

REPORT
of the
eighth session of the
INDIAN OCEAN FISHERY COMMISSION
Executive Committee for the Implementation
of the International Indian Ocean Fishery
Survey and Development Programme
Rome, 23 and 24 April 1979

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PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT

This is the final version of the Report as approved by the Eighth Session of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission Executive Committee for the Implementation of the International Indian Ocean Fishery Survey and Development Programme.

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OPENING OF THE SESSION

1. The Indian Ocean Fishery Commission Executive Committee for the Implementation of the International Indian Ocean Fishery Survey and Development Programme held its Eighth Session on 23 and 24 April 1979 in the Philippine Room at FAO Headquarters in Rome. Eighteen nations participated in the Session including ten nations that are members of the Executive Committee. The United Nations Development Programme was also represented. A list of delegates and observers is given in Appendix B.

2. The Session was chaired by Admiral I. Sardjono (Indonesia). Mr. Kenneth C. Lucas, Assistant Director-General (Fisheries Department) FAO addressed the meeting. Mr. Lucas welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Director-General, and requested the Session, in performing its mandated role, to examine in particular the future of the Programme. He drew attention to the important changes taking place in the ocean regime with the declaration of exclusive economic zones, and the Director-General's proposed major programme of assistance for the development and management of fisheries in the exclusive economic zones.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION

3. The Committee adopted the agenda reproduced in Appendix A. The documents available to the Committee are listed in Appendix C.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN OCEAN FISHERY SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(a) Progress report of the Programme Leader

4. The Programme Leader of the Indian Ocean Fishery Survey and Development Programme introduced his progress report (IOFC:X/8/79/4) for the period between the Seventh Session and Eighth Session of the Executive Committee. He indicated that the report because of its brevity probably did not do justice to either the work of the IOP Secretariat or the efforts of member countries of the Programme. Nevertheless, he hoped that the report, together with other documentation before the meeting, would be sufficient to provoke thoughtful discussion of both present and possible future activities of the IOP. Particular reference was made to difficulties in programming caused by uncertainty over funding. These had been greatly eased during the year by an upward revision of funding which had made possible the provision of additional consultancy services and had offset the effects of inflation.

5. Staff changes since the Seventh Session were reported. P.C. George (India) had joined the Programme as Senior Fishery Development Officer in November 1978, in the post vacated by A. Srihibhadh (Thailand) following his appointment as Vice-Minister in his own country. At the end of 1978, L.O. Engvall (Sweden), who was IOP officer stationed in Sri Lanka, had been confirmed as Manager of the project for the Development of Small-Scale Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal based in Madras, India. Nils Gustafsson (Sweden) had transferred to a fisheries project in Oman as of 1 January 1979. The core staff now consisted of H.C. Winsor (Canada), Programme Leader, R.L. Payne (Canada), W. Brandhorst (Germany, Federal Republic), P.C. George (India) and M. Doeff (Netherlands). W. Brandhorst had been outposted to Benoa, Indonesia, as IOP Coordinator of the Joint Eastern Tropical Indian Ocean Fishery Survey.

6. In a brief review of the progress report, the Programme Leader indicated several "firsts" achieved by the IOP. For example, the FAO/SIDA Workshop on Fishery Development Planning, Project Preparation and Administration held in Bangalore, India, 16 November- 6 December 1978, was the first of its kind to be subcontracted to a local institution, in this case the Institute of Management in Bangalore. He also stressed the importance of the Programme's activities in promoting small-scale fisheries, in particular those in the Bay of Bengal and, more recently, the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. In doing so, he stressed the limits to what can be accomplished in small-scale fisheries development through inter-regional and regional approaches. In the final analysis, the most effective work was done at beach level. The IOP was helping to identify problems, suggest solutions, formulate projects and assist in organizing and securing funds for them.

7. Of the various resource surveys carried out under the IOP, the discovery of a large stock of mesopelagic fish in the North Arabian Sea merited particular mention. This was just one example of how one activity could open the door to many more. Considerable scientific and technological work had yet to be done both on fishing and utilization before investment could be encouraged. Some work had already started through TF-INT/298(DEN) - Project to Improve the Handling of Small Pelagic Fish - and samples of mesopelagic fish caught in the Gulf of Oman had been sent to Norway for test processing into fish meal and associated laboratory investigations.

8. The Programme Leader also expressed his gratitude to Norway for the support it had offered for activities related to the creation of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) - about U.S.\$ 3 million - some portion of which would be used in the Indian Ocean region. Apart from enabling the IOP to respond to specific requests for assistance, this funding had made it possible for a legal officer to join the secretariat for one year. The appointment was to be taken up in June 1979.

9. The IOP had a basic structure and strategy with specified priorities, but implementation depended on the situation within countries, and the availability of funding. The Programme offered a range of opportunities at a variety of levels with differing time-scales. Individual countries were at liberty to select the assistance most suited to their needs. This flexibility of approach and speed of response to requests for help from member countries had been a feature of the Programme in recent years.

10. In complimenting the IOP on its work through the year, delegates returned frequently to the question of follow-up to earlier work, particularly resource surveys, with activities designed to realise tangible benefits in terms of commercial fishery development, including small-scale fisheries. These remarks were often linked to the EEZ. They saw the resource surveys and the extension of national jurisdiction over coastal waters as key indicators of the future direction of fisheries development in the region and, therefore, the role of the IOP. In making these comments, several delegates referred to the opening comments of the ADG Fisheries on the importance attached by FAO to the creation of an EEZ programme within the Fisheries Department.

11. Delegates recommended that activities might be organized on a sub-regional basis. This, it was felt, could help to promote cooperation in fisheries exploiting common stocks as well as encourage TCDC within the region. The view was expressed that regional and sub-regional programmes in fisheries development would be important for some time to come.

12. In supporting an emphasis on inter-country, sub-regional and regional approaches, the point was made that local funding needs should not be neglected. For example, any consideration of the broad issues of fishery development within the EEZ should include the needs of the inshore fishermen. The social dimension of the small-scale fisheries must not be neglected. In this respect, it was hoped that the UNDP would continue to permit the Programme to maintain its flexible approach to requests for help by individual countries.

(b) Programme reports

13. The Programme Leader briefly reviewed the reports prepared since the Seventh Session of the Committee. They included four reports in the "Development" series and eleven in the "Technical" series. He pointed out that a technical report usually recorded advice given to one particular country on a specific matter and was not intended for wide distribution whereas the development reports were circulated to all members of the IOFC and other interested parties. Following discussions at the Seventh Session on the need to disseminate information, countries which had been the subject of restricted technical reports were approached for permission to distribute the documents to participants at the present Session. In all cases, they had agreed.

(c) Progress reports

(i) Joint Eastern Tropical Indian Ocean Fishery Survey

14. This U.S.\$ 6 million multinational survey and development programme had become operational. It consisted of three modules, the first one implemented by Indonesia, the second by the Federal Republic of Germany in association with Indonesia and the third by Australia, and was coordinated by the Indian Ocean Programme with some back-up technical support. An Operation and Advisory Committee composed of the representatives of each national agency and the Indian Ocean Programme Coordinator had been set up to determine matters of general policy and to monitor the progress of the survey.

15. Module 1 (Indonesia) sponsored by the Directorate General of Fisheries had recently started operations with the research vessel "PAWAL PUTIH 2". Module 2 (Federal Republic of Germany) was using the UNDP/FAO pool vessel "JURONG" which had just arrived in the area. Some preliminary exploratory cruises had already been undertaken by the research vessel "COURAGEOUS" in preparation for Module 3 (Australia). Australia had offered training and computer facilities as well.

16. Work had started on a marketing and fish processing pilot project using fish landed by the vessels used in Modules 1 and 2. The fish processing group started work several months ago at the laboratory of the Provincial Fisheries Office at Den Pasar. It was hoped that the marketing experiments would use a mobile shop perhaps provided by the City of Bremen.

17. The Indonesian Government had started construction of a two-storey building at the Provincial Fisheries Office complex in Den Pasar. A laboratory for Module 2 was already in use. Eventually the new building would house all the activities associated with the survey. Meanwhile technical meetings had been held and standards were agreed for the acquisition, reporting and processing of data. The IOP had arranged for an expert on the design of surveys and data processing to participate in a recent technical meeting in Bali.

(ii) Resource Assessment of Northern Bay of Bengal

18. Organization of a survey of resources on a regional basis in the Bay of Bengal area had proved impossible because some member countries had expressed a preference for national surveys and/or indicative fishing projects carried out within their own extended zones of national jurisdiction.

19. In India the Indicative Fishing Project Proposal for the East Coast, which was formulated in 1975 by an IOP team at the request of the Government, had now been reactivated and, following revision, submitted to the UNDP for funding against its IPF. The Government had proposed that the project, which was estimated to cost some U.S.\$ 7.5 million over four years, would be carried out by a national organization. External assistance would be limited to the provision of some vessels from the UNDP vessel pool and expertise not available in the country.

20. In Burma two projects had been proposed by the Government: one concerned mainly with indicative fishing financed by the UNDP and using local vessels, the other a six-month acoustic survey using a UNDP pool vessel. U.S.\$ 100 000 was available from the country's UNDP allocation for the acoustic survey and additional funds were being sought from another donor.

21. The position was less clear with respect to Bangladesh, but if funds could be secured an acoustic survey similar to that envisaged for Burma might be organized in the next year or so.

22. Practically all countries in the area were expanding existing or building up new fisheries, despite a lack of detailed surveys and, more important, indicative fishing on which to base development plans. There may be a danger of over-capitalization and over-exploitation, particularly with respect to shrimp fisheries.

23. In view of the situation, the IOP had asked countries in the region to carry out desk studies preferably through national data centres using information presently available. The Programme was assisting such studies and had offered to convene and finance a technical consultation, hosted by Thailand, in June 1979. In this way, it was hoped that countries in the region by sharing their experience in a spirit of TCDC might arrive at interim measures for fisheries development and management until the results of national resource surveys and indicative fishing became available.

(iii) Development of Small-Scale Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal

24. The main phase of this Project (GCP/RAS/040/SWE) had become operational in the second half of 1978 on receipt of funds from the donor - the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). Swedish Kroner equivalent to about U.S.\$ 4.5 million had been made available and it was believed that a further U.S.\$ 2 million would be forthcoming. As from April the headquarters of the Project were in Madras, India.

25. The IOP had convened the Third Session of the Project Advisory Committee in Chittagong, Bangladesh, in November 1978. It was attended by representatives of the five participating countries (Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Thailand and Malaysia), SIDA, UNDP and FAO. The Programme Leaders of the Aquaculture Development and Coordination Programme (INT/76/016) and the South China Sea Fisheries Development and Coordinating Programme (RAS/74/013) (SCSP) also participated and it was agreed that these Programmes should cooperate closely with the Project. For example, project activities in Thailand and Malaysia, which are members of both the IOP and SCSP, would be implemented by the SCSP on behalf of the Project.

26. The Advisory Committee had approved in principle a Programme of Work comprising both activities at the national level (which have regional implications) and regional activities such as the assessment of inshore resources, training courses and workshops. In the light of this, the Project Manager was able to describe the immediate aims and the present status of the Project to the Executive Committee.

27. The Project had three major areas of interest: development of fisheries technology, including aquaculture; the transfer of successful fisheries technology from one country to another as well as demonstration of that devised by the Project itself; and improved extension and training. A special feature of the Project was that this work would be undertaken to a large extent by local institutions, private and public, in a true spirit of TCDC. The Project would allocate the work through sub-contracts and then monitor progress calling upon other assistance from within the region or elsewhere as necessary.

28. Work was already in hand with respect to fisheries technology and aquaculture. Preliminary discussions had been carried out on beach craft development; an investigation of the technical and economic feasibility of using vulcanized rubber, a locally available material, for the construction of fishing boats, had been started in Sri Lanka; the possibilities of improving the traditional kattumaram were being explored in Tamil Nadu; and an aquaculture demonstration project had been started at the village level in Thailand.

29. Within the area of extension and training, considerable emphasis was being placed on the social implications of fisheries development. For example, a meeting was being held in Madras on the role of women in fisheries and the training of women extension workers. A workshop on the social feasibility of small-scale fishery development in the area, planned for the first week of June, was at an advanced stage of preparation and had aroused a great deal of interest. A further workshop on extension service requirements had been scheduled for later in the year.

30. The Project Manager also drew attention to the fact that as part of a rationalization of efforts to develop small-scale fisheries in the Indian Ocean, the project Small-Scale Fisheries Promotion in South Asia (RAS/77/044) now formed part of the Bay of Bengal project. The main work of this much smaller, but germinal, project was to document small-scale fisheries and to identify development projects.

(iv) Development of Fisheries in Areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

31. The Executive Committee had before it the Project Document of this Project (RAB/77/088) which became operational in 1978. The Project which concentrated on upgrading small-scale fisheries was financed by the OPEC Special Fund (U.S.\$ 4.2 million) through the UNDP which was itself providing U.S.\$ 40 000. By the end of April the Project would have moved from temporary headquarters in Cairo to new facilities in Suez. Staff recruitment was almost completed. The aims of the Project were similar to those of the Bay of Bengal Small-Scale Fisheries Project.

(v) Regional Fishery Survey and Development Project

32. This Project (RAB/71/278) was coming to an end and the IOP had been approached to assist in devising the follow-up to it. The Project had embarked on an ambitious programme of resource surveys and experimental fishing. It was now important to translate the findings of this programme, which involved the use of five local research vessels and one UNDP pool vessel, into practical fisheries development and management.

33. The Steering Committee of the Project was a Sub-Committee of the IOFC Committee for the Management and Development of Fisheries of the Gulfs. The participating countries of the Project had decided that unless and until a Near East Fisheries Commission were to be established, the IOFC Committee would be the regional fisheries forum in the Gulfs area. The Committee had a meeting scheduled for September 1979 when it would consider a "programme of work" to follow on from the present Project.

(vi) Sub-regional Fishery Training Centre

34. This training centre programme (REM/11/GLF) was closely allied to the UNDP/FAO Regional Fishery Survey and Development Project. The Centre, which was housed in the former Fisheries and Maritime Institute in Kuwait, had its first intake of students in October 1976. Since then 29 students had graduated, a further 24 would graduate in October 1979 and 34 would complete their studies a year later. In addition to these long-term courses, the Centre also carried out shorter ones, mostly for the benefit of working fishermen and related workers. Two of these courses involving up to 35 trainees each would be held in 1979.

35. Because of courses planned for the present year and the need for students presently enrolled at the Centre to complete their studies, it was important to extend the project for at least one more year. Some countries had agreed to this, but the future of the training centre beyond this date remained in doubt. Whether it would continue as a sub-regional or regional institution would be discussed in Kuwait during the last week of April 1979.

(vii) Resource Surveys by the R/V "DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN" in the IOP region

36. The fishery research vessel, which belonged to the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), was designed and built for scientific and exploratory investigations of fishery resources of developing countries under a joint plan with the Fisheries Department of FAO. During its first four years of service the vessel, which was operated by the Institute of Marine Research, Bergen, had carried out five surveys within the context of the Indian Ocean Programme. In view of the importance of some of the findings to fishery development within the region, the Director of the Institute was invited to address the Session.

37. After remarking on the close cooperation enjoyed with the IOP, a point warmly endorsed by the Programme Leader, he went on to describe how the survey work was moving from broad studies to the detailed examination of promising areas. He cited as an example a recent survey of coastal fish resources in Sri Lanka. A biomass of 750 000 tons had been detected which was capable of yielding, even on conservative estimates, 250 000 tons as compared with present catches of about 100 000 tons. Nevertheless, further surveys at different seasons were necessary to confirm this because of the fluctuations in biomass occurring in such tropical waters. A follow-up survey was now underway.

38. The research vessel would remain in the Indian Ocean for the remainder of the year, but plans had not been finalized beyond 1979. He felt that much important work remained to be done to build on the earlier surveys in order to sustain practical fishery development and management. As an example of the need for detailed surveys he cited the discovery that the high primary productivity in the Northwestern Arabian Sea supported mainly mesopelagic rather than pelagic species. Millions of tons of these mid-water fish were estimated to be present, but greater information was needed on their distribution, capture and possible utilization. A significant increase in the world supply of animal protein would result from the successful utilization of these stocks.

39. The Executive Committee expressed the hope that the vessel would be kept in the Indian Ocean region. The view was expressed that, rather than reducing the workload before it, the results of surveys thus far had pointed the way to new tasks in support of fisheries development in the region.

40. Some highlights of the surveys carried out by the R/V "DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN" were given by the IOP. Five areas of concentration for pelagic fish had been identified and broadly quantified in the Arabian Sea. Efforts were now being made to bring them into useful production by Pakistan, Oman, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Somalia. Each country, however, was confronted by different problems. For example, Somalia had the problem that there was no harbour on the Hafun Peninsula off which pelagic resources had been discovered.

41. Projects to develop and utilize each of the stocks, excepting that in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, had been designed and were either under implementation or being considered for funding. Should the projects be successful, they would add significantly to the wealth of the riparian states, to their supply of animal protein and to their employment opportunities.

ASSISTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES IN THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (EEZ)

42. Practically all of the activities of the IOP were concerned with the development and management of fisheries in the extended zones of national jurisdiction. The example of assistance given to the Seychelles was cited to indicate how the IOP responded to requests from members. A little over a year ago, the Seychelles had approached the Programme after declaring an EEZ. Following an initial visit to assist in formulating policy, a two man team was sent to assist in drafting the necessary legislation to implement it. Subsequently the Programme was called upon to help in devising legislation for the artisanal fisheries. The entire exercise was completed in under a year. With extra-budgetary funding support, an FAO expert had been assigned to the country for one year to assist in developing and coordinating its fishery development.

43. In cooperation with the FAO Legal Office, legal assistance had been extended to several other member countries. Bangladesh was assisted by a report on Monitoring and Control Systems for Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone, followed by a three-month assignment of a legal expert to assist the Government in redrafting its fishery legislation. In the first quarter of 1979 help had been given in drafting fisheries legislation to Kenya and Sri Lanka, and requests from Somalia, the Comoros and Tanzania were presently being processed.

44. As a corollary to considerations of the EEZ, there was some discussion of fisheries for highly migratory species, particularly the skipjack tuna. Opportunities existed for cooperation. Only the Maldives were exploiting the skipjack stock in any significant way. Delegates considered various approaches to expediting development and to the licensing and regulation of fishing effort. It was suggested that the interested parties might meet under IOP auspices to discuss these issues.

45. Several delegates expressed their appreciation of past efforts to determine fishery resources within the EEZ. They pointed out that considerable data was still needed to assist in planning and undertaking fisheries development. Once again, reference was made to the EEZ programme now under development by the Fisheries Department.

46. Many delegates expressed agreement with the comments of the ADG Fisheries on the need to consider regional sub-units as a basis for the future development, regulation and management of fisheries. Above all, however, they considered that the opportunities presented by the extended zones meant that greater demands would be placed on the IOP for assistance.

47. Reference was made to a study "Fisheries and Aquaculture: Collaborative Research in the Developing Countries" made on behalf of the United States Agency for International Development. The consensus of this report which had sought the views of developing countries was that one of the most important problems confronting fishery management was the lack of adequate stock assessment techniques for the multispecies fisheries typical of tropical and sub-tropical waters. The report had endeavoured to delineate problems and provided an inventory of United States University capability to tackle them and of institutions in the developing countries that might be considered as partners in collaborative research. The hope was expressed that this might presage a greater involvement in fisheries development by AID than in the past.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF THE IOP

48. The IOP was well into the last year of the third phase of its activities. A consultant had examined the work and performance of the Programme and had suggested a number of options which were being studied by FAO and the UNDP. A separate paper had not been prepared for this agenda item, because the UNDP funding situation had yet to be clarified.

49. Once the situation was known and with the benefit of the views of the Committee, a project proposal for future activities would be prepared by the Programme and circulated to Committee members. The Programme Leader did, however, indicate how the IOP might evolve. He favoured a two-tier approach. A core staff, in close proximity to the Fisheries Department, would be supported by officers posted to four sub-regional units. The present level of manning could be maintained for the core staff and the sub-regional units would have at least two senior officers each.

50. A consensus existed among the delegates that the IOP should continue on an expanded, but sub-regional, basis along the lines suggested in paragraph 49. The nature of the sub-regional units or how they might be organized were not decided upon, but the view was expressed that the East African region shared many common problems and a common approach would be useful.

51. Referring specifically to the organization of the Programme, the Delegate of Australia indicated that Australia would like to see a speedy decentralization of the IOP but this would require four viable sub-regional units. A partial decentralization would be of questionable benefit and the status quo would be preferred. The priorities for the Programme should be determined in consultation with countries in the region.

52. Developments within the Near East were given as possible model of what might evolve at the sub-regional level. The Regional Fishery Survey and Development Project was about to end, but plans had already been drawn up for the IOFC Committee for the Management and Development of Fisheries of the Gulfs to act as the fisheries forum for the area.

53. Several delegates referred back to the original objectives of the IOP and pointed out that many of these aims still remained valid. The resource surveys carried out by the IOP had been successful, but the development of fisheries based on their results still presented problems at the country level. This was one of the arguments for a sub-regional approach and a greater emphasis on meeting the needs of individual countries. IOP staff had to be stationed in the area so that they could appreciate better the immediate requirements of the commercial fisheries: these might be skippers and trained fishermen rather than further details of resources.

54. Several delegates stated the position of their Governments with respect to the priority areas for any future phase of the IOP. The Delegate of India was looking for the transfer of appropriate technology; promotion of TCDC; continuing development of small-scale fisheries; and advice on matters relating to the EEZ at the request of the individual countries concerned.

55. The Delegate of Thailand emphasized the necessity for the IOP to coordinate research and surveys designed to determine the potential and availability of various fishery resources in the region, to advise and assist in devising ways to exploit these resources rationally and to help improve the scientific and technical capacity in fisheries of nations in the region.

56. Others emphasized the importance of manpower and training considerations to future fishery development in the region. The Delegate of Tanzania, for example, stressed the need to introduce training techniques appropriate to the area, pointing out that training programmes were needed not only for the existing fisheries manpower, but also to create trainers able to prepare additional personnel for what should be an expanding activity.

57. The views expressed by several delegates made it clear that the IOP was expected to retain its flexible approach. It was pointed out that while the UNDP might reasonably expect national projects to be funded from national IPFs, very often such funds were already locked into existing plans or national programmes. The IOP must retain the ability to react speedily to national requests for assistance just as in the past.

58. Most delegates subscribed to the views expressed particularly by the Representatives of Kenya and Indonesia that the Programme should continue to evolve in order to meet the changing needs of the member countries. They pointed out that over the 10 years of its preparatory and operational phases the IOP had already undergone changes as it strove to meet new requirements such as the need for guidance on EEZs and joint ventures identified by its members.

59. The Delegate of Sweden pointed out that the IOP had been a necessary frame of reference for SIDA when it considered funding for the Bay of Bengal Project and continuation of the IOP was considered to be essential.

60. All delegates favoured an increase in the IOP activities and funding. The Representative of the UNDP pointed out that a statement could not be made at this time as to the future level of funding for the IOP. This was to be discussed, however, in the near future. He indicated that the funds currently available to the Global and Inter-regional sector were limited and possibly over-committed. The situation could be remedied if additional funds were to be transferred from elsewhere in UNDP.

OTHER MATTERS

61. Comments were received on the draft Information Note circulated to the meeting. As indicated by the Programme Leader, the draft contained some inaccuracies and omissions, but it was thought that such a document produced on a regular basis, perhaps every three months, would be a useful contribution to informing members of fishery developments within the region.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

62. The Executive Committee accepted with great pleasure the invitation by the Government of Australia to hold its Ninth Session in Perth, Australia. It was agreed that the Session would be held on 20 and 21 February, 1980, prior to the Sixth Session of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission which was scheduled for 25 to 29 February, 1980, also in Perth, Australia.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

63. This report was adopted on 24 April 1979.

Appendix A

AGENDA

1. Opening of the session
2. Adoption of the agenda and arrangements for the session
3. International Indian Ocean Fishery Survey and Development Programme
 - (a) Progress Report of the Programme Leader
 - (b) Programme Reports
 - (c) Progress Reports on:
 - (i) Joint Eastern Tropical Indian Ocean Fishery Survey
 - (ii) Resource Assessment of Northern Bay of Bengal
 - (iii) Development of Small-Scale Fisheries in the Bay of Bengal (GCP/RAS/040/SWE)
 - (iv) Development of Fisheries in Areas of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (RAB/77/008)
 - (v) Regional Fishery Survey and Development Project (RAB/71/278)
 - (vi) Sub-Regional Fishery Training Centre (REM/11/GLF)
 - (vii) Resource surveys by the R/V "DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN" in the IOP region
4. Assistance in the development of resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
5. Future activities of the Indian Ocean Programme
6. Other matters
7. Date and place of the next session
8. Adoption of the report

Appendix B

LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS

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