

GCP/RAS/269/GFF
Report on the REBYC-II CTI Lessons Learned Workshop
9-10 June 2016, Hotel Centre Point
Bangkok, Thailand



Summary

As the ‘Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management’ (REBYC-II CTI) project draws to a close, it is important that the lessons learned during implementation of the project are shared and discussed with counterpart organizations and key stakeholders working on trawl fisheries and coastal fisheries management in the South East Asia Region. So a lessons learned workshop was organized in Bangkok 9-10 June 2016. A wide range of stakeholders, working in the Region, including government agencies, researchers, NGOs, international organizations, private sector, CSOs and donors, a total of 28 participants participated in the workshop. The lessons learned by five project countries and at the regional and technical coordination agency level were presented and discussed in detail.

The project has built the capacity in the project countries in managing their trawl fisheries and at the same time has created an improved scientific basis for the management. The socio-economic studies conducted during the last two project years have given a better understanding of the constraints and barriers faced when developing a more sustainable trawl fisheries in the region. The EAFM training promoted by the project has been highly successful for the project countries. The role played by SEAFDEC has been fundamentally important in the development of this training and this capacity will benefit the whole region. It was decided that project will support a larger regional workshop in autumn 2016 to discuss of the future of trawl fisheries in the region. This workshop will be a great opportunity for the project to share knowledge and lessons learned with all SEAFDEC member countries and others, and will help to further develop the action framework for achieving sustainable trawl fisheries in SE-Asia.

1. Background

The Project 'Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)' is contributing to the sustainable use of fisheries resources and healthier marine ecosystems in the Coral Triangle and Southeast Asia waters by reducing bycatch, discards and fishing impacts by trawl fisheries. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is the Global Environment Facility (GEF) agency for the project that is funded jointly by GEF and the implementation partner. The Project, which began work in April 2012 is being implemented by FAO with the implementation partner the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) and the governments of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, in partnership with the private sector and relevant national, regional and international organizations.

As the REBYC-II CTI project draws to a close, it is important that the lessons learned during implementation of the project are shared and discussed with counterpart organizations and key stakeholders working on trawl fisheries and coastal fisheries management in the South East Asia Region. In order to facilitate an effective exchange of information and ideas, the Project organised a Lessons Learned Workshop. The inputs for this workshop was partly from writing workshop held in Cha Am, Thailand (27-29 April 2016) which was attended by participants from SEAFDEC and the five participating countries and identified several of the lessons learned during the project.

The workshop was organized on 9 and 10 of June 2016 at Hotel Centre Point, Bangkok, Thailand.

A wide range of stakeholders, working in the Region, including government agencies, researchers, NGOs, international organizations, private sector, CSOs and donors, a total of 28 participants participated in the workshop. Please see **Annexure 1** for the list of participants

2. Objectives of the Lessons Learned Workshop

- To share lessons learned during the implementation of the REBYC-II CTI project, with a stakeholders interested in trawl fisheries in SE Asia;
- Develop a collaborative action plan for future support to trawl bycatch reduction and spatial and temporal coastal planning work.

3. Agenda

The agenda of the workshop is given in **Annexure 2**

4. Day 1 Sessions

The workshop started with the opening remarks by the Secretary General of SEAFDEC Dr. Kom Silapajarn. He welcomed all participants to the workshop in Bangkok especially on the special occasion of the 70th Anniversary of Accession to the Throne of His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej. He noted that as the REBYC-II CTI project draws to a close, it is important that the lessons learned during implementation of the project are shared and discussed with counterpart organizations and key stakeholders working on trawl fisheries and coastal fisheries management in the SE Asia Region. The delegates were requested to

actively participate and provide inputs, advices and suggestions. This was followed by the presentations from the Project Regional Coordinator and the project countries on the Lessons learned in the project and discussion over it.

4.1 Regional Lessons Learned

The Project Regional Coordinator made the introductory presentation on the lessons learnt at the regional level. The complete presentation is given **Annexure 3.1**. The summary of the presentation is as follows

- Fitting the needs of five countries and a regional institution into a single planning framework was found to be correct at component level but not the best at output level. The needs of the countries are different.
- The strict bycatch focus was not fully justified and bycatch is defined differently in different country. However, the retention of juveniles of commercially valuable fish species in trawl fisheries catches is a major issue in all of the countries
- The inclusion of a socio-economic component strengthened the Project, resulting in significant progress made on understanding the socio-economics of trawl fisheries stakeholders and communities living close to trawl fishing grounds
- Institutional / human resources strengthening occurred even though there was no component focusing on this, especially trainings on EAFM
- The Trawl Fisheries Management Plan focus broadened into more integrated zonal planning, such as developing of national/regional plans that integrate trawl fisheries management into wider planning frameworks e.g. The Samar Sea Fisheries management plan. Project shifted towards promoting EAFM capacity development and supporting the development of EAFM LEAD materials
- National Policy changes, such as the trawl ban Indonesia ,affected the project implementation
- Partner and Stakeholder collaboration was intensive and important.
- Project oversight worked well (e.g. project steering committee and regional workshops)

The PRC concluded that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Understanding country conditions and issues is fundamentally important. Likewise, effective sharing of project experiences is critically important. The regional Trawl Fisheries Workshop planned for September 2016 will help leverage further support for trawl fisheries development/management in the region.

4.2 Indonesia lessons learned

The complete presentation of Indonesia is given **Annexure 3.2**. The major focus of the implementation of REBYC II CTI project in Indonesia were

- To revise the existing regulation to promote best management practices for trawls operation in Arafura Sea;
- Develop and improve the concept of “Mapping, Gear type selection, and Total Allowable Effort management” (MGT-scheme) as management tool in Arafura Sea Fisheries Management Plan.

- Implementing ADAPTIVE CO-MANAGEMENT through Participatory approach among stakeholders
- The stakeholder involvement through Local Consultative Group (LCG) and national working group was efficient and useful.

The key achievements were

- Three guidelines on MGT Scheme developed
- Participatory Data Sharing is in place
- REBYC-II CTI Indonesia Project website is established (<http://rebyc-cti.kkp.go.id>)

The key lessons learnt were the realization that Participatory approach amongst stakeholders is powerful where trust building is the key. The main setback was due to the sudden policy change in Indonesia banning Trawl fishing. The translation of the key International guidelines was part of the project work.

4.2.1 Discussions over Indonesia presentation

In the discussion that followed the major challenge that Indonesia faced during the project was the Government enforced ban on trawl fishing while the project was attempting to introduce a better management of trawl fishing. The socioeconomic study on the impact of the ban during the project will guide whether to reintroduce trawling with better management. The forthcoming regional consultation should decide the future course of trawl fisheries management in the region. The best practices guidelines for South East Asia developed couple of years back part of the project was referred to. The importance of traceability and certification was also pointed out. The three requirements of certification were (1) Fishery resource sustainability, (2) Fishery not impacting Ecosystem, and (3) Proper governance in place.

4.3 Philippines lessons learned

The complete presentation of Philippines is given in **Annexure 3.3**. The examples of what went well were given as:

- Formulation of Samar Sea Fisheries Management Plan (SSFMP) with the active participation of all stakeholders
- Gained support from the Alliance of LGUs to the SSFMP
- Co- management of Samar Sea
- Fishing grounds and critical habitats in Samar Sea mapped.
- Inventory of trawl and other fishing gears in 11 municipalities, Samar Sea, followed by a workshop to review and consolidated data.
- Establishment of a website for the project
- Baseline data on socioeconomics of trawl fisheries in the pilot site
- Technical paper on the socioeconomic survey
- Strong facilitation of project activities with the LGUs, Fisherfolk, National Government Agencies and Civil Society Organizations

The highlight of the lessons learnt were

- Cost-sharing helped in the project implementation
- Participation and Involvement of stakeholders is important to the project's success. Good relationship with stakeholders is essential for greater participation/ representation

4.3.1 Discussions over Philippines presentation

One factor that supported better success in Philippines was that the country was part of the REBYC one and this project was a logical follow up. The socio economic study and the team work with different stakeholders are some of the success factors.

4.4 Thailand lessons learned

The complete presentation of Thailand is given in **Annexure 3.4**. The key achievements were

- Codend mesh size regulation for trawl fisheries (4.0 cm),
- Area and season closure management plan. (Now being changed to limit area fishing for 5 nm from shoreline by the Provincial Fisheries Committee. The formulated plan has been sent to the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives for approval.
- Small scale fishers agree to register as a fisher group.

Key lessons learnt points were

- Resource management plans must be responded to prioritized issues, identified by communities and harmonize with national and provincial legislation, policy and plans.
- Management process must be participated by stakeholders in every steps for encouraging acceptance and strengthen the management plan implementation.

4.4.1 Discussions over Thailand presentation

The participation of the private sector in trawl management is key in Thailand. This is especially true in the context of the recent fishery policy changes. The fishers need to be convinced of the science behind fisheries management such as in the case of cod end mesh regulation of trawl.

4.5 Papua New Guinea (PNG) lessons learned

The complete presentation of PNG is given in **Annexure 3.5**. Achievements were:

- Gulf Provincial Fisheries finally involved in research activities for the province (major stake holder involvement)
- E-EAFM Training completed
- TED/ BRD Sea trial completed
- Bycatch data and samples collected for further analysis and risk assessment study
- Socio Economic study completed
- Trawl Industry Assessment completed

Examples of success?

- Basically all activities carried out so far have been successful without any further complications

Major Challenge

- Timing for the activities

Main lessons learned?

- Opened the minds of Trawl fishery industry particularly with regards to environment and coastal communities.
- Understanding the concept of EAFM and its need for effective Management
- The need for bycatch management and how communities are affected by it

Recommendations

- Basically we should try to achieve a level of sustainability that can demonstrate and show a win-win solution between resource management and resource user

4.5.1 Discussions over PNG presentation

Papua New Guinea may need more capacity building on data management and interpretation skills. The initiative towards accreditation and certification of trawl fishery for shrimp is a welcome step.

4.6 Vietnam lessons learned

The presentation on Vietnam is given in **Annexure 3.6**. The key highlights of the presentation were:

- Main achievement: legal and policy frameworks for implementing EAFM and capacity building.
- Examples of success: Policy on freezing the number of trawlers throughout the country; The trawl fisheries management plan is adopted and executed by Kien Giang Provincial People Committee.
- Examples of challenges: Application of EAFM into planning and managing the fisheries is still facing some problems due to lack of a collective agreement among fisheries stakeholders.
- Main lessons learned: Understanding about harmful impacts of trawling, advantages and challenges of introduction of the EAFM, importance of knowledge (including the ingenious knowledge) in planning the fisheries; Importance of involvement of stakeholders
- Recommendations: balancing benefits of all stakeholders will be a key factor to get the success

4.7. SEAFDEC lessons learned

The presentation made by SEAFDEC is given in **Annexure 3.7**. The keys lessons by SEAFDEC as the technical support and coordinating agency are as follows

- Participating countries have different background of trawl fisheries and different interests to develop management. So management need to be tuned to these.
- Stakeholders of trawl fisheries should be clearly identified and prioritized
- Public Private Partnership identification and Prioritization is very important for project start up phase.

- Data collection is one of the major challenges, Hindrances are different in each country
- Gear modifications are important but they are not always the most appropriate tool.
- Socio-economic study and the research on the incentives of fishers to comply with measures and encourage responsible practices is key to develop sustainable fisheries.
- Scientific information from one country can be shared with other countries
- EAFM is the important tool for managing trawl fisheries, especially identification of the issues and stakeholder prioritization
- MCS of fishing operation is key issue for trawl management, however, the requirements are different in the countries.
- Collaboration and support by FAO and organizations like APFIC, SIDA, BOBLME and SEAFDEC, is one of the factors to reach the project outcome

4.7.1 Discussions over SEAFDEC presentation

The improvement in stakeholder participation in Fisheries management plans is evident after the capacity building in EAFM. The inter-country exchange visits in the project were limited. There may be a need for more stock assessment and population dynamics studies. The FAO DANIDA program was shown as an example. The need for a broader trawl fisheries management project for the region is becoming evident.

5. Day 2 Sessions

The day started with the summary of the previous day presented by the Project Regional Coordinator.

5.1 Trawl Fisheries bycatch in Latin America and Caribbean

The Lead Technical Officer (LTO) of the project, Dr Petri Suuronen, made a presentation on Trawl Fisheries bycatch project for Latin America and Caribbean (REBYC-II LAC). The complete presentation is given as **Annexure 3.8**. REBYC-II LAC in Latin America project has started in 2015. He pointed out that in tropical shrimp trawl catch in Latin America, the quantity of bycatch is 3 to 15 times more than the main catch. The bottom/shrimp trawl discards in Latin America are estimated to be about 530,000 tonnes. The focal areas of work are:

- more holistic approach (EAF)
- improved governance and management
- socio-economic considerations
- bycatch utilization

The case study on the process towards MSC certification “Atlantic seabob shrimp MSC” was shared. The features highlighted were stock assessment based fishery management also reviewed by Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism, use of Turtle Exclusion Devices (TEDs) and Bycatch Reduction Devices (BRDs), closure of inshore zone to mobile gears, Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and VMS based closed season management and effort monitoring, and research backup.

5.2 Planning for the Regional Consultation on Sustainable Trawl Fisheries Management in South East Asia

The main focus on the second day was to plan for the regional consultation on Sustainable Trawl Fisheries Management in South East Asia. This could be a logical follow up to be built up from the results of the REBYC-II CTI project. The participants were divided in to two groups and were to discuss on

- Countries and organisations to invited
- What should be supported by key organisation and FAO
- Proposed Objectives
- Expected Outputs
- Sessions
- When to organise

The two groups came back with the discussion results and it can be summarised as

5.2.1 Proposal for the Regional Consultation on Sustainable Trawl Fisheries Management in South East Asia

Venue: Bangkok

Time : second half of September 2016

Duration: 3 days including half day EAFM LEAD session

Participants:

- SEAFDEC Member Countries and REBYC Participating Countries
 - Myanmar, Thailand , Malaysia, Indonesia , Brunei, Philippines, Vietnam, PNG, Cambodia
 - Australia? Singapore?
- Stakeholders who were involved with project especially Private sector – priority to the one who work with the project in the countries
- Special speaker - FAO/HQ, FAO/RAP, Related agencies or project e.g SEAFDEC Sweden, Japanese Trust Fund, UNEP, EU, Ocean and Fisheries Partnership under USIAD.
- Certified Body e.g. MSC, IFFO and etc,
- NGOs
- Local media (Minor priority)

Total not to exceed 50

Objectives

- To obtain information of current of national policy of trawl fisheries include problem and future direction - decision makers of all countries should come and present (national countries) - highlight policy to manage policy in each country
- Result of REBYC projects - overall results –
- Propose the future project for trawl fisheries policy

Expected Outputs

- Report of the event
- Comments from private sectors
- Get national policy on SEA trawl fisheries management policy
- Recommendation for future trawl fisheries management

Sessions

- Country report on current national trawl fisheries include fisheries policy for trawl fisheries, problem and future
- Summarized REBYC project results and lessons learnt
- Regional View of Trawl Fisheries management – (SEAFDEC PPC: Dr. Somboon) need input from member countries
- Future trawl fisheries management including Available options for trawl fisheries management-technical, policy, political from the following perspectives
 - To ban or not to ban?
 - Alternative fishing gears?
 - Global demand for fishmeal
 - EAFM lead materials –
 - Policy mismatches
 - Certification schemes and value adding
 - Reducing fuel costs and carbon footprint
 - Challenges of trawl fisheries - labour, economic and private sector response, need or support for future management of trawl fisheries
 - Countries presentation will also be displayed in poster session
- Should have one day - invite private sector to get response from them - private sector who already involved in the project – **Roundtable Meeting**

Conclusions

The project has built the capacity in the project countries in managing their trawl fisheries and at the same time has created an improved scientific basis for the management. The socio-economic studies conducted during the last two project years have given a better understanding of the constraints and barriers faced when developing a more sustainable trawl fisheries in the region. The EAFM training promoted by the project has been highly successful for the project countries. The role played by SEAFDEC has been fundamentally important in the development of this training and this capacity will benefit the whole region.

It was decided that project will support a larger regional workshop in autumn 2016 to discuss of the future of trawl fisheries in the region. This workshop will be a great opportunity for the project to share knowledge and lessons learned with all SEAFDEC member countries and others, and will help to further develop the action framework for achieving sustainable trawl fisheries in SE-Asia.

Annexure 1

FAO/GEF/SEAFDEC

Regional Meeting REBYC-II CTI

LESSONS LEARNED WORKSHOP

9-10 June 2016, Centre Point Hotel Silom, Bangkok, Thailand

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Annexure 2

AGENDA REBYC-II CTI Lessons Learned Workshop 9-10 June 2016

Day 1:

Time	Program	Presenter
9 th June 2016		
08.30	Registration	
09.00	Session 1: Introduction to the REBYC-II CTI project	PRC
09.30	Session 2: Indonesia presentation	NTO IND
10.15	Coffee Break	
10.45	Session 3: Philippines presentation	NTO PHP
11.30	Session 4: PNG presentation	NTO PNG
12.30	Lunch Break	
14.00	Session 5: Thailand presentation	NTO THA
14.45	Session 6: Vietnam presentation	NTO VN
15.30	Tea Break	
16.00	Session 7: SEAFDEC presentation	PTA
16.45	Session 8: Summary of main findings from Day 1	LTO
17.15	Close of Day 1	RFU

Day 2:


Time	Program	Presenter
10 th June 2016		

Time	Program	Presenter
09.00	Session 9. Overview of Day 1	PRC
09.30	Session 10. Presentation of Trawl Fisheries Bycatch project for Latin America and the Caribbean	LTO
10.00	Coffee Break	
10.30	Session 11. Presentation on the Future of Trawl Fisheries in Asia	RFU
11.00	Session 12. Group work on action planning for trawl fisheries development in Asia	RFU
12.30	Lunch Break	
14.00	Session 13. Group presentations, discussion and collation of the Action Plan.	RFU
15.30	Session 14. Summary and Close of Meeting	LTO
16.00	End of Workshop Coffee	

Annexure 3.1

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
SEAFDEC RFU
Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

Lessons Learned- A Regional Perspective



Presented by
Rick Gregory- PRC

REBYC-II CTI Lessons Learned Workshop 9-10th June 2016,
Centre point Hotel, Silom, Bangkok, Thailand

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
SEAFDEC RFU
Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

"The whole is greater than the sum of its parts."

Aristotle (384–322 BC)

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
YOUR COUNTRY AND ORGANISATION
Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

Structure of Presentation

1. Lessons learned from REBYC Phase 1
2. Introduction to REBYC-II CTI
3. Nine lessons learned
4. Conclusions and moving forward.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
YOUR COUNTRY AND ORGANISATION
Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

Project REBYC Phase-I (2002-2008)

Name

- Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of Bycatch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management;

Countries involved:

- Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Brunei Darussalam , Myanmar, Thailand.

Goals:

- To reduce capture of immature/ juvenile fishes of commercial species;
- To reduce the harvest of bycatch; both fish and non-fish species.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
SEAFDEC RFU
Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

Main Lessons Learned from REBYC Phase 1:

- Multi-species nature of trawl fisheries resources in Southeast Asia & the Pacific Region;
- Large variation in type and scale of trawlers;
- Little discarding in SE Asian countries;
- 'Bycatch' is largely utilised and considered an important part of the total catch;
- Gear modification solutions need to be supported by appropriate legal and economic incentive frameworks;
- Understanding of, and close cooperation with stakeholders crucial for success.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
SEAFDEC RFU
Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

REBYC-II CTI Objectives (2011-2016)

- **The Global Environment Objective:** Responsible trawl fisheries that result in sustainable fisheries resources and healthy marine ecosystems in the Coral Triangle and Southeast Asian waters by reduced bycatch, discards and fishing impact on biodiversity and the environment.
- **The Project Development Objective:** Effective public and private sector partnership for improved trawl and bycatch management and practices that support fishery dependent incomes and sustainable livelihoods.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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Partners & Funding

- Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)
 - Training Department - hosts of the Regional Facilitation Unit.
- Directorate General of Capture Fisheries, **Indonesia**;
- National Fisheries Authority, **Papua New Guinea**;
- Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, **Philippines**;
- Department of Fisheries, **Thailand**;
- Directorate of Fisheries, **Vietnam**

Funding:

- GEF USD 3,000,000
- plus significant co-funding from partners.

– Project no-cost Extension until 30 September 2016.

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REBYC II CTI Countries and Pilot sites

Indonesia: Arafura Sea

Papua New Guinea: Gulf of Papua

Philippines: Samar Sea

Thailand: Chumpon Province
 Trat Province

Viet Nam: Kien Giang Province

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Four components:

- Policy, legal and institutional frameworks component;
- Resource management and fishing operations component;
- Information management and communication component;
- Awareness and knowledge component.

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Lesson 1: How to fit 5 countries and a regional Institution into a single planning framework?

- Possible at the component level;
- More difficult at the Project Output level;
 - E.g. 'Agreement has been reached on appropriate incentive packages for all trawl fisheries in project areas'.
- Mid-term evaluation interpreted the project liberally and realigned project to broader concerns.

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Lesson 2- Was a Bycatch focus justified?

- The definition of bycatch varies from country to country.
- However, the retention of juveniles of commercially valuable fish species in trawl fisheries catches is a major issue in all of the countries.

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Lesson 3- The inclusion of a socio-economic component strengthened the Project

- This lack of a socio-economic dimension was corrected during the mid term review,
- Resulting in significant progress was made on understanding the socio-economics of trawl fisheries stakeholders and communities living close to trawl fishing grounds

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Lesson 4 Institutional / human resources strengthening component occurred even though there was no component focusing on this.

- The Project achieved considerable success in strengthening national & regional institutional capacities to manage trawl fisheries related projects;
- Example - SEAFDEC Training Department - EAFM



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Lesson 5. The Trawl Fisheries Management Plan focus broadened into more integrated zonal planning.

- Designing Trawl Fisheries management plans without consideration for other resource users unlikely to be effective;
- Allowing partner institutions to utilise project resources for the development of national/regional plans that integrate trawl fisheries management into wider planning frameworks e.g. The Samar Sea Fisheries management plan;
- Project shifted towards promoting EAFM capacity development and supporting the development of EAFM LEAD materials.

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Lesson 6 – National Policy changes during implementation affected the project.

- Significant policy changes affecting trawl fisheries occurred in two countries; (Indonesia and Thailand) during the life of the project;
- Indonesia’s ban on trawl fisheries- which undermined project work;
- Thailand’s new Fisheries Law, (2015) – which stimulated project work.

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Lesson 7- Partner and Stakeholder collaboration was important.

- Regular sharing of experiences and information with
 - International/Regional Agencies
 - BOBLME, NOAA,, USAID, APFIC, SFP, WWF, SEAFDEC Sida;
 - Private Sector
 - In all countries;
 - Other stakeholders and resource users
 - At pilot sites
 - Participation at round table meetings, public consultations etc.

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Lesson 8. Project oversight and coordination worked well

- Project Steering Committee**
 - Annual meetings to review progress and agree work plans;
 - Identified problems and resolved issues;
 - Ensure resources were shared fairly;
- Regional workshops**
 - Work planning;
 - Information sharing;
 - Training- e.g. GIS, M&E;
 - Hosting by partner institutions.

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Lesson 9. Administrative and Financial arrangements were challenging.

- Project Administration;
 - Only possible to support a Part-time Regional Coordinator;
 - FAO administration systems;
 - Slow LOA development;
 - Technical Clearance of reports- language editing;
 - Fund dispersment.
- Flexibility at the national institutional level was essential for successful project implementation.

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Conclusions and moving forward regionally.

- So back to Aristotle... was *'The whole greater than the sum of its parts'*?
 - Understanding of partners of different country conditions and issues;
 - Strengthening of relations between partner institutions and officers;
 - The sharing of project experiences today is also an example;
- Sharing of information will continue;
 - SEAFDEC member country Regional Trawl Fisheries Workshop planned for August 2016;
- This may help leverage funding for further support for trawl fisheries development/management in the Region.

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Thanks for listening



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Introduction:
 Indonesia was one of the participating country for "Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of Bycatch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management" (REBYC 1, 2002-2008). REBYC-II CTI project "Strategies for trawl fisheries by-catch management", Indonesia will be:

- 1) Implementing the concept of **MGT Scheme** to manage trawl fisheries in Arafura.
- 2) Commencing **ADAPTIVE fisheries co-management** (continuously updated & revised in response to evaluation due to changes of situation)

ADAPTIVE fisheries co-management will be established through the involvement and close collaboration among stakeholders.

Country/Region:
 INDONESIA/ Southeast Asia

Institutions involved in the Project:
 Ministry of Marine Affairs & Fisheries of Indonesia (DG of Capture Fisheries)

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Introduction to the main issues facing trawl fisheries in your country
During REBYC-1: Series of demonstration and training on BRDs installation (*Bycatch Reduction Devices: TED-Turtle Excluder Devices and JTED-Juvenile and Trash fish Excluder Devices* for trawl fishing gears had been conducted in di Sorong, Merauke, Ambon, Tual, Sibolga, Tarakan).

Lesson learnt of REBYC 1:

- a. The main by-catch in Indonesia consists of turtles, sharks, rays, etc. Some of those are categorized as Endangered, Threatened, and Protected (ETP) species;
- b. The installation of BRDs reduced total amount of the catch, but increase the composition of main target (shrimp);
- c. The industrial-scale fisheries discarded most of by-catch. Meanwhile, the small-scale fisheries utilized all the by-catch for fish meals;
- d. REBYC 1 has advocated Indonesia being released from embargo of shrimp export to the USA in 2005.

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Objectives of the Project in your country

PURPOSE OF REBYC-II CTI INDONESIA:

- 1) revise the existing regulation to **promote best management practices for trawls operation in Arafura Sea;**
- 2) develop and improve the concept of "Mapping, Gear type selection, and Total Allowable Effort management" (MGT-scheme) as **management tool in Arafura Sea Fisheries Management Plan.**
- 3) Implementing **ADAPTIVE CO-MANAGEMENT** through **Participatory approach** among stake holder

Schematic Approach REBYC-II CTI INDONESIA

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MGT Scheme for Fishing Management

M MAPPING → **AVOIDANCE of Critical Habitat & Environment**

- Target Species : Juvenile, ETP species
- Ecosystem : Sea grass, coral reef, sea mount etc
- Reference : - Life-history triangle (target species & keystone species) → Sedentary, Straddling, High Migratory
- Migratory path of ETP
- Animal Food Chain
- Out Put : **ONE MAP POLICY**
- Protected Zone : No Take Zone (Spawning & Nursery), MPA for ETP species
- Limited entry : Seasonal closure, selected fishing gear
- Fishing Ground (small scale, industry)

G Gear Type Selection → **REDUCTION of Environmental Impact from fishing Gear & Methods**

- Decreasing By Catch : Juvenile, Un-wanted fish
- Reducing ETP
- Reference : - Length Maturity : 1st Maturity for short life cycle, 2nd Maturity for low survival species
- Optimum Growth
- Out Put : **Eco-Friendly Fishing** → Selectivity & Efficient fishing gear
- Standard Fishing Methods & Gears → Static, Passive, Active Gear
- Standard Minimum Mesh Size Per Fishing Gear in specific fishing ground
- LIFE Fishing : Low Impact and Fuel Efficiency fishing

T TAE Management → **UTILIZATION of Fish Production for Fisheries Economic**

- Number of Vessels → Fishing Capacity : Pro Poor, Pro Job, Pro Growth, Pro Sustainable
- Utilization By Catch (Balancing Human vs Animal Consumption)
- Reference : - IPQA on Fishing Capacity
- Fairness among Small Scale and Industry
- Fisheries Subsidies
- Out Put : **Number of License in FMA (Fishing Management Area)**
- Total Fishing Effort (Subsistence, artisanal and commercial Fisheries)
- Integrated Fishing Industry → Value added Product (Surimi, Fish Meal etc)

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Stakeholders involved in the Project and methods of engagement

1. **PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)** → DG of Capture Fisheries;
2. **NPC and NTO** → focal point and facilitate the project in national level;
3. **NATIONAL WORKING GROUP (NWG)**
 - Involving relevant stake holders who are able to contribute/ share data: Government (PUSKITA, Legal & Planning Division, Dit. Of KAPI, PPI, PSDI, KN, PSDKP/ DG of Surveillance), Industry (HPPI, ASPINTU, ASPERTADU), NGO (WWF Indonesia), Researchers (Puslitbangkan, BBPI), University (IPB, STP, Undip)
 - Initiating a participatory mechanism among stake holders

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Stakeholders involved in the Project and methods of engagement

4. **LOCAL CONSULTATIVE GROUP (LCG)**
 - Involving the same membership as of NWG
 - LCG is encouraged to build participatory mechanism in collecting data & information, monitoring & evaluation, and recommend better management policy and regulation
 - Key institutions in Ambon: Ambon Fishing Port
 - Key institution in Sorong:
 - a. Sorong Fishery Academy
 - b. Indonesia Marine And Climate Support (IMACS) Project conducting observer on-board training

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Overall Summary

What was achieved?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3 (three) GUIDELINES on MGT Scheme is developed PARTICIPATORY Data Sharing is in place REBYC-II CTI Indonesia Project WEBSITE is established (http://rebyc-cti.kkp.go.id)
What went well-examples of success?	DATA SHARING MECHANISMS: REBYC-II CTI Indonesia treated the submitted data as confidential (until agreed to publish)
What did not go so well-examples of challenges?	NON-COMPLIANT STAKEHOLDERS (mostly were fish trawl): poor data from this industry
What were the main lessons learned?	PARTICIPATORY approach amongst stakeholders is powerfull
What recommendations do you have for others?	TRUST BUILDING amongst stakeholders at a very beginning phase of the project is important

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Component 1: Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

What was achieved?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Legal obligation to share data were identified Contribute to the development of Aru & Arafura Fisheries Management Area
What went well-examples of success?	The solidness of NWG members (institution) in every meeting & data sharing
What did not go so well-examples of challenges?	The change of person representing NWG institution Policy changes (trawl banning)
What were the main lessons learned?	The issuance of legal decree for NWG is crucial
What recommendations do you have for others?	The adoption and/ or adaptation of REBYC-II CTI results under current policy (or find alternative technology to exploit shrimps?)

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Component 2: Resource Management & Fishing Operations

What was achieved?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> TAE Guidelines is developed Overlaid data is identified (mapping habitats)
What went well-examples of success?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PARTICIPATORY data sharing by stakeholders was great The available One Map was good
What did not go so well-examples of challenges?	Sometimes, data is (considered) confidential
What were the main lessons learned?	TRUST BUILDING is important in managing fisheries resources
What recommendations do you have for others?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PARTICIPATORY and TRUST BUILDING must be initiated at a very beginning phase of the project One map policy (single map base)

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Component 3: Information Management & Communication

What was achieved?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project website is established Some FAO technical references are translated into Bahasa Indonesia
What went well-examples of success?	-
What did not go so well-examples of challenges?	-
What were the main lessons learned?	-
What recommendations do you have for others?	Website should be initiated at the beginning of the project implementation (also designed as 'server' of data sharing)

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Component 4: Awareness & Knowledge

What was achieved?	Knowledge and awareness is increase (reluctance to share data is decreasing at the end of project phase)
What went well-examples of success?	Routine and regular NWG meeting was good to increase awareness and knowledge
What did not go so well-examples of challenges?	The less intensive LCG meeting (Sorong & Ambon)
What were the main lessons learned?	Intensive discussion increases awareness and knowledge
What recommendations do you have for others?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> More FAO or other international reference translation Group discussion by any means of communication may be good to increas knowledge sharing

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P.r.o.j.e.c.t. P.r.o.d.u.c.t.s.

Products: Brochure, MGT Guidelines, Translation, Website

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Project Products

Brochure, MGT Guidelines, Translation, Website

Products: Brochure, MGT Guidelines, Translation, Website

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Project Products

<http://rebyc-cti.kkp.go.id/>

Products: Brochure, MGT Guidelines, Translation, Website

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Available Data (Existing Regulation)	Mapping (Fishing Activity to Avoid Critical Habitat)	Gear type selection (Best Fishing Gear Selectivity)	TAE Management (Manage Fishing Capacity)
To improve data quality & validity PER.18/MEN/2010 Log Book	"Trust building among NWG members" • % Target Species (P/PU) • Catch composition • Decline Species • Catch rate per location (simplify from companies)	"Implementation of int'l bycatch guideline" • % Target Species • % Economic Species • Catch per unit effort	"Implementation of IPOA fishing capacity" • Reduce effort in critical habitat • Productivity (standard value)
1/PERMEN-KP/2013 Observer	• % By-catch % Discard • Length distribution (species target % species at risky/indicator) • Prediction Nursery Ground • ETP hotspots (from WWF)	• % Landed • % Discard • Gear selectivity	Catch rate every fishing ground
PER.13/MEN/2012 Catch certificate No. 10/Permen-KP/2013 VMS PER.07/MEN/2010 SLO	• Pattern fishing activity per week per API type & carrier vessel at fisheries management area (data pattern from PSDKP per month) • Vessel tracking that is located by observer		Illegal fishing

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Available Data (Existing Regulation)	Mapping (Fishing Activity to Avoid Critical Habitat)	Gear type selection (Best Fishing Gear Selectivity)	TAE Management (Manage Fishing Capacity)
PER.30/MEN/2012 License PER.02/MEN/2011 jo No. 18/Permen-KP/2013 Fishing Gear Selectivity	• Fishing ground management (number of vessel and API type → unit and GT) • Base port	• Gear selectivity • LKU-LKP (number of catch)	• Fishing capacity • Fish hold capacity • Fairness access to fishing ground
Research and Academic Institution	• Oceanography figure • Length maturity • Seabed and habitat figure • Life-history triangle of target, indicator and ETP species (sedentary, straddling or highly migratory stocks?)	• Selectivity of existing gear • Develop gear modification (towing speed & duration, Head rope, mesh size)	• Low cost fishing activity by gear • Efficiency fishing gear • Optimum license
PER.27/MEN/2009 Central government	Vessel map according: GT size, API type, vessel material		Fishing capacity
Revise regulation for more Responsible Fisheries			

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Participatory habitat mapping

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SOME CONCLUSIONS:

1. Data shared by: DG of Capture Fisheries, DG of Surveillance (VMS records), Industry, Research Centres (incl: BBPI), University (Internship students), WWF Indonesia
2. Habitat of shrimps is not always associated with habitat of ETP species
3. National workshop: discuss and recommend the available data
4. TAE Guideline have been implemented (trial), based on data from industry (10 years) fishing capacity could be concluded
5. Based on sample of 11 vessels (from 1 industry), shrimp potency is estimated 2,06 million kg per year (9,187 days/ per year) → assumption 1 vessel (200 fishing days), licensed could be granted to 45 vessels.
6. Workshop will be conducted to calculate the existing vessels (about 55 vessels) referring to TAE Guideline

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Project Management	
What was achieved?	The project output is achieved (substance, administration, and financial)
What went well- examples of success?	Close coordination & kind support from FAO country office (harmonized system between Gol and FAOID)
What did not go so well- examples of challenges?	Coordination: HQ - Regional Office - Country Project Unit
What were the main lessons learned?	Close coordination with FAO Country Office is very much helpful Financial procedure using internal FAO mechanism (FAOID in Jakarta → delay approval of budget proposal could be avoided)
What recommendations do you have for others?	

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- **Key recommendations for designing trawl fisheries focused projects in your country**
 - 1) Habitat Mapping → avoid ETP species, designate certain area of fishing ground
 - 2) Gear type selection → Low Impact Fuel Efficient (LIFE Fishing Technology)
 - 3) TAE (Total Allowable Effort) Management → Fair access between small scale and industry
 - 4) Participatory Approach → Best minimum requirements
 - 5) Website may be developed at the beginning of project (on-line database)
 - 6) Due to policy change in Indonesia (trawl banning) → alternative fishing technology to exploit shrimp is needed (new challenges)

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- **New challenges**
 - 1) Ministerial Decree No.2/PERMEN-KP/2015 on Prohibition of the use of Trawls and Seine Nets (trawl ban) dated on 9 January 2015.
 - 2) Ministerial Decree No.56/PERMEN-KP/2014 of 3 November 2014 on Moratorium for Abroad-Built Fishing Vessels (until 30 April 2015) was extended by Ministerial Decree No. 10/2015 to moratorium extention (until 31 October 2015).
 - 3) At present, the trawl & seine net fishing ban has completely taken place and no built-abroad vessel operated in Indonesia waters. It is strongly believed that the (shrimp) resources has strated to recover
 - THE ABUNDANCE OF SHRIMP RESOURCES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR ECONOMY GROWTH
 - NEED ALTERNATIVE FISHING TECHNOLOGY TO EXPLOIT (NEW CHALLENGES)

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For more information REBYC-II CTI Indonesia

Visit Our Website

<http://rebyc-cti.kkp.go.id>

THANK YOU

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 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

Introduction

REBYC-II CTI project will contribute to more sustainable use of fisheries resources and healthier marine ecosystems in the Coral Triangle and Southeast Asia waters by reducing bycatch, discards and other impacts of trawl fisheries

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PILOT PROJECT SITE COVERAGE

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▪ Trawl Fisheries in the Philippines

- Municipal
- Commercial

▪ Trawl Fishing Grounds

- Samar Sea
- Visayan Sea
- San Miguel Bay
- Lingayen Gulf
- Ragay Gulf
- Carigara Bay
- Guimaras Strait
- Manila Bay
- Moro Gulf/ Sibuguey Bay

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▪ National Policy Frameworks

- Fisheries Code of 1998 (Republic Act 8550) as amended by RA 10654
- Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160)
- Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997 (RA 8435).

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Institutions Involved

- **National Government Agencies**
 - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources- Central Office
 - Regional Fisheries Office No. VIII
 - Philippine National Police/ PNP-Maritime
 - Philippine Coast Guard
- **Local Government**
 - Province of Samar
 - Samar Sea Alliance of Local Government for Fisheries Management
- **Academe**
 - Samar State University
- **Private Sector**
 - Fish Dryer/ Processor
 - Fishing Companies
 - Fish Vendor
 - Fisherfolk
 - Aquaculture
- **Civil Society Organizations**
 - NAPC
 - PASC
 - FARMC

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 BUREAU OF FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

Main issues facing trawl fisheries

- Problems on Bycatch and Discards
- Conflicts With Other Resource Users
- Demand from Aquaculture for Trashfish
- Role of Trashfish/ Low Value Fish to Food Fish Consumption
- Lack of Socio Economic Data to Support Fisheries Management

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The Project Goals & Objectives

- Goals:**
 - contribute to more sustainable use of fisheries resources, healthier marine habitat & ecosystems, and secured livelihoods
- Objectives:**
 - improve trawl fisheries management
 - promote sustainable fishing practices
 - minimize the catch of juveniles
 - minimize species at risk
 - minimize discards
 - avoid capture of protected species
 - avoid destructive impact on habitats
 - seek balance between environmental well-being and human well-being
 - increase resilience of coastal livelihoods
 - evaluate the costs and benefits of a change




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Overall Summary

- Successful implementation of the Project Components
- Co- management of Samar Sea
- Mainstreaming of SSFMP to the BFAR National Program
- EAFM was useful in the development of SSFMP
- Socioeconomic data from the project was used in the implementation of SSFMP
- Strengthened working relationship with BFAR, Law Enforcement Agencies and Other Key Stakeholders
- EAFM sensitized the stakeholders on fishery issues

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Component 1: Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

What were achieved..

- REBYC Phils. representatives participated in the APFIC regional workshop to develop a regional guidelines on bycatch management and reduction of discards
- The Samar Sea Fisheries Management Plan adheres to International guidelines on bycatch management and the reduction of discards.
- The Samar Sea Fisheries Management Plan (SSFMP) finalized after its presentation to stakeholders/TWG, BFAR Regional Fisheries Office Staff, Public (General) , the Members of the Samar Sea Alliance of Local Government Units (LGUs) and the National Advisory Group.


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Component 1: Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

What were achieved..

- Socio economic studies carried out under project, used in determining local level management measures and feature as a chapter in the SSFMP.
- Implementation Guidelines of the SSFMP completed
- Philippines study of policies and legal framework for trawl fisheries in progress.
- Fisheries Administrative Order 237, (regulation on use of JTED), is in place and complied by commercial trawler operators in the Samar Sea pilot area.



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Component 1: Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

What were achieved..

- Unified ordinance for the 4 month closed season approved by 11 coastal municipalities
- Establishment of the project National Advisory Group (NAG). April 29, 2013 (BFAR), Quezon City. Twp meetings conducted.
- REBYC CTI TWG pilot site established
- Consultative group and stakeholder participation to plan, coordinate and monitor project activities
- Establishment/Integration of local management council (Alliance of Samar Sea Local Government Units / LGUs)for Samar Sea management.



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Component 1: Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

- What went well**
 - Formulation of SSFMP with the active participation of all stakeholders
 - Gained support from the Alliance of LGUs to the SSFMP
 - Co- management of Samar Sea
- What did not go so well – examples of challenges?**
 - Policy and institutional review was not implemented due to problems on the priorities of the project consultant
- What were the main lessons learned?**
 - Participation and involvement of stakeholders is important to the project's success
- What recommendations do you have for others?**
 - Enhance the involvement of stakeholders in the planning process

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Component 2: Resource Management and Fishing Operations

- What was achieved?
 - Completion of Catalogue of Fishing Gears of Samar Sea
 - Coral reef surveys (for critical habitat mapping) covered 19 sites in 6 municipalities/cities, completed.
 - The SSU ichthyo-plankton and by-catch survey completed.
 - The SSFMP supports the formulation of a unified ordinance for a 4-month closed season (April-July) in Samar Sea.

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Component 2: Resource Management and Fishing Operations

- What was achieved?
 - Fishing grounds and critical habitats in Samar Sea mapped.
 - Training/workshop on the inventory of fishing gears and boats
 - Inventory of trawl and other fishing gears in 11 municipalities, Samar Sea, followed by a workshop to review and consolidate data.
 - Establishment of monitoring scheme incorporated in the SSFMP
 - Provision of alternative livelihood

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Component 2: Resource Management and Fishing Operations

- What did not go so well
 - Restricted provision of alternative livelihoods to fisherfolk
 - Short period for Ichthyoplankton Survey
 - Delay on the liquidation of funds transferred to contracted party on the Ichthyoplankton Survey
- What were the main lessons learned?
 - Short period of survey cannot be used as basis for fisheries management
- What Recommendations do you have for others?
 - Better planning to cover the entire seasons on fisheries survey
 - Flexibility on budget allocation for alternative livelihood
 - Incorporation of regular monitoring of bycatch and trawl catch landings on national program to ensure project sustainability
 - Incorporation of national budget on related projects

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Component 3: Information and Management Communications

- What was achieved?
 - Established a website for the project
 - Baseline data on socioeconomic survey of trawl fisheries in the pilot site
- What went well- examples of success?
 - Technical paper on the socioeconomic survey
 - Strong support from FAO-UN on the data collection, data analysis and writeshop
 - Participatory data gathering related to socioeconomic survey
- What did not go so well – examples of challenges?
 - Difficulty in data analysis due to unstandardized entry
 - Unelaborated breakdown of incidental expenses for trawl
- What were the main lessons learned?
 - Socioeconomics is an important aspect in fisheries management
- What recommendations do you have for others?
 - There is a need to standardize data entry for more efficient data analysis
 - Survey should cover majority of trawl fishing grounds for a more holistic fisheries management approach

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Component 4: Awareness and Knowledge

- What was achieved?
 - Training on EAFM Socioeconomics Writeshop/ Workshop Training on Fishing Gear Construction
 - Seminar/Consultations in Pilot Site (Samar Sea)
 - Public consultations on SSFMP
 - Training/workshop on fisheries management and BRDs
 - Participation in EAFM LEAD workshop
 - Public Consultation focused on the SSFMP management measures including proposed closed season of Samar Sea (April-July) to protect the juveniles during the spawning season.
 - Livelihood/Training Needs Assessment for displaced fishermen during proposed closed season
 - Training/workshop on the inventory of fishing gears and boats. June 27-29, 2014.
 - Training/workshop on EAFM completed.
 - Socio-economic training/workshop on indications & data gathering


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Component 4: Awareness and Knowledge

- What went well- examples of success?
 - Strong facilitation of project activities with the LGUs, Fisherfolk, National Government Agencies and Civil Society Organizations
 - More elaborate composition/ representation of stakeholders in awareness activities
- What did not go so well – examples of challenges?
 - Delay in the implementation of activities due to overlap with the election period, approval of LOAs and release of funds
- What were the main lessons learned?
 - Cost-sharing helped in the project implementation
 - Good relationship with stakeholders is essential for greater participation/ representation
- What recommendations do you have for others?
 - Always include the stakeholders in the entire project cycle
 - Incorporate national budget to support external project funds



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Institutional and Human Resources Development

- What was achieved?**
 - Enhanced linkage between the Funding Agency and Implementing Agency
 - Capacity of project team and those involved stakeholders were enhanced particularly on socioeconomics
- What went well- examples of success?**
 - Good coordination between the NTO, NPC and Project Partners
- What did not go so well – examples of challenges?**
- What were the main lessons learned?**
 - Full time National Technical Officer is an important link between FAO-Country and implementing agency
 - Fishing technology alone is not enough to manage trawl fisheries
 - Assistance of FAO
- What recommendations do you have for others?**
 - Projects should consider fishing technology , socioeconomics and human well-being of affected stakeholders

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Project Management

- What was achieved?**
 - Implementation of all components
 - Improved linkages between implementing agency and FAO Office and Member Countries
- What went well- examples of success?**
 - Improved coordination/ collaboration between Stakeholders and Implementing Agency
- What did not go so well – examples of challenges?**
 - Implementation of the Legal Review
- What were the main lessons learned?**
- What recommendations do you have for others?**
 - Timely approval and release of funds
 - Full Time Regional Coordinator with Technical Assistant
 - Involve FAO Country in Project Inception, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Provision of training for Project Staff, Exchange Staff

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Key Recommendations for Designing Trawl Fisheries Focused Projects in the Philippines

- Support to national stock assessment program with emphasis on trawl fisheries
- Update inventory of Municipal and Commercial trawls in the Philippines
- Biological and population studies of dominant trawl fish catches for management purposes
- Expansion of socioeconomics studies in other major trawl fishing ground
- Formulation of National Trawl Fisheries Management Plan in the context of EAFM

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Key Recommendations for Designing Trawl Fisheries Focused Projects in the Philippines




- Stronger institutional linkages in the planning, implementation and monitoring
- Assignment of a permanent staff in the project management office
- Inclusion/ Involvement of FAO Country in the entire project cycle

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Thank you

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Lessons and Learned Workshop
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 9-10 June 2016

Mala Supongpan
 National Technical Officer

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Introduction

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations ("FAO") and the Department of Fisheries, Thailand have signed the Letter of Agreement (LOA) for the execution of the GEF supported project "Strategies for trawl fisheries by-catch management" (REBYC-II CTI; GCP/RAS/269/GFF) which is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The Food and Agriculture Organization and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center are implementing the project. Which works with the five participating countries (Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam).




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Under the project work plan for Thailand, the Department of Fisheries, Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division is implementing the project at two sites; Prachuab Kiri Khan and Chumphon. The Central Gulf Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center (CMDEC), located in Chumphon is taking the lead in research into trawl fisheries and enlarged cod-end mesh size experiments. The second site in Trad province, is being used to pilot management measures for closed areas and closed seasons, to protect fish larvae and spawners. The Eastern Marine Fisheries Research and Development (EMDEC), located in Rayong province is taking the lead for this research work.

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Research at both project sites involves the participation of stakeholder and the DOF actively seeks cooperation between officials and stakeholders, in data sharing, analysis & presenting results for improved understanding between fishers and officials.



Trad






Prachup Kiri Khan



Chumphon

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Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
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Two main issues facing trawl fisheries in Thailand under the REBYC-II CTI project

- **1. Enlarge cod-end mesh size of trawlers**

- **Objectives**
- Study on catch rate, species composition and the escape rate between the current cod end and 4 cm mesh size cod end
- Comparison analysis of incomes between deriving from trawling with the current mesh size and trawling with 4 cm mesh size cod end net.
- The assessment of financial loss, financial gain and impacts of changing the cod end mesh size from the current to 4.0 cm.
- Study on length and length at first capture of fish when enlarge mesh size to 4 cm.

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2. Closed area and closed season management in Trad

Objectives

- Fish larvae identification and distribution survey and fisheries resources;
- Discuss implications of the study on the Area/Seasonal Closures planned for Ao Trad,
- Stakeholder agree on the area and season to be closed and what types of fishing gear prohibited.
- Formulate the management plan



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Objectives of the Project in Thailand

1. Reduce capture of small economic species using MS 4.0 cm,
2. Capture more suitable size of fish which could have more value,
3. Protect area for fish larvae and spawners and Healthy habitats as well.
4. Human resource development through the Stakeholder Consultation and Public Hearing Meeting approaches



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Stakeholders involved in the Project and methods of engagement.

The stakeholders included the Thai Sustainable Fisheries Roundtable which is made up of the eight Industry Associations involved in Thailand's seafood trade, was established through a Memorandum of Understanding signed on November 2013. The Roundtable works closely with the Thai Department of Fisheries, Department of Labour, FAO, SEAFDEC, SFP (Sustainable Fisheries Partnership), and WWF to tackle the social and environmental issues rampant in the Thai seafood industry. Other relevant agencies e.g. NGOs are also needed to participate and consult to DOF.



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- Overall Summary

1. Mesh size regulation for trawl fisheries (MS 4.0 cm),
(2. Some trawl fishers complain to use MS 4.0, they may have less profit from trash fish,)
3. Area and season closure management plan. (Now being changed to limit area fishing for 5 nm from shoreline by the Provincial Fisheries Committee. The formulated plan has been sent to the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives for approval,
4. Small scale fishers agree to register as a fisher group.

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Lessons and Learned by Component

Component 1: Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks



- Resource management plans must be responded to prioritized issues, identified by communities and harmonize with national and provincial legislation, policy and plans.
- Management process must be participated by stakeholders in every steps for encouraging acceptance and strengthen the management plan implementation.

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- Component 2: Resource Management & Fishing Operations
- Accurate and up-to-date knowledge on fisher numbers, gear types, fish landings quantity, fishing activities, resource mapping, socio-economic of fisher, law and regulation etc., in fisheries is the key of the management planning.
- Fisheries administration agencies and communities should have a common understanding on fisheries and fisheries resources for improving fisheries management program.
- For implementing any fisheries management measures, such as seasonal and area closure, fishing gear restriction, etc., It should be supported by scientific evidences that can be monitored and evaluated continuously.

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- Component 2: Resource Management & Fishing Operations
- In 2015, Thailand has significantly improved registration system of fishing vessels and fishing licenses for both small scale and commercial scale fisheries. This improvement may provide a reliable number of fishing vessels and fishing licenses which can be used for research and management.
- The enumerators who will conduct the interviews should have a good clear understanding on small scale and commercial fisheries. In this study, all enumerators were carried out by the officers of EMDEC and CMDEC. These officers have good background knowledge on fishing activities in the study area. From enumerations, it was found that the enumerators who are scientist were not familiar with socio-economic interviewing.

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- Component 2: Resource Management & Fishing Operations
- It should keep in mind that, in fisheries management, we have to manage the fishers who exploit the resources, not fisheries resources. Therefore, the understanding on socio-economic conditions of the fishers is the key factor for success management.

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Component 3: Information Management & Communication

- One of the key factors to achieve a success in every step of participatory fisheries management processes, is the inter-intra relationships among fishing communities, government agencies and other institutions should be taken into account. These relationships will lead to obtain reliable data and information collection.
- The relationships can be created through data gathering and discussion of the results, all stakeholders should be involved or at least to be consulted.

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Component 3: Information Management & Communication

- However, in practice, it takes a long time in data collection planning process, therefore community consultation as well as developing training mechanisms, training, data collection, analysis etc., are hardly to complete within limited time frame

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Component 4: Awareness & Knowledge

- Fisheries department staff may have a good experience on scientific finding, but they are not familiar with social interactive. From this project, the staff got more experiences on social interactive through stakeholder consultation meetings that they play an important role as trainers or resource persons.
- In addition, in order to encourage awareness of the stakeholders, continuous campaigns and wide spread public hearing should be done.

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- Provide knowledge for local fishers and private sector about the present marine fisheries status, mesh size enlargement for trawlers and area and season closure, New Fisheries Acts, practical implement for Thai fisheries corresponding to global situation.

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Institutional and Human Resources Development.


Establishment of Advisory Committee Group, Conservation Fisheries Resources Committee, Working Groups to advice, consult and work together with the stakeholders, reverant agencies.



Researchers gain more knowledge about data collection for socio-economic data

Researchers know how to manage the ecosystem based management and can be trainers.

More efficiency to communicate with the stakeholder and other local fishers and officials

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Project Management

1. Consult the project framework to high senior officials, fishers and stakeholders,
2. Formulate the project as well as select the project sites,
3. Implementation,
4. Results,
5. Monitoring and Evaluation,
6. Propose for management plan,
7. Campaign for management measures.

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Key recommendations for designing trawl fisheries focused projects in Thailand.

Monitoring and evaluation on the research works supporting to the management measures should be done and if the research results change and not fit to the present measures then the management measures should be reconsidered.


Recommendations for designing trawl fisheries



1. Total Allowance Effort
2. Total Allowance Catch

Recommendations for area and season closure measure

1. Fisher group in collaboration with government officials take for area and season closure.

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The end

Kob Kun Ka

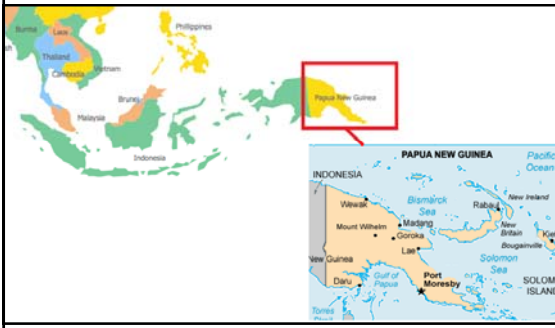
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Papua New Guinea
 NATIONAL FISHERIES AUTHORITY
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

- Papua New Guinea as a member country is represented by its lead agency the 'National Fisheries Authority'
- REBYC-II Project for PNG saw NFA establish collaboration in-country with
 - UNDP-FAO,
 - Gulf Provincial Administration and Fisheries
 - Western Provincial Administration and Fisheries
 - Prawn Industry stakeholder/operators

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Papua New Guinea – Gulf of Papua





PNG – National Fisheries Authority
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

Main Trawl Fisheries Issues for PNG

- efficient economical operation of the trawl fishing fleet
- Monitoring Control and Surveillance of the fishing fleet
- the dependency of coastal communities on bycatch from the trawlers
- implementation of fisheries regulations and laws
- Outdated Prawn Trawl Fisheries Management Plan


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PNG – National Fisheries Authority
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

Objectives

- Effective and efficient management of trawl fisheries bycatch and discards through collaboration with industry stakeholders for effective implementation of by-catch reduction measures; Effective networking amongst national stakeholders for implementation at the country level; and reliable data management system for trawl fishery.
- Expanded and enhanced collaborative works with regional and national organizations leading to MSC certification for target trawl fishery resources (i.e. Banana/Tiger Prawns);
- Good Governance in Trawl Fisheries through increased stakeholder participation and transparency in decision-making.
- Prawn Trawl Management Plan Review

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PNG – National Fisheries Authority
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)


Stakeholders involved in the Project and methods of engagement.

* REBYC-II Representatives in PNG: NPC and NTO. Apart from these 2 reps there are no National Steering Committee, Project Committee etc

Other stake holders engaged during project activities:

- 1. UNDP- FAO**
 - REBYCII Project funds disbursement for planned activities
 - Reporting activity progress
- 2. Gulf Provincial Administration**
 - Awareness and update on fisheries research activity in the province
 - Stake holder consultation
- 3. Provincial Fisheries**
 - Stake holder consultation
 - E-EAFM Training
 - Socio Economic survey awareness and study
 - TED/ BRD sea trial and bycatch data collection
- 4. Prawn Trawl Industry**
 - Training on TED and BRD use and data collection
 - TED/ BRD Sea trials and data collection
 - Commercial trawl data collection
- 5. Gulf of Papua Coastal Communities**
 - Socio Economic survey awareness and study

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PNG – National Fisheries Authority
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

Overall Summary

What was achieved?

- Gulf Provincial Fisheries finally involved in research activities for the province (major stake holder involvement)
- E-EAFM Training completed
- TED/ BRD Sea trial completed
- Bycatch data and samples collected for further analysis and risk assessment study
- Socio Economic study completed
- Trawl Industry Assessment completed

What went well- examples of success?

- Basically all 5 activities carried out so far have been successful without any further complications

Major Challenge

- Timing for the activities



What were the main lessons learned?

- Open the minds of Trawl fishery industry particularly with regards to environment and coastal communities.
- Understanding the concept of EAFM and its need for effective Management
- The need for bycatch management and how communities are affected by it

What recommendations do you have for others?

- Basically we should try to achieve a level of sustainability that can demonstrate and show a win-win solution between resource management and resource users.

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PNG- National Fisheries Authority
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

- Component 1: Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks

What was achieved?

- REBYC PNG representatives participated in the APFIC regional workshop to develop a regional guidelines on bycatch management and reduction of discards
- International guidelines on bycatch management and the reduction of discards. Being applied to the revision of the Gulf of Papua Prawn Fisheries Management Plan.
- Socio-economic study & commercial trawl study(and BRD trials -CSIRO) to be used in the revision of the Gulf of Papua Prawn Fishery Management Plan being revised by NFA.

What went well?

- PNG is now set to review its current Prawn Trawl Management Plan with Bycatch Management as a major focus

What did not go so well?

- Due to PNGs late start we were not able to achieve as much as expected



What were the main lessons learned?

- Identified the importance of having sufficient data in terms of Biological, Technical and Socio Economics before having a management plan review

What recommendations do you have for others?

- Do management plan reviews as consistent as possible to effectively capture ever changing conditions and status of fishery

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PNG – National Fisheries Authority
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

Component 2: Resource Management & Fishing Operations

What was achieved?

- SEAFDEC Study of commercial trawl fisheries completed.

What went well- examples of success?

- We continue to have good support from the industry who provided us with their personal data



What did not go so well – examples of challenges?

- No major challenges or problems

What were the main lessons learned?

- PNG needs an understanding of what commercial data is necessary and relevant and how it can be analyzed and interpreted and used for management purpose

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PNG – National Fisheries Authority
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

Component 3: Information Management & Communication

What was achieved?

- Socio economic survey of Gulf of Papua crescent communities completed.

What went well- examples of success?

- Continuous support from Provincial Admin and Local communities



What did not go so well – examples of challenges?

- We were not able to cover entire section of the coast due to time constraints

What were the main lessons learned?

- Understanding the socio-economic process and adapting it as part of fisheries management

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PNG – National Fisheries Authority
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

Component 4: Awareness & Knowledge

What was achieved?

- E-EAFM Training, Port Moresby July 2015
- TED/ BRD training on use and data collection

What went well- examples of success?

- Although on a short notice we still had a good number of participants showing interest and attending the E-EAFM Training



What did not go so well – examples of challenges?

- No further problems or challenges

What were the main lessons learned?

- Understanding the E-EAM concept and seeing its vital components necessary for a holistic approach to fisheries management.

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PNG – National Fisheries Authority
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

- Institutional and Human Resources Development.

What was achieved?

- E-EAFM Training for PNG
- TED/ BRD training on use and data collection
- TRD/BRD sea trial and hands on training
- Conducting Socio Economic study in the communities



What went well- examples of success?

- Basically all training and survey activities organized went ahead without any further complications

What were the main lessons learned?

- Understanding some of the technical components relevant for EAFM

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PNG – National Fisheries Authority
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

Key recommendations for designing trawl fisheries focused projects.

- Design projects that have a holistic approach such as the E-EAFM concept and also have in place objectives that in the end will also allow the fishery the potential for International Accreditation such as MSC.

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Vietnam Directorate of Fisheries
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

FAO/GEF/SEAFDEC Regional Meeting REBYC-II CTI
REBYC-II CTI LESSONS LEARNED WORKSHOP
Centre Point Hotel, Silom, Bangkok
June 9th- 10th 2016

VIET NAM

Ms. Nguyen Thi Hong Nhung
 Ms. Cao Thi Thanh Tu
 Directorate of Fisheries

REBYC-II CTI Lessons Learned Workshop 9-10th June 2016,
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Vietnam Directorate of Fisheries
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

Main issues facing trawl fisheries:

- o Some indications of Over fishing
- o Lack of specifically institutional arrangements for trawl fisheries
- o Poor compliance with fisheries regulation
- o Weak enforcement system (human and finance)
- o Insufficient data collection system and information

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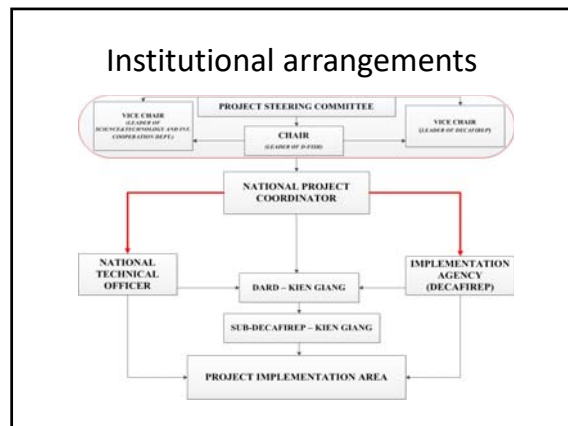









Vietnam Directorate of Fisheries
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

- Objectives of the Project in your country:
 - To initiate ideas in order to reduce bycatch issues
 - To enhance capacity for local and central fisheries management system
 - Develop legal framework starting from local level to broader scopes
 - To manage trawl fisheries more effectively leading to more sustainable trawl fisheries

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Vietnam Directorate of Fisheries
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

- Stakeholders involved in the Project and methods of engagement:
 - Government agencies (Directorate of Fisheries)
 - Local management agencies (Kien Giang DARD and SubDECAFIREP)
 - Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (Branch in Vung Tau)
 - Fisheries associations (Kien Giang fisheries association)
 - Private sector : fishing industries, middleman, processing companies, fishmeal companies
 - NGO: FSP, WWF...

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Vietnam Directorate of Fisheries
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

- Overall Summary
 - What was achieved: legal and policy frameworks for implementing EAFM; capacity building.
 - What went well- examples of success: Policy on freezing the number of trawlers throughout the country. The trawl fisheries management plan is adopted and executed by Kien Giang Provincial People Committee.
 - What did not go so well – examples of challenges: Application of EAFM into planning and managing the fisheries has still encountered due to lacking a collective agreement among fisheries stakeholders.
 - What were the main lessons learned: Understanding about harmful impacts of trawling, advantages and challenges of introduction of the EAFM, importance of knowledge (including the ingenious knowledge) in planning the fisheries; importance of involvement of stakeholders
 - What recommendations do you have for others: balancing benefits of all stakeholders will be a key factor to get the success

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Vietnam Directorate of Fisheries
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

Component 1: Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks:

- Regional guidelines was already translated into Vietnamese so that local authorities can use for future development of local trawl fisheries management plan;
- A national guideline was produced following the APFIC's guidelines and this is also a good reference for future trawl fisheries management at local level;
- A National Plan of Action to manage fishing capacity approved by Decision No. 787/QĐ-BNN-TCTS dated on 21 April 2014 to manage fishing capacity including trawl fisheries will recover marine resources in the future;
- A provincial trawl fisheries management plan approved (Binh Thuan) and one developing now;
- A legal framework to freeze all trawl fisheries vessels.

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 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 


Vietnam Directorate of Fisheries
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

Component 1: Policy, Legal and Institutional Frameworks:




Main achievements:

1. Important legal frameworks
2. EAFM to be considered at the very beginning

Lesson learnt:

1. Commitment of all stakeholders
2. Top-down control may be used in stages of management processes

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Vietnam Directorate of Fisheries
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

Component 2: Resource Management & Fishing Operations:

- A trial using square mesh size cod-end tested can be reference for policy making;
- Minimum mesh size, no take zone and closed season regulations on trawl fisheries can sustain trawl fisheries resources in the longer term.

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Vietnam Directorate of Fisheries
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

Component 3: Information Management & Communication

- Improved data (socio-economic, port sampling, logbook, bycatch data, etc.) can ensure long-term economic sustainability of trawl fisheries
- In addition, outcomes of data collection will be evident to convince stakeholders in management actions

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Vietnam Directorate of Fisheries
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management
 (REBYC-II CTI)

Component 4: Awareness & Knowledge:

- Stakeholder involvement in the development of the Kien Giang Trawl Fisheries Management Plan can be continued for longer term.
- Capacity building for fisheries officer throughout training workshop can equip necessary skills for long term to manage trawl fisheries.

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 (REBYC-II CTI)

Institutional and Human Resources Development.

- Capacity of national and local management officials enhanced via national and regional meetings/workshops;
- Professional skills on EFAM and other management approaches introduced for national fisheries managers;
- Awareness of local communities enhanced;
- Better participation of stakeholders (e.g. fishmeal and processing companies).

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 Vietnam Directorate of Fisheries
 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)

- **Project Management**
 - Restructuring the institutional arrangement at national and local level may cause delay on the project implementation in Viet Nam.
 - Regional project coordinator should be hired as a full-time project staff

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 Strategies for trawl fisheries bycatch management (REBYC-II CTI)


- **Key recommendations for designing trawl fisheries focused projects in your country.**

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- **Lesson learnt from the project implementation in Viet Nam.**

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REBYC-II CTI LESSONS LEARNED

STRATEGIES FOR TRAWL FISHERIES BYCATCH MANAGEMENT: REBYC-II CTI
 Sayan Promjinda Richard Gregory and Isara Chanrachkij
 Regional Facilitation Unit (RFU)
 Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center / Training Department



Outline

- ❖ SEAFDEC Background
- ❖ Role of REBYC-II CTI
- ❖ Key Activities REBYC-II CTI
- ❖ Project Implementation
- ❖ Lesson Learnt of REBYC-II CTI
- ❖ Lesson Learnt of REBYC-II CTI (Administration)
- ❖ Recommendation

SEAFDEC/Training Department www.seafdec.or.th

SEAFDEC Background

Who is SEAFDEC?

- The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) is an autonomous inter-governmental body established in 1967.



- SEAFDEC comprises 11 Member Countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.



Who is SEAFDEC?

SEAFDEC/Training Department www.seafdec.or.th

SEAFDEC Background

Who is SEAFDEC?

What SEAFDEC does?


Mandate

“ to develop and manage the fisheries potential of the region by rational utilization of the resources for providing food security and safety to the people and alleviating poverty through transfer of new technologies, research and information dissemination activities”

(endorsed by the 41st Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council)

Reference

RESOLUTION ON SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES FOR FOOD SECURITY FOR THE ASEAN REGION TOWARDS 2020
<http://www.seafdec.org/documents/ref02-4.pdf>



SEAFDEC/Training Department www.seafdec.or.th

SEAFDEC Background

Functions

- To offer training courses, and organize workshops and seminars in fishing technology, marine engineering, extension methodology, post harvested technology and aquaculture;
- To undertake study on fisheries resources in this region;
- To conduct the research on fishing technology and aquaculture;
- To examine problem related to the handling of fish at sea and quality control; and
- To facilitate transfer of technology to the countries in the region and to provide information material including publication of statistic bulletin and reports for disseminate of survey, research and other data on fisheries and aquaculture



Role of SEAFDEC in SE

SEAFDEC/Training Department www.seafdec.or.th

SEAFDEC Background

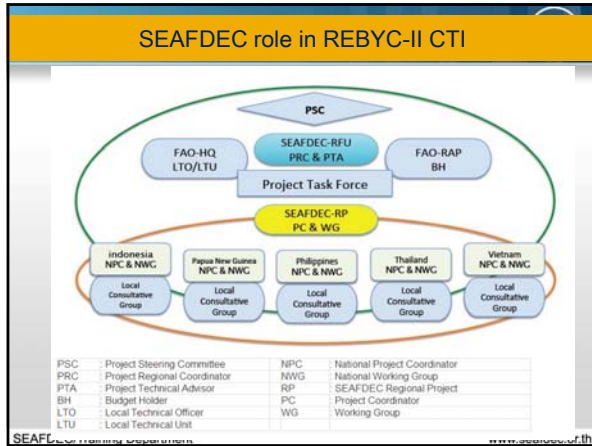
Who is SEAFDEC?

Who is SEAFDEC?

STRUCTURE AND ROLE OF SEAFDEC IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGION



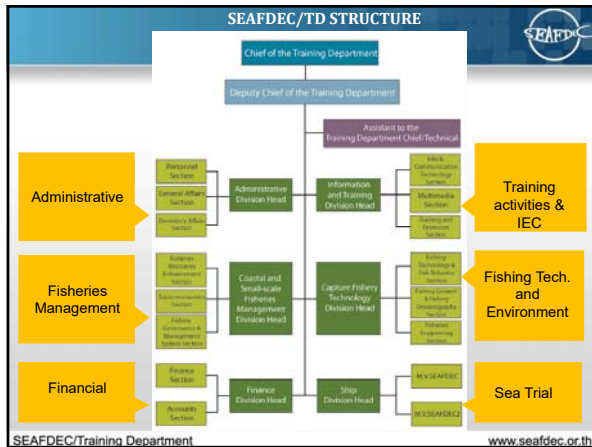
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Role of REBYC-II CTI

- Collaboration with the FAO, LTU and FAO-RAP to provide administrative and technical support to the national fisheries authorities with regard to project implementation.
- Implement regional project activities –
 - support to the development of the regional bycatch policy/strategy,
 - training activities and promotion of standardized methods and approaches . Such support will be provided in a manner consistent with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.
- SEAFDEC will facilitate national-regional-international linkages, including contacts with, inter alia, ASEAN.
- The institutional arrangements for project implementation provide for the use of existing structures within SEAFDEC allowing for capitalizing on existing partnerships.
- Project Regional Facilitation Unit (RFU) will be established at TD

SEAFDEC/Training Department www.seafdec.or.th



Key Activities REBYC-II CTI

Administrative Support

- Project Inception Workshop (2012)
- Project Steering Committee Meeting (2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016)
- Regional Workshop Work Planning (2013, 2014) & Update on Country Project Progress (2015)
- Regional Training on Project Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation
- Regional Workshop FAO Administrative Systems and Financial Operations

Financial Support

Regular work to support RFU

Key Activities REBYC-II CTI

Technical Support
Training - Workshop

- Regional Technical Workshop on Data Collection - Trawl Fisheries Management Information and Data Requirements (SEAFDEC Thailand)
- Regional Training-cum-Workshop on Co-Management and Trawl Selective Fishing Gears and Other Practices (SEAFDEC/TD, Thailand)
- Mini Symposium & ICES-FAO Meeting
- APFIC Regional Expert Workshop on Tropical Trawl Fishery Management
- Regional Training Course Essential Ecosystem Approaches For Fisheries Management (EEAFM)
- Regional Workshop on Economic Drivers and Incentives in Trawl

Key Activities REBYC-II CTI

Technical Support
Training – Workshop


- Regional Workshop on Trawl Fisheries Socio-Economics

Technical Support
Support Participating Countries

- PNG- EAFM and Fishing Technology, Economic cost and return
- Philippines – EAFM and Socio-economic
- Viet Nam – EAFM
- Thailand Fishing Technology

Project Implementation

1. Policy, Legal and Institutional framework	2. Resource management and Fishing operations
3. Information management and Communication	4. Awareness Building



1. Policy, Legal and Institutional framework

- Support to FAO APFIC to develop Regional Guidelines on Tropical Trawl Fisheries in Asia Pacific
- Promote the FAO International Guideline on bycatch management and reduction of Discards
- SEAFDEC support to local fisheries management planning using EAFM principles in Indonesia, Philippines, PNG, Thailand & Vietnam

Oncoming Regional Trawl Fisheries Management Meeting/Workshop
September 2016 (Bangkok Thailand)




2. Resource management and Fishing operations

Technical Support to REBYC-II CTI Participating Countries

- Adoption of selective fishing gear and practices
- Basis for implementing zoning of fishing areas and Developing spatial-temporal closure management measures
- Generate better data on number of fishing vessel + Recommendations for fishing effort and capacity management

- Participate the Mini Symposium & ICES-FAO Meeting 2013
- Training-cum-Workshop on Co-management and Trawl Selective Fishing Gears and Other Practices
- Involvement in JTED study in Samar, PHP
- Consultation and participation in the Gulf of Thailand to develop trawl codend mesh size experiment.
- [Underwater camera recorder \(Thailand\)](#)
- Commercial trawl Fisheries in PNG




2. Resource management and Fishing operations

Technical Support to REBYC-II CTI Participating Countries

- Adoption of selective fishing gear and practices
- Basis for implementing zoning of fishing areas and Developing spatial-temporal closure management measures
- Generate better data on number of fishing vessel + Recommendations for fishing effort and capacity management

- Facilitate for data collection on SEAFDEC Member Countries done by national consultants - PRC and PTA work

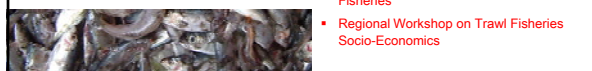


3. Information management and Communication

Technical Support to REBYC-II CTI Participating Countries

- Bycatch data collection (e.g. at landing sites and onboard vessels, and mapping of fishing ground characteristics)
- Standardized methods for bycatch data collection will be promoted across project countries
- Communicating bycatch data and information (through website and information, education and communication (IEC) material)

- Standardized methods for bycatch data collection will be promoted across project countries through;
- Training-cum-Workshop on Co-management and Trawl Selective Fishing Gears and Other Practices
- Regional Technical Workshop on Data Collection - Trawl Fisheries Management Information and Data Requirements
- Application of Resources Mapping and Geographic Information System GIS
- Enhance Capacity of Participating Countries in Socio-economic through;
 - Economic Drivers and Incentives In Trawl Fisheries
 - Regional Workshop on Trawl Fisheries Socio-Economics




3. Information management and Communication

Technical Support to REBYC-II CTI Participating Countries

- Bycatch data collection (e.g. at landing sites and onboard vessels, and mapping of fishing ground characteristics)
- Standardized methods for bycatch data collection will be promoted across project countries
- Communicating bycatch data and information (through website and information, education and communication (IEC) material)

- Fishing Industry Round-Table Meeting of the REBYC-II CTI Project (Bangkok, Thailand)
- Support Thai Sustainable Fisheries Roundtable
- Provide EAFM training course to project staff and stakeholder
- Network through application
- Website




4. Awareness Building

- Fishers and other relevant stakeholders have improved their knowledge on bycatch, sustainability issues and collaborative managements
- Regional and national policy and decision-makers have been sensitized with regard to responsible trawl fisheries management
- Private sector, technical officers and extension workers (Government and NGOs) have improved their knowledge on management measures


Technical Support to REBYC-II CTI Participating Countries

- Provide EAFM training course to project staff and stakeholder
- Establish network through application
- Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) for Leaders, Executives And Decision-makers (LEAD)
- The 2nd LEAD EAFM Writeshop
- The final LEAD EAFM Writeshop
- Fishing Industry Round-Table Meeting of the REBYC-II CTI Project (Bangkok, Thailand)
- Support Thai Sustainable Fisheries Roundtable




Lesson Learnt of REBYC-II CTI

- Participating Countries have different background of trawl fisheries and management need conduct with different concept
- The countries have different interests to develop management. Project goal(s) should be harmonized with national fisheries management plan
- Establishment of stakeholders of trawl fisheries should be clearly identified and prioritized
- Public Private Partnership identification and Prioritization is very important for project start up phase. Project has never identified stakeholder and private sector.
- Data collection is one the major challenges, Hindrances are different in each countries
- Gear modifications are important but they are not always the most appropriate tool.
- Socio-economic study and the research on the Incentives of fishers to comply with measures and encourage responsible practices is key to develop sustainable fisheries.




Lesson Learnt of REBYC-II CTI

- Scientific information from one country can be shared with other countries
- EAFM is the important tool for manage trawl fisheries however identification on the issues and stakeholder prioritization
- MCS of fishing operation is key issue for trawl management, however, the requirements are different between the countries. Only Indonesia strengthened on this issue.
- Collaboration and supported by FAO and organizations e.g. APFIC, SIDA, BOBLME and SEAFDEC, is one of the factor to reach the project outcome




Lesson Learnt of REBYC-II CTI Administration

- Trend of global fisheries management can be reflected by project initiative by FAO
- Hindrance of project administrative and management
- Co - Finance not familiarize with the scheme
- Delay starting project made fisheries situation is different from the period of project development
- Project need adaptive management
- Lead Technical Officer station at FAO-HQ
- Project Document, for local project staffs, is very important but it difficult to understand.
- SEAFDEC get good lessen learn from the project management that can be applied oncoming coordination with future donors organization and alignment with other SEAFDEC activity



Recommendation

- Need to extent the result of REBYC-II CTI from SEA Region and other region.
- Follow up measure/result established during the project implementation.
- Apply Social and Economic Aspect in the Trawl Fisheries Management Plan
- Need for further improvement on key scientific topic e.g. stock assessment and population study, Fishing technology, and etc.
- Strengthen PPP in particular Industrial side e.g. Fishery Association, Fishmeal, fish processing association, NGO both local and international however identification and prioritization is important.
- Seek coordination with certify bodies e.g. MSC, IFFO and etc to support the certifying trawl fisheries in SEA region.
- Promote trawl fisheries management in SEA Region through the principle of Ecosystem Approaches For Fisheries Management (EAFM)



Recommendation

- Linking the results with the other regional fisheries requirement e.g. improvement fish handling onboard, reduce number of crew, energy optimization, development and promotion on catch traceability system.
- Translation the International Guidelines to local language
- Seek for the expansion of project result as material for the fisheries management
- Seek for other project to continue implementation in particular M&E the policy that formulated by REBYC-II CTI project





<http://www.rebycti.org>

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Mr. Leban Gisawa (Papua New Guinea), Mr. Ian M. Liviko (Papua New Guinea)

Mr. Suchart Sanchang (Thailand), Dr. Mala Supongpan (Thailand)



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

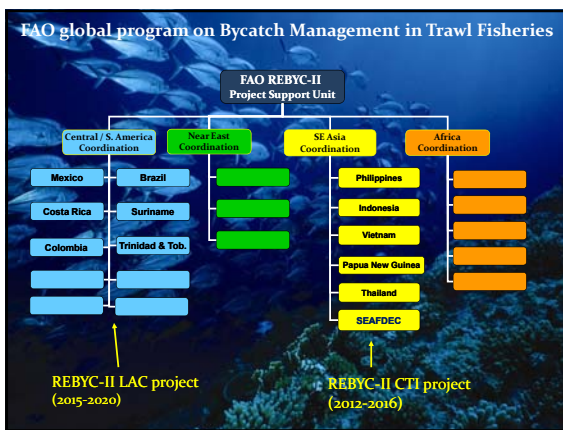
Sustainable management of bycatch in the Latin America and Caribbean trawl fisheries (REBYC-II LAC)

TRANSFORMING WASTED RESOURCES Into Sustainable Futures

Petri Suuronen
FAO

Bycatch and discards in tropical shrimp/bottom trawling

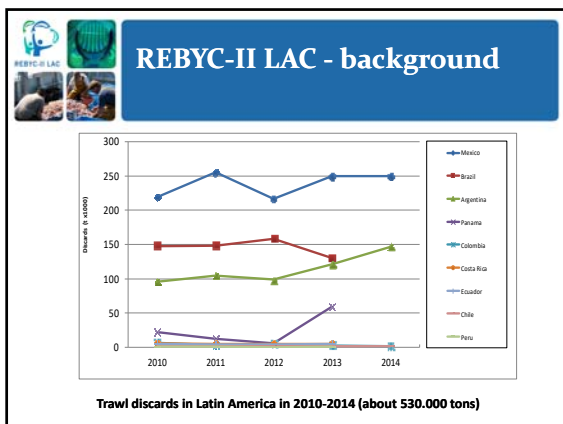
In an average tropical shrimp trawl catch, the quantity of bycatch is between **3 and 15 times** more than the targeted species.



Trawlers – traditional twin rig

Colombia, Buenaventura

Mexico, Campeche



REBYC-II LAC - background

- REBYC-I project "Reduction of Bycatch in Tropical Shrimp trawling" (2002-2008)
 - Technology focus, no major impact
- REBYC-II LAC project:
 - more holistic approach (EAF)
 - improved governance and management
 - socio-economic considerations
 - bycatch utilization


REBYC-II LAC - project region

- **Project countries:** Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago.
- **Partners:**
 - Private sector
 - RFB's, NGOs
 - Universities and research institutes
- **GEF funding:** USD 6 million
- **Co-financing:** USD 17 million
- **Full-time Project Coordinator** (FAO project post)




Project Rationale

- **Opportunities:**
 - Employment and livelihoods
 - High-value product
 - Local food security
- **Challenges:**
 - Poor management
 - Complex governance environment
 - Bad reputation
 - Role of bycatch and fisheries impacts not well understood



Goal: Improved sustainability

- **Introducing EAF**
- **Facilitating collaborative governance**
- **Introducing cost-effective solutions to:**
 - minimize harmful ecosystem impacts
 - improve utilization of discards
- **Identifying effective incentives**
- **Identifying alternative livelihoods**
- **Increasing the resilience of the sector**
- **Increasing the value of the catch**
- **Increasing the CPUE (profitability)**
- **Improving the reputation of sector**





Motivating sector change

- **Understand critical barriers to responsible fishing:**
 - Understanding need based incentives
 - Effective engagement
 - Participatory decision-making
 - Practical and cost-effective solutions
 - Reduce excess capacity and effort through alternative livelihoods
 - Enhance compliance

Seeking balance between environmental well-being and human well-being!

Project component 1

01 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS





- Review of normative frameworks
- *Setting the scene* for co-management

The most effective way to achieve sustainable and responsible fishery depends on having a comprehensive understanding of the existing legal, institutional and policy framework in the sector and how they relate to the objectives of the project.

Project component 2

02 RESPONSIBLE FISHING PRACTICES





- Appropriate technologies
- Data and information
- Appropriate management measures
 - Co-management and EAF

- Explore incentives to catalyze responsible fishing practices

Project component 3

03 LIVELIHOODS, FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND GENDER BALANCE

- Evaluate the role of bycatch in food security and livelihoods
- Alternative income generating opportunities
 - who does what, why, and when
 - who is likely to benefit and/or lose from new initiatives



Project component 4

04 LEARNING AND EXPERIENCE SHARING

- Sharing best practices across fishers, countries and regions
- Project as part of GEF IW Learn Network



Examples of project outputs

- C1: Improved (collaborative) institutional and regulatory arrangements**
 - Trawl Bycatch Management Plans developed
 - Co-management frameworks agreed
- C2: Strengthening management and optimizing utilization of bycatch**
 - Technical measures, including spatial-temporal closures, implemented
 - Market-based measures and better utilization of bycatch identified
- C3: Sustainable livelihoods: Diversification and alternatives**
 - Role of bycatch and discards in livelihoods understood
 - Fishing sector's capacity to engage in alternative livelihoods increased
- C4: Project progress monitoring and information dissemination**
 - Best practices and lessons-learned disseminated
 - Project website developed into a regional information sharing mechanism

Certification!

Suriname: Atlantic seabob shrimp MSC Credit



CERTIFIED SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD
MSC
www.msc.org


MSC Fishery Fact Sheet – Basic info

- Twin rig demersal trawl
- TAC (quota) ca. 10,000 MT (products)
- Seabob shrimp is sold in retail, industry and food service, chilled or frozen.
- Value added seafood products (e.g. shrimp salad, marinated shrimp, breaded shrimp).
- Shrimp fishing is the fourth largest source of exports in Suriname.





Basic information

- Seabob is typically found on mud or sand substrates.
- Typical lifespan for the species is around 18 months with maturity reached quickly, at around 24 mm (carapace length) for females.
- The fishery uses relatively lightweight gear and takes place mainly on sand and clay seabeds, which are relatively stable.




Atlantic seabob





Sustainability notes

- The **stock assessment** forms the basis for managing the fishery's catches in line with the long-term maximum sustainable yield.
 - A full stock assessment is available: stock is not overfished.
- The stock assessment and the harvest control rules (**HCRs**) have been independently reviewed by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism.
- As part of the license requirements, the fishery uses Turtle Exclusion Devices (**TEDs**) and Bycatch Reduction Devices (**BRDs**).
 - Observed bycatch reduction with the BRDs has ranged from 12 - 40%.
- To protect nursery grounds a large **inshore zone is closed** to mobile gears, including the seabob fishery.



Management plan

- All vessels must be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System (**VMS**).
- VMS data are transmitted daily to the national fisheries authorities: vessel movements are monitored to ensure that **closed areas** are respected.
- These data also provide the basis for the monitoring of **fishing effort**.
- Further improvement work to the management of the fishery is taking place and this includes **research**:
 - to verify that the fishery is not causing long-term impacts on seafloor habitats,
 - to understand the ecosystem role of seabob, and
 - to strengthen the monitoring and enforcement.



Thank you



- **Long-term benefits to transform food losses and waste into a sustainable future.**

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REBYC-II LAC overall objectives

The Global Environment Objective of the project is to reduce the negative ecosystem impact and achieve more sustainable shrimp/bottom trawl fisheries in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region through implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF).

The Development Objective of the project is to strengthen resilience of coastal communities through promotion of responsible fishing practices and livelihoods enhancement contributing to food security.