeroy presented some general definitions of a regional framework to help guide the discussions. "In Group 1 during the Session 4 breakouts, we generated some ideas about what a common regional framework might be," he related. "The general idea was that it would be something that brings in some commonalities among the different member-countries, harmonizes legislation and policies around the region, provides guidance to bind the countries, prescribes minimum policies to implement EAFM, and defines a regional perspective on EAFM."

He said he also found a good definition on the Internet that could help participants in their deliberations. This definition read:

> *"A regional framework is a strategic cooperation between groups of countries, formed for the joint development of new approaches in regional policy on a limited number of topics and joint priorities. This regional framework can be considered to be a type of "mini-program" where the partners can identify sub-projects."*

"A regional framework might include principles and strategies; set a roadmap for action; serve as a joint agreement to address issues, challenges and opportunities; provide guidance for partners to address an issue; define a framework for action; and prescribe a common approach," Dr. Pomeroy further suggested, adding, "I just want to bring this ideas up to help our thinking." He stressed that the framework must be something "regional, not national. CTI is not separate countries doing something, but countries working together, so the framework must be such that it binds the six countries together to achieve their shared targets."

Mr. Veitch noted that the workshop could benefit from the experience of the Pacific countries in regional cooperation. "Solomon Islands and PNG can help, because they've had a lot of experience

in this through the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and the SPC. They have examples of regionally consistent activities, such as their centralized VMS, that you can build on."

SPC's Mr. Ropeti added, "The South Pacific is a champion of regional frameworks. To me, if we're looking to develop a common regional framework for legislation, we must also look at how each country will actually adopt the framework and translate it into national action that each country can implement. In the CTI's case, because I'm not really familiar with how the CTI works, my question is, who is that regional framework for? Whose mandate would it be to implement the framework and what does that involve? If should provide for how each country will adopt and implement it as a national activity. With the FFA and SPC programs, from the regional perspective, we develop policies that are translated into activities where technical assistance is directed to the countries."

Participants were told to "keep in mind" the Resource Team's inputs. Dr. Pomeroy directed them to examine again Goal 2 of the RPOA. Each goal in the RPOA has two components, he pointed out. The first component is a set of targets and the second component, under each target, is a set of regional actions. Goal 2 Target 1 has three regional actions under it. The workshop was focused on the first part of Regional Action1, which reads, "*Collaborate to develop a "common framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM."*

"We've worked through Goal 2 Target 1 and made revisions to the target for the purposes of this workshop," noted Dr. Pomeroy. He said the focus of the workshop would now shift to its main objective to develop a draft EAFM regional framework, which addressed a key requirement of the RPOA under Regional Action 1 of Goal 2 Target 1.

SESSION 5a. Activity #1: Develop and agree upon an outline for the regional framework

In preparation for the breakouts, Dr. Pomeroy presented a sample outline that the groups could use as a starting point for developing their outlines. The outline included the following topics:

1) Introduction
2) Mandate for a Framework
3) Situational Analysis
4) Vision, Rationale and Guiding Principles
5) Objectives and Indicators
6) Approaches and tools
7) Implementation Roadmap and Timeframe
8) Coordination Mechanism
9) Financing

Dr. Pomeroy advised participants to closely examine Goal 2 Target 1 Regional Action 1 for ideas on what the outline should include. "Under Regional Action 1 are some suggestions on the elements that should be included in the framework," he pointed out. (See Annex A6)

Participants spent about an hour (10:51am-11:58am) in four breakout groups, after which each group reported out to plenary. Mr. McGilvray, Mr. Ropeti, Mr. Armada and Dr. Smith facilitated the breakout discussions.

Results and discussion

Group 1

Proposed outline

1) Introduction
    a. Need for framework and understanding of it
    b. Definition of terms
2) Mandate for a Framework
    a. CTI RPOA Goal 2 (nationally endorsed)
3) Rationale
    a. Situation analysis (ecological, social, economic and governance situation of member-countries, both historical and current)
4) Vision (The group asked if there was need to formulate a vision statement, or use revised Goal 2 Target 1 statement from Session 4.)
5) Guiding principles (should adhere to CTI-RPOA and FAO-CCRF)
6) Objectives and Indicators
7) Monitoring and Evaluation (Link to M&E TWG)
8) Implementation Roadmap and Timeframe
9) Coordination Mechanism
10) Financing (Link to Financing TWG; should cover budgeting)

Group 2

Proposed outline

1) Introduction
2) Mandate for a Framework
3) Situational Analysis (including analysis of legal and institutional arrangements)
4) Vision, Rationale and Guiding Principles
    a. The rationale should take into consideration principles of sustainability, elements of sustainability, food security, livelihoods, scientific information and precautionary principle.
    b. Under guiding principles, the following should be considered: EAFM-oriented collection and analysis of fisheries information; provisions relating to international trade should be guided by EAFM principles; inter-ministry cooperation should also be guided by EAFM principles.
5) Objectives
    a. To institutionalize EAFM in government policy instruments, and also incorporate best practices in policy.
6) Implementation Roadmap and Timeframes
7) Indicators/M&E
8) Coordination mechanisms
9) Financing and Resourcing

Additional notes

Because of time limitations, the group was unable to look into the details of Financing, coordination mechanisms and M&E

Group 3

Proposed outline

1) Introduction
2) Mandate for a Framework
3) Situational Analysis

4) Vision and Rationale
    a. To meet existing responsibilities under the FAO-CCRF for EAFM
        i. Food security
        ii. Certification for trade
        iii. Biodiversity conservation
    b. To ensure livelihoods, food and ecological security for future generations
    c. To mitigate the impacts of coastal development
    d. To promote regional collaboration on EAFM (the whole is greater than the sum of the parts)
5) Objectives
6) Implementation Roadmap
    a. Timeframes
7) Indicators/M&E
8) Project Management (How and who does what)
9) Financing and Resourcing

Group 4

Proposed outline

1) Introduction
2) Mandate for a Framework
3) About the Region
    a. EAFM history
    b. Current situation
    c. Future directions
    d. Relevant instruments such as agreements
    e. Emerging issues
4) Vision
5) Rationale and Purpose
6) Guiding Principles/Implementation
    a. Define the guiding principles for the implementation ("the Bible of the EAFM")
7) Objectives and Indicators
8) Implementation Mechanisms, Roadmap and Timeframe
9) Coordination Mechanism and Conflict Resolution
10) Sustainable Financing (Link to Financing TWG so reviews can be conducted)
11) Review (Link to M&E TWG)

Additional notes

The group initially had concerns about the use of the word "mandate" in Topic #2 above, saying the framework is a regional instrument that does not necessarily "mandate" the member-countries to do something. There was some discussion about the need for a regional agreement, but the group eventually decided to keep the topic without revision.

Consolidated outline

After the report-outs, Dr. Pomeroy facilitated the consolidation of the breakout results into one outline. The consolidated outline is as follows:

1) Introduction
2) Mandate for a Framework
3) Situational Analysis
4) Vision
5) Rationale and Purpose
6) Guiding Principles
7) Objectives and Indicators

8) Implementation mechanisms, Roadmap and Timeline
9) Coordination Mechanisms
10) Financing and resources
11) Review/M&E

Additional notes:

Following is the edited transcript of the plenary deliberations on the consolidation of the report-outs:

Dr. Pomeroy – All agreed to keep the mandate, although Group 4 had concerns. What I had in mind for the mandate was that it comes out of the RPOA rather than the national.

Ms. Moews – They (Group 4) ended up being okay with that.

Dr. Pomeroy – Group 1 did not include situational analysis.

(Group 1) – We thought the rationale would cover it.

Mr. Knight – We talked about situational analysis being about membership, organization.

Mr. McGilvray – I would like to keep it for the reason that it is a step, there are logical steps to this outline.

Dr. Pomeroy – So we'll keep it?

[Yes.]

Dr. Pomeroy – Should we separate vision, rationale and purpose?

[Yes.]

Dr. Pomeroy – Group 3 proposed not to include Guiding Principles. 1) We can simply refer to the guiding principles and state that the regional framework acknowledges the guiding principles of the CTI-RPOA and the FAO-CCRF on EAFM. Or 2) We can include a full chapter on Guiding Principles containing excerpts from the CTI-RPOA and the FAO-CCRF. What does the group prefer?

Mr. Armada – Is this framework going to be a standalone?

Dr. Pomeroy – Yes, it is intended to be standalone. So do we all agree to keep the chapter on Guiding Principles and at the same time acknowledge that the CTI-RPOA and FAO-CCRF serve as the foundation for the regional framework?

[Yes]

Dr. Pomeroy – Everyone agreed on having a chapter on Objectives. Group 3 said Objectives and Indicators should be in separate chapters, with Objectives making up one chapter and indicators as part of M&E. Anybody have any problem with that?

Ms. Eny Buchary (Indonesia) – What are these indicators?

Dr. Pomeroy – I was thinking in terms of the objectives of the the regional framework, and what the indicators would be for tracking those objectives, rather than indicators of EAFM in the broad sense. For me, the audience of the regional framework is the CTI Regional Secretariat, and they should have a set of objectives and indicators for the purpose of reviewing their progress related to this framework.

Mr. Knight – The audience of the regional framework is the countries. We regard the regional framework as something the countries can look up to.

Dr. Pomeroy – Okay, let's make sure that we have that here, that the audience are the six countries. What about Coordination Mechanisms? One group called it Project Management.

(Group 3) – We were not sure what you meant by Coordination Mechanisms.

Dr. Pomeroy – I meant it to refer to the persons or organization who would have the responsibility for the regional framework and in my mind that would be a person at the regional level who would help manage or coordinate the adoption of the regional framework from the region down to country level. But that would not be the case if the audience are the countries looking up to the region for guidance.

Mr. Knight – This is an interesting discussion because within the CTI, the Regional Secretariat is the coordination structure. It's a question mark in my mind. Coordinating

what? The TWGs deal with substantive matters at the regional level, and at the national level, it's the NCCs.

Mr. Armada – We still need a process of reporting, and that is where the Regional Secretariat should come in.

Dr. Pomeroy – That is also what I had in mind. So do we agree that Coordination Mechanisms should be part of the framework?

[Yes.]

Dr. Pomeroy – Everyone agreed that Financing is important, but some groups said Financing and Resourcing.

Mr. McGilvray – Financing should be more than just about funding but should also cover personnel and other resources.

Dr. Pomeroy – Financing and Resourcing then?

[Yes.]

Dr. Pomeroy – And finally, Review/M&E. Are we all okay with this outline?

Mr. Knight – About the review, how often the framework should be reviewed and updated? There are some mechanisms that are already in place within the CTI.

Dr. Pomeroy – I think we identified that in the roadmap, which will be for the period 2012-2020.

SESSION 5b. Activity #2. Develop framework rationale and guiding principles

Still in plenary, Dr. Pomeroy briefly reviewed the consolidated outline from Activity #1 and explained the content points that would be discussed in the breakout discussions. "I think that most of us agreed that 1) Introduction, 2) Mandate for a Framework, and 3) Situational Analysis could be filled in by a smaller group, so I think we should focus on the next four sections of the framework: 4) Vision, 5) Rationale and Purpose, 6) Guiding Principles, and 7) Objectives and Indicators," he told participants. "It's especially critical that we work through 7) Objectives and Indicators because we will need this section for tomorrow's session on roadmapping." Activity #2 would cover Vision, Framework Rationale and Guiding principles; Objectives and Indicators would be tacked in Activity #3.

Saying that he did not find in the RPOA a section that was specifically about a vision for CTI, Dr. Pomeroy proposed that the two statements taken from the document be used in the breakouts as starting point for crafting the vision statement for the framework.

1) From page 5 of the RPOA: *"Tangible and measurable improvements in the health of our marine and coastal ecosystems, in the status of our fisheries and in the food security and well-being of the communities which depend on them."*
2) Goal 2 Target 1: *"A strong legislative, policy and regulatory framework in place for achieving EAFM."*

Participants agreed that the first statement, perhaps with some revisions, would be a better fit for the framework's Vision Statement section than the second. Dr. Pomeroy then outlined the three steps in writing a program rationale, as follows:

1) Titling the rationale
2) Writing the contents of the rationale
    a. Identify the problem in general terms from local to national to regional.
    b. Propose a solution with a general overview of what is gained from it.
    c. Cite the potential value and benefits of the program.
3) Listing the references used to create the references

Dr. Pomeroy told participants to focus in particular on Step 2) above and "not to worry about the references." He added, "The section on Guiding Principles would be pretty simple because we've agreed already that we would be using two sets of guiding principles in this framework, 1) the nine

guiding principles in Section 2 of the RPOA; and 2) the 17 guiding principles that are part of the FAO-CCRF for EAFM."

Participants worked in breakouts for one hour (2:00pm-3:00pm) before returning to plenary to report out.

Results and discussion

Group 1

1) Vision: Proposed statement adopted without changes
2) Rationale
    a. Problems being addressed:
        i. Current fisheries management not effective
        ii. Overfishing, with loss of opportunities
        iii. Overcapacity, with loss of opportunities
        iv. IUU fishing
        v. Degradation of habitats by fisheries
        vi. Degradation of habitats by other sectors, e.g. land-based
        vii. Sectoral approach in fisheries management (e.g. no coordination between agencies involved in fisheries management)
        viii. Climate change impacts
        ix. Loss of livelihood/business (markets)
        x. Food security
        xi. Inefficient/inadequate institutional structures and capacity to carry out fisheries management
        xii. Increasing seafood demand from both domestic and export markets
        xiii. Trans-boundary fisheries management issues (e.g. migratory species)
        xiv. Subsidies encouraging over-capacity
    b. Proposed solutions
        i. EAFM which hopefully can improve coordination and cooperation between government, communities, fisheries, private sector, NGOs, research institutions
    c. Potential value and benefits of having a regional framework: The regional framework to:
        i. Provide cost effectiveness
        ii. Provide learning and sharing opportunities
        iii. Address trans-boundary issues
        iv. Identify and share best practices
        v. Build capacity through joint training
        vi. Address common threats – IUU, LRFT, etc.
        vii. Harmonize approaches
        viii. Confer political recognition and support (through regional commitments in meetings)
        ix. enhance collaboration and coordination
3) Guiding Principles
    a. Adhere to the nine guiding principles of the CTI-RPOA
    b. Adhere to FAO EAFM Principles (CCRF)
    c. Others (The drafters should review other EAFM/EBFM principles being applied in the CT Region and/or at country levels and add to and/or rationalize the guiding principles, if needed)

Group 2

1) Vision: "Tangible and measurable improvements in the health of our marine(s) and fisheries, food security and well-being of the communities which depend on them."

2) Rationale
    a. Title: Rationale for developing framework to guide the CT6 in establishing and implementing EAFM
    b. Problems being addressed:
        i. Lack of coordinated effort to improve the health of the marine, coastal ecosystem and also fisheries
        ii. Low priority given by the CT6 governments marine ecosystem and fisheries issues
    c. Proposed solutions
        i. Establishment of effective consultative body among the CT6
        ii. Establishment of effective national consultative bodies
    d. Potential value and benefits of having a regional framework:
        i. Improve ecosystem and fisheries
        ii. Increase fish stocks
        iii. Ensure food security and livelihood
        iv. Increase contribution to the economy
    e. Guiding Principles
        i. Adhere to CTI-RPOA and FAO-CCRF principles

Group 3

1) Vision: "Healthy marine ecosystems support productive fisheries, livelihoods and conserve the region's marine natural heritage."
2) Rationale

    "The Coral Triangle represents the global epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity. Marine and coastal resources are a cornerstone for our economies and for our societies. The growing threats to these resources must be taken seriously, and must be acted upon urgently. Many important coastal and pelagic fisheries across the region are depleted, with some fisheries already collapsed or heading toward collapse. Fisheries underpin the livelihoods and food security of millions of inhabitants in the region and are also crucial to export income.

    The program will adopt an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management to maintain ecosystem integrity. It will implement a series of measures to reverse the decline in fish stocks in the region, as well as maximise opportunities to millions in the region who rely on fish and fisheries for their wellbeing. Through a participatory approach, a compatible and effective legislative and governance framework, both nationally and regionally, will be developed, allowing countries to meet their EAFM responsibilities under the FAO CCRF.

    By applying the precautionary approach, the best available scientific information will be used to inform, guide and implement the program."
3) Guiding Principles: EAFM principles in the FAO-CCRF

Group 4

1) Vision: Proposed statement adopted without changes
2) Rationale: The framework will provide –
    a. Guidelines for the CT6 on the implementation of EAFM national programs
    b. Platform for collaboration
    c. Tool for the implementation of EAFM
3) Guiding Principles (adapted from RPOA and FAO-CCRF EAFM principles)
    a. Broaden stakeholder participation
    b. Ecosystem integrity (define to fit local context)
    c. Improving human well-being and equity
    d. Conservation and management decisions based on best available local, traditional and scientific knowledge
    e. Apply precautionary approach

f. Adaptive and integrated management
g. Ensure compatibility of management measures (across jurisdictions where applicable)

Additional notes:
Dr. Pomeroy observed that there seemed to be a general agreement on the Vision and Guiding Principles, and that Group 3 had a more developed Rationale. He suggested that the outputs of the other groups could be built into Group 3's Rationale.

SESSION 5c. Activity #3. Develop objectives and indicators for the framework

After agreement on the Vision, Rationale and Guiding Principles was reached, the plenary discussion went directly to the conduct of Activity #3, which is, according to Dr. Pomeroy, "probably the most important of today's activities" He said, "It is critical that we work through this section today because it will be used for tomorrow's session on roadmapping."

"We don't want too many objectives, maybe one or two or at most five," Dr. Pomeroy said. He offered the following sample objectives to guide the group discussions:

1) To support EAFM.
2) To strengthen regional and national legislation, policies and regulations.
3) To promote harmonization and effective action.
4) To support policy and regulatory reform efforts.
5) To institutionalize EAFM within the government.

Dr. Pomeroy also reminded participants of the characteristics of a good objective (SMART):

Specific - Is the objective precise and well defined? Is it clear? Can everyone understand it?
Measurable - How will you know when the task has been completed? What evidence is needed to confirm the completion? Have you stated how you will judge whether it has been completed or not?
Achievable or attainable - Is it within your capabilities to complete? Are there sufficient resources available to enable this to happen? Have you relied on someone else or some other thing to occur before you can complete the objective? Can the objective be completed at all?
Realistic or practical – Is it possible for you to perform the objective? How sensible is the objective? How does it fit into the overall pattern of work?
Timely and trackable - Is there a deadline? Is it feasible to meet this deadline? Is it appropriate to do this work now? Are there review dates?

Prompted for "a regional example of an indicator," Dr. Pomeroy said participants should refer back to the target statement that came out of Session 4. "One objective is, by the end of 2012, the regional framework is approved by the SOM, and the indicator would be framework signed off by the SOM," he suggested. "Another objective could be, by 2015, all of the CT6 would have national policies in place, and the indicator could be the number of national and policies adopted as a result of CTI activities." He said the target statement "can guide the objectives."

As in the first two activities, participants worked in breakout groups for about an hour (3:45pm-4:45pm) then returned to plenary to report out.

Results and discussion

Before the start of the first report-out, there was an announcement from the TWG Chair requesting for one focal point from each country to attend a side meeting on IUU set at 5:30pm (see Annex 8), after the last of Day 2 activities was completed. The Philippines said they had no IUU

person in the group but promised to attend and "listen and take our notes back to the responsible office or person."

Below are the report-outs from the four breakout sessions.

Group 1

Objectives	Proposed Indicators
Objective 1 – By 2012, the Regional Framework has been endorsed by the SOM and MM and adopted CT6 countries	Endorsement by SOM and MM
Objective 2 – By 2015, effective national laws, policies and relevant frameworks in place for achieving EAFM in all CT 6 countries (highlight effectiveness of the laws)	No. of CT countries with EAFM laws, policies and relevant frameworks in place
Objective 3 - By 2013, appropriate/relevant range of EAFM approaches and guidelines have been developed and regional training courses made available to build capacity	EAFM approaches and guidelines adopted; EAFM training courses established
Objective 4 – By 2012, the CT EAFM regional coordination mechanism has been established and is functioning and generating regional funding	CT coordination mechanism established; Regional funding for EAFM (e.g. CTSP program)
Additional notes: Asked to clarify "Coordinating mechanism," Dr. Smith explained, "We were referring back to the need for a regional coordinating mechanism; how it should look like is something that has to be resolved."	

Group 2

Objectives	Proposed Indicators
Objective 1 – Incorporation of best practises aimed at rebuilding depleted stocks	By 2015, 5 types of best practises aimed at rebuilding depleted stocks and rehabilitating marine habitat. (e.g. best practices: est of mpa, limited entry, size regulation and all those mgt options)
Objective 2 – Institutionalizing EAFM within the government	By 2015, EAFM is institutionalized in each of the CT6
Objective 3 - Reduce IUU fishing by stepping up enforcement	By 2015, reduce IUU by 20%
Objective 4 – Promote efforts and steps towards certification and eco-labeling.	By 2015, at least 3 species have been certified (Marine Stewardship Council [MSC}) or ecolabelled.

Group 2 (continued…)

Additional Notes:

1) Under Objective 4, the group targeted the following species for certification and eco-labeling: Yellow fin tuna, grouper, Blue crab, Snapper, and sea cucumber. They explained that these species represent the different trophic levels and are high-value species; if they are not protected, ecosystem health will suffer.
2) The group said they "made sure that our objectives are specific and time-bound, but we did not go into the details of these objectives, however, we understand we will do the timelines and roadmapping tomorrow."
3) The Philippines revealed that they are the lead country for the M&E component of managed marine eco-regions (MME) and have identified some indicators. They said, "We are still building on these indicators in accordance with the CTI-RPOA, but that would be a good addition to this, too."
4) Dr. Rusty Brainard (NOAA) commented: "How do you measure your indicator for Objective 3 (reduce IUU by 20%)? IUU is difficult to get a number on. On your Objective 4 indicator (at least 3 species certified or eco-labeled), it seems to me that focusing on some species sounds less EAFM-like than using more broad indicators of ecosystem health."

Group 3

Objectives	Proposed Indicators
Objective 1 – Develop effective regional EAFM Framework by 2012	Regional Framework endorsed by SOM (Not timely yet, for this one, let the SOM discuss this later)
Objective 2 – Establish regional EAFM Human Capacity Development Program by 2013	Develop or adopt a CTI EAFM Training Manual by 2013; One EAFM training held in each CT country by 2014; Two Fisheries Officers per country take part in Technical Fisheries Exchange Program by 2014
Objective 3 - Conduct a pilot study to test the use of fisheries control measures (ie Vessel ID, catch documentation, catch limits) in support of EAFM	Vessels and operators in a fishery are operating with sufficient control to understand the impact of their fisheries
Objective 4 – Conduct a pilot study using different management methods using one single fishery to assess effectiveness of particular methods	Assess ease of uptake of different methods by fishers and fishery administrators
Objective 5 -- Improve data collection within country and data and knowledge exchange between countries	Number of countries where channels are opened for exchange for information; Common fish-name language used within the region
Additional Notes: Group 3 noted that they did not indicate a timeframe for any of their objectives, but that they would provide the information.	

Group 4

Objective	*Indicator*	*Timeline*
Objective 1 -- Establish TWG for EAFM	TWG established	09/20
Objective 2 --To develop a regional framework for the implementation of EAFM	First draft available, circulated for comments from members	09/30
Objective 3 -- Regional framework draft finalized	Completed/submitted to SOM	10/24
Objective 4 -- Regional framework approved by SOM	Framework approved	10/25
Objective 5 -- Regional framework endorsed by Ministers	Framework endorsed	10/28
Objective 6 -- Dissemination and socialization	Number of awareness programs conducted	Mid-2012
Framework absorbed by CT6 countries	Integration/incorporated into national policies/legislation	12/15
	Translated to local languages/dialects	12/11

Before the session ended, Dr. Pomeroy said that he would review the outputs of Day 2 sessions and put them together to guide the discussions for Day 3, Session 6 (Developing a roadmap for 2012-2020). "Group 4's outputs would be part of what we will do tomorrow, when we start thinking about how to get this framework to the SOM for approval, and what would be a realistic timeframe."

The session ended at 5:05pm, and the workshop adjourned for the day.

DAY 3, 21 SEPTEMBER 2011

At 8:30am at the start of Day 3, Dr. Pomeroy reviewed the results of Day 2 leading toward the development of a CTI regional framework on EAFM policy and legislation, as follows:

1) An "updated" CTI-RPOA Goal 2 Target 1 statement with a two-level timeline:

   By 2012, a regional framework in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management; by 2015, effective national laws and policies as well as the necessary and relevant frameworks in place for achieving ecosystem approaches to fisheries management in all Coral Triangle countries.

2) General agreement on the work that would need to be done toward completing a "common regional framework on policy and legislation to support EAFM" in the Coral Triangle.

   a. **Framework Outline**. The framework would be based on the following working outline:

      1. *Introduction*
      2. *Mandate for a Framework*
      3. *Situational Analysis*
      4. *Vision*
      5. *Rationale and Purpose*
      6. *Guiding Principles*
      7. *Objectives and Indicators*
      8. *Implementation mechanisms, Roadmap and Timeline*
      9. *Coordination Mechanisms*
      10. *Financing and resources*
      11. *Review/M&E*

   d. **Workshop Scope**

      1. The first three sections of the framework would be filled out after this REX by a writing team from the EAFM TWG supported by the EAFM Resource Team.
      2. The section called *Mandate for a Framework* would be taken from Regional Action #1 under Goal 2 Target 1 of the CTI-RPOA.
      3. This workshop would focus on *Vision, Rationale and Purpose, Guiding Principles*, and *Objectives and Indicators.*
      4. The rest of the sections after *Objectives and Indicators* would be fleshed out after this REX by a writing team from the EAFM TWG supported by the EAFM Resource Team:

   e. **Vision.** The following working drafts of the section on *Vision* generated from Session 5 would be consolidated after the REX by the EAFM TWG writing team:

      1. *Tangible and measurable improvements in the health of our marine and coastal ecosystems in the status of our fisheries, and in the food security and well-being of the communities which depend on them.*
      2. *Healthy marine ecosystems support productive fisheries and livelihoods, and conserve the region's marine natural heritage.*

   f. **Rationale and Purpose.** The following draft rationale statement produced by Group 3 in Session 5 would be used as a first working draft for the section on *Rationale and Purpose*; the other groups' outputs would be fleshed out and added to this working draft as appropriate during the writing stage at the TWG level.

      1. First working draft (From Session 5, Group 3)

         The Coral Triangle represents the global epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity. Marine and coastal resources are a cornerstone for our economies and for our societies. The growing threats to these resources must be taken seriously, and must be acted upon urgently. Many important coastal and pelagic fisheries across the region are depleted, with some fisheries already collapsed or heading toward collapse. Fisheries underpin the livelihoods and food security of millions of

inhabitants in the region and are also crucial to export income.

The program will adopt an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management to maintain ecosystem integrity. It will implement a series of measures to reverse the decline in fish stocks in the region, as well as maximise opportunities to millions in the region who rely on fish and fisheries for their wellbeing. Through a participatory approach, a compatible and effective legislative and governance framework, both nationally and regionally, will be developed, allowing countries to meet their EAFM responsibilities under the FAO CCRF.

By applying the precautionary approach, the best available scientific information will be used to inform, guide and implement the program.

2. Other breakout outputs from Session 5 (consolidated) to be considered at the TWG level for inclusion in the *Rationale and Purpose* section:
   i) Problems being addressed
      - Current fisheries management not effective
      - Overfishing, with loss of opportunities
      - Overcapacity, with loss of opportunities
      - IUU fishing
      - Degradation of habitats by fisheries and other sectors
      - Lack of coordinated effort to improve the health of the marine, coastal ecosystem and fisheries.
      - Climate change impacts
      - Loss of livelihood/business (markets)
      - Lack of food security
      - Inefficient/inadequate institutional structures and capacity to carry out fisheries management
      - Increasing seafood demand from both domestic and export markets
      - Trans-boundary fisheries management issues (e.g. migratory species)
      - Subsidies encouraging over-capacity
      - Low priority given by the CT6 governments to marine ecosystem and fisheries issues
   ii) Proposed solutions:
      - EAFM to improve coordination and cooperation between government agencies concerned with fisheries, as well as between government and the various fisheries stakeholders; Establishment of effective national consultative bodies
      - Establishment of effective consultative body among the CT6
   iii) Potential value and benefits of having a regional framework:
      - Provide cost effectiveness
      - Provide learning and sharing opportunities
      - Provide guidelines for the CT6 on the implementation of EAFM national programs
      - Provide a platform for collaboration
      - Serve as a tool for the implementation of EAFM
      - Address trans-boundary issues
      - Identify and share best pratices
      - Build capacity through joint training
      - Address common threats – IUU, LRFT, etc.
      - Harmonize approaches
      - Confer political recognition and support (through regional commitments in meetings)
      - Enhance collaboration and coordination
      - Improve ecosystem and fisheries

- Increase fish stocks
- Ensure food security and livelihood
- Increase contribution of fisheries to the economy

d. **Guiding Principles.** As well as declaring that the framework recognizes that the nine guiding principles of the CTI-RPOA and the 17 guiding principles on EAFM of the FAO-CCRF serve as the foundation for the framework, this section would include an enumeration of these and other relevant principles.

3) The last session of Day 2 ended with report-outs from *Session 5 Activity #3 Developing objectives and indicators for the regional framework.*

Dr. Pomeroy noted that the section on *Objectives and Indicators* "is where we need to do a little more work," before the first session scheduled for Day 3 (Session 6) could begin. Session 6 would focus on developing a roadmap for 2012-2020 to implement a "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM.

Explained Dr. Pomeroy, "We have a lot of objectives, but we need to revisit them and break them into two sets of objectives that we can use to develop the roadmap. One issue that I have is that right now we have a pretty broad range of objectives. We have a lot of the pieces that we need to develop the roadmap, but first we need to clarify the objectives some more."

He added, "There are two sets of objectives and roadmaps that we need to develop. The first set includes the objectives and roadmap for implementing the regional framework, basically consisting of those steps toward getting the framework approved by the SOM and endorsed by the ministers for adoption by the CT6. The other set of objectives is for implementing EAFM in the region."

Dr. Darmawan requested for clarification on "the difference between implementing the framework and implementing EAFM," and a discussion ensued on how to distinguish between the two sets of objectives. Dr. Pomeroy reiterated that the first set of objectives referred to the work needed to get the framework from the development or writing stage to being approved by the SOM, while the second set is "for implementing EAFM in general" in the region.

Ms. Moews asked how the framework would be presented to the SOM, because "we were told that whatever goes to the SOM would not just be about EAFM, but would include the other CTI themes." Dr. Darmawan explained that, at the SOM7 in particular, there would be no time for each of the TWGs to make a presentation, so the various TWG reports would be consolidated into one report for presentation to the senior officials. Mr. McGilvray further clarified that the submission of the framework to the SOM for approval and the presentation of TWG reports were two separate and different matters. The framework would have to be submitted to the SOM for approval as a standalone document; the TWG presentation to the SOM could be done in any way deemed appropriate by the organizers.

Dr. Pomeroy also asked for clarification on the frequency of the SOM, to "help us set an end target date that we could work toward." Dr. Darmawan said that while there was at least one SOM every year, there was no specific date set for when it happened. "The timing really depends on the country that's hosting the SOM," he explained. "At SOM7, for example, the six countries will agree on who will host SOM8, the agenda of SOM8, and the approximate time to do it. But it always comes back to when the host-country is ready to organize the meeting or when the substantive matters on the agenda are completed." He suggested, "It would be good if you set your own targets, no matter when the SOM is going to happen."

Dr. Brainard remarked, "I thought we were presenting the regional framework to the SOM7 this October? Is that not the plan?" Dr. Pomeroy replied that the framework would not be completed in time for the SOM7. "This process will take longer than that. First we have to come up with the draft, and the draft has to have approval from each country (NCC) to move forward before it can

go to the SOM. There are quite a number of steps getting to that, which I don't think can be done in six weeks. A more realistic end-date would either be March or June 2012."

Mr. Knight said it would help to think about the details of the work that would have to be done to produce the framework. He added, "How many TWG meetings would that take between now and your target end-date? Do we have funding for that? How much time can people commit to it? This is something that the countries would have to work on and agree to, and the Regional Secretariat will also play a significant role in coordinating the process. Picking a target date seems difficult without considering these matters first."

Dr. Darmawan suggested that the workshop should focus on the process of completing the framework first, "and later today or tomorrow, perhaps we can start filling in the dates and calculating our resources." Mr. Armada then asked if it would be possible to go directly to preparing the roadmap for achieving the second set of objectives. He explained, "As yet, we really don't need the roadmap for the objectives which refer to getting the framework approved by the SOM, so perhaps we should focus on the roadmap for achieving the objectives for implementing EAFM in the Coral Triangle."

After a brief deliberation between the facilitators, it was decided that Session 6 would start with quickly identifying the steps needed to get the framework approved by the SOM, and then move on to reviewing the list of objectives generated from Session 5 and developing the roadmap for establishing policy in support of EAFM in the CT. Dr. Pomeroy said Sessions 6 and 7 would be merged into one long session that would last until mid-afternoon; Session 8a (Developing national EAFM position papers and national EAFM "champions"), as scheduled, would close out Day 3.

SESSION 6. DEVELOPING A ROADMAP FOR 2012-2020 TO IMPLEMENT A "COMMON REGIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR LEGISLATION AND POLICY" THAT WOULD SUPPORT EAFM

This session was facilitated by Mr. Nygiel Armada of the PI.

This session was focused on the following tasks:

Activity #1. Identify the broad steps/activities and approximate timeline for completing the framework, delivering it the SOM and its eventual adoption by the CT6.

Activity #2. Identify priority objectives for establishing policy and legislation to support EAFM in the CT.

Activity #3. Develop a roadmap for accomplishing the objectives identified in Activity #2.

The above tasks were accomplished one after the other, in the order shown above. Mixed-country breakout groups worked on Tasks #1 and #3 and reported out to plenary after completing each task. Activity #2 was done by the country delegates in plenary under the guidance of members of the Resource Team.

Mr. Armada, who facilitated the session with Dr. Pomeroy, described Activity #1 as "only an exercise" focusing solely on the objective of delivering the framework to the SOM for approval. He said it was understood that, because of uncertainties in the schedule of the SOMs, the proposed roadmaps to SOM8 would only have approximate timelines.

Activity #2 was all about paring down the list of objectives that was generated from Session 5. "We have a long list of objectives; we need to trim it down to a realistic number of priority objectives," Mr. Armada told the delegates.

Activity #3 took up the bulk of the session time. For this task, the "priority objectives" from Task #2 above were the main inputs; the task was divided among the groups, with each group working on the roadmap for one objective. Mr. Armada took the time to explain what the task required. He stressed that as stated in Goal 2 Target 1 of the CTI-RPOA, the focus of the framework should be "policy and legislation to support EAFM." He told participants, "At this stage, we're looking at regional policy, so if you're concerned about making data collection and analysis less species-specific and more EAFM-oriented, think about the policy you need at the regional level to make that happen, not about doing data collection per se. Focus on developing a roadmap that leads to the establishment and implementation of that regional policy. The formulation and enactment of the policy could be a component of this roadmap, so think about the process and consider the reality that some countries may have a more rigid process of enacting a policy than the others. Also think about whether the policy is enforceable – it's not enough that the policy is well-framed and well-crafted, it also has to be practical."

Mr. Armada advised participants to consider the following points in their discussions:

1) Stakeholders
    a. Who will be involved? (e.g. Regional Secretariat, TWG, NCC)
    b. At what points should the supporting organization (e.g. PI, CTSP, NOAA, NGOs) should be involved?
2) Lead agency
    a. Who will coordinate the overall process?
    b. Who is responsible for each step in the roadmap?
3) Process
    a. What are the steps involved?
4) Cost (Budget)
5) Technical assistance
    a. What kind of technical assistance is available?
    b. Who will provide the technical assistance?
6) Monitoring
    a. Who monitors progress of implementation?
    b. Who reports to whom?
7) The ecosystems where this will be applied (e.g. boundaries, fishing areas, fisheries managed areas, bays, eco-regions, etc.)

For Activity #3 in particular, Mr. Armada offered the following reminders and pointers:

1) Focus on the policy aspect of the objective at the regional level.
2) Identify regional policies that need to be established to encourage or help member-countries to implement EAFM.
3) Prioritize policies according to their ability to overcome barriers and challenges and to meet strategic goals and place them into short, medium, and long term timeframes (broad time frame)
4) Define the actions required to develop regional policies that would support EAFM
5) Map out logical prioritized sequence of actions and their more refined timeframe.
6) Identify appropriate roles of various stakeholders, government agencies, public and private partners, NGOs, in the entire process.
7) Provide specific, quantifiable targets (policy instruments drafted, approved or enacted), monitoring points (dates), including whom to report to (SOM, NCC, TWG)
8) Develop a strategy for regular reviews and update of the roadmap. "We don't have to do this today, but this is something we need to consider in the future," Mr. Armada said.

SESSIONS 6a. Activity #1. Identify the steps and approximate timeline for completing the framework and delivering it to the SOM.

Results and discussion

Roadmap to SOM and beyond

Three breakout groups worked on this roadmap leading toward the completion of the framework and its delivery to the SOM. Groups 2 and 3 went beyond the SOM and identified activities related to the implementation of the framework by the CT6

Group 1

Activities	Timeline	Lead/Support
1.Development of regional EAFM position paper for SOM	Apr 2011	**EAFM TWG,** NOAA, Regional Secretariat, CTSP
1a. REX report out	Oct 9, 2011	**Dr. Pomeroy**
1b. Review the report for the SOM	Oct 16, 2011	**EAFM TWG**
1c. Presentation of REX report to SOM	Oct 24-29, 2011	**Regional Secretariat**
1d. TWG meeting to draft position paper;	Nov or Dec 2011	**EAFM TWG**
1e. Country reviews	Dec 2011 to Feb 2012	**EAFM TWG**
1f. Finalize position paper	Febr to Mar 2012	**EAFM TWG**
1g. Presentation to SOM	Apr 2012	**EAFM TWG/Secretariat**

Group 2

Activities	Timeline	Lead / Support
Develop EAFM position paper on institutionalizing within government on CT6 for presentation and adoption at the SOM	Mar 2012	**Secretariat**; EAFM-RTWG; CTSP/PI
Develop EAFM briefs for decision makers and key lawmakers	Apr 2012	**Secretariat**; EAFM-RTWG; CTSP/PI
Develop generic policy instrument on institutionalizing EAFM within governments	3 months after SOM (July-Sept 2012)	**Secretariat**; EAFM-RTWG; CTSP/PI
Presentation of EAFM by NCC to decision maker and key lawmakers to get their support	Oct to Dec 2012	**NCC**; EAFM-NTWG CTSP
Establish fisheries management committees to provide advice on EAFM, as appropriate	Oct to Dec 2012	**NCC**; EAFM-NTWG CTSP
Assess progress and modify timeline (if necessary after receiving updates).	Dec 2012	**Secretariat**; CTSP/PI
Reconfigure instrument according to each country's needs and requirements	Jan-Feb 2013	NCC; EAFM-NTWG; EAFM-AC
Report progress to SOM (assumption is SOM9 will in dec 2012)	Nov 2012	**NCC**; Secretariat EAFM-RTWG
Enact into law or promulgate policy institutionalizing EAFM with government	Flexible date (country specific) Assumption: Enacted by 2015	**NCC**; EAFM-NTWG EAFM-AC
Report progress to SOM10	June 2013	**NCC**; Secretariat EAFM RTWG

Group 2 (continued…)

Activities	TImeline	Lead/Support
Develop instruments (implementing rules) guidelines for smooth implementation of legislation or policy	Flexible date (country specific) Jan-Mar 2013 (after the SOM9)	**NCC** EAFM-NTWG EAFM-AC
Additional notes: Target dates are based on the assumption that the SOM8 will be in June 2012. Items under "Lead/Support" need to be reviewed.		

Group 3

Activities	Indicator	Timeline
Establish TWG for EAFM	TWG established	09/20
Hold CTI REX EAFM workshop	Completed/Workshop report	09/24??
Develop a regional framework for the implementation of EAFM	First draft available, circulated for comments from members	09/30
First draft of regional framework finalized	Completed/submitted to SOM – som 7 may not be realistic, so we just put SOM	10/24
Regional framework approved by SOM	Framework approved	10/25
Regional framework endorsed by Ministers Meeting	Framework endorsed	10/11
Dissemination and socialization	Number of awareness programs conducted	Mid-2012
Framework absorbed by CT6 countries	Integration/incorporated into national policies/legislation	12/15
	Progress reports from CT6	On-going
	Number of programs implemented	On-going
	Translated to local languages/dialects	12/11

In the ensuing discussion, Mr. Armada pointed out the differences in some of the milestones and timelines of the different groups. "We will consolidate these outputs into one roadmap that the EAFM TWG can review in coordination with the Regional Secretariat and revise as appropriate according to their comfort level," he said.

SESSIONS 6b. Activity #2. Identify priority objectives for establishing policy and legislation to support EAFM in the Coral Triangle.

Results and discussion

Objectives of the framework

The country delegates in plenary agreed that the *CTI Regional Framework on Policy and Legislation to Support EAFM in the Coral Triangle* would focus on the following objectives:

Objective 1. Reduce IUU fishing through stepping up enforcement and education

Objective 2. Improve data collection within country and data and knowledge exchange between countries for EAFM

Objective 3. Address the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on fisheries and marine ecosystems and enhance the resilience of fishers through EAFM

By 20xx all EAFM approaches, policies, regulations and legislation will take climate change and ocean acidification into consideration

Objective 4. Establish regional EAFM Human Capacity Development Program, including appropriate/relevant range of EAFM approaches and guidelines regional training courses made available to build capacity

As shown in the table below, the above framework objectives were the top four priority objectives identified by the country teams from the long list of objectives generated from Session 5.

Objectives	IND	MAL	PNG	PHL	SI	TL	Count
(1) Reduce IUU fishing through stepping up enforcement and education		✓	✓	✓	✓		4
(2) Improve data collection within country and data and knowledge exchange between countries for EAFM			✓	✓	✓		3
(3) Address the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on fisheries and marine ecosystems and enhance the resilience of fishers through EAFM By 20xx all EAFM approaches, policies, regulations and legislation will take climate change and ocean acidification into consideration		✓	✓	✓			3
(4) Establish regional EAFM Human Capacity Development Program		✓	✓		✓		3
(5) By 2013, appropriate/relevant range of EAFM approaches and guidelines have been developed and regional training courses made available to build capacity	✓					✓	2
(6) National policy frameworks in place						✓	1
(7) Incorporation of best practices aimed at rebuilding depleted stocks						✓	1
(8) Strengthening the institutionalization in government	✓						1
(9) Effective national laws, policies and relevant frameworks in place to achieve EAFM	✓						1

Additional notes:

1) Item (3) was not among the objectives identified in Session 5; it was added with the delegates' concurrence upon the suggestion of Dr. Brainard. "Significant changes are going to be occurring to our fisheries ecosystem because of climate change and ocean acidification, and we need to be adapting our fisheries communities to these realities," said Dr. Brainard. "It will be hard for one country to do that independently, because climate change is happening on a large regional scale. So in your objectives, you may also want to consider incorporating climate change and ocean acidication into your EAFM framework."
2) Mr. McGilvray asked about possible overlapping between the CCA TWG and EAFM TWG on CCA. Dr. Brainard replied, "My understanding in working with the CCA TWG is that they haven't been discussing the fisheries aspects, the significant ecosystem changes that are going to affect fisheries. Mostly, they talk about sea level and other parts of the human response of coastal communities. I think it is really important that EAFM includes adaptation of fisheries to changing ecosystems, which require different responses."
3) Items (4) and (5), which both relate to capacity development, were combined into a single objective statement that appears as **Objective 4** in the list of framework objectives above.
4) The objectives generated from Session 5 that were not in the priorities list of any of the countries are not included in this table.

In the ensuing discussion, Dr. Darmawan sought clarification on how the four objectives that the countries agreed to include in the regional framework would translate into policy or legislation for regional collaboration. "We have to look into establishing policy or legislation that would enable collaborative effort toward these four objectives otherwise we might end up with disjointed or even

conflicting implementation between the countries." Mr. Armada assured him that his concern would be addressed during the development of the roadmaps for achieving the objectives, which would be tackled in Task #3. Mr. Armada then reminded the participants again that the focus of the framework should be on policy and legislation, and that they needed to think about how the framework could help harmonize EAFM implementation in the CT.

Dr. Brainard informed participants of the continuing development of the CT Atlas under the US CTI. "The EAFM Resource Team is developing training modules for EAFM, and one of the ways of disseminating these training materials is through the CTAtlas, which also ties to some of the climate change and MPA work. The CTAtlas would be one of the means of meeting some of the training and information exchange needs that have been identified in this workshop."

SESSIONS 6c. Activity #3. Develop a roadmap for accomplishing the objectives identified in Activity #2.

Results and discussion

Roadmaps for establishing and implementing policy and legislation that support EAFM in the Coral Triangle

Group 1

Objective: By 20xx, enhance the resilience of fishers and coastal communities from the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on fisheries and marine ecosystems by implementing EAFM framework, policies, regulations and legislations.		
Activities	**Timeline**	**Lead/Support**
1. Convene a technical workshop on scientific guidance incorporating climate change and ocean acidification into EAFM framework	Dec 2011	NOAA, CTSP
2. Preparation of the report (#1)	Feb 2012	NOAA, CTSP
3. Regional awareness campaign (public) 3.1 CT Atlas 3.2 Flyers/brochures 3.3 Drama groups/role play 3.4 Translation into local language 3.5 Constituency building (political will)	 Dec 2012 Jun 2012 Dec 2012 Dec 2012 Dec 2012	CTI Secretariat, EAFM TWG NOAA/CTSP TWG CTI Secretariat
4. Ministerial/agency capacity building (for each CT6)	Jun 2013	EAFM TWG/NCC
5. Provide guidance to assist in developing national policies on climate change and ocean acidification into EAFM	Dec 2013	CTI Secretariat, EAFM TWG
Additional notes: 1) The objective listed above integrates the original two-sentence objective statement for addressing the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification. 2) The policy component of the roadmap is embedded in Activity 5, "Provide guidance to assist in developing policies on climate change and ocean acidification into EAFM." Dr. Brainard also explained that, "The climate change part would be part of the framework rather than than a separate instrument, and there could be an EAFM policy statement for the SOM that covers climate change."		

Group 2

Objective: Reduce IUU fishing through greater collaboration and increased enforcement and awareness.		
Activities	**Timeline**	**Lead/Support**
1. Strengthen Regional MCS through the RPOA IUU	7/2012	EAFM TWG
2. Convene an MCS practitioner workshop (REX)	6/2012	EAFM TWG/NOAA/PI
3. Develop Best Practices for MCS within CT	9/2012	NOAA/EAFM TWG/CTSP
4. Develop proposal for Regional IUU information center	3/2012	EAFM TWG
5. Analysis of markets/trade routes for IUU to/from CT	1/2013	NOAA/CT6

Additional notes:

1) The objective was revised from the original *"Reduce IUU fishing through stepping up enforcement and education."* Mr. Dubois explained, "We wanted to ensure that we had an objective that was measurable and achievable, and an objective to have greater collaboration seems to be actually the key for IUU, both within the region and globally. We agreed that collaboration and information-sharing would be the key piece."
2) Upon the suggestion of Mr. Veitch, Activity 1 was revised from the original which used the word "reinitiate" instead of "strengthen." This activity refers to the Regional MCS within the RPOA-IUU (a ministerial initiative of 11 countries, including the CT6 except the Solomon Islands), which needs to "strengthened" to serve as a mechanism for information-sharing and to enhance collaboration in combating IUU. In addition, SPC and FFA, which include the Solomon Islands, shoud be added as possible collaboration partners on the suggestion of Mr. Ropeti. Both SPC and FFA are doing MCS, Mr. Ropeti suggested.
3) The purpose of having an MCS practitioner workshop under the US CTI REX (Activity 2) is to get all the CT6 MCS experts together in one place to discuss how to deal with IUU issues and how to better collaborate to solve them. Said Mr. Dubois, "It could be a major key to getting the necessary MCS actions in place, such as transboundary operations, information-sharing, training related to port state measures and other new and upcoming treaties dedicated to stopping IUU fishing.
4) There are ongoing efforts involving CTI or the CT6 toward developing best practices for MCS within the CTI (Activity 3); some of the work that Australia has already done also feeds into this.
5) The proposed IUU Information Center referred to in Activity 4 can serve as a centralized or regionalized system or place where IUU information could be shared, reports could be funnelled through, and IUU vessel information could be obtained. Mr. Dubois observed, "At this stage, there isn't really anything designed for this purpose, but we may be able to build on existing structures or frameworks, maybe going back again to the RPOA-IUU.
6) Activity 4 (Conduct an analysis of markets and trade routes for IUU to and from the CT region) can help track and control trade in IUU products. "As well as being traded in the region, IUU products are leaving the region and going to certain markets," Dr. Dubois said. "We need to get a better hand on the analysis of markets and make sure that we get information out to all the people doing the MCS work to see if we can tackle IUU from the market end as well."

Group 3

Objective: By 2017, a regional EAFM Human Capacity Development Program is in place	
Activities	**Timeline**
1. Conduct one pilot study per country to develop fishery specific management plans that incorporates EAFM	1 year
2. Under SSME and BSSE Arrangements, conduct a project to develop and incorporate EAFM approaches to Fisheries management	5 years
3. Incorporate learning from (1) into all existing fisheries management plans.	Year 2 on
4. Conduct knowledge exchange and training on fisheries prioritization exercise (e.g. Ms. Eny Buchary's [TNC] work)	1 year
5. Do national prioritization exercise	Years 2-4
6. Conduct regional analysis on fisheries prioritization exercise	Years 3-5

Additional notes:

1) The objective was revised from the original *"Establish regional EAFM Human Capacity Development Program, including appropriate/relevant range of EAFM approaches and guidelines regional training courses made available to build capacity."*
2) Activity 2 refers to the Sulu-Sulawesi Marien Eco-region involving Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, and the Bismarck-Solomon Seas Eco-region, involving PNG and the Solomon Islands. The group set a 5-year timeline for this activity because, according to Mr. McGilvray, "these groups meet only once a year and we have to reckon with their political processes." The SSME already has a fisheries management agreement, BSSE does not.
3) Activity 6 will involve a regional analysis on fisheries prioritization exercises comparing the national results from the six countries.
4) Capacity may be drawn from within government, consultants, mentors, students, etc. "Dr. Muldoon asked where the human capacity development is in this roadmap because everything included here look like fisheries programs," Mr. McGilvray related. "The answer is, behind every single one of these programs there are human capacity needs, so there will be trainings and exchange programs behind each of these activities.

Group 4

Objective: Setting up platform for collection and sharing data and information relevant to EAFM				
Activities	**Indicators**	**Timeline**	**Lead**	**Notes**
1. Scoping out existing data from each country	Reports from CT6 countries to TWG	TBD	TBD	Include what each country has and what is needed
2. Defining what data is needed for EAFM at regional level	Workshops Subject-matter experts, managers and stakeholders	TBD	TBD	• Region wide relevant to bigger issues • Climate change • IUU • Transboundary species • Highly migratory species
3. Establish data sharing protocol	Protocol agreement approved & adopted	TBD	TBD	
4. Formulate data sharing/collection policies/regulations/laws in support to EAFM	Number of policies in place	TBD	TBD	

Group 4 (continued…)

Activities	Indicators	Timeline	Lead	Notes
5. Socialization & dissemination; absorption of data sharing and collection into relevant government system of each country	Number of awareness programs Data sharing and collection system entered into budget line of government bodies	TBD	TBD	
6. Set up system to address common data/information gap	Shared database functional	TBD	TBD	
7. Sharing data/ information	Percentage database populated	TBD	TBD	
8. Management of database	Database is well managed	TBD	TBD	Includes funding

Additional notes:

1) Objective was revised from the original "*Improve data collection within country and knowledge exchange between countries for EAFM.*"
2) Activity 1 will look into what information already exists in each country and what information each country needs.
3) Activity 3 will address information-sharing issues by establishing a set of protocols for that the CT6 could agree on, approve and adopt to facilitate information exchange. The protocols will define "what each country has and what each country is willing to share and on what basis, for a fee or for free or some other arrangements." Effort will also be taken to link EAFM with the KM and CTAtlas groups so that information relevant to EAFM, such as information on fisheries, oceanography, IUU, climate change and others will be available as needed.
4) The information system should take advantage of existing technologies and approaches that can "just be taken off the shelf, as long as due diligence is exercised in the choice of the technology, Mr. Veitch advised. The system should include the ability to search information spatially, he added.

SESSION 7. MOVING THE COMMON REGIONAL FRAMEWORK AND ROADMAP FORWARD

Session 7 was merged into Session 6.

SESSION 8. DEVELOPING NATIONAL EAFM POSITION PAPERS AND NATIONAL EAFM CHAMPIONS

This session was facilitated by Dr. Rusty Brainard of NOAA.

This session was split into three parts, Session 8a through Session 8c, designed to help participants transition from a regional perspective to thinking about translating the EAFM regional framework to national level EAFM. In this session, using the outputs from the earlier sessions, participants took the initial steps toward developing national EAFM position papers and identifying EAFM champions in their respective countries. The process, which lasted through to Day 4, consisted mainly of breakout discussions, with the delegates breaking into their respective country groups.

The process included the following activities:

Activity #1: Plenary discussion on developing national EAFM frameworks for legislation and policy

Activity #2: Breakout groups to review and develop outline for national EAFM position papers, identify lead person for completing position paper in each CT6 country national EAFM "champions," and define role of priority geographies (demonstration sites) in mainstreaming the concept of EAFM in each CT6 country.

Activity #3: Plenary presentation and discussion of each country's draft outline.

The discussions were aided by a list of questions that covered a wide range of topics for the country papers, such as:

1. What is the current status of fisheries, fisheries management, and efforts toward EAFM in your country?
2. What are the perceived and real opportunities that EAFM provides? (e.g., long-term sustainability of fisheries, food security, livelihoods; conservation of biological diversity; increased ecological resilience)
3. What are the relevant existing laws and legal frameworks (both national and municipal) for fisheries management and EAFM?
4. Are there any suitable case studies in your country or nearby country of national or local implementation of EAFM that could be used as successful demonstrations?
5. What are the most significant challenges and obstacles to this transition to EAFM?
6. What are realistic timelines to establish EAFM frameworks and implementation? (national EAFM frameworks; demonstration sites; implementation plans)

SESSION 8a. Activity #1: Plenary discussion on developing national EAFM frameworks for legislation and policy

Session Facilitator Dr. Brainard said that while the actual milestone would be the completion of the position papers, the objective of this REX was "to develop really thoughtful outlines and, for each country, to identify a lead person who will take responsibility for the completion of their country's position paper." He added, "The advantage of doing the outline here is that each of the countries will be able to hear what the other countries are thinking about, which will help them think of important topics to include in their position paper that they might not have considered otherwise."

Dr. Brainard suggested the following steps to developing an outline:

1) Confirm the scope of the outline and EAFM position paper.
2) Identify barriers and challenges for doing EAFM.
3) Identify legislations and policies that have to be in place to be able to implement national EAFM framework.
4) Prioritize national legislation and policies according to their ability to overcome barriers and challenges and to meet strategic goals and place them into short, medium, and long term timeframes (broad timeframe).
5) Define the actions required to develop national legislation and policies that would support EAFM.
6) Map out logical prioritized sequence of actions and their more refined timeframe.
7) Identify appropriate roles of various stakeholders, government agencies, public and private partners, non-government organizations, in the entire process
8) Provide specific, quantifiable targets (legislation and policy instruments drafted, approved or enacted), monitoring points (dates), including whom to report to
9) Develop strategy for regular reviews and update of the EAFM framework

Said Dr. Brainard, "You need to be thinking about where you want your fisheries resources to be five years from now, 10 years from now and 50 years from now so these become truly sustainable resources for long-term food security."

With 30 minutes of the session time remaining, Dr. Brainard ended his presentation and invited questions from the floor.

The Solomon Islands asked what the position paper's intent was. Dr. Pomeroy explained that the position paper was intended primarily to guide each country through institutionalizing EAFM. "It's voluntary and not meant to be anything that's required of anybody, but we felt that the TWG in scaling up would need some kind of document to tell them where you are and where you may want to go with EAFM within your countries."

Dr. Brainard added, "Each of your countries has already committed to moving and working toward EAFM. The position paper can serve as a tool as well to help you learn from each other."

Mr. Ropeti asked, "Is the position paper intended to be done here?" He cautioned that "the position paper should come from the governments."

Dr. Pomeroy confirmed that the country papers should indeed be official documents. "This exercise was just meant to put out an outline that the countries can use if they felt it was useful."

Mr. Armada said that the country papers were supposed to help bring the process of establishing the CTI regional framework on policy and legislation to support EAFM to the country level. "This outline was meant to link the regional matters that we have been talking about here to the national actions that need to be done to support EAFM," he explained. "The country papers will actually be developed by the government of each country, and not in this workshop. This workshop is just meant to help put the papers in the context of the regional framework."

In response to Mr. Armada's explanation, Mr. Ropeti suggested that "rather than developing topics outside the framework," the country groups should look at how they could adapt their papers to the draft set of objectives that were developed in the earlier sessions."

The facilitators agreed and the delegates broke into their country groups until the close of the day at 5:00p.m.

DAY 4, 23 SEPTEMBER 2011

Day 4 started at 8:42am with an overflow session consisting of the following activities:

1) Plenary discussion to review and finalize the consolidated roadmap from Session 6 Activity #1 detailing the broad activities leading to the completion of the EAFM framework, its presentation to the SOM and its eventual adoption by the CT6; and
2) Public meeting of the EAFM-TWG to approve the roadmap.

Review and finalization of roadmap for the completion of the EAFM framework, its presentation to the SOM and its eventual adoption by the CT6

Dr. Pomeroy presented the report-outs from Session 6 Activity #1 in a consolidated roadmap that outlined the broad activities toward the development of the "*CTI regional framework on policy and legislation to support EAFM,*" its presentation to the SOM and eventual adoption by the CT6. The roadmap is shown below.

Activities	Timeline	Lead/Support
Establishment of TWG for EAFM	Sep 2011	Secretariat, USCTI-SP
EAFM Regional Exchange	Sep 2011	Secretariat, USCTI-SP
Develop a regional framework for the implementation of EAFM	Sep 2011	Secretariat, USCTI-SP
Form writing team/committee; Regional framework draft finalized	Oct 2011	Bob Pomeroy EAFM team
Presentation of REX report to SOM	Oct 2011	Regional Secretariat
Review of draft regional framework by TWG and revisions	Nov or Dec 2011	EAFM-TWG
Review of draft regional framework by NCCs and others and revisions r	Dec 2011	EAFM-TWG
Finalize and approve regional framework by TWG	Feb 2012	EAFM-TWG
Presentation of regional framework at SOM8 for approval	TBD	EAFM-TWG/Secretariat
Develop EAFM briefs and information materials	TBD	EAFM-TWG/Secretariat
Dissemination and socialization	TBD	EAFM-TWG, NCC
Establish EAFM advisory committee	TBD	EAFM-TWG, NCC
Translated into local languages and dialects	TBD	EAFM-TWG, NCC, USCTI-SP
Institutionalization of programs on EAFM at regional and national levels	2012 onwards	EAFM-TWG, NCC, USCTI-SP
Integration or incorporation into national policies and legislations	2015	EAFM-TWG, NCC

Dr. Pomeroy stressed that the timeline covering the presentation of the position paper to the SOM onwards was based on the presumption that the SOM8 would be held in April 2012 but this is still to be determined. He also pointed out that the consolidated roadmap included the formation of a writing team or committee, an activity that was not identified in any of the report-outs from Session 6. He explained, "Having a writing committee who can work on finalizing the regional framework is probably the only way we can get this done. Some of us in the EAFM Resource Team including myself will work with the TWG, but we need a writing committee from the countries to move this forward."

Approval of roadmap by TWG

Immediately after the plenary discussion, the EAFM TWG convened for a public meeting and agreed that:

1) All members accepted the proposed roadmap for the completion of the EAFM framework, its presentation to the SOM and its eventual adoption by the CT6;
2) Members would name two representatives from each country to the writing committee that would work on finalizing the EAFM framework; and
3) Malaysia would serve as the lead country in the preparation of the EAFM framework.

SESSION 8b. Activity #2: Breakout groups to review and develop outline for national EAFM position papers, identify lead person for completing position paper in each CT6 country national EAFM "champions", and define the role of priority geographies (demonstration sites) in mainstreaming the concept of EAFM in each CT6 country.

This session consisted of a plenary discussion and country breakouts to continue the work started in Session 8a. During the plenary, Dr. Brainard, responding to clarificatory questions from the delegates, said the country papers could be written for multiple audiences. "I can see different versions, depending on the audience. Legislators would be a key audience because we cannot get EAFM moving without the enabling laws, and there are other stakeholders as well that need to be involved in the process, he said. The papers could be viewed as dynamic documents that continually get updated as you work through your EAFM process and learn new information, and they could be used as a way of keeping people informed of your process changes." He reiterated that the intention of the workshop was "not to fill out the questions in the outline," and that the actual writing of the position paper would not be done during the workshop.

Dr. Brainard also reiterated that the completion of the policy paper was voluntary and therefore had no real deadlines, but "if you would like Dr. Pomeroy and me to review your position papers, a reasonable time to pull all of this information together would be the end of this year, in December."

Country report-outs and discussion

Five report-outs -- the Philippines, Indonesia, PNG and the Solomon Islands (combined), and Timor-Leste – were presented, as follows:

Philippines

Outline:

a. What is the current status of resources? -- fisheries profile – water areas, length of coastline, contribution to economy; habitats; fisheries
b. What are the threats to resources? -- Degradation of habitats and supporting data; overfishing; pollution; sedimentation; destructive fishing methods; development of coastal areas to other uses; climate change
c. How to address the threats? – How? (Strategies, actions, activities); Who? (Institutions, individuals, institutional arrangements that would push for EAFM); When? (Timeframe); Where? (site-specific); What are needed/how much (logistics)
d. EAFM as one of the major keys to manage fisheries resources
e. EAFM goals and objectives; policies related to EAFM
f. Best practice in EAFM -- MPA networking (MSN)
    - Serves as the entry point for community participation in fisheries management
    - Serves as a laboratory for community's learning and appreciation of the principles of fisheries management
    - Serves as a common ground for co-management between community, NGOs, and government

- Livelihood
- Management alliances
- Resource rehabilitation
- Temporal and spatial closure
- Private partnership (Nestle Philippines) participating in rehabilitation efforts of LGUs

Target audience: LGUs
Champions: LGUs, League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP)
Additional notes:

1) Mr. Veitch suggested that IUU should also be included under *2) What are the threats to resources?*

Indonesia

Outline

1) Introduction -- background of fisheries, food security, climate change, IUU; state and Scope of EAFM Implementation; complexities of fisheries condition – tropical fisheries, multi-species (including resource assessment and management, multi species, multi gear, multi-players, regional autonomy & open access, infrastructure disparity, poverty and livelihood)
2) Current status and roadmap -- existing laws/policies & customary laws; IUU fishing and MCS effort; roadmap for EAFM+IUU (plus identification of stakeholders and assessment that we will conduct); maps, habitat, stock status, WPP (Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan or Fisheries Management Areas)
   - Timeline: 2010-2014 (Short-term); 2015-2020: implementation, institutionalization, M&E (annual), legislation
3) Barriers and challenges -- lack of understanding on the importance of ecosystem integrity in resource management; lack of political will and Institutional support; lack of policies/regulations that specifically focusing on EAFM; lack of research that focus on comprehensive/holistic analysis on ecosystem (resource assessment, stock assessment); lack of reliable and useful data for ecosystem based analysis (habitat map, CPUE, socio-economic); lack of cross-sectoral coordination; budgetary constraints
4) The way forward -- next step for EAFM; next step for IUU (Focal points: Bu Ida+Aji)
   - Demo sites for species:
     a. Banggai Cardinal Fish: Flagship (Focal points: Sarminto Hadi, Samliok Ndobe)
     b. Savu Sea (FMA-573),
     c. Banda Sea (FMA-71),
     d. Berau (FMA 716),
     e. Grouper/Snapper, Tuna, Flying fish.

Champions:

One person will be selected to champion EAFM at the operational level, and another person at the conceptual level. Selection will be based on the following criteria:

1) Profession: Public figure, non-government, non-NGO, non-scientist
2) Has passion for the ocean and fisheries
3) Eloquent and charismatic
4) Commitment for sustainability
5) Smart
6) Good & solid background
7) Empathy for coastal/maritime communities

Writing team:

1) AG (Lead)
2) AB (Co-lead) – Introduction; Barriers and Challenges
3) EB (Writer) – Current Status, Roadmap

4) AH (Writer) – The Way Forward
5) SRN (Data Support)
6) AR (Data Support)
7) AW (Data Support)
8) JM (Data Support)
9) AB (Data Support)

Additional notes:

1) The demo site for cardinalfish is a proposed USCTI site; all others listed are areas with ongoing/existing projects.
2) Dr, Darmawan asked about the group's preference for "non-government, non-NGO, non-scientist" champions for EAFM. They explained that they were of the opinion that somebody who is "independent and detached from any affiliation with a political party or organization but is well-known by the public," would be best able to reach out to different people from different backgrounds.
3) Ms. Kusuma suggested, and the Indonesian delegation agreed, that a set of criteria should be established for choosing the demo sites. She added, "May I propose that an area with high-intensity capture fisheries be chosen as a demo site, along with those that have been established as conservation areas, such as Berau and Sawu."

PNG and Solomon Islands

1) Introduction – what EAFM is; opportunities under CTI (regional basis); purpose
2) Current situation -- fisheries and other relevant legislation, policies and management; compliance with policies/legislation to EAFM; possible case studies
3) Proposed actions -- suggested policy statement/position; recommended policy and legislation changes; "harmonizing" of policies across agencies; communication strategy (briefings, public awareness, consultations)
4) Recommendations -- approve and endorse proposed actions for implementation; approve assignment of staff and resources to implement; once approved and endorsed in either of the respective countries then work can be done to move it forward.
5) Next steps
   - PNG: Managing Director/Board submission, or
   - Solomon Islands: Executive Board submission approved and channeled through NCC to implement the proposed actions listed.

Target audience:

1) Heads of fisheries in government agencies
2) NCCs
3) Fisheries department
4) Other stakeholders such as industrie
5) NGOs and donors

Champions:

1) Heads of fisheries in government agencies,
2) Local communities practicing CBFM
3) NCC for the Solomons
4) NGOs
5) Fishing industry

Additional notes:

1) PNG and the Solomon Islands explained that they decided to work together on a common outline "because our structures are somewhat similar."

Timor-Leste

Outline

1) Scope (national to local)
2) Relevant existing laws and legal frameworks (both national and local) for fisheries management and EAFM
3) Management actions (LMMA)
   - Timeline: 2012 onwards (develop and implement management strategies)
4) Challenges – integrating/linking traditional laws and resource management to government laws and resource management; IUU (lack of information; lack of MCS capabilities)

Champion: National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture to identify a champion for EAFM in Timor-Leste

Additional notes:

1) Timor-Leste said their position paper would be a "policy paper." They explained, "We already have fisheries laws and environment laws, but we need to develop specific policies or regulations to manage fisheries.
2) IUU was identified as a major issue because, although Timor-Leste has no existing capability to detect IUU fishing or identify violators, "we know they are there."

Malaysia

Because of time constraints, Malaysia yielded their time and just submitted their report to the Resource Team. The report is shown below.

Outline

1) Current status of fisheries, fisheries management, and efforts toward EAFM
2) Perceived and real opportunities that EAFM provides – long-term sustainability of fisheries, food security, livelihoods; conservation of biological diversity; increased ecological resilience
3) Relevant existing laws and legal frameworks for fisheries management and EAFM -- institutional (especially regulatory institution), policy, conflicts, overlaps, gaps, turf-related problems, etc.
   - National Agro-Food Policy includes EAFM? Yet to be publically launched
   - EAFM in Fisheries Act review
   - Ecosystem Approach Act 2012?
4) Case studies of national or local implementation of EAFM
5) Challenges and obstacles to EAFM
   - Information limitations
     - Habitat maps?
     - Resource assessments?
     - Fisheries information (catch/effort)?
     - Stock assessments (abundance of key stocks)?
     - Life histories?
     - Socio-economic information?
   - Political will and public support for EAFM?
     - Are there existing political champions?
     - How do we identify and support EAFM champions?
     - Exit strategy, alternative livelihood, social re-structuring – in over-capacity fisheries need political will
     - Public support to strengthen political will
   - Competition and integration across agencies, organizations, and disciplines
     - Marine fisheries, coastal zone management, agriculture, mariculture, commerce, development, energy, recreation, enforcement/compliance

(IUU), nearshore, offshore (transboundary).
    - Governance structures and frameworks
    - Technical assistance and integration across the following -- ecosystem science; fisheries science; oceanography; climate change and ocean acidification; social science; economics; monitoring; other disciplines?
- Costs (budget)
    - Sourcing internal funding via awareness of EPU and Ministry of Finance, PEMANDU-NKEA, Agro-Finance Policy supports EAFM investment

6) Timeline – national EAFM framework; demonstration sites; implementation plans (implementation of EAFM – national, local community buy-in strategies and awareness raising, heightening campaigns)

Development steps	Timeline
Sabah EAFM Vision	April 2012
National EAFM Council	May 2012
National EAFM Framework	Mid-2013
EAFM in Fisheries Act	End-2013

7) Others:
    - Capacity building for officers and stakeholders
    - The science of EAFM and related matters – who are the experts and the authorities that the country should rely on.
    - EAFM related indicators (performance index, milestones)
    - Incentives for operators in the supply chain – fishers → consumers → Market demand drives fishers incentives through Pricing / Public-Private Partnership and Recognition
    - EAFM Best practice local and national

Champions:

1) Minister of Agriculture (Federal)
2) Sabah Minister of Agriculture
3) Director-General of the Department of Fisheries (DOF)
4) Director of DOF-Sabah)
5) Division Director DOF (Federal)

Additional notes: The position paper is intended to be a national paper with a subset for the CTI area.

SESSIONS 9. IMPROVE ENFORCEMENT OF IUU FISHING MCS THROUGH GREATER COLLABORATION

This was a panel discussion session with three speakers sharing their knowledge about IUU fishing and regional and international initiatives to combat IUU fishing:

1) Mr. Todd Dubois, Assistant Director of NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement, presented a global picture of IUU fishing and the efforts to address it.
2) Mr. Simon Veitch from Australia's Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry talked about the Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing in the Southeast Asia Region, better known as RPOA-IUU. He also moderated the discussion.
3) Ms. Ida Kusuma from the RPOA-IUU focused on the Indonesian experience in combating IUU fishing.

At the end of the panel discussion, there was a short open discussion to elicit the country delegates' reactions to the IUU topic and their responses to a proposed collaboration between the CTI and RPOA-IUU.

Panel discussion

After introducing the panelists, Mr. Veitch warned that "we will be naming countries, and they all have activities in IUU fishing." He added, "It used to be impossible, but now we can talk openly about IUU fishing, because everyone recognizes it is happening. That recognition is important."

First to present was Mr. Dubois from NOAA. Mr. Dubois noted that it had been pointed out earlier during the workshop that "there is no MCS practitioner among the country delegations here." He said this made for a "perfect audience" for a discussion on IUU fishing, "because we all need to be talking; whether we're MCS practitioners, scientists or managers, we all have to work together to get at IUU and other EAFM issues."

He explained the distinction between the three IUU components. He observed, "We often focus on the 'I' because it's a lot easier to wrap our minds around, a lot easier to identify, and fairly straightforward, even if extremely challenging. It's illegal, commercial vessel fishing in the EEZ. Unfortunately that's only one piece and I will throw out that it may not actually be the most damaging piece to food security."

Unreported fishing, he said, requires "recording and reporting information for scientists and managers to understand how much resource we are taking and to monitor quotas, as well as recording mechanisms to make sure we can do that."

Unregulated fishing is the most challenging piece of the IUU issue, "the one that globally we have the most trouble with," he averred. "If there are no rules governing a fishing activity, then it's not illegal, so how do we get at it? From the MCS practitioner's and inspector's standpoints, there is nothing that can necessarily be done about it. Governance mechanisms must first be put in place to regulate those practices."

Globally, IUU is a major threat, and its most alarming effect is on food security. "The impact on food security is the one that we often use to define IUU's damage, because ultimately it's the biggest one," Mr. Dubois said. The bulk of the cost of IUU fishing is coming out of the EEZs, he added. The global estimate of IUU damage is USD10-23 billion. About USD1.25 billion of this happens in high seas, but the rest comes from EEZs.

MCS is the key strategy for combating illegal fishing. It is often used as a "term for enforcement," but MCS in the fisheries context has a much broader meaning, Mr. Dubois remarked. "When you look at how the FAO defines it, MCS is actually in a sense EAFM," he said. "Monitoring involves the collection of fisheries data, and the measurement and analysis of fishing activities. It is what managers need to make good management decisions, because to have a good management system, you have to have the right information when you need it."

Control includes the terms and conditions under which resources can be harvested. In most countries, according to Mr. Dubois, "national fisheries legislation provides the basis for which fisheries management arrangements, via MCS, are implemented."

Surveillance is the "enforcement piece," the piece that is involved with regulation and supervision of the fishing activity to ensure that national legislation and the terms, and conditions of access and management measures are observed. "Surveillance is usually handled through national legislation, but it can also be done through regional or global agreements," said Mr. Dubois. "The reality is IUU fishing is a global problem that cannot be solved by one nation or region. It requires a global effort that involves collaboration at all levels."

Indeed, collaboration is the key to making the three MCS pieces fit together, but it is easier said than done. Dr. Veitch commented, "The FAO-CRRF isn't anything that's new. It's well established but is it done well? Not by far, we've got a long way to go."

Mr. Dubois agreed, "In the simplest terms, MCS requires science to make decisions, management to build effective policies for resource utilization, and good enforcement to implement regulations. Usually, however, strictly from the enforcer's and inspector's side of it, the language of science and management does not always translate well to the enforcers who board the boats trying to enforce regulations. These pieces need to collaborate, and there needs to be discussion among them."

Mr. Dubois also highlighted two key sections under Goal 2 of the CTI-RPOA that relate to IUU fishing. These are: *Target 1 Regional Action 2 – Improve enforcement of IUU fishing through greater collaboration;* and *Target 1 Regional Action 1– Collaborate to develop a "common regional framework on policy and legislation" that would support EAFM.* He related that NOAA, as a CTI partner, has done IUU surveys and site visits to identify in the CT6 areas of known or suspected IUU fishing activity, fisheries MCS capacity and gaps, applicable fisheries legislation and gaps; and MCS training needs. Based on the results of these MCS survey and site Visits, NOAA will develop best practices for regional fisheries MCS. "This has to be done realistically within the RPOA with our partners within the region," Mr. Dubois said. "We need to figure out what we can best do and how do we make sure that our police inspectors and investigators are trained on all the technqiues that they need on the job, including port measures which have specific international obligations for what fisheries inspectors have to be trained to do in order to conduct inspections under the *FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing*."

NOAA also hosted a delegation from Indonesia in the US to discuss port state measures, organized a US Pacific Command and Navy visit to Timor-Leste, and sponsored a number of CTI representatives to attend the Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop, an international training workshop sponsored by the International MCS Network in Maputo, Mozambique. "We're looking to have full CT6 participation in the MCS Network, a voluntary network of 53 countries designed to share fisheries enforcement information on IUU fishing. So far, three of the CT6 are members of the network," said Mr. Dubois. Other NOAA objectives for the CTI relate to the development of integrated fisheries MCS, coordinated regional MCS operations where appropriate, harmonized legal frameworks and fisheries laws, and a self-sustained fisheries MSC Training Program.

Mr. Dubois cited the following governance mechanisms needed in MCS:

1. **Adequate enforcement authorities built into legal framework.** MCS is often shared among different authorities, so it is imperative that the law enforcement authorities are clear, the authorities are articulated, and there is consistency across the different authorities.
2. **MCS tools.** These include fishing permits and licenses, vessel permits, and various control mechanisms that range from VMS to fisheries observers. "You have to have a mechanism to limit who gets to harvest the resources in your waters and how much they're allowed to take," Mr. Dubois said. He cautioned: "VMS is a good tool, but it is expensive and is not always necessary and it may not even be the best tool." For monitoring vessels close to shore, the use of cellphones and fisheries observers can be equally or more effective.
3. **Management controls developed with effective surveillance in mind.** "Management controls must be built into the MCS system with enforceability in mind. They have to be in the mix when we make management decisions," Mr. Dubois explained. "In the US, we worked with the Coast Guard to develop some general

enforcement precepts to guide managers in developing enforceable regulations and laws."

Mr. Dubois reiterated the need for governance to address all three components of IUU. "The 'I' is important, but the 'UU' components are just as big a concern or even bigger," he stressed.

Mr. Veitch added, "There's not only unreported catch from unreported fishing, but also unreported catch from the mislabeling of species, which is another form of corruption that's happening. And often there's unregulated fishing as well as underregulated fishing, because there may be regulations but they are not properly implemented. These are all issues that MCS must deal with."

Mr. Dubois agreed that mislabeling and misreporting of species "undermines the ability to manage," because one cannot count something that one does not know exists. From the enforcement standpoint, management must consider the following components of MCS:

1) **Investigations and patrols.** This includes not only boarding the vessels but longer term investigations. "It's ideal to know who actually put the vessel out there, because often when you deal with IUU, the key is to follow the money," Mr. Dubois said.
2) **Education, outreach and community based efforts.** The fishing community can serve as 'eyes on the ground' in MCS. Develop the mechanisms, the motivation for the community to be involved.
3) **Technology.** Appropriate technology is helpful, but technology is only a tool, not the be all and end all, nor necessarily the right answer.
4) **Partnerships.** Mechanisms must be built into the MCS system to allow communication and sharing of information and lessons at all levels.

Mr. Dubois also suggested eight topics "that deserve discussion in this group," as follows:

1) An appropriate participatory management plan developed with stakeholder input
2) Enforceable legislation and control mechanisms (licences etc.)
3) Data collection systems - dockside monitoring, observers, sea and port inspections, etc.
4) Supporting communications systems
5) Patrol resources
6) Use, where appropriate, of technology (VMS, etc)
7) Support of the industry and fishers
8) Bilateral, subregional and regional cooperation with other MCS components

Following on Mr. Dubois's presentation, Mr. Veitch elaborated on the importance of regional collaboration in combating IUU fishing, focusing in particular on the RPOA-IUU, a regional agreement among 11 countries on responsible fishing practices and IUU fishing. "RPOA-IUU, which has been around since 2007, has ministerial endorsement, which is useful because when people ask if they have the authority to implement this plan, we can tell them yes, this agreement has official imprimatur," Mr. Veitch related. The agreement is voluntary, he added. "It draws its core principles from existing international fisheries instruments (e.g. FAO-CCRF, IPOA IUU Fishing) and is consistent with regional agreements and arrangements (e.g. Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission or APFIC, SEAFDEC, ASEAN and CTI)."

Recognizing the importance of fisheries to regional food security, the RPOA-IUU aims to support sustainable fisheries and marine ecosystems, strengthen governance and management, and combat IUU fishing. It focuses on: 1) understanding the region's resource and management situation; 2) implementing international and regional instruments, and 3) cooperation with other regional organizations.

Currently, all of the CT6 except the Solomon Islands are full members of the RPOA-UU; the Solomon Islands is a non-voting member with official observer status and Mr. Veitch said they

are looking forward to welcoming the Solomons as a full member in the near future. The full members are represented in the RPOA Coordination Committee, typically by "ranking people from each country." Mr. Veitch showed the country delegates the following list of the committee's members so "you are aware of them and you can make contact with them on this topic when you get back" and also so that the list could be updated as necessary.

RPOA-IUU Coordination Committee members from the CT6
Malaysia: Deputy Director General, Department of Fisheries* *Indonesia:* Mr Syahrin Abdurrahman, Director General of Surveillance, MMAF *Papua New Guinea:* Mr Noan Pakop, Executive Manager, MCS Division, National Fisheries Authority *Timor Leste:* Mr Lourenco Dos Reis Amaral, Director of Fisheries Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries *The Philippines:* Mr Malcolm R Sarmiento Jr, Director IV, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquaculture (BFAR)** *Solomon Islands:* Official Observer status
Note: * For Malaysia, Mr. Suhaili used to be the member, but he has retired, and "we're waiting to see who will be his successor." ** The Philippines noted that BFAR has a new director.

In terms of marine fisheries capture production, "the Philippines and Thailand are big players, with considerable fleets that roam into other parts of the region," said Mr. Veitch. Overall the 11 RPOA-IUU countries represent 17 percent of the world marine capture fisheries and have "a huge number of fishers involved in fishing," he added, noting further that "the region's fisheries are the most species-diverse fisheries in the world and are supported by the most globally biodiverse marine ecosystems." The threat posed by fishing to marine ecosystems has long been widely acknowledged, but official recognition of IUU in the region is fairly recent.

"When [the RPOA-IUU] began in 2007, illegal fishing was a dirty word. No one was prepared to take action because it wasn't seen to be acceptable or fit for whatever reason even though everyone saw it as a severe problem. So it was too hard and impossible to stop," Mr. Veitch related. "Now in 2011, we have11 countries working together, considerably more if you consider it from the global perspective. We've outed illegal fishing in the region. We've also got an annual workplan through the RPOA, and we review and revise it each year to take stock of what we've achieved and identify what we need to do into the future. And we have an effective Secretariat that's getting stronger and we have good communication and coordination although it can be better."

Even so, in Southeast Asia, IUU fishing remains a big problem that seems to be getting bigger. Mr. Veitch cited the following reasons:

1) **Other world fisheries are depleted and/or well regulated, while fisheries in Southeast Asia are still regarded as very productive and open access.** "The Southern Hemisphere and Southeast Asian fisheries are some of the most productive in the world and generally seen as areas where fishers can still get away with anything," Mr. Veitch explained.
2) **There are millions of people in the region who rely on fish for food and livelihoods and hundreds of thousands of fishing vessels of all sizes, most of which are not adequately identified or controlled.** Mr. Veitch commented, "Perhaps you have the impression that IUU fishing is entirely about large industrial fishing. Of course it is about industrial fishing, but that is only a part of it. In this region, majority of IUU fishing is done by small-scale fishers who make a huge impact by their sheer number. Are they allowed to do it? Do they know whether or not they are

allowed to do it? These are the fundamental questions still waiting to be answered. What we have on our doorsteps is a much greater willingness to do something about the problem." Citing Malaysia's vessel marking and identification system, he added, "More of that throughout the region region would be really good, so it's possible to identify any fisher or fishing vessel that's in the wrong place doing the wrong thing. Without that, and without getting the information out about what's allowed and what's not allowed you don't have much of a basis to take action."

3) **Flag state control beyond national jurisdictions is weak; maritime borders are leaky**. "When you think about control measures imposed on fishing vessels in the international context, the expectations are very high. They have to be equipped with VMS, and they have to fly their flags so it is immediately apparent who they report to," Mr. Veitch stated. "But this is not the case by and large in the Southeast Asian region, where there is not a lot of high seas, where even small boats are able to move between national jurisdictions with relative ease, where there are no immigration officials checking passports at the marine boundaries, and where as a consequence maritime borders are leaky."
4) **Mother ships, fish aggregating devices (FADs), poor traceability, and illegal trade continue to challenge enforcers.** Mr. Veitch cited the following example: "There are mother ships, such as Philippine mother ships operating in the south of PNG, carrying the fish of illegal fishers that should not be fishing where they fish. And I should say we're all in this, and Australian fishers aren't white as snow either. Some of them fish illegally, and although we like to say that we're very ready to take action against them, it's not always possible."
5) **Destructive fishing practices**. Besides dynamite fishing and cyanide fishing, there are many fishing practices in the region that need to be controlled because they are destructive, even if the damage they cause is not immediately apparent, said Mr. Veitch. "Trawl fishing in sensitive ground is a form of destructive fishing, and so is wholesale catching a particular type of fish, or catching a particular species in a particular area."

Mr, Veitch listed a number of activities undertaken under the RPOA-IUU that sought to address these issues, highlighting in particular the production of some MCS information resources, including the following:

1) **2009 MCS Curriculum**. This is a public resource that "anyone anywhere can pick up from the Internet" on the RPOA-IUU Secretariat's website at www.rpoa.sec.dkp.go.id
2) **2010 Model Fisheries Legislation**. This document summarizes country commitments and compares them with existing fisheries legislation, and identifies areas of strengths and gaps. At the moment, it is available on a log-on only part of the RPOA-IUU website. "Because some sensitive information is included in the country reports, each country has access to its own report only and not to other country reports. But, in the spirit of information sharing, perhaps those reports could be made available to everyone before too long," said Mr. Veitch.
3) **Net Returns: Human Capacity Development Framework for Marine Capture Fisheries Management in Southeast Asia**. This publication is available in print as well as on the web (www.daff.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/2005787/netreturn.pdf).

Mr. Veitch said the RPOA-IUU's MCS work has a strong focus on human capacity building and covers UN FAO Port State Measures workshops; information sharing; coordinated patrols; kicensing and compliance; improving fisheries laws; helping donor agencies to invest wisely; developing regional MCS networks; regional cooperation and most recently, student exchanges. Sub-regional MCS Networks have been created under the RPOA-IUU covering three areas, namely, the Arafura-Timor Sea (Timor Leste, Indonesia, Australia and PNG); South China Sea (Gulf of Thailand) (Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia and Vietnam); and Sulu-Sulawesi Seas (Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei and Philippines). Another potential focus area for MCS work within the region

is the Bismarck-Solomon Seas (PNG and Solomon Islands) and Coral Sea (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and Australia).

Still on the subject of regional collaboration, Mr. Veitch discussed a possible collaboration between the EAFM component of CTI and the RPOA-IUU. "The CTI-RPOA has a strong focus on coral reefs and their importance to fisheries, which is consistent with EAFM," he noted. "The CTI-RPOA and RPOA-IUU have similar objectives and can reinforce each other, but there are also risks associated with having those similarities, such as duplication or diversion of activities away from one to the other. Also, people can get confused. It's very easy to roll RPOA off the tongue but which are we talking about and who's doing what? This is something we have to manage."

Mr. Veitch also pointed out that while there appears to be a distinction between the coverage of the RPOA-IUU and the CTI (the CT being the "heartland of the region"), fishers "don't give a toss what RPOA sits where; they'll operate where the fish are." He added, "There may to be a lot of fish in that CT area but Thai, Vietnamese and Filipino vessels operate throughout the region, and there are PNG vessels that work outside the region. I think every country in that mix works in other borders, with perhaps the exception of Timor-Leste at the moment, if simply because they do not have the capacity to do so."

To address some of these concerns, Mr. Veitch proposed that the CTI EAFM TWG submit for the SOM's consideration a statement supporting collaboration between the RPOA-IUU and the CTI through its EAFM component. He presented a draft statement that:

1) NOTES that since 2007, the RPOA-IUU has been promoting responsible fishing practices and combating IUU fishing in the region consistent with EAFM objectives of the CTI RPOA.
1. NOTES that five of the CT6 Countries actively participate in the RPOA-IUU, and the sixth, the Solomon Islands, has Observer status and is invited to RPOA-IUU meetings routinely.
2. AGREES [that the CT6 should] collaborate with, and build upon, the work of the RPOA-IUU, including with its Secretariat, MCS Networks and *Framework for Human Capacity Building in Marine Capture Fisheries (attached)*.

"This is a suggestion, and also a discussion topic. I'd appreciate your views whether this is something that would be good to endorse to the SOM," Mr. Veitch said. He sought clarification on parliamentary procedures before segueing to the third panelist's (Ms Kusuma) presentation.

Ms Kusuma began her presentation on Indonesia's effort to combat IUU fishing by pointing out that IUU fishing happens in almost all of the CT's waters. "It is impossible to implement EAFM in the CT without addressing IUU fishing," she said. In Indonesia's case, when the products of IUU fishing are taken out of Indonesia by foreign vessels operating in Indonesian waters, obtaining reliable fish stock data becomes difficult, even as IUU fishing puts added pressure on local small-scale fisheries (the Indonesian fishing fleet is dominated by vessels below 5GT) and contributes to the degradation of the country's marine ecosystem. In addition, IUU fishing can cause shortages in fish supply that weaken fisheries processing industries, result in economic losses and loss of livelihood, and aggravate the poverty situation.

In compliance with its commitment to the RPOA-IUU, Indonesia has put in place both soft and hard infrastructures to combat IUU fishing. Ms Kusuma highlighted in particular the country's membership in regional fisheries management organizations, its RPOA to promote responsible fisheries, its active involvement in regional and international fisheries forums, and its MCS program, which includes observer activities, port inspections and joint patrols, among others.

"Many different agencies are in charge of the different fisheries management functions, so inter-agency collaboration is key to the effectiveness of our MCS program," Ms. Kusuma said. As well, the RPOA-IUU provides Indonesia the opportunity to work with other member countries, including five from the CTI (Indonesia, Malaysia, PNG, Philippines and Timor-Leste), and regional bodies such as the FAO-APFIC, SEAFDEC, Worldfish Center and INFOFISH.

"Hopefully we can put CTI in our list of partners," Ms. Kusuma remarked. "Each member-country of the RPOA-IUU faces their own challenges and opportunities in combating IUU fishing, and we can all learn from each other through the RPOA-IUU network."

Ms. Kusuma cited a number of programs and activities undertaken jointly by the RPOA-IUU member-countries. Some of these programs and activities specifically involved Indonesia, including:

1) Establishment of the Arafura-Timor Sea Sub-regional MCS Network involving Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Australia and PNG), and the Sulu-Sulawesi Seas Sub-regional MCS Network involving Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines. These groups have met and agreed on their work priorities and plans.
2) Implementation of the Indonesia-Australia Joint Public Information Campaign (PIC). The program would be reviewed in a meeting between Indonesia and Australia in October 2011, which would also be attended by other RPOA member-countries.
3) Human and institutional capacity building across the spectrum of fisheries management, including policy and legislation and MCS.

Ms Kusuma also reported that the intergovernmental organization INFOFISH has expressed in an official letter its continued commitment to support the RPOA-IUU. Such support from a regional body is highly appreciated, because "the RPOA-IUU is a vehicle for all of us to go forward the fight against IUU fishing," she concluded.

Open discussion

After summarizing Ms Kusuma's presentation, Mr. Veitch directed the discussion toward the proposition of CTI working more closely with the RPOA-IUU. "I would like to get a short statement or comments from each of you about the proposition," he said, directly addressing the country delegations. Following are the country responses:

Philippines – The Philippines is a member of the RPOA-IUU, and we have a new director at the BFAR who is very much into enforcement, so I'm sure he will be interested in this regional initiative to combat IUU fishing. It's regrettable that we were not able to participate in the Mozambique workshop [because of visa issues], but we would be glad to participate. We have an IUU person in our office, and I will give his name to the group so you can communicate directly with him.

Solomon Islands – We are all for collaboration with other countries in the Pacific, we are part of it and we share your objectives, so we're very happy to be part of the initiative.

Timor-Leste – Timor-Leste is already a member of the RPOA-IUU, and we thank you for the opportunity that was given to us to participate in the international MCS workshop in Mozambique. Unfortunately for some reason, our delegation consisting of two senior officials was able to stay only one night in Maputo and had to fly back to Timor-Leste the next day. In any case, my comment is that this presentation came rather late, and we need more time to discuss this proposal, in the same way that we were able to discuss the LRFT proposal that was presented on Day 1.

Malaysia – In Malaysia, combating IUU fishing used to be a responsibility shared by the various enforcement agencies, but since 2005, we have merged all these enforcement agencies into one agency called the MMEA, which is more or less patterned after the US Coast Guard. We remain committed to the RPOA-IUU, and I would just like to say a few good words about our experience in the Mozambique workshop, as I was one of two Malaysian representatives to that workshop. In general, I found the training to be very fruitful and informative, and it actually helped us in our MCS work, particularly our fisheries officers programs. One month after the Mozambique workshop, we organized a study visit to the Philippines to learn about the SSME, and two months later, we held a workshop in Kota Kinabalu on the fisheries officers program, for which we brought in speakers from the Philippines. We also want to try the concept in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park but I believe we still lack the necessary expertise to do that. We really need help on this, especially from the US CTI.

PNG – PNG acknowledges that IUU is an ongoing issue, and that we have to deal with it. We probably cannot fully eliminate it, but we cannot stop trying to prevent or minimize it. So in regards to the RPOA-IUU, PNG is already a member and we would like to see CTI try to use the RPOA-IUU framework, instead of reinventing the wheel. We can move forward faster by applying what's already there. I don't think PNG went to the Mozambique meeting, but we would certainly like to be part of future meetings. As for future EAFM meetings, we submit that it would be useful to have our MCS and other counterparts sitting with us because their inputs would be very useful.

Indonesia – As Ms. Kusuma indicated, the program on IUU fishing is actually part of our national fisheries management strategy. She also showed how complex the fisheries situation is in Indonesia so that we are now collaborating with as many countries as we can, through the RPOA-IUU, SEAFDEC and also CTI. Even within the MMAF, fisheries management is a responsibility shared by several Director-Generals, so it would help if MCS could be integrated into EAFM. Of course regional and international collaboration will help us to move forward faster.

Dr. Pomeroy asked how the RPOA-IUU deals with issues related to small-scale fishing activities. "The impression we get is that the RPOA-IUU is largely more about dealing with the big boats than small fishers," he said. "What directions do you provide in terms of best practices or examples for the type of fisheries that we're dealing with for the most part in this region?"

Mr. Veitch replied that the PIC program mentioned by Ms Kusuma in her presentation started out as a strategy to address illegal fishing by small boats from Indonesia in Australia. "Australia did not like having Indonesian vessels coming into our waters and fishing illegally, and Indonesia being a good neighbor was prepared to work with us to stop it from happening," he related. "PIC started out on very rocky ground. When it was first implemented in 2006-2007, the information campaign involved having a foreigner go into the fishing communities in Indonesia to tell them that if they fished illegally in Australian waters, their boats were going to be burned and they would go to jail, which was very provocative. But we've come a long way since then. During the first year, we apprehended 365 vessels fishing illegally in Australia's northern waters, and last year, it was 14. Huge turnaround, so that was a wonderful success. What has also happened to the PIC was that it has been successful in raising awareness about EAFM among fishing communities. They now recognize that illegal fishing hurts them in money terms, and they're actually starting to own the idea that they have to look to the future and look after their fisheries. We now have small fishers working with us in a research project to understand their fisheries better."

He continued, "We're thinking that to extend the information campaign throughout the region, it would have to be adapted to each county, so it wouldn't necessarily require having an Australian going into every country and talking directly to the fishing communities. But the idea is the same, to

reach out to people in fishing communities and help them understand what their government and other governments are doing. You made a point about a lot of this being small scale-fishing – you're absolutely right. If you get the impression that the RPOA-IUU is focused on the commercial and industrial, that's also true, but the people in the organization are also very much focused on the small fishers and alternative livelihoods such as aquaculture."

Dr. Pomeroy directed his next question to Mr. Dubois: "Do small-scale fishers also come up as a priority for NOAA to work on?"

Mr. Dubois replied, "Part of our message is that we should not focus only on illegal commercial fishing vessels. Transboundary small vessels are a major concern for us, especially in this region. Because the maritime boundaries are very tight, you don't need large vessels to cross the borders, which these small vessels do all the time, largely undetected." He pointed out that while it is easier to focus on the issue of poaching by foreign vessels, in the CT region in particular, MCS should focus more on IUU fishing by small-scale vessels.

Dr. Pomeroy also asked Mr. Ropeti about the SPC experience in dealing with IUU fishing. Noting the panelists' emphasis on the importance of regional collaboration, Mr. Ropeti suggested that CTI should "get someone from the MCS program of FFA or an IUU person from the SPC to actually bring that extra flavor into the mix when dealing with matters that concern IUU." He added, "As a personal comment, I can't really see any recommendations on unreported and unregulated fishing in the presentations. From what I see, your programs are dealing with illegal fishing almost all of the time, and I think they should extend into how the unreported catches should be captured."

Mr. Veitch pointed out the European Commission's (EC) regulation on traceability "makes a strong point about verifying the reporting of the legality of fish that are trade, and that is a lead we can pull on."

Noting how the discussion highlighted the need to address unreported and unregulated fishing and that the general opinion among participants was that EAFM cannot be successful without addressing the IUU component, Dr. Brainard steered the discussion back to the question on how the IUU component should fit into the EAFM component of the CTI-RPOA. "This discussion underscores the value of having IUU experts in this EAFM discussion, because to a great extent, the EAFM community and the IUU community have really been very different communities, and for the most part, the IUU community has been separate from the EAFM discussion. But I don't think either can be successful without integrating, particularly as you go down to the smaller fishing communities and nearshore processes," he said.

Ultimately, it will be the municipalities or local districts that would have to take over the responsibilities for IUU fishing, Dr. Brainard pointed out. "But they need to learn, and there's a huge capacity building that needs to happen that will require knowledge and information from the IUU community. In this regard, I hope this engagement between the EAFM and IUU communities will prosper and help the EAFM TWG, as it moves forward, to continue to marry these IUU and EAFM components together."

Mr. Dubois added, "The need for science, management and enforcement to fit together under EAFM is pretty critical. Going back to the previous point on traceability, we have to build a little bit beyond the EC requirements." He explained that beyond it being a legal or trade requirement, traceability should also become part of the market, so that there is benefit to the fisher from being able to show that traceability. More than being a reporting requirement, recording thus offers an incentive to the fisher, as the market is willing to pay the fisher a premium for the ability to trace the product from harvest to processing to trade.

Mr. Knight put a direct question before the country teams: "How do the countries feel about making this more formal by coming out with a recommendation to the SOM about linking EAFM and IUU?"

PNG and the Philippines agreed there should be a recommendation, and Mr. Knight noted that there was a TWG meeting scheduled at the end of the workshop where the proposal could be considered. Mr. Veitch added, "We have a draft statement that can be resurrected as part of your approach to communicating your recommendation to the SOM."

"The IUU fishing component is part of the CTI-RPOA. We've been discussing it all afternoon today and there was a breakout group that discussed it earlier, so it should be clear to everyone by now that it is part of the EAFM framework and will be part of the report," the Philippines interjected. "At this point, it has become overemphasized."

Mr. Veitch noted the "clear acknowledgment" and thanked everyone for their participation.

SESSION 10. CTI EAFM TWG SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

Session 10, the closing session, was convened as a public meeting of the EAFM TWG chaired by Dr. Rayner Galid, the EAFM TWG Vice Chair. It had the following agenda:

1) EAFM TWG Chair's Report
2) Review and finalization of EAFM Consolidated Road Map (2011-2013)

In his report, the Chair introduced the members of the EAFM TWG and presented some highlights of the TWG's draft TOR. The report also highlighted the decisions that the EAFM TWG had made during their meetings during the week and presented an overview of the progress made so far toward achieving the CTI's EAFM objectives under Goal 2 Target 1.

After his report, the Chair opened the floor to comments and questions from TWG members and partners.

Discussion

In the ensuing discussion, Dr. Tighe requested through the Chair for comments from the countries on the following points: 1) What is working? 2) What is NOT Working? 3) Things we can do to improve/adjust?

"The SOM wants some feedback on how CTI is doing," Dr. Tighe explained. "The NCCs have been asked to respond from a national perspective on how CTI is doing, while the partners have been asked to respond from the partners' point of view how the CTI is working. So the TWG is really the only voice to basically say collectively how we think things are going regionally."

The countries were generally appreciative that the TWG had been constituted and that it has accomplished much within three days from its inception. The Philippines and Timor-Leste urged members to keep the TWG's momentum by maintaining communication. PNG expressed concern that the different countries have different levels of capacity for EAFM and therefore where not on equal footing in its implementation; they said the countries must learn to adapt to changes as they happen. Additionally, PNG said their request for funding for a policy review had yet to yield positive results, "so perhaps we need to come up with a better process for allocating funds."

For their part, Indonesia commended the "good job" that has been accomplished by the CTI in its few years of existence and expressed hope that its implementation would continue to improve through time. They recommended the following areas for improvement:

1) Expand focus from the "elite (regional policy) level" and strengthen CTI at the implementation/operational level.
2) Use a more effective communication strategy to leverage CTI as a local, regional and international effort.
3) Improve conduct of REXs and meetings through more thorough preparations; conduct preparatory meetings to consolidate ideas from the Regional Secretariat, Resource Team and partners; prepare workshop participants by providing advance information about the meeting and what needs to be done; communicate content to participants before the meeting so there is levelling off of expectations.

Malaysia said the US CTI's capacity building program is working, allowing participants not only to learn new skills but also to better understand their role in the CTI and "get to know each other." However, they added, "we keep going back to the drawing board. We don't need to plan anymore. We need to move forward, start implementation. We have to start the ball rolling on the ground with programs and projects."

Speaking for the partners, Dr. Brainard acknowledged the significant progress made in the implementation of CTI's EAFM agenda particularly over the past year. He added, "From the NOAA perspective, we certainly look forward to learning how we can continue to help the CT6 in their journey toward the implementation of EAFM."

There was considerable discussion on how the TWG should proceed in drafting the CTI Regional Framework on Policy and Legislation that would support EAFM, parts of which were developed during this workshop. At length it was decided that the TWG would work out the details among themselves once the members of the writing committee had been identified. Dr. Tighe noted that the PI had already promised to support the TWG's communication needs, and Mr. Knight said US CTI is "committed and ready to help this processs, whether it's a writeshop or some other process."

Mr. Dubois brought up the matter of a "concept paper on IUU fishing" that he said was discussed but appeared to have been left out of the TWG's timeline. A delegate said he could not recall any discussion about "drafting a paper on IUU fishing as a CTI mechanism." Dr. Brainard clarified if there was an agreement during the last session for the TWG to recommend to the SOM "the marrying together of the EAFM component and IUU component as essential partners." The Chair acknowledged that there was discussion about "operationalizing the RPOA-IUU vis a vis the CTI-EAFM, but I did not hear any agreement that we're doing it." He put the question to the TWG members, and after a lengthy discussion with the Resource Team, the countries agreed to prepare a paper on "integrating IUU and EAFM" for consideration by the SOM.

The TWG tabled further details on the preparation of the IUU-EAFM paper for a future meeting.

Results

Below is a consolidated summary of the TWG's outputs (as reported by Dr. Galid) and results of the plenary discussion.

1) Composition of the EAFM TWG

- **CHAIR: Malaysia** *(rotates every 2 yrs)*
  - Formal: G Mohammad, DOF Malaysia
  - Operational/Vice Chair: Rayner Galid, Sabah Fisheries *(Dr. Galid's office will serve as the TWG Secretariat)*
- **Co-CHAIRS: Indonesia and Philippines**
- **MEMBERS:**
  - CT6: EAFM Focal Point +1 (Agenda-relevant)

- CTI Regional Secretariat
- Partners and Experts (invited based on Issue and Task)

- **PARTNER SPONSOR :** USAID (For Coordination, Communications, Portal, one REX in 2012)

2) *EAFM TWG members "for this meeting"*

Country	Focal Point	Alternate
Malaysia (Chair)	**G Mohammad** (Formal)	**Rayner Galid** (Operational/Vice Chair)
Indonesia (Co-Chair)	**Agus A Budiman**	Abdul Ghofar
Philippines (Co-Chair)	**Jessica Munoz**	Noel Barut*
PNG	**Leban Gisawa***	Luanan Koren-Yaman
Solomon Islands	**James Teri***	Peter Kenilorea
Timor-Leste	**Fernando da Silva***	Lino Martins
Reg Sect	Darmawan	
Partners	TNC: A. Smith; CI: Frazer McGilvray; WWF: G. Muldoon AUS: S. Veitch	US-CTSP: R. Pomeroy NOAA: R. Brainard (M. Moews) US-PI: Nygel Armada
Experts	SPC: E. Ropeti	IUU RPOA: I. Kusuma IUU: Todd Dubois, NOAA

Notes:

1. This list of TWG members was the final list that came out of the workshop and not necessarily the TWG members list that will be reported to the SOM.
2. The office of the Vice Chair will serve as the TWG Secretariat.
3. Members whose names appear in bold are presumed to be their countries' "officially recognized" focal points for EAFM and are generally considered as permanent members.
4. Names marked with asterisk (*) were absent.
5. Abdul Ghofar and Noel Barut are possible alternate EAFM focal points for their respective countries.
6. Luana Koren-Yaman and Peter Kenilorea were ad hoc members, sitting in for absent members only for the duration of this Regional Exchange.
7. Lino Martins was recommended as a possible replacement for Fernando da Silva as Timor-Leste's focal point; the recommendation would be submitted to the NCC-Timor-Leste for approval.
8. Upon Dr. Pomeroy's suggestion, SEAFDEC (Magnus Torrel) and FAO (Simon Funge-Smith) were included in the list of partners that came out of Session 1 but do not appear on this list. Both SEAFDEC and FAO were not represented in the workshop

3) *TWG SOM Mandate and TOR : Tasks (EAFM TWG "will stick with these now")*

- Convene TWG (CT6 and partners) meetings.
- Coordinate and assist in the identification and compilation of thematic issues and relevant consultations.
- Assist REX's and workshops.
- Communicate with CT6 focal points, experts, partners and other groups on specific themes.
- Prepare technical and communication materials on TWG matters for distribution to the Regional Secretariat and CT6.

4) *EAFM Priority Actions: Activities and Status*

- **T1: A1: EAFM regional policy framework** (30%?)
  - **2009**: Cebu REX: EAFM for Local Governments
  - **2010:** USA 3-week Leadership in Fisheries Management Course (11 CTI Participants)
  - **2011:** EAFM Legal, Policy Activity Reviews in CT6 with CTSP
  - **2011:** EAFM Training Program under development with SEAFDEC, FAO, US
  - **2011:** Kota Kinabalu REX to develop DRAFT EAFM regional policy framework
- **T1: A2: Improved IUU enforcement**
  - **2010:** Intl 1-week MCS Training (5 CTI Participants)
  - **2010:** USA-NOAA training for 10 CTI on Port State Measures
  - **2010-11:** CT6 Survey with NOAA on MCS Activity, Laws, Training Needs (to be published Dec 2011)
  - **2011:** RPOA IUU-Workshop on IUU Capacity Bldg Framework
- **T4: A2: Establish Informal LRFT Forum**(30%?)
  - **2010**: (Hong Kong Meeting?)
  - **2010:** Kota Kinabalu REX on LRFT and EAFM (21 CT6 participants)
  - **2011:** Bali CT6 Joint Platform presented at APEC LRFT Workshop
- **All Goals**
  - **2010:** CTI Priority Actions and Coordination Workshop
  - **2011**: Manila REX: Enhancing Private Sector Involvement in CRM w/ CT Business Summit (19 CTI participants)

5) *EAFM Highlights 2009-2011*

- **2009 : EAFM REX prompts a movement toward improved local governance in the CTI**
  - **2009**: Wakatobi, Indonesia Mayor hosts own ICM/EAFM/CCA Symposium for 35 mayors
  - **2010**: Indonesian and Philippines LGA leaders meet to plan a CTI event
  - **2011**: Wakatobi Mayor hosts CTI MAYORS ROUND TABLE for 36 CT participants-Wakatobi Commitment with CTI Local Governance Alliance proposed
  - **2011**: Indonesia, Solomon Islands hold national MAYORS meeting on ICM/EAFM/CCCA (Philippines?, TL? Mal?) and PNG focuses training on LGUs

- **2011 : CTI LRFT position announced**
  - **2010**: Hong Kong Meeting on LRFT prompted CTI meeting to organize supply countries
  - **2010:** Kota Kinabalu REX on LRFT and EAFM Approaches, proposed launch of joint position/platform and a CTI LRFT FORUM
  - **2011:** Bali: First Public Presentation of a CTI EAFM position in relation to LRFT, with SOM approval
  - **2011:** EAFM TWG approves next steps to establish the Forum before next Hong Kong Meeting to strengthen voice of CT6 in dialog

Note: This list does not include information on the Philippines, Timor-Leste and Malaysia programs which had not been submitted at the time this report was made.

6) *EAFM TWG: Integration and Learning Networks*

- **Integration Approach**
  - Local Governments as EAFM Integrating Interface
  - Promote use of integrated tools, benchmarks on EAFM activities in CT6 Geographic Priority Sites
  - Encourage and facilitate learning exchanges
  - Add integration to meeting agendas with other TWG chairs, at EAFM meetings/events

- **Learning Network**
  - Encourage and facilitate learning exchanges
  - EAFM LN proposed in Mar 2011
  - Add to TWG agenda for how to develop within CTI structure and stakeholders based on demand
  - Use simpler tools (portal, Secretariat Hub) short term

7) EAFM Regional Perspective on the CTI

- **What is working?**
  - Formalization of the TWG has created a new wave of enthusiasm among the focal points and is a critical first step to implementing EAFM (Philippines; Solomon Islands; PNG)
  - Good communication/camaraderie among TWG members (Timor-Leste)
  - Development of TWG roadmap (PNG)
  - Development of regional framework on policy and legislation that would support EAFM (PNG)
  - CTI implementation is strong at the "elite" level (Indonesia)
  - Capacity building programs help the TWG get to know each other and, understand their role in the CTI better (Malaysia)

- **What is not working?**
  - Capacity gaps between the CT6 – some countries have better capacity to implement EAFM than others, so other countries are left behind (PNG)
  - CTI implementation is weak at the implementation level (Indonesia) – we keep going back to the drawing board, trying to understand our objectives, strategies and vision (Malaysia)
  - Funding mechanism has not worked for PNG – request for funding for a policy review has yet to be acted upon (PNG)

- **Things we can do to improve/adjust?**
  - Improve coordination and maintain/enhance continuous communication between TWG members (Philippines; Timor-Leste)
  - Countries and the CTI must learn how to adapt to change
  - Develop a more effective communication strategy to leverage CTI as a local regional and international effort (Indonesia)
  - Move forward, start implementation, start the ball rolling on the ground with programs and projects (Malaysia)
  - Improve preparations for workshops/meetings – disseminate information about the meeting and what needs to be done; content needs to be communicated to participants before the meeting so ideas are consolidated and there is a levelling off of expectations (Indonesia)
  - Improve funding mechanism (PNG)

8) *Roadmap for the completion of the EAFM framework, its presentation to the SOM and eventual adoption by the CT6.*

Activities	Timeline	Lead/Support
Establishment of TWG for EAFM	Sep 2011	Secretariat, USCTI-SP
EAFM Regional Exchange	Sep 2011	Secretariat, USCTI-SP
Develop a regional framework for the implementation of EAFM	Sep 2011	Secretariat, USCTI-SP
Form writing team/committee; Regional framework draft finalized	Oct 2011	Bob Pomeroy EAFM team
Presentation of REX report to SOM	Oct 2011	Regional Secretariat
Review of draft regional framework by TWG and revisions	Nov or Dec 2011	EAFM-TWG
Review of draft regional framework by NCCs and others and revisions r	Dec 2011	EAFM-TWG
Finalize and approve regional framework by TWG	Feb 2012	EAFM-TWG
Presentation of regional framework at SOM8 for approval	TBD	EAFM-TWG/Secretariat
Develop EAFM briefs and information materials	TBD	EAFM-TWG/Secretariat
Dissemination and socialization	TBD	EAFM-TWG, NCC
Establish EAFM advisory committee	TBD	EAFM-TWG, NCC
Translated into local languages and dialects	TBD	EAFM-TWG, NCC, USCTI-SP
Institutionalization of programs on EAFM at regional and national levels	2012 onwards	EAFM-TWG, NCC, USCTI-SP
Integration or incorporation into national policies and legislations	2015	EAFM-TWG, NCC

9) *EAFM TWG tasks and timelines from October 2011 through 2012*

Topic	Activity	When?	Sponsor/Host
Policy Frame	EAFM Framework ROADMAP to draft FINAL Framework	Oct –Dec 2011	USA/Phil

	Present EAFM Framework to TWG, then SOM 8	Jan 2012	TBD
IUU	Draft Concept Paper on integration of IUU RPOA and CTI Mechanism	Oct 2011	USA with CT6
	IUU Wkshop of MCS Practitioners (in conjunction with other IUU Event)	2012	USA
LRFT	LRFT Forum Terms-of-Reference developed by Small Team for TWG	Oct 2011	PNG Lead of TWG 6
	CTI LRFT Informal Forum Launched	HK Mtg 2012	USAID, Others
OTHER	IUU Convening Wkshop of MCS practitioners Draft Paper on IUU RPOA as CTI Mechanism or EAFM Framework (and IUU internal links) TWG recommend marrying IUU and EAFM Components: Use IUU RPOA *Net Returns* as CTI Cap Bldg Framework, Share Activities		

EAFM TWG Vice Chair Dr. Rayner Galid (Malaysia) (Photo: A Sia/PI)

CLOSING SESSION

Declaring the plenary discussion over, the Chair called the closing session to order and invited the countries, partners and Regional Secretariat to give their closing statements.

The visiting countries thanked host Malaysia for their hospitality and commended the organizers for the positive outcomes of the REX. Noting that "we had four objectives and we achieved them all," Dr. Pomeroy expressed his appreciation for everyone's contributions, and congratulated the countries, in particular, for what they achieved.

CTI Regional Secretariat First Secretary Matheus Eko Rudianto made special mention of the establishment of the EAFM TWG. "After nearly four years from the start of the SOM and two years after the CTI RPOA was launched, we finally have a mechanism to lead efforts toward our EAFM goals," he pointed out. He said that the conclusion of the workshop did not mark the completion of the TWG's job; instead it signalled thebeginning of the hard work that still lies ahead. "I hope the roadmap drafted in this workshop would be adopted and implemented, and that it would lead us to the achievement of the goals of the CTI-RPOA."

TWG Vice Chair and Session Chair Dr. Galid expressed his thanks and satisfaction for the work that everyone put in over four days of workshops and sidebar meetings. He called the week's activities "a very good meeting" and quipped, "We have accomplished many things that we can report to the SOM, and I'm pretty sure we are not in danger of getting a C-."

At 5:05p.m. the REX and Policy Workshop was fully adjourned.

ANNEXES

A1. AGENDA

CTI Regional Exchange and Policy Workshop on EAFM
Grand Borneo Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
20-23 September 2011

Day 1: 20 September 2011, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia		**Session Team Leader**
8:00-8:30	Registration	
8:30-9:30	**Opening Session** Welcome remarks and introductions - Prof. Dr. Noraeini Haji Mokhtar (NCC Malaysia) - Mr. Maurice Knight (CTSP) - Dr. Suseno Sukoyono (CTI Regional Secretariat) Keynote speech – Y. Bhg. Datuk Haji Ujang Sulani (Permanent Secretary of Agriculture and Food Industry, Sabah, Malaysia)	Emcee: Ms. Aziatun Nasshiha Burhan (Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation)
9:35-10:00	**TEA BREAK**	
10:00-12:00	**Session 1: Mobilizing the CTI EAFM Technical Working Group (TWG)** - REX Overview and Expectations (R. Pomeroy, CTSP) - Orientation to role of TWGs in CTI - Orientation the the outputs expected and plan for week	Chair: Dr. Suseno Sukoyono, Executive Chairman, CTI Regional Secretariat
12:00-13:00	**LUNCH**	
13:00-14:30	**Session 2: EAFM – Concepts and Practices** - Why EAFM? (R. Pomeroy, CTSP) - EAF in the context of Asia and the Pacific Region (N. Armada, PI) - Integration of EAFM, CCA and MPA (A Smith, TNC) - Discussion	Dr. Robert Pomeroy, CTSP
14:30-15:30	**TEA BREAK**	
15:00-17:00	**Session 3: Where are we now? EAFM in the Coral Triangle** - Country presentations on status of EAFM - Regional organization presentations on status of EAFM ▫ Implementing EAFM in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTS) - *Magele Etuati Ropeti (Secretariat of the Pacific Community)* ▫ USCTI LRFT REX workshop: Objectives, Outcomes and Recommendations - *Dr. Geoffrey Muldoon (WWF-Indonesia)* ▫ Implementing EBMF/ EAFM: Fisheries Work in Malaysia 2006-2011 - *Kenneth Kassem (WWF Malaysia)* ▫ ADB RETA 7307, Knowledge Management: Briefing for EAFM - *Rollan C. Geronimo (Economics of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Coral Triangle)*	Mr. Frazer McGilvray, CI

Day 2: 21 September 2011, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia		Session Team Leader
8:30-10:00	**Session 4: Developing a vision for EAFM in the Coral Triangle** - Breakout groups ▫ Discuss the use and applicationof EAFM in the CTI ▫ Discuss a vision or EAFM	Dr. Andrew Smith, TNC
10:00-10:30	**TEA BREAK**	
10:30-12:30	**Session 5a: Developing a "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM: Activity #1 -- Develop and agree upon an outline for the regional framework** - Plenary presentation on an outline of elements of a regional framework - Breakout groups to discuss framework	Dr. Robert Pomeroy, CTSP
12:30-13:30	**LUNCH**	
13:30-15:00	**Session 5b: Developing a "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM: Activity #2 -- Develop framework rationale and guiding principles.** - Breakout groups to discuss framework - Plenary presentation by breakout groups	Dr. Robert Pomeroy, CTSP
15:00-15:30	**TEA BREAK**	
15:30-17:00	**Session 5c: Developing a "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM: Activity #3 -- Develop objectives and indicators for the regional framework** - Plenary presentation by breakout groups - Consolidation of common elements identified by the breakout groups and summary of other elements that may still be included in the framework - Final drafting of the framework	Dr. Robert Pomeroy, CTSP
17:00-17:30	**Overview of Day 3 sessions and activities**	Dr. Robert Pomeroy, CTSP

Day 3: 22 September 2011, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia		Session Team Leader
8:30-10:00	**Session 6a: Developing a roadmap for 2012-2020 to implement a "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM: Activity #1 -- Identify the steps and approximate timeline for completing the framework and getting it approved by the SOM** - Plenary presentation on an outline of a roadmap - Breakout groups to discuss roadmap:	Mr. Nygiel Armada, PI
10:00-10:30	**TEA BREAK**	
10:30-12:30	**Session 6a: Developing a roadmap for 2012-2020 to implement a "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM: Activity #2 -- Identify priority objectives for establishing policy and legislation to support EAFM in the Coral Triangle** - Breakout groups to discuss roadmap - Plenary discussion on roadmap - Drafting of roadmap	Mr. Nygiel Armada, PI
12:30-13:30	**LUNCH**	
13:30-15:00	**Session 6c: Developing a "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM: Activity #3 -- Develop a roadmap for accomplishing the objectives identified in Activity #2** - Plenary presentation by breakout groups	Mr. Nygiel Armada, PI
15:00-15:30	**TEA BREAK**	
15:30-17:00	**Session 8a: Developing national EAFM position papers and national EAFM "champions": Activity #1 -- Plenary discussion on developing national EAFM frameworks for legislation and policy** - Plenary discussion on developing national EAFM frameworks for legislation and policy	Dr. Rusty Brainard, NOAA
17:00-17:30	**Overview of Day 4 sessions and activities**	Dr. Robert Pomeroy, CTSP

Day 4: 23 September 2011, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia		Session Team Leader
8:30-10:00	**Session 8b: Developing national EAFM position papers and national EAFM "champions": Activity #2 -- Breakout groups to review and develop outline for national EAFM position papers, identify lead person for completing position paper in each CT6 country national EAFM "champions", and define the role of priority geographies (demonstration sites) in mainstreaming the concept of EAFM in each CT6 country.** - Breakout groups to discuss outline:	Dr. Rusty Brainard, NOAA
10:00-10:30	**TEA BREAK**	
10:30-12:30	**Session 8c: Developing national EAFM position papers and national EAFM "champions": Activity #3 -- Plenary presentation and discussion of each country's draft outline** - Plenary presentation and discussion of outline	Dr. Rustry Brainard, NOAA
12:30-13:30	**LUNCH**	
13:30-15:00	**Session 9: Improve enforcement of IUU fishing through greater collaboration** - Panel discussion on IUU needs and approaches - Discussion	Mr. Todd Dubois, NOAA Mr. Simon Veitch, Australia Ms. Ida Kusuma, RPOA-IUU
15:00-15:30	**TEA BREAK**	
15:30-16:30	**Session 10: EAFM TWG Summary and Next Steps** - Plenary discussion on summary of the REX, Report to SOM7 and next steps	EAFM-TWG Chair: Mr. Rayner Galid, Malaysia
16:30-17:00	**Closing session** - CTI Regional Secretariat - Government of Malaysia	Sabah Department of Fisheries

A2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

REGIONAL CTI SECRETARIAT

Suseno Sukoyono
Executive Chairman, CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, Mina Bahari II Bldg., 7/F Jl Medan Merdeka Timor 46 Jakarta, Indonesia
Ph: +62 81 197 2197
Email: suseno.sukoyono@gmail.com

Matheus Eko Rudianto
First Secretary, CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, Mina Bahari II Bldg., 7/F Jl Medan Merdeka Timor 46 Jakarta, Indonesia
Ph: +62 386 0623
Email: mrudiant@yahoo.com

Darmawan
Coordinator, CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, Mina Bahari II Bldg., 7/F Jl Medan Merdeka Timor 46 Jakarta, Indonesia
Ph: +62 386 0623
Email: darmawan@indo.net.id

DELEGATIONS

INDONESIA

Eny Buchary
Deputy Director for Marine and Fisheries Policy, TNC Indonesia
Graha Iskandarsyah Bldg., 3/F Jalan South Jakarta, Indonesia
Ph: +62 811 993 6210
Email: ebuchary@tnc.org

Abdul Ghofar
Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science, Diponegoro University Kampus UNDIP Tembalang Semarang, Indonesia
Ph: +62 24 671 0853
Email: aaghofar@indosat.net.id

Jannah Antung Raudatul
Technical Officer, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
Ph: +62 813 2823 4114
Email: antung.rj@gmail.com

Jimmi
Directorate of Fish Resources Management, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Indonesia
Mina Bahari 3 Bldg., Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur 16, 10/F, Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia
Ph: +62 812 1983 2229
Email: aaghofar@indosat.net.id

Syahrowi Nusir
Deputy Director, Aquatic Resources Conservation, Directorate of Marine and Aquatic Resource, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Indonesia
Mina Bahari 3 Bldg., Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur 16, 10/F, Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia
Ph: +62 813 8712 3467
Email: syahrowi_rn@yahoo.com

Agustiani Widajati
Deputy Director for Fish Resource Evaluation, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Indonesia
Mina Bahari 3 Bldg., Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur 15, 10/F, Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia
Ph: +62 812 959 4825
Email: agustianiwidajati@yahoo.com

Aji Baskoro
Directorate of Surveillance, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Indonesia
Mina Bahari 3 Bldg., Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur 16, 10/F, Jakarta Pusat 10110, Indonesia

Imam Musthafa
WWF-Indonesia
Jakarta, Indonesia

Abdullah Habibi
WWF-Indonesia
Jakarta, Indonesia

MALAYSIA

Nasrulhakim Maidin
Research Officer, Sabah Parks
P.O. Box 10626 88806
Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
Ph: +60 19 861 0707

Shahima Abdul Hamid
Director, Research and Resource Inventory Division, Department of Marine Parks
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
Level 11, Wisma Sumber Asli No. 25
Malaysia
Ph: +60 3 8886 1368
Email: shahima@nre.gov.my

Ridzwan Abdul Rahman
Director, Borneo Marine Research Institute
University Malaysia Sabah Jalan UMS, 88400
Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia
Ph: +60 13 888 7117
Email: ridzwan@ums.edu.my

Daud Awang
Research Officer, Department of Fisheries Malaysia
Fisheries Research Institute Sarawak Jalan Perbadanan Bintawa 93744
Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia
Ph: +601 6884 3705
Email: daudawang@gmail.com

Zainudin Ahmad Zuwairi Bin
Fisheries Officer, Department of Fisheries Putrajaya
Licensing and Resource Management Division Fl.1., Wisma, 4G2, Malaysia
Ph: +6013 9416978
Email: zuwairi@dof.gov.my

Aziatun Nasshiha Burhan
Assistant Secretary, National Oceanography Directorate
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
Level 6, Block C4, Complex C, Precinct 1, 62662
Putrajaya, Malaysia
Ph: +60 12 2465047
Email: aziatun@mosti.gov.my

Norasma Dacho
Fisheries Officer, Head of Conservation and Environment Section
Department of Fisheries Sabah
Level 4 Block B, Wisma Pertanian Sabah,
Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia
Ph: +60 88 245489
Email: norasma.dacho@sabah.gov.my

Noraieni Haji Mokhtar
Undersecretary, National Oceanography Directorate, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
Level 6 Block C4, Complex C
Precinct 1, 62662, Putrajaya, Malaysia
Email: noraieni@mosti.gov.my

Ghulamsarwar Jan Mohammad
Director, Department of Fisheries Malaysia
Ph: +601 9 241 3266
Email: gulamsarwar@dof.gov.my

Lawrence Kissol Jr.
Fisheries Officer, Head of Marine Resource Management Section, Department of Fisheries Sabah
Level 4, Block B, Wisma Pertanian Sabah
Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia
Ph: +60 88 245489
Email: lawrence.kissol@sabah.gov.ph

Connie Fay Komilus
Deputy Dean, School of Sustainable Agriculture, UMS Sandakan
Mile 10, Jalan SG Batang, KGSG Batang 9000
Sandakan, Malaysia
Ph: +601 4 6792284
Email: ckomilus@gmail.com;
ckomilus@yahoo.com

Shahruddin Yusof
Principal Assistant Secretary, National Oceanography Directorate, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
Level 6 Block C4 Complex C
Precinct 1, 62662, Putrajaya, Malaysia
Email: shahyu@mosti.gov.my

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Luanah N.H. Koren-Yaman
Manager, Sedentary Fisheries, PNG National Fisheries Authority
P.O. Box 2016, National Capital District
PNG
Ph: +675 309 0441/ +675 725 5096
Email: lyaman@fisheries.gov.pg

Rachel Rabi
Fisheries Management Officer, PNG Fisheries Authority, National Fisheries Authority
P.O. Box 2016, POM, National Capital District
PNG
Ph: +675 309 0444/ +675 738 65143
Email: crabi@fisheries.gov.pg

PHILIPPINES

Elaine Garvilles
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
940 Kayumanggi Bldg, Quezon Ave.
Quezon City, Philippines
Ph: +63 2 3725062/ +63 2 4108709
Email: egarvilles@yahoo.com

Ludvina Labe
Senior Aquaculturist, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
3/F PCA Bldg, Elliptical Rd, Dilliman,
Quezon City, Philippines
Ph: +63 2 4266532/ +63 2 455287
Email: ludvina.labe@graduates.jcu.edu.au

Jessica Muñoz
Supervising Aquaculturist, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Agriculture
PCA Bldg, Elliptical Rd, Dilliman,
Quezon City, Philippines
Ph: +63 2 453 3299/ +63 917 5276524
Email: trisha975@yahoo.com

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Peter Husi Kenilorea
Senior Fisheries Officer, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MFMR P.O. Box G13
Honiara, Solomon Islands
Ph: +677 39143

Joana Pita
Programme Coordinator
Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International
FSPI/SIDT Coastal Program,
P.O. Box 147
Honiara, Solomon Islands
Ph: +677 25389; +677 749 9400
Email: joannepita47@gmail.com

TIMOR-LESTE

Aleixo Leonito Amaral
NCC Member/Consultative Council Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Rua Presidente Nicolao Lobato, Comoro, Dili, Timor-Leste
Ph: +670 7507658
Email: aleixo_la@yahoo.com

Lino de Jesus Martins
Marine Conservation Division Staff
National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Rua Presidente Nicolao Lobato, Comoro, Dili, Timor-Leste
Ph: +670 781 1651
Email: martinslino@yahoo.com

Sebastiao Meni
Oecusse District Fisheries Officer
Oecusse District Agriculture and Fisheries Office
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Ambeno, Oecusse District, Timor-Leste
Ph: +670 729 1312
Ph: 63 2 4357417, 63 9219140755
Email: edgomez@upmsi.ph

PARTNERS AND RESOURCE PERSONS

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Rollan Geronimo
Research Assistant, ADB RETA 7307 Project, Primex, Inc.
502 Manila Luxury Condominium Pearl Drive, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, Philippines 1600
Ph: +63 2 6375138; +632 6333717
Email: rollan.geronimo@gmail.com

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

Simon Murray Veitch
Australian Government
Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
18 Marcus Clarke St., Canberra, ACT Australia
Ph: +61 6272 4643

SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY (SPC)

Etuati Ropeti
Coastal Fisheries Management Officer
SPC B.P. D5 – Noumea Cedex New Caledonia
Ph: +687 262000
Email: etuatir@spc.int

RPOA-IUU

Ida Kusuma
Directorate General of Surveillance for Marine Resources and Fisheries Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Mina Bahari III Building 15th Floor JL. Medan Merdeka Timur 16, Jakarta 10110
Ph: +62 21 351 9070 ext. 6062
Fax : +62 21 352 0346
Email: ida-k@centrin.net.id

WORLDFISH CENTER

Nurulhuda Ahmad Fatan
Research Assistant, The WorldFish Center
2U-2V Tgkt Batu Uban 1, 11700 Gelugor
Penang, Malaysia
Ph: +60 4 6202179; +60 1 94805060

US CTI SUPPORT PROGRAM CORAL TRIANGLE SUPPORT PARTNERSHIP (CTSP), REGIONAL & NATIONAL

Maurice Knight
Chief of Party, Coral Triangle Support Partnership - Regional Coordination Team
One Wolter Place Building Mezzanine Floor,
Jl.Wolter Monginsidi No.63B, Kebayoran Baru,
South Jakarta, 12180 Indonesia
Ph: 62-21-739-4457
Email: Maurice.Knight@wwfus.org

Robert Pomeroy
CTSP EAFM Consultant
University of Connecticut
214 Overlock Ave., Mystic CT 06355, USA
Email: robert.pomeroy@uconn.edu

Andrew Smith
Director, Coastal Fisheries Management Program (Asia Pacific), The Nature Conservancy
51 Edmondstone St, Brisbane, Queensland, 4101
Australia
Email: Andrew.Smith@tnc.org

Ken Kassem
Head of Marine Conservation Program, WWF-Malaysia
6/F CPS Tower, Centre Point Complex No. 1
Jalan Center Point, 88800 Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia
Ph: +60 88 262 420
Email: kkassem@wwf.org.my

Gangaram Pursumal
Manager, WWF-Malaysia
49 Jalan 23/15 Taman Sea 47460 Petaling Jaya
Selangor, Malaysia
Ph: +603 70803 3772 #6431
Email: gpursumal@wwf.gov.my

Kai Yee Tan
WWF-Malaysia
49 Jalan 23/15 Taman Sea 47460 Petaling Jaya
Selangor, Malaysia
Ph: +603 70803 3772 #6431
Email: kytan@wwf.gov.my

Frazer McGilvray
Senior Director, Coral Reef, Fisheries and Food Security, Conservation International
2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500, Arlington VA 22202
USA
Ph: +1 202 340 2099
Email: fmcgilvray@conservation.org

Geoffrey James Muldoon
Strategy Leader, Fisheries in Transition
WWF CTI Jalan Umalas 1, Gg Villa Umalas No. 11
Kerobokan, Bali 80235 I, Indonesia
Ph: +62 811 380047
Email: geogffrey.muldoon@wwf.panda.org

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Rusty Brainard
Assistant Director, Law and Enforcement Operation
NOAA
8484 Georgia Ave., Suite 415, Silver Spring, MD 20910, USA
Ph: +1 301 427 2300
Email: Todd.Dubois@noaa.gov

Megan Moews
Marine Ecosystems Specialist
NOAA
1125B Ala Moana Blvd, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814, USA
Ph: +1 808 983 3751
Email: Megan.Moews@noaa.gov

US CTI SUPPORT PROGRAM INTEGRATOR (PI)

Nygiel Armada
Fisheries Management Specialist, US CTI Support Program Integrator
307 Onate St, Manduriao, Iloilo City, Philippines
Ph: +63 33 3212746; +63 918 9859981
Email: narmada@usti.org

Amin Pakzad
Finance Manager, US CTI Support Program Integrator
Chartered Square Bldg., 29/F, Unit 2902
152 North Sathorn Rd, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500, Thailand
Ph: +66 2 6378517; +66 2 6378518; +66 2 6378519
Fax: +66 2 6378520
Email: amin.pakzad@tetratech.com

Kevin Hiew
Coordinator, US CTI Support Program Integrator
67 Jalan SS5A/16 47301 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia
Ph: +60 12 335 0683
Email: khiew77@gmail.com

Stacey Tighe
Senior Regional Coordinator, US CTI Support Program Integrator
c/o CTI Regional Secretariat
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries; Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur no.16; Gedung Mina Bahari II, lt. 17; Jakarta Pusat 10110 DKI Jakarta
Ph: 1 808 554 3657 (Hawaii), 62 811 909376 (Indonesia)
Email: stighe@uscti.org

Asuncion Sia
IEC Specialist, US CTI Support Program Integrator
Email: overseas@oneocean.org

A3. EAFM REGIONAL EXCHANGE PARTNERS

A3.1 EAFM Technical Working Group

The EAFM Technical Working Group (TWG) was informally established during the 1st Regional Exchange on EAFM in Cebu, Philippines in 2009. At the start of the Regional Exchange and Policy Workshop on EAFM in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia on 20 September 2011, the TWG was composed of members acting in an ad hoc capacity but its membership and operation were formalized during the first session of the Regional Exchange. At present, the TWG is chaired by Malaysia, with Indonesia and the Philippines acting as Co-chairs. The TWG's functions include the following: 1) Convene regional EAFM TWG (CT6 and partners) meetings; 2) Coordinate and assist in the identification and compilation of thematic issues and relevant consultations; 3) Organize regional exchanges and workshops of EAFM priorities; 4) Communicate with CT6 focal points, experts, partners and other groups on specific themes; and 4) Prepare technical and communication materials on working group matters for distribution to the Regional Secretariat and CT6.

A3.2 Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP)

The Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) is a five-year project of the US CTI Support Program executed through a cooperative agreement with USAID to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). This includes a consortium of WWF, Conservation International (CI), and TNC. The CTSP works with government, private sector, and local partners to catalyze transformational change by assisting governments with enabling policy support, strengthening capacity building and institutions, building constituencies, and building decision support capacity.

A3.3 CTI Interim Regional Secretariat

The CTI Interim Regional Secretariat is hosted by the Government of Indonesia and resides in Jakarta. The Secretariat provides long-term, wide ranging support to the CTI governments and partners for implementation of the CTI Regional Plan of Action, particularly through direct support for the various coordination mechanisms. The CTI Regional Secretariat provides coordination, technical, and communications support for CTI-related activities such as the ministerial and senior official meetings, the technical working groups, partners, and the national coordination committees.

A3.4 Malaysia Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI)

The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) is the Malaysian ministry in charge of research, telecommunication and information technology. It was created in 1973 by the federal government as the Ministry of Technology, Research and Local Government and was reformed in 1976 as the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE). Following the cabinet reshuffle of 2004, MOSTE evolved yet again to its current form. The objective behind the creation of the ministry is to improve competitiveness in the fields of science and technology through the generation of knowledge and sustainable development.

A3.5 US CTI Support Program Integrator (PI)

The US CTI Support Program Integrator (PI) provides overarching coordination support to the USG for the implementation of US CTI Support Program. The PI is responsible for coordinating inputs from various US Government (USG) agencies and partners, and for facilitating a unified USG response to the CTI. Activities include facilitating networking and cooperation; promoting information exchange; providing administrative support to USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA); supporting communications and alliance building among USAID, USG, and other donors to harmonize assistance to the CTI; and providing technical support to the CTI mechanisms to facilitate implementation of the CTI Regional and National Plans of Action.

A3.7 US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

NOAA is a federal scientific agency within the USA Department of Commerce focused on the conditions of the oceans and the atmosphere. It is an important partner in the CTI, providing technical support and capacity building for fisheries management, environmental law enforcement, CCA, and MPA networks.

A4: PARTICIPANTS' BREAKDOWN BY GENDER AND ORGANIZATION

A.4.1. Gender

Category	Male	Female	Ratio
Country Teams	19	13	59/41%
Partners/ Resource persons	19	5	83/17%
Total	38	17	69/31%

A4.1. Country Teams' Home Institutions

Government	24	75%
Academe, NGOs and CBOs	8	25%
TOTAL	32	100%

A5: LIST OF PRESENTATIONS

Speeches, presentations and other materials from the CTI Regional Exchange and Policy Workshop on EAFM can be viewed electronically at the US CTI Support Program Integration Portal at **www.uscti.org** under the Workspaces Section. Photos from the Exchange can also be viewed at the Document Library Section under the Photo Gallery folder and Events sub-folder. To access the portal log in through username: **coral** and password: **triangle** (non-case sensitive).

01. Opening Session: Welcome Remarks -- Prof. Dr. Noraeini Haji Mokhtar (NCC-Malaysia)
02. Opening Session: Welcome Remarks -- Mr. Maurice Knight CTSP)
03. Opening Session: Dr. Suseno Sukoyono (CTI Regional Secretariat)
04. Opening Session: Keynote Address – Y. Bhg. Datuk Haji Ujang Sulani (Permanent Secretary of Agriculture and Food Industry, Sabah, Malaysia)
05. Session 1: CTI EAFM TWG launch – Dr. Darmawan (CTI Regional Secretariat)
06. Session 2: Why EAFM? –Dr. Robert Pomeroy (CTSP)
07. Session 2: EAF in the Context of Asia and the Pacific Region – Mr. Nygiel Armada (PI)
08. Session 2: Integrating Fisheries, Biodiversity and Climate Change into Marine Protected Area Network Biophysical Design Principles – Dr. Andrew Smith (TNC)
09. Session 3: Status of EAFM in Indonesia
10. Session 3: Status of EAFM in Malaysia
11. Session 3: Status of EAFM in Indonesia
12. Session 3: Status of EAFM in PNG
13. Session 3: Status of EAFM in the Philippines
14. Session 3: Status of EAFM in the Solomon Islands
15. Session 3: Status of EAFM in Timor-Leste
16. Session 3: Implementing EAFM in the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTS) - Magele Etuati Ropeti (Secretariat of the Pacific Community)
17. Session 3: USCTI LRFT REX workshop: Objectives, Outcomes and Recommendations - Dr. Geoffrey Muldoon (WWF-Indonesia)
18. Session 3: Implementing EBMF/ EAFM: Fisheries Work in Malaysia 2006-2011 - *Kenneth Kassem (WWF Malaysia)*
19. Session 3: ADB RETA 7307, Knowledge Management: Briefing for EAFM - *Rollan C. Geronimo (Economics of Fisheries and Aquaculture in the Coral Triangle)*
20. Session 4: Reviewing Target 1 of EAFM Goal of the CTI RPOA – Dr. Andrew Smith (TNC)
21. Session 6: Developing a roadmap to implement EAFM policy framework – Mr. Nygiel Armada (PI)
22. Session 8: Developing national EAFM policy papers and identifying EAFM champions – Dr. Rusty Brainard (NOAA)
23. Session 9: Combating IUU fishing as a component of CTI EAFM – Mr. Todd Dubois (NOAA)
24. Session 9: RPOA-IUU – Simon Veitch (Australia)
25. Session 9: Combating IUU fishing in Indonesia – Ms. Ida Kusuma (RPOA-IUU)
26. Session 10: CTI EAFM TWG Summary and Next Steps – Dr. Rayner Galid (DOF Sabah)
27. Closing Session: Closing Remarks – Mr. M. Eko Rudianto (CTI Regional Secretariat)

A6: PROVISIONS UNDER GOAL 2, TARGET 1, REGIONAL ACTION 1 OF THE CTI RPOA

GOAL 2 -- ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES (EAFM) AND OTHER MARINE RESOURCES FULLY APPLIED

TARGET 1 – Strong legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM)

At the national and regional levels, a strong legislative, policy, and regulatory framework is in place for achieving an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM), designed to plan, develop and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardizing the options for the future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems (in accordance 2012 with the UN FAO 2003 definition of EAFM).

EAFM is a key approach toward addressing common trans-boundary policy and regulatory concerns, such as (i) over-fishing of shared pelagic fish stocks; (ii) illegal cross-border fishing by small-scale fishers (stimulated by depletion of local coastal fisheries), commercial-scale fishing operations, and trans-shipment; (iii) fishing overcapacity; and (iv) by-catch of protected and endangered species.

Annotations explaining Target #1

- EAFM strives to balance diverse societal objectives by taking account of the knowledge and uncertainties of biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecological meaningful boundaries. EAFM principles are the following; (i) fisheries should be managed to limit their impact on the ecosystem to the extent possible; (ii) ecological relationships between harvested, dependent and associated species should be maintained; (iii) management measures should be compatible across the entire distribution of the resource (across jurisdictions and management plans); (iv) the precautionary approach should be applied because the knowledge on ecosystems is incomplete; and (v) governance should ensure both human and ecosystem well-being and equity.
- In each CT6 country, adoption and strengthening of laws, policies, and regulations will help stimulate & achieve an EAFM.
- Specific legislative, policy, and regulatory frameworks will vary by country, but will include some common elements across all CT6 countries.
- Information on country-level legislative, policy and regulatory reform efforts will be actively shared across the CT6 countries, to help promote harmonization and effective action.
- An ecosystem approach to fisheries management requires greater data availability and data sharing among countries.
- Solid scientific information will be needed to serve as a basis for the formulation of EAFM policies; expanded scientific research, data management and monitoring programs will be needed to help craft national as well as regional management measures.

Regional Action 1 -- Collaborate to develop a common regional framework for legislation and policy that would support EAFM; drawing on this, strengthen regional and national legislation, policies, and regulations.

Jointly develop a common framework for legislation and policy that would support EAFM. At the regional and national levels, conduct reviews of existing laws, policies and regulations, and identify and implement needed reforms and actions across all relevant sectors. At a broad level, a common framework could include (but not be limited to) the following elements:

- Incorporation of ***internationally recognized definitions, principles and elements*** of EAFM into legislation, policies, and regulations;
- Incorporation of the ***precautionary approach*** into legislation, policies, and regulations, and greater recognition of data gaps and ways to operate in this environment; **x** Integration of EAFM into relevant ***sectoral plans / policies*** (e.g., fisheries management plans) and ***cross-sectoral plans / policies*** (e.g., integrated coastal zone management plans, poverty reduction strategies) and strengthened capacities (e.g., technical, scientific, enforcement) to effectively implement such plans;

- ***Institutionalizing EAFM within the government***, including (i) building EAFM into corporate and strategic 2012 plans of relevant ministries; (ii) annual reporting of progress toward applying the EAFM; (iii) requiring the use of EAFM projection models that incorporate an EAFM as part of fishery stock assessment processes; and (iv) establishing fisheries management committees (or other appropriate bodies) to provide expert advice and analysis on the implementation of EAFM;
- Adoption of ***market-based and other economic instruments and incentives*** that promote the sustainable management of fisheries and an EAFM, including reforms, as needed, of ***perverse economic subsidies*** and other economic barriers impeding sustainable fisheries and EAFM;
- Establishment of national and sub-national ***stakeholder forums*** to promote dialogue on sustainable
- fisheries management and EAFM;
- Action to address identified ***fishing over-capacity, including transitioning measures*** as appropriate (e.g., economic compensation, alternative livelihood support programs);
- Greater ***collaboration between national fishery management, environmental management and enforcement authorities;***
- Improved ***bilateral and multilateral communications*** among CT governments concerning fishery issues;
- Efforts to explore and advance standards for ***certification, eco-labeling and other market-based incentive schemes*** (such as Marine Stewardship Council certification) that promote improved management standards;
- ***Regulation of fishing industry activities*** and promotion and engagement of ***private sector collaboration*** around EAFM;
- Enforcement and other steps to reduce ***destructive fishing practices*** (e.g., cyanide, blast fishing);
- Incorporation of best practices, approaches and technologies aimed at ***rebuilding depleted fish stocks;***
- Incorporation of science-based requirements for ***no-take replenishment zones in marine protected areas***, needed to ensure sustainable fisheries supplies;
- Criminalization and enforcement to combat ***IUU fishing*** as transnational organized crime ; and Monitoring and evaluation of established, time-bound objectives.

Regional Action 2 -- Improve enforcement of IUU fishing through greater collaboration

In accordance with the U.N. FAO International Plan of Action to Deter, Prevent and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, accelerate collaborative efforts through:

- greater collaboration between national fishery management agencies, environmental management agencies, and enforcement authorities (e.g., police and navies), with stepped up efforts on prosecutions;
- joint enforcement programs among CT countries;
- independent on-board observer programs, in addition to national observer programs;
- greater sharing of data, information and knowledge;
- periodic intergovernmental meetings focusing specifically on IUU in the Coral Triangle region;
- recognition of IUU fishing as transnational organized crime;
- addressing illegal, cross-border fishing by small-scale, large-scale, and trans-boundary fishing operations; and
- encouragement of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) in monitoring fishing activities of large-scale and transboundary fishing fleets.

A7: CTI-CFF RPOA/EAFM TWG REPORT FOR 2009-2011: TEMPLATE

The CTI "Annual" or Progress Report to the Leaders was approved to be developed and presented to the SOM, Ministers and CT 6 leaders. The first report will now cover May 31, 2009-May 31, 2011, and the Regional Secretariat and the Government of Indonesia would like the report to be produced by Dec 2011, and to coincide, in part, with the transfer of the Chair of the Council of Ministers from Indonesia to Malaysia this year.

A compiled report including inputs from all the TWGs is requested as written "*RPOA/TWG Progress Report*" to be submitted to the SOM and Ministerial.

Please use the template below, inserting text into the sections of the Template in MS WORD. Also attached is a partial list of major regional events and activities for your reference for you to verify or add-to.

Proposed Outline of Regional/TWG Report:

1. **Executive Summary** (2 pages)
2. **TWG PROFILES:** Status of your Working Group, Current Chair(s), members, meetings, structure, scope
3. **Status of the 2010 CTI Regional Priority Actions** (for EAFM Thematic Goals)
4. **Report on Other Activities/Priorities/Recommendations** Include note on how your TWG plans to integrate with other themes.
5. **COMMENTS**, Lessons Learned or perspectives on the CTI: "What is working Well?", "What is not working well yet?", "What needs to be done?"
6. **NEXT STEPS** for your WG Priority Actions or other activities

Proposed Timeline for TWG Report:

- **Sept 13-30:** TWGs draft and submit their own completed Template and report to Regional Secretariat to be compiled.
- **Oct 1-8:** Editor/Writer compiles report and drafts Exec Summary and returns to NCCs, TWG and Partners for review and comments. Please send your comments to Regional Secretariat so we can prepare the FINAL DRAFT for SOM and MM.
- **Oct 20:** Revisions entered into Final Draft Regional Progress section of the CTI Progress Report.
- **Oct 25** Prep meeting in Jkt to share Draft Final CTI Progress Report 2009-2011.

CTI REGIONAL/TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP REPORT TEMPLATE

CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE for CORALS, FISHERIES and FOOD SECURITY

Regional Progress Report May 2009-May 2011

Working Group: EAFM Date Report Completed: _____

SECTION 1: Executive Summary (Approximately 1 page that summarizes the progress of that RPOA Goal or Cross-Cutting Theme)

SECTION 2: Working Group Profile

CT6 Country Chair(s) and Contact info:

COUNTRY		**Optional co-chair**
NAME of Chair		
Title		
Tel Number		
EMAIL		
SKYPE		
Signature		

SUPPORTING PARTNER(s)

PARTNER		
Name of Contact		
Tel Number		
EMAIL		
SKYPE		

1. **Please describe the status, structure and scope of your Working Group** (attach document establishing WG if available)

   a) Status: *If Status of your WG has changed in last 60 days, please check both status levels and add date of change from old to new status, and comment.*

   _____ Ad Hoc, Quiet (Informal group and meetings, not fixed members, recommendations)

   _____ MOU/Active (Semi-formal Chairs, some rules, meetings with minutes, consensus decisions)

   _____ SOM Recognized Chairs, Structure, Scope, TOR, recommendations/decisions

____ Other

Comment:

***b) Structure*:** Please describe your current WG structure and any recommended/defined operational rules (i.e., *chair rotation, CT6 and partner/expert members, frequency of meeting, etc.)*

***c) Scope/TOR:* Please summarize your agreed scope of activities or TOR, above or more specific than those in the SOM 6 TWG TOR definition.** *(i.e., Monitor/coordinate Priority Actions, promote progress towards RPOA targets, conduct Regional Exchanges,guide training designs, workshop designs, and studies; integrate national and regional activities workplan, partner with Learning Network, integrate with other WGs and themes, etc.)*

2. **Please list the dates, and locations of your key meetings or Conference Calls, and attach list of Meeting/Call Report or Minutes archive and where these are located for May 2009-May 2011.** A couple of examples of how to complete the table are included for your reference. *(We can help post your e-materials on CTI web portal* www.uscti.org *for now. Use as many rows as you need)*

DATE	Call or Mtg (location)	Major Topics	Minutes?
Oct 2009	Regional Exchange	REGIONAL EXCHANGE: Enhancing Local Government and Stakeholder Capacity for Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management	Report Completed: see www.uscti.org
Oct 2010	Regional Exchange	REGIONAL EXCHANGE: Ecosystem Approaches to a Sustainable Live Reef Fish Trade in the Coral Triangle	Report Completed: see www.uscti.org
Aug 2010	Training	TRAINING: Leadership for Fisheries Management (3 weeks)	**?**

Comment:

SECTION 3: STATUS OF PRIORITY ACTIONS/SOM MANDATES (Requests)

3. **Please report on the status of the 2 Priority Actions for your Goal Thematic Working Group (for Seascapes, EAFM, MPA, CCA, Species) .** A couple of examples are included for reference.

Goal #/Target# or SOM Task	**ACTION /ACTIVITY Description**	**Status (Not started, In Progress, Near Complete, Complete)**	**Next Step**
(Ex1) G2:T1:A2 Priority Action	1. Identify/use focal point and country leads	COMPLETED-(When?)	
(Ex2:) G2:T1:A2	2. Identify appropriate existing regional mechanism on IUU (e.g. ASEAN WEN, RPOA of RFP)	In progress; Early stages	
Add additional rows	3. Compile and review existing work plan/programs		

Comment:

SECTION 4: Report on Other RPOA Actions/Activities/Recommendations

An EXCEL file of some of the 2009-2011 Regional Activities and the role of the various partners and CT6 is attached. This is being developed by the CT6 and the Partners as well. Please feel free to add your activities to this list of add information to existing rows for the various activities.

4a. Please list other activities or Priorities your WG has focused on in the last 2 years, and their status. Please add any of these to the Matrix of 2009-11 Regional Activities (see XCEL file) if not there.

Goal #/Target# or Activity	**ACTION /ACTIVITY Description**	**Status (Not started, In Progress, Near Complete, Complete)**	**Next Step**
(Ex2:)LRFT	Conduct Regional Exchange (Oct 2010) on LRFT as EAFM Demonstration Fishery	Complete. Report posted, Follow on Actions in Progress	Conduct ???, Join 2012 Hong Kong Mtg; Integrated into CTI EAFM Framework.
LRFT	Establish CTI LRFT Forum	In progress. Decisions before TWG now.	

4b. Please submit one or more short Highlights of the Working Group's Efforts during 2009-2011: "Success Stories, picture". This should be representative of any meaningful milestone or result from your THEME Topic..

4c. What approach is your WG taking/proposing to integrate your theme into site-level, national and regional policy and practice?

- Ex: Use the USCTI-SP new Integrated Tool Kit as a mechanism to introduce and link policy and implementation (monitoring, resource management) at various levels.

4d. How is your WG coordinating or working with the thematic or "hub" Learning Networks?

5. COMMENTS: **Working Group Perspectives on CTI-CFF.** Please submit your collective comments on Lessons Learned or your perspectives on the CTI.

What is working? What is not working yet? What needs/could be done?

These will be compiled with similar inputs from the NCCs/Country Reports and the Partners' Reports for the final CTI PROGRESS REPORT.

6. NEXT STEPS (PROPOSED/PLANNED)

These will be inputted into the Priority Action and Road Map planning, and should highlight NEW as well as on-going programs or activities.

=== END OF REGIONAL/TWG REPORT TEMPLATE ===

A8: OUTLINE AND INITIAL WORKING DRAFT OF REGIONAL FRAMEWORK ON POLICY AND LEGISLATION THAT WOULD SUPPORT EAFM IN THE CT REGION

Target Statement: *By 2012, a regional framework in place for achieving an ecosystem approach to fisheries management; by 2015, effective national laws and policies as well as the necessary and relevant frameworks in place for achieving ecosystem approaches to fisheries management in all Coral Triangle countries.*

Framework Outline

1. Introduction
2. Mandate for a Framework
3. Situational Analysis
4. Vision
5. Rationale and Purpose
6. Guiding Principles
7. Objectives and Indicators
8. Implementation mechanisms, Roadmap and Timeline
9. Coordination Mechanisms
10. Financing and resources
11. Review/M&E

Working Draft

1. **Introduction** -- *To be developed by EAFM TWG*

2. **Mandate for the Framework –** *To be developed by EAFM TWG*

3. **Situational Analysis** – *To be developed by EAFM TWG*

4. **Vision**

   Tangible and measurable improvements in the health of our marine and coastal ecosystems in the status of our fisheries, and in the food security and well-being of the communities which depend on them.

   Healthy marine ecosystems support productive fisheries and livelihoods, and conserve the region's marine natural heritage.

5. **Rationale and Purpose --** *The following draft rationale statement produced by Group 3 in Session 5 would be used as a first working draft for the section on Rationale and Purpose; the other groups' outputs would be fleshed out and added to this working draft as appropriate during the writing stage at the TWG level.*

   The Coral Triangle represents the global epicenter of marine life abundance and diversity. Marine and coastal resources are a cornerstone for our economies and for our societies. The growing threats to these resources must be taken seriously, and must be acted upon urgently. Many important coastal and pelagic fisheries across the region are depleted, with some fisheries already collapsed or heading toward collapse. Fisheries underpin the livelihoods and food security of millions of inhabitants in the region and are also crucial to export income.

   The program will adopt an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management to maintain ecosystem integrity. It will implement a series of measures to reverse the decline in fish stocks in the region, as well as maximise opportunities to millions in the region who rely on fish and fisheries for their wellbeing. Through a participatory approach, a compatible and effective legislative and governance

framework, both nationally and regionally, will be developed, allowing countries to meet their EAFM responsibilities under the FAO CCRF.

By applying the precautionary approach, the best available scientific information will be used to inform, guide and implement the program.

6. *Other breakout outputs from Session 5 (consolidated) to be considered at the TWG level for inclusion in the Rationale and Purpose section:*

    1. Problems being addressed
        - Current fisheries management not effective
        - Overfishing, with loss of opportunities
        - Overcapacity, with loss of opportunities
        - IUU fishing
        - Degradation of habitats by fisheries and other sectors
        - Lack of coordinated effort to improve the health of the marine, coastal ecosystem and fisheries.
        - Climate change impacts
        - Loss of livelihood/business (markets)
        - Lack of food security
        - Inefficient/inadequate institutional structures and capacity to carry out fisheries management
        - Increasing seafood demand from both domestic and export markets
        - Trans-boundary fisheries management issues (e.g. migratory species)
        - Subsidies encouraging over-capacity
        - Low priority given by the CT6 governments to marine ecosystem and fisheries issues

    2. Proposed solutions:
        - EAFM to improve coordination and cooperation between government agencies concerned with fisheries, as well as between government and the various fisheries stakeholders; Establishment of effective national consultative bodies
        - Establishment of effective consultative body among the CT6

    3. Potential value and benefits of having a regional framework:
        - Provide cost effectiveness
        - Provide learning and sharing opportunities
        - Provide guidelines for the CT6 on the implementation of EAFM national programs
        - Provide a platform for collaboration
        - Serve as a tool for the implementation of EAFM
        - Address trans-boundary issues
        - Identify and share best pratices
        - Build capacity through joint training
        - Address common threats – IUU, LRFT, etc.
        - Harmonize approaches
        - Confer political recognition and support (through regional commitments in meetings)
        - Enhance collaboration and coordination
        - Improve ecosystem and fisheries
        - Increase fish stocks
        - Ensure food security and livelihood
        - Increase contribution of fisheries to the economy

7. **Guiding Principles.** As well as declaring that the framework recognizes that the nine guiding principles of the CTI-RPOA and the 17 guiding principles on EAFM of the FAO-CCRF serve as the foundation for the framework, this section would include an enumeration of these and other relevant principles.

8. **Objectives and Indicators** – *The countries identified four objectives and developed a roadmap for each.*

A9: EAFM TWG MEETINGS

A9.1. Full edited transcript of proceedings from *Plenary Session 1. Mobilizing the CTI EAFM TWG*

Date: 20 September 2011
Start time: 10:45am
End time: 11:31am

Regional Secretariat, Dr. Sukoyono (RS-S) -- Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, friends and colleagues, please take your seats. This is the first working session of our Regional Exchange and Policy Workshop and I want to move us directly into our work. This session will initiate our CTI EAFM TWG so we can plan, define, coordinate, discuss, review and make recommendations to questions and issues sent to us by the senior officials. This meeeting is just in time because in one month we must report our results to the SOM and CTI Ministers. So our challenge is to achieve some meaningful progress in the establishment of the EAFM TWG, and enough work on our priority actions to have a solid progress report. This session will include three sections. First, Dr. Robert Pomeroy, the CTSP Lead Advisor for EAFM and Lead Facilitator of this workshop will give us an orientation to the program for the week and our tasks. Two, Dr. Darmawan, the CTI Regional Secretariat Coordinator, will provide us with a background on the CTI-CFF TWGs created by the SOM and the general Terms of Reference (TOR) for the TWGs that were approved by the SOM6 in Manado, Indonesia in 2010. Then he will walk us through what we need to do this week to establish the TWG and define the role of the TWG in drafting a regional framework for policy and legislation that would support EAFM in the Coral Triangle. After that I would like to open the floor to discussion on the TWG launch, focusing in particular on our scope of work and the selection of the EAFM TWG Chair, a Co-chair or Co-chairs if the body so decides, and country focal points or members. During the week, there will be one or two side meetings of the TWG to integrate the results coming from the workshop and to prepare the EAFM report template that you need to submit to the Regional Secretariat so we can prepare our report to the SOM7. With this, may I call Dr. Pomeroy to start with an orientation to this Regional Exchange and Policy Workshop. And may I remind you to please limit your presentation to 15-20 minutes. Thank you.

Facilitator, R Pomeroy (F-RP) – Good morning, everybody. Thank you for coming. This is an introductory session before we start Session 1 and what I would like to do is just go around and have everyone just quickly introduce themselves and where they're from.

(Introductions)

RP – I would like to just stress that this is a workshop and it needs to be informal and you came here to work it's sitting around here we have a lot of work to do this week and unfortunately u came to work, please use first names as we move forward. What I will do now is just briefly go through what we will be doing this week. We have four outputs and four objectives that we want to achieve this week. The first objective, which we will actually start to do now and continue throughout the week, is to mobilize and operationalize the CTI EAFM TWG. We're entering Year 4 of the CTI – the EAFM TWG should probably have been up and running before this, so we really need to kick start this and get it moving so that it can provide guidance to the Regional Secretariat and the programs that we are doing.

The second and the third objectives of this workshop come directly out of the CTI-RPOA. Goal 2 of the CTI-RPOA states that by 2012, which is next year, we want to put in place a common regional framework for legislation and policy that will support EAFM and promote a common understanding of the concepts, models and practices for EAFM. Tomorrow, we are going to try to put together an outline for this framework and also try to fill in the components of the framework. The framework does not have to be 600 pages, something smaller and more workable is what we probably want to think about.

The third objective is to then develop a roadmap to help the Regional Secretariat to implement the EAFM regional framework. So on Thursday, even though we won't have fully completed the framework, we're going to go through a process of thinking about what needs to be done to implement it, what steps we need to take to move it forward. And it's a political process to get all six countries to agree and to have the senior officials sign off on it.

Our fourth objective is for each country to try to develop a draft of a national framework for legislation on EAFM, identify what kind of policy work needs to be put in place to make EAFM work and help design national EAFM position papers and champions who can support EAFM. When we talk about EAFM one of the things we want to include would be illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and the live reef fish trade

(LRFT) because the RPOA includes activities to address these issues. This is why Geoffrey (Muldoon) is here, why Simon (Veitch) and Todd (Dubois) are here, because we want to be thinking also in a broader sense about the variety of activities that concern EAFM. So the outputs that we're trying to achieve this week are to get the EAFM TWG mobilized, to begin to draft out this regional framework for legislation and policy, to have a draft roadmap for 2012-2020 to complete and implement the EAFM framework, and to assist u in trying to develop a national policy to guide you in implementing EAFM.

Each of the countries here has already agreed to do EAFM because you've all signed on to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF). This is one of the places we can start from as we begin to talk about EAFM.

The experts are here to assist you but this is really you process. I'm hoping it's going to be pretty straightforward, but we'll see how it goes in the next few days. I really hope you'll be engaged because it is one of the priorities of the CTI and the Regional Secretariat to get this work done.

RS-S – I now invite Dr. Darmawan to give us his presentation on the CTI EAFM TWG.

Regional Secretariat, Dr. Darmawan (RS-D) – We have done some work in EAFM but we have not established the EAFM TWG. There are several TWGs in CTI; these include the five TWGs focused on the thematic goals and the older groups established back in Manila in 2008 based on governance themes. Recently we created a TWG to work on the cross-cutting theme of capacity building. Our hope is that these TWG will serve as a venue for the countries and partners to share ideas on how to implement the CTI-RPOA, especially at the regional level.

The core of the TWG is made up of the focal points. Last year we asked each country and also the partners to nominate one or two people to become their focal points for the TWGs. The focal point's responsibility is not to do all the work but to serve as a bridge between the Regional Secretariat and the NCCs, because we cannot invite everybody or every institution in each country to all the regional meetings.

The TWG's mandate is to receive requests from the SOM. The SOM is the venue where the formal delegates of each country and partners make decisions on CTI matters. If a SOM decision relates to EAFM, there may be certain tasks that the EAFM TWG will be asked to do to comply with that decision.

So these are the general functions of a TWG in the CTI: 1) Convene TWG (CT6 and partners) meetings; 2) Coordinate and assist in the identification and compilation of thematic issues and relevant consultations; 3) Assist regional exchange and workshops; 4) Communicate with CT6 focal points, experts, partners and other groups on specific themes, and 5) Prepare technical and communication materials on TWG matters for distribution to the Regional Secretariat and CT6.

These are the SOM's mandate for each TWG and general TOR: 1) Led by a CT country and perhaps co-chaired by other countries as well. It's really up to you to decide who among the countries is going to chair, or if you need a co-chair; 2) conduct regular meeting, workshop, consultation; 3) provide technical review and best approach/practice; 4) support Regional Secretariat with X-Cutting objectives joint workshops and technical consultations. The regional secretariat is mandated to help facilitate, coordinate, and push the countries to move forward toward the CTI goals.

These are the tasks of the TWG as defined under the CTI TWG TOR that the SOM6 agreed on and endorsed: 1) Convene TWG meetings and discussions for each theme participated in by the CT6 team and partner/s; 2) coordinate and assist identification, compilation, and consultation of thematic issues in CT6; 3) assist regional exchange and workshop as public consultations ; 4) communicate with CT6 focal points, experts, partners, and other groups on specific themes; and 5) prepare technical and communication material on WG matters to be distributed to regional secretariat and CT countries.

Last year, the CT6 supported by partners and coordinated by the Regional Secretaraite agreed that in regard to CTI's EAFM goal, the priority will be to develop or lay out the EAFM framework and address the IUU component. But there are other actions because as we all know EAFM covers a very broad range of issues and actions. We have a template for the SOM report that we need you to fill out as some kind of homework for you because after this week we need to prepare a report to the SOM7 for their endorsement, so that the CT6 can agree on whether nor not to move the process forward. Also, we need to look at the LRFT issues – it was not identified as a priority action under the CTI-RPOA but it's an area where we've already done some

work. The SOM6 endorsed some actions to address the LRFT issue, and we have to see how we can take them forward.

The EAFM TWG is also expected to prepare this week a roadmap outlining its activities. What are these activities? When are they going to happen? Where? Who will host each activity? Who are the participants? What kind of funding or other support is needed?

And lastly, perhaps not today but later, we need you to start thinking about what needs to be done. You may want to develop a more elaborate schedule of logical framework. Perhaps before we go to dinner after the last session today, after the last session, we can convene a small meeting with representatives from each country to discuss this. That's hoping that we succeed in constituting the TWG today, of course, and that we already know who is going to be the Chair, focal points, etc.

This is all that I have. Hopefully it gives you the information you need to decide your next steps in terms of substantive matters, governance matters, and other relevant concerns. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

RS-S – Thank you, Dr. Darmawan, for giving us the context for our first discussion. At this point let's discuss the steps and decisions we need to make to establish the TWG. We hope to accomplish four things:

1) Identify the TWG Chair.
2) Identify two lead members of the TWG for each ct6 and a few partners, people who would be the focal points or could represent the focal points and lead their team in the small group discussions and help define the TWG's formal membership more clearly.
3) Agree on how to handle the TWG agenda this week; and
4) Agree on the minimum set of outputs from the TWG meetings this week.

Let us start with defining the leadership of the TWG. Who would you like to lead the TWG? May I invite each country to respond? You may nominate your colleague or yourself to be the Chair.

Malaysia (MAL) – Thank you, Mr. Chair. It is important to have a TWG that is composed of people who understand the issues and demands of EAFM. The lead agency for EAFM is different for each country, and in some cases, there is more than one agency involved in EAFM. In Malaysia, our commitment to CTI is actually led by the Department of Fisheries-Sabah, which is under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Industry. For this reason, I believe that Dr. Rayner Galid, although he is not here at the moment, would be our best representative to the TWG. But I think the delegates here should agree on the criteria for choosing the Chair. What kind of leader do you want for this TWG?

RS – Thank you, Malaysia. PNG please?

Papua New Guinea (PNG) – Thank you, Mr. Chair. PNG shares the same sentiments as Malaysia. There should be some criteria for choosing the Chair. Our focal point for EAFM is Mr. Gisawa, who unfortunately is not in this meeting. He would continue to serve as our focal point and would be in a better position to comment on this matter.

RS – Thank you, PNG. Solomon Islands?

Solomon Islands (SI) – For Solomon Islands, our focal point for EAFM is still the same person. We cannot decide here, because our policy is that the NCC should select our representatives to the CTI. Also I agree with what our colleagues from Malaysia and PNG have stated, that we need to agree on the criteria for choosing the Chair.

RS – Thank you, Solomon Islands. Timor Leste, please.

Timor-Leste (TL) – The two main points that have already been mentioned is that 1) each of the CT6 has already nominated a focal point or focal points for EAFM, and 2) we need to set criteria for selecting the Chair. I think it would be better if we can discuss this in another session to discuss the criteria.

RS – Thank you, Timor-Leste. Indonesia, please.

Indonesia (IND) -- Thank you, Mr. Chair. Indonesia's position is that each country is unique and equally important to the success of EAFM in the Coral Triangle. We agree with Malaysia that we need to agree on a

set of criteria for choosing our TWG Chair, just to ensure that we are all on the same page on this. But we also believe that there are other ways to reach an agreement. We can have an open discussion like this or we can also choose our TWG Chair informally, perhaps over coffee, and then reconvene and present our choice to the body.

RS – Thank you, Indonesia. Philippines, please.

Philippines (PHL) – I am the focal point for EAFM for the Philippines. My position is that if we are looking for somebody to steer the TWG, we are all qualified. But if we are choosing, and if I may be so bold, Malaysia has been doing a great job in leading the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Eco-region, so we don't have to look far. We have Malaysia, right here, who can serve as Chair.

RS – From the Regional Secretariat's point of view, the only significant criteria for choosing the TWG is their commitment and leadership to push forward the program. On this point, would Malaysia like to respond?

MAL – Thank you Mr. Chair. With the generous comments from Indonesia and the Philippines, and ideas from PNG, Timor-Leste and the Solomon Islands, I feel that Malaysia could lead this TWG, with the Department of Fisheries-Sabah as the anchor, and Dr. Rayner Galid as Chair.

RS – Thank you, Malaysia. Malaysia has offered their kind commitment to move this process forward, so we have reached an important output. Now let's move to naming the 2 or 3 representatives for each country, people who can get us to the som and mm. we have to find a balance between continuity on the twg and expertise of the content being discussed. Again I'd like to start discussion with Malaysia.

PHL – Are we asking for two to three members of the twg? Isn't it understood that all the rest become members of the TWG? Or are you looking for a Co-chair or maybe Co-chairs?

RS-D – We don't have strict rules about how to run a TWG, so the EAFM TWG can set its own rules, that's open to this floor. The only thing that was endorsed by the SOM was that there must be a TWG for each of the CTI-RPOA's thematic goals, each TWG must have TOR, and each TWG must be chaired by one of the member countries. Malaysia has been selected to chair the EAFM TWG; you can decide whether or not you need a Co-chair or Co-chairs. The CCA TWG, the only TWG in the CTI that has so far been formally constituted, does a Co-chair; that TWG's Chair is Indonesia and the Co-chair is the Solomon Islands. If you decide you need it, I suggest that the Chair open the floor to nominations. A country can nominate itself or another country. Once the body has selected a Co-chair or Co-Chairs, then you can designate the country focal points or members of the TWG. Earlier in this session I presented a list of the people who served as EAFM TWG members in an ad hoc capacity in the past two years. Again, if you want to change the membership or leave it as is, that is up to you. As for the criteria, as the CTI Regional Executive Chairman has pointed out, there are no set criteria for selecting TWG members, if anything only commitment and leadership.

RS-S – Thank you, Dr. Darmawan. So I'd like to ask the countries whether they want a co-chair or not. Indonesia?

IND – Insofar as it can encourage the performance of the TWG, we're keen on helping this process. As I said earlier we agree with Malaysia, and if everybody agrees, Indonesia is prepared to be the Co-chair. Thank you.

PNG – Just a point of clarification: Do the other TWGs all have co-chairs?

USCTI (Dr. Stacey Tighe) – In the CCA-TWG, when we defined each of the actions, the countries were asked who wanted to lead each of those actions. PNG, the Solomon Islands and Indonesia said they would, and we got a partner to work with them, which was USCTI. As we then started to do the work, PNG said they wanted to focus on other things so the Solomon Islands and Indonesia became the leads and everybody liked it because they each represented small countries and big countries on the different sides, and it worked out quite well. They agreed to do one Regional Exchange in one country and another Regional Exchange in another country, and the two leads shared the hosting, with sponsorships from another country. But then the Solomon Islands had their elections and decided it was not a good time to have the Regional Exchange, so they asked Indonesia if they could swap, and they did. Also, they've already agreed on TWG rules and some recommendations but we won't go into that now.

RS-S – Thank you, PNG. Malaysia?

MAL – We have here Mr. Gulamsawar Mohammad from the Department of Fisheries-Malaysia. He just arrived from Putrajaya. As already mentioned, Malaysia will be chairing the EAFM. Mr. Mohamad is here to say a few words in terms of how to move forward, although the Sabah Fisheries Dept will actually be anchoring this TWG. Thank you.

(**Mr. Mohammad)** – I'm sorry that I arrived just now. Thank you for nominating Malaysia to be the Chair of the EAFM TWG. If you look at the CTI map, on the Malaysian side, it's only the state of Sabah that sis involved, and given this, it would be most appropriate to have Mr. Rayner Galid, the Director for the Department of Fisheries-Sabah, serve as the Chair. He's in charge of SSME and CTI, particularly in the state of Sabah.

-- Thank you, Mr. Mohammad. Mr. Chair, we would also like to acknowledge the voluntary commitment from Indonesia to support Malaysia and become the Co-chair. Thank you.

RS-S – Thank you. Timor-Leste please.

TL – From the start, Timor-Leste has respected our fellow members in the CTI and we support all the CT6 and respect the commitment already shown by our colleagues from Malaysia and Indonesia.

RS-S – Thank you, Timor-Leste. Solomon Islands?

SI – SI agreed to be the Co-chair for the CCA-TWG, and for that CCA and EAFM are now part of CBRM program in the Solomons. If Indonesia is co-chair, I think Solomon Islands should also be a co-chair again. But anyway, thank you, Indonesia. We're behind you.

RS-S – Philippines.

PHL – The Philippine government supports what the other countries have already stated, and if I may be bold again, we're volunteering to be one of the lead countries for EAFM.

RS-S – Thank you, Philippines. And now it's time for us to hear our partners and advisers and later in one of our side meetings we can deliberate for the longer term the content and continuity balance of this TWG. May I request the partners to please each give a statement?

Australia (**S Veitch**) – From the perspective of Australia I thinks everyone understands that our environment department has had major dealings with the CTI, and I'm very pleased to be there doing that. My role on behalf of Australia is to make sure that no one is confused about the involvement of fisheries in the CTI and in particular the IUU fishing aspect. And in that respect, Australia will continue to support the CTI and for my part I'm quite happy to be identified as a supporting partner.

TNC (A Smith) – We at TNC are quite happy to be involved and I will the focal point on the EAFM TWG as a partner.

SPC (E Ropeti) – I'm sorry, but this is my first CTI meeting and I didn't know that I'm a partner. I would be doing a presentation on the work of SPC, and I can't really comment about the other countries. As you know SPC is focused on its 22 member countries, and I'm happy to say that the Solomon Islands and PNG are our members and we're happy to work with them.

CI (F McGilvray) – Thank you very much. CI remains committed to this as well as the other TWGs that we're members of. At this point I remain the focal point for this TWG but depending on where and what the discussion would require it will have to be decided later on whether it woud be me or someone else from the region that should participate.

WWF (G Muldoon) – I'm the current point of contact but likewise that might change as the EAFM TWG evolves. My interest in the TWG obviously stems from my previous involvement in LRFT activities and work and as (Dr. Pomeroy) indicated I'll be presenting later today on this topic. With the positive developments that we've seen here this morning I'm hopeful that we can look at LRFFT as potentially something that might be of interest to this TWG as they go forward in designing its roadmap.

NOAA (T Dubois) – I'm just going to repeat what the others have already said. Certainly NOAA is very committed to the EAFM project and the EAFM TWG. Rusty Brainard would be the appropriate point of contact for the EAFM TWG. My expertise would be in the IUU section and I'm certainly committed as well.

NOAA (M Moews) – Just a little clarification on NOAA's involvement. Rusty is the focal point, I act as the backup for him, so please keep me in the loop so I can help out in whatever capacity when he's not able to answer.

Australia – I'd just like to say that having Ida Kusuma as the focal point for RPOA-IUU is a worthy suggestion and I certainly support her expertise in the IUU area as it affects the RPOA-IUU.

RS-S – So now we have updated the TWG membership (see below). Does anyone have any comments?

RP – Mr. Chair, just to make you aware, for the other two organizations on the list, SEAFDEC and FAO, we're working very closely with both of those organizations. I know that Simon Funge-Smith is very interested in continuing his association on behalf of both the Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission and the FAO Regional Office, so I'm sure we can put his name up there as an expert. Also, from SEAFDEC, Magnus Torrel, who I had worked closely with, has been very involved in this and he's working with us on this as well. So if you need for FAO and SEAFDEC as partners, both Simon and Magnus would be appropriate for that.

RS-S – Thank you. Timor Leste?

TL – Can we know from our colleague from Indonesia who will be the Co-chair. We know already that Dr. Rayner Galid from Malaysia will be the Chair, so who will be the Co-chair.

IND – I'm not sure what the question means but there are still question marks in our list of names. Can we have time to discusss that?

USCTI – It's clear that eventually you will need to figure out as a TWG your criteria for how you choose your members once you have chosen the country. Is it fixed by organization or by person? That's up to this group to decide. But what we need right now to decide on is who is going to be in this room this week for the TWG meetings, who in your delegation can make some decision. If Pak Agus is not here this week, then you can put in parenthesis, Pak Agustiniani who's acting for him now.

RS-S – So can we nominate.

PNG – I'll step in for now but our focal pt will be Mr Gisawa.

SOL – I can be the focal pt for now

TL – We have decided that we will change our focal point from Mr. Fernando to Mr. Lino Martins, the gentleman here, to become the focal point for this week's meetings. We will consult later with our principal on who should be our permanent focal point.

RS-S – Thank you. So is everyone happy with this list.

IND – After we had a short discussion, would like to propose that Dr. Abdul Ghofar would be our second focal point. He is also a member of the Indonesia fisheries management committee and is actively involved EAFM in Indonesia.

PHL – I'd like to volunteer Noel Barut as the second focal point for the Philippines. He also works with SSME and on fisheries.

RS-S – Thank you all for this session. We now have the TWG and the list of TWG members who will meet this week to consider the immediate tasks ahead and formalize the longer-term set of members.

Members of the CTI EAFM TWG

Chair – Malaysia (Dr. Rayner Galid, Department of Fisheries-Sabah)

Focal points
Indonesia – Agus Budiman, Abdul Ghofar
Malaysia – G Mohammad, Rayner Galid
PNG – Leban Gisawa (Luanah Koren-Yama)
Philippines – Jessica Munoz, Noel Barut
Solomon Islands – James Teri (Peter Kenilorea)
Timor-Leste – Fernando da Silva (Lino Martins)

Partners
The Nature Conservancy (TNC) – Andrew Smith
Conservation International (CI) – Frazer McGilvray
World Wildlife Fund (WWF) – Geoffrey Muldoon
Government of Australia – Simon Murray Veitch
US-CTSP – Robert Pomeroy
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – Rusty Brainard
USCTI PI – Nygiel Armada

Experts
SPC – Etuati Ropeti
FAO – Simon Funge-Smith*
NOAA—Todd Dubois (IUU)
IUU-RPOA – Ida Kusuma**
SEAFDEC – Magnus Torrel*

*Absent; recommended by Dr. Pomeroy.
**Absent but will participate in a later session; recommended by Mr. Veitch.

Now I would like to clariy the scope of the TWG and the primary agenda of the TWG this week. Please just say 'Nay' if you do not approve of the inclusion of any of these items on the TWG agenda:

1) EAFM framework progress and status, IUU enforcement cooperation progress and status and other actions in EAFM report to SOM7, Template due on Oct 1
2) LRFT proposal
3) Integrate of EAFM into other TWGs and cross-cutting components
4) How to develop the EAFM Learning Network
5) How to work together on the EAFM section of the *State of the Coral Triangle* report.

Thank you very much. I think there is no objection, so this will be our TWG agenda this eek. We have spent most of this morning together getting organized. Now I would like to you get views on how to handle this TWG agenda. Option 1 is to continue our discussions in full plenary, in one or two evening sessions if needed, as long as it does not compromise our progress on the EAFM framework. Option 2 is to have a smaller group of TWG members work together in side meetings throughout the week and report back to plenary.

PHL – If the agenda items are everybody's concern, then we can discuss in plenary but if they concern primarily the TWG, such as specific tasks that the TWG must do, then we can have smaller side meetings, maybe in the evening.

RS-D – I'd like to suggest is that we have a small group discussion, one or two representatives from each country, on how to go about this week's meetings.

PHL – Let's have small group meetings, but decisions from the small group meetings should be reported to the plenary.

RP – The last session will have the TWG meeting in plenary to discuss what has been decided in the smaller group. There will be time for that on Friday (September 23).

SI & TL – We agree with the Philippines.

MAL – I think small group is better. But do we have the people? I think we have to have the correct blend. Do we have the right number of people to make up how many groups?

USCTI – What do you mean by group?

MAL – Are we breaking up into smaller groups?

RP – No, there's just one TWG. The idea is that this TWG will get together to talk about some issues. When we finish up Session 3 this afternoon, there will time for the TWG to meet, perhaps before dinner, so these TWG matters can be decided.

USCTI – After we break, if the others can go quickly, the TWG will start the small group meeting.

RS-S – So that's agreed. We will meet as a small group before lunch. This has been a productive session, let's congratulate ourselves. If you are not part of the small group discussion, I can send you off to lunch. Thank you very much, the Regional Secretariat looks forward to working with you and the TWG in the days and months ahead

The session adjourned at 11:31am.

A9.2. Minutes of Informal EAFM TWG Meeting, 20 September 2011

The CTI EAFM-TWG was formally constituted on 20 September 2011 during the first working session of the CTI Regional Exchange on Legislation and Policy held at the Grand Borneo Hotel, in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. This meeting, an informal sidebar to the Regional Exchange, was convened shortly after the TWG was formalized to orient the TWG members on their target outputs for the week.

TWG members and partners present:

Dr. Abdul Ghofar (Indonesia)
Mr. Aji Baskoro (Indonesia)
Ms. Eny Buchary (Indonesia)
Mr. Imam Musthofa (Indonesia)
Mr. Gulamsarwar J Mohammad (Malaysia)
Dr. Noraieni H Mokhtar (Malaysia)
Ms. Jessica C Munoz (Philippines)
Ms. Luanah Yaman (PNG)
Mr. Peter Kenilorea (Solomon Islands)
Mr. Aleixo Leonito Amaral (Timor-Leste)
Mr. Lino de Jesus Martins (Timor-Leste)
Dr. Suseno Sukoyono (CTI Regional Secretariat)
Dr. Darmawan (CTI Regional Secretariat)
Dr. Geoffrey Muldoon (USA)
Ms. Megan Moews (USA)
Mr. Nygiel Armada (USA)
Dr. Robert Pomeroy (USA)
Dr. Stacey Tighe (USA)

Proceedings:

The meeting started at 11:34am, with EAFM TWG Chair Mr. Mohammad, assisted by Dr. Mokhtar, presiding. The meeting was called to organize the TWG's schedule outside the Policy Workshop and clarifying their deliverables for the week. Dr. Stacey Tighe served as resource person.

1) **Background.** Dr. Tighe explained that the primary objective of the Regional Exchange was to put together the EAFM Regional Framework but, in addition, a number of EAFM TWG activities were scheduled during the week. These activities included:

   a. **Initial preparations for a progress report to be presented to the SOM7 in October 2011.** Covering the period May 2009-May 2011, the EAFM TWG report would form part of the TWG report that would be submitted to the SOM7. During the week the TWG would work on putting together updates on the status of the priority EAFM actions that were identified at the CTI Priority Action Workshop held in Jakarta, Indonesia in May 2010. To facilitate the work, Dr. Tighe provided a template that the group could fill out to provide the following information that would make up the report:
      - Executive summary
      - TWG profile, including status of the TWG, current chair/s, members, meetings, structure and scope
      - Status of the 2010 CTI Regional Priority Actions for EAFM thematic goals
      - Updates on other activites, priorities and recommendations, including a description of how the TWG plans to integrate into other CTI themes;
      - Comments, lessons learned and perspectives on CTI, such as "What is working well?" "What is not working well yet?" "What needs to be done?"
      - Next steps for the EAFM priority actions and other activities (**roadmap**).

   b. **Drafting of the EAFM TWG Terms of Reference**

   c. **Addressing the IUU information requirements of the TWG report.** Dr. Tighe informed the group that a session on IUU fishing was scheduled during the workshop that the TWG could use to gather information on the programs and activities that were implemented during the reporting period to address IUU fishing in the Coral Triangle Region. She said the TWG would be called upon to discuss at an appropriate time during the week how they could support Goal 2, Target 1, Regional Action 2 *(Improve enforcement of IUU fishing through greater collaboration*).

   d. **Discussion on a proposal for a CTI-LRFF Multi-stakeholders Forum.** The proposal was being put forward by Dr. Muldoon in behalf of WWF for consideration by the CT6. Dr. Tighe said that, during plenary later this afternoon, Dr. Muldoon would make a presentation

on the subject to help the TWG in their deliberations. She stressed that, although Dr. Muldoon/WWF was its main proponent, the proposal must be a CT6 proposal, and this was something the TWG needed to discuss.

2) **Discussion**

a. The Chair sought clarification on the number of reports that the TWG was expected to deliver, and the manner of putting it together. Dr. Tighe emphasized that, although each of the TWG members would be provided with a template, there would only be one EAFM TWG report. The group could decide among themselves how to go about filling out the template and consolidating their work.

b. Dr. Tighe said that the report was technically supposed to cover only the period from May 2009 to May 2011, but if the TWG wanted to, they could include important accomplishments that happened after May 2011, with an explanation of why they were included.

c. The Chair asked if the TWG could expect assistance from the Resource Team in the drafting of the report. Dr. Pomeroy said that, among the partners, CTSP would be in the best position to technical support the TWG needed. On IUU fishing matters, Dr. Tighe suggested that the group should confer with Mr. Todd Dubois of NOAA.

d. The Philippines noted that the EAFM roadmap would include activities that were the responsibility fo the other TWGs working in other CTI themes and wondered how the different groups' outputs would be integrated. Dr. Darmawan said the EAFM TWG could focus on EAFM, because it would be up to the Regional Secretariat to integrate the various themes into one consolidated summary report thatwould be presented to the SOM.

e. Indonesia suggested that TWG members should meet for about 15 minutes before or after each day's sessions to help the Chair and Co-chair track their progress in completing the template. Dr. Tighe said the TWG members should meet as often as necessary but that there probably would be no need to meet every day. She explained the context of the template, that it was intended to help the TWG write their report. The templates should be submitted "in the next two weeks," to be compiled and form part of the report to the SOM and then the report to the ministers. The target is to submit the report to the Regional Secretatiat by the end of the year.

f. The TWG agreed that the following participants would be the primary contacts on TWG matters during this Regional Exchange:

Indonesia:
Abdul Ghofar, aaghofar@indosat.net.id
Aji Baskoro, aji.baskoro1@yahoo.com
Eny Buchary, ebuchary@tnc.org
Iman Musthofa, imusthofa@wwf.or.id

Malaysia:
Gulamsarwar Mohd, gulamsarwar@dof.gov.my
Noraieni Mokhtar, noraieni@mosti.gov.my
Rayner Galid, raynerstuelgalid@gmail.com

Philippines
Jessica C Munoz, trisha975@yahoo.com

PNG
Luanah Yaman, lyaman@fisheries.gov.pg;

Regional Secretariat
Darmawan, darmawan@indo.net.id

Solomon Islands
Peter Kenilorea, pkenilorea@fisheries.gov.sb

Timor-Leste
Alexio Leonito Amaral, aleixo_la@yahoo.com
Lino de Jesus Martins,
martinslino@yahoo.com

USA
Megan Moews, Megan.moews@noaa.gov
Nygiel Armada, narmada@uscti.org
Robert Pomeroy, rpomeroy@uscon.edu
Rusty Brainard, rusty.brainard@noaa.gov
Stacey Tighe, stacey.tighe@gmail.com

3) **Adjournment**. The meeting was adjourned at 12:05pm

A9.3. Minutes of Informal EAFM TWG Meeting, 21 September 2011

TWG members and partners present:

Dr. Abdul Ghofar (Indonesia)
Mr. Aji Baskoro (Indonesia)
Ms. Eny Buchary (Indonesia)
Mr. Imam Musthofa (Indonesia)
Mr. Gulamsarwar J Mohammad (Malaysia)
Dr. Noraieni H Mokhtar (Malaysia)
Dr. Rayner Galid (Malaysia)
Ms. Jessica C Munoz (Philippines)
Ms. Luanah Yaman (PNG)
Mr. Peter Kenilorea (Solomon Islands)
Mr. Aleixo Leonito Amaral (Timor-Leste)
Mr. Lino de Jesus Martins (Timor-Leste)
Dr. Darmawan (CTI Regional Secretariat)
Mr. Todd Dubois (USA)
Dr. Stacey Tighe (USA

Proceedings:

This was a special informal meeting called to discuss how the TWG could support Goal 2, Target 1, Regional Action 2 of the CTI RPOA (*Improve enforcement of IUU fishing through greater collaboration*). The meeting started at 5:10pm, with EAFM TWG Vice Chair Rayner Galid (Malaysia) presiding.

1) **Background**. The TWG had been called upon to support Goal 2, Target 1, Regional Action of the CTI RPOA related to IUU fishing. The Chair explained how the TWG could respond.

    a. **Proposed activites.** The Chair outlined some of the regional actions/set of activities that the group could consider in support of improved enforcement of IUU fishing in the CT, as follows:
        - Identifying a focal point and lead for IUU for each CT6 country – The countries were requested to report to the Chair the names of their focal points.
        - Identifying appropriate existing regional mechanisms on IUU (e.g. ASEAN WEN, RPOA of RFP) – The countries were asked to report the regional mechanism and arrangements they are part of.
        - Compiling and reviewing existing workplans/programs relating particularly to IUU fishing.
        - Developing a CTI-IUU network – The Chair sought proposals and recommendations for how this should be arranged or organized.
        - Prepare a CTI-IUU collaborative work plan for 2011-12 – The workplan will contain a list of actions and activities to be undertaken by the countries working bilaterally or multilaterally with special focus on combating/preventing IUU fishing. "This is the biggest thing we hope to deliver to the SOM," the Chair remarked.

    b. **Other possible points of discussion.** The Chair offered the following examples of subjects that the EAFM TWG could discuss and agree on:
        - Common definition for IUU (What does IUU mean for the CT6?)
        - Collaborative work to harmonize seafood and other marine organism tracebility (COO); supply chain auditing among the CT6
        - Joint report on IUU fishing in troublesome areas (hotspots, cross border IUU fishing) with a view to combat these problems bilaterally or multilaterally
        - Joint report on IUU related produce/products trade (e.g., turtle, turtle eggs, 'charismatic' species) with a view to combat these problems bilaterally or multilaterally
        - Joint-training of enforcement officers in specific areas
        - Harmonization of NPOA-IUU enforcemnt actions

    In addition, the Chair suggested that the group might also want to discuss the following MCS tools:
        - VMS
        - Fisheries Observers Program
        - Port State Measure
        - Use of forensic approach in handling IUU Cases.

c. **Proposed procedure, milestones and dates.** The Chair reminded the TWG that a presentation on IUU was scheduled for the 4th day (23 September), including IUU fishing programs that the countries can consider. In addition, he noted that the next SOM would be in the 3rd week of October, and suggested that:
    - Each country should identify the focal point that the TWG Chair can communicate with directly to on IUU matters. The name and email address of such focal point must be submitted to the Chair before the end of this meeting.
    - Discussion and consensus making should be by email (time was too short to convene a workshop)
    - The final document should be submitted to Stacey by 1st Week of October
    - The document would form part part of the report to SOM.
    - Countries should discuss directly with their partner countries any bilateral or multilateral activity that were specific to them
    - Countries should propose only what is achievable in the workplan's timeframe (two years).

2) **Discussion**

a. Mr. Dubois (NOAA) told the group he would be one of three speakers during the scheduled session on IUU on Friday, 23 September. The presentations, he said, would "cover many areas and hopefully answer the participants' questions."

b. The Chair asked the countries to nomimate their focal point for IUU.

    - The **Philippines** said they were not authorized to name a focal point for the NCC but that they understood the urgency of preparing the report before the SOM and would talk to their superior about the need to assign the focal point.

    - The **Solomon Islands** said they too did not have the authority to name a focal point, and that they received specific guidance that the focal point for EAFM or any of the TWG must be selected by the NCC.

    - **Timor-Leste** said they needed to discuss "with our colleagues who are engaged in this activity before we can nominate the focal point."

    - **PNG** said they could not commit a focal point, but they knew that much work has been done in the country in combatting IUU fishing. They did not have all the information and needed to confer with the responsible persons.

    - **Indonesia** also could not commit and said they would refer the matter to their superior.

c. The Chair noted that none of the countries could offer an immediate response to the IUU request. He requested each country to submit the name and email address of their IUU contact, "if not the focal point, then the person we can now chase after for the IUU information."

d. The Chair asked how the countries would like to respond to the proposal on a CTI-LRFF Multi-Stakeholders Forum, and how they wanted to proceed on the CTI-IUU Collaborative Workplan. He suggested, "We could probably work by email to get some drafting done from our desk and have an action planning workshop to complete it. Hopefully at the end of the workshop we can transmit the finished document to (Dr. Tighe)." Dr. Tighe clarified that there were two documents the TWG would help develop:

    - **TWG progress report for May 2009-May 2011that would be submitted to the SOM7 in October 2011.** This report would include progress on the CTI-RPOA priority actions on EAFM under Goal 2 Target 1, including those related to IUU fishing (Regional Action 2) as well as EAFM policy and legislation (Regional Action 1). For this, the countries were requested to fill out templates to be submitted to the TWG Chair by the end of this Policy Workshop. Dr. Tighe said

some of IUU information would be included in Mr. Dubois's presentation in Session 9 on the last day of the workshop. "We can start with what we know and building right now the IUU list that the IUU folks could verify later," she suggested.

- **TWG roadmap for EAFM, which would include the CTI-IUU Collaborative Workplan for 2011-2012.** Work on this roadmap and other TWG matters could be completed later based on what the countries would agree on in this policy workshop. The roadmap would not be part of the TWG progress report, so there was no immediate need to finish it during the week, said Dr. Tighe. She assured the countries that the US CTI, through the PI, would support the TWG's work by facilitating communications, helping with coordination, hosting another REX on EAFM before September 2012 and possibly supporting the HK LRFF forum.

e. The Chair reminded the group that there would be a meeting at noon the next day (September 22) and that everyone was expected to submit their templates.

3) **Adjournment.** There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 7:05p.m.

A9.4. Minutes of Informal EAFM TWG Meeting, 22 September 2011

TWG members and partners present:

Mr. Abdullah Habibi (Indonesia)
Dr. Rayner Galid (Malaysia)
Ms. Jessica C Munoz (Philippines)
Ms. Luanah Yaman (PNG)
Mr. Peter Kenilorea (Solomon Islands)
Mr. Aleixo Leonito Amaral (Timor-Leste)
Dr. Stacey Tighe (USA)

Proceedings:

This was an informal meeting to develop consensus on the TWG inception meeting to be held later during the day. EAFM TWG Vice Chair Dr. Rayner Galid (Malaysia) chaired the meeting, which started at 1:20pm.

1) **Background**

   a. **Agenda of TWG Inception Meeting.** At the start of the meeting, the Chair handed out copies of the proposed agenda of the TWG inception meeting. The agenda included the following items:
      - Terms of Reference of the TWG
      - Regional Progress Report of the TWG
      - List of activities
      - Priority objectives under EAFM
        - Common regional EAFM framework and roadmap
        - Workplan to improve enforcement of IUU fishing through greater collaboration
      - Proposal for a CTI-LRFF Multi-stakeholders Forum
      - Any other business

   b. **Schedule of meeting.** The Chair informed the group that the inception meeting was set for 6:00pm-8:00pm, but could start as soon as today's last workshop session was completed.

2) **Discussion**

   a. Responding to a question from the Philippines, the Chair said drafts of the TOR and progress report had been prepared by CTI partners but they needed the TWG's inputs.

   b. Timor-Leste asked what aspects of IUU fishing would be discussed; Dr. Tighe (USCTI PI) said the report would focus on regional activities rather than national activities.

3) **Adjournment.** No further comments were made on the agenda, and at 1:30pm, the Chair adjourned the meeting.

A9.5. Minutes of EAFM TWG Formal Inception Meeting, 22 September 2011

TWG members and partners present:

Dr. Abdul Ghofar (Indonesia)
Agustiani Widajati (Indonesia)
Dr. Rayner Galid (Malaysia)
Ms. Norasma Dacho (Malaysia)
Dr. Connie Fay Komilus (Malaysia)
Dr. Noraieni Haji Mokhtar (Malaysia)
Mr. Zainudin Ahmad Zuwairi bin (Malaysia)
Mr. Shahruddin Yusof (Malaysia)
Ms. Jessica C Muñoz (Philippines)
Ms. Luanah Yaman (Philippines)
Mr. Matheus Eko Rudianto (Regional Secretariat)
Dr. Darmawan (Regional Secretariat)
Mr. Peter Kenilorea (Solomon Islands)
Mr. Alexio Leonito Amaral (Timor-Leste)
Mr. Lino de Jesus Martins (Timor-Leste)
Mr. Sebastiao Meni (Timor-Leste)
Dr. Geoffrey Muldoon (USA)
Dr. Rusty Brainard (USA)
Mr. Maurice Knight (USA)
Ms. Megan Moews (USA)
Mr. Nygiel Armada (USA)
Dr. Robert Pomeroy (USA)
Dr. Stacey Tighe (USA)

Proceedings:

The meeting was called to order at 5:14pm, with EAFM TWG Vice Chair Dr. Rayner Galid (Malaysia) presiding. This was the first formal meeting of the TWG after it was constituted last 20 September 2011 during the first working session of the CTI Regional Exchange and Policy Workshop on Policy and Legislation. Dr. Stacey Tighe (USA) facilitated the meeting.

1) **Background**. The Chair informed the body that this meeting would be put on record as the inception meeting of the CTI EAFM TWG to formalize the formation of the TWG. He said the proceedings of this meeting would be transcribed into formal minutes.

   a. **Agenda**

   - **Terms of Reference of the CTI EAFM TWG (TOR)**. The first task of this meeting was to review and approve a draft TOR for the TWG. Noting that the TWG officers had already been elected, he suggested, "We can just commit to record what we have decided and transcribe that into the minutes of this meeting."

   - **Regional Progress Report of the TWG**. The group would review the work required to complete two major documents:

     - ***Progress report of the TWG for May 2009-May 2011*** – This entailed putting together a list of activities that the CT6 and the CTI have undertaken during the reporting period to support EAFM.

     - ***Regional framework on policy and legislation that would support EAFM in the Coral Triangle and Roadmap for its adoption by the SOM and eventual implementation.*** These framework and roadmap would serve as the final outputs of the workshop and would be formalize as deliberated documents from the TWG.

   - **CTI-IUU Consolidated Workplan for 2011-2012**. The Chair noted that there was agreement at the informal TWG meeting on 21 September 2011 that "we would at least report what we plan to do by way of a workplan on IUU fishing, which is one of the priorities of the CTI-RPOA."

   - **Proposal on a CTI-LRFF Multi-stakeholders Forum.** The TWG would deliberate deliberate on a proposal that came out from the 2010 CTI Regional Exchange and Roundtable on Live Reef Food Fish Trade held in Kota Kinabalu for a CTI-LRFF Multi-Stakeholders. The Chair noted that Dr. Geoffrey Muldoon (WWF)

would provide a briefing on the proposal to guide and inform the TWG before the group would make a decision on the proposal and deliberate their next steps.

- **Any other business**

2) **Discussion**

a. **CTI EAFM TWG TOR**

- The EAFM TWG decided to adopt, with changes, the TOR developed by the CCA TWG. The revised elements of the TOR are described below:

  - **Membership and structure**

    i. The TWG will be led by a Chair (country) and two Co-chairs (countries).
    ii. The Chair and two Co-chairs will have a term of two years. After the Chair's term, one of the two sitting Co-chairs will be elected as Chair, and a new Co-chair will be chosen to serve a two-year term.
    iii. Each country will have at least one member in the TWG. This TWG member may be the CCA Focal Point in the NCC or a country team member chosen by the TWG as appropriate. At all times, the NCC can send an alternate.
    iv. A partner can sit as a non-voting member of the TWG upon request by the concerned partner and approval by the Chair. A non-voting member, the partner can participate in the discussion of all matters that come to the TWG.
    v. Other staff from a member country may be invited to participate in a TWG meeting upon request by the concerned country and approval by the Chair.

  - **Mode of decision-making**

    i. Consensus is the preferred mode of decision-making but under "certain conditions" the TWG can accept voting by majority. (The specific conditions for voting by majority were not defined during the meeting.)
    ii. Only countries can vote. Each country has one vote.
    iii. In cases where the TWG cannot reach a decision, the Regional Secretariat may be called upon to give an opinion.

  - **Regional Secretariat's Role** was deleted.

  - **Additional Tasks** were deleted

    i. Upon the advice of Dr. Darmawan, the group decided to leave out some of the more specific provisions in the CCA TWG TOR. "The idea of having an EAFM TWG is that this working group would be the place to go for all matters related to EAFM, so it is not necessary to be very specific about the tasks," Dr. Darmawan explained. He said the TOR must be broad enough to cover any future changes in the CTI's priorities and strategies with respect to EAFM.

- The Philippines sought clarification on the status of the TWG's membership. Reiterating their interest in being a Co-chair, they noted that although an announcement was made during the plenary that Indonesia would be the Co-chair, the matter had not been put to a vote. The Chair called for a vote, which resulted in the TWG electing both Indonesia and the Philippines as Co-chairs.

b. **Regional Progress Report**

- Dr. Tighe presented the filled-out template and noted that there were "a couple of pieces" missing. She requested the countries to submit their edits by 12:00pm on 23 September 2011 so that the template could be updated, and then "you'd have 95-percent of your template done."

- The partners would be consulted on the draft report.

- The deadline for the submission of the TWG reports to the Regional Secretariat was October 1, 2011.

c. **CTI-IUU Consolidated Workplan for 2011-2012**.

- Apart from an earlier agreement that the countries would identify their respective focal points for IUU, no specific decisions were made on this matter.

d. **Proposal on a CTI-LRFF Multi-stakeholders Forum**. Dr. Muldoon presented for the TWG's consideration a draft TOR that came out of the 2010 LRFFT Regional Exchange.

- The proposal was accepted by consensus. Malaysia, PNG, the Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste voted in favor without reservations; Indonesia voted yes but reserved the right to "further discuss details as implementation moves forward."

- Upon the advice of Dr. Tighe, the TWG agreed to form small team that would further develop the proposal.
    - The group would be made up of seven members: one member from each country and one member representing WWF.
    - PNG would be the Team Leader.
    - Countries were requested to send to the Team Leader the names and email addresses of their respective representatives.

e. **Other business**

- The TWG tentatively agreed to meet before the SOM7 to discuss any outstanding matters. The decision to meet would be based on the outcome of their review of the minutes of this meeting and developments on the preparation of the regional progress report.

- Dr. Tighe reiterated the PI's commitment to support the TWG.

3) **Adjourment.** There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 7:05pm.

A10. PARTICIPANT EVALUATION

A total of 17 evaluation questionnaires were collected from the participants in the afternoon of Day 4.

Please rate 1 to 5, with 5 being very much/high and 1 very little/low, and note your reason for the rating
(number of respondents in parentheses)

1. To what extent did this regional exchange meets its four objectives?

Mobilize and operationalize the CTI EAFM Technical Working Group	1 2 3 **4 (8) 5 (9)**
Comment why you gave this rating - Not all Lead focal points for EAFM not in attendance - Great to have a TWG now - Only formalized the TWG but not operationalized	
Initiate the development of a "common regional framework for legislation and policy" that would support EAFM including the common understanding of concepts, models and practices for EAFM	**1 2 (1) 3 (2) 4 (7) 5 (7)**
Comment why you gave this rating - Fantastic as it gives us a new direction - Writing team can finish it - Only initiated the brain storming stage - We now have a good idea on what needs to be delivered - While the framework was developed, the concepts and models were not really discussed - A good set of guidelines was provided to help with the work	
Develop a roadmap for 2012-2020 to complete the design and implementation of the EAFM regional framework including regional and national actions and the establishment of a learning network	1 **2 (2) 3 (2) 4 (8) 5 (5)**
Comment why you gave this rating - Need to do a long term roadmap on EAFM - No learning network established - A well defined timeline was developed	
Encourage the development of draft national frameworks for legislation, the preparation of national EAFM position papers and emerging "champions" to support EAFM policy	1 2 **3 (2) 4 (6) 5 (9)**
Comment why you gave this rating - Useful to know how to write such a paper - Support each country to develop their own position paper - A good set of guidelines was presented to help the participants with the work	

2. To what extent did the course meet *your* expectations, and why?

1 2 **3 (2) 4 (12) 5 (3)**

- Need more on IUU and climate change into EAFM
- To know what steps are needed to implement EAFM

3. How useful was the development of the EAFM Technical Working Group? What would you do different?

1 2 **3 (1) 4 (9) 5(7)**

- Too rigid facilitation

4. How useful was the EAFM – concepts and practices session? What would you want different?

1 2 **3 (3)** **4 (6)** **5 (8)**

- Need more time and future REX
- Too basic, most participants already knew this.
- Need more time to discuss this

5. How useful were the presentations on status of EAFM by the countries? What would you want different?

1 2 **3 (1)** **4 (12)** **5 (4)**

- Limited time

6. How useful was the developing a common regional framework sessions on Day2? What would you want different?

1 2 **3 (1)** **4 (5)** **5 (11)**

7. How useful was the developing a roadmap on Day 3 sessions? What would you want different?

1 2 **3 (5)** **4 (8)** **5 (4)**

- Why are we doing this?
- This was very useful

8. How useful was the developing national EAFM position papers sessions? What would you want different?

1 2 **3 (4)** **4 (9)** **5 (4)**

- Good but NCCs implement EAFM in the country
- Provide guidelines

9. How useful was the IUU session? What would you want different?

1 2 **3 (4)** **4 (5)** **5 (8)**

- background was good

10. How effective was the facilitation and management of the workshop? What would you want different?

1 2 **3 (3)** **4 (7)** **5 (7)**

- could use more alternative activities instead of break-out groups
- participants need to be encouraged more to participate in discussions
- do not treat participants like grad students

11. How appropriate was the length of the workshop—too long, too short or just right?

1 **2 (1)** **3 (3)** **4 (5)** **5(8)**

- Program was too dense over the period
- Too long, too verbose
- Too short
- Three days would have been ideal

12. How appropriate was the amount and relevance of information provided? (Binder, Presentations, E-Files)

1 2 **3 (2)** **4 (12)** **5 (3)**

- Need film/media

13. Did we provide enough opportunity for participant discussion, questions and participation (use of time)?

1 2 **3 (1)** **4 (13)** **5 (3)**

- Yes but a bit too much 'nudging' to get a outcome or preset direction and need to feel ownership of the process
- Some parts were too directive

14. How well were the travel and logistics arrangements managed?

1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (2)	4 (9)	5 (3)

- Per diem came too late
- The hotel management is slow and unresponsive.
- Poor hotel and logistics

15. What did we do well and should repeat in future regional exchange programs?
    - Discussions and exercises
    - Accommodated the needs of all participants
    - Good communication during meeting
    - More country exchange
    - Good and knowledgeable resource persons
16. What could we do better in future regional exchange programs?
    - Provide more legal people if we are talking about laws
    - Concise goal and direction on what to achieve
    - Better communication early with delegates
    - Bigger room
    - Seating arrangement could have been better
17. Please provide any further comments, suggestions or ideas you may have.
    - At next REX give examples of EAFM in the region
    - Prepare more preparatory work before the meeting
    - Better communication prior to the event
    - Better hotel
    - Give more time to the TWG to develop their ideas
    - No night meetings