

GROUP WORK - AREAS OF POLICY HARMONISATION – SOUTH EAST ASIA

Output from South East Asia Group on Identification of areas for policy harmonization

Gaps	Overcoming Gaps	Joint Efforts
<p>Target Settings</p>	<p>- Sharing R&D and development of a mechanism of sharing among countries</p> <p>- Outcome based target setting policy</p> <p>- Setting targets based on economic and human aspects of resource. Managing resource as a region as a whole</p> <p>Environmental Aspects</p> <p>A numerical/quantitative target for policy development is best avoided.</p> <p>Numerical targets more suitable to be included in action plans or strategic plans</p>	<p>Regional meetings under ASEAN, SEAFDEC, IOC/WESTPAC, APFIC</p> <p>Non-binding meetings and no mechanism for compliance out of the meetings.</p> <p>Setting up more binding compliance meeting and agreement at international/regional level</p> <p>Setting up focal points or area of excellence</p> <p>Bilateral agreement between countries like the Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT)</p> <p>Requirement for joint mechanisms to support such activities</p>
<p>Policy Coherence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sector vs sector • Sector vs other sector • Sector vs resources • Sector vs other regions 	<p>Enhancing communication with different sectors</p> <p>Spatial planning for marine environment across sectors to reduce incongruence between sectors</p> <p>Greater stakeholder involvement in policy processes. More proactive engagement by fisheries to other stakeholders including NGOs, SMEs and etc.</p> <p>Integrating and synergizing different policies into one big framework of national plan to reduce incoherence of policies</p> <p>Appointing key reference person to drive issues to gather information from other stakeholders</p>	<p>Common regional fisheries policy with national fisheries policy in coherence with the regional policy. Regional Fisheries policy must be within the legal framework of each country</p> <p>Regional reports/status report. It helps to support different country to come out into equal level to achieve regional policies</p> <p>Consultations between countries on policies using regional programme or bodies like ASEAN Sectoral groups which SEAFDEC (technical arm form ASEAN) is associated.</p> <p>Ensuring continuity of delegate/people involving and</p>

	<p>Refinement of engagement process rather than a engagement/consultation merely informing stakeholders. Prevent interest groups from capturing policies as such happening in public hearings.</p>	<p>participating in these consultations</p> <p>Indices for good governance (fisheries management, ICM) which is adopted by ASEAN</p> <p>Regional think-tanks involving think-tanks of each countries (involvement of other levels beside high political level for policy coherence)</p> <p>Regional databases/data resources/websites for sharing of policy documents. SEAFDEC shared experience that databases existed but there is no feeding of data and input from countries.</p> <p>Adherence to international instruments and agreements that will bring coherence to policies to some extend</p>
<p>Use of Scientific Knowledge in Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of data and information -Science vs. lobbyist/interest groups 	<p>Policies are driven by aspiration of the people and political interests.</p> <p>Interpreting data and translating into manageable and understandable for policy makers and politicians.</p> <p>Finding more effective ways to communicate science to politicians/policy makers</p> <p>More pro-active role from scientist in communicating</p> <p>Increase human resource capacity and developing larger group of marine scientist. Engaging young scientist to engage in marine science due to shift of interest to aquaculture.</p> <p>New methodologies to do stock assessments with lower cost as traditional stock assessment are increasing in cost.</p>	
<p>Translation of policies to strategies</p>		