

international collaborative mechanisms on issues related to migratory fish [and long range fleet monitoring and control.]

98. Coastal States could strengthen environmentally sound artisanal fishing technologies, collaborate with traditional coastal communities for the elimination of unsound ones, and strengthen training and extension services in coordination with rural agriculture services together with appropriate financing mechanisms.

99. Coastal States could ensure that, in their negotiation and implementation of international agreements on the conservation of living marine resources, indigenous peoples are represented and their interests in particular their right to subsistence, are secured.

#### Data and Information

100. Coastal states together with UN and other international agencies could complete/update living resource and critical habitat inventories of EEZ's, at national and regional levels (coastal wetland, mangroves, seagrass beds, etc.) and develop legislation to protect them. FAO could develop methodologies to improve assessments in data-limited situations for the analysis of interactions between sectors and management under uncertainty.(25(a))

101. Coastal States could establish and improve data collection systems, and, when appropriate, provide the necessary data to regional and global fisheries bodies.

#### Capacity Building

102. National policy, legal and regulatory frameworks could be completed with the assistance of relevant international organizations looking toward improved enforcement capacity, investment and financing including joint venture agreements, regulation of access, enhancement of small-scale fisheries, the improvement of seafood quality and rationalisation of trade.(24)

103. Information systems, training and management-oriented research programmes could be implemented to provide a framework incorporating the ecosystem management approach at the national and regional level.(25)

104. Mariculture and coastal aquaculture potentials could be developed. National analyses for potential mariculture, coastal aquaculture (areas, species and methodologies) and other improvements e.g. artificial reefs, in each developing coastal country could be developed within ten years within a framework of Integrated National Planning.

105. Coastal States could take steps to enhance the productivity and utilization of their marine living resources in terms of food production and income production from food products, pharmaceutical products, and recreational, cultural and aesthetic uses.

106. Coastal states could develop systems for the recognition, recording and application of community based traditional knowledge concerning marine resources and ecosystems and incorporate them into modern management systems in collaboration with the people and community concerned.(29(d))

#### Global and Regional Cooperation and Coordination