

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
INTER-COUNTRY PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, PHILIPPINES
SINGAPORE AND THAILAND

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Title: ASEAN/UNDP/FAO Regional Small-Scale Coastal Fisheries Development Project

Project Number: RAS/84/016/C/01/12

Duration: Three years

Primary Function: Direct support

Programme Classification: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (040)

Government Implementing Agency:

Executing Agency:

ASEAN Committee on Food Agriculture
and Forestry (COFAP); through the ASEAN
Coordinating Group on Fisheries (ACGF)

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations (FAO)
and Participating Countries

Estimated Starting Date of full scale activities: January 1987

ASEAN Inputs: US\$270,000 (in kind)
(Local currency expressed in US\$)

UNDP Inputs: US\$665,574
(US Dollars)

Approved: _____

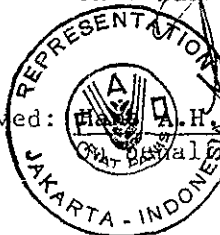
On behalf of ASEAN



Date: _____

25/5/87

Approved: _____
A.H. Dall, FAO Representative
of the Executing Agency



Date: _____

2 JUN 1987

Approved: _____

On behalf of UNDP

Date: _____

04 JUL 1987

CONFORMED COPY

PART I. LEGAL CONTEXT

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I, paragraph 1, of the Assistance Agreement between the participating countries and the United Nations Development Programme.

The Government Implementing Agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Agreement, refer to the Government Cooperating Agencies described in the Agreement.

PART II.A. Development Objectives

Improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the very poor or relatively poor coastal fishing communities in ASEAN countries, through the initiation of small-scale fishery projects, integrated with other forms of national development programmes, which can provide wider employment opportunities, additional income, and possible sources of foreign exchange earnings.

PART II.B. Immediate Objectives

1. Maximal intercountry cooperation and mutual assistance among ASEAN countries through the establishment of an institutional linkage of fishery departments designed to provide technical support to the policy-making body;

2. Identification of different types of small-scale fisheries activities that are feasible in coastal areas and the determination of specific areas where these types of activities can be most effective in the region;

3. Means of assistance in the formulation of various small-scale fisheries projects in the ASEAN countries and identification of possible sources of financial and/or technical support; and

4. Means of necessary training and extension at all appropriate levels in order to better implement small-scale fisheries programmes in the region.

PART II.C. Special Considerations

1. Special attention is to be given to the integration of small-scale fisheries projects into the countries overall rural development programmes. ASEAN countries give high priority to rural areas (See ASEAN Ministerial Understanding on Fisheries Cooperation, Attachment I) and with the assistance of international financing institutions and bilateral sources of funding, government programmes are providing much

needed infrastructural facilities such as roads, electrification, freshwater supplies and fishing ports. These offer tremendous opportunities to previously isolated coastal communities by opening new and expanded markets, improving quality of marine products and establishing small processing plants. For communities to take advantage of these opportunities, technical and financial assistance are required.

2. The concept of fishery rights as they apply to specific inshore areas is a legal issue which has under certain circumstances, been very successful in raising the living standards of small fishing communities and in protecting a resource or a fishing ground for the benefit of small producers. It is a sensitive management issue that would apply more to the harvest and/or cultivation of molluscs and seaweed, cage or pen culture of finfish, or a small set net fishery. The region could learn from successful examples of this management principle and perhaps apply some version of it on a pilot basis.

3. Experiences in this and other regions have shown that regional — projects not only provide assistance in the design and formulation of national projects but can also play an effective coordinative role in the implementation of these projects. There are numerous examples of modest sized foreign-assisted projects being managed by national staff and supplemented by technical and administrative inputs from regional projects. This approach has proven to be cost effective and it provides a direct link to other projects in this and other nearby regions as well as to technical backstopping and assistance from FAO Headquarters.

4. In providing wider opportunities for employment in depressed coastal rural areas, the use of small-scale fisheries projects as family ventures is to be taken into consideration. Experience has shown that many opportunities exist for women and children to participate in meaningful activities which can contribute to increased family employment and income. These include such activities as marketing, village level processing, operation of fish cages and net making.

5. Possible unfavourable outcome of some national policies and impact on the environment of small-scale fisheries development is also a necessary consideration. For example, further decrease of the already overexploited mangrove stands in the Philippines is now being discouraged as a national policy. Provision will therefore be made during the monitoring and evaluation of projects so that unfavourable effects to the environment can be prevented.

6. Regional projects have highlighted a common problem of resource limitation and created awareness of the need to manage living aquatic resources by way of rational exploitation. This is particularly true for small-scale fisheries projects where social-economic considerations have made management of the resources more difficult. The proper management of fish resources is the key to improving the social-economic conditions of the small-scale fishermen.

PART II.D.

Background and Justification

1. Background

Most ASEAN countries place high priority on the improvement of the low standards of living which prevail in rural fishing communities. It is recognized that although the individual productivity of these primary producers is low, they provide the bulk of the food fish consumed in these countries. Conforming with the policy for a more equitable distribution of development and its results within small-scale fisheries, the development priorities of the small-scale fisheries have been directed towards overcoming shortcomings and constraints faced by this sub-sector, which are primarily: (i) low technical and managerial know-how, (ii) low bargaining position in marketing their yields, (iii) low financial capabilities, and (iv) increasing limitations in resource availability.

Progress continues to be made to upgrade the technical and economic level of small-scale fishermen through various government programmes. These include credit schemes, the formation of fishermen's associations, the establishment of training institutions as well as the construction of some infrastructural facilities to improve marketing and transport. Though these steps have made some impact in rural fishing areas, the fact remains that productivity and incomes in most rural fishing communities remain far below that in other sectors of the economy. Moreover, the production of food fish is not keeping pace with the demands of a rapidly growing population, forcing governments to use much needed foreign exchange for imports.

The combined population of ASEAN countries amounts to over 260 million. There is however, a great diversity in population size among these countries, ranging from less than 250 000 in Brunei to over 150 million in Indonesia. Their land area amounts to more than three million square kilometers. Diversity is the striking feature of these countries, especially in regard to area, population size and density, and the abundance of natural resources. There are also wide disparities among them in respect to the structure of their economies, i.e., the degree of industrialization, the development of infrastructure facilities such as transport and communication and power generation, domestic market characteristics and monetary and financial institutions. Despite these differences, the countries, with few exceptions, are characterized by low incomes, low levels of education and health, low personal consumption and standards of living in general, and low rates of saving and capital formation.

The per caput consumption of fish in ASEAN countries is relatively high, averaging nearly 17 kg per year. Studies indicate that protein of animal origin constitutes only a very low percentage of the diet with the majority animal protein coming from fish. Primarily because of consumer preference, fish constitutes about 50 percent of the daily animal protein intake, but ranges as high as 65 percent in Indonesia.

There have been significant increases in the supply of food fish from 1974 to 1980 in some ASEAN countries. Production in Indonesia has increased steadily as it has in Malaysia and the Philippines. In Thailand however, the supply of food fish has not increased appreciably over the six year period. All countries also registered substantial increases in fish imports, mostly in the form of less expensive canned products. While total supplies of food fish to the region has expanded, requirements have also increased sharply, due mainly to the rapid growth of population. The prospects for the next few years are for continuing population growth to keep steady pressure on Project countries to increase fish supplies.

The need to expand fish production in Project countries is thus obvious and imperative. This necessitates a two-pronged attack on the problem: to increase fish production and also to improve the economic lot of the rural poor. A large percentage of the rural poor in Project countries live in coastal areas, and depend on fishing for their livelihood. Thus efforts to improve the economic status of these people can coincide with measures to raise fish production. Rural fishermen and fish farmers in ASEAN countries are almost exclusively small-scale operators. Although individual productivity of these producers is in most cases deperately low, due to their large numbers they account for the bulk of fish production in most participating countries especially Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia. Small-scale producers are estimated to account for almost 98 percent of the Indonesian output, for slightly more than 60 percent of total Philippine fish production, and about 80 percent of Malaysia's fish landings. In Thailand, the trawl fishery dominates the industry, and small-scale producers account for less than 30 percent of total landings. The picture is quite different in Singapore, where fishermen, although small-scale operators by the standards of many developed fishing nations, utilize more sophisticated vessels and gear and are thus more productive than their counterparts in other Project countries.

Fortunately, marine waters surrounding these countries, as well as aquaculture resources, still offer potential of a substantial increase in fish production. Clearly, there are some areas fished by small producers which show signs of declining stocks, pointing to the need for stringent management efforts if the stocks are to be restored. In such areas inhabited by coastal fishermen, development efforts must look towards the possibilities of fishfarming or mariculture as an alternative source of employment and income. On the other hand, there are still many coastal areas which can still support increased fishing efforts. Some of the smaller pelagic species perhaps offer the best opportunity for expanding marine landings especially scads (Decapterus spp), sardinellas, anchovies (Stolephorus spp) and Indian mackerels (Rastrelliger spp).

Aquaculture accounts for a significant proportion of the fish and shellfish production in the South China Sea countries. Many of these countries have long established traditions in the field, and culture of

fishes and shellfish are economically, culturally and nutritionally important to them. While statistics are inadequate, it is estimated that production from coastal pond culture in Project countries is presently approaching 300 000 tons. However, of even greater importance than the present substantial production is the tremendous potential for the expansion of coastal aquaculture output in these countries. An indication of the magnitude of this potential can be had by comparing the present area under cultivation in Project countries with the estimated area suitable for coastal aquaculture; about 400 000 hectares are presently devoted to aquaculture and it is estimated that about 5.5 million additional hectares are suitable for coastal aquaculture in ASEAN countries.

While considerable progress has been made by Project countries in recent years towards realizing the tremendous potential of their fishery resources and accelerating the pace of development of their respective fishery sectors, the countries remain anxious to further speed this process in order to expand fish protein supplies and upgrade the generally desperately low economic status of rural fishing communities.

2. Justification for Regional Approach

At the fifth meeting of ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry in October 20-22, 1983 in Singapore, a memorandum of understanding was signed by all the ministers, setting out specific approaches towards closer cooperation in fishery development and management in the region (Attachment I).

Also during the said meeting, the setting up of an ASEAN regional mechanism was initially raised proposing a network of six bureaus for the six member countries. The matter was raised to the ASEAN subsidiary bodies for consideration and in-depth study in recognition for the continuing need for technical cooperation, mutual assistance and coordination of those national and regional projects that contribute to the overall development and management of fisheries in the region.

This regional approach to small-scale fisheries management and development had shown considerable success citing the accomplishment of two regional programmes like the South China Sea Fisheries Development and Coordinating Programme (SCSP) RAS/74/013 based in the Philippines and the Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP) RAS/40/SWE based in India.

The small-scale fisheries project component of the SCSP initially as a minor activity soon developed into an important and sustained activity in line with the changing priorities of fisheries development in the Region. For example, over US\$7 million was generated to support projects in ASEAN countries from UNDP, FAO and bilateral sources, and one major study made by the SCSP in the province of Palawan, Philippines has resulted in a US\$24.5 million ADB small-scale fisheries loan project.

The BOBP financed through a FAO Trust Fund by SIDA had tackled successfully small-scale fishery problems through regional projects. It

was involved in the identification, coordination and execution of a wide variety of national projects throughout the region including boat and gear development, fishing technology, marketing, net making, aquaculture, village level processing, etc. The pilot type activities work on specific problems relevant to given situations with guidance provided by an Advisory Committee represented by each participating country. Many of these individual projects initiated by the BOBP are implemented by national government staff supported technically and administratively by a core staff and short-term consultants. Through its coordinating and supervisory mechanism, the Programme has been extremely successful in the transfer of technology through workshops and training courses, the use of national institutions and TCDC.

Currently on-going as a follow-up project to the SCSP is the ASEAN/UNDP/FAO Regional Small-Scale Coastal Fisheries Development Project at its preparatory phase based in the Philippines. Concentrating on the regional small-scale fisheries management and development its objectives is the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the very poor or relatively poor coastal fishing communities in ASEAN countries, through the initiation of small-scale fishery projects, integrated with other forms of national development programmes, which can provide wider employment opportunities, additional income, and possible sources of foreign exchange earnings.

PART II.E. Expected Outputs

Within the project duration, the following outputs are expected to be achieved:

1. Technical and follow-up assistance will be provided in establishing an ASEAN regional mechanism for fisheries development and management.
2. Completion of the in-depth study and formulated project proposals for selected project sites in the region, and identification of possible sources of technical and financial assistance for said proposals.
3. Training of regional technicians/technologists in various aspects related to small-scale fisheries management.
4. Publication of extension manuals on small fishing methodologies/techniques applicable or adaptable to ASEAN member countries.
5. Assistance in the formulation/preparation of various small-scale fisheries project proposals for the identified possible sources of financial and/or technical support.

6. Encouragement and promotion of regional exchange of expertise and technology transfer under the TCDC concept.

PART II.F. Project Activities

Within the context of "integrated rural development approach" as a defined strategy in the 1984 World Fisheries Conference, priority project activities that should be carried out will focus on the special needs of the small-scale fishermen and the rural fishing community.

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>
1. Render necessary follow-ups and assistance to participating countries to facilitate the establishment and operation of an ASEAN regional mechanism for fisheries development.	Within the Region	Month 2 onwards until 1986
2. Following discussions with participating countries undertake indepth study of the identified small-scale fisheries development activities and prepare detailed workplan.	Participating Countries Project HQs	Month 1 onwards intermittent
3. Arrange regional trainings/study tours/on-the-job trainings on the aspects of cooperative development and management, aquaculture, capture fisheries, processing, marketing, etc.	Participating Countries Project HQs	Month 3 onwards
4. Arrange studies and surveys on identified subject matters to develop regional/national management measures.	Participating Countries	Month 5 onwards
5. Identify and promote suitable aquaculture and other fishery-related activities as possible alternative occupation for the small-scale fishermen and his family.	Participating Countries	Month 5 onwards

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>
6. Prepare and publish extension manuals on selected subject matter on small-scale fisheries including aquaculture which are applicable to the Region.	Participating Countries	Month 6 onwards
7. Assist in the formulation of national project proposals and identify various donor agencies/ countries as possible funding sources.	Participating Countries Project HQs	Month 6 onwards
8. Act as liaison/coordinator in promoting the exchange of information and expertise between or among participating countries under the concept of TCDC.	Project HQs Participating Countries	Month 1 onwards

PART II.G. Inputs

1. Participating Government Inputs

(a) The host country will provide rent-free furnished office facilities for the project including staff, consultant officers, a meeting room, storage and approximately 120 m² of floor space for the library. The host government shall also defray all cost for vehicle insurance, electricity, water and telephone services (excluding international communications) and provide maintenance and security services.

(b) All non-host countries will provide counterpart contributions in kind to cover local services and facilities in connection with the activities of the project staff such as temporary office space, secretarial assistance, vehicles, vessels and meeting rooms.

Assignment of National Staff

The governments will provide appropriate national counterparts to work with the Project staff and consultants during assignments in the country. In particular, they will make available the time and services of the nominated technical officer of the ACGF for day-to-day contact with the Project.

Training Provisions

Trainees will be recommended by participating countries to participate in the various training courses organized by the Project. Government will maintain the salaries and allowances of trainees during their periods of training. Countries hosting a training course will provide the facilities required for training and the services of national staff to supplement instructors provided by the Project.

2. UNDP Inputs

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Duration</u>
a) <u>International Staff</u>			
Chief Technical Adviser	Project HQs	10/85	17 months
Broad experience in fisheries development at the operational and management level with particular reference to institutional building and the organization of training programmes. Will organize and implement all project activities and work in collaboration with fishery departments of member countries as well as with other regional and international organizations.			
b) <u>International Consultants</u>	Participating Countries	As required based on Project activity schedules	Intermittent until 1986
Consultants in specialized fields will be provided as may be required for project activities and are expected to include stock assessment, cooperative organization and management, fishing technology, aquaculture, data institutional/management consultant and other specialists as may be required.			
<u>Coordinator</u>	Project HQs	3/87	22 months
Will continue the work of the CTA in the organization and implementation of project activities in particular the training activities in collaboration with fishery departments of member countries as well as with other regional and international organizations.			
c) <u>Administrative Support Personnel</u>	Project HQs	10/85	3 years
Secretary (with accounting experience) Librarian (with secretarial experience) Clerk-Typist Driver			

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Starting Date</u>	<u>Duration</u>
d) <u>National Professionals/ Consultants</u>	Participating Countries	As required	Intermittent
In specific fields such as socio-economic surveys, resource evaluation in specific areas and local training, national professional consultants may be recruited through Special Services Agreement.			
e) <u>Training Provisions</u>	Participating Countries	5/86	Intermittent
Individual and/or group training, workshops and study tours, within or outside the region will be conducted in the fields of cooperative development/ management, aquaculture, seed hatchery production and fishing gear design/ operation and others as may be identified.			
f) <u>UNDP Supplies and Equipment</u>			
In addition to the equipment acquired from the SCSP (RAS/74/013), the following items of equipment will be needed for project implementation: office equipment, training aids, fishing equipment/supplies, publication materials, miscellaneous instruments and tools.			
g) <u>Miscellaneous</u>			
(i) Operation and maintenance of project vehicles and equipment			
(ii) Reporting costs			
(iii) Sundry (postage, cables, telephone, telex, etc.)			

PART II.H. Preparation of Workplan

A detailed Work Plan for the implementation of the Project will be prepared by the Chief Technical Adviser or Coordinator in consultation with the participating governments. This will be done at the start of the Project and brought forward periodically. The agreed Work Plan will be attached to the Project Document as Annex A and will be considered as part of that document.

PART II.I.

Development Support Communication

An important element of fisheries development in Southeast Asia and of particular interest to a regional project is that each country has gained certain technologies and experience which can be of great value to other countries in the region. Some countries may be more proficient in certain aspects of aquaculture such as mariculture, fishpond engineering, others may be more advanced in certain aspects of fishing technology, processing or boatbuilding. This project will therefore be in a unique position to encourage and support interaction among the countries in various technical fields. Through meetings, workshops, training courses and study tours, the project will assist in strengthening regional cooperation as well as interactions with other agencies.

PART II.J.

Institutional Framework

The Project will continue to have its headquarters in the Philippines, executed by FAO and participating countries through the framework of the ASEAN Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forestry (COFAF). A direct link will be maintained between FAO and COFAF through the ASEAN Coordinating Group on Fisheries (ACGF) which serves as the advisory group to the Project. At their periodic meetings, generally held annually, the ACGF will review the progress of the Project and provide guidance on all project activities. On day-to-day basis, the Project will establish a close working link with a national technical officer nominated by each country for this purpose.

The Project will also maintain linkage with the Committee on the Development and Management of Fisheries in the South China Sea (CDMCS), a sub-regional body of the IPFC which with one exception, is represented by the same members as the ACGF. The link will serve to facilitate interaction of project activities with similar programmes being undertaken in other countries of IPFC.

One particular significant objective of this Project will be the development and operationalization of a regional mechanism for the Region, the AFDC to replace the role previously played by the SCSP. It is intended that a centralized mechanism be established through an institutional linkage of fishery departments designed to carry out recommendations of the regional fishery policy-making body. In effect, the AFDC will serve as the executing arm of the policy-making body and be capable of functioning as an implementing agency to carry out regional projects which could be funded from various sources. Such a regional structure will not only strengthen technical cooperation and mutual assistance among ASEAN countries, but will also provide an effective vehicle for coordinating fishery development efforts.

PART III. SCHEDULE OF MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTS

PART III.A. Tripartite Monitoring Reviews, Technical Reviews

The Project will be subject to periodic review in accordance with the policies and procedures established by UNDP for monitoring projects and programme implementation.

PART III.B. Progress and Technical Reports

1. Progress reports are to be prepared by the Chief Technical Adviser at six monthly intervals during the life of the Project, the first such report being prepared six months after his arrival.

Each of the consultants assigned to the Project will be required to prepare the relevant documents or technical reports to record results of work plan completion of specific tasks performed.

2. Terminal Report

The Chief Technical Adviser/Coordinator will write the Project terminal report based on his own work and the work of his staff and counterpart agencies. This should be prepared and submitted for review during the third quarter of the terminal year of the Project. A completed finalized report will be submitted at the fourth and final quarter of the Project.

BUDGET COVERING GOVERNMENTS COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND
(in local currencies expressed in U.S. Dollars)

Country : ASEAN Regional
Project No.: RAS/84/016/C/01/12
Title : ASEAN/UNDP/FAO Regional Small-Scale Coastal Fisheries Development Project

		Total		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$
10	<u>PROJECT PERSONNEL</u>										
	Intermittent services of various national staff of participating countries during the project as counterparts to Project staff and consultants.										
	Average costs	176	108 000	12	7 400	66	40 500	66	40 500	32	19 600
19	Component Total	176	108 000	12	7 400	66	40 500	66	40 500	32	19 600
30	<u>TRAINING</u>										
	Training courses/study tours, workshops		41 000	-	-		15 375		20 500		5 125
39	Component Total		41 000	-	-		15 375		20 500		5 125
40	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>										
42	Non-expendable equipment (intermittent use of office and training equipment, boats and other equipment in non-host countries)		20 000		2 500		6 500		7 000		4 000
43.01	Premises - host country		36 000		3 300		12 000		12 000		8 700
43.02	Premises (intermittent use of offices and training facilities in non-host countries)		10 000		750		3 500		3 500		2 250
49	Component Total		66 000		6 550		22 000		22 500		14 950
50	<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>										
51	Operations and maintenance of equipment		25 000		2 500		7 000		9 500		6 000
52	Sundry		30 000		2 250		10 000		10 750		7 000
59	Component Total		55 000		4 750		17 000		20 250		13 000
99	GRAND TOTAL	176	270 000	12	18 700	66	94 875	66	103 750	32	52 675

BUDGET COVERING UNDP CONTRIBUTION
(in US\$)

Country : ASEAN Regional
Project No.: RAS/84/016/C/01/12
Title : ASEAN/UNDP/FAO Regional Small-Scale Coastal Fisheries Development Project

		Total		1985		1986		1987		1988	
		m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$
10	<u>PROJECT PERSONNEL</u>										
11	International Prof.										
11.01	Chief Technical Adviser	17.3	106 984	3.3	20 419	12.0	74 165	2.0	12 400	-	-
11.03	Consultants	2.2	15 270	-	-	2.2	15 270	-	-	-	-
1/	Coordinator	22.0	66 000	-	-	-	-	10.0	30 000	12.0	36 000
11.99	Sub-Total	41.5	188 254	3.3	20 419	14.2	89 435	12.0	42 400	12.0	36 000
13	Adm. Support Personnel		81 013		7 318		25 695		24 000		24 000
15	Duty Travel		34 195		8 059		15 136		6 000		5 000
17	National Prof./Consultants	23.0	28 900	-	-	8.0	10 800	8.0	9 600	7.0	8 500
18	Savings		6 692-		6 692-		-		-		-
19	Component Total	64.5	325 670	3.3	29 104	22.2	141 066	20.0	82 000	19.0	73 500
30	<u>TRAINING</u>										
32	Group Training		290 183		-		29 183		130 000		131 000
38	Savings		2 200-		2 200-		-		-		-
39	Component Total		287 983		2 200-		29 183		130 000		131 000
40	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>										
41	Field Purchase		16 363		496		4 867		6 000		5 000
49	Component Total		16 363		496		4 867		6 000		5 000
50	<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>										
51	Oper. & maint. of equipment		16 463		465		3 498		7 500		5 000
52	Reporting costs		3 500		-		-		-		3 500
53	Sundry		15 641		405		3 568		6 000		5 668
58	Savings		46-		46-		-		-		-
59	Component Total		35 558		824		7 066		13 500		14 168
99	TOTAL UNDP CONTRIBUTION	64.5	665 574	3.3	28 224	22.2	182 182	20.0	231 500 ^{2/}	19.0	223 668

NOTE:

- 1/ The post of Coordinator was recommended in place of the Chief Technical Adviser as agreed upon in the meeting of the Senior Officials of the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture held on 24-25 November 1986 at Jakarta, Indonesia. It was further recommended that 30% of the total RAS/84/016 Project's cost for 1987-1988 should comprise the project personnel.

The provision for this BL is on a Special Services Agreement (SSA).

- 2/ This includes the total amount of US\$23,500 from 1986 savings which has been approved by UNDP NY for 2 months bridging operations of RAS/84/016.

ASEAN MINISTERIAL UNDERSTANDING
ON
FISHERIES COOPERATION

We, the undersigned, representing member countries in the ASEAN, attending the Fifth Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry in Singapore on 20-22 October, 1983 upon the invitation of his Excellency, Mr. Teh Cheang Wan, Minister for National Development, Singapore;

Recalling the Declaration of ASEAN Concord signed in Bali, Indonesia on 24th February 1976, which provides that ASEAN member countries shall take cooperative action in their national and regional development programmes;

Reaffirming the principles guiding ASEAN cooperation in the field of food and agriculture to promote a strong, peaceful and resilient ASEAN community;

Noting the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, particularly the provisions relating to Exclusive Economic Zones, and the impact it will have on fisheries development in the ASEAN region;

Believing that management and conservation of fisheries resources of Exclusive Economic Zones in ASEAN region rest with the Governments of ASEAN, and that closer cooperation is necessary among the ASEAN member countries;

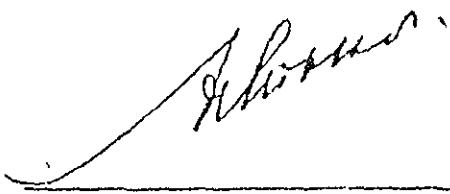
Recognising the significant contribution by the fisheries sector to the socio-economic welfare of the rural population and to rural development;

DO HEREBY DECLARE that we have reached consensus, and will take necessary action toward closer cooperation in the following areas of fisheries:

- A. In the management and conservation of the fisheries resources of the Exclusive Economic Zones in the ASEAN region through:
- (i) exchanging fisheries information and expertise relevant to fisheries development and management;
 - (ii) coordinating action in fisheries resources research activities undertaken by national institutions in the member countries;
 - (iii) undertaking appropriate action in the evaluation and management of shared stocks and migratory species in the ASEAN region;
 - (iv) undertaking appropriate action for the rational utilization of fisheries in Exclusive Economic Zones.
- B. In the sharing and transfer of technology at all levels to improve the socio-economic status of the fishermen;
- C. In all aspects of Aquaculture to increase production and income of fish farmers;
- D. In all aspects of Post-Harvest Technology in support of production and marketing efforts;
- E. In promoting the trade and marketing of fish and fishery products among the ASEAN countries as well as with other countries;
- F. In identifying common areas for commercial cooperation in fisheries; and
- G. In working towards a common stand and understanding on regional and international matters in fisheries.

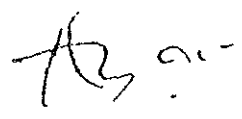
Done at Singapore on the Twenty-Second day of October, One
Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Three, in six original copies.

For the Government of the
Republic of Indonesia:



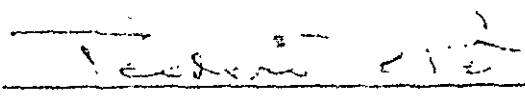
ACHMAD AFFANDI
Minister of Agriculture

For the Government of
Malaysia:



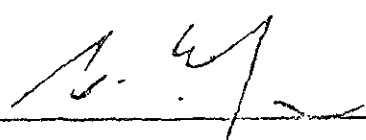
ABDUL MANAN BIN OTHMAN
Minister of Agriculture

For the Government of the
Republic of Philippines:



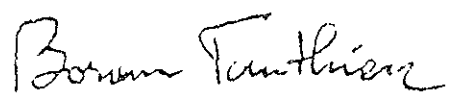
TEODORO Q. PENA
Minister of Natural
Resources

For the Government of the
Republic of Singapore:



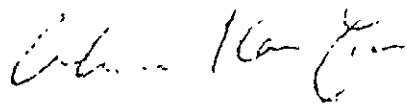
TEH CHEANG WAN
Minister for National
Development

For the Government of the
Kingdom of Thailand:



BOROM TANTHIEN
Deputy Minister of Agriculture
and Cooperatives

Attested:



--- CHAN KAI YAU
Secretary-General
ASEAN SECRETARIAT