

**Report of the Regional Workshop on
HRD Program for Sustainable Fisheries
And
Related Counter-Measures to Combat
IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia**



**6-8 July 2011
Bangkok, Thailand**

**Training Department
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center**

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Table of Contents

I.	Opening of the Workshop.....	1
II.	Background and Introduction.....	2
III.	Adoption of the Agenda and Arrangements.....	2
IV.	Presentation of Country Reports: Status, Needs, Challenges and Opportunities.....	2
V.	Existing HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries.....	4
VI.	SEAFDEC/TD HRD Program for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia from 2011 to 2015.....	4
VII.	Group Discussion.....	6
VIII.	Mobilization of Cooperation and Collaboration on HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia.....	8
IX.	Conclusion and Recommendations.....	9
X.	Establishment of Regional Network on HRD for Sustainable Fisheries.....	9
XI.	Closing of the Workshop.....	9
Annex 1	.....	11
Annex 2	.....	17
Annex 3	.....	18
Annex 4	.....	20
Annex 5	.....	25
Annex 6	.....	28
Annex 7	.....	30
Annex 8	.....	32
Annex 9	.....	43
Annex 10	.....	56
Annex 11	.....	63
Annex 12	.....	69
Annex 13	.....	71
Annex 14	.....	77
Annex 15	.....	82
Annex 16	.....	87
Annex 17	.....	90
Annex 18	.....	92
Annex 19	.....	96
Annex 20	.....	98

**REPORT OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
HRD PROGRAMS FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND
RELATED COUNTER-MEASURES TO COMBAT IUU FISHING IN SOUTHEAST
ASIA**

6-8 July 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

1. The Regional Workshop on HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-Measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia was organized on 6-8 July 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Workshop was participated in by the representatives from the SEAFDEC Member Countries, namely: Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam as well as the members of the Regional Fisheries Policy Network (RFPN) at SEAFDEC. The Workshop was also attended by the SEAFDEC Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, the officials of the SEAFDEC Secretariat and Departments, and representatives from organizations and the academe such as the Fish Marketing Organization (FMO) of Thailand; Prince of Songkhla University, Thailand; WWF-Coral Triangle, as well as the Workshop Facilitators Dr. John Pernetta (Thailand) and Dr. Suraphol Chantaraphat (Kasetsart University, Thailand). The List of Participants appears as **Annex 1**.

2. The Workshop aimed to provide a forum for information exchange on HRD programs for sustainable fisheries in the region; identify the needs and requirements on HRD programs in promoting sustainable fisheries and related counter-measures to combat IUU fishing in the region; and establish regional network to mobilize and strengthen cooperation in terms of HRD programs among the SEAFDEC Member Countries.

3. The Workshop started with a field visit and observation of the activities and facilities in Samut Sakorn which is one of the most important fishing ports in Thailand. During the field trip, the participants learned some activities relevant to fishing boats licensing as means of combating IUU fishing such as the use of logbook and some practices related to port state measures. The participants also visited the facilities of the Union Food Products and Food Marketing Organization of Thailand on deepsea and offshore fisheries especially as regards joint venture fisheries of Thailand with other countries. Capping the study trip was a visit of the training facilities of the SEAFDEC Training Department in Samut Prakan, Thailand.

I. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

4. The Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri* welcomed the participants to the Workshop and emphasized that in the Southeast Asian region, combating IUU fishing is a very urgent issue that needs to be addressed as it hampers the sustainable development of fisheries in the region. However, the region is also faced with the concern of inadequate human resources in fisheries especially with regards to combating IUU fishing. He added that during the Inception Workshop on Follow-up Activities to the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 organized on 4-5 July 2011, the need to address the dearth of human resource in fisheries in the region was reiterated and for this reason the HRD Workshop was organized. His Opening Statement appears as **Annex 2**.

II. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

5. The SEAFDEC Deputy Secretary-General, *Mr. Kenji Matsumoto* elaborated on the background and objectives of the Workshop especially the need to come up with the priority HRD programs for sustainable fisheries in the region. He also provided a background of the Japanese Trust Fund (JTF) Project in SEAFDEC including the various training activities funded through the JTF. He explained the coverage of the proposed program on Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries by the SEAFDEC Training Department which mainly aims to fill the human resource gap in the promotion of sustainable fisheries and development of counter-measures to combat IUU fishing in the region. His presentation appears as **Annex 3**.

III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ARRANGEMENTS

6. The Meeting adopted the Agenda which appears as **Annex 4**.

IV. PRESENTATION OF COUNTRY REPORTS: STATUS, NEEDS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

7. Capacity building is the most pressing need of Cambodia, specifically in the aspect of MCS system, boat inspection, and communication skills, as well as the need to develop Inspection Manual and Guidelines. Moreover, the country has no local expertise for conducting HRD to combat IUU fishing, while financial resources are insufficient and fisheries infrastructures are inadequate. However, it should also be noted that the country has developed its CAMCODE as national guideline to implement the global and regional guidelines based on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and had also established the Strategy Plan on Fisheries. Cambodia is also a member of the RPOA on IUU Fishing. The country report of Cambodia appears as **Annex 5**.

8. Indonesia is exerting more efforts to enhance the knowledge of the country's relevant national personnel through training and education. However, in order that the countries in the region would be able to implement the RPOA on IUU Fishing, there is a need to strengthen coordination through bilateral and trilateral arrangements with respect to combating IUU fishing in the region. Considering that Indonesia is being confronted with problems related to the destruction of its aquatic ecosystems, exploitation of fisheries resources that exceed the environmental carrying capacity, and IUU fishing, the country plans to review and adopt the MCS Training Curriculum, increase coordination with local institutions in addressing the concerns on IUU fishing, and support the regional and sub-regional programs on MCS. The country report of Indonesia appears as **Annex 6**.

9. The relationship between fishery management and legal system in Japan, demonstrated that fishery management is carried out through input control such as fishing effort, technical control by catch size, and output control by catch quota. For example, in a case study on the management of international tuna fisheries where domestic fisheries laws are legally bound by the management measures of the concerned Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), where data on catch landing and observers' program are submitted by Japan to RFMOs for the assessment of the status of the tuna stocks. Moreover, the HRD measures adopted by Japan to combat IUU fishing include the implementation of administrative tools such as licensing, onboard inspection, and reporting of catch. The country report of Japan appears as **Annex 7**.

10. In Lao PDR, the need to improve the livelihoods in fishing communities and the management of inland fisheries is the main concern of the country. However, the country is confronted with the problem of insufficient detailed study on the local ecosystem at community level as well as other relevant infrastructures and human resources and ineffective networking among all stakeholders. Since the government of Lao PDR has decreed its Fishery Law in 2009 which include provisions relevant to combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, therefore the implementation of the law should be properly promoted in order that Lao PDR could do its part in combating IUU fishing in the region. The country report of Lao PDR appears as **Annex 8**.

11. Capacity building is an urgent need for Malaysia especially as regards to boat inspection, Global Records, and observer-on-board program. In this regard, the country is exerting efforts to conduct that pilot case studies related to training on inspection and enforcement. However, the country lacks qualified and trained personnel to conduct the training, while the awareness and acceptance of target groups on the training should be assessed. The country also recognizes that coordination among the various stakeholders is necessary effectively implement enforcement regulations for combating IUU fishing. In fact, the need to comply with the requirement of EU for Catch Certificate paved the way for creating awareness and interest among policy makers on the need to combat IUU fishing. Moreover, through the RPOA-IUU program, support from collaborating partners and national maritime agencies had been enhanced. The country report of Malaysia appears as **Annex 9**.

12. The experience of the other ASEAN countries in the implementation of MCS should be shared with the other countries in the region more specifically with Myanmar. Enhancement of training programs would also be necessary for the country's trainers who are involved in the aspects of combating IUU fishing. These aspects are crucial for addressing overfishing capacity and decreasing CPUE, and eventually improve the declining subsistent incomes of fishers. The Government of Myanmar is ready to promote national economic policies especially on sustainable fisheries management, amend rules and regulations as and when necessary, and develop relevant infrastructures and facilities. The country report of Myanmar appears as **Annex 10**.

13. The Philippines is being challenged with the factors that threaten the coastal ecosystem of the country especially the impact of climate change and the globalized trading order that affect the sustainable development of its fisheries. In this regard, the country is now in the process of conducting consultations for the amendment of Fisheries Administrative Orders and the country's Fisheries Code, which include the need to combat IUU fishing in the country through capacity building. The country's current lack of technical personnel working on IUU fishing has been considered as a factor that convinced policy makers to push for human resource development in the country's fisheries sector. Moreover, the country is currently preparing new rules for litigating procedures of environmental cases by training the court judges, prosecutors, public lawyers and law enforcement officers on the aspect of enforcement and IUU fishing. The country report of the Philippines appears as **Annex 11**.

14. Thailand has already adopted its National Master Plan for Marine Fisheries (2009-2018) which focused on sustainable economic development of the marine fisheries sub-sector. Under the Plan, fishing boat registration would be undertaken in closed cooperation with relevant national agencies. The country is also intensifying the adoption of its Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and efforts in enhancing fish stocks, assessing the impact of the installation of artificial reefs, and searching for under-exploited fisheries resources. In order to attain these objectives, Thailand is promoting capacity building at all levels through transfer of simple and doable technologies.

15. Vietnam is currently updating the knowledge of its fishers on monitoring system to ensure that that implementation of regulations to combat IUU fishing is carried out in a participatory manner. In this regard, there is a need for sharing of information and experience in resource management, MCS, and implementation of Port State Measures in the region. The country has been addressing the need to enhance the technical skills of inspectors through appropriate human resource development program, improve the collection and compilation of national fisheries statistics, and promote fishing boat registration and licensing. The country report of Vietnam appears as **Annex 12**.

16. In order to harmonize the needs, challenges and opportunities in the ASEAN countries as regards the counter measures to combat IUU fishing, the participants were divided into two groups. Group 1 matched the needs for HRD in promoting sustainable fisheries and related counter-measures to combat IUU fishing in the region, and Group 2 blended the challenges and opportunities on HRD in promoting sustainable fisheries and related counter-measures to combat IUU fishing in the region. The summary is shown as **Annex 13**.

V. EXISTING HRD PROGRAMS FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

17. The training programs conducted by the SEAFDEC Training Department (SEAFDEC/TD) during the past four decades (**Annex 14**) included international and regional training courses, local training courses including training of school students, tailor-made training courses on relevant topics, and arranged study tours to fishing communities and other related fisheries sites. The training programs focused on fisheries extension, fisheries management, fishing technology, marine engineering, and other relevant topics.

VI. SEAFDEC/TD HRD PROGRAM FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND RELATED COUNTER-MEASURES TO COMBAT IUU FISHING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA FROM 2011 TO 2015

18. The curricula for the training courses proposed for 2011 to 2015 were presented by SEAFDEC/TD, forming major part of the JTF-funded program on Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in Southeast Asia. This program generally aims to reduce IUU fishing in the region through the use of HRD and awareness building activities. Specifically, the program also aims to identify and prioritize the requirements and criteria of knowledge for conducting the relevant HRD programs; and build the capacity and enhance the knowledge of ASEAN member countries on appropriate tools and methodologies for gathering information and statistics to better present the status and performance of marine (coastal) fisheries for development planning and management of fisheries that would contribute to combating IUU fishing in the region.

6.1 Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery Managers

19. Scheduled for implementation from 22 to 31 August 2011 at SEAFDEC/TD in Samut Prakan, Thailand, the training course (**Annex 15**) mainly aims to enhance the awareness, knowledge and experience of fisheries managers on sustainable fisheries especially in reducing IUU fishing through effective fisheries management. The training course comprises three components: lectures and discussions, field trip and study visit, and one-day workshop on “Ways forward to combat IUU fishing in each country.” A total of 15 participants who are fishery managers from the SEAFDEC Member Countries are expected to take part in the training. The participants should have a minimum educational attainment of a Bachelor’s

degree level or five years practical experience in fisheries management especially with regards to IUU fishing. Conducted in English, the course would mainly deal with fisheries management concepts, countermeasures and approaches to combat IUU fishing and case studies.

6.2 Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery Extension Officers

20. Proposed to be conducted from 12 to 30 September 2011 at SEAFDEC/TD in Samut Prakan, Thailand, the training course will focus on strengthening the awareness and understanding of fishery extension officers on the aspects of IUU fishing. The course curriculum will include lectures and discussions on the approaches to reduce IUU fishing as well as on developing special skills for reducing IUU fishing. In addition, the course also includes media production, excursion and study visits to relevant sites. The participants in this course should be extension officers or fisheries officers with at least a Bachelor's degree in relevant fisheries fields or three years' experience in fisheries or relevant work during the last three years prior to taking part in the training course, and must still have at least 10 years of active service remaining before retirement.

6.3 Regional Training Course on Ecosystem approach to Fisheries in Combating Illegal Fishing in Southeast Asia

21. As proposed, this training course (**Annex 16**) would be conducted for 10 days in October 2011 at SEAFDEC/TD in Samut Prakan, Thailand. The course aims to strengthen the human capacity and awareness of ASEAN member countries by sharing information on the impacts of illegal fishing on the ecosystem, responsible fishing practices, and the concepts of ecosystem management and ecosystem approach to fisheries. The results of the 2011 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference would be promoted during the training especially the current issues related to the effects of fishing on the ecosystem. Designed as an interactive course, the participants will have ample opportunity to discuss the concepts and issues raised during the lecture portions of the training. At the end of the course, the participants should be able to present their respective plans on the basic ecosystem approach to fisheries management.

6.4 Regional Training Course on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) for Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asian Region

22. The training course (**Annex 17**) would be conducted for 10 days in November 2011 at SEAFDEC/TD in Samut Prakan, Thailand. With main focus on MCS system and approaches, the training aims to familiarize the participants with the importance of MCS in fisheries management, the MCS framework and implementation, and the legal and administrative framework of government in sustainable fisheries management as well as co-management and locally-based fisheries management. Fisheries officers, fisheries managers, administrators, and other officers exposed to marine resource management could participate in the training course. However, the expected participants should have at least a Bachelor's degree in fisheries-related fields and a minimum of five years' experience in the field and should have a good working knowledge of the English language.

23. In the general discussion about the proposed training courses, the following recommendations were made:

- i. The need for training of port and fish landing inspectors should be addressed

- ii. The training on ecosystem approach to fisheries should also reflect the human dimension of fisheries management, in which case the best practices could be promoted in the region
- iii. Considering that extension officers are expected to bring the information to the fishers, the course contents should be adjusted to include harmonization of relevant national curricula of the countries in the region
- iv. As for Port State Measures, training on this aspect would need the cooperation of other relevant stakeholders including the private sector not just the fisheries agencies, although such training could be promoted once the guidelines on fishing licensing and Port State Measures are already developed
- v. Relevant regional and international instruments for both marine and inland fisheries, should be introduced during the lecture portion of the training courses to make the participants aware of such instruments
- vi. Include media production in all training courses as this activity could enhance the awareness of all stakeholders especially the fishers and fish farmers on the relevant issues being advocated
- vii. The ratio of the theoretical and practical portions of the training courses should be reviewed to make sure that more practice in the field is given focus
- viii. The real-time data on IUU fishing should be collected and compiled in order that the participants in the training courses would be able to come up with the most practical plans, which they are expected to echo to their countries after the training
- ix. In the training course on MCS, more focus should be made on Surveillance
- x. The need to also conduct training for enforcement officers and legal staff should be addressed in order to succeed in the implementation of measures to combat IUU fishing
- xi. Balance the focus of the training courses with respect to marine and inland fisheries, and make sure that instruments relevant to inland fisheries are also introduced during the training
- xii. Plan a program that would also educate the kids and school children on the need to combat IUU fishing, and make sure that tool kits are updated and upgraded regularly in order that the measures to combat IUU fishing become understandable to the young generation

24. In this regard, the Chief of SEAFDEC/TD who is concurrently the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC assured that the recommendations would be incorporated in the revision and improvement of the course curricula as and where necessary, taking into consideration the resources available for the training courses.

VII. GROUP DISCUSSION

25. The participants were split into two groups to facilitate the discussion on the status and needs, as well as on the challenges and opportunities for HRD to combat IUU fishing in the region. While Group A discussed the status and needs, Group B discussed the challenges and opportunities. The results of the discussion are shown in **Annex 18**. It was understood during the discussions that measures for combating IUU fishing and the corresponding HRD approaches could be different according to the different nature of fisheries, *e.g.* for small-scale fisheries in inland and coastal areas of national waters, and for deep sea fisheries in international waters.

26. In summary, the common needs of the countries in the region for HRD to combat IUU fishing include:

- i. Improvement of vessel monitoring/inspection at national level

- ii. Improvement of capacity for vessel inspection
 - iii. Improvement of the capacity of fish inspection officers at landing sites and ports
 - iv. Training of trainers to facilitate inspection processes
 - v. Development of guidelines and manuals for inspectors
 - vi. Development of onboard observer programs
 - vii. Strengthen national data/information system to improve catch recording
 - viii. Training on MCS
 - ix. Development of training modules on combating IUU fishing and catch documentation, targeting the fishers, local communities and local authorities
27. In addition, the technical and non-technical requirements identified for HRD to combat IUU fishing include:

Technical requirements

- i. Materials for future training modules and courses should include information on types and extent of IUU fishing activities, and the available relevant regulations at the national level
- ii. Training on onboard observer program should be developed to minimize IUU fishing
- iii. Certification for port inspectors should be established in order that professionalism would be recognized

Non-technical requirements

- i. Sharing of information on agreements among bordering countries especially in rules and regulations (*e.g.* regional and international agreements)
- ii. Reducing fishing pressure and fishers' involvement in IUU fishing through the introduction of alternative livelihoods, *e.g.* aquaculture activities
- iii. Enhancing involvement of fishers in community-based fisheries management (CBFM) programs to enhance the collection of data and information as well as in monitoring IUU activities
- iv. Improving cooperation among the countries in the region, *e.g.* regional MCS network

28. Moreover, the issues and challenges identified in promoting HRD to combat IUU fishing include:

- i. Overfishing capacity vis-à-vis resources and over investment --- decreasing of catch per unit effort (CPUE)
- ii. Destruction of aquatic ecosystem
- iii. Inadequate information system and sharing mechanism
- iv. Number of inshore fishing boats in the coastal areas should be reduced
- v. Inadequate mechanism on management of conflicts between inshore and offshore (small-scale vs. commercial) fishing boats
- vi. Input control (licensing system) should be established
- vii. Absence of efforts for assessment of resources to assign license quota based on available resources
- viii. Ineffective MCS or non-existence of MCS
- ix. Ineffective surveillance and enforcement
- x. Lack of harmonized definition of IUU fishing (poaching included)
- xi. Inadequate manpower for enforcement
- xii. Lack of framework for implementation of CBFM
- xiii. Insufficient sub-regional and regional management mechanism
- xiv. Weak stakeholders' awareness on IUU fishing

29. Furthermore, the opportunities identified for the promotion of HRD to combat IUU fishing include:

- i. Existing regional training centers and facilities should be availed of
- ii. Bilateral and sub-regional collaboration on enforcement already existing
- iii. Regional Plan of Action on promoting responsible fishing practices to combat IUU fishing
- iv. Resolution and Plan of Action for sustainable fisheries for the ASEAN region towards 2020
- v. Existing regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) in the region
- vi. Regional Guidelines on the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- vii. FAO port state measures and port inspection guidelines
- viii. Coral Triangle Fishers Forum (CTFF) which allows participant to gain perspective from fishers around the region, learn more about the issues that affect them, and gain a common ground in achieving sustainable and equitable fisheries
- ix. Seafood Savers Program is a coalition of corporations practicing sustainable fisheries, which aims to educate fishing companies and seafood consumers to maintain seafood stocks sustainability
- x. Activities under the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project
- xi. Global Fishing Record or the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels, the development of which is aimed at assisting relevant agencies in the battle to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing and related activities

VIII. MOBILIZATION OF COOPERATION AND COLLABORTION ON HRD PROGRAMS FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND RELATED COUNTER-MEASURES TO COMBAT IUU FISHING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

30. The representatives from organizations, institutions and private sector present at the Workshop indicated their support to the efforts of SEAFDEC to promote HRD for combating IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian region.

31. While stressing that collaboration between SEAFDEC and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) could be strengthened through the activities conducted by SEAFDEC/TD, the representative from WWF focused on two relevant aspects that could offer opportunities for the promotion of HRD to combat IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian region. The Coral Triangle Fishers Forum (CTFF) plans to convene a meeting in Fiji in 2012 to discuss IUU fishing and sustainable fisheries, and that SEAFDEC could take part in such meeting where results of MCS initiatives would be presented to enhance awareness raising and improve information sharing and dissemination. The other aspect is the WWF Seafood Savers Program which offers important opportunities for taking advantage of the growing demand for sustainable fisheries in the supply chain and aims for the marketing of IUU-free fish which already started with IUU-free tuna. He expressed his commitment to work with SEAFDEC in these aspects as well as in the reduction of by-catch under the umbrella of the global project on REBYC II of which the WWF is one of the collaborating partners. His statement appears as **Annex 19**.

32. The representative from the Fish Marketing Organization (FMO) of Thailand reiterated the commitment of FMO to cooperate with the Department of Fisheries of Thailand and SEAFDEC in the area of HRD on combating IUU fishing. Specifically, he indicated that FMO would collaborate with SEAFDEC/TD in any training course that would need FMO's assistance.

33. The representative from the Department of Aquatic Science of Prince Songkla University (PSU) offered to serve as part of the regional network on HRD for sustainable fisheries. She added that PSU could embark on updated information dissemination through the PSU programs to make the students aware of the need to combat IUU fishing. In order to adopt the knowledge and effectively deliver the information to students, she suggested that education ministries of the countries in the region should be made aware of the need to combat IUU fishing in the region. Her statement appears as **Annex 20**.

34. In this connection, the representative from AQD suggested that such awareness campaign could also be introduced through the curriculum on practical work or practicum of students before graduation. However, this would require that the issue should be considered when students prepare the proposal for the practicum activity.

35. The representative from the Union of Frozen Products of Thailand also expressed willingness to cooperate with SEAFDEC recognizing that such cooperation should be covered with appropriate policy directives. In this regard, the representative from SEAFDEC/TD explained that the possibility of having any formal arrangement with SEAFDEC could be finalized upon proper instruction from the SEAFDEC Council.

36. The other representatives also offered their continued cooperation with SEAFDEC, as and when necessary. They also committed to take active part in the regional network on HRD for sustainable fisheries.

IX. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

37. The Chairperson of the Workshop who is also the Chief of SEAFDEC/TD and concurrently the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC reiterated that the recommendations during the Workshop would be reviewed and synthesized for incorporation in the revised training courses curricula, as and when necessary. Considering that some courses would be conducted sooner and since the courses are planned in medium term of five years, he added that some improvements could be accommodated in the future sessions of these training courses. Therefore, course curricula of the proposed HRD projects would be adjusted and modified accordingly. He also emphasized that SEAFDEC would surely look beyond its capability in which case it would avail of the assistance of other agencies when necessary, through strengthened collaboration.

X. ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL NETWORK ON HRD FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

38. While agreeing with the establishment of the regional network on HRD for sustainable fisheries as an avenue for launching efforts to combat IUU fishing in the Southeast Asian region, the participants also acknowledged the need to develop a forum for sharing and caring which could be attained through cooperation and partnership. The representative from SEAFDEC/TD reiterated that the participants in the Workshop would form the initial members of the network. Other personalities including other organizations and agencies would also be welcome to join the network.

XI. CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

39. On behalf of SEAFDEC and the SEAFDEC Training Department, the Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC *Mr. Kenji Matsumoto* who is also the concurrent Deputy

Chief of SEAFDEC/TD thanked the participants for their active participation in the Workshop. He reiterated the major concern that IUU fishing is a major challenge in attaining the sustainable development of fisheries in the region, and thus, should be addressed through appropriate HRD programs. He added that the establishment of the regional network could pave the way for exchanging and sharing of information on the concerns and measures to combat IUU fishing, and could also offer opportunities for collaborating partners to bridge the relevant technology gaps.

40. After thanking the resource persons, the participants and the SEAFDEC staff for their efforts in making the Workshop successful, he expressed the wish that the SEAFDEC HRD programs to combat IUU fishing would eventually lead to the realization of that impossible dream of having an IUU-free fisheries in the Southeast Asian region. With that note, he declared the Workshop closed.



Regional Workshop on HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries and
Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
6-8 July 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

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OPENING REMARKS
By Dr. Chumnarn Pongsri
SEAFDEC Secretary-General

**Regional Workshop on HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries and
Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
6-8 July 2011, Bangkok, Thailand**

Distinguished delegates from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Members Countries;
Representatives from Regional and International Organizations;
SEAFDEC Senior Officials;
Ladies and Gentlemen, Good Morning!

On behalf of SEAFDEC, it is indeed my pleasure to welcome you all to this Regional Workshop on HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia, which actually started yesterday with a field visit and observation of the activities and facilities of a fishing ports in Thailand. During the field trip, the participants learned some activities relevant to the means of combating IUU fishing. Anyway, we will find time to discuss your impressions during the study trip.

Some of you must have attended the Inception Workshop two days ago where the need to address the dearth of human resource in fisheries in the region was reiterated, especially with regards to combating IUU fishing which is a very urgent issue for our region. As an attempt to address such concern, we are therefore organizing this Workshop from today until tomorrow. There are two aspects that we should take into consideration at this Workshop in order to attain our objectives. First, is the Resolution and Plan of Action that was adopted during the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference a few weeks ago which called for among others, the need to strengthen cooperation to combat IUU fishing. The second is the newly proposed program of SEAFDEC on Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries which is going to be implemented under the Japanese Trust Fund Program which focuses on the promotion of sustainable fisheries and development of counter measures to combat IUU fishing. The common denominator in both aspects is the need for this Workshop to identify the requirements of the Member Countries in terms of HRD programs aimed at promoting sustainable fisheries and developing related counter measures to combat IUU fishing in the region. In the process, we also need to identify the status needs, challenges and opportunities in terms of human resources for sustainable development of fisheries in our region. From such concerns we hope to come up with the direction and priorities for the relevant HRD programs.

Considering that there is so much in this two-day workshop, I therefore wish for your full cooperation and active participation during the workshop. Without further delay, allow me now to declare this Workshop open.

Thank you very much and good day!



HRD programs for sustainable fisheries under Japanese Trust Fund II




July 7th 2011
Japanese Trust Fund Manager
Kenji Matsumoto

The Japanese Program Implementation

- Japanese Trust Fund (JTF) the development of responsible fisheries since 1998
- SEAFDEC 49 wide-ranging activities from 1998 to 2010.

ASEAN /SEAFDEC

- ① sustainable fisheries management
- ② responsible marine fishing technologies
- ③ responsible and sustainable aquaculture
- ④ safe and wholesome fishery products
- ⑤ fisheries resources research
- ⑥ marine resources conservation
- ⑦ management and enhancement



Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries

Component
Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia

Project
Human resource development for sustainable fisheries

Countries involved
SEAFDEC member countries

Year
2011-2015

Budget
95,000 US\$ (2011)



Promotion of sustainable use of shared stocks in Southeast Asia (Japanese trust fund II)

- Information Collection for Sustainable Pelagic Fisheries in the South China Sea and Andaman Sea
- Development of Demersal Fishery Resources Living in Untrawlable Fishing Ground in the Southeast Asian Region
- Fishery Management of Shared Stocks in Southeast Asian Waters
- Research for the Safety of Fisheries Products in the Southeast Asia
- Information Collection about International Fisheries Issues
- Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia**




Promotion of Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia

Project 1 (science :long term)
Improvement of Information Gathering System for IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures in the Southeast Asia

Project2 (policy: long term)
Promotion on Fishing License, Boats Registration and Port State Measures

Project3 (policy: short term)
Human Resource Development for Sustainable Fisheries

Project4 (policy: short term)
Strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures



Conference panels and component 6 (planned)

	Panel1 Enhancing Governance in Fisheries Management	Panel2 Sustainable Aquaculture Development	Panel 3 Eco-system considerations: managing the relationship between fisheries and the environment	Panel4 Post-harvest and Safety of Fish and Fishery Products	Panel 5 Emerging requirements for trade in fisheries product	Panel 6 Mitigation of and Adaptation to the Potential Impacts of Climate Change in Fisheries and Aquaculture	Panel 7 Livelihood and employment in fisheries related activities --	Panel 8 Sustaining food supply from inland fisheries
Project 1	○		○					
Information								
Project2 (license, fishing vessel)	○		○			○	○	
Project3 HRD (awareness, training, etc.)	○		○	○	○	○	○	○
Project 4 Network	○		○	○	○	○	○	○

**Human Resource Development
for Sustainable Fisheries**

**Regional Consultation Workshop on HRD
programs in Southeast Asia**



Objectives

- To provide a forum for information exchange on HRD programs for sustainable fisheries in the region;
- To identify the needs and requirements on HRD programs in promoting sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing in the region; and
- To establish regional network to mobilize and strengthen cooperation in terms of HRD programs among SEAFDEC Member Countries.

**Human Resource Development
for Sustainable Fisheries**


Activity 2: Human Resource Development and Human Awareness Building Programs

2.1: Regional Training Course
Reducing of IUU fishing through Fisheries Management

2.2: Regional Training Course
Fisheries Management and Extension Methodology

2.3: Regional Training Course (to be decided)


2.4: Regional Training Course (to be decided)



**Human Resource Development
for Sustainable Fisheries**

Expectation from JTF HRD

- Regional training programs responding to the needs of the SEAFDEC Member Countries
- Strengthened national HRD programs of the SEAFDEC Member Countries
- Closer cooperation and collaboration among the SEAFDEC Member Countries and with other organizations working with HRD related activities on sustainable fisheries development



Thank you for your attention






Regional Workshop on HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries and
Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
6-8 July 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

WP01

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Agenda 1: Opening of the Workshop

- Opening Address by SG/TDC
- Objective and future outcome of the HRD Program for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asia by DSG/DTDC and Japanese Trust Fund Project Manager

Agenda 2: Introduction to the Regional Workshop on HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asia

- Introduction to the Workshop and adoption of the Workshop agenda by Mr. Bundit Chokesanguan, ITRDH

Agenda 3: SEAFDEC Member Countries reports: Status, needs, challenges and opportunities on HRD in promoting Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in the region

- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Lao PDR
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand
- Vietnam

Agenda 4: Existing HRD programs for sustainable fisheries:

- FAO
- Colombo Plan
- WWF
- SEAFDEC

- Others

Agenda 5: Presentation and Discussion on the SEAFDEC/TD HRD Program for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia from 2011 to 2015

Agenda 6: Group Discussion on the Direction and Priorities of the HRD Program for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

Agenda 7: Mobilization of the cooperation and collaboration in terms of HRD Program for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia the region

- FAO
- Colombo Plan
- WWF
- BOBLME
- CDC
- FMO
- Thailand Universities (PSU and etc.)
- Others

Agenda 8: Conclusion and recommendations:

Agenda 9: Establishment of the regional network on HRD for Sustainable Fisheries

Agenda 10: Closing of the Workshop



Regional Workshop on HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia **WP01a**
6-8 July 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND TIMETABLE

Wednesday 6 July 2011	
Pre-workshop: field observation and study trip	
0730	Leave from Jasmine hotel to Samut Sakorn province
0830-1030	Study visit and observation on fishing boats and port facilities
1100-1300	Lunch
1300	Leave Samut Sakorn for Samut Prakan Province
1330-1530	Visit to SEAFDEC/TD and observation on the TD's facilities
1530	Leave SEAFDEC/TD, Samut Prakan Province for the Jasmine hotel
Thursday 7 July 2011	
0830-0900	Registration
	Agenda 1. Opening of the Workshop
0900-0910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Address by SG/TDC
0910-0920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective and future outcome of the HRD Program for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia by DSG/DTDC and Japanese Trust Fund Project Manager
0920-0930	Group photo
0930-0945	<p>Agenda 2: Introduction to the Regional Workshop on HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the Workshop and adoption of the Workshop agenda by Mr. Bundit C., ITRDH
0945-1045	<p>Agenda 3: SEAFDEC Member Countries reports: Status, needs, challenges and opportunities on HRD in promoting Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Brunei Darussalam ❖ Cambodia ❖ Indonesia ❖ Japan ❖ Lao PDR ❖ Malaysia
1045-1115	Coffee/tea break
1115-1215	Agenda 3: SEAFDEC Member Countries reports: Status, needs, challenges

	<p>and opportunities on HRD in promoting Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in the region (cont'd.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Myanmar ❖ Philippines ❖ Singapore ❖ Thailand ❖ Vietnam
1215-1400	Lunch Break
1400-1530	<p>Summary of the SEAFDEC Member Countries presentations on HRD in promoting Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in the region SEAFDEC/TD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Group 1: Status and needs on HRD in promoting sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing in the region ❖ Group 2: Challenges and opportunities on HRD in promoting sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing in the region
1530-1600	Coffee/tea break
1600-1630	<p>Agenda 4: Existing HRD programs for sustainable fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ FAO ❖ Colombo Plan ❖ WWF ❖ SEAFDEC ❖ Others
1630-1700	<p>Agenda 5: SEAFDEC/TD HRD Program for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia from 2011 to 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Mr. Bundit C. and Ms. Panitnard T.
Friday 8 July 2011	
0900-1030	<p>Agenda 6: Group discussion on the direction and priorities of the HRD Program for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia</p>
1030-1100	Coffee/tea Break
1100-1145	<p>Agenda 7: Mobilization of the cooperation and collaboration in terms of HRD Program for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ FAO ❖ Colombo Plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ WWF ❖ BOBLME ❖ CDC ❖ FMO ❖ Thailand Universities (PSU, and etc.) ❖ Others
1145-1230	Agenda 8 : Conclusion and recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dr. Suraphol C. ❖ Mr. Bundit C.
1230-1400	Lunch Break
1400-1530	Agenda 9 : Establishment of the regional network on HRD for sustainable fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Mr. Bundit C. ❖ Dr. Suraphol C.

1530-1545	Coffee/tea Break
1545-1600	Agenda 10 : Closing of the Workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing Address by SG/TDC



**CAMBODIA COUNTRY REPORT
STATUS, NEEDS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ON HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND RELATED
COUNTER MEASURES TO COMBAT ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED
(IUU) FISHING IN THE REGION**

INTRODUCTION

The importance of Fisheries Administration's (FiA) human resources to the maximization of the contribution of the sector to national development objectives it is important that human resource development (HRD) is respond to the current and future demands for skills, knowledge and attitudes placed on it by the sector, to assess its current human resource capacity and to plan and systematically deliver enhanced capacity to meet those needs.

Together, IUU fishing is the main obstacle to achieve sustainable fisheries and effective fisheries management in both areas under national jurisdiction and on the high seas. Therefore, Cambodia joins the global efforts to combat IUU fishing, and fully supports the emergence of global IUU fishing related counter measures. So that, we really need capacity building in implementing instruments of FAO port state measures agreement and the global records on fishing vessels.

The challenges to combat IUU fishing is the need to develop a good human resources capacity through appropriate training programme and informed inspectorate to implement the provisions of the national or international code of conduct. Therefore, the national capacity building activities should be strengthen and promote regional coordination to enhance and harmonize the implementation of international instruments relating to combat IUU fishing.

STATUS

The HRD activities in FiA has been split up by the Developing Partner's (DANIDA) into two separate phases with different timeframes: Phase 1 concluded by the design of a Human Resource Strategy, a Training Needs Assessment Manual, and the execution of the TNA in 2008, directed at the staff at the central level. Phase 2 started in 2010 and entailed among others, a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) for all staff of FiA provincial offices, prioritisation of Phase 2 cantonments and the design of a draft Staff Development Programme for all FiA staff.

The HRD advisor has extended on the HRM foundation laid in 2008, namely the Human Resource Strategy of FiA and the TNA for Central Staff, guided by the longer term objectives of HRD. In accordance with the overall objectives, a Human Resource Development Policy will be designed out of the draft Staff Development Programme, approved in 2011 and ready for implementation in 2012.

In 2008, under DANIDA funded FiA was dissemination on Fisheries Law and conducted training on police justice officer for fisheries sector. This training targeted to fisheries officer

at center and sub-national level, which who are working as monitoring and inspectorate, especially staff at sub-national level.

In particular, Human Resources Development Programme conducted by Cambodia in relation to sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU Fishing there have no any programmes or projects to conduct training for fishery competence at sub-national level. However, Fisheries Administration was sent a few fishery officer to attend the regional training programme related to combat IUU fishing which was conducted by regional projects (i.e. Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia...).

NEEDS

Cambodia has identified a number of needs in relation to the human resource development in promoting to combat IUU fishing in the region:

- Capacity building related to MCS system to combat IUU Fishing
- Capacity building related to boat inspection to strengthen inspection skills
- Capacity building related to communication skill and information gathering
- Capacity building related to regional recording and observers
- Training course related to inspection at landing site to strengthen boarding skills and enforcement be developed in the region
- Inspector training manuals or guidelines

Those was identified needs in basically capacity building and enhance awareness programmes to create a firm foundation for follow up efforts to implement activities relating to port state measures to combat IUU fishing.

CHALLENGES

Amongst the challenges faced include:

- No local expertise/trainer for conduct training to combat IUU Fishing
- Financial constraint: Limited budget allocated to capacity training programme, which will affect to effective fisheries management.
- Poor in fisheries infrastructure (e.g. no modern landing site)
- Inspection vessel very old and out of date
- Capacity of trainers: There is basically a lack of qualified and trained personnel to be the trainers of the training programme.
- Coordination amongst national agencies and other maritime enforcement agencies in the implementation of IUU fishing.

OPPORTUNITIES

The existence of the legal instruments eg. CAMCODE, Strategy Plan on Fisheries (2010-2019), member of RPOA, FAO, regional guidelines, laws and regulations created opportunities to support enforcement on IUU fishing.


Name of Training Unit: Department of Administration Affaire and Litigation

Organization and address: Fisheries Administration, # 186 Preah Norodom Blvd,

Chamcar Mon District, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Name of information provider: Mr. Deap Luoeng

Date: 1 July 2011



Regional Workshop on HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter Measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
6-8 July 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

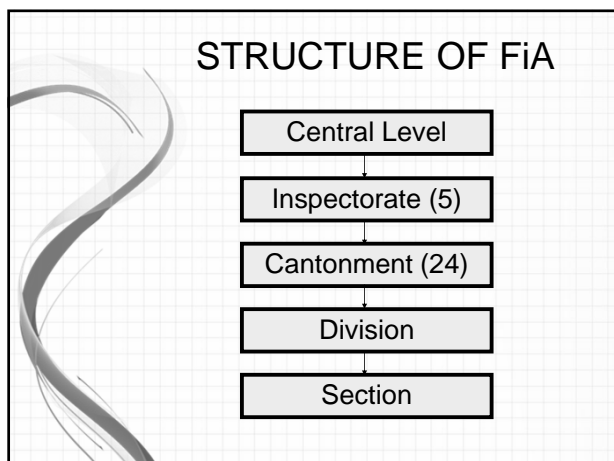
STATUS, NEEDS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OF CAMBODIA IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND RELATED COUNTER MEASURES TO COMBAT ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING IN THE REGION

Em Puthy
7 July 2011

The Fisheries Administration

The Fisheries Administration (FiA) is a governmental institution under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and plays a sole role in administrative management, development and implementation of the fisheries sector policy.

Nationwide, FiA has more than 1000 staff members working to fulfil the roles and responsibilities in fisheries management and development, within a vertical hierarchy structure - central level, inspectorate, cantonment, division and section. FiA consists of 7 Technical Departments, 2 Central Research Institutes, 1 marine aquaculture centre, 2 inland aquaculture centres and 24 Provincial Fisheries Offices.



- ### NEEDS
- Capacity building related to MCS system to combat IUU Fishing
 - Capacity building related to inspection
 - Capacity building related to communication skill and information gathering
 - Capacity building related to observers and recording
 - Training course related to inspection at landing site
 - Inspector training manuals/guidelines
 - Training on port state measure

- ### CHALLENGES
- No local expertise/trainer for conduct training to combat IUU Fishing
 - Financial constraint: Limited budget allocated to capacity training programme.
 - Poor in fisheries infrastructure (e.g. no modern landing site)
 - Inspection vessel very old and out of date
 - Overlap duty amongst national agencies and other enforcement agencies for monitoring and controlling in fisheries sector.

- ### OPPORTUNITIES
- Government strong willing to combat IUU fishing in both Inland and Marine fisheries
 - The existence of the legal instruments eg. CAMCODE, Strategic Planning Framework (2010-2019)
 - Member of RPOA, FAO
 - Regional guidelines, laws and regulations to support enforcement to combat IUU fishing.

WORKSHOP SLAFDEC 304

In The Event

"Regional Workshop on HRD Program to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia, on 6 - 8 July 2011"

DIREKTORAT GENERAL OF MARINE AND FISHERIES RESOURCE SURVEILLANCE

Bangkok, July 2011

POTENCY OF MARINE RESOURCES AND FISHERIES

- Indonesia comprises a total less than 17,480 islands
- 95,181 km coastline length
- 5,8 million sq. km of marine waters
- 3.1 million sq. km of which comprises archipelago and territorial waters
- About 775,000 sq. km of marine waters are coastal areas of less than 200 meters deep
- Marine aquaculture 8,4 million Ha, fresh water aquaculture 2,2 million Ha.
- 80 % Industry and 75 % big city in coastal area

WHY Illegal Fishing

1. Increasing demand for fish by increasing population
2. Unproductive/overexploited fishing ground in the countries of origin illegal vessels
3. Disparity of fish prices
4. Indonesia's sea is too wide and open
5. Weak enforcement of fishing legislations
6. Productive fishing grounds and possible benefits in some areas
7. Fisheries management measures among the littoral states vary, resulting in incompatible legal frameworks to promote combating IUU Fishing.
8. Irreversible investment

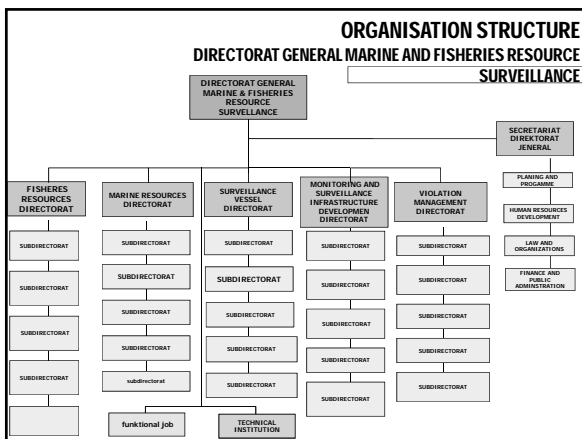
THE MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES OF INDONESIA

(FIVE) 5 DIRECTORAT GENERAL :

1. CUPTURE
2. AQUACULTURE
3. FISH QUALITY CONTROL AND MARKETING
4. MARINE AND SMALL ISLAND
5. MARINE RESOURCES AND FISHERIES SURVEILLANCE

(THREE) 3 AGENCY :

1. MARINE AND FISHERIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
2. QUARNTINE FISHES
3. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT



Status: HRD programs conducted by your organization/country in relation to sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing in the Yr 2011 and during 2007-2010

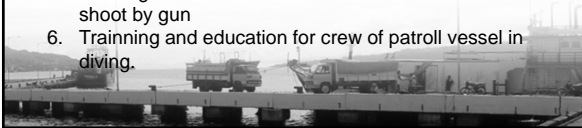
During 2007 – 2010, there are many programme :

1. Basic safety training in surveillance, nautical, engineering and radio operating for crew of patrol vessel
2. Fishing search training, cooperation between Indonesia and Australia
3. Training and education for Judge Candidat for Fisheries
4. Training and education for Public Prosecutor Candidat for Fisheries
5. Training and education for Clerk Of a Court candidat for Fisheries
6. Coaching clinic for surveillance speedboat management and Government investigatigating officer in Fisheries.
7. Meeting Coordination for surveillance strategy of patrol vessel Operations

Continue...

During 2011 :

1. Meeting coordination planing of startegy surveillace for Patroll Vessel in 2011
2. Training and education for government investigating officer of marine resources.
3. Appreciation for Judge, Public Prosecutor and Government investigating officer in Fisheries
4. Training and Education in Manitoring, controlling and surveillace for crew patroll vessel and regional fisheries officer for investigating.
5. Training and Education for crew of Patroll Vessel in shoot by gun
6. Training and education for crew of patroll vessel in diving.



Needs: indicate needs (technical and non-technical) of our organization/country in designing and conducting HRD programs for sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing.

1. National Needs : Increasing knowledge personal by continueing training and education program and coordinating others institution.
2. Regional Needs :
 - RPOA
 - Coordinating Patroll at the Sea Malaysia – Indonesia (Patkor Malindo) 20 (twenty) Times .
 - Coordinating Patroll at The Arafura Sea Australia – Indonesia (Ausindo) 14 (fourteen) Times.

CHALLENGES ON PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND RELATED COUNTER MEASURES TO COMBAT IUU FISHING THROUGH THE HRD PROGRAMS IN INDONESIA.

- ❖ UTILIZATION OF FISHERIES RESOURCES THAT EXCEED THE ENVIRONMENTAL CARRYING CAPACITY;
- ❖ DESTRUCTION OF AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS;
- ❖ UTILIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS FISHING WITHOUT PERMISSION OR NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LEGISLATION IN FORCE;
- ❖ FISHING IS CARRIED OUT ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREA.

Opportunities: indicate conditions, events that are *helpful* to achieving the HRD program objective in enhancing sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing in our country and in the region.

1. Review and adopt MCS Training Curriculum and Identify funding strategies To be developed to support the sub-regional and regional MCS course.
2. To continue training and education program objective in sustanable fisheries and related counter measure to combat IUU Fishing.
3. Increasing coordination with local institution in handling the subject of IUU Fishing.
4. Develop a matrix of nasional, sub regional and regional MCS issue and to serve as guide for the networks.
5. To increase knowledge by training and education for local institution, like Police, Coastguard, marine military, Public Prosecutor, Judge and Clerk of a Court.

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DG. Of Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
JL. Medan Merdeka Timur No. 16, Jakarta Pusat
Telp./fax (021) 3523126

**THANK
YOU**



Member Country Reports: Fishery Resources Management in Japan and Status on HRD in promoting sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing

July 2011

Japan's Exclusive Economic Zone

○ Japan has the 6th largest exclusive economic zone in the world covering approximately 4.5 million square kilometers, which is equivalent to approximately 12 times its national land area.

No.	Country	Size (thousand square kilometers)
No. 1	United States	762
No. 2	Australia	701
No. 3	Indonesia	541
No. 4	New Zealand	483
No. 5	Canada	470
No. 6	Japan	447

Unit: ten thousand square kilometers

(Reference) Japan's national land area: Approx. 378,000 square kilometers (ranked No. 60 worldwide)

State of Fishery Resources in the Waters Surrounding Japan

○ The sea waters surrounding Japan are abundant with fishery resources, and are regarded as one of the best fishing grounds in the world. However, resource assessment showed that almost half of substocks are at low level.

Major fishing grounds in the world

Resource level	2008	2009	2010	Major species
High	14 substocks	13 substocks	11 substocks	Saury (Northwestern Pacific substocks), southern mackerel (Pacific substocks), Japanese common squid (winter substocks), etc.
Medium	28 substocks	34 substocks	39 substocks	Jack mackerel (Pacific and Southern Warm Current substocks), Japanese common squid (winter substocks), etc.
Low	42 substocks	37 substocks	34 substocks	Spotted sardine (Pacific and Southern Warm Current substocks), common mackerel (Pacific and Southern Warm Current substocks), etc.

* The number of substocks for resource assessment is 84.

Relationship between the Fishery Management and the Legal System in Japan

In Japan, fishery management is carried out by simultaneously using input controls such as fishing effort (number of vessels, tonnage, etc.), technical control of catch size, and output control by catch quota.

Input control		Legal system	
Fishing gear and methods		Fisheries Law	
Catch effort volume (number of vessels, and tonnage)		Fishery license system	
		Fishery rights system	
		Instructions by the Fisheries Coordination Committees	
		Rules for the Exercise of Fishery Rights	
		Fishing Vessel Law	
		Adjustment of construction and registration of fishing vessels	
Technical control			
Catch size	Mesh control		
	Control of fish size (release)		
Fishing season and fishing grounds	Control of fishing season		
	Control of fishing grounds		
Output control			
Catches	Total Allowable Catch (TAC)	Law on Preservation and Management of Living Marine Resources (TAC Law)	
	Individual quota		

○ The U.N. Conventions on the Sea

- (1) Establishment of exclusive economic zone: coastal countries are entitled to establish exclusive economic zones (EEZ) within 200 nautical miles (right of coastal countries).
- (2) Preservation of living resources: coastal countries are required to decide the total allowable catch (TAC) in the exclusive economic zone, and to take measures for the preservation and management of living resources (duty of coastal countries).

Mechanisms for Controlling Catches

○ As a method to control catches, an annual catch limit (Total Allowable Catch (TAC)), is set for major fish species under the "Law on Preservation and Management of Living Marine Resources."
○ TAC is set based on the scientific knowledge of target resources such as Allowable Biological Catch (ABC), etc., taking into consideration the state of business management of related fisheries, for the purpose of maintaining or recovering resources at or to a level that would allow maximum utilization in a sustainable and rational manner.

Concept for designation of target fish species

Designate fish species which fall under any of the following, and for which scientific knowledge is sufficiently accumulated for making TAC decision:

- 1) Living marine resources which are gathered or caught and consumed in mass amounts, and are important for the lives of Japanese citizens or for fisheries
- 2) Living marine resources in poor conditions that must urgently be preserved and managed through TAC
- 3) Living marine resources which are caught by foreign vessels in the waters surrounding Japan

Current target fish species (7 fish species)

- Saury
- Alaska pollock
- Jack mackerel
- Spotted sardine
- Common mackerel and southern mackerel
- Japanese common squid
- Snow crab

Procedures to set TAC

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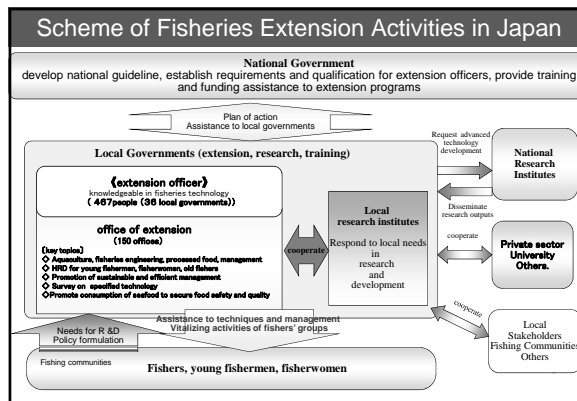
graph LR
    A[Resource survey and resource assessment (calculation of ABC)] --> B[Proposal for TAC (taking into consideration resource trends, the state of fishery business management, etc.)]
    B --> C[Submission/report to the Fisheries Policy Council, and public comments]
    C --> D[TAC Decision]
            
```

Management of international tuna fisheries

- Fishing types:
Longline (616 vessels), Purse seine (35 vessels),
Poll and Line (98 vessels)
- Management measures of RFMOs are legally bound by domestic laws (Fisheries law).
ex. TAC, FADs ban, Area close....
- Various types of data (catch, landing and observer) are submitted to RFMOs for assessments of stock status.

HRD to combat IUU fishing

- To combat IUU fishing, measures include implementing various administrative tools (e.g. licensing, on board inspection, and reporting of catch)
- HRD necessary to adapt such tools
- HRD of Fisheries Agency of JAPAN
 - ✓ On-the-job training: staff of FAJ usually assigned to many positions on 2 or 3 - year cycle, acquiring know-how and gaining experience
 - ✓ Training for inspectors from local and central governments: to gain specialized knowledge and learn foreign languages



Key Topics on Fisheries Extension Activities in Japan

- Local governments develop plan of action based on National Guideline on Fisheries Extension Activities, which stipulates common key topics
- It is necessary for government to promote fisheries resource management as national duty.

Key topics under national guideline (2005)	Existing topics under fisheries extension (2009)																				
1 Human resource development (assistance to new fishers, fisher-leaders)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;">Contents of assistance</th> <th style="width: 20%;">(%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>① new fishers and positive fisher's groups</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>② activities to develop attractive fishing communities</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>③ improvements in seafood marketing</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>④ activities to generate processed products</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>⑤ promotion of aquaculture</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>⑥ enhancing resource management</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>⑦ fishery resource management</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>⑧ fishery environment conservation</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>⑨ others</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">Source: Report of Fisheries Extension Activities, 2009</p>	Contents of assistance	(%)	① new fishers and positive fisher's groups	13	② activities to develop attractive fishing communities	12	③ improvements in seafood marketing	12	④ activities to generate processed products	4	⑤ promotion of aquaculture	19	⑥ enhancing resource management	18	⑦ fishery resource management	9	⑧ fishery environment conservation	3	⑨ others	9
Contents of assistance	(%)																				
① new fishers and positive fisher's groups	13																				
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③ improvements in seafood marketing	12																				
④ activities to generate processed products	4																				
⑤ promotion of aquaculture	19																				
⑥ enhancing resource management	18																				
⑦ fishery resource management	9																				
⑧ fishery environment conservation	3																				
⑨ others	9																				
2 Seafood products responding to consumers needs (freshness, value added products)																					
3 Fisheries resource management and enhancing resource management																					
4 Fishery environment conservation (Coastal environment conservation)																					

Country Report presentation on “Status, needs, challenges and opportunities on HRD in promoting sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in Lao PDR”.

Mr. Vannaphar TAMMAJEDY

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2011*

1



Fish and fishing activities, drawn on the gate and walls of (Wat Xieng Thong, Luang Prabang) (established in 1560), indicate the historic importance of fish in traditional livelihood of Lao PDR people

2

Contents

1. **Status on HRD.**
2. **Constraints / problems.**
3. **challenges and opportunities.**
4. **Needs of HRD.**

3

Human resource development (HRD

4

Organization effectiveness of Fisheries Development

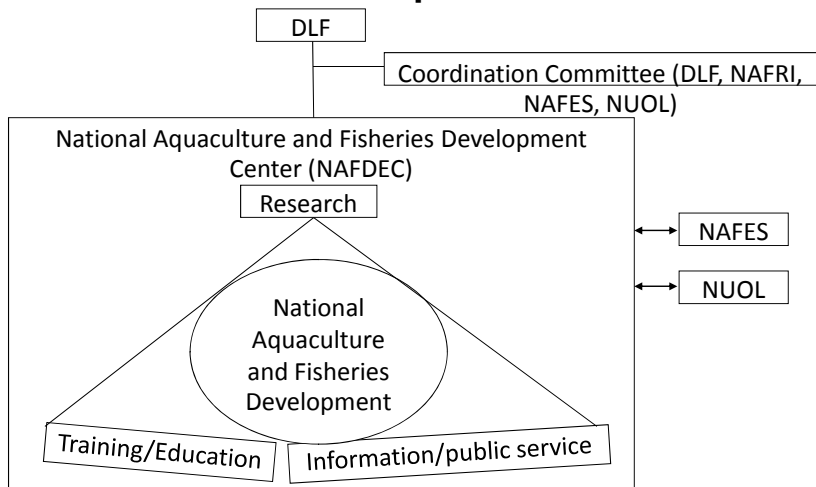


Fig: Improvement of system for inland fisheries development

Source: DLF (2008)

5

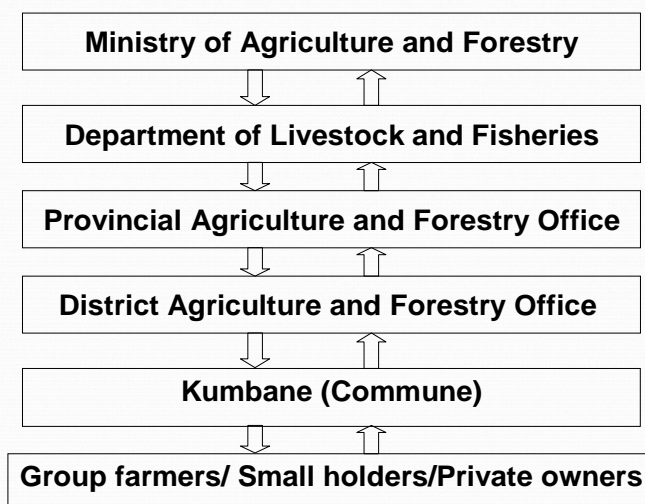
1. Status on HRD

6

The project in 2007 to 2010

Project title	Project scope/coverage	Donor agency	Project period
Aquaculture Improvement and Extension Project II.	Oudomxay, Xayaboury, Savannaket and Salavan provinces	JICA	2005 - 2009
ComFi	Autapau, Xekong, Champasack, Savannaket, Khammoun, Bolikhamxay and Bokeo provinces	WWF	2006-2009

Networks and Support



Fishery status

- Aquaculture 82,100 tones Compared from 2005 increase 38 %
- Capture 30,900 tones, Compared from 2005 increase 16 %

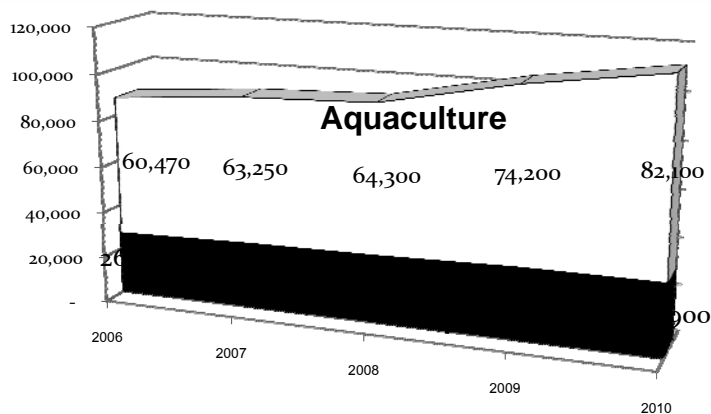


Table 1a: Structure of Inland Fisheries in Lao PDR 2007

Types of Fisheries	Water Resources	Total Area (ha)
Capture Fisheries	Mekong River & Tributaries and five N.E Rivers	304,704
	<u>Large Reservoirs</u> (hydro):	96,030
	N. Ngum	45,000
	Namtheun 2	45,000
	<u>Others</u> (H.Ho:3,750, N.Leuk: 1,280, N.Mang: 1,000ha)	6,030ha
	Shallow lakes, small natural pools, peat swamp, and wet lands	114,800
	Irrigation Reservoirs, and irrigation weirs	50,125
	<u>Rice Fields, small streams and Flood Plains:</u>	
	• DS Irrigated(153677)	
	• W.S.ricefields:& streams-----	632,850
	• WS irrigated(344,820)	30,000
	• <u>Flooding area</u> (...30,000ha)...	
	Sub - Total:	1,228,509

10

Table 1b: Structure of Inland Fisheries in Lao PDR and Estimated Production 2007

Aquaculture	Fish Ponds	19,000
	Oxbow and irrigation weirs for aquaculture	13,000
	Rice Fish Culture	2,000
	Cage Culture	4,500 cages (DLF: 2010)
Sub – Total:		34,000
TOTAL		1,262,509

(Source: DLF/MAF, 2007)

11

Aquaculture Systems



Rice cum fish

Pond Culture

Cage Culture



communal ponds



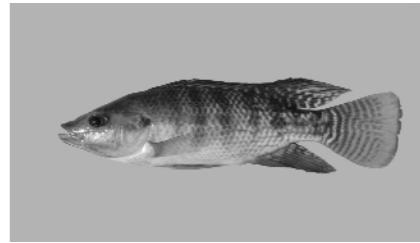
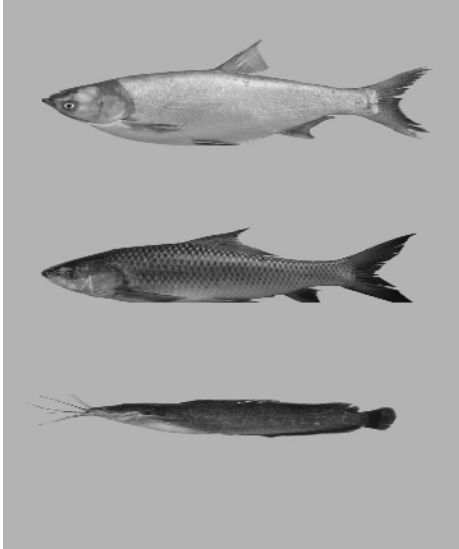
Integrated system



Hatchery

12

Main Culture Species



Capture status



2. Constraints / problems

Content development:

- Very few detailed studies at local level (watershed level, village cluster).
- Insufficiency of meteorological data at local level including weak forecasting on the aquaculture production.
- Lack of marketing prices information.
- The fisheries small scale and traditional practices.
- The understanding of fish law implementation is not deeper.
- Lack of regular update.

Cooperation network:

- Lack of effective networking among internal and regional organizations.
- Coordination with other key agencies and organizations is still weak.

15

2. Constraints / problems(cont)

Technical on Aquaculture :

- Insufficient and good quality seed supply
- Low capability in technical improvement and development
- Inadequate extension activities.
- Insufficient capability for information collection and analysis on aquaculture.
- Lack of man power at national, provincial and district levels.
- Inadequate on fish genetic improvement and bloodstock handling.
- No fisheries standardization.
- Fish disease control, management and diagnosis are very weak.

Technical on capture:

- fishing gear utilization is not proper.
- The mainly fish capture is only for generate family income.
- Lack of preservation by fish product.
- Traditional processing practices
- Insufficient capability for information collection and analysis on aquaculture.
- Lack of man power at national, provincial and district levels.

16

3. challenges and opportunities

Government management interventions

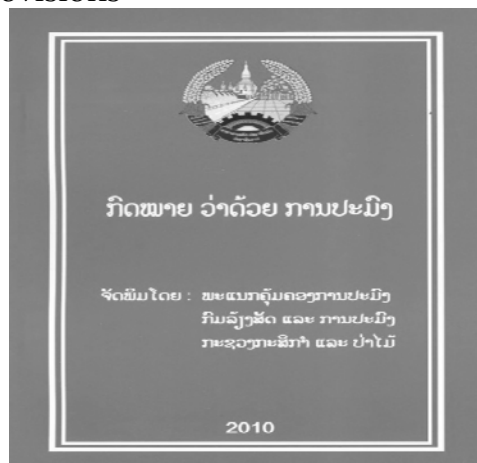
✂ Lao government has decreased the Fishery Law , from 20/ 07/ 2009, which consist to 72 Articles in 10 parts.

- To combat the illegal fishing is in articles 38 – 39 of Lao fisheries law , part V: prohibitions .
- To combat the unreported is in Articles 16 – 20 of Lao fisheries law , part III: Fisheries tasks and protection, chapter 1 Fisheries tasks.
- To combat the unregulated is in Articles 50- 54 of Lao fisheries law , part VI: Resolution of Disputes, Chapter 2: Committees for the Management of Fisheries in Bodies of Water .

17

3. challenges and opportunities (conti)

- The promoting sustainable fisheries is in article 1-8: Government fisheries policies of Lao fisheries law , Part I : General Provisions



18

4. Needs of HRD

- ☞ To Improve Fish seed production in 62 hatcheries (32 Gov. & 30 private).
- ☞ To Improve Management of Fisheries.
- ☞ To upgrade the subject matter specialist(SMS) on fish seed production, Fisheries statistic, Aquatic animal health management, rural fisheries development and Fish marketing.
- ☞ Sterilization of fisheries network and support .
- ☞ To improve likelihood of fishermen in rural areas.

19

How to be achieved ?

- Strengthen the data/information collection/dissemination system
- Set up the Aquaculture information networking system
- Strengthening the collaboration between both internal and external partners for the information and experience exchanges
- Coordination with international organization such as JCA, SEAFDEC, FAO, NACA, etc on **upgrading existing data collection stations in the country**, to get the precise data at the local level which can be a base for the forecasting both aquaculture and chapter productions
- **Implement pilot projects** at the local village cluster/watershed-based/area-based level along the pipe line. This experience can be integrated to other watershed-based/area-based later on

20

Capacity building

Short-term

- Operational training on job
- Training
- Regional training
- Study tour

Long-term

- Formal education
- Upgrading qualification of the staff to B.Sc. and M.Sc.
- Development skill of the staff on the MIS

21

Acknowledgement

- **The DLF, MAF, Lao PDR would like to take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to NACA, FAO, JICA, SEAFDEC, USIAD and other international organization and donors for their kind support and assistance extended to the strengthening capacity for the fisheries and aquaculture statistics in Lao PDR.**
- **DLF and myself personally hope you will continually assistance us on upgrading of our staffs to get more knowledge on fisheries to get proficiency on improve country fisheries to combat IUU.**



22



MALAYSIA COUNTRY REPORT
STATUS, NEEDS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ON HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND
RELATED COUNTER MEASURES TO COMBAT ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND
UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING IN THE REGION.

I. Introduction

1. The Minister of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry Malaysia in his statement during the Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN SEAFDEC Ministerial Meeting for the ASEAN SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020: Fish For The People 2020 Adaptation To A Changing Environment on 17 June 2011 has stated Malaysia's stand on illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. He deemed "IUU fishing to be a major obstacle to achieve sustainable fishing and effective fisheries management in both areas under national jurisdiction and on the high seas. Therefore, Malaysia joins the global efforts to use every resource at its disposal to combat IUU fishing. Malaysia fully supports the emergence of global IUU fishing related counter measures. Instruments like port state measures agreement and the global records on fishing vessels promoted by FAO may serve as an effective counter measure to address the issue. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning that we need capacity building in implementing these instruments."

2. One of the impediments in combating IUU fishing is the need to develop a strong human resources capacity be it in the form of a well trained and informed inspectorate to implement the provisions of the domestic or international laws. Therefore the objective of the the capacity-development activities should be to strengthen national capacity and promote regional coordination so that member countries will be better placed to enhance and harmonize the implementation of international laws relating to IUU fishing.

II. Status:

3. The HRD programs conducted by Malaysia in relation to sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing in the Year 2011 and during 2007-2010 appears as Annex I and II of this paper.

III. Needs:

4. Malaysia has identified a number of needs in relation to the human resource development in promoting sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing in the region:

- Capacity building related to boat inspection to strengthen inspection skills
- Capacity building related to global records
- Dedicated capacity building /training course related to inspection at port to strengthen boarding skills and enforcement be developed in the region
- Pilot sites for training purposes within the region to be identified.
- Capacity building related to “observers on board programme”
- Inspector training manuals or guidelines

5. These identified needs are basically capacity development and awareness-raising programmes to create a firm foundation for follow up efforts to implement measures relating to port state measures. If implemented, it will be a systematic effort towards human capacity development at the regional level for strengthening the implementation of port State measures to combat IUU fishing.

IV. Challenges:

6. Amongst the challenges faced include:

- Budget constraint
Limited budget allocated to capacity training programme will affect effective fisheries management. Financial support to train technical supporting staff is an important factor for developing countries in combating IUU fishing.
- Capacity of trainers
There is basically a lack of qualified and trained personnel to be the trainers of the training programme.
- Acceptance from target group to the training course
- Awareness of target group
- Interest of target group
- Coordination amongst national agencies and other maritime enforcement agencies in the implementation of IUU fishin (eg. Customs services, port authorities, fisheries agencies/authorities, marine police, maritime enforcement agency etc).

V. Opportunities:

7. Current imposition of the Catch Certificate by the European Union had given opportunities to Malaysia by converting the problem of the catch certificate into opportunities. In Malaysia, since this is related to trade, there were seminars and even discussion at important management meetings to discuss at hand. This had not only created awareness amount the policy makers, it had also created interest on the issue and there were support to the programs developed and implemented to support the Catch Certificate programme including new staff and infrastructure support especially in the enforcement infrastructure. There were also more opportunities for HRD in related agencies eg. Malaysia hosted the three RPOA Workshops to combat IUU fishing in Malaysia a joint collaboration with the Australian Fisheries Management Authority and all the maritime enforcement agencies (Customs, Marine Police, Port Authorities, Maritime Enforcement Agency, Department of Fisheries, Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia) were all invited to attend these workshop.

8. The existence of the legal instruments eg NPOA IUU, unilateral measures, regional guidelines, laws and regulations created opportunities to support enforcement on IUU fishing.

9. The target group were more aware on the efforts undertaken to promote sustainable fishing with the implementation of seminars and awareness campaign on the subject matter. With the imposition of the Catch Certificate which is to deter IUU fishing, indirectly it is also related to trade. The drive for the target group is more for economic returns and profit orientated and it is their desire to ensure that the products are acceptable at the international level resulting in less priority for IUU fishing.

Name of Training Unit: Human Resource Development Division.

Organization and address: Department of Fisheries Malaysia, Level 4, Block 4G2, Podium, Precint 4, Federal Government Administrative Centre, 62628 Putrajaya, Malaysia.

Name of information provider: Mr. Mohd. Zin bin Saad

Date: 27 June 2011

I. Malaysia: The Planned HRD Programs In Relation To Sustainable Fisheries And Related Counter Measures To Combat IUU Fishing In The Year 2011

No	Name of the HRD program	Objective(s)	Target audience	No. of participants	Duration (Days)	Venue	Responsible Org.
1	Workshop on Direction of Marine Resource Development and Management through EAFM	i. To create awareness on EAFM ii. To discuss on possibility of project collaboration	Staff of DOFM	40	3 days (8- 10 Feb 2011)	Negeri Sembilan	DOFM, WWF Malaysia
2	Workshop on Turtle Excluder Device (TED)	i. To create awareness and educate the needs of conservation and protection of turtles ii. To promote the effectiveness of using TED in fisheries activities to the turtle	Fisherman and staff of DOFM	45	2 days (4- 5 April 2011)	Terengganu	DOFM, Marine Research Foundation (Sabah) Malaysia
3	Seminar on Development of National Artificial Reef	To understand the development and effectiveness of artificial reef implementation in different states in relation to fisheries resources	Staff of DOFM	40	3 days (18- 20/5/2011)	Pahang	DOFM
4	Malaysian Skills Certificate Level 1,2 and 3 in Capture Fisheries	To produce skilled manpower in capture fisheries based on National Occupational Skills Standard (NOSS)	School leavers	2011 – 35	6 months each level	Malaysian Fisheries Institute, Terengganu	National Agricultural Training Council, Ministry of Agriculture and DOF

							Malaysia
5	Inspector Training Workshop on the FAO Port State Measures Agreement	<p>The objectives of the Inspector Training Workshop on FAO Port State Measures Agreement aimed to give an overall picture on PSMA and ensure that participants are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. familiar with the background, international legal context and purpose of Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) ; ii. conversant with the relevant provisions of the PSMA and its purpose in combating IUU fishing; iii. trained in inspection procedures set out in PSMA ; iv. able to determine a sampling plan for vessel inspections and understand the importance of doing so; v. familiar with PSMA documentation and the use of appropriate international coding in the completion of inspection 	<p>Senior members of the port and/or fisheries inspectorate, i.e. they are those people who will be administering control measures of the PSMA once adopted, that is carrying out on board inspections and making the decision whether a boat should or should not be inspected.</p>	32	7-10 Jun 2011 (4 days)	Johor Bahru, Malaysia	DOFM, Australian Fisheries Management Authority, RPOA Secretariat

		<p>documentation;</p> <p>vi. appreciative of the information available on IUU fishing and informed of the relevant information sharing requirements of the PSMA ;</p> <p>vii. able to share their training experience, and provide further training in their home agency in accordance with the training requirements in PSMA.</p>					
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**Malaysia: The HRD Programs In Relation To Sustainable Fisheries And Related Counter Measures To Combat IUU fishing
Conducted In The Year 2007-2010**

No.	Name of the Course	Objective(s)	Target Audience	Number of Participants	Duration	Venue	Responsible Org.
1	Workshops and Trial Use of the J Hooks and Circle Hooks on Rawai for Fishermen	i. Increasing awareness of the need to conserve and protect the turtles from extinction threat ii. To compare the effectiveness of catch by using circle hook and J Hook	Fisherman	35	2 days (21-22/11/2007)	Melaka	DOFM & SEAFDEC
2	Action Plan on Conservation and Management of Sea Cucumber Conference	To provide the latest survey information and management of sea cucumber to the related agencies and stakeholder	Government Agencies, State Government and Stakeholders	30	1 day (21/10/2007)	Pulau Langkawii, Kedah	DOFM
3	Workshop on Catch Documentation Scheme (CDS) and Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)	The objectives of this workshop are: i. As a platform for all officers involved in MCS from different agencies/ department/ authority in Malaysia to understand details on MCS components and	Enforcement officers from different agencies	30	16-20 June 2008 (5 days)	Penang, Malaysia	DoF, DAFF, AFMA,

		<p>role of MCS in fisheries management and it's responsibilities;</p> <p>ii. gives training on all related topics on MCS;</p> <p>iii. identification on types of toothfish;</p> <p>iv. sharing information and experiences, latest progress & methods and suggestion to improve fisheries catch validation.</p>					
4	Seminar on Management and Conservation of Sea Cucumber	To provide the latest survey information and management of sea cucumber to the related agencies and stakeholder.	Government Agencies, State Government and Stakeholders	30	1 day (5/11/2008)	Pulau Langkawi, Kedah	DOFM
5	National Symposium of Turtle	<p>i. To protect, conserve and increase population of turtle in Malaysia.</p> <p>ii. To discuss appropriate and effectiveness ways to conserve and protect turtle population.</p> <p>iii. To increase scientific knowledge through management, monitoring and research program on turtle.</p>	DOFM, NGO's, State Government and University	27	1 day (6/11/2008)	Kuala Lumpur	DOFM
6	Workshop on Formulation of Fishing	To formulate the total number of fishing vessels to be	DOFM Staff	25	3 days (20 – 22 /01	Terengganu	DOFM

	Vessel Licensing Quota	licensed in water areas by state.			/2009)		
7	Briefing on Fisheries Resource Management (No:1/2009)	<p>i. To educate staff on the new licensing policy and procedures</p> <p>ii. To identify issues on licensing at the district and state levels and to discuss and make recommendations to solve issues raised</p> <p>iii. To create awareness on the licensing policies and on-going as well as future programmes to be implemented by the Government.</p>	DOFM Licensing Staff at the District and States on the West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia	40	3 days (7-9/5/2009)	Kelantan	DOFM
8	Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) on Port Monitoring Techniques Workshop	<p>a) To assist RPOA members acquire the necessary port monitoring techniques and skills to support implementation of the RPOA objectives.</p> <p>b) To identify/agree cooperative regional catch and vessel monitoring arrangements to promote responsible fisheries management and combat IUU fishing focusing on large scale fishing vessels and carrier/reefers vessels operating across national</p>	Enforcement officers and fisheries managers	44	15-17 June 2009 (3 days)	Penang, Malaysia	DoF, DAF, AFMA, RPOA Secretariat

9	Workshop on Artificial Reef to increase fisheries resources	boundaries, i. To discuss the effectiveness and innovations for implementation of artificial reef project	Officers and researchers from DOFM, FDAM and researchers and lecturers from Universities	67	1 day (4/8/2009)	Putrajaya	DOFM	
10	Briefing on Fisheries Resource Management (No:2/2009)	i. To educate staff on the new licensing policy and procedures ii. To identify issues on licensing at the district and state levels and to discuss and make recommendations to solve issues raised iii. To create awareness on the licensing policies and on-going as well as future programmes to be implemented by the Government.	DOFM Licensing Staff at the District and States on the East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia	40	3 days (6-8/8/2009)	Pulau Langkawi, Kedah	DOFM	
11	Seminar on National Action Plan on Management and Conservation of Dugong	To draft the management and conservation plan for dugong	DOFM Staff, NGOs, Local Universities	20	3 days (9-11 /9/ 2009)	Johor Bahru	DOFM	
12	Seminar on Management of Endangered Marine Species	To educate staff of DOFM on methods to save endangered marine species	DOFM Staff	60	3 days (3-5 / 11/2009)	Terengganu	DOFM	
13	Seminar on Management and Conservation of Sea	To provide the latest survey information and management	Government Agencies, State	30	1 day (12/11/2009)	Pulau Langkawi,	DOFM	

	Cucumber	of sea cucumber to the related agencies and stakeholder	Government and Stakeholders				Kedah	
14	Turtle Awareness and Conservation Program	To educate and create awareness on the needs to conserve and protect turtle	Fisherman and students	60	1 day (15/5/2010)		Melaka	DOFM
15	National Seminar on Turtle	i. To discuss on the implementation of management and conservation turtle programs in Malaysia ii. To discuss ways to prevent and reduce turtle extinction threat	Staff of DOFM	40	2 days (1-3/6/2010)		Negeri Sembilan	DOFM
16	Workshop on Fishing Gears	i. To identify risks of fishing gears which can create issues ii. To determine conditions for control of the fishing gears	DOFM staff who are experts in fishing gears	40	2 days (2-3/8/2010)		Terengganu	DOFM
17	Skippers Programme	To produce knowledgeable and skills fishermen in various discipline	- Fisherman's son - Young fisherman	2007 – 65 2008 – 34 2009 – 38 2010 – 43	18 months		Malaysian Fisheries Institute, Terengganu	Department of Fisheries Malaysia
18	Malaysian Skills Certificate Level 1,2 and 3 in Capture Fisheries	To produce skills manpower in capture fisheries based on National Occupational Skills Standard (NOSS)	School leavers	2007 – 24 2008 – 39 2009 – 45 2010 – 18	6 months each level		Malaysian Fisheries Institute, Terengganu	National Agricultural Training Council, Ministry of Agriculture and DOF Malaysia

Malaysia Country Report

Status, Needs, Challenges and Opportunities on HRD in Promoting Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter Measures To Combat IUU Fishing in the Region



Department of Fisheries Malaysia
6-8 July 2011
Bangkok, Thailand

STATUS

The planned HRD programs in relation to sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing in the Yr. 2011

STATUS

The planned HRD programs in relation to sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing in the Yr. 2007-2010

NEEDS

- Capacity building related to boat inspection to strengthen inspection skills
- Capacity building related to global records of fishing vessels
- Dedicated capacity building/training courses related to inspection at port to strengthen boarding skills and enforcement
- Pilot sites for training purposes within the region to be identified.
- Capacity building related to “observers on board” programme
- Inspector Training Manuals or guidelines

CHALLENGES

- Budget constraint
- Capacity of trainers – lack of expert
- Acceptance from target group
- Awareness of target group
- Interest of target group
- Coordination with other maritime enforcement agencies in the implementation of IUU fishing

OPPORTUNITIES

- Current event eg. EU imposition of catch certificate
 - conversion of problem into opportunities
 - To comply with requirements
 - creates awareness and interest on issue at hand

OPPORTUNITIES

- legal instrument eg NPOA IUU, unilateral measures, regional guidelines, laws and regulations
- Enforcement infrastructure
- Increase in opportunities for HRD in related agencies
- Target group more aware on efforts undertaken to promote sustainable fishing

OPPORTUNITIES

- with awareness on the subject matter, i.e products to be acceptable at international level, drive is more for economic and profit orientated needs therefore IUU is a lesser priority.

THANK YOU



Myanmar Country Report

on

Status, need, challenges and opportunities on in promoting sustainable fisheries and related counter measure to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the region

Name of Training Unit ----- HRD programs to combat IUU

Organization and address ----- Department of Fisheries
 Bayintnaung Road, West Gyogon,
 Insein T/S, Yangon, Myanmar

Name of information provider ----- Htun Win
 Director, Department of Fisheries
 Myanmar

Date ----- 30 June 2011

IUU FISHING IN MYANMAR

Status

Myanmar has 2832 kilometer long coast line and the largest land among ASEAN member countries in which one fifth of the total area is inundated during raining season as effect of flood over by four mighty rivers. Since fisheries laws and regulations were enacted in 1885, poaching was common in inland fisheries. As the modern fisheries expand over in shore line poaching developed to IUU and Myanmar like other AEAN countries has no excuse from this global fisheries issues and IUU become serious and increasing concern. Most of the IUU fishing vessels are operating in areas where MCS is lacking. Such that strengthening SEAFDEC Network for Sustainable Fisheries and IUU Fishing Related Countermeasures are major interests of DoF going side by side with socio-economy improvement of fisheries communities.

In order to combat IUU, Myanmar has initiated HRD programs recently for governance of fisheries leading to sustainability and enhancement of self awareness and participation in IUU counter measure activities at national and regional level. At national

level Department of Fisheries DoF completed Promotion of Inland Small Scale Fisheries Management through Right-based Fisheries and Co-management Scheme under SEAFDEC Program in 2009. DoF in collaboration with SEAFDEC has also conducted HRD workshops in two project site for institutional building and participatory approaches of fishers and fisheries managers. Many more workshops in collaboration with FAO,SEAFDEC or other relevant institutions are being expected.

NEEDS

First of all Myanmar likes to share the project activities, work program and lessons learnt from relevant projects pertaining to combating IUU in the region sponsored by SEAFDEC and international organizations .Secondly facilities and expertise are urgent needs to promote MCS system in Myanmar. Likewise training for trainers should be provided by SEAFDEC or other regional bodies in demonstrating alternative livelihoods to lessen presser on fish capture in coastal areas. As an emerging need enhancement of interrelated program and mobilization of cooperated activities such as International or regional Plan of Action to combat IUU (IPOA-IUU) or through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations(RFMOS) should be executed among member countries in constructive manner.

Challenges

As elsewhere in the region over capacity, high bonus system, over investment, increasing demand for fish, decreasing CPUE ,mal advanced fishing practices and low subsistent income are more or less challenges in combating IUU fishing and promoting sustainable fisheries in Myanmar.

Opportunities

Just a few months ago Myanmar has new government which is ready to promote national economy and livelihoods, to amend rules and regulations, to develop infrastructures and facilities and to maintain sustainability of natural resources. Even in initial state the competent ministries, including Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, have to review and renovate unfavorable administrative structures and practices. In these regards it is apparent that more appropriate regulations, more effective management systems and more logistic movements will be enacted under new policy to approach and address fisheries issues including challenges mentioned above.

1;Tun Win,Director,Department of Fisheries,Myanmar.<----->

2;Hla Win,Adviser,Myanmar Fisheries Federation,Myanmar.<hlawin.dofmm@gmail.com>

The HRD programs in relation to sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing conducted in the Yr. 2007-2010

No	Name of the Course	Objective(s)	Target Audience	Number of Participants	Duration	Venue	Responsible Org.
1	Training for Fisheries Inspectors	Procedures on inspection of aquatic products, factories, landing port, check points	D.o.F staff	99	4 weeks	Institute of Fisheries Technology (IFT)	D.o.F
2	Training on Rules and Regulation for Township Fisheries Officer	Legal inspection taking legal action to those who contravenes	D.o.F staff	100	4 weeks	Institute of Fisheries Technology (IFT)	D.o.F
3	Seminar/workshops on conservation of fishery resources	Educating code of Responsible fishing to fishers	Private fishers	-	3 time/year	Respective villages	Township D.o.F
4	Support to the Sustainable small-scale fisheries and aquaculture livelihoods in coastal mangrove ecosystems (GCP/MYA/010/TTA)	Rehabilitation of cyclone victims through agriculture, aquaculture and small-scale fishing based on co-management systems.	Rural private fisher-folks	11 villages	2010 to 2010	Villages at Bogale Township	FAO/ITALY ESFSP
5	Inland small-scale Fisheries Management through Right based Fisheries and Fisheries components towards Institutional Building and Participatory Approach	Development of inland fisheries management	Fishers at Hinthada Township, Duya village)	11 villages	2008-2011	Duya village	D.o.F/SEAFD EC

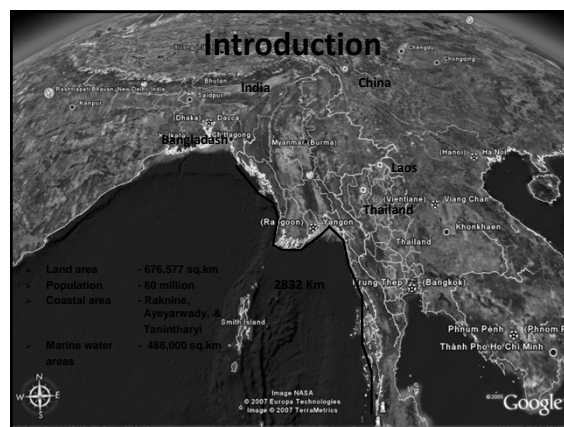
The planned HRD programs in relation to sustainable fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing in Yr.2011

No	Name of the Course	Objective(s)	Target Audience	Number of Participants	Duration	Venue	Responsible Org.
1	Upgrading MCS system for data collection	Collection of concrete data through MCS systems	D.o.F staff	30	4 weeks	Institute of Fisheries Technology (IFT)	D.o.F
2	Computer software and computer networks	Recording and registration of fishing vessels through computer system	D.o.F staff	30	4 weeks	Institute of Fisheries Technology (IFT)	D.o.F
3	Utilization of GPS and VMS	Practices in line with regional and international rules and regulations	D.o.F staff	30	4 weeks	Institute of Fisheries Technology (IFT)	D.o.F
4	Impacts in inland fisheries and issue of catch certificates	Rules and regulation of leasable fisheries and awareness of environmental impacts	D.o.F staff	30	4 weeks	Institute of Fisheries Technology (IFT)	D.o.F

IUU Fishing in Myanmar

**Htun Win, Director,
Department of Fisheries
Myanmar**

6-8 July, 2011

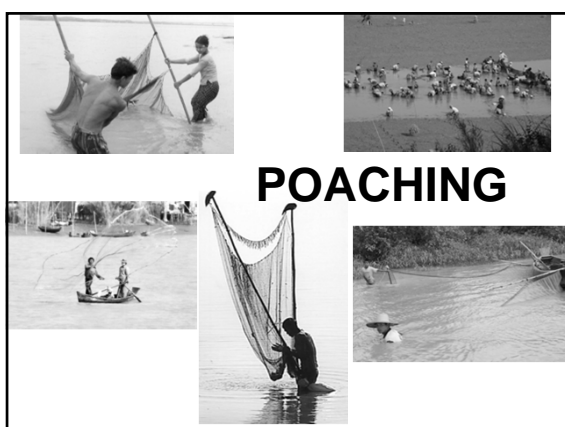


Status

- Since fisheries laws and regulations were enacted in 1885, poaching was common in inland fisheries.
- As the modern fisheries expand over in shore line poaching develop to IUU fishing.
- Myanmar like other ASEAN countries has no excuse from this global fisheries issues and IUU fishing become serious and increasing concern.
- Myanmar has initiated HRD programs recently participation in IUU fishing counter measure activities at national and regional level.
- DOF completed promotion of Inland small scale fisheries management through Right-based Fisheries & Co-management scheme under SEAFDEC program in 2009.
- DOF in collaboration with SEAFDEC has also conducted HRD workshops in two project site for institutional building & participatory approaches of fishers & fisheries managers.

Needs

- Myanmar likes to share the project activities, work program & lessons learnt from relevant projects
- Facilities and expertise are urgent needs to promote MCS system
- Training for trainers should be provided by SEAFDEC or other regional bodies in demonstrating alternative livelihoods to lessen pressure on fish capture in coastal areas.
- Enhancement of interrelated program & mobilization of cooperated activities such as International or regional Plan of Action to combat IUU (IPOA-IUU) or Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOS) should be executed among member countries in constructive manner.





The HRD programs in relation to responsible fisheries and related counter measures to combat IUU fishing conducted in the Yr. 2007-2010

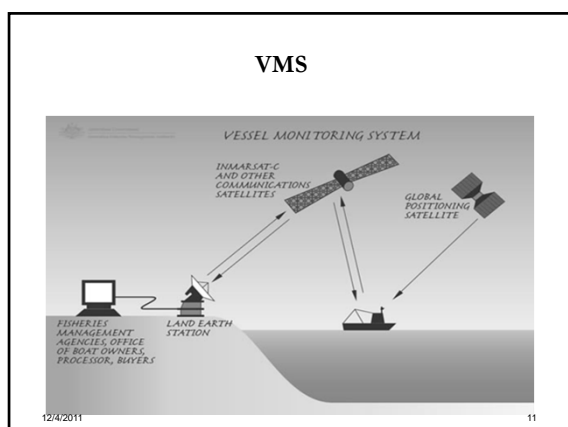
Name of the Course	Objective (s)	Target Audience	Number of Participants	Venue and Duration	Responsible Org.
Training for Fisheries Inspectors	Procedures on inspection of aquatic products, factories, landing port, check point	DOF staff	99	Institute of Fisheries Technology (IFT) (4weeks)	DOF
Training on Rules and Regulation for Township Fisheries Officer	Legal inspection taking legal action to those who contravenes	DOF staff	100	Institute of Fisheries Technology (IFT) (4 weeks)	DOF
Seminar/workshops on conservation of Fishery resources	Educating code of Responsible fishing to fishers	Private fishers	-	Respective Villages (3 times/year)	Township DOF

Contd;

Name of the Course	Objective (s)	Target Audience	Number of Participants	Duration	Venue	Responsible Org.
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Utilization of GPS and VMS	Practices in line with Regional and international rules and regulations	DOF staff	30	Institute of Fisheries Technology (4 Weeks)	DOF
Impacts in inland fisheries and issue of catch certificates	Rules and regulation of leasable fisheries and awareness of Environmental impact	DOF staff	30	Institute of Fisheries Technology (4 Weeks)	DOF



Number of fishing vessels engaged in offshore fishery (2010-2011)

No	Type of Gear	National	Foreign
1	Trawl	914	218
2	Purse seine	165	57
3	Stow net	607	-
4	Drift net (Gill net)	249	-
5	Long line	3	109
6	Squid cast net	35	12
7	Fish Trap	104	-
Total		2077	396

Challenges

- In the region over capacity, high bonus system, over investment, increasing demand for fish, decreasing CPUE, mal advanced fishing practices and low subsistent income are more or less challenges in combating IUU fishing and promoting sustainable fisheries in Myanmar.

CHALLENGES



Opportunities

- Myanmar has new government which is ready to promote national economy and livelihoods, to amend rules and regulations, to develop infrastructures and facilities and to maintain sustainability of natural resources.
- Even in initial state the competent ministries, including Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, have to review and renovate unfavorable administrative structures and practices.
- In these regards it is apparent that more appropriate regulations, more effective management systems and more logistic movements will be enacted under new policy to approach and address fisheries issues including challenges mentioned above.

THANKS

HTUN WIN & HLA WIN



The Philippines Country Report

ANDRES R. MENGUITO
Chief, Fishery Law Enforcement
BUREAU OF FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES

FISHERY RESOURCES

A. Marine Waters

1. Total Territorial Water 2,200,000 sq. km.
Area (including the EEZ)
 - a. Coastal 266,000 sq. km.
 - b. Oceanic 1,934,000 sq. km.
2. Shelf Area (Depth 200 m) 184,600 sq. km.
3. Coral Reef Area 27,000 sq. km.
(Within the 10-20 fathoms where reef fisheries occur)
4. Coastline (length) 36,289 km.

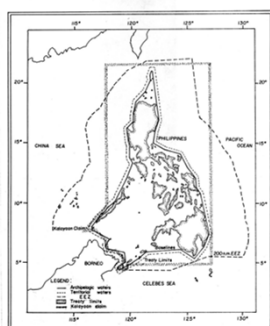


Figure 1. Map of the Philippines showing the limits of territorial waters, territorial waters, EEZ, Exclusive Economic Zone, 1,000 N.M., EEZ, and various zones.

Global Context

- 8th among the top fish producing countries in the world
 - 3.12% of the total world production of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and aquatic plants
- 9th in the world in terms of aquaculture production
 - 1.4% of total global aquaculture production of fish, crustaceans and mollusks
- 3rd largest producer of seaweeds
 - 10.6% of the total world seaweeds production

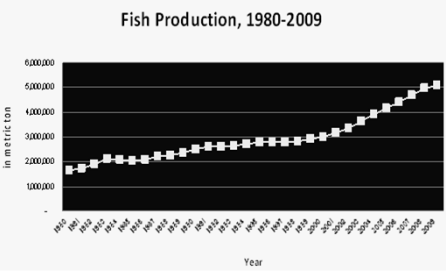
FISHERIES PRODUCTION SUB-SECTORS



Commercial Fisheries
Aquaculture
Municipal Fisheries

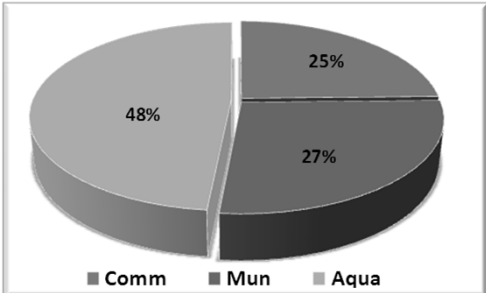
Fisheries Production Trend

Fish Production, 1980-2009



YEAR	MT
1980	1,672,000
1981	1,737,000
1982	1,886,983
1983	2,110,230
1984	2,080,268
1985	2,052,111
1986	2,085,494
1987	2,213,040
1988	2,289,744
2000	2,993,332
2001	3,166,530
2002	3,369,524
2003	3,619,282
2004	3,926,173
2005	4,161,870
2006	4,408,472
2007	4,711,252
2008	4,966,889
2009	5,085,977
	2,503,5

2010 Production Share by sub-sector




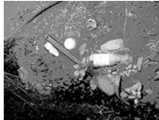



■ Comm ■ Mun ■ Aqua

FISHERIES PRODUCTION
5,084,520 MT







Major Issues/Concerns

- Threats to the Coastal Ecosystem
- Climate Change
- Globalized Trading Order (GTO)

Threats to the Coastal Ecosystem

- Siltation from deforested upland areas
 - 
- Pollution
 - 
- Destructive fishing practices (muro-ami, cyanide fishing, blastfishing, use of fine mesh nets)
 - 
 - 
 - 

Threats to the Coastal Ecosystem

- Uncontrolled shoreline development
 - 
 - 
- Overharvesting of mangroves
 - 
- Damage from anchors, divers, tourists, collectors
 - 
 - 
 - 
- Lime extraction and sand quarrying
 - 

Climate Change and Fisheries

Climate change renders potential physical and ecological changes on aquatic systems. For marine waters, changes in ocean salinity has been observed. The oceans are also becoming more acidic, with likely negative consequences to many coral reef and calcium-bearing organisms. Sea level rise will also impact strongly on heavily populated coastal communities. Changes in fish distributions in response to climate variations have been observed.


GTO in Fisheries

International fish trade is increasingly being subjected to more stringent requirement which would surely affect national production. To be able to maintain the favorable balance of trade for Philippine fisheries, it is imperative that the country's export of fisheries products comply with the requirements of international management organizations and international markets including IUU-Fishing and SPS.

STATUS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ON HRD IN

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND RELATED COUNTER MEASURES TO COMBAT IUU FISHING

THE RATIONALIZATION POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SERVES BOTH AS CONSTRAINT AND OPPORTUNITY FOR HRD OF BFAR




CONSTRAINT – Lack of Personnel on a temporary basis

- **OPPORTUNITY** – Increase of Personnel on a permanent basis

CURRENT INITIATIVES TO AUGMENT LACK OF PERSONNEL

INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF BANTAY DAGAT AS A COMMUNITY BASED LAW ENFORCEMENT THRU DEPUTATION OF SH WARDEN



CLOSER COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

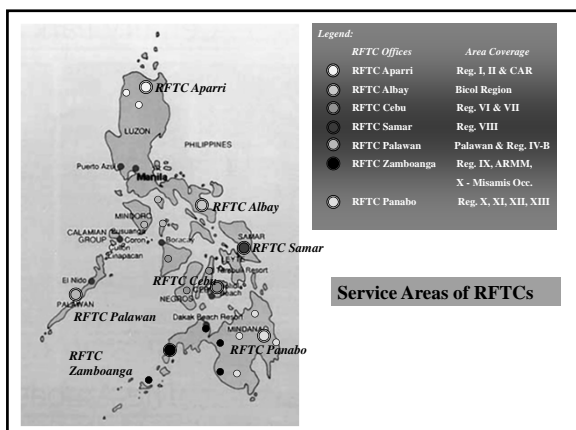
- Local Government Unit (LGU)
- Philippine National Police (PNP)
- Philippine Coast Guard (PCG)
- Philippine Navy (PN)

- Provide Training For Them



- Conduct joint operation with them





Regulatory and Law Enforcement


RESOURCE PROTECTION NOW A MAJOR THRUSTS OF THE CURRENT BFAR DIRECTOR

Strengthening law enforcement function of BFAR under the Office of the Director

Creation of Quick Response Team (QRT)


- Increase personnel complement from current 4 to 25 operatives/law enforcement officers
- Decentralization of MCS to BFAR-Regional Fisheries Offices

- Coastal Resource Management




- Moratorium on the registration of new commercial fishing vessels until completion of inventory of existing fishing fleet

- Amnesty for all unregistered commercial fishing vessels
- Apprehension of all unregistered commercial fishing vessel after amnesty



Issuance of Fishermen's license , import-export permit. etc



Activities

- Amendment of the Philippine Fisheries Code
- Package and promote fisheries investment opportunities
- Collaborate with the local, national, regional and international agencies and organizations on the areas of fisheries affairs, technical cooperation and commitments
- Fisheries Adm Order (FAO) preparation
- Policy Formulation



Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

THANK YOU

vietnam report on hrd in promoting sustainable fisheries and related to iuu

Presented by Fisheries Administration
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development


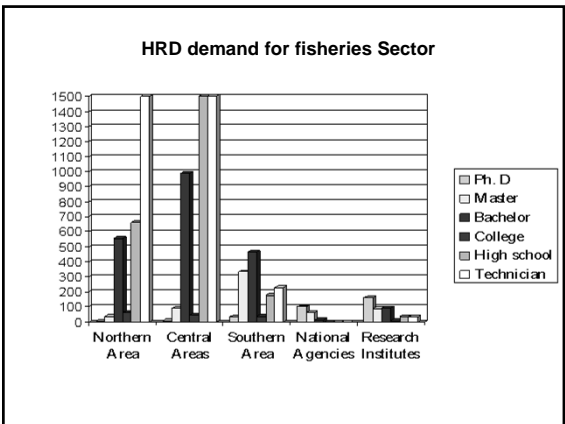
STATUS HRD relating to IUU (1)

- EU Regulation 1005 (end 2010)
 - 12 Training Course for Trainers in provinces and enterprises
 - 257 Training Courses for 14.350 fishermen and enterprises




STATUS HRD relating to IUU (2)

- Annually training course on Fishing Regulations of Neighboring Countries for fishermen who often conduct offshore fisheries on the boundary between Vietnam and regional countries

HRD needs related to IUU

- Training courses to update knowledge and increase awareness for fishermen on monitoring system activities to ensure their participatory in implementing regulations against IUU fishing.
- Inspectors trained with technical skills, experienced in resources management, monitoring, control and surveillance



HRD need related to IUU

- Port State Measures, Flag State Measures, Market Measures
- Fishery statistic system
- Fishing boat Registration, Licensing



Difficulties and obstacles (1)

- Low quality training (in term of satisfying the working requirements and reality of sector development)
- Untimely access to the advanced technology in the world and in the region
- The training contents are not in line with the requirement of socio-economic development
- Lack of trainers in term of both quantity and quality.

Difficulties and obstacles (2)

- Training programs, curriculums and methodology are in slow progress of modernized and updated.
- Backward and insufficient training facilities and equipment
- Slow progress of international cooperation in training.



*Thank you for
your
attention!*

Needs, Challenges and Opportunity in Promoting the Sustainable Fisheries and related Counter Measures to Combat IUU Fishing

Country	Needs	Challenges	Opportunity
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ?????? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Destructive of aquatic ecosystems ✓ Utilization of fisheries resources that exceed the environmental carrying capacity ✓ IUU-fishing ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Review and adopt the MCS Training Curriculum and Identify funding strategy ✓ Increasing the coordination with local institutions in handling the subject of IUU fishing ✓ To support the Regional and Sub-regional MCS
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Capacity building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MCS system ○ Boat Inspection ○ Communication skill ○ Regional Recording and observer ✓ Inspector Manual/guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No local expertise/trainer for conducting the Training to combat IUU fishing ✓ Financial constraint ✓ Poor in fisheries infrastructure ✓ Inspection vessels very old ✓ Capacity of trainers ✓ Inter-agencies Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existing of the legal instruments; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CAMCODE ○ Strategy Plan on Fisheries ○ Member of the RPOA-IUU ○ Regional guidelines ✓
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Share the lessons learnt from others organizations ✓ Facilities and expertise to promote MCS system ✓ Training for trainers ✓ Enhancement of interrelated program and mobilization of cooperated activities such as IPOA-IUU or through Regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ over capacity, ✓ high bonus system, ✓ over investment, ✓ increasing demand for fish, ✓ decreasing CPUE, ✓ mal advanced fishing practices and ✓ low subsistent income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ New government ready ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to promote national economy and livelihoods, ○ to amend rules and regulations, ○ to develop infrastructures and facilities and ○ to maintain sustainability of natural resources

	Fisheries Management Organizations(RF MOs)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries have to review and renovate unfavorable administrative structures and practices
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Capacity building related <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to boat inspection to strengthen inspection skills ○ to global records ○ to “observers on board programs” ✓ Dedicated capacity building /training course related to inspection at port to strengthen boarding skills and enforcement be developed in the region ✓ Pilot sites for training purposes within the region to be identified. ✓ Inspector training manuals or guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Budget constraint: Limited budget allocated to capacity training programs will affect effective fisheries management. Financial support to train technical supporting staff is an important factor for developing countries in combating IUU fishing. ✓ Capacity of trainers: There is basically a lack of qualified and trained personnel to be the trainers of the training programs. ✓ Acceptance from target group to the training course ✓ Awareness of target group ✓ Interest of target group ✓ Coordination amongst national agencies and other maritime enforcement agencies in the implementation of IUU fishing (eg. Customs services, port authorities, fisheries agencies/authorities, marine police, maritime enforcement agency etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Current imposition of the Catch Certificate by the European Union had given opportunities to Malaysia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ this created awareness amount the policy makers and it had also created interest on the issue ○ new staff and infrastructure support especially in the enforcement infrastructure. ✓ Under the RPOA-IUU program, joint collaboration with the Australian Fisheries Management Authority and all the maritime enforcement agencies (Customs, Marine Police, Port Authorities, Maritime Enforcement Agency,

			Department of Fisheries, Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia)
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To improve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the livelihoods ○ Management of fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Content development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Very few detailed studies at local level (watershed level, village cluster ○ Insufficiency of meteorological data at local level including weak forecasting on the aquaculture production. ○ Lack of marketing prices information. ○ The fisheries small scale and traditional practices. ○ The understanding of fish law implementation is not deeper. ○ Lack of regular update. ✓ Cooperation network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of effective networking among internal and regional organizations. ○ Coordination with other key agencies and organizations is still weak. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lao government has decreased the Fishery Law, from 20/ 07/ 2009, which consist to 72 Articles in 10 parts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To combat the illegal fishing is in articles 38 – 39 of Lao fisheries law , part V: prohibitions . ○ To combat the unreported is in Articles 16 - 20 of Lao fisheries law, part III: Fisheries tasks and protection, chapter 1 Fisheries tasks. ○ To combat the unregulated is in Articles 50- 54 of Lao fisheries law, part VI: Resolution of Disputes, Chapter 2: Committees for the Management of Fisheries in Bodies of Water
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To understand the status of fisheries resources ✓ Effective fisheries management through the inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Do Japan dealing with the MCS... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By species?? ○ Coastal fisheries ○ Commercial ... ✓ Ways for combating... through 	✓


	<p>control, technical control and outputs controle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mechanism for controlling the catches ✓ Understand the relevant RFMOs management 	<p>the adaptation of the fisheries management: such as licensing, Monitoring (on board inspector, reporting)</p>	
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Majors concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Threats to the coastal ecosystem ○ Impact on Climate change ○ Globalized Trading Order ✓ Preparation and amending of the Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of personnel on a temporary basis ✓ 	✓
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Based on the National master plan for marine (2009-2018): considering the sustainable economic. ✓ Required activities are as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fishing boat registration ○ Closed cooperation with Other agency ○ VMS (Vessel monitoring system) ○ Enhance fish stock: artificial reef, fishery refugia, search for under-exploitation 	✓	✓

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> resources ○ Capacity building at all levels through simple technology transferring ○ 		
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Update the knowledge and increase awareness for fishermen on Monitoring system, ensuring their participatory in implementing the regulations against IUU fishing ✓ Experience in resource management, MCS ✓ Technical skill of the inspectors ✓ PSM, flag state measures and market based measures ✓ Fisheries statistic system ✓ Fishing boat registration, license 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Low quality of national training programs ✓ Socio-economic development ✓ 	✓

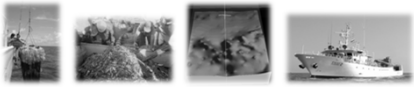
To support the issues related on counter measures to combat IUU fishing:

- Identify all the needs, constraints related to counter measure to combat IUU fishing and to prevent creating the IUU fishing in other coastal states.
- Identify the **role of Fisheries sectors** in conjunction with the Inter-agencies to combat the IUU fishing.
- Review and adaptation of the national policy management frameworks to support implementation..?

- Adoption of the national plan of action for promotion of responsible fisheries and combating the IUU fishing ..?
- Awareness building at Government put the NPOA in place
- Enhancing the Coordination/cooperation with other relevant agencies such as marine police, custom, port authority,...etc



Existing HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries: SEAFDEC



www.seafdec.or.th




TRAINING DEPARTMENT




www.seafdec.or.th

VISION




"To be a leader in tropical marine captures fisheries working towards sustainable development that is self-sustained with global collaborative network"




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TRAINING PROGRAM




- ❖ International and Regional Training Courses
 - Fisheries Extension
 - Fisheries Management
 - Fishing Technology
 - Marine Engineering
 - Others
- ❖ Local Training Course
- ❖ Tailor made Training Course and Study tour

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INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL TRAINING COURSE



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Fisheries Extension



Example

The International Training Course on Coastal Fisheries Management and Extension Methodology

The course focuses on modern principles and concepts of coastal fisheries and resources management; The need to change fisheries management towards co-management, involving local communities and applying eco-system principles to fisheries management; Small-scale fishery problems and constraints; facilitation, mediation and conflict resolution skills; extension concepts, methodologies and implementation; study/field trips to fishing villages; and presentation of extension media.



www.seafdec.or.th

The activities of Ext course

www.seafdec.or.th

Fisheries Management

Example

The International Training Course on Coastal Fisheries Management for Fishery Manager

The course focuses on modern principles and concepts of coastal fisheries and resources management including the concept of responsible fisheries aspects, the need to change coastal fisheries management towards locally base coastal resource management approaches, and effective tool and methods in order to assist the fishery managers on coastal fisheries management project planning and evaluation. Study trip is targeted on the pilot projects that have been implemented by the DOF of Thailand and SEAFDEC.

www.seafdec.or.th

The activities of CFM course

www.seafdec.or.th

Fishing Technologies

Example

The International Training Course on Responsible Fishing Technologies

The course focuses on responsible fishing and practices, fabrication of appropriate fishing gears, a small-scale insulated fish box to improve the fish quality of the catch, safety at sea and fishing sail boat to reduce the cost of fishing investment by cutting down fuel oil expense as well as to reduce the pollution from oil discharged into the water. The course was also cover new approaches to responsible fisheries extension, its concept and methodologies as well as appropriate technologies and manners to conducted on-site HRD activities in selected countries.

www.seafdec.or.th

The activities of RFT course

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Fishing Technologies


Example

The International Training Course on Responsible Fishing Technologies


The course focuses on responsible fishing and practices, fabrication of appropriate fishing gears, a small-scale insulated fish box to improve the fish quality of the catch, safety at sea and fishing sail boat to reduce the cost of fishing investment by cutting down fuel oil expense as well as to reduce the pollution from oil discharged into the water. The course was also cover new approaches to responsible fisheries extension, its concept and methodologies as well as appropriate technologies and manners to conducted on-site HRD activities in selected countries.

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The activities of RFT course 



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Fishing Technologies (cont.) 

Example

The International Training Course on Selective Fishing Gear and Practices

This course focuses on: the code of conduct for responsible fishing, in particular responsible fishing technology; modifications to fishing gear design and operation to minimize waste, discards and the catch of non-target species; the impacts of fishing on the aquatic environment and sensitive habitats; related trade issues (e.g. embargoes) and actions by developed countries; database management; shipboard training including use and operation of selective fishing gears, data collection and analysis; written and oral presentation of results

www.seafdec.or.th


Fishing Technologies (cont.) 

Example

The International Training Course in Responsible Small-Scale Fisheries

This course focuses on: the code of conduct for responsible fishing and its relevance to small-scale fisheries; description and operation of small-scale fishing gears; fishing gear design and construction; use of illegal and destructive fishing gears; selective and environment friendly fishing gears; energy saving; components, operation and maintenance of small engines; refrigeration systems; the principles of coastal resource management; selection and utility of indicators; shipboard training in the use and operation of various fishing gears including purse seine, demersal trawl, gill net and trap.

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Marine Engineering 

Example

Fish Handling Technology On Board the Fishing Vessel

The training course is focused on technology for small and medium fishing boats on fish handling and maintenance of fishing boat refrigeration systems. The methods of fish hold arrangement and on board fish handling to preserve fish freshness using icing techniques, sea water-ice chilled and refrigerated seawater-chilling systems. The training course is added to the overall coverage of basic electrical, refrigeration systems and freezing components for future improvement.

www.seafdec.or.th

Others 

A Short course Addressing ecosystem effects of fishing in Southeast Asia

Coorganized with the Australian Maritime College.

The course aims to build upon the issues related to the ecosystem effects of fishing. An understanding of the legal, policy, administrative and management implications of ecosystem function and assessment in relation to the issues facing fisheries the ASEAN region.

www.seafdec.or.th

LOCAL TRAINING COURSE

www.seafdec.or.th

Local Training Course

Example

The Short term Training Course for University Students

The Short term Training Course for University Students aims to provide knowledge on the current status of fisheries in Thailand, characteristics of fishing gears and its operating methods including how to make simple and responsible fishing gears. The course also covers shipboard training for fishing operation and oceanographic data collection practices. In addition, student will have a chance to visit many places related to fisheries including a chance to discuss and exchange views with fishermen and fish famers.

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TAILOR MADE TRAINING COURSE AND STUDY TOUR

www.seafdec.or.th

TAILOR MADE TRAINING COURSE AND STUDY TOUR

- The tailor-made training courses and study tour programs which are conducted by TD emphasize learning by doing, observing. This is an approach that relies heavily on the participants' active involvement. An important part of learning by doing and seeing are that lecturers act more often as facilitators than as teachers in the traditional sense. The course will not focus on the theory but more dealing with practical application.

www.seafdec.or.th

Local Training Course


Example

Training Course on Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

The short term training course focus upon the Monitoring Control and Surveillance system approaches the appropriated procedures and methods as well as the lesson learnt from the approaches. The course comprised of class lectures, field visits including cruise/survey, etc., on-board to gather practical knowledge on various aspects of MCS. The course will also include models, and orientation on other start-based packages to establish and implement MCS. The training course will also cover the theoretical, practical and conceptual aspects of MCS.

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The activities of MCS course



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TD' FACILITIES

M.V. SEAFDEC, a 1,178 GT steel purse seiner, built in Japan under a grant from the Japanese Government, was delivered to TD in February 1993.

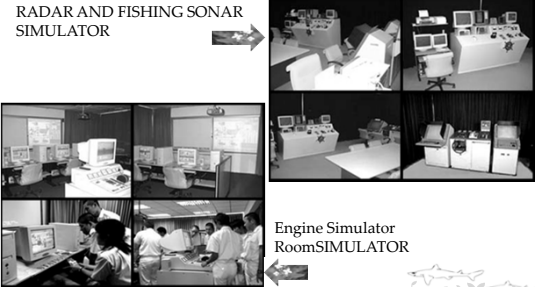
M.V. SEAFDEC 2, was celebrated on 6 December 2003 at Niigata Shipyard, Niigata Prefecture, Japan.

M.V. PLALUNG, a 38 GT wooden trawler.

www.seafdec.or.th

TD' FACILITIES

RADAR AND FISHING SONAR SIMULATOR



Engine Simulator RoomSIMULATOR

www.seafdec.or.th



Thank you
for your kind attention



SEAFDEC/TD HRD Program for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

2011-2015

REF: 01, WP 04a, WP04b, WP04c and WP04d

Background

- ❖ Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing
 - depletes fish stocks, destroys marine habitats
 - leads to loss of both short and long term social and economic opportunities
 - results in negative impact on food security and sustainable fisheries
- ❖ Capacity-building has been widely recognized as the important tools/methods for human resource development for understanding and awareness building

Human Resource Development Programs (2011-2015)

Combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asian Region

Human Resource Development Programs

Regional Training Course I, II, III, IV

Contents

- 1 Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery Managers
- 2 Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery Extension Officers
- 3 Regional Training Course on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries to Support Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
- 4 Regional Training Course on MCS in Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

Regional Training Course-I

Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery Managers
(To be conducted in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014)

I. Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery Managers

Regional Training Course (FM)

To be held from 22 to 30 August 2011. At SEAFDEC/TD

-One participant from each MCs.
-Target participants: Fishery Managers/ policy makers

I. Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery managers

To enhance awareness, knowledge and experience of fishery managers on sustainable fisheries especially in reducing IUU fishing through effective fisheries management

To introduce countermeasures, approaches and methods in combating IUU fishing

To strengthen the practical competence of fisheries managers in planning and implementing applicable fisheries management plan and actions to combat IUU fishing

Course Objectives

Course Content

1	2	3
<p>Lecture/Discussion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overview of fisheries and IUU fishing in SEA region 2. IUU fishing and its impact on economics and the environment 3. Concept and methods of responsible fisheries 4. IUU fishing VS Trade and international certifications 5. Flag and Port State Measures in combating IUU fishing 6. Law of the Sea and enforcement in combating IUU fishing 7. Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries 8. Co-management approach in fisheries management. 	<p>Study Visit</p> <p>1. To fishing port and related places.</p>	<p>One day workshop</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Country report on existing measures and lessons learned in combating IUU fishing 2. Appropriate methods/approaches/ counter measures to combat IUU fishing.

Regional Training Course-II

Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery Extension Officers
(To be conducted in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014)

II. Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery Extension Officers

Regional Training Course (EXT)

-To be held from 12 to 30 September 2011.

-At SEAFDEC/TD

-One participant from each MCS.

-Target participants: Fishery Extension Officers/Fishery Officers

II. Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery Extension Officers

To strengthen the awareness and understanding of participants on the impacts of IUU fishing on the sustainable development of fisheries and food security

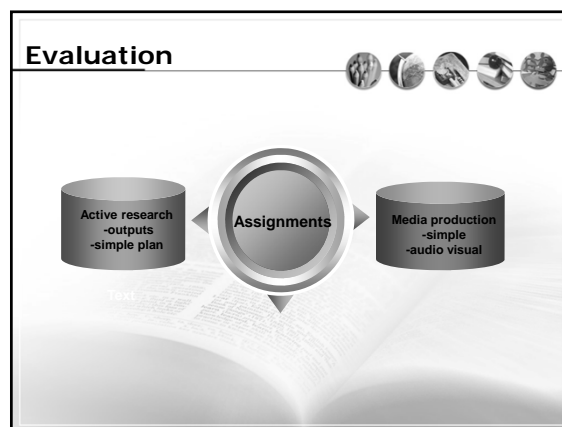
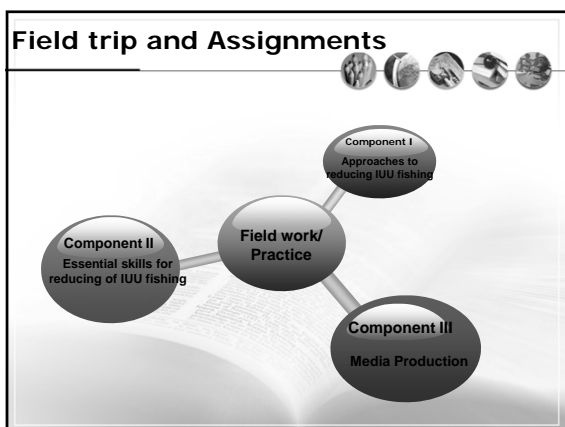
To make the participants familiarize with the principles, concepts, approaches, and methods of integrated fisheries management towards combating IUU fishing.

To strengthen the capability of participants in the principles, concepts, techniques and methodologies in extension, communication and media production.

Course Objectives

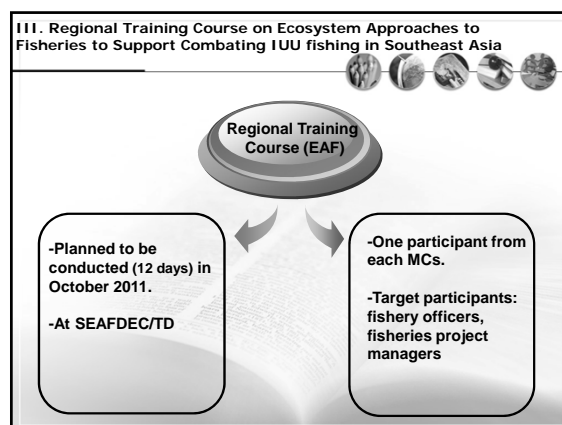
Course Content

<p>Component I</p> <p>Approaches to reducing IUU fishing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overview of fisheries and IUU fishing in SEA 2. IUU fishing and its impact on sustainable fisheries development 3. IUU fishing VS Trade 4. Flag and Port state measures in combating IUU fishing 5. Law of the Sea and MCS in combating IUU fishing 6. Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries 7. Co-management and locally-based approaches 	<p>Component II</p> <p>Essential skills for reducing IUU fishing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate approaches to fisheries extension (extension concept, methods and characteristic of good extension officers) - Extension program planning and evaluation - Communication facilitation and conflict resolution skills - Active research for extension work 	<p>Component III</p> <p>Media Production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media Planning - Production of simple media - Production of audio-visual media
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Regional Training Course-III

Regional Training Course on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries to Support Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
(To be conducted in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014)



III. Regional Training Course on Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries to Support Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia

Course Objectives

- To strengthen the awareness and knowledge of the participants on the impact of IUU fishing on sustainable fisheries and food security in the ASEAN Region,
- To familiarize the participants with the principles and concept of responsible fishing, ecologically sustainable development, ecosystem approach to fisheries, precautionary principles, indicators for sustainable fisheries development, and their application in Southeast Asia.
- To strengthen the capability of the participants in terms of practical competence in planning, and be able to develop simple ecosystem management plans applicable to their respective countries including potential performance indicators relevant to sustainable development.

Course Content

Presentation/ Discussion	Case studies/ Study Trip	One day workshop
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overview of fisheries and IUU fishing in Southeast Asia, 2. IUU fishing and its impacts on marine ecosystems and habitats 3. Sustainable fisheries development and its applicable indicators 4. Law of the Sea, regulations and enforcement on illegal fishing 5. Concept and methods of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, 6. Concept and approach of co-management and locally-based fisheries management, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case studies of some existing projects on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries 2. Study visit to some existing projects on EAF in Thailand. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presentation of basic ecosystem management plans by the course participants

Regional Training Course-IV

Regional Training Course on MCS in Combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia
(To be conducted in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014)

IV. Regional Training Course on Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) in Combating IUU fishing

Regional Training Course (MCS)

- Planned to be conducted (10 days) in November 2011. At SEAFDEC/TD
- One participant from each MCS.
- Target participants: Fishery officers, fishery managers

IV. Regional Training Course on Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) in Combating IUU fishing

Course Objectives

- To strengthen awareness and knowledge of the participants on the impact of illegal fishing on sustainable fisheries and food security in the ASEAN Region,
- To familiarize the participants on the importance of the MCS in fisheries management
- To familiarize the participants with the MCS framework and implementation, legal and administrative framework of government in sustainable fisheries management, co-management and locally-based fisheries management
- To strengthen and encourage the participants in applying the existing concept and approaches which include MCS on fisheries management and develop simple fisheries management plans which applicable to their country

Course Content

- Lecture/Discussion**
 - Overview of fisheries, IUU fishing and MCS in SEA
 - IUU fishing and its impact on sustainable development and food security
 - Introduction to MCS framework and implementation
 - Responsible Fisheries and Selective Fishing Gears
 - Legal and administrative framework of governments in sustainable fisheries management
 - Concept and approaches of co-management and locally-based fisheries management
 - Country report and discussion: Lesson learnt from MCS
- Case studies and Study visit**
 - The applicable of MCS models and MCS case studies in Thailand
 - Visit: Fisheries Administration and management bureau, DOF/Thailand, topics to be discussed are mainly on the marine fisheries management, licensing and enforcement systems
- One day workshop**
 - Presentation by participants on simple fisheries management plans in relation to MCS applicable to their country

Human Resource Development Programs

Combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia Region


Human Resource Development Programs

- Regional Training Course I
- Regional Training Course II
- Regional Training Course III
- Regional Training Course IV
- TOT Course

TOT

Regional Training of the Trainers on Fishery Information and Statistics for Fishery Management
(To be conducted in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015)


V. Regional Training of the Trainers on Fishery Information and Statistics for Fishery Management




To build capacity and knowledge of the SEAFDEC-MCs on appropriate tools and methodologies for collection, analysis and presentation of fishery information and statistics to better present the status and performance of marine fisheries for development planning and management of fisheries that contribute to combating IUU fishing in the region.

Course Objectives

V. Regional Training of the Trainers on Fishery Information and Statistics for Fishery Management






Regional Training of the Trainers

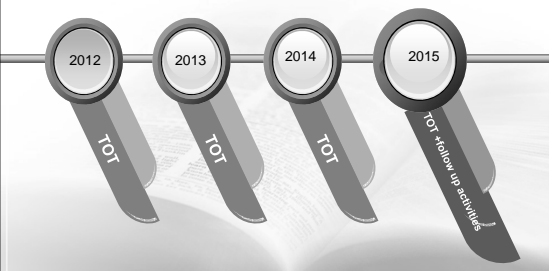
1. The course is planned to be conducted about 15 days. At SEAFDEC/TD
2. One participant/focal point from each MCs.
3. Target participants: Fishery officers, fishery managers
4. Production of the training toolkit/promotion materials (as master set)

Follow up activities

1. Onsite training courses using local language (hosted by own country)
2. Using training/promotion materials and toolkits
3. Establish/enhance the efficiency of government officials at national and local levels
4. National network of fishery information and statistic
5. Encourage the countries to put more efforts to improve their fisheries information and statistics for fisheries management in respond to combating IUU fishing


TOT on Fishery Information and Statistics for Fisheries Management






2012 TOT, 2013 TOT, 2014 TOT, 2015 TOT + follow up activities

For your kind consideration



1. Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery Managers
2. Regional Training Course on Fisheries Management to Combat IUU Fishing for Fishery Extension Officers
3. Regional Training Course on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries to support combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
4. Regional Training Course on MCS in Combating IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia
5. Regional Training of the Trainers on Fishery Information and Statistics for Fishery Management

Thank you very much for your kind attention





Regional Workshop on HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia **WP04c**
6-8 July 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

COURSE CURRICULUM

Course Title : Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries in Combating Illegal Fishing in Southeast Asia

Course Period and Venue : The course will be held for 10 days (in October, 2011) at the Training Department, Samut Prakan province, Thailand.

Background and Rationale:

In the Southeast Asian region rapid population growth and economic development have accelerated the pace of fisheries exploitation to the extent that many fishery resources are now overexploited and the integrity of the environment is at risk. The sustainable development of fisheries in the region is threatened and this is posing a risk to food security, employment and trade for both present and future generations.

The Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region towards 2020 were adopted during the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference held in June 2011 to serve as new direction of fisheries development. This eventful accomplishment was a major step towards attaining regional agreement upon which the development of sustainable fisheries could be achieved.

As part of the Plan of Action which was adopted by the Senior Officials of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC member countries, it is stipulated that the promotion of fisheries management based on an ecosystem approach should be accelerated as basis for advancing fisheries conservation and management. Specifically, the Plan of Action advocated that ASEAN countries should develop measures that aim to prevent unauthorized fishing and eliminate the use of illegal fishing practices by building awareness of their adverse impacts, strengthening law enforcement, developing and promoting responsible and selective fishing gears and practices, enforcing regulations, and promoting alternative means of livelihoods.

This regional training course therefore aims to strengthen human capacity and awareness of the ASEAN member countries by providing knowledge on the impacts of illegal fishing on the ecosystem, responsible fishing practices and the concept of ecosystem management as well as the concept and methods of ecosystem approach to fisheries. It is envisaged that through this training course, the participants will gain knowledge on the formulation of appropriate management policies and strategies to achieve the goal of sustainable fisheries development in the region.

Course objectives:

1. To strengthen awareness and knowledge of the participants on the impact of illegal fishing on sustainable fisheries and food security in the ASEAN Region,
2. To familiarize the participants with the principles and concept of responsible fishing, ecologically sustainable development, ecosystem approach to fisheries, precautionary principles, indicators for sustainable fisheries development, and their application in Southeast Asia.
3. To strengthen the capability of the participants in terms of practical competence in planning, and be able to develop simple ecosystem approach to fisheries management plans that applicable to their respective countries including potential performance indicators relevant to sustainable development.

Course Description:

This course aims to build upon the results of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference and present to the participants the current issues related to the effects of fishing on the ecosystem. The participants will also gain understanding of the legal, policy, administrative and management implications of ecosystem function and assessment in relation to the present issues facing the fisheries sector of the ASEAN region.

This course is designed to be interactive with the course participants having ample opportunity to discuss the concepts and issues raised by the presenters. The course presenters are expected to present case studies, introduce related concepts and promote stimulating discussions with the course participants.

A major outcome of the course will be the presentation of basic ecosystem approach to fisheries management plans by the course participants. Participants will be divided into groups and on the final day of the course, they will present their plans to the audience.

Eligible Trainees:

A total of 15 trainees who are presently fisheries officers; fisheries managers; administrators; or officers or others exposed to marine resource management in administrative, environmental or planning capacities, would be invited to take part in the training. Those with a Bachelor's degree and minimum of 5 years experience may be accepted for training. Fellowships for SEAFDEC Member Countries would be available for one trainee from each country. The course will be conducted in the English language so participants are expected to have a good working knowledge of such language.

Course Contents:

The course will include lectures, group discussions, case study presentations and study trip to visit pilot projects related to the application of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries in Thailand. The elements of the course will include:

Overview of fisheries and IUU fishing in Southeast Asia,

Illegal fishing and its impacts on marine ecosystems, habitats and sustainable fisheries,

Sustainable fisheries development and its applicable indicators,

Law of the sea, regulations and enforcement on illegal fishing,

Concept and methods of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries,

Concept and approach of co-management and locally-based fisheries management,

Case studies of some existing projects on Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries,

Study trip to visit some existing projects on EAF in Thailand.



Regional Workshop on HRD Programs for Sustainable Fisheries and Related Counter-measures to Combat IUU Fishing in Southeast Asia **WP04d**
6-8 July 2011, Bangkok, Thailand

COURSE CURRICULUM

Course Title : Regional Training Course on Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) in Combating IUU fishing in Southeast Asia Region

Duration : The course will be held for 10 days (in November) at the Training Department, Samut Prakan province, Thailand.

Background

During the past decade the incidence of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing has grown at an alarming rate within the Convention area and adjacent areas. IUU fishing depletes fish stocks, destroys marine habitats, distorts competition, puts honest fishers at an unfair disadvantage, and weakens coastal communities, particularly in developing countries. Furthermore, IUU fishing is a lead to the loss of both short and long term social and economic opportunities and could have negative impact on food security. Every country in the Southeast Asian region is always confronted by increasing pressure on their fisheries resources from illegal fishing. In many cases, IUU operation is more related to the lack of Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) management including inadequate of knowledge and understanding about IUU fishing of government agency, stakeholder, fishers and others sectors concern.

Course Description

The Regional training Course on Monitoring will focus upon the Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) system approaches the appropriated procedures and methods as well as the lesson learnt from the approaches. The course will be comprised of class lectures, field visits on various aspects of MCS. The course will also include models, and orientation on other start-based packages to establish and implement MCS. The training course will also cover the theoretical, practical and conceptual aspects of MCS.

Course Objectives

1. To strengthen awareness and knowledge of the participants on the impact of illegal fishing on sustainable fisheries and food security in the ASEAN Region,
2. To familiarize participants on the importance of the MCS in the fisheries management

3. To familiarize participants with the MCS framework and implementation, legal and administrative framework of government in sustainable fisheries management, as well as co-management and locally-based fisheries management,
4. To strengthen and encourage participants in applying the existing concept and approaches on fisheries management for MCS planning and develop a simple management plans which applicable to their country as well as to use the MCS in the fisheries management.

Eligible Trainees

Fisheries officers; fisheries managers; administrators; or officers or others exposed to marine resource management in administrative, environmental or planning capacities. Those with a Bachelor's degree and a minimum of 5 years experience may be accepted for training. The course will be presented in the English language so participants should have a good working knowledge of that language.

Course Content

1. Overview of fisheries in IUU fishing and MCS in Southeast Asia
2. IUU fishing and its impact on sustainable development and food security
3. Introduction to MCS framework and implementation
4. Responsible Fisheries and Selective Fishing Gears
5. Legal and administrative framework of government in sustainable fisheries management
6. The applicable of MCS models and MCS case studies in Thailand
7. Concept and approaches of co-management and locally-based in fisheries management
8. Country reports and discussion: Lesson learnt on MCS in each country
9. A case study: Effective enforcement mechanism and implementation of MCS in Malaysia
10. Visit: Fisheries Administration and management bureau, DOF/Thailand, topics to be discussed are mainly on the marine fisheries management, licensing and enforcement systems
11. One day workshop: Presentation and Discussion on "The applicable of the Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) in Combating IUU fishing in each country"

Group A

Direction for HRD for sustainable fisheries and combating IUU fishing in the SEA region

Short Term HRD

Issues	Target Group	Priority
- Training of trainer on * Extension Methodology for Sustainable Fisheries * Port State Measure to Combat IUU Fishing	- Fishery Officer - Fishery Inspector	
- Training on feed production	- Private sector - Aquaculture inspector	
- Training for the disease monitoring and prevention	- Extension officer - Fishery officer - Researcher	
- Upgrade of subject matter and specially on aquaculture and inland fisheries manager	- Fishery officer	
- Exchange knowledge	- All level	
- Develop awareness and contribution on fisheries sustainable resources	- All stakeholder	
- Develop Guideline/ manual for port inspector	- Fishery officer	
- Encourage participation of stakeholder to combating IUU fishing (by public information dissemination)	- stakeholder	
- capacity building on MPA management	- instructor in	

Medium Term HRD

Issue	Target Group	Priority
- Information dissemination campaign for international law and regulations combating IUU fishing	- Resources user at all level	
- Produce Safety at sea and safety working condition publication (brochure,	- Fishers - crews	

poster, media)		
- Develop and promote responsible fishing gear technology/practices at national/regional level	- Fishers - Researcher - Fishing gears technologist - Fishery engineering - Instructor	

Long Term HRD

Issue	Target Group	Priority
- Building awareness to educate school children, university and fishery communities and stakeholder on relationship between habitat and aquatic resources	- Teacher at primary school	
- Promote communities based development to encourage their incentive and to facilitate their independence and responsibility	- Local government officer - Community representative	
- Establish network to promote HRD in the region	-Fishery Officer	
- Improve for better management practices	- At all level	

- Reference to Plan of Action (adopted) by ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministerial Meeting

Group B

Challenges and Opportunities (Chair: Mr. Andres Menguito)


Issues/Challenges	HRD requirements	For whom	Priority*
<p>1. Over fishing capacity vis-à-vis resources and over-investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreasing of catch per unit effort (CPUE) - Increasing fishing capacity in coastal areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stock assessment and input control e.g. licensing, registration - job diversification e.g. aquaculture - awareness campaign - alternative livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-stakeholders (local government, communities, researchers) - Government and local authorities and communities - Government, local authorities, communities, extension workers 	1
2. Destruction of aquatic ecosystem	- Strong IEC (Information, education communication)	Communities	1
<p>3. Information system and sharing mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) - Sub-regional activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective network for information sharing - Collaboration among stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managers, statisticians, enumerators, extension officers, law enforcement officers, researchers/scientists 	1
<p>4. Managing of the conflicts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fishing ground - Fishing gears - Multiple uses of water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict management and effective negotiation skills - Spatial tools e.g. GIS - Community-based management - Inter-agency committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy makers, Communities - Technical officers, planners - Communities, planners - Policy makers 	1
5. Establishment/Improvement of input control	1) Better utilization of information (e.g.	1) managers	1

(licensing system, registration)	<p>local knowledge)</p> <p>2) Information collection system</p> <p>3) Sharing of information and experiences</p> <p>4) Joint venture regulation system, multi lateral agreement</p> <p>5) Observer onboard program</p>	<p>2) and 3) Enumerators</p> <p>4) Policy makers</p> <p>5) Enumerators, scientists, fishers</p>	
<p>6. Ineffective surveillance and enforcement</p> <p>- Poaching and encroachment</p>	<p>Training of trainers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Fishing vessel identification and inspection o Updated technologies on surveillance o Definition of IUU in inland and marine waters 	<p>prosecutors, public lawyers, fishing vessel inspectors, law enforcement officers, investigation officers, licensing officers</p>	1
<p>7. Sub-regional and regional management mechanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -national agencies - regional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Managers, Policy makers, enforcement agencies, 	1

*Criteria for prioritizing

- urgency

- doability with respect to available resources



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WWF-SEAFDEC Activities for HRD and Sustainable Fisheries


Keith Symington
WWF Coral Triangle Programme



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Coral Triangle Programme

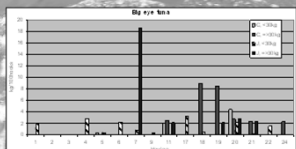


- 5 Sub-strategies (2008-2012): Tuna, Bycatch, Live Reef Fish, Climate Change and Policy
- Focus: Transformational change, reforming management, industry partnerships (B2B; FIPs)
- "CTNI 2.0" - The Blue Economy:
 - Fisheries in transition; Capacity, IUU, Food Security
 - Regional platforms
 - Enhanced policy, advisory and advocacy function

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Bycatch Technology Transfer with SEAFDEC

- Circle Hook socialization, training and experimental trials
- Longline Observer Program
- Shrimp gear (TED) socialization and trials
- Vietnam, Indonesia and regionally (e.g. Coral Triangle Fishers Forum, Seafood Savers platform)






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Observer Program Training

Components:

- Sea turtle population status and conservation issues (awareness and education)
- Training of Trainers:
 - Data collection and recording protocols
 - Onboard observer working skills (safety, crew interaction etc.)
 - Sea turtles and fish species ID
 - Techniques to rescue sea turtles (de-hookers, dip nets etc.)




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Circle Hook Program

Research Objectives:

- Mortality estimation (sea turtles)
- Catch rates of target tuna stocks (J vs. C hooks)
- Catch rates of bycatch species e.g. sea turtles, juvenile tunas, sharks etc. (J vs. C hooks)
- Determine effectiveness of de-hooker, dip-nets, line cutters etc. to release sea turtles alive to sea

Reduce experimental bias and control confounding variables (quality control).
Testimonies and sharing of experience.




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Coral Triangle Fishers Forum

- Biennial gathering of local fishers, industry representatives and government representatives
- Peer-to-peer exchange and sharing of information, identify key issues, obstacles and priorities
- Consensus-building
- Monitoring and tracking function





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Outcomes of 2010 CTFF
 "Market-based Partnerships for Bycatch Reduction and Responsible Fishing Practices":

- Consensus recommendations related to wider adopting of better fishing practices;
- Recommendations and Action Plan for mainstreaming bycatch mitigation in regional legislation and policy
- Road map for vertical integration among supply chains on bycatch reduction
- New partnerships formed
- Formal endorsement of CTFF as a regional, multi-stakeholder consensus-building forum



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Shrimp Bycatch Project


- FAO-SEAFDEC REBYCII project
- WWF Indonesia - MMAF shrimp model in Sorong:
 - TED implementation
 - Market-based incentives for Best Practices





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SmartGear Competition

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Impacts

- Circle Hooks: established strong scientific basis for policy and advocacy to CH transition
 - Coral Triangle Bycatch Policy Brief
 - WCPFC Conservation and Management Measures
 - Expanded industry interest in starting Best Practices programs, starting with CHs
- Improve overall knowledge base on fishery (size/age class, catch distribution, baseline CPUE data etc.)
- Informed applications of (and capacity for) OP for fisheries generally
- Shrimp: some resonance for TED adoption in export-oriented fisheries
- Adoption of policy and management measures



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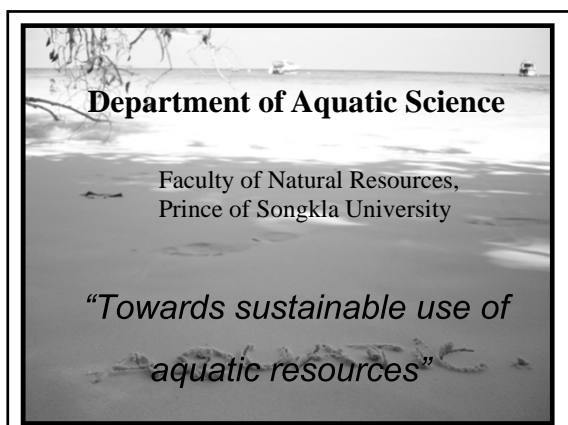
Future Priorities and Opportunities

- Continued bycatch research (technology transfer) and policy - focus on shrimp, gillnet
- Policy activities - implementing key recommendations and actions of 10-year resolution
- Capacity reduction (livelihoods and food security, job diversification and responsible aquaculture)
- Industry outreach: catch documentation / traceability; data and statistical



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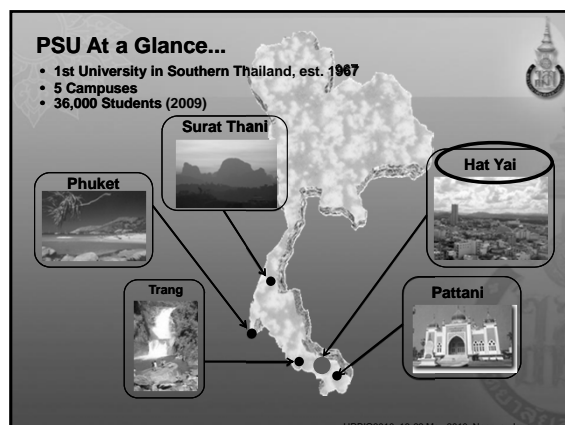
- IUU-free Tuna Supply Chain (expand pilots)
- Fishers Exchange Workshop - November 2011
- 2012 CTFF in Fiji (Theme = IUU and Food Security)
- Seafood Savers Program - links with fishing and marketing associations
- 2013 SmartGear competition - regional prizes



Department of Aquatic Science

Faculty of Natural Resources,
Prince of Songkla University

*"Towards sustainable use of
aquatic resources"*

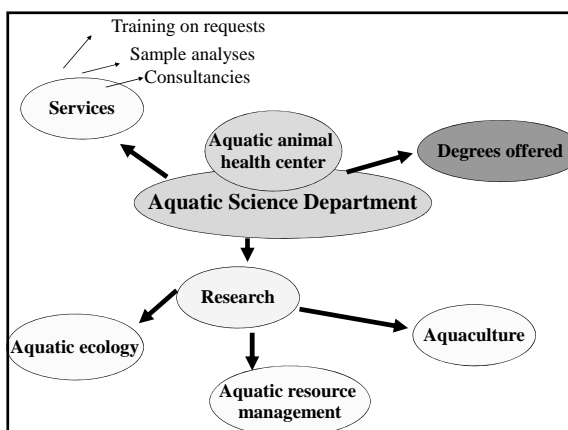
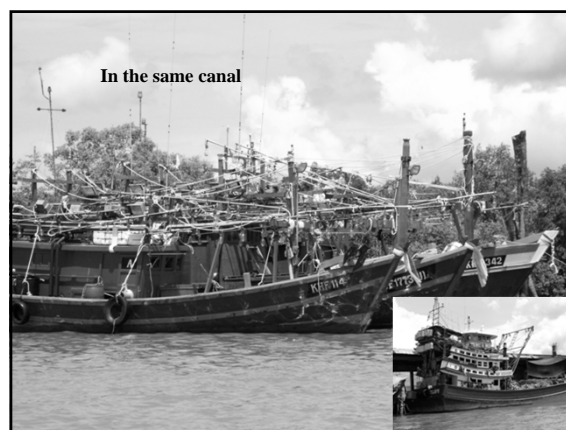
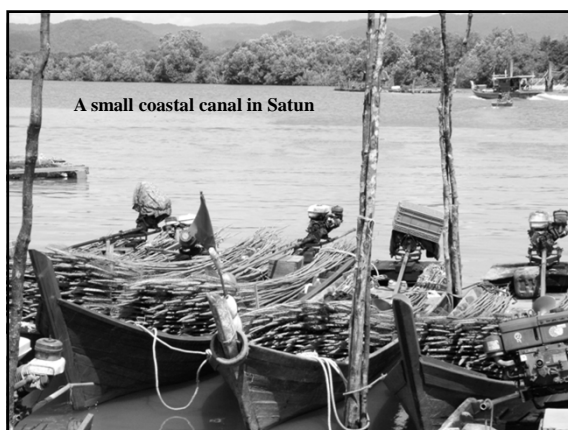


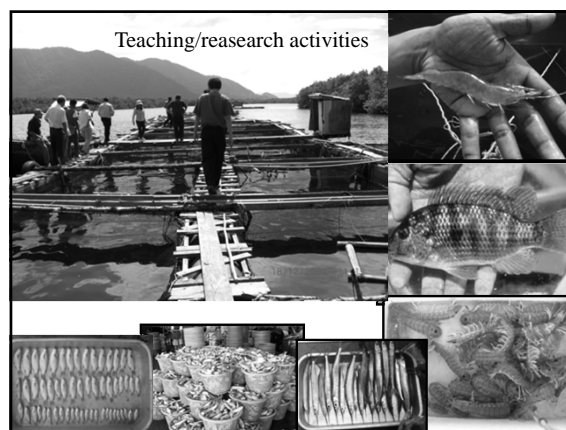
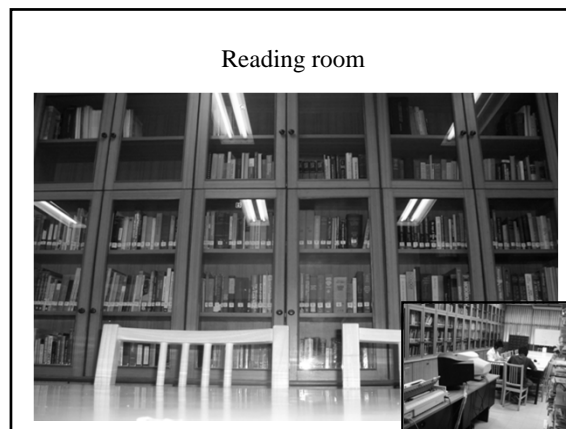
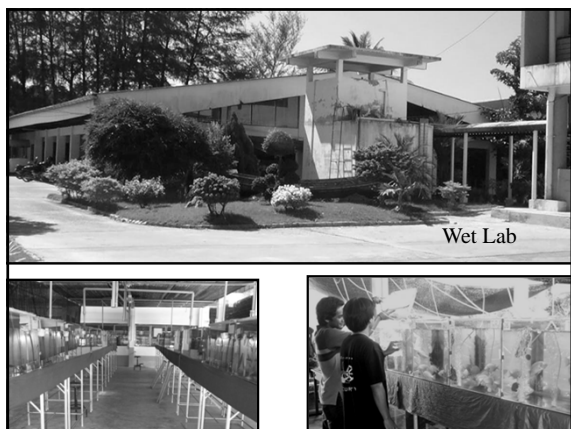
PSU At a Glance...

- 1st University in Southern Thailand, est. 1967
- 5 Campuses
- 36,000 Students (2009)

Surat Thani
Phuket
Trang
Hat Yai
Pattani

URBIO2010, 18-22 May 2010, Nagoya, Japan





Cooperative Education in Aquatic Science

- Not student training
- After finish all the courses at the university
- 4 months (9 credits)
- Work like a new staff
- Clear tasks / a proposal
- Advicers (from department and workplace)
- Assessment

**Training Course on
Sustainable Utilisation of Aquatic Resources**

One strength of this course is its holistic approach, examining issues from headwaters to coastlines. An understanding of natural resources, particularly biological resources, is essential for sustainable use by our generation, and resource availability for future generations.

This two-week training course is aimed at participants with some background knowledge of aquatic ecosystems. The course involves a series of lectures, hands-on practicals, and field trips. The topics cover:

- Concepts relevant to various aquatic ecosystems, from headwaters to coastal areas, such as freshwater systems, mangroves, coral reefs, *etc.*
- Biodiversity in aquatic systems
- Human uses of aquatic resources for food, tourism, industry, conservation, *etc.*
- Global climate change
- Pollution and conservation
- Human and sustainable utilization of aquatic resources
- The participants will leave the course with a good understanding of the sustainable utilization of aquatic resources, and will be able to teach and advice policy makers about policies and management plans related to aquatic resources in a sustainable manner.

Thank you