

Report of the 7th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region

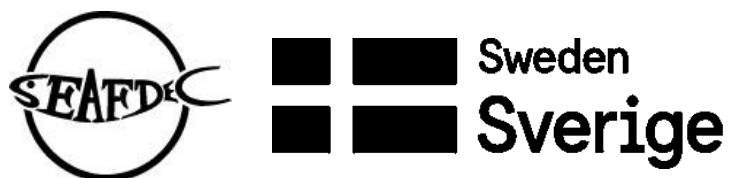
**Chonburi, Thailand
1-2 November 2018**

SEC/SP/189

May 2019

REPORT OF THE 7TH MEETING OF THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION

**Chonburi, Thailand
1-2 November 2018**



**The Secretariat
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center**

**Supported by the Government of Sweden
through the SEAFDEC Sweden Project**

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

Report of The 7th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region in Chonburi, Thailand, 1-2 November 2018 was prepared by the Secretariat of Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC). The document is distributed to participants of the Meeting, SEAFDEC Member Countries, SEAFDEC Departments and concerned institutions.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

SEAFDEC. 2019. Report of The 7th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region in Chonburi, Thailand, 1-2 November 2018, Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center. 111 pp.

NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT

The publication may not be reproduced, in whole or in part, by any method or process, without written permission from the copyright holder. Application for such permission with a statement of the purpose and extent of the reproduction desired should be made through and address to:

SEAFDEC Secretariat
Suraswadi Building
Kasetsart University Campus
P.O. Box 1046 Kasetsart Post Office
Bangkok 10903, Thailand

All Rights Reserved
©SEAFDEC 2019

CONTENT

I.	Introduction.....	6
II.	Opening of the Meeting.....	6
III.	Introduction, Objectives of the Meeting and Adoption of Meeting Agenda	6
IV.	Review Progress of the 6 th Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region Meeting and the Bilateral Dialogues.....	7
V.	Progress on the Implementation of Transboundary Stocks and Habitats as well as Sub-regional Cooperation	8
5.1	Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Important Economic Species as well as Neritic Tuna Management (RPOA-Neritic Tuna).....	8
5.1.1	Indo-Pacific mackerel and Neritic Tuna	8
5.1.2	Tonggol Tuna Fishery Improvement Project (FIP).....	9
5.2	SEAFDEC/UN Environment /GEF/ Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> Project	9
5.3	Sharing Experience and Lessons Learnt on Habitat Management and Communities’ Engagement	10
VI.	Promotion of Effective Fishing Capacity Management, and Reduction of Illegal and Destructive Fishing in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.....	11
6.1	Country Updates on Management of Fishing Capacity and Combating IUU Fishing (NPOA-Capacity and NPOA-IUU), Law and Legislation.....	11
	• Cambodia.....	11
	• Malaysia	12
	• Thailand.....	12
	• Viet Nam	13
6.2	Strengthening Monitoring (M), Control (C), and Surveillance (S) in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region.....	14
6.2.1	Country Updates on National MCS.....	14
	• Cambodia	14
	• Malaysia.....	15
	• Thailand	16
	• Viet Nam.....	17
6.2.2	The Development of MCS in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.....	17
VII.	Activities Related to the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region	18
7.1	Progress on the Cruise Survey Conducted in the Gulf of Thailand by M.V. SEAFDEC 2	18
7.2	Results of Regional Gender Study Conducted in Cambodia and Thailand	19
7.3	Updates from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on Activities Related to Fisheries Management Around Gulf of Thailand Sub-region and Supports to National Activities	19
VIII.	Discussion on the Coordination Management Plan for the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region including Directions and Recommendations to Strengthen and Expand Collaboration (Action Plan for 2019)	19
IX.	Closing of the Meeting.....	21

ANNEXES

Annex 1	22
Annex 2	28
Annex 3	30
Annex 4	34
Annex 5	38
Annex 6	44
Annex 7	48

Annex 8.....52
Annex 9.....54
Annex 10.....60
Annex 11.....62
Annex 12.....66
Annex 13.....70
Annex 14.....72
Annex 15.....78
Annex 16.....82
Annex 17.....90
Annex 18.....96
Annex 19.....100
Annex 20.....102
Annex 21.....106
Annex 22.....110

REPORT OF THE 7TH MEETING OF THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION

1-2 November 2018, Chonburi, Thailand

I. Introduction

1. The 7th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region took place during 1-2 November 2018 in Chonburi, Thailand, under the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. The Meeting participants were representatives from the Gulf of Thailand countries namely: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam; international organizations/initiatives from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO/RAP), SEAFDEC/UN Environment/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project, Mangroves for the Future (MFF), World Wide Fund For Nature-Thailand (WWF-Thailand), SEAFDEC Secretariat, and SEAFDEC/Training Department (TD). The List of Participants appears in **Annex 1**.

II. Opening of the Meeting

2. The Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Kom Silapajarn*, in his capacity as Chairperson of the Meeting, welcomed participants and reiterated the importance of the cooperation for the Gulf of Thailand (GOT) sub-region towards for ultimately eradicating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing, strengthening effective implementation of Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) system and sustaining the fisheries resources. He appreciated tremendous efforts SEAFDEC, Member Countries and regional partners in contributing on network establishment, technical knowledge sharing of fisheries management through bilateral dialogues and sub-region dialogue that ultimately for sustainable utilization of the fisheries resources in this sub-region. With his remark, he declared the Meeting open. His Opening Remark appears in **Annex 2**.

III. Introduction, Objectives of the Meeting and Adoption of Meeting Agenda

3. *Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin*, the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region Coordinator, SEAFDEC-Sweden project provided the background and objectives of the Meeting. In her presentation, she firstly recalled the Meeting on the overview of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, its objectives. She then presented the meeting objectives which were to (i) share progresses made after previous recommendations, bilateral dialogues and the development as well as implementation of joint work plans and cooperative agreements, (ii) review steps taken to strengthen cooperation on transboundary fisheries and habitat management options, (iii) strengthen sub-regional cooperation on the integration of habitat and fisheries management as well as initiatives framework, (vi) identify further action plan and solution for the sustainability of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region Meeting platform, and (v) explore future expansion of bilateral dialogues on MCS for IUU fishing and capacity management. After that, she informed the Meeting on agenda items for discussion during this two-day meeting. The Prospectus and Agenda are shown in **Annex 3 and Annex 4**.

4. *Dr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont*, representative from Thailand sought out the clarification on the missing of bilateral dialogue between Cambodia-Malaysia. In response, *Ms. Saisunee* clarified that the bilateral dialogues with the support from the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project conducted based on the suggestions made during the previous sub-regional meeting where the bilateral dialogue between Cambodia and Malaysia was made on their existing collaboration.

IV. Review Progress of the 6th Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region Meeting and the Bilateral Dialogues

5. *Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin*, briefed the summary of progress made from the 6th Meeting of Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region and the outcomes from bilateral Dialogues (Malaysia-Thailand, Cambodia-Viet Nam, Thailand-Viet Nam and Cambodia-Thailand), which were conducted by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. She also recalled the Meeting on the issues were discussed that includes reviews and assessment of anchovies, Indo-Pacific mackerels and blue swimming crab (AIB species) and neritic tuna including initiation of coordinated management plan; habitats/*Refugia*/conservation areas and other zonation schemes; and strengthening monitoring of fishing capacity as well as MCS network; SEAFDEC, ASEAN, and member countries' recognition of ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) as common reference framework for catches and landings documentation. Her presentation as appears in **Annex 5**.

6. *Ms. Saisunee* requested the participants to share progress each member country may have done further from the reported results. She also emphasized that SEAFDEC-Sweden Project is coming to be end in December 2019 that each country should realize and plan for any necessary capacity building activities and bilateral dialogues for the remaining period.

7. *Dr. Kamonpan* shared to the meeting that RPOA-IUU meeting will be held in Indonesia in 2018, which Thailand would report the results of the discussion of the 7th Meeting of the GOT Sub-Region. Furthermore, he consulted in the meeting on the possibility of the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project continuation, and reporting mechanism to the annual RPOA meeting after 2019.

8. *Mr. Kongpathai Saraphaivanich*, representative from SEAFDEC/TD informed the Meeting that the activities in related to combat IUU fishing undertaken by TD (*e.g.* the conduct of the training courses on Port State Measures in coordination with FAO and National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) to support Member Countries in 2018 and also informed that TD will organize another training course for fisheries inspectors in 2019.

9. *Dr. Worawit Wanchana*, Policy and Program Coordinator of SEAFDEC, highlighted some issues on the initiatives for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region (*e.g.* transboundary species and combat IUU fishing, etc), which progress have been made during the past few years. The remaining activities such as the establishment of MCS Network initiative and management of transboundary species would be further strengthened in 2019, and he encouraged for the continued collaboration from GOT Countries. He reiterated that SEAFDEC would take a role as a facilitator for this platform for strengthening the sub-regional cooperation for the improvement, management, and conservation process of transboundary species, as well as cross-country collaboration, while wished the Member Countries to maintain the momentum of this initiative beyond 2019.

10. *Dr. Steen Christensen*, Mangroves for the Future (MFF) Coordinator, informed the Meeting that MFF is facing the same situation as SEAFDEC-Sweden project, started in 2006 and going to end in this year. The Meeting took note of the importance issues to be considered for the Project phasing out such as how well the Project achieve overall project objective, (ii) do the Project manage constraints well enough, (iii) have the Project outcomes support the implementation of the national policy. Contribution to regional outcome will be advantage.

11. *Mr. Samsudin*, Fisheries Officer from Resource Protection Division, DOF Malaysia, commented that the outputs should be reflection of overall progress made against objectives. He stated that this GOT platform is important and should be further strengthened for the countries cooperation, especially on transboundary species like mackerel. *The Chairperson* emphasized that the GOT Sub-region meeting is currently supported by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project that focus on the discussion on transboundary species and it is very crucial to fundraise beyond 2019.

12. *Mr. Sutee Rajruchithong*, Technical Expert from TD, emphasized on the importance of the bilateral dialogues to discuss the stock assessment of transboundary species and issue management in the Gulf of Thailand to fill the information gaps. While noting that scientific study might take long time to complete, it is needed to utilize the precaution approach and current available scientific data as inputs for assessment calculation to produce an output scenario, incorporate in a draft 2019 management plan.

V. Progress on the Implementation of Transboundary Stocks and Habitats as well as Sub-regional Cooperation

5.1 Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Important Economic Species as well as Neritic Tuna Management (RPOA-Neritic Tuna)

5.1.1 Indo-Pacific mackerel and Neritic Tuna

13. *Dr. Worawit Wanchana*, Policy and Program Coordinator of SEAFDEC, updated the progress of the implementation of transboundary stocks (Indo-Pacific mackerel and neritic tunas), which undertaken by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project that focused more on the sub-regional initiative towards the sustainable management of Indo-Pacific mackerel in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region. He informed the Meeting that this joint effort, SEAFDEC and the GOT countries, have been conducting the research activities in order to come up with an agreement on coordinated fisheries management measures for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region by the end of this program. His presentation appears in **Annex 6**.

14. In his presentation, he reviewed that the total catch of Indo-Pacific mackerel (Platoo) in Thailand has dramatically dropped from 128,835 tons to 53,452 tons in year 2015 as per data published by the Department of Fisheries of Thailand (DoF). Therefore, it is timely for the GOT countries to consider developing management measures for Indo-Pacific mackerel for the GOT Sub-region. For example, Thailand closes three (3) major areas – two (2) in upper Gulf of Thailand during 15 June to 15 August and 1 August to 30 September, and in Central Gulf of Thailand during 1 May to 30 June for conservation purposes.

15. The Meeting took note of the sub-regional initiatives for transboundary fish stocks (included Anchovies, Indo-Pacific mackerel and blue swimming crab; AIB), were discussed regularly under the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project. *Dr. Worawit* added that the Project conducted numbers of consultations since 2015 to discuss on the management of the Indo-Pacific mackerel, in which some information was available by DOF, Thailand. Through the consultative meetings with the experts of Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam, the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project supported the DNA study for Indo-Pacific mackerel to understand the stock structure in the sub-region, and it was agreed to further conduct DNA study covered Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Malaysia in 2018. It is expected the preliminary results would be presented by end of 2018.

16. At the end of his presentation, he recommended two (2) possible areas for further collaboration within the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region – (i) national management measures for Indo-Pacific mackerel and neritic tuna to be developed at sub-regional level based on the results from the sub-regional collaborative research, and (ii) development of joint/collaborative actions among GOT countries, way forward for MCS network, and collaborative workplan for joint actions.

17. After the presentation, *Dr. Kamonpan* raised his concern on the methodology to be conducted the stock structure and migration patterns of Indo-Pacific mackerel. In response, *Dr. Worawit* clarified that based on the numbers of consultations with the experts, it was decided to conduct the DNA study which Thailand was already had conducted DNA study, therefore, the countries agreed to expand the sampling sites in Cambodia, Viet Nam and Malaysia to cover GOT sub-region.

18. *Dr. Kamonpan* also questioned whether fish stock in Pattani, Cambodia, Viet Nam, and Malaysia are absolutely proven having the same DNA structure, these areas are very distant from one another. *Dr. Worawit* explained that there are two assumptions that may help explain the similarity are (i) water circulation from Malaysia up to Viet Nam, for example, may help distribute the fish populations among the study areas even they are in distance, and (ii) the life cycle of this species may be move along petroleum oil ridges as their living sanctuary together. However, *Dr. Worawit* informed that Meeting the results of DNA study would be disseminate at the upcoming technical meeting, which to be held on 19-20 December 2018 that would be a venue for further discussion on technical/scientific issues.

19. *Mr. Samsudin*, Fisheries Officer from the DoF Malaysia, recommended to consider discussion on the next steps after the DNA study. It is important among the countries for information sharing in order that the countries would consider to formulate management measures.

5.1.2 Tonggol Tuna Fishery Improvement Project (FIP)

20. *Ms. Pakawan Talawat*, Fisheries Project Manager from World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Thailand), presented the background of Tonggol Tuna FIP project, how SEAFDEC Neritic Tuna project supports Tonggol FIP, and next steps. In addition, *Ms. Pakawan* shared with the Meeting that Sweden used to be a main market of Tonggol canned tuna. She informed the Meeting the FIP is a process to assess the fisheries management of Tonggol tuna and its utilization of the stock is sustainable manner based on scientific data. Details of her presentation appear in **Annex 7**.

21. *Ms. Pakawan* informed the Meeting on the upcoming event, WWF-Thailand in partnership with DOF Thailand, Thai Tuna Association and SEAFDEC will co-organize the Inception Meeting on FIP Thailand on 13 November 2018. That meeting will invite food service providers and food supplier and international buyers as well as representatives from DOF Thailand and SEAFDEC.

22. In response to the inquiry made by *Dr. Nguyen Thanh Binh*, , on the future plan to support FIP in Cambodia and Viet Nam on neritic tuna and blue swimming crab, *Ms. Pakawan* informed that WWF-Viet Nam worked on FIP of blue swimming crab in Viet Nam and is willing to support both countries.

5.2 SEAFDEC/UN Environment /GEF/ Fisheries Refugia Project

23. *Mr. Weerasak Yingyuad*, Technical Coordinator of SEAFDEC/UN Environment/GEF/Fisheries Refugia Project, reported the project progress to the Meeting. The main topics include project background, key activities, main achievements during 2017 and 2018, process of the fisheries refugia establishment, good practices on fisheries refugia of chub mackerel in Thailand, and the project's long term goal. His presentation appears in **Annex 8**.

24. In his presentation, he highlighted on the significant in fisheries around the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand that are important to the food security and livelihoods among Southeast Asian countries. The South China Sea is one of the top five (5) productive fishing zones accounting for 12% of global fish catch (or about 9.7 million tons of fishes) reported in 2015 and had 3.7 million people involved. The problem in fisheries sector involves occurs as consequence involves high pressure of fishing and non-responsible fishing practices, leading to a decline of fish stock and loss of marine habitats.

25. The Fisheries Refugia Project started in 2016 with main objective to support the enhancement of marine environment and fisheries habitats through four (4) main activities to achieve a healthy ecosystem support sustainable fisheries. He informed the Meeting that there have fourteen (14) pilot sites of the Fisheries Refugia in six (6) participating countries. For the national activities, the countries are required to organize stakeholders consultation, share scientific inputs and concerns, conduct information mapping, identify pilot sites and species for intervention. He provided the update that for

Cambodia identified Kep and Preah Sihanouk provinces as *refugia* sites with intervention for blue swimming crab and Koh Kong province is *refugia* for Indo-Pacific mackerel, which the same as in Trat province of Thailand. He also informed on the Project institutional mechanism which involves national and regional levels, governed by the Project Steering Committee.

26. *Dr. Kamonpan*, requested for further clarification on the difference between “Marine Protected Area (MPA)” and “*Refugia*”, whether selected areas such as Trat and Suratthani are overlapping with existing marine protected areas. *Mr. Weerasak* explained that these fisheries *refugia* selected through stakeholders consultations led by fisheries agencies. MPA is led by environmental agencies and selected based on certain criteria of their own.

27. *Dr. Worawit* requested for further clarification for the word “20% increased vessels applying improved gears”. *Mr. Weerasak* explained that the Fisheries *refugia* project aims to improve 20% of local fishermen behaviors to safeguard the fish stocks, which can be done through changes in fishing methodologies, fishing gears, and etc. For the end target, of the total 229,500 hectares fisheries *refugia* within six (6) participating countries, it is need 20% reduction of fishing pressure within the *refugia* sites during critical period.

28. *Mr. Sutee Rajruchithong* requested clarification on good practices on fisheries *refugia* of chub mackerel in Thailand whether the project has data from Cambodia and Viet Nam for stock assessment and resources situation in the Gulf of Thailand for better sub-regional management. *Mr. Weerasak* explained that Cambodia selected Indo-Pacific mackerel as a target species to establish the *refugia* in Koh Kong. The Fisheries *refugia* project would work in collaboration with SEAFDEC-Sweden Project to support the identification of their life cycle and spawning ground in transboundary areas, following by stakeholders consultation to determine appropriate fisheries management measures specific for that area.

29. *Dr. Nguyen Thanh Binh* informed that Viet Nam had not yet defined priority species for fisheries *refugia* but been interested in anchovy, blue swimming crab, Indo-Pacific mackerel, and other species.

30. *Mr. Samsudin* requested for the clarification on the differences between the Fisheries *refugia* project and SEAFDEC-Sweden project and asked if Malaysia can still include Indo-Pacific mackerel into the *refugia*'s scope of work. *Mr. Weerasak* clarified that the fisheries *refugia* project is being implemented by the Department of Fisheries Malaysia and the targeted species were already selected by the country which are tiger prawn and spiny lobster, and it is on-going on scientific study in identifying fish life cycle. Indo-Pacific mackerel can be included in this activity, however, depending on scientific data and budget availability. The Chairperson suggested the fisheries *refugia* project to check available budget, discuss with the Project Steering Committee in early December 2018, and consult Malaysian working group on the inclusion.

31. *Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn*, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Manager added that fisheries *refugia* project and SEAFDEC-Sweden had been working on same species included. Indo-Pacific mackerel. Both Projects discussed on collaborative work, which tentatively to conduct a workshop in 2019.

5.3 Sharing Experience and Lessons Learnt on Habitat Management and Communities' Engagement

32. *Dr. Steen Christensen*, Mangroves for the Future (MFF) Coordinator from IUCN Asia Regional Office, shared experiences and lessons learned from MFF perspective on the habitat management and community engagement. His presentation appears in **Annex 9**.

33. In his presentation, he informed the Meeting that MFF integrates gender in its programs and through MFF small grants facility as well as the current MFF gender strategy 2014-2018 allows gender at governance and institutional arrangement by considering gender sensitivity, allowing women to participate in governance and system, encouraging women to play significant roles and functions in communities. He also emphasized on the MFF resilience framework and process extended baseline survey to include community mapping data, gender specific, baseline scenario before and after in resilience state, as well as the future. Implementation areas involve gender-integrated program planning, and inclusion gender as a parameter in monitoring, learning and evaluation, and reporting.

34. In addition, he informed that MFF in partnership with SEAFDEC-Sweden Project and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) jointly conducted the a two-year Regional Gender Study in South and Southeast Asia, the synthesis report had been completed. He also added that MFF/IUCN, SEAFDEC-Sweden and SEI will co-chair in a regional Dialogue on the Review of Regional Gender Study to be held during 15-16 November 2018.

35. *Ms. Cassandra De Young* requested for further clarification on women leadership whether it, in general, added more burdens to women. *Dr. Steen* informed that leadership usually considered a positive contribution to women's personal and social benefits. Invitations have been distributed among Member Countries in Asia Pacific and participating countries.

VI. Promotion of Effective Fishing Capacity Management, and Reduction of Illegal and Destructive Fishing in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

6.1 Country Updates on Management of Fishing Capacity and Combating IUU Fishing (NPOA-Capacity and NPOA-IUU), Law and Legislation

- **Cambodia**

36. *Ms. Chin Leakhena*, representative from Fisheries Administration, presented the progress on fisheries laws, NPOA-IUU, NPOA-Capacity, and other instruments. She firstly informed that Cambodia's initial laws on fisheries were established since 2006, to comply with international instruments and aims to combating IUU fishing, Cambodia has successfully managed to release an amendment in 2017. She highlighted on some significantly involve amendments on Article 6, 41, 42, 43 and 95. The distribution of marine fisheries domain stipulated in article 11, the authorization of offense settlement revealed in article 87 and the sanction illustrated in the article 89, and the revision of FiA structure in accordance with decentralization was made in 2016 (transferred FiA Cantonments to directly manage by Provincial of Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries).

37. In addition, she informed that Cambodia also integrated international instruments namely NPOA-IUU, NPOA-Capacity, NPCI, PSMA, UNFSA, and Marine Fishing Vessel Census into its national work plan, and collaborated with various stakeholders with aim to achieve the set targets. As consequence, Cambodia to date has finalised a draft NPCI and PSMA submitted from MAFF to the Office of the Council of Ministers. Both are pending official approvals. NPOA-Capacity has not yet been developed but key ideas (*e.g.* the freeze number of fishing boats) are already included in policy paper. UNFSA and marine Fisheries Management Policy Statement are under discussion. Her presentation appears in **Annex 10**.

38. After the presentation, *the Chairperson* sought out the clarification on the policy to freeze number of fishing vessels in Cambodia. *Mr. Buoy Roitana* clarified that Cambodia has been in the stage of drafting a proposed policy in relation to this issue and just completed census survey. An official publication of the result will be released by end of 2018, which includes criteria for vessel classification (small, medium, and large scale) and vessel management measures. Currently 20-30% of total vessels are medium and large/industrial scale vessels and 70% are small scale vessels operating along coastal areas. To ensure effectiveness of the measures, Cambodia still has to conduct catch and stock assessment for proper problem identification and measures development.

39. *Ms. Doungporn Na Pombejra*, representative from the DOF, Thailand, inquired on transshipment vessels and how to manage these vessels. In response, transshipment vessel management, Cambodia still needs to work on data collection to determine fishing capacity assessment in order to determine the management measures and Cambodia is planning to produce a draft on fisheries capacity management during 2019 and 2020.

- **Malaysia**

40. *Ms. Nur Fadhlina Chan binti Mahadie Chan*, representative from Malaysia updated the progress made on NPOA-Fishing Capacity (Plan 2), NPOA-IUU, Port State Measures, legal measures, licensing and database. In her presentation, *Ms. Chan* reported that, under NPOA-Capacity, Malaysia has revised (i) management measures to lay out appropriate penalty for encroachment the areas of five (5) nautical miles (nm) and below, (ii) management of fishing capacity and combating IUU fishing (to not allow purchase of new/used foreign fishing vessels), (iii) approaches for developing fishing gear specifications, and completed other tasks presented under strategy 1, 2, and 3. Under NPOA-IUU, Malaysia developed standard operating procedures, as one of the key features, to handle foreign vessel that have engaged in IUU fishing when entering Malaysian ports. For Port State Measures, Malaysia developed SOP for port entrance during year 2017-2018 with 100% inspection for tuna vessel in zone C3, IOTC, ePSM use, and additional 30 port inspectors assigned to work at ports.

41. In addition, for management measures, Malaysia implemented rezoning captured fisheries area for the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia, database and information sharing, and licensing system (including fishermen registration, fishing vessel record, license renewal, and zone changing). Her presentation appears in **Annex 11**.

42. *Ms. Doungporn* requested for further clarification on the revised policy to “encourage new build fishing vessel under modernization transform” under the management of fishing capacity scheme. *Ms. Chan* explained that being effective from January 2018, the policy encourages the vessel owners to renovate, modernize, and transform their fishing vessels, instead of purchasing a newly built fishing vessels. This is a way forward for fishing industry in Malaysia. For modernization, a vessel must follow 12 criteria, for example, material selection for vessel modification and toilet construction for hygienic purposes.

43. *The Chairperson* also sought out for the clarification whether Malaysia prepares to ratify the Port State Measures and/or the Work in Fishing Convention C188. *Ms. Chan* explained that FAO has been assisting Malaysia in identifying and filling gaps according to international standards and requirements. In addition, Malaysia has announced on banning the trawlers to be effective from 2020.

44. *Dr. Kamonpan* inquired that whether Malaysia plans to share fishing vessels’ information, whether Malaysia shared the 100 GT to FAO Global Record. In response, *Ms. Chan* informed that Malaysia has not yet involved in this matter since the FAO global record is more on voluntary basis.

45. *Mr. Sutee* asked whether Malaysia has any measures to ensure traditional vessels not performing IUU fishing especially on transboundary areas. In response, *Ms. Chan* explained that for traditional vessels, an owner allows owning only one vessel and operates up to eight (8) nm. as legal requirements. Any offense an owner makes, his/her license will be seized and cannot operate again. Therefore, it is rare for traditional vessel to commit IUU fishing.

- **Thailand**

46. *Dr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont*, Thailand SEAFDEC National Focal Point, updated the progress on Thailand’s effort on implementation of marine fisheries management plan in relation to NPOA-fishing capacity, NPOA-fishing capacity, fishing vessels marking (DOF), unique vessel identifier, as well as some action on push net buy back scheme, and information sharing to SEAFDEC Regional Fishing Vessels Record (RFVR) and FAO Global Record. His presentation appears in **Annex 12**.

47. Furthermore, *Ms. Doungporn Na Pombajra*, Legal Officer from the Department of Fisheries, presented the current legal framework. She reported that Thailand's fisheries legal framework comprises of three (3) main fisheries laws that significantly affect our work *i.e.* the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015 (B.E.2558), its amendment in 2017, and the National Council for Peace and Order. She mentioned on key improvements in legal framework that Thailand has undertaken are included Thailand became a party of UNCLOS, UNFSA, PSMA and a member of IOTC and SIOFA. During year 2016-2018, Thailand strengthened monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement through the revision and enforcement of the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015 and its amendment 2017; and consolidation and coordination on fishing vessel registration and data sharing between the DOF and the MD through the revision and enforcement of the Royal Ordinance on Thai Vessel Act 2018. Her presentation appears in **Annex 13**.

48. After the presentation, *Ms. Chan* inquired on the procedure of fishing license renewal and the vessel selling. With regard to the fishing license renewal, *Ms. Doungporn* explained that each vessel must perform a fishing license renewal within 30 days after expiry date. For the vessel selling, Thailand has a policy that a vessel can change from Thai national flag to another national flag or another vessel category but the owner must officially inform the Marine Department (MD) of Thailand to withdraw the license from one country to another for ownership transfer and tracking purposes. In the case of revoked license, the owner also needs to officially inform the MD for the change in ownership within the country. Implementation measures are in the process of development.

49. *Dr. Binh*, requested for further clarification on the function of MD on regulations on vessel registration for vessel with engine. *Dr. Kamonpan* clarified that MD is responsible on the vessel registration and has amended the existing regulation on the fishing registration. This amendment added certain letters at the end of the existing plate license, for example, to mark the category of fishing tools (*e.g.* trawler, push net, and etc) being used in a particular vessel. In general, vessels below six (6) GT are not required for obtain new letter from the registration system due to their capacity and service type (carrier), vessels above six (6) GT and all vessels with engine must obtain new additional letters under the amended regulations.

- **Viet Nam**

50. *Dr. Nguyen Thanh Binh*, representative from Viet Nam, presented on the progress made on fisheries laws, draft decrees and circulars, NPOA-IUU, as well as current update on international agreement ratifications. He reported that Viet Nam promulgated its first fishery laws on 21 November, 2017 from the 14th National Assembly with an effective date starting from 1 January, 2019. His presentation appears in **Annex 14**.

51. He further reported that Viet Nam is in a preparation phase for developing (i) draft government decrees on detail regulations and measures to implement fisheries law and administrative sanctions in fisheries field, (ii) draft Minister's Circulars on record and submission of fishing report, fishing vessel registration and technical inspection, management of crew members on fishing vessels, national fisheries database, and protection and development of aquatic resources.

52. Moreover, the Meeting noted the other key progresses that Viet Nam made to combat IUU fishing include (i) Prime Minister's Direction dated 28 May 2017 was issued to prevent, deter and eliminate Vietnamese fishing vessels and fishermen to participate in IUU fishing. The Directive No.45 was issued on December 2017 to announce urgent measures and solutions to the warning of European Commission in relation to IUU fishing issues (ii) NPOA-IUU was approved by the Prime Minister's Decision on January 2018.

53. After the presentation, the Meeting was informed the following information:
- i) According to the new laws effective on 1 January 2019, Viet Nam requests fishing vessels with length of 15 meters to install Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) system for identification purpose, together with marking system.
 - ii) In term of foreign vessels, after 1 January, Viet Nam will put in place designated ports for foreign vessels' catch landing with appropriate control measures and procedures, as well as agreements for rectification.
 - iii) Fishing vessels with Vietnamese license once sold to Malaysia will be reported as sold to Malaysia and removed from the system, for example, provincial vessel quota. In case of returning, such vessel will be considered under import regulations and requirements.

54. *Mr. Buoy Roitana* sought further clarification on the implementation of NPOA-IUU and the establishment of Steering Committee. In response, *Dr. Binh* informed that the Steering Committee will be led by the Ministry of Agriculture, having the Minister as the Chairperson for the National Steering Committee. The Committee comprises of the Ministry of Agriculture, Policy, Foreign Affairs, and other relevant agencies to contribute in fighting the IUU fishing. *Dr. Binh* can share more details to interested parties through email.

55. *Dr. Kamonpan*, requested to provide more information on Viet Nam's policy regarding the reduction on fishing vessel number. *Dr. Binh* informed that in the NPOA-Fishing Capacity issued five years ago, Viet Nam issued a Directorate's Circular prohibiting new building of small vessels for operations in the Vietnamese coastal areas. In 2015, the Minister of the Agriculture Ministry issued a directive prohibiting new trawler installation in fishing vessels and transforming any type of vessels into trawling vessels. In 2018, the Minister issued a new circular to completely ban the new building of trawlers. No new fishing vessels built without removal of fishing vessels in an equivalent number to control and maintain the current fishing capacity. For example, if one 14-meters fishing vessel is built, one 14-meters fishing vessel must be removed.

6.2 Strengthening Monitoring (M), Control (C), and Surveillance (S) in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region

6.2.1 Country Updates on National MCS

- **Cambodia**

56. *Mr. Buoy Roitana* provided information on the policy framework, strategy and organization, marine fisheries management measures, and authorities involved in Cambodia MCS. He added that Cambodia MCS activities are still under development and this presentation covers work in progress. Enforcement of the legal framework is expected to be completed in 6 months from November 2018 to mid of 2019. His presentation appears in **Annex 15**.

57. In his presentation, he informed that Cambodia's MCS is written to comply with two policy frameworks (i) international and regional obligations and policy commitments, and (ii) domestic legal and policy framework including the NPOA-IUU fishing. The strategic intervention aims to ensure compliance of all fishing operations with national legislation and international obligations (including catch, processing, import, and export provisions), strengthen the coordination at national and provincial levels for effective control, reducing IUU fishing and better management of fisheries which referred to the development of Fisheries Management Plan.

58. With regard to the marine fisheries management of Cambodia, he emphasized that Cambodia implement strictly in controlling and monitoring fleet capacity, fishing vessel registration, fishing licenses, ownership, fishing grounds, seasons and closed areas, fishing ports, processing plants concerned IUU fishing. These measures shall be implemented through collaboration of National Committee for Maritime Security (NCMS), Marine Custom, Marine Border, Defence Police, Marine Fisheries Inspector, and the Royal Cambodia Navy.

59. He further added that FiA and Cantonment Fishery Administration Community Fisheries Management Committees are in charge of monitoring, surveillance and inspection, with support from the Ministry of Public Work and Transport, the Ministry of Environment, the Cantonment Police, the Marine Traffic Police, and the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) to carry out their specific functions and intersected assignments. Coordination among these key government agencies are currently under the scope of central unit management. Decentralization can be expected.

60. After his presentation, *Mr. Sutee* requested the clarification (i) whether the MCS system includes surveillance in transboundary areas, (ii) progress on land inspection. *Mr. Buoy Roitana* confirmed that a working group led by the provincial governors establish the mechanism to ensure its effectiveness operation of MCS. For land inspection, Cambodia is in the process of selecting surveillance system between Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) or Automatic Identification System (AIS). The European Union (EU) has provided financial support for Cambodia to upgrade surveillance capacity, for example, through procurement of surveillance vehicles. In addition, training on Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) was organized for inspectors in October 2018.

- **Malaysia**

61. *Mr. Mohd Hazliefaziman bin Hadi*, the representative from Malaysia, provided information that Malaysia implements MCS and its enforcement followed the Fishery Manager's Guidebook published in 2009 in collaboration with FAO, the Code of Conduct Article 7 on Fisheries Management and enforcement of applicable measures as well as Article 8 on Fishing Operations. He informed that the Department of Fisheries Malaysia is responsible for implementing the strategic plan (2011-2020) especially focusing on managing and conserving fishery resources through MCS activity implementation, enforcing the Fisheries Act 1985 and regulations with commitment to effectively plan, coordinate, and plan fisheries legislations.

62. Key division involved in the MCS mission is the Resource Protection Division under the DOF. Its role are to enforce the Fisheries Act 1985 and all other regulations through MCS programme, plan and execute operations at sea, on land and air surveillance programme, monitor the safety of local fishermen, perform information analysis for aid enforcement, and assist in search and rescue activities. In addition, this department monitors and manages the fishing activities through VMS, plan and execute joint operations with other maritime enforcement agencies, control alien species, and enforce the turtle entanglement and inland fisheries rules. He provided key legislation related to Fisheries Management currently applied to Malaysia involve: Fisheries Act 1985, Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1984, Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1952, International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008, Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011, Environment Quality Act 1974 (Act 127), and Animal Food Act 2009 (Act 698) as well as many other fisheries legislations that are currently in place for fisheries management.

63. Within the MCS programme, Malaysia applies various international standard tools including Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), deterrence measures, Automatic Identification Systems (AIS), tin plate and document inspection system, inspection of fishing vessels at landing facilities. Control mechanism in particular includes fishing zone management, catch certification scheme, prohibition of fishing methods (fisheries regulations 1980), and licenses for vessels and equipment used. In term of surveillance, Malaysia promotes compliance on equipment utilization, crew employment; inspection, arrest and escort; safe custody and prosecution. His presentation appears in **Annex 16**.

64. After the presentation, *Ms. Doungporn* sought the clarification on the management of encroachment issues (*i.e.* foreign vessels encroaching Malaysian waters and vice versa), and (ii) the notification system back to the vessels' state of origin. In response, the representative from Malaysia informed that (i) Malaysia uses VMS and AIS system to track down suspicious vessels, followed by port authorities contacting police department for normal arresting and enforcing penalty measures according to their conduct. The Meeting took note of the procedure on the encroachment of foreign vessels, the responsible officers shall arrest and inform the relevant Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and/or other relevant agencies on the arrest within 1-2 days after the police reports.

65. *Dr. Binh*, requested for further clarification on the prevention of tin plate duplication and the control of small vessels from IUU fishing. In response, the representative from Malaysia clarified that the tin plate is attached to the head of commercial and trawling vessels, excluding small vessels. Duplication may happen but very difficult due to special screw. In addition, Malaysia supports the community based fisheries management by involvement of local communities such as fishermen to participate as committee members who are very willing to provide local knowledge and information to the government officials, to reduce the cases of IUU fishing in small vessels. In the encroachment cases of fishing vessels, these community members help monitor in sea at large and send photos to concerned agencies for further actions.

- **Thailand**

66. *Ms. Punnatut Kangrang*, representative from Thailand updated the progress on current implementation of the C-control and S-surveillance mechanism while M-Monitoring aspect was reported by *Dr. Kamonpan* in previous agenda. In her presentation, she firstly informed that Thailand applied control mechanisms through fishing efforts management and technical measures. In Thailand, fishing efforts controlling in form of limit of fishing days and number of fishing vessels, while other controlling scheme are included mesh size limitation and seasonal close, zoning management, marine protected area, and ban of destructive gear.

67. In addition, Thailand has applied Thai Vessel Act 1938 (B.E. 2481) (fishing vessel registration), Navigation in the Thai Waters Act 1913 (B.E. 2456) (fishing vessel permission), and the Royal Ordinance on Fisheries 2015 (B.E. 2558) (fishing license permission) to govern Thai fishermen on legal fishing and equipment utilization within Thai water boundaries. These laws also contain criteria for obtaining the fishing licenses through e-licensing system.

68. She added as for Surveillance measure, Thailand applies included electronic surveillance (Fisheries Monitoring Center-FMC), inspection and control at ports by Port-In Port-Out Controlling Center (PIPO), and inspection at sea by patrolling. She also provided information on the current technology operates by DOF includes Electronic surveillance system comprises of the vessel monitoring system (VMS), electronic reporting system (ERS) for overseas vessels, and electronic monitoring system (EM) for overseas vessels. Operational details of each mechanism can be found in the presentation as shown in **Annex 17**.

69. *Ms. Cassandra de Young* inquired on the cost implication on the development of the system and source of funding. In response, *Ms. Punnatut* explained that the budget provided by national budget for setting up of the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) and Thailand's MCS system while VMS are solely under the vessel owners' responsibilities.

70. *Ms. Chan* raised questions in regard to (i) the effectiveness of CCTV (ERS system) on board, (ii) VMS capacity for real time data transfer, (iii) punishment provision for fishing during close season, and (iv) whether Thai vessels use log book system. In response, *Ms. Punnatut* informed that Thai vessels are required by laws to install VMS and real time data transfer every hour from the vessels to the FMC. If an incident of signal lost from a vessel for at least two (2) hours, officers from the FMC shall communicate a warning to the owner of the suspected vessel and in case of suspected vessels, the monitoring officer may request the vessel to return back within four (4) hours to the departed or nearest port. FMC is in charge of monitoring and controlling activities in both public (under Fish Marketing Organization - FMO) and private ports. In addition, the fishing vessel uses logbook to record their catch and submit to PIPO staff before transferring fishes.

71. On the other hand, *Ms. Doungporn* expressed the view that in the control of fishing vessels, in Thailand allows fishing vessels to operate in Thai water at 30 days longest for each trip and Thailand does not allow transshipment activities at sea, only landing at ports.

- **Viet Nam**

72. *Mr. Nguyen Tuan Uyen*, the representative from Viet Nam, provided the overview of Viet Nam marine fisheries, fishing vessels status in 2018, MCS system, fisheries law in 2017 (including amendments and work in progress) and stakeholders involved. In his presentation, he informed that Viet Nam has a large number of small-scale fishing vessels (around 109,000 units). While noting that the MCS in Viet Nam involve with many stakeholders, for monitoring system such as the Research Institute for Marine Fisheries for data collection, species composition, and stock assessment; Sub-department of fisheries in 28 coastal provinces for data collection and fishing efforts; and Fisheries Information Center. C-control mechanism, Viet Nam has applied legislation and administrative ordinances on fishing license and boat registration, prohibited fishing gears, species, closed fishing seasons and areas, fishing ports and marine protected areas; fishing laws on IUU fishing, catch certificates, allocation of fishing license quota, and criteria for VMS; and fishing port management on control of landings, inspection, fisheries statistical system, and catch certification scheme.

73. In term of S-surveillance, it is responsible by the Department of Fisheries Resources Surveillance, Fisheries Inspection, Coast Guard and Border Guard. Their roles are to patrol, inspect, detect and handle violations against the fisheries laws and regulations in Viet Nam sea areas; and to penalize administrative violations to prevent violations of foreign and domestic organizations and individuals in Vietnamese waters. Tools utilized are the VMS tools operated since 2011 from the integrated control center located in Hanoi and the other two (2) regional stations in Hai Phong and Ba Ria, with satellite connection equipment for 2,999 offshore fishing vessels in 28 coastal provinces.

74. In combating IUU fishing in particular, Viet Nam has completed the revision of fisheries regulation and management instruments, improvement of MCS tools, strengthening capacity for inspecting and surveillance, installation of VMS devices onboard of fishing vessels (since 2015), collaboration with other countries using ‘hotline’, PSMA ratification and incorporation in legal documents, and EU’s recommendations. His presentation appears in **Annex 18**.

75. *Ms. Doungporn* inquired on fishing vessel tracking system, and the plan or strategy for monitoring fishing vessels with capacity below 90 horse powers (hp). In response, the representative from Viet Nam replied that Viet Nam has more than 10,000 vessels with capacity under 90 hp. Besides their own small capacities, these small vessels are controlled by marine regulations not to operate outside national water, and that not require to install VMS system. However, for larger fishing vessels, Viet Nam has current system using high frequency signal for monitoring. This system will soon later be upgraded into mentioned VMS, which allow for effectively monitor and control the operations especially when outside Vietnamese waters.

76. *Ms. Cassandra*, representative from FAO requested to learn more whether Viet Nam has applied similar approach to the Malaysian community-based management system for monitoring purposes. *Dr. Binh* informed that under Article 10 of the new law (effective Jan 2019), relevant stakeholders in coastal areas will set up a legal management body to monitor and control the vessel operations and surveillance. Viet Nam plans to apply the similar approach to the Malaysian community based management to lessen burdens in, for example, patrolling work for the government.

6.2.2 The Development of MCS in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

77. *Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn*, SEAFDEC-Sweden Project Manager presented the Development of MCS in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region as follow-up action after the 1st MCS Consultation organized during 31 October to 2 November 2017 in Chonburi Province, Thailand. In her presentation, she informed that one of significant output of the SEAFDEC-Sweden is that Regional Plan of Action on Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity), which was endorsed by ASEAN. One section in the RPOA suggested states to strengthen sub-regional/regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) network. SEAFDEC, therefore, started discussion with Member Countries in the Gulf of Thailand on this initiative since 2017.

78. *Ms. Pattaratjit* emphasized that the sub-regional MCS coordination was significant because some aspects of fisheries are regional such as transboundary species, straddling and migratory fish stocks, trade of catches, and movement of fishing vessels and it is importance to link to management measures in coordination with the neighboring countries. Therefore, SEAFDEC-Sweden project made effort together with Member Countries to look at a regional perspective through sub-regional coordination. She requested the update on the nomination of the National Technical Group (five (5) representatives from each countries) and confirmation from the Meeting on the conduct of the upcoming Consultation on MCS for Gulf of Thailand Sub-region. Her presentation appears in **Annex 19**.

79. In response, the representative from Malaysia, informed the Meeting that Malaysia confirm and would provide the list of national focal points, however, it is still pending for the approval from high level.

80. The representative from Viet Nam informed the Meeting that Viet Nam is working on the nomination of five (5) technical team members. Internal procedure requires coordination and opinion from various official authorities to consider the proposal and currently it is pending approval from higher authority for participation in the network.

81. The Chairperson emphasized in the meeting that for MCS network, SEAFDEC expected to have more specialized agencies involved in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance to strengthen cooperation and share information among sub-regional countries. SEAFDEC will try to facilitate at our best efforts to make it happen and, if possible, a good model for replication in other areas. He also requested countries to expedite the nomination process.

VII. Activities Related to the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

7.1 Progress on the Cruise Survey Conducted in the Gulf of Thailand by M.V. SEAFDEC 2

82. *Mr. Sukchai Arnupapboon*, representative from SEAFDEC/TD, informed the overall scope of the Collaborative Research on Marine Fisheries Resources and Environment conducted in the Gulf of Thailand by M.V. SEAFDEC 2, which original plan to be conducted in Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam waters. In his presentation, he informed that this cruise surveys conducted in collaboration among Fisheries Administration (FiA) of Cambodia, Department of Fisheries (DoF) of Thailand. The objectives of the survey are to (i) update situation of marine fisheries resources, oceanography and marine environment in the Gulf of Thailand, (ii) provide technical support on human resources capacity building programs, (iii) strengthen fisheries and oceanography researcher network in regard to marine fisheries resources and environment in the Gulf of Thailand, and (iv) promote the utilization of research tools and SEAFDEC research vessel for maximizing its efficiency and benefits for Southeast Asia region.

83. He explained that this cruise survey period was originally from 17 August to 11 November 2018. The operation covers the exclusive economic zones in participating countries. However, this cruise survey in Viet Nam was cancelled due to the time limitation for administrative arrangement and survey equipment preparation. In total, 73 stations were conducted comprised Thai waters (49 stations) and Cambodia waters (24 stations) completed in October 2018.

84. To conduct the fisheries resources survey, SEAFDEC used Otter Board Trawl and oceanographic survey. He informed that marine pollution survey was also conducted, Drifting Marine Debris Visual Observation method is applied.

85. He informed that based on this cruise survey, it would be expected to produce several outputs includes technical papers, Gulf of Thailand Proceeding, and regional symposium that would provide scientific information on fisheries resource, physical oceanography, chemical oceanography, and biological oceanography. Other scientific information to be included are micro plastics accumulations, distribution of drifting and bottom marine debris, and radiation dose as well as radiological risk assessment in marine biota and seafood consumers. His presentation appears in **Annex 20**.

7.2 Results of Regional Gender Study Conducted in Cambodia and Thailand

86. *Ms. Jariya Sornkliang*, Gender Focal Person from SEAFDEC/TD presented the results of Gender Analysis (GA) conducted in Kep province of Cambodia and Trat province of Thailand. She provided the background and objectives of the Regional Gender Study, which was collaboration with SEAFDEC, MFF and SEI, funded by the Embassy of Sweden in Bangkok.

87. As part of the Study, the in-depth gender analysis were conducted in selected site of SEAFDEC and MFF/IUCN. For this GA, Kep province of Cambodia and Trat province of Thailand were selected as SEAFDEC sites study. She explained on methodology and process to collect information such as roles, responsibilities, experiences, knowledge and skill sets, problems and needs of women and men interviewed, as well as levels of gender participation and decision making in fisheries. She provided the results of GA in Cambodia and Thailand and conclude that based on the study, both men and women are involved in fishing-related activities but venturing the sea for fishing is a male domain. Women are in support role to men in fishing at sea and onshore activities such as cleaning nets and vessels, cleaning and segregating catch, processing and marketing the catch. Her presentation appears in **Annex 21**.

88. While noting the results of the GA, the Meeting was noted that Thailand approved to promote the crab banks in the coastal communities which helps increase the number of crabs and boosts communities' income. The representative from Thailand shared her view that it would be interesting to provide technical support on the hatchery and taking of crab banks to housewife and those who stay at home. In addition, based on the gender study, there may be opportunity for to improve women's income through building product development skills in fish hygiene, packaging and marketing; to increase their confidence for leadership roles; and mainstream gender concept at work.

7.3 Updates from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on Activities Related to Fisheries Management Around Gulf of Thailand Sub-region and Supports to National Activities

89. *Ms. Cassandra De Young*, representative from FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO/RAP), informed the Meeting that FAO/RAP is in the process on developing of the new Project Proposal to get fund from GEF, therefore, it is important to learn from the activities implemented by the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project that focus on the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region. She mentioned that there are numbers of potential areas that SEAFDEC and FAO could work together (e.g. transboundary fisheries, ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management, gender aspects, etc). She further added that FAO will hold series of national and regional consultations among national focal points for the development of the concept note or project proposal to get fund from GEF. Her presentation appears **Annex 22**.

VIII. Discussion on the Coordination Management Plan for the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region including Directions and Recommendations to Strengthen and Expand Collaboration (Action Plan for 2019)

90. *Mr. Sutee Rajruchithong*, SEAFDEC/TD Technical Expert and the Chairperson in charge of this meeting session, informed the Meeting that the SEAFDEC-Sweden project will be terminated in December 2019 and the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project will host the 8th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region in 2019. In this connection, he requested Member Countries to provide recommendations on how to proceed the collaboration in promoting more effective fishing capacity to combat IUU in the Gulf of Thailand, how to utilize the assessment results of mackerel stock and MCS in combating IUU, and how to sustain this platform after 2019. For recommendation, the Chairperson requested Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaysia and Cambodia to share their thoughts in sequence.

91. *Dr. Binh*, representative from Viet Nam, shared his view on the proposed activities for the collaboration under the Gulf of Thailand sub-region and he would bring the concerns to consult with higher authorities. The proposed activities include (i) provision of inspection trainings to strengthen and enhance capacity of central and local authorities, (ii) conducting stock assessment for Fishery Improvement Project (FIP), for example, among blue swimming crabs in Cambodia. This is due to its multi-level processing conducted in Thailand and Viet Nam prior to its export to other countries, (iii) maintaining green zone for neritic tuna in Viet Nam. This will benefit Viet Nam's neritic tuna export to Thailand for further processing and exporting purposes, and (iv) anchovy management and sustainability development through stock assessment and development of measures. *The Chairperson* suggested Viet Nam to have further discussion with other countries on the mentioned collaboration.

92. *Dr. Kamonpan*, representative from Thailand agreed with Viet Nam and recommended the following activities for immediate attention in year 2019 namely: (i) capacity building on NPOA-IUU development at high level, (ii) completion of DNA study, (iii) stock assessment with SEAFDEC's support especially for Indo-Pacific mackerel between Thailand and Cambodia in 2019, (iv) dissemination of Thailand's successes to other countries.

93. *Ms. Chan*, representative from Malaysia agreed with Viet Nam and Thailand. She also further provided the following recommendations: (i) SEAFDEC's support on anchovy and neritic tuna stock assessment, (ii) continuation on strengthening MCS networks for the Sub-region in country with probably SEAFDEC's new funding, (iii) continuation of stock assessment study with other countries in 2019.

94. *Mr. Buoy Roitana*, representative from Cambodia requested (i) support on capacity building on Port State Measures, (ii) stock assessment of the blue swimming crab in addition to mackerels. Cambodia also required (iii) to support on the biology study of Indo-Pacific mackerels, (iv) capacity building on fisheries research, (v) to learn MCS national plan of control and surveillance from Thailand and Malaysia, (vi) continuation of the coordination efforts/platform where GOT country members share budget after 2019.

95. The Chairperson believed that all Member Countries will ratify the Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA) and significant issues like effective communication among states should be strengthened which is one of the important factors for MCS networks. While agreeing on establishing MCS networks, the representative from Viet Nam also requested the Member Countries to ensure an effective MCS network and avoid overlapping role with other existing networks/systems for better management of fish stocks as well as reducing number of fishing vessels engaging IUU fishing in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.

96. *Dr. Worawit*, representative from SEAFDEC Secretariat, proposed that before the end of the SEAFDEC-Sweden in December 2019, it would be good if the high level meeting could be convened to consider, recognize and endorse the concept on the establishment of MCS network, policy recommendation on Indo-Pacific mackerel stock, good stock assessment model, and other topics. He also shared his view on the potential topics that may be additionally included are an establishment of Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) for neritic tuna in Viet Nam, capacity building for Malaysia, and others.

97. *Mr. Weerasak*, representative from SEAFDEC/UN Environment/GEF/Fisheries *Refugia* Project, assured that the support and collaboration had been strengthened between SEAFDEC-Sweden Project and the Fisheries *Refugia* project (e.g. study of Indo-Pacific mackerel and gender aspects). He informed that within the scope of the Fisheries *refugia* project, Thailand and Cambodia selected the same transboundary species in Trat and Koh Kong province. Recently, the Scientific and Technical Committee meeting, which was organized on 11-13 September 2018 in Trat, Thailand, the fisheries *refugia* focal points agreed to strengthen collaboration and build capacities among Cambodian researchers in various ways such as technology transfer from the DOF Thailand to Cambodia. While Viet Nam also is interested to propose the *Refugia* sites in Viet Nam, which the target species would be to blue swimming crab and anchovy in Phu Quoc island, which both species are also found in Kep province in Cambodia. Therefore, it is a good opportunity for experience and technical knowledge sharing among member countries.

98. *Ms. Pakawan*, representative from WWF-Thailand, shared information to the Meeting regarding funding for FIP operation can be raised from buyers and industry. Cambodia may start discussion with the industry. For neritic tuna, WWF got the support from stakeholders as well as industries. She pointed out that the collaboration at regional level is important for transboundary species.

99. After the discussion, the Chairperson concluded key concerns as follows:

- 1) continue and strengthen the sub-regional coordination with support from potential fund and regional projects (*i.e.* FAO and Fisheries *Refugia* Project among others) in particular on the continuation of the sub-regional of management neritic tuna, and the Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to promote responsible fishing practices (RPOA-IUU), Regional Plan of Action of Management of Fishing Capacity.
- 2) prevent IUU fishing on transboundary species,
- 3) continue the cooperation between neighboring countries through effective communication set among MCS network members, and
- 4) fully support member countries for the continuation of these activities after 2019. During the 8th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region, country members shall have to wrap up on project achievements and another discussion on future activities.

IX. Closing of the Meeting

100. *Mr. Sutee Rajruchithong*, on behalf of the Secretary-General of SEAFDEC and in his capacity as Chairperson in charge of this meeting session, thanked the participants for their active participation and providing valuable inputs to the meeting as a basis to develop common vision to combat IUU fishing activities in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region. He expressed his gratitude to the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project for enabling SEAFDEC to organize the meeting. Finally, he acknowledged the success of this meeting and declared the meeting closing.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CAMBODIA

- Buoy Roitana**
Deputy Director General
Fisheries Administration
186 Preah Norodom Blvd.,
Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamcar Mon,
Phnom Penh, Cambodia. P.O.Box 582.
Tel: (+855) 12 558 090
Fax: (+855) 23 215 470
E-mail: roitana@gmail.com
- Chin Leakhena (Ms.)**
Deputy Director
Department of Administrative Affairs and
Litigation, Fisheries Administration
#186 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac,
Khan Chamcar Morn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: (+855) 78 686 840
E-mail: leakhenachin85@gmail.com
- Chhoun Kim Chhea**
Deputy Director
Department of Fisheries Affairs/FiA
Fisheries Administration
186 Norodom Blvd, Khan Cham Kar Mon,
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: (+855) 17 272 894
E-mail: kimchea@yahoo.com
- Dr. Chea Tharith**
Deputy Director
Marine Fisheries Research Institute
Fisheries Administration
#186 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Basac,
Khan Chamcar Morn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: (+855) 12 467 648
E-mail: Cheatharith88@gmail.com
- Kao Monirith**
Deputy Director
Marine Fisheries Inspectorate
Narodom Blvd, Cham ka Mon, Phnom Penh
Tel: (+855) 121 5838 28
E-mail: kaomonirith@yahoo.com

MALAYSIA

- Nur Fadhlina Chan binti Mahadie Chan (Ms.)**
Fisheries Officer
Planning and Development Division,
Department of Fisheries Malaysia
Level 2, Tower Block 4G2, Wisma Tani, Precinct 4,
62628 Putrajaya Malaysia
Tel: +603 8870 4321
Fax: +603 8889 1195
E-mail: fadhlina@dof.gov.my,
fadhlinachan@gmail.com

Mazidah binti Ab.Hamid (Ms.)
Fisheries Officer

Resource Management Division,
Department of Fisheries Malaysia
Block 4G2, Wisma Tani, Precinct 4,
62628 Putrajaya Malaysia
Tel: +603 8870 4423
Fax: +603 8889 1233
E-mail: mazidah@dof.gov.my

Mohd Hazlifaziman bin Hadi
Fisheries Officer

Resource Protection Division,
Department of Fisheries Malaysia
Level 5, Tower Block 4G2, Wisma Tani, Precinct 4,
62628 Putrajaya Malaysia
Tel: +603 88704057
Fax: + 603 88895490
E-mail: hazlie@dof.gov.my

Samsudin bin Basir
Deputy Director FRI

Capture Fisheries Division,
Department of Fisheries Malaysia
FRI K.G Acheh, 36000 Sitiawan, Malaysia
Tel: +605 691 4752
Fax: +605 691 4742
E-mail: s_basir@yahoo.com

THAILAND

Dr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont
Fisheries Biologist, Senior Professional Level
SEAFDEC National Focal Point
for the Gulf of Thailand

Department of Fisheries
Kaset-klang, Chatuchack, Bangkok 10900
Tel: +662 940 6558
Fax: +662 940 6558
E-mail: kawaiwanont@yahoo.com

Mr. Kumpon Loychuen
Fisheries Biologist, Senior Professional Level

Department of Fisheries Thailand
Eastern Gulf Fisheries Research and Development
Center
2, Mou2, Phae, Mueang Rayoug 21160
Tel: +668 1275 8131
Fax: +66 38 651764
E-mail: loychuenk@gmail.com

Doungporn Na Pombejra (Ms.)
Legal Officer, Professional Level

Legal Affairs Division,
Department of Fisheries
Kaset Klang, Phaholyotin Road
Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand
Tel: (+66) 8 5326 2181
E-mail: dpornbejra@yahoo.com,
dpombejra@yahoo.com

Boonserm Supphamid (Ms.)
Fisheries Officer, Experienced Level

Department of Fisheries
Kaset-klang, Chatuchack, Bangkok 10900
Tel: +66 2561 1418
Fax: +66 2561 4689
E-mail: nongserm@gmail.com

Punnatut Kangrang (Ms.)
Fisheries Biologist, Practitioner Level

Vessel Monitoring System Group,
Fishing and Fleets Management
Department of Fisheries
31/76 M.1, T. Bangyai, A. Bangyai,
Nontaburi Thailand
Tel: +666 942 4542
Fax: +662 558 0209
E-mail: aui_kangrang@hotmail.com

VIET NAM

Nguyen Thanh Binh
Deputy Director
Conservation and Aquatic Resources
Development

Directorate of Fisheries,
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
No.10 Nguyen Cong Hoan street,
Ba Dinh district, Hanoi, Viet Nam
Tel: +84 24 37712652
Fax: +84 24 37245120
E-mail: ntbinh@mard.dov.vn

Nguyen Mai Huong (Ms.)
Fisheries Office

Department of Science Technology
and International Cooperation
Directorate of Fisheries,
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Tel: +84 913533581
Fax: +84 2437245120
E-mail: huongseaprodex@gmail.com

Nguyen Tuan Uyen
Fisheries Officer

Directorate of Fisheries,
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development,
Department of Fisheries Resources Surveillance
No.10 Nguyen Cong Hoan street, Ba Dinh district,
Hanoi City, Viet Nam
Tel: +84 2437710294
Fax: +84 989278686
E-mail: uyennt82@gmail.com

Nguyen Tien Thang
Fisheries Officer

Department of Capture Fisheries,
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
No.10 Nguyen Cong Hoan street, Ba Dinh district,
Hanoi City, Viet Nam
Tel: +84 983078117, +84 2437245120
E-mail: thangcomeon@gmail.com

Hoang Ngoc Son
Researcher

Marine Fisheries Resources Department,
Research Institute for Marine Fisheries
224 Le Lai, Ngo Quyen, Hai Phong
Tel: +84 225 685 5270
E-mail: sonhnrif@gmail.com

Organization

Cassandra De Young (Ms.)
Fisheries Planning Analyst

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO/RAP)
39 Phra Atit Road, Phra Nakor, Bangkok 10200
Tel: +66 26974141
Fax: +66 26974445
E-mail: Cassandra.deyoung@fao.org

Angela Lentisco (Ms.)
Fisheries Consultant

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (FAO/RAP)
39 Phra Atit Road, Phra Nakor, Bangkok 10200
Tel: +668 1686517
E-mail: Angela.lentiscoMartinez@fao.org
angie.lentisco@gmail.com

Dr. Steen Christensen
Coordinator

Mangroves for the Future (MFF)
IUCN-Asia Regional Office
No. 63 Sukhumvit Soi 39, Bangkok 10110 Thailand
Tel: +66 2 662 409 ext. 222
Fax: +66 2 662 437
E-mail: Steen.christensen@iucn.org

Pakawan Talawat (Ms.)
Fisheries Project Manager

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF Thailand)
9 Phisit Building 3rd Floor, Pradiphat 10,
Phayathai, Bangkok 10400
Tel: +66 2 6184303 05 ext. 543
Fax: +66 2 618 4306
E-mail: ptalawat@wwf.or.th

SOUTHEAST ASIAN FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT CENTER (SEAFDEC)

Secretariat

Dr. Kom Silapajarn
Secretary-General

SEAFDEC Secretariat
P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office
Bangkok 10903, Thailand
Tel: (+66) 2 940 5682
Fax: (+66) 2 940 6336
E-mail: sg@seafdec.org

Akito Sato
Deputy Secretary-General,
and Japanese Trust Fund Program Manager

E-mail: dsg@seafdec.org

Masanami Izumi
Special Advisor

E-mail: izumi@seafdec.org

Dr. Worawit Wanchana
Policy and Program Coordinator, *a.i.*

E-mail: worawit@seafdec.org

Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn (Ms.) Senior Policy Officer	E-mail: pattaratjit@seafdec.org
Saisunee Chaksuin (Ms.) Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Coordinator	E-mail: saisunee@seafdec.org
Dr. Somchai Bussarawit Andaman Sea and Mekong River basin Sub-region Coordinator	E-mail: somchai@seafdec.org
Pontip Vidyavrapat (Ms.) Gender and Social Development Officer	E-mail: pontip@seafdec.org
Piyaratt Sittiyos (Ms.) Project Officer	E-mail: piyaratt@seafdec.org

Training Department (TD)

Sutee Rajruchithong Technical Expert	SEAFDEC Training Department P.O. Box 97 Phrasamutchedi Samut Prakan 10290, Thailand Tel: (+66) 2425 6100 Fax: (+66) 24256100 to 11 E-mail: sutee@seafdec.org
Sukchai Arnupapboon Fishing Ground & Oceanography Section Head (FGOSH)	E-mail: sukchai@seafdec.org
Kongpathai Saraphaivanich Training and Information Section Head (TISH)	E-mail: kongpathai@seafdec.org
Jariya Sornkliang (Ms.) Fisheries Management Scientist (FMS)	E-mail: jariya@seafdec.org
Weerasak Yingyuad Technical Coordinator SEAFDEC/UN Environment/GEF/Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> Project	E-mail: weerasak@seafdec.org
Parinthon Veerapattananon (Ms.) Technical Officer SEAFDEC/UN Environment/GEF/Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> Project	E-mail: parinthon@seafdec.org

OPENING REMARKS

*By Dr. Kom Silapajarn,
SEAFDEC Secretary-General*

Distinguished delegates,
Representative from Organizations,
My colleagues from SEAFDEC,
Ladies and Gentlemen Good morning!

On behalf of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, it is my pleasure and privilege to extend to you all a very warm welcome to the 7th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region, here in Chonburi province.

SEAFDEC by the SEAFDEC-Sweden project has been facilitating the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region meetings since 2008. And, we are delighted to host another time this 7th GOT Meeting today with a strong belief that our collaboration among member countries, international and regional organizations/initiatives as well as concerned stakeholders will ultimately help eradicate IUU fishing in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region especially through an effective Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance system.

Facilitating the implementation, we are aware of the tremendous efforts invested and implementation progress made within the sub-region. Bilateral dialogues between adjacent countries like Thailand and Malaysia, Thailand and Cambodia, Cambodia and Viet Nam is one of the mechanisms that SEAFDEC-Sweden project strongly encourages. These dialogues shall play significant role in the meeting as means to tighten up collaboration, determine effective ways for transboundary fisheries resources and habitat management, combat illegal fishing, and strengthen fishing capacity as well as the Monitor Control and Surveillance (MCS) network in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.

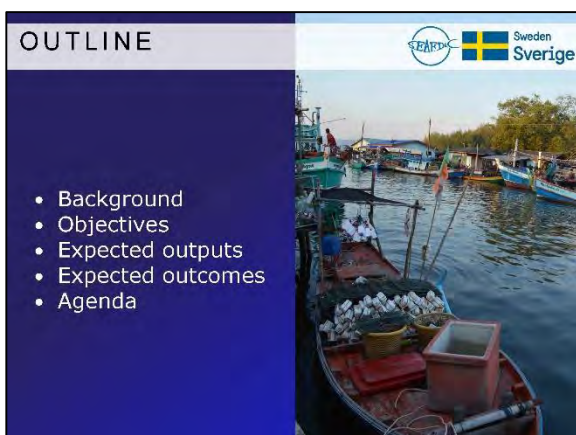
In addition, we are eager to hear our distinguished colleagues including colleagues from SEAFDEC report on their recent progresses made, emerging issues and successes in various ways. Towards the end of the meeting, a discussion on coordination management plan shall equip us with ideas on directions and actions required for year 2019. I am confident that our ultimate goal is not difficult to achieve.

Once again, I welcome all of you to Thailand and hope that you have a nice stay in Thailand. Lastly, it is an opportune time for me to declare the Seventh Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region open. Thank you.

Note: organizations include: FAO, MFF/IUCN, WWF-Thailand

INTRODUCTION, OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING AND ADOPTION OF MEETING AGENDA

By Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin



BACKGROUND



Key issues :

To combat IUU fishing and Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS), efforts of GOT sub-region to the annual RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee meetings



BACKGROUND



- A sub-regional approach is also supportive to the ambitions of the RPOA-IUU where the Gulf of Thailand is one of defined sub-regions. In addition, the progress and results are also report to SEAFDEC, FAO, and other relevant mechanism and projects

OBJECTIVES



- 1) Review the follow up of recommendations from the 6th Gulf of Thailand Meeting in 2017 and report on progress of activities since the previous meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, including bilateral dialogue events and the development and implementation of joint work plans and cooperative agreements.



OBJECTIVES



- 2) Review steps taken to strengthen cooperation on transboundary fisheries and habitat management options for sub-regional approaches to assess the availability and migration of Indo-Pacific mackerel and important economic species as well as neritic tuna including appropriate actions for continued work at the sub-regional level to the benefit of the people in the area.



OBJECTIVES



- 3) Explore future expansion of bilateral dialogue on monitoring and control of fisheries activities including combating illegal (IUU) and management of fishing capacity.
- 4) Strengthen sub-regional cooperation on the integration of habitat and fisheries management and initiatives framework such as SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Fisheries *Refugia* project and MCS Network in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.
- 5) Identify further action plan and solution for the sustainability of Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Meeting platform.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS



- 1) Updated progress of the implementation of activities in relevance to management of transboundary species, efforts on combating IUU fishing, experiences shared among the countries, issues and concerns, feedback and suggested steps forward.
- 2) Agreed coordination for management of the GOT sub-region and commitment for further strengthened to continue and expand cooperation/coordination/collaboration among various sectors and fisheries-related national agencies.
- 3) Recommendation/solution for sustainability of Gulf of Thailand Sub-region platform.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES



- 1) Awareness raised among participating institutions around the Gulf of Thailand sub-region on benefits of regional/sub-regional cooperation and inter-sectoral cooperation to promote appropriate fisheries and habitat management to achieve sustainable development – including the importance to include a sub-regional coordination mechanism.
- 2) Improvement of structure and involvement in the continued implementation of activities in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.

TIME TABLE & AGENDA



1 NOVEMBER 2018 (THU)	
08.30-09.00	Registration
09.00-09.15	Agenda 1: Opening of the Meeting by Secretary-General of SEAFDEC
09.15-09.30	Agenda 2: Introduction, Objectives of the Meeting and Adoption Agenda of the Meeting
09.30-10.00	Agenda 3: Review progress from the previous meetings : the progress of the 6 th Gulf of Thailand sub-region Meetings and the bilateral dialogues (1)Malaysia-Thailand, 2) Cambodia-Viet Nam 3) Thailand-Viet Nam and 4) Cambodia-Thailand) Present by SEAFDEC-Sweden Project
10.00-10.30	Coffee break and group photo

TIME TABLE & AGENDA



1 NOVEMBER 2018 (THU)	
10.30-12.00	Agenda 4: Progress of the Implementation of the transboundary stocks and habitats and sub-regional cooperation 4.1 Indo-Pacific mackerel and important economic species as well as Neritic tuna management (RPOA-Neritic Tuna) 4.1.1 Indo-Pacific mackerel and Neritic tuna Present by SEAFDEC-Sweden 4.1.2 Tonggol tuna Fishery Improvement Project Present by WWF 4.2 SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Fisheries Refugia Present by SEAFDEC /UNEP/GEF Fisheries Refugia 4.3 Sharing experience and lessons learn on habitat management and communities engagement Present by MFF/IUCN
12.00-13.30	Lunch

TIME TABLE & AGENDA



13.30-14.30	Agenda 5 Promotion of more effective management of fishing capacity and to reduce illegal and destructive (combat IUU) fishing in Gulf of Thailand sub-region 5.1 Country updates on Management of Fishing Capacity and combating IUU fishing (NPOA-Capacity, NPOA-IUU) and Law and Legislation • Cambodia • Malaysia
14.30-15.00	Coffee break
15.00-16.00	5.1 (cont.) • Thailand • Viet Nam
18.00-20.00	Reception Dinner hosted by SEAFDEC-Sweden

TIME TABLE & AGENDA



2 NOVEMBER 2018 (FRI)	
09.00-10.30	Agenda 5 (cont.) Promotion of more effective management of fishing capacity and to reduce illegal and destructive (combat IUU) fishing in GOT sub-region 5.2 Strengthening Monitoring (M), Control (C), and Surveillance (S) in GOT sub-region 5.2.1 Countries updates on progress of national M, C and S. • Cambodia • Malaysia • Thailand • Viet Nam 5.2.2 Updates result from the 1 st Sub-regional Consultation on the Development of MCS in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region Present by SEAFDEC-Sweden Project
10.30-11.00	Coffee break

TIME TABLE & AGENDA



11.00-12.00	Agenda 6: Activities relate to the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region 6.1 Results from Cruise Survey in the Gulf of Thailand by M.V. SEAFDEC 2 Present by SEAFDEC Training Department 6.2 Case study from Gender Survey in Cambodia and Thailand Present by SEAFDEC-Sweden 6.3 Share information from FAO Present by FAO
12.00-13.30	Lunch

TIME TABLE & AGENDA	
13.30-15.30	Agenda 6: Discussion on Coordination management plan for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region, directions and recommendations to strengthened and expanded cooperation in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region – action/activity plan for year 2019
15.30-16.00	Coffee break
16.00-16.30	Agenda 7: Conclusion and Ways forward
16.30-16.45	Agenda 8: Closing of the Meeting



PROSPECTUS

I. Background

The SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, since its inception in 2013, has been progressing in the promotion of the national and regional efforts to integrate fisheries management and habitat management while at the same time emphasizing the need to manage fishing capacity. With a focus on the Gulf of Thailand (GOT) sub-region, SEAFDEC, have since 2009 been facilitated six (6) sub-regional meetings involving with the countries around the GOT namely: Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam together with other international and regional organizations. The initiative of the Gulf of Thailand sub-region Meeting, with the funded supported from the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project, have been made progress by facilitating GOT countries, the results, progress and emerging issues, in specifically to the combat IUU fishing and Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) efforts of GOT sub-region to the annual RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee meetings. A sub-regional approach is also supportive to the ambitions of the RPOA-IUU where the Gulf of Thailand is one of defined sub-regions. In addition, the progress and results are also report to SEAFDEC, FAO, and other relevant mechanism and projects.

Since the 5th Gulf of Thailand sub-region Meetings, the Project facilitated the countries to update the progress of implementation of Regional Plan of Action on Sustainable Utilization of Neritic Tunas in the Southeast Asian Region (RPOA-Neritic Tunas) and Regional Plan of Action for Management of Fishing Capacity (RPOA-Capacity), supported the management of transboundary species (Anchovies, Indo-Pacific mackerels and Blue swimming crab-AIB species) and promoted sub-regional and bilateral cooperation and identify common priority areas for the management of fisheries resources in the GOT sub-region.

While at the 6th Gulf of Thailand sub-region Meeting, SEAFDEC has, based on requests from countries, been facilitated sequences of bilateral dialogue technical meetings in order to build up frameworks for joint management including environmental protection based on the control of fishing effort and strengthened measures to combat illegal fishing. These dialogues which facilitated in the year 2017 and 2018 have included Malaysia-Thailand, Cambodia-Viet Nam and Cambodia –Thailand.

The SEAFDEC-Sweden Project have been facilitated the Sub-regional consultation on MCS for Gulf of Thailand in 2017. It was suggested during the Consultation on common priorities with regards to the establishment of MCS Network(s) for improved transboundary fisheries management and control of fishing effort. After the consultation, the SEAFDEC-Sweden Project a step process to establish a sub-regional MCS body/coordination and facilitated with the countries.

Furthermore, the SEAFDEC/UN Environment/GEF Project on Establishment and Operation of Regional System of Fisheries *Refugia* in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand operated since 2016, it would be good opportunity also to update the progress of the implementation during 2016-2018.

Hence, this event is timely for the Gulf of Thailand countries to meet and sum up the progress made in sub-regional cooperative as a basis for reporting to SEAFDEC, RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee, FAO/APFIC and other coordination mechanism as well as to identify action plan and solution for the sustainability of Gulf of Thailand platform.

II. Objectives of the Meeting

1. Review the follow up of recommendations from the 6th Gulf of Thailand Meeting in 2017 and report on progress of activities since the previous meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region, including bilateral dialogue events and the development and implementation of joint work plans and cooperative agreements.
2. Review steps taken to strengthen cooperation on transboundary fisheries and habitat management options for sub-regional approaches to assess the availability and migration of Indo-Pacific mackerel and important economic species as well as neritic tuna including appropriate actions for continued work at the sub-regional level to the benefit of the people in the area.
3. Explore future expansion of bilateral dialogue on monitoring and control of fisheries activities including combating illegal (IUU) and management of fishing capacity.
4. Strengthen sub-regional cooperation on the integration of habitat and fisheries management and initiatives framework such as SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Fisheries *Refugia* project and MCS Network in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.
5. Identify further action plan and solution for the sustainability of Gulf of Thailand Sub-region Meeting platform.

III. Expected Outputs

1. Updated progress of the implementation of activities in relevance to management of transboundary species, efforts on combating IUU fishing, experiences shared among the countries, issues and concerns, feedback and suggested steps forward.
2. Agreed coordination for management of the GOT sub-region and commitment for further strengthened to continue and expand cooperation/coordination/collaboration among various sectors and fisheries-related national agencies.
3. Recommendation/solution for sustainability of Gulf of Thailand Sub-region platform.

IV. Expected Outcomes

1. Awareness raised among participating institutions around the Gulf of Thailand sub-region on benefits of regional/sub-regional cooperation and inter-sectorial cooperation to promote appropriate fisheries and habitat management to achieve sustainable development – including the importance to include a sub-regional coordination mechanism.
2. Improvement of structure and involvement in the continued implementation of activities in the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region.

V. Date and Venue

The 7th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand sub-regional will be organized from 1-2 November 2018 in Chonburi, Thailand.

VI. Expected participants of the Meeting

It is envisaged that participants of the meeting will be:

1. Five (5) representatives from the four (4) Gulf of Thailand countries are namely Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam as follows (20 persons):

- SEAFDEC National Focal points for the Gulf of Thailand sub-region
 - One representative should be an officer/lawyer who is responsible for international fisheries legal aspects
 - One representative should be an officer from the Department/Unit responsible for fishing licensing and vessel registration, and port state measure (if not within the same Department an additional person could be considered)
 - One fishery biologist who is responsible for data collection, monitoring and assessment of transboundary species stock (focus on Indo-Pacific mackerel and neritic tuna)
 - One representative should be an officer from the Department/Unit responsible for fisheries surveillance and vessel monitoring system
2. Representatives from International organization/initiatives such as FAO/RAP, RPOA-IUU Sec, SEAFDEC/UNEP/GEF Fisheries *Refugia*, IUCN/MFF, WWF, etc.
 3. Representatives from SEAFDEC Secretariat, Training Department and MFRDMD

REVIEW PROGRESS OF THE 6TH GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION MEETING AND THE BILATERAL DIALOGUES

By Ms. Saisunee Chaksuin



PREVIOUS MEETINGS

- 1. 6TH GOT Meeting
- 2. Bilateral dialogues
 - Malaysia-Thailand
 - Cambodia-VietNam
 - Thailand-VietNam
 - Cambodia-Thailand

The 6th GOT MEETING

1. The 6th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region
28 February to 2 March 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand

- Bilateral dialogues
- Technical consultation, reviews and assessments of anchovies, Indo-Pacific mackerels and blue swimming crab (AIB species) and neritic tuna including initiation of coordinated management plan.
- Habitats/refugia/conservation areas and other zonation schemes.
- Monitoring Fishing Capacity and MC (and S) networks:

The 6th GOT MEETING

➢ The ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS) is recognized by SEAFDEC, ASEAN, ASEAN Member Countries and other key stakeholders as a common reference framework for documentation of catches and landings

The 6th GOT MEETING

- Labor and working conditions

The 6th GOT MEETING

➢ Local capacity-building, livelihoods, gender, local habitats, small-scale fisheries and programs through the sub-contract to local organization, and joint venture with partner such as MFF/IUCN, FAO, SEI and etc.

The 6th GOT MEETING



➤ Information on the developments and recommendations from the GOT countries has been summarized and reported (by the Thai DOF) to the RPOA-IUU Coordinating Committee in November 2017

BILATERAL DIALOGUES



•The 2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Malaysia and Thailand 25-26 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

Both countries agreed to update National Initiatives that cover two major issues

- IUU fishing
- Transboundary/Shared Stock (i.e., AIB species, neritic tuna),



BILATERAL DIALOGUES



Malaysia and Thailand

1. IUU Fishing :

- Dual flagging registration/de-registration
- Lading of catches in the neighboring countries port
- Encroachment by foreign fishing vessel



BILATERAL DIALOGUES



Malaysia and Thailand

Short term and medium term included;

- Regular exchange available information on IUU fishing (between RFMO, RPOA-IUU)
- Awareness programme
- Capacity building programme (e.g. PSM, and etc.)
- Nomination national focal point to coordinate data exchange and networking
- Notification of the registration foreign vessels permitted to land its catch
- Recognize both countries domestic fisheries registration
- Both countries shall strengthening the enforcement and collaboration

BILATERAL DIALOGUES



Malaysia and Thailand

2. Transboundary/shared stock (i.e. mackerel, neritic tuna)

- Improved record of catch and landing at ports
- Information on stock status and their fisheries

Short term and medium term included;

- Participation in existing SWG (AIB, neritic tunas, shark, etc.)
- Exchange data between the countries
- Promote SOP (improve the record of catch and landing)

BILATERAL DIALOGUES



Malaysia and Thailand


Long term;

- establish MOU between Malaysia and Thailand

BILATERAL DIALOGUES 


The 2nd Technical Meeting of the Joint Working Team for Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Viet Nam on 17-18 October 2017, Phnom Penh, Cambodia



BILATERAL DIALOGUES 

Cambodia and Viet Nam

- The Meeting discussed to find the potential way to learn and share from other countries on the AIB species e.g., the blue swimming crab fishery which Thailand and Viet Nam have been ongoing with Fishery Improvement Project that partnership with WWF Thailand and Viet Nam that able to share lesson learn and introduce to Cambodia.




BILATERAL DIALOGUES 

Cambodia and Viet Nam




- also discussed to set up an information forum on the implementation of Port State Measures (PSM) in the two countries.


BILATERAL DIALOGUES 

Cambodia and Viet Nam

Workplan 2018-2019


- Legal framework : awareness raising, capacity building
- MCS (Combating IUU fishing): revise and agree for the effectiveness of the MoA for between Kep, Kampot, Prea Sihanouk and Kieng Giang



BILATERAL DIALOGUES 

Cambodia and Viet Nam Workplan 2018-2019



- Transboundary species:
- Indo-Pacific mackerel : DNA studying
- Anchovy : potential to identify relevant project to support : fisheries refugia
- Blue swimming crab: potential to identify relevant project to support : fisheries refugia



BILATERAL DIALOGUES 

The Bilateral Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Thailand and Viet Nam on 12 -13 June 2018, Da Nang, Viet Nam





BILATERAL DIALOGUES  

VietNam and Thailand

The Meeting identified the area for a basis bilateral cooperation included in accordance under UNCLOS Part IX and UNFSA Article 15, there are obligations to cooperate around "enclosed and semi-enclosed seas".

And it should be recognized that all areas of the Gulf of Thailand are under the jurisdiction of bordering coastal States and subject to the (national) legal regimes that apply.


Also considered when agreeing on measures to manage transboundary stocks, to regulate and control fishing effort and in cooperation on monitoring, control, and surveillance.

BILATERAL DIALOGUES  

VietNam and Thailand

Issue discussion

- Transboundary species: IndoPacific mackerels, anchovies, and neritic tunas (longtail tuna) (research and Scientific WG and etc.)
- Set up mechanism for cooperation





BILATERAL DIALOGUES  

VietNam and Thailand

Issue discussion

- Thailand and Viet Nam agreed on coordination with regards to Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) the countries should decide on a process to work out a national list of priorities for the MCS process, including agencies to be involved in the process
- Included sharing experience on PSMA, MSY and etc.

BILATERAL DIALOGUES  

VietNam and Thailand

Major Recommendation from the Meeting

- Suggested to decide on a process to further clarifying the points and issues discussed (transboundary species, MCS, etc.) at this Meeting as a basis for a formalized agreement on cooperation (MoU, MoA or other format);
- Suggested to develop and confirm on a mechanism for sharing information on transboundary species between the two countries as well as with other Gulf of Thailand countries;
- Explore options for a high-level dialogue meeting to have areas and objectives for cooperation formally agreed upon.

BILATERAL DIALOGUES  

The 2nd Sub-regional Technical Meeting on Effective Fisheries Management between Cambodia and Thailand on 29 -30 August 2018, Koh Kong, Cambodia



BILATERAL DIALOGUES  

Cambodia and Thailand

- 1) Concerning investigation on vessel registration for preventing Illegal fishing
- 2) Combating IUU, Cambodia needs capacity building/training for inspection (e.g. PSM)

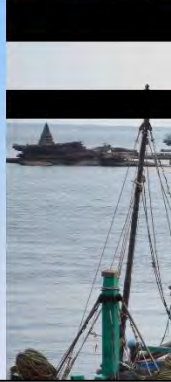


BILATERAL DIALOGUES



Cambodia and Thailand

- 3) Fishing vessel data scheme in Cambodia, need census and SEAFDEC could support the implementation of a national system compatible with RFVR system. >> converting the vessel size scale to GT



BILATERAL DIALOGUES



Cambodia and Thailand

- 4) For catch data scheme, the region needs a compatible data scheme, SEAFDEC does not apply the ACDS for a national system, but they could help the country to establish. combating, Cambodia needs capacity building/training for inspection (e.g. PSM)
- 5) Indian mackerel stock was looked depleting, not only in the Gulf of Thailand but also in Malaysia water to the Andaman Sea. The study about this stock feature will be important for better management. Supporting by analysis of the stock should be strengthened by all countries

INDO-PACIFIC MACKEREL AND IMPORTANT ECONOMIC SPECIES AS WELL AS NERITIC TUNA MANAGEMENT (RPOA-NERITIC TUNA) (INDO-PACIFIC MACKEREL AND NERITIC TUNA)

By Dr. Worawit Wanchana

Indo-Pacific Mackerel and Neritic Tuna

Worawit Wanchana, SEAFDEC Secretariat

The Seventh Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region
1-2 November 2018, Chonburi, Thailand



Sub-regional Initiative Towards Sustainable Management of Indo-Pacific Mackerel in the Gulf of Thailand

- FAO Code of Conduct, 1995
- Transboundary species
- Effective management of shared fish stocks stands as one of the great challenge
- Gulf of Thailand sub-regional initiatives



Development of Joint Actions for the Shared Fish Stocks



- Primary Level: cooperation on research program/activity
- Secondary Level: the **establishment of agreements of coordinated national fisheries management measures**

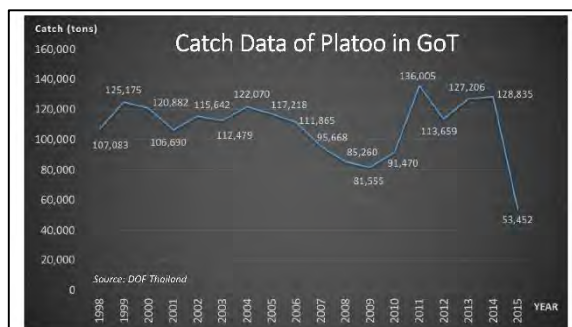
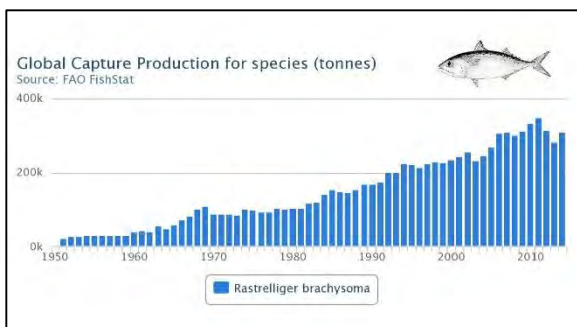


FAO FISHERIES TECHNICAL PAPER 465

Indo-Pacific Mackerel

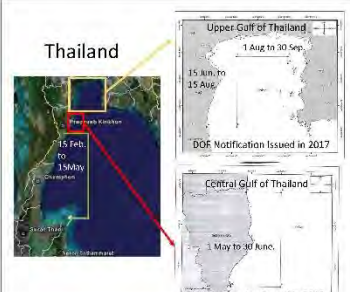
- Common name: short mackerel, Indo-Pacific mackerel, Platoo (Thai language)
- Scientific name: *Rastrelliger brachysoma*
- Habitat: shallow waters of Southeast Asia
- Spawning grounds: middle of the GoT (Prachup Kirikhan, Chumphon, and Surat Thani provinces)
- Spawning seasons: all year, peak during Jan-Mar and June-Aug
- Fishing gear: gillnet, purse seine, trawl



Management Measures in GoT

- Cambodia: closed season Jan-March in the EEZ
- Thailand: closed seasons in 3 major areas



Gulf of Thailand Sub-regional Initiatives on transboundary fish stocks

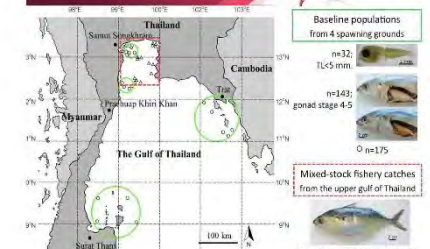
- Platoo was prioritized as economical important species for the GoT countries, namely Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
- At the 5th Meeting of the GoT in 2015, SEAFDEC was suggested to:
 - Encourage GoT countries to formulate policies by including data collection activities in the national policy frameworks to support long-term fisheries management
 - Conduct sub-regional activities for better understand stock status and migratory pattern of Platoo which will be used as a basis for establishing agreements on coordinated national measures for transboundary stock.

Sub-regional Initiatives for Transboundary Fish Stocks in the Gulf of Thailand

- Expert Group Meeting on Stock Status and Geographical Distribution of AIB Species in the GoT, Sep. 2016
- Technical Meeting on Planning for Development of Stock Study for AIB Species in the GoT, Feb. 2017
- Stock Study on Indo-Pacific Mackerel in GoT since late 2017



Materials and Methods




Baseline populations from 4 spawning grounds:

- SKM: n=32, TL<5 mm
- PKN: n=143, gonad stage 4-5
- TRT: n=175

Mixed-stock fishery catches from the upper gulf of Thailand:

- Δ n=462; TL=36.23 cm ±1.64 SD

DNA study – stock structure

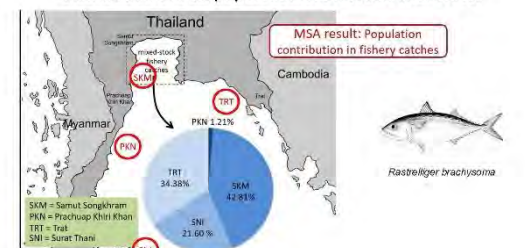


Gene flow based on F_{ST} value:

- High gene flow
- Moderately low gene flow

Rastrelliger brachysoxa

Distribution of Sub-population of Platoo in Thai Water

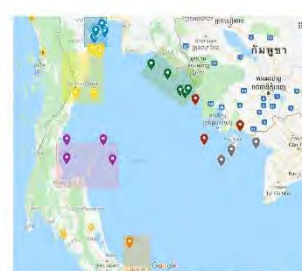


MSA result: Population contribution in fishery catches

Sub-population	Contribution (%)
SKM	42.81%
TRT	34.38%
SNI	21.60%
PKN	1.21%

Rastrelliger brachysoxa

DNA Sampling Sites



Sampling Sites:

- Viet Nam (3)
- Cambodia (3)
- Thailand (4)
- Malaysia (1)

Total number of samples:

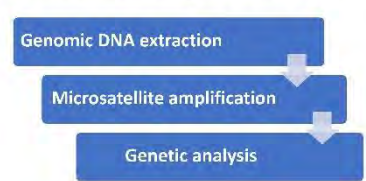
- 100 + previous data from Thailand

Sample collection


Sampling sites	o	n	Total
Trat	59	30	89
Samut Songkhram	43	4	47
Prachuap Khiri Khan	59	30	89
Surat Thani	14	16	30
Pattani	27	21	48
Cambodia	-	50	50
Vietnam	-	50	50
Malaysia	-	33	33
Total	202	234	436

o = old samples (DOF project)
n = new samples (SEAFDEC project)

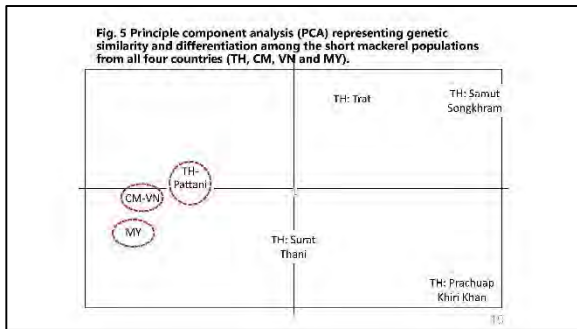
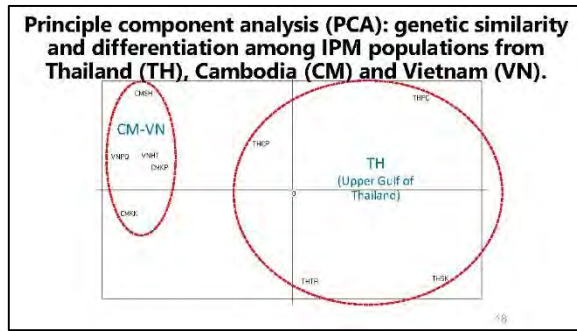
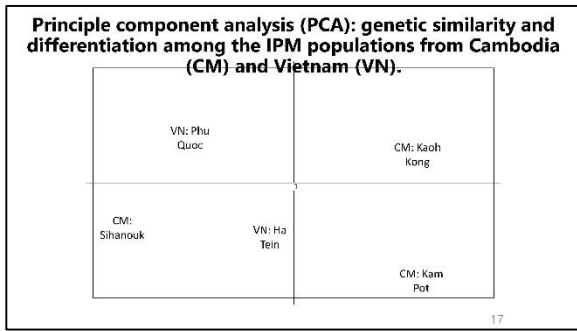
Genetic Study Flowchart



Principle Component Analysis (PCA): genetic similarity and differentiation among the IPM populations from Thailand (TH) and Malaysia (MY).



Populations shown: TH: Trat, TH: Samut Songkhram, TH: Pattani, MY: Tumpat, TH: Surat Thani, TH: Prachuap Khiri Khan.



STOCK ASSESSMENTS ON KAWAKAWA (*Euthynnus affinis*) AND LONGTAIL TUNA (*Thunnus tonggol*) RESOURCES IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN WATERS

Tom Nishida
National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, Shimizu, Shizuoka, Japan
aco20320@par.odn.ne.jp
Corresponding Author

Co-authors

MUHAMMAD ADAM bin Ramlee (Brunei Darussalam)
Thomas **HIDAYAT** (Indonesia)
SALLEHUDIN bin Jamon (Malaysia)
Sheryll **MESA** (Philippines)
Pham Quoc **HUY** (Viet Nam)
Chalit **SA-NGA-NGAM** (Thailand)
Thanitha **DARBANANDANA** (Kasetsart University)
MOHAMMAD FAISAL bin Md Saleh (SEAFDEC/MFRDMD)
Supapong **PATTARAPONGPAN** (SEAFDEC/TD)

July 31, 2016

Neritic Tuna

SEAFDEC HQs (Bangkok, Thailand)

Kim Sitapalan
Sombhorn Sirakulaphakdi
Magnum Tawon
Sawandee Sayon

Secretary General
Policy and Program Coordination
Senior Advisor
Policy and Program Officer

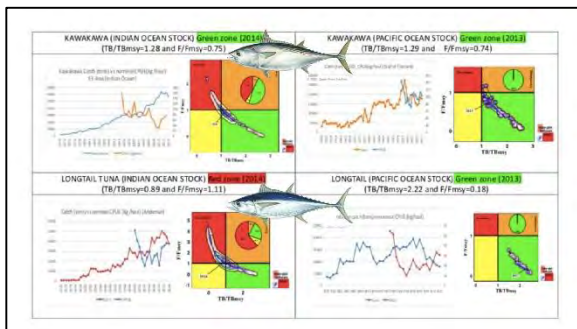
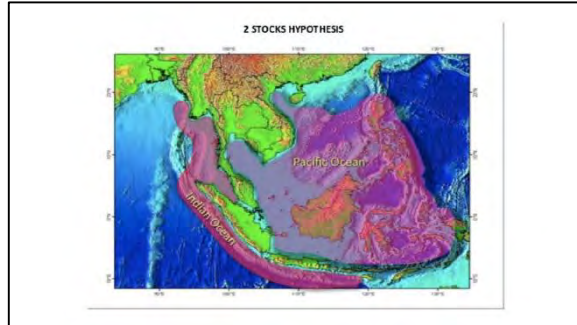
SEAFDEC/MFRDMD (Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia)

Muhammad Adnan Bin Khalid
Olumuyi Ade
Raja Ramli Bin Raja Hassan
Kamardin bin Ismail
Omar bin Muzal
Abdul Aziz bin Yusoff

Chief
Deputy Chief and Resource person
Head of Biology & Resources Assessment Section
Supporting staff
Supporting staff

DATA COORDINATORS 16 EXPERTS (8 MEMBER COUNTRIES)

FUNDING AGENCY
Government of Sweden



Possible Areas of Cooperation in GoT

- National management measures for Platoo and Neritic tunas to be developed at sub-regional level based on the results from the sub-regional collaborative research
- Development of joint/collaborative actions by GoT countries, way forward MCS network establishment and cooperation, collaborative workplan of the activities for the joint actions, etc.

INDO-PACIFIC MACKEREL AND IMPORTANT ECONOMIC SPECIES AS WELL AS NERITIC TUNA MANAGEMENT (RPOA-NERITIC TUNA) (TONGGOL TUNA FISHERY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (FIP))

By Ms. Pakawan Talawat





Longtail Tuna Fishery Improvement Project (FIP)



Pakawan Talawat
Fishery Project Manager
WWF Thailand

7th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region
1-2 November 2018


Key Issues




- What is a FIP? How it comes?
- How SEAFDEC Neritic Tuna Project helps support the Tonggol FIP ?
- Next step


What is a FIP? How it come?



- Changes of market trend around the world
- Sustainable sourcing / policy on sustainability
- Consumer awareness on sustainable seafood
 - Where the fish came from?
 - How the fish was harvested ?
 - Is it involved labor issue ?
- Certification scheme logo is the easy & noticeable answer for consumers




What is a FIP? How it come?

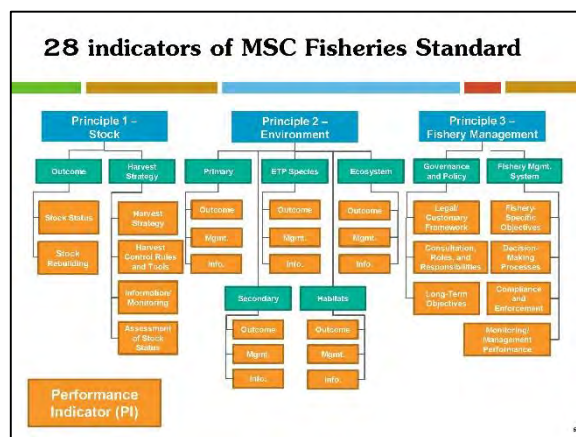


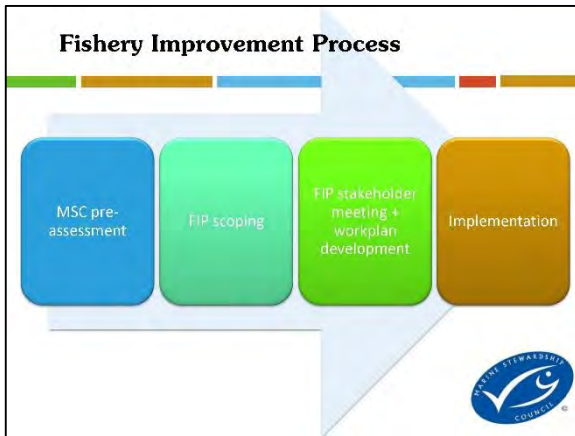

- The most credible scheme is Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)
- Getting certified needs a proof of healthy fish stock – it is difficult to get certified in short time
- One possible solution is engaging in FIP - Fishery Improvement Project, a journey to sustainability
- Actions from today (baseline) to get certified

What is a FIP?



- FIP is multi-stakeholder effort to improve a fishery based on MSC indicators in 5 years
 - Government – regulators/managers
 - Industry – local producers & international buyers
 - Fishing communities - fishers
 - University – scientists
 - NGO – FIP manager
- One possible solution is engaging in FIP - Fishery Improvement Project, a journey to sustainability
- Improve from what we are to be sustainable level





How SEAFDEC Neritic Tuna Project helps?

- Neritic tuna stock assessment report
- Know stock status /base line what we are
- GoT is green currently
- Data-deficient

How SEAFDEC Neritic Tuna Project helps?

- FIP is in line with objectives of RPOA-Neritic Tuna
- Improve data collection **Obj 1**
- Introduce observer onboard program
- Determine type of data required for stock assessment
- Sharing data/information on neritic tuna fishery

How SEAFDEC Neritic Tuna Project helps?

- Improve fisheries management **Obj 2**
- Managing fishing capacity
- Regulations on fishing areas/ seasons
- Stakeholder consultations on management and conservation measures
- Awareness of stakeholders on the measures

How SEAFDEC Neritic Tuna Project helps?

- Implementation on EAFM, **Obj 3**
- Risk assessment of the impact of tonggol fishery to marine ecosystem
- Develop effective management and measures to minimize the catching of small neritic tunas **Obj 4**
- Combatting IUU fishing , the use of VMS, etc.

How SEAFDEC Neritic Tuna Project helps?

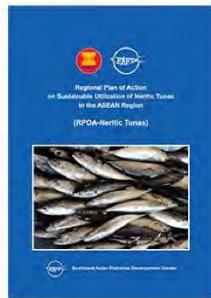
Obj 6

- Enhance regional cooperation
- Develop sub-regional Action Plan

RPOA – Neritic Tuna



Implementation
Regional/National



What have been done for the FIP?



Late May, Joint Declaration of Intent – 4 organizations

FISHERYPROGRESS.ORG Fishery Improvement Project Progress Tracking Database & Tools

FIP Directory How to Use This Site Resources About Us Contact

PROSPECTIVE Thailand longtail tuna - purse seine

Overview Details

Overview

What is a Prospective FIP?
Prospective FIPs intend to meet the requirements for active FIPs within one year. These projects are posted on FisheryProgress to help users identify opportunities to support developing FIPs and prevent the start of duplicate FIPs. Prospective FIPs are not yet demonstrating progress toward sustainability.

FIP Description
The Thailand longtail tuna purse seine FIP targeting free swimming fish schools of Longtail tuna (*Thunnus longipinnis*) in the Gulf of Thailand aims to meet sustainability criteria for MSC certification and assist the fisheries to better meet international market requirements.
An initial pre-assessment was completed for longtail tuna caught by purse seiners, operating on both the east (Gulf

Follow this FIP
Please click to follow

FIP Leads

Organization Name
WWF

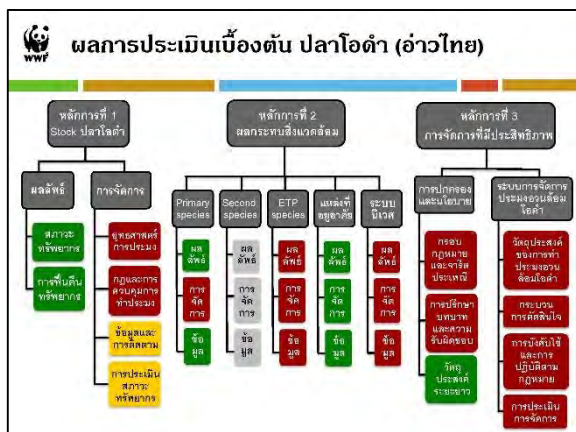
Organization Type
NGO

What is the next step?

- Inception meeting with international buyers in Mid Nov.
 - Agree on the final FIP Action Plan
 - Agree on the budget used to implement the FIP
- Know management measures (input & output control) from SEA countries – next year
- Agree on to what level/kind of info related to tonggol to be collected



Thank you for your attention



SEAFDEC/UN ENVIRONMENT /GEF/ FISHERIES REFUGIA PROJECT

By Mr. Weerasak Yingyuad

UN environment

Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand

Strategic Action Program for the South China Sea

CAMBODIA INDONESIA MALAYSIA PHILIPPINES THAILAND VIET NAM

Cost to the GEF: \$10.4 million
 Co-Funding from all participating countries: \$10.4 million

A global center of shallow water marine biological diversity

- > 8,600 species of several taxonomic groups
- > 3,300 fish species
- > 45 species of Mangroves
- > 700 species of Corals
- > 20 species of Seagrass

Supports significant fisheries that are important to the food security and livelihoods

9.7M tons of Fishes in 2015

3.7M people are involved

High pressure of fishing and Non-responsible Fishing Practices

Declining of Fish Stock And Loss of Marine Habitat

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Identification of fisheries and critical habitat linkages

Activity 2: Improving the management of critical habitats for fish stocks of transboundary significance

Activity 3: Information Management and Dissemination in support of national and regional-level implementation

Activity 4: National cooperation and coordination for integrated fish stock and critical habitat management

Achievements of 2017-2018

Project Management

- LOA signed with 4/6 participating countries
- National teams trained in project management

Activity 1

- Fisheries & coastal habitat information & data been collected;
- Intensive series of consultation on the boundaries of fisheries refugia and identify key threats to fisheries refugia sites;
- Governance reviews, stakeholder analyses, socio-economic information and data collation;

Activity 2

- Regional level review on key threats from fishing and the environment to fish stock and critical habitat linkages;
- Existing regulations have been compiled and reviewed;
- Workshops with local stakeholders & officials on policy & legal
- Questionnaire survey templates have been prepared

Achievements of 2017-2018

Activity 3

- Fisheries refugia.org web portal has been developed;
- A 4-part short film social media campaign has been prepared

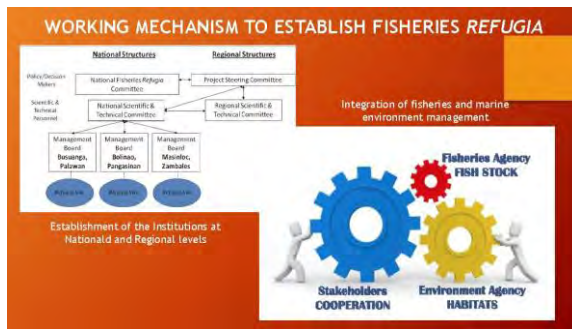
Activity 4

- 10/14 sites have progressed agreement on detailed terms of reference for site-based management boards
- The Regional Scientific and Technical Committee has been organized in mid of September 2018
- The Regional Project Steering Committee is scheduled in the 1st week of December 2018

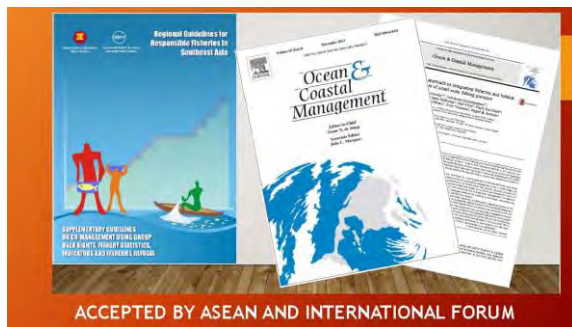
Establishment of the Fisheries Refugia

Transboundary species

- ✓ migration pattern ?
- ✓ identified refugia ?



- ### LONG TERM FINAL GOAL
- Improved integration of habitat and biodiversity conservation considerations in the management of fisheries in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand;
 - Improved national management of the threats to fish stock and critical habitat linkages within fisheries refugia; and,
 - Enhanced uptake of good practice in integrating fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in the design and implementation of regional and national fisheries management systems.



SAFE FISHERIES HABITATS AND CONSERVE FISHERIES RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION

THANK YOU

PCL-Fisheries Refugia

SHARING EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNT ON HABITAT MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITIES' ENGAGEMENT

By Dr. Steen Christensen

**SEAFDEC Seventh Meeting
Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region**



Mangroves for the Future
INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS



MFF: A Partnership for Sustainable Development



Partnership-based initiative that promotes investment in coastal ecosystems for sustainable development.



Mangroves for the Future
INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

- 2006
 - India,
 - Indonesia,
 - Maldives,
 - Seychelles,
 - Sri Lanka,
 - Thailand,
- 2010
 - Pakistan
 - Viet Nam
- 2012
 - Bangladesh
- 2014
 - Cambodia,
 - Myanmar
- Outreach
 - Malaysia



Vision and Goal



Mangroves for the Future
INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

Healthy coastal ecosystems for a more prosperous and secure future for all coastal communities

Resilience of ecosystem dependent coastal communities strengthened

Coastal Blue Carbon Ecosystems



Mangroves



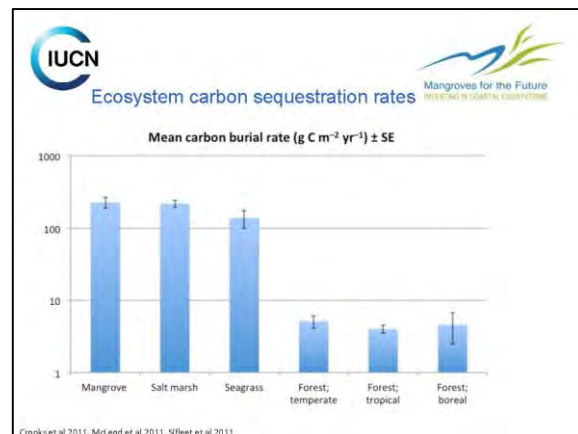
Mangroves for the Future
INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

IUCN

Blue Carbon Ecosystem Services

Mangroves for the Future
INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

- Sustaining diversity of aquatic life
- Sustaining livelihoods and human wellbeing
- Protection of coastal shorelines
- Serving as highly effective global carbon sinks



IUCN
Threats to Blue Carbon Ecosystems
 Mangroves for the Future
 INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS



- Agriculture
- Aquaculture
- Cutting
- Livestock grazing
- Mining
- Pollution
- Prevention of freshwater flow
- Prevention of tidal flow
- Urbanization
- War impact

MFF's Core Principles
 Mangroves for the Future
 INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS



- 1) Policy relevant
- 2) People centered
- 3) Partnership based
- 4) Investment oriented

**Governance structure:
 Partnerships for implementation**
 Mangroves for the Future
 INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS



Regional Steering Committee



National Coordinating Bodies
 (Government, NGOs, Private Sector)
 - supported by national and regional secretariats

SECRETARIATS

From Relief to Resilience
 Mangroves for the Future
 INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

2006 – 2010
 Ecosystems as 'infrastructure' for coastal development

2011 – 2013
 Sustainable development with an ecosystem-based approach

2014 – 2018
 Transformational adaptation and resilience

2019 – 2024
 Climate change mitigation and adaptation




MFF Grant Facilities
 Mangroves for the Future
 INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS



- **Small Grant Facility**
 - MFF maximum contribution: USD 25K
 - Co-funding: minimum 5%
- **Small Grant Facility for Private Sector engagement**
 - MFF maximum contribution: USD 25K
 - PS cash co-funding: minimum equal to MFF contribution
- **Medium Grants Facility**
 - MFF maximum contribution USD 100K
 - Co-funding: minimum 10%
- **Regional Grants Facility**
 - MFF maximum contribution: USD 200K
 - Co-funding: minimum 20%


Objectives of MFF Phase 3 (2014-2018)
 Mangroves for the Future
 INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

- Build climate change resilience
- Build capacity
- Manage knowledge
- Empowerment
- Strengthen governance & networking



MFF defines resilience as 'the capacity of communities in complex socio-ecological systems to learn, cope, adapt, and transform in the face of shocks and stresses.'

Mangroves for the Future Output Objectives and how they relate to improving gender equality




- Knowledge & Capacity Development**
Generate, share and apply knowledge to support the conservation, restoration, sustainable development and use of coastal ecosystems
 - Context specific knowledge and information relating to social equality / gender equality.
 - Education and capacity development
- Social Empowerment**
Empower civil society to engage in decision-making and management that supports sustainable management of coastal ecosystems
 - Social empowerment processes for women – leadership & co-management
 - Grants funded projects that respond to gender needs of both men and women and benefit both men and women
- Governance**
Strengthening governance at all levels (regional, national, sub-national) that promotes integrated and inclusive management for ecologically and socio-economically sound management and human well-being and security.
Ensuring representation of women's needs and perspectives in multi-sectoral governance processes/ multi-stakeholder for a/ co-management arrangements.
Integrating 'stand alone machineries' for advancement of women and girls in multi-sectoral governance processes.




Update on MFF Gender Strategy 2014 -2018

Strategic Interventions:

- Internal Governance and Institutional Arrangements
- Programme Planning and Implementation
- Monitoring, Learning, Evaluation (MLE) and Reporting
- National Policy and Strategy
- Global/ Regional Policy – Regional Gender Study
- Capacity Building, Knowledge Management and Communications



THE MFF RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK

Effective approaches and practices to ensure gender-inclusive decision making on the management of natural resources, disaster risk management, and climate change mitigation and adaptation


Working with both men and women, simultaneously making gender a part of normal program practice adequate investment and strong capacity-building efforts




MFF Resilience Framework

Strategic planning and implementation process for MFF grant projects


- Site selection Resilience Analysis (RA) – Mapping the Social Ecological System (SES)
 - Base line mapping (includes; Gender Analysis)
 - History (vulnerability, capacity)
 - Vision (resilience goals)
 - Scenario development/ Theory of Change
 - Indicators
- Strategic Grant Project Development and Selection/ Gender Integrated Project Planning
- Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation (MLE)
- Result based reporting
 - Impact and 'stories of change'


Gender Integrated Project Planning MFF Small Grants Facility




- Gender Analysis (GA) incorporated as part of Resilience Assessment (RA)
- The GA informs the Call for SGF proposals
- Selection of gender responsive projects.
- Project Cycle Management (PCM) trainings with grantees include Gender Integrated Planning for gender responsive project design.
- The MLE framework integrates gender indicators

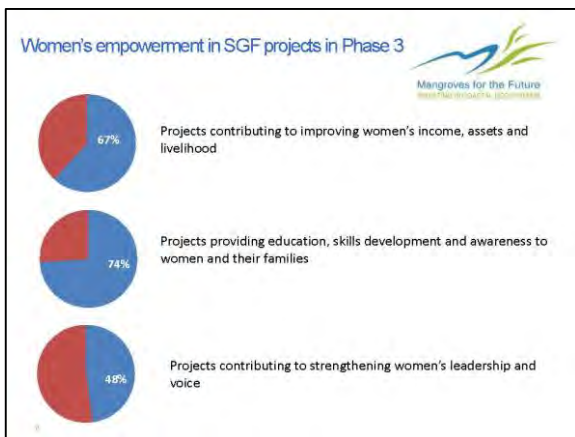
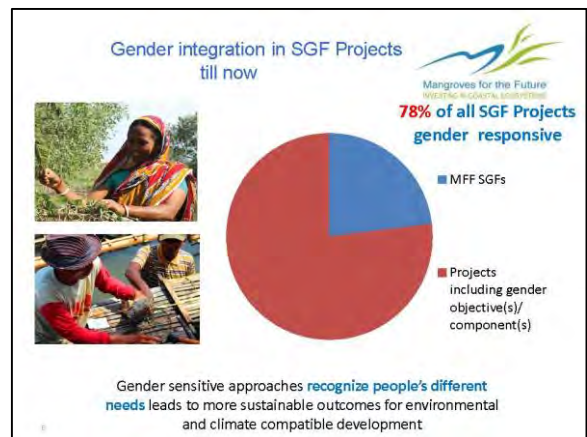
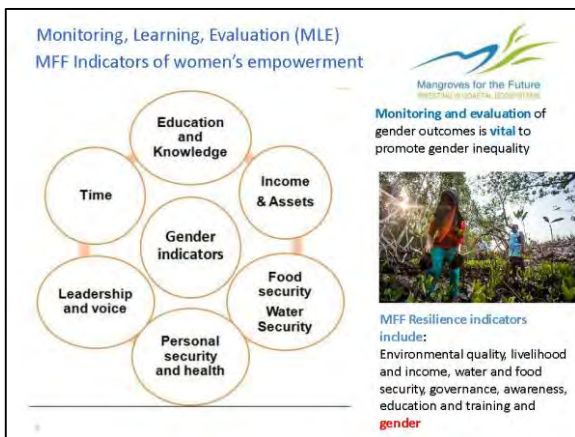


Effective Gender approaches address more than 'immediate needs' they address power imbalances and inequality in access to decision making opportunities



Parameters of Resilience





Global/ Regional Policy

MFF Regional Gender Study - MFF-SEAFDEC-SEI - Few studies undertaken that define gender patterns in relation to coastal and marine resources management, empirical studies on the roles of men and women and the implications of women's participation in environmental decision making. (Sida's advice)

Objectives:

- To improve understanding about the state of women and men in environmental decision making and the structural challenges preventing equitable opportunities for men and women in relation to the participation in coastal and marine, and fisheries sector related activities and decision making.
- To undertake local-level research examining the gender dimensions of resource use and natural resource management in order to promote and advance gender integrated planning.

The study covers 12 countries:
South East Asian group – Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines;
South Asia group – India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka.

- ### MFF Regional Gender Study Components
1. Regional Literature Review
 2. National Policy Analyses- national policy conditions that support gender equality in environment and natural resource management
 3. Gender Analysis Toolkit for Coastal Communities & Capacity Development
 4. Site Level Gender Analyses - MFF & SEAFDEC Sites - local realities and norms influencing men's and women's engagement in on-ground decision making regarding environment and natural resource management.
 5. Regional Synthesis Report and Policy Brief

MFF Case Studies on Small Grants Projects, Women's Empowerment in Local Governance

Situation Analysis Kultoli Village

- Kultoli village is situated on the border of the Sundarbans.
- Men traditionally harvest forest resources such as mud crabs, honey, nipa palm products and fish.
- Women contribute to household income by collecting shrimp larvae and crabs. Some also work as laborers e.g. cleaning aquatic weeds from privately owned shrimp ponds.



Kultoli Village, Shyamnagar, Bangladesh



Water Scarcity – Primary Problem

- Increasing shrimp production and high salinity levels in the Chuna River are the prime causes for scarcity of potable water.
- Following Cyclone Aila in 2009 the freshwater ponds on which the local community had traditionally relied for their household water needs had become shallow and highly saline rendering them unsafe and unusable.
- Women of the village, traditionally tasked with collecting freshwater for the family were faced with no choice but to spend up to two hours a day to walk 3 kms to the nearest clean water source.
- Due to the freshwater scarcity the people of Kultoli had been living with extreme hardship; with poor sanitation conditions and waterborne diseases.



MFF Interventions in Kultoli Village

MFF worked with the NGO Nakshikantha that seeks to improve gender equality through economic empowerment.



This was the first time Nakshikantha had worked on a project to address water security, the central issue to Kultoli village and one preventing women from having the time to engage in skills development for other trade based activities

The project focused on rehabilitating local freshwater sources but achieved multiple benefits beyond this:

- In April 2014, four ponds were successfully re-excavated, with one pond being made into a reservoir that can store up to seven million liters of fresh water.
- In May 2015, at least 250 Kultoli village families were accessing clean fresh water from the re-excavated ponds, situated only 250 meters from their houses.



Kultoli village, Shyamnagar, Bangladesh Project Outcomes

- In April 2014, four ponds were successfully re-excavated, with one pond being made into a reservoir that can store up to seven million liters of fresh water.
- May 2015, at least 250 Kultoli village families were accessing clean fresh water from the re-excavated ponds, situated only 250 meters from their houses.
- Today the time needed to collect water has been reduced to half an hour a day, a time saving of over two and a half hours each day that women now dedicate to other activities that benefit themselves and their families.
- Closer access to water sources has also reduced the risk to personal security the women and children were facing. Previously, women collecting water in the evenings, after completing their daily household activities, would often return home after dark, frequently facing sexual harassment and teasing on the way. In this respect having water available near their residence has improved personal security and provided a kind of social security for women.



Kultoli village, Shyamnagar, Bangladesh Current focus of the work


- Providing access to new sources of freshwater did not dramatically change the behavior of villagers towards water usage and sanitation and waterborne disease remained a prevailing issue.
- In an effort to address this, the fresh water ponds are overseen by a village committee, led by the women living nearest to the ponds. The committee has installed public announcement boards with messages about good practice related to sanitation and clean water e.g. the good practice of boiling water before drinking, do's and don'ts when collecting water from the ponds and ensuring that poultry and livestock stay away from the ponds.
- Today, the village is creating a collective fund from the contribution of water users, so the ponds can be maintained and kept in a good state.



Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

- Improved use and management of freshwater sources and rainwater storage – water security
- Improved access to potable water within a reasonable distance – personal security
- Discretionary time
- Voice and decision making




CASE STUDY 2.
XUAN THUY NATIONAL PARK,
VIETNAM


Situation Analysis Xuan Thuy National Park

- Xuan Thuy NP is located at the estuary of the Red River in Nam Dinh province, about 150 km south-east of Hanoi, Vietnam
- RAMSAR site and part of the Red River Delta World Biosphere Heritage Site by UNESCO.
- Divided into core zone and buffer zone. No human activity allowed in the core zone.
- However, fisherwomen are collecting daily clams and other seafood products in the core zone. Their livelihoods depend heavily on the NP resources.




MFF Interventions in Xuan Thuy National Park

MFF worked with the Management Board of the Xuan Thuy National Park to develop and pilot a more inclusive co-management initiative.



- The project focused on reviewing and improving the exiting management model of the Xuan Thuy NP taking into account the needs of these fisherwomen.
- Raised awareness among the fisherwomen group for sustainable harvest of natural resources.
- Twenty five fisherwomen received loans to develop alternative livelihoods leading to increased household income.


MFF Impacts in Xuan Thuy National Park

- 500 traditional resource users recognized
- Increased capacity of 25 women to develop alternative livelihoods and reduce the pressure on natural resources of the NP
- Fisherwomen mainstreamed in the management decision making for the Park
- Fisherwomen also recognized as legitimate protectors of the NP boundaries



Without an understanding of how both men and women use and control natural resources, conservation interventions can further disadvantage women, and it is increasingly recognised that conservation is likely to be more effective if it takes a gender-responsive approach. Despite this, gender remains an under-represented issue in the conservation sector and many current approaches focus on women and 'gender balance'.


Increased Women's Participation in Local Governance

Securing user rights to resources the national park in exchange for a negotiated role in enforcement of park protections empowered the women's group to take a legitimate role in the governance arrangements for the park.



THANK YOU

<http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/>



COUNTRY UPDATES ON MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY AND COMBATING IUU FISHING (NPOA-CAPACITY AND NPOA-IUU), LAW AND LEGISLATION (CAMBODIA)

By Ms. Chin Leakhena



7TH MEETING OF THE GULF OF THAILAND



UPDATED FISHERIES LAW NPOA-IUU AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

CHIN Leakhena
Department of Administrative Affairs and Litigation
Fisheries Administration, Cambodia


1-2 November 2018

CONTENT

- Law on Fisheries
- NPOA-IUU
- NPOA-Capacity
- Other Instruments


PART 1: LAW ON FISHERIES

- ◆ Law on Fisheries (2006)
- ◆ Amendment of law on fisheries (2017)
 - Sub-decrees
 - Proclamations



Distribution of Marine Fisheries Domain

- **Marine Fisheries** (Article 11)
 - ✓ >20 meters depth
 - ✓ <20 meters depth
- **Provision to marine fisheries**
 - ✓ Article 3, 12, 15, 19.1, 20.8.14, 21, 22, 23.1.2.4.5.6.7, 24.2.5.6.7.8.9
 - ✓ Chapter 6, 7, 11 to chapter 13
 - ✓ Chapter 9 (article 45 to 52)



MARINE FISHERIES DOMAIN



Authorization of offense settlement

A. Settlement of fisheries offense: article 87

- 1- Fisheries competent authority
 - ☐ Prosecute penalties (transactional fine) to fisheries offense as stated in the article 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, and article 97 (65 offenses)
 - ☐ The decisions on imprisonment, fining, confiscation, destruction of evidences, warning, seizing or suspending of license or agreement (article 86, 75, and article 76)
- 2- Judicial competence
 - ☐ Penalized imprisonment and confiscated evidence for state property or destroyed and terminated of all agreement, and licenses (article 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, and 104 (49 offenses))

Authorization of offense settlement (con.)

B. Sanctions (article 89)

- 1- Fishery offense class 1: imprisoned from 3 to 5 years and all evidences shall be seized for the state property
- 2- Fishery offense class 2: imprisoned from 1 to 3 years and shall be subject to a fine from 5,000,000 to 50,000,000 Riels. All evidences shall be seized for the state property
- 3- Fishery offense class 3: imprisoned from 1 month to 1 year or must be subjected to a fine from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 Riels. All evidences can be seized for the state property
- 4- Transactional fining: termination, seizing or suspending of agreement or license.

REVISION OF FIA STRUCTURE 2016

National level

- Fisheries Administration
- FIA Inspectorates
- Institutes and Centers

**Provincial level
(Under PDAFF)**

- FIA Cantonments
- FIA Divisions
- Sangkat FIA

Amendment of fisheries law

- 2006 Law on Fisheries amended 5 articles (article 6, 41, 42, 43, and article 95)
- Amended at freshwater domain
- Review and revise marine fisheries law and legislations

9

REVIEW AND REVISE MARINE FISHERIES LAW AND LEGISLATIONS

- Draft marine fisheries related provisions and other general provisions to be included in the fisheries law
- Draft Sub-Decree on marine fisheries and distant water fishing into the main law to ensure that basic principles for the management of marine fisheries resources are enshrined in the basic legislation and to provide adequate legal basis for developing subsidiary legislation
- The structure of revision of Fisheries Law is similar to the Fisheries Law 2006 with separate chapters on aquaculture, inland fisheries and marine fisheries
- Modify the structure of the law and general provisions that are common to aquaculture, inland fisheries and marine fisheries in particular in Chapters relating to the fishery domains, continuity of fisheries management, protection and conservation of fisheries, the management of fishery exploitation, legal procedures for fishery offences solving, and penalties.

10

INTEGRATED INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT

- NPOA-IUU
- NPOA-Capacity
- NPCI
- PSMA
- UNFSA
- Marine fishing vessel census

11

PART 2: NPOA-IUU

- NPOA-IUU introduces a number of measures that need to be taken to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing
- Following the guide of the IPOA-IUU, the headings of:
 - ❑ All State responsibilities
 - ❑ Coastal State responsibilities
 - ❑ Flag State responsibilities
 - ❑ Port State measures
 - ❑ Internationally-agreed market-related measures
 - ❑ Cooperation with RFMOs and other countries to eliminate IUU fishing
 - ❑ Special requirements of developing States
 - ❑ Reporting.



12

NPOA-IUU (CON.)

- Cambodian waters priority actions cover:
 - ✓ (i) Signing international instruments,
 - ✓ (ii) Revising the fisheries law,
 - ✓ (iii) Managing fishing capacity through effective registration and licensing,
 - ✓ (iv) Strengthening MCS, especially landing site inspection,
 - ✓ (v) Strengthening reporting needed for fishing capacity and fishery resource assessments, and
 - ✓ (vi) Excluding foreign fishing by neighbouring countries in non-disputed Cambodian waters.
- For the high seas and fishing in other States waters the main action is the development of an approved registration and licensing system for Cambodian flagged vessels that include effective control and inspection measures.

13

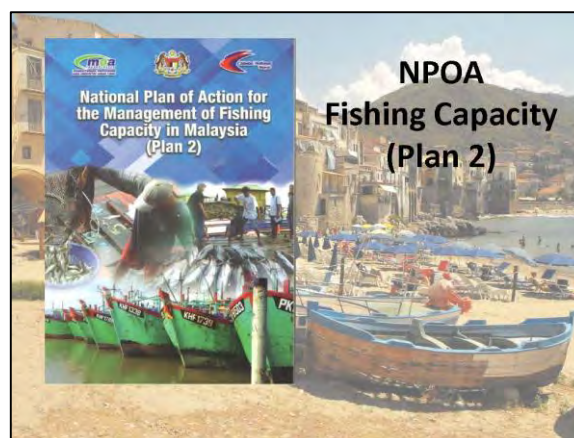
OTHER INSTRUMENTS

- NPOA-Capacity (Not yet develop, but policy mention on the freeze number of fishing boats);
- NPCI (finalize draft of NPCI this month and request for approval);
- PSMA (Submit from MAFF to Cabinet of Prime Minister);
- UNFSA (Discuss in MAFF);
- Marine fishing vessel have been conducted, the result will come out by the end of 2018.

14

COUNTRY UPDATES ON MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY AND COMBATING IUU FISHING (NPOA-CAPACITY AND NPOA-IUU), LAW AND LEGISLATION (MALAYSIA)

By Ms. Nur Fadhlina Chan binti Mahadie Chan



NPOA Fishing Capacity – Action Taken

Strategy 1: Review and Implement effective conservation and management measure	Strategy 2: Strengthen MCS capacity and capability	Strategy 3: Promote public awareness and education program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource assessment survey Revise zonation system Identify fish refugia Strengthen condition of licences Impose heavier penalties Cancel licence of non-compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish special coordinating body – National steering Committee Establish SOP multi agencies enforcement program Conduct joint operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular dialogue and briefing sessions have been conducted EAFM regular training Establishment of SUPER

REVISE MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND APPROACH
DEVELOPE FISHING GEAR SPECIFICATION

MANAGEMENT MEASURES- UPDATE

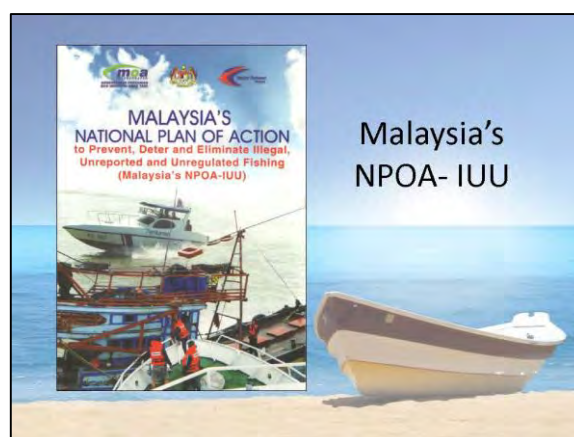
PENALTY FOR ENCROACHMENT THE AREA OF 5 NM AND BELOW)

No. Of Offence	GRT of Trawler		
	< 25 GRT	25 - < 40 GRT	40 - < 70 GRT
1 st time	i. Compound RM3,000	Compound RM6,000	Compound RM12,000
2 nd time	• 1 year license suspension + • Fishing gears confiscated	• 1 year license suspension + • Fishing gears confiscated	• 1 year license suspension + • Fishing gears confiscated
	iii. Ownership change is not allowed for 5 years + • Proceeds from the auction of fishes forfeited	iii. Ownership change is not allowed for 5 years + • Proceeds from the auction of fishes forfeited	iii. Ownership change is not allowed for 5 years + • Proceeds from the auction of fishes forfeited
3 rd time	Court		

MANAGEMENT MEASURES - UPDATE

REVISED POLICY IN MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY AND COMBATING IUU FISHING

NOT ALLOW PURCHASE OF NEW/USED FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective on January 2018. Encourage new build fishing vessel under modernization transform. Vessel must comply Hygiene On Board (HOB). Encourage ship-dockyard in Malaysia. strict control to deter IUU and dual-flagging vessel.
---	--





Port State Measures

- Has designated port in Penang and Langkawi under IOTC requirement for landing of foreign fishing vessels
- June 2016- appointment of the first batch of 16 port inspectors
- October 2016- request FAO to assist Malaysia in conducting gap analysis for becoming party to PSMA
- December 2016- Educational/ Technical Visit to Phuket Fishing Port.
- 2017-2018
 - Develop SOP to enter port.
 - 100% inspection for tuna vessel (zone C3)
 - requirement to use IOTC ePSM.
 - appoint 30 port inspectors.

Legal Basis

The Fisheries Act 1985 provide the legislative framework for the conservation, management and development of the maritime and estuarine fishing and fisheries in Malaysia.

Information Sharing: LICENSING AND DATA BASED

MANAGEMENT MEASURES

ZONING SYSTEM ON CAPTURED FISHERIES AREA

A ZONE	B ZONE	C ZONE	C2 ZONE	C3 ZONE	High Seas
0- 5 nm	5- 12 nm	12- 30 nm	30 nm to EEZ Boundary	High Seas	High Seas
0- <40 GRT	0- <40 GRT	40- <70GRT	70 GRT and above	70 GRT and above	70 GRT and above
For Traditional Fishermen & Traditional Anchovy Purse Seiner (Owner Operator)	Trawlers & Purse Seiner (Owner Operator)	Trawlers & Purse Seiner (Owner Operated & Non Owner Operated)	Trawlers & Purse Seiner	Tuna Longliners & Tuna Purse Seiner	

• There is no restriction for vessels operating at the lower zones to fish at the further up zone
e.g. vessels in Zone A are allowed to fish in Zone B, C and C2.

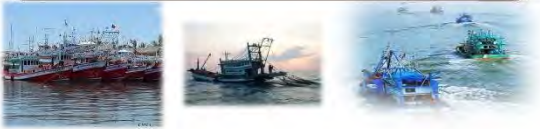
COUNTRY UPDATES ON MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY AND COMBATING IUU FISHING (NPOA-CAPACITY AND NPOA-IUU), LAW AND LEGISLATION (THAILAND)

By Dr. Kamonpan Awaiwanont


Agenda 5 Promotion of more effective management of fishing capacity and to reduce illegal and destructive (combat IUU) fishing in Gulf of Thailand sub-region

5.1 Country updates on Management of Fishing Capacity and combating IUU fishing (NPOA-Capacity; NPOA-IUU)

Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division,
Department of Fisheries, Thailand




Scope of Presentation



1. Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) related to Fishing Capacity
2. NPOA-IUU related to Fishing Capacity
3. FVs marking (DOF) and Unique Vessel Identifier ;UVI (MD)
4. Push net's buy back scheme for Artificial Recefs Installation
5. FVs data sharing for RFVR and FAO Global Record

I. Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) related to Fishing Capacity

- Thailand's Marine Fishery Management Plan (FMP) (2015-2019) is used for fishery resources management



- Thailand agree with AMS and cooperated on draft of the RPOA-Capacity. After 2019 the NPOA-Capacity is planned to be used.

The FMP's principal goals are to:

- Reform Thailand's marine fisheries from an open access regime into a limited access regime where the fishing effort is commensurate with the maximum sustainable yield (MSY)
- Prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing
- Increase benefits for and reduce conflicts among major stakeholders
- Improve the marine environment
- Strengthen capacity to sustainably manage the fisheries.



FMP

1. Reducing fishing capacity

NO.	Action	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
I. All vessels in Thai waters						
1	Survey of fishing vessels and transhipment vessels	√				
2	Freeze the number of vessels registered for fishing purpose and number of fishing licenses during transitional period for further assessment of the appropriate number	√				
3	Stop all illegal FVs and banded push nets	√				
4	Remove all illegal FVs and banded push nets	√	√			
5	Develop new electronics fishing license system for all FVs and ensure that all vessels are licensed and registered		√			

NO.	Action	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
6	Consider schemes to remove any excess capacity that remains	√				
7	Consider fleet reduction scheme to remove any excess capacity that remains based on MSY research	√	√	√	√	√
II. Small, medium and large commercial vessels in Thai waters						
8	Revoke license for anchovy purse-seine, lift net and trawl; if that FVs have been inactive for one year	√				
9	Cancel vessel registration, and vessel permit in the IUU vessels list without an option to replace vessel		√			
III. Small and Large Artisanal Vessels						
10	Enforce the limit on type and number of gears	√				

2. NPOA-IUU related to Fishing Capacity

Thailand NPOA-IUU (2015-2019) has been set out in line with FAO IPOA-IUU. Fishing Capacity is mentioned in Thailand's Flag State Responsibilities

NO.	Action	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Registration of fishing vessels and development of record of all fishing vessels	✓				
2	System for issuance of fishing license, number of licenses will be limited based on analysis of scientific data on fishery resources	✓		✓	✓	✓
3	Fishing fleet management based on the availability of fishery resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Prohibit transshipment of IUU fish in Thai waters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Enhance capacity to control transshipment within and outside Thai waters, and heighten sanctions for IUU fishing activities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

3. Fishing vessel marking (DOF) and Unique Vessel Identifier ;UVI (MD)

MD regulations

- FVs with engine must be registered while without engine 6 GT and over must be registered.
- Paint category of vessel, vessel name, register number, IMO number on the vessel.

DOF regulations

- FVs 10 GT and over be classified to Commercial FVs while lower than 10 GT is small-scale.
- Paint fishing ground, size of vessel, number of size and type of fishing gear on the vessel.

1. Fishing ground

- A. Operate in Gulf of Thailand ; T
- B. Operate in the Andaman Sea ; A
- C. Operate outside Thai waters ; H

2. Size of Fishing Vessel

- A. 10 - <20 GT ; S
- B. 20 - <60 GT ; M
- C. 60 - <150 GT ; L
- D. ≥150 GT ; X

3. Number of vessel in each size

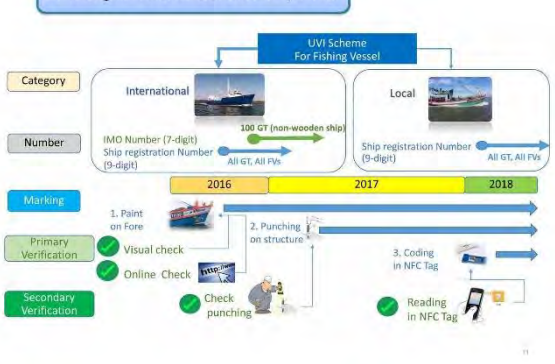


4. Type of Fishing gear

- A. Trawler ; A
- B. Purse seine ; B
- C. Dredge ; C
- D. Lift net ; D
- E. Cover net ; E
- F. Gill net ; F
- G. Push net ; G
- H. Trap ; H
- I. Hook and line ; J
- J. Other gears ; K
- K. Transship vessel ; R
- L. Light supported vessel ; M
- M. Other supported vessel ; N



3. Unique Vessel Identifier (UVI)



4. Push net's buy back scheme for Artificial Reefs Installation

In 2016, 341 Push net FVs were banded by Department of Fisheries. Most of them changed to do the other gears while remain only 51 want to sale. Finally, 3 FVs were used for government and 48 FVs were sunk for Artificial Reefs Installation. The objectives were:

- Reduce number of FVs in Thai waters suitable for productivity of fishery resources
- Artificial Reefs Installation for habitat rehabilitation and tourism



5. Fishing vessels data sharing for RFVR and FAO Global Record

❖ Thailand has shared the information on FVs 24 meter in length and over to the RFVR database system since 2015. Include participated in the Regional Technical Consultation on the Evaluation of Implementation and Utilization of Regional FVs Record (RFVR) for 24 Meters in Length and Over as a Management Tool Toward Combating IUU Fishing in ASEAN during 12-14 September 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand.

❖ Nowadays the information on FVs 24 meters in length and over has been shared into the RFVR database system since April 2018. The data compose of 335 vessels in total (306 for FVs, 20 for transship vessels, and 9 for oversea fishing vessels)



❖ Moreover Thailand attended the 3rd Meeting on the Global Record Informal Open-Ended Technical and Advisory Working Group (GRWG) from 26-28 June 2017 at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy. The data on fishing vessels has been uploaded to the FAO Global Record system as well.



COUNTRY UPDATES ON MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY AND COMBATING IUU FISHING (NPOA-CAPACITY AND NPOA-IUU), LAW AND LEGISLATION (THAILAND)

By Ms. Doungporn Na Pombejra

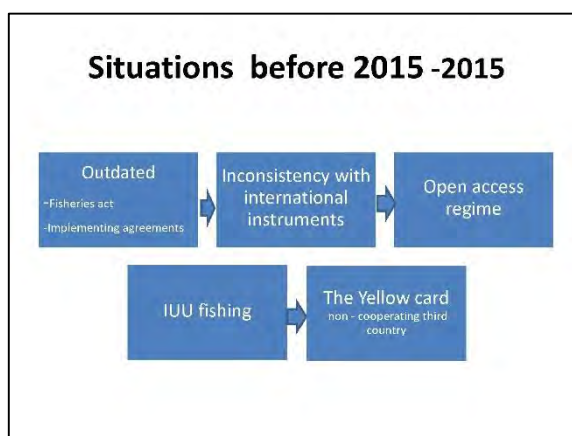
**The Seventh Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region
1-2 November 2018
Chonburi, Thailand**

Country updated on Managing of Fishing Capacity and combating IUU fishing and Law and Legislation

The Legal Affairs Division
Department of Fisheries
Thailand

The Fisheries Legal Framework in Thailand

- ➔ **Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2015**
- ➔ **Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2015 and the amendments (2017)**
- ➔ **The National Council for Peace and Order**



Thailand's obligation

As a party to

- ➔ **UNCLOS, UNFSA, PSMA**

As a member of

- ➔ **IOTC, SIOFA**

The Policy Framework

- ➔ **Marine Fisheries Management Plan of Thailand (2015 – 2019)**
- ➔ **Thailand National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (2015 – 2019)**
- ➔ **The National Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity**

The Framework

- A licensing system based on the best available scientific and maximum sustainable yield (MSY)
- Control measures against Thai, Foreign fishing vessel and stateless vessel within and outside Thai waters
- Fisheries management measures– vessel marking
- Monitoring Control and Surveillance system
- Traceability system
- PSM measures
- Proportionate sanctions
- Welfare of the fishermen

Situations 2016 – 2018

Strengthening Monitoring, Control, Surveillance and enforcement -

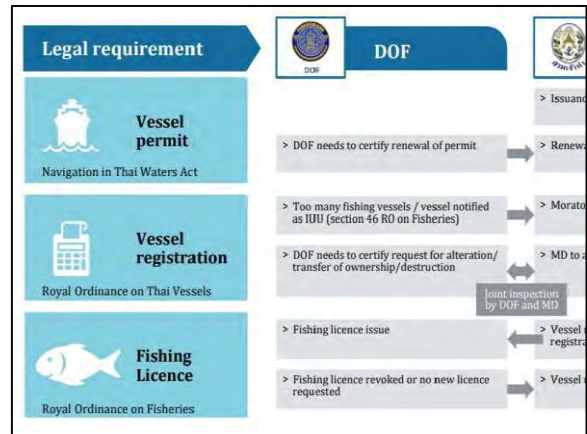
➔ Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2015 and the amendments (2017)

Consolidation and coordination on legal framework between the DOF and the MD

➔ Royal Ordinance on Thai vessel act B.E. 2018


Action Taken

- ➔ Revision the legal framework on fisheries management.
- ➔ Revision the implementing agreements in line with changes in fishing behavior and technologies in fisheries
- ➔ Revision the Legal framework for coordination of registration and data sharing between the MD and the DOF for fisheries and fleet management.



COUNTRY UPDATES ON MANAGEMENT OF FISHING CAPACITY AND COMBATING IUU FISHING (NPOA-CAPACITY AND NPOA-IUU), LAW AND LEGISLATION (VIET NAM)

By Dr. Nguyen Thanh Binh



Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
DIRECTORATE OF FISHERIES

Fisheries Laws and Regulations to Combat IUU Fishing

7th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region
Chonburi, 1-2 November 2018

CONTENTS

1. Fisheries Law
2. Draft Decrees and Circulars
3. PM Directive and NPOA on IUU fishing
4. International Agreement Ratifications



Fisheries Law 2017

- Promulgated on 21 November 2017 by the 14th National Assembly of Viet Nam
- Entry into force from 01 January 2019
- 9 chapters and 105 articles:
 - Chapter 1: General provision
 - Chapter 2: Protection and development of aquatic resources
 - Chapter 3: Aquaculture
 - Chapter 4: Capture Fisheries

Fisheries Law 2017

- 9 chapters and 105 articles: (cont.)
 - Chapter 5: Management of fishing vessels, fishing ports, storm shelters for FV
 - Chapter 6: Fisheries Resources Surveillance
 - Chapter 7: Processing, trade, export, import of fisheries
 - Chapter 8: State management
 - Chapter 9: Implementation provisions

Fisheries Law 2017

Combating IUU fishing:
The Law regulates:

- 14 activities considered as IUU
- Announcement of IUU fishing vessel list
- Catch documentation scheme for fish products (domestic, imported raw materials)
- Incorporation of UNCLOS 1982, UNFAO PSMA, UNFSA, UNFAO CCRF, IPOA-IUU, UNFAO Guidelines

Fisheries Law 2017

Combating IUU fishing:

14 activities considered as IUU (Article 64):

1. Fishing without a license
2. Fishing in areas, at time periods closed for fishing; fishing or transport fish prohibited from fishing, smaller than permitted sizes, using prohibited fishing gears, fishing methods;
3. Fishing illegally the endangered fish species
4. Fishing illegally in marine waters under the management of RFMOs, other states and territories

Fisheries Law 2017

14 activities considered as IUU: (cont.)

5. Fishing with over allowable catch, fishing in unauthorized zones, with an invalid fishing license
6. Concealing, forging or abolishing evidence of violations relating to fishing and protection fisheries resources
7. Preventing and protesting against the officials on duty during inspection and supervision of compliance
8. Transshipping or supporting the transshipment of FV identified as engaged in IUU fishing
9. Being equipped insufficiently or without operating communication and vessel monitoring system as regulated

Fisheries Law 2017

14 activities considered as IUU: (cont.)

10. Do not have valid certificate of food safety eligibility
11. Temporary import/re-export, export/re-import, transiting fish and fisheries products originated from IUU fishing through Vietnamese territory
12. Failing to record, recording insufficiently, incorrectly, do not report, not submit fishing logbooks
13. Use stateless fishing vessel or FV flying flag of a nation not a RFMO member to fish illegally in high seas managed by respective RFMO
14. Fishing in high seas without complying with regulations of RFMO

Fisheries Law 2017

Article 7. Prohibited activities in fisheries activities

6. Conduct illegal fishing activities (hereinafter referred to as illegal fishing); sales, transport, storage, pre-processing and processing of the fisheries resources captured from illegal fishing, fishery products with foreign matters for the purpose of trade fraud.

Fisheries Law 2017

Article 64

- Organizations and individuals violating 14 IUU fishing activities will be subject to:
 - Administrative sanction
 - Criminal prosecution
- List of fishing vessels engaged in illegal fishing shall be regulated by the MARD Minister

Draft Government Decrees

1. Decree on detail regulations and measures to implement the Fisheries Law
2. Decree on administrative sanctions in fisheries field

Draft Minister's Circulars

1. Circular on record, submission of fishing report, logbooks and procedure, authority to certify the origin of fisheries materials and product from capture fisheries
2. Circular on fishing vessel registration, technical inspection
3. Circular on the management of crew-members of fishing vessels, on-duty fisheries vessels
4. Circular on national fisheries database
5. Circular on protection and development of aquatic resources

Prime Minister's Direction

Telegraph No.732/CD-TTg of 28 May 2017

- To prevent, deter and eliminate Vietnamese fishing vessels and fishermen to fish illegally in foreign countries' waters
- To be sent to MARD, MOD, MOP, MOFA, PPC of 28 coastal provinces
- To direct MARD:
 - (i) Submit NPOA-IUU for approval and to implement it;
 - (ii) Supplement strict sanctions on infringements;
 - (iii) Enhance MCS capacity;
 - (iv) Strengthen law enforcement;
 - (v) Communicate and disseminate Vietnamese, international and other countries' related laws and regulations

Prime Minister's Direction

Telegraph No.732/CD-TTg of 28 May 2017

- To direct provincial people's committee of coastal provinces:
- (i) not to issue fishing license or allow new vessel building if FV owners reoffending. Fishing license of FV engaged in violations to be seized in 6 months;
 - (ii) FV must be equipped with an operating VMS device;
 - (iii) Certify products from capture fisheries, inspect to detect and handle violations relating to catch, trade, processing of endangered fish species;
 - (iv) Make the list of captains, vessel owners having infringements and publish within the province

Prime Minister's Direction

Directive No.45/CT-TTg of 13 December 2017

- Urgent measures and solutions to the warning of EC relating to IUU fishing issue
- MARD, MOD, MOP, MOFA, MOIT, MPI, MOF, MIC
- Continue to implement Telegraph 732
- MARD is responsible for:
 - (i) Drafting legal documents instructing Fisheries Law for submission or promulgation;
 - (ii) Submitting the proposal of UNFSA, UNFAO PSMA ratifications to the Government for approval

Prime Minister's Direction

Directive No.45/CT-TTg of 13 December 2017

- MARD is responsible for: (cont.)
- (iii) Adopting regulations on: stop building new / upgrade trawlers, taking special control on trawlers; banning the trade, trafficking of sea cucumbers relating to IUU fishing; drawing and applying strict control measures on diving fisheries.
 - (iv) Adopt overall plan of inspection, enhance MCS activities in coordination with other forces;
 - (v) Make public the stock assessment results; re-organize fishing fleets to match with allowable catches
 - (vi) Implement catch documentation scheme.

Prime Minister's Direction

Directive No.45/CT-TTg of 13 December 2017

- MARD is responsible for: (cont.)
- (vii) On 25th every month, make public the list of FVs engaging in IUU fishing and report to the Prime Minister
 - (viii) Instructing data collection and update the national fisheries database
 - (ix) Communication program on combating IUU fishing

Prime Minister's Direction

Directive No.45/CT-TTg of 13 December 2017

- PPC of coastal provinces:
 - (i) Implement regulations on the management of FVs, aquatic resource conservation measures;
 - (ii) Enhance patrol and inspection activities, handling violations relating to IUU fishing
 - (iii) Collect logbooks, fishing reports; Certify materials and products originated from capture fisheries
 - (iv) Collect and input data to National Fisheries database

Prime Minister's Direction

Directive No.45/CT-TTg of 13 December 2017

- PPC of coastal provinces: (cont.)
- (v) Implement communication program on fisheries laws and regulations for local fishermen
- (vi) Training activities to enhance compliance capabilities of vessel owners, captains, fishermen...
- (vii) Report implementation results monthly to MARD before 20th every month
- (viii) Allocate enough resources for implementation

NPOA-IUU

- Approved by Prime Minister's Decision No.78/QD-TTg of 16 January 2018
- Objectives:
 - to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing of Vietnamese and foreign organizations/ individuals in Vietnamese sea areas;
 - to promote sustainable and responsible fisheries development contributing to national and regional security and international integration;
 - To solve the issue of Vietnamese fishing vessels and fishermen operating in sea areas under management of foreign countries and territories

NPOA-IUU

- Tasks:
 - until April 2018
 - May 2018-2020.
 - 2021-2025
- (iv) Assignment of tasks
- Solutions
 - Communication and information
 - Science, technology and international cooperation
 - Policy and Regulation
 - Compliance capability
 - Law enforcement
 - Budget

NPOA-IUU

- Implementation:
 - Establishing national steering committee
 - Ministries including MARD
 - PPC of coastal provinces
 - Fisheries profession associations

MARD Implementation Plan

Communication Plan for Combating IUU fishing (Decision 4840/QD-BNN-TCTS dated 23 November 2017 of MARD Minister)

Objective: to communicate efforts of Viet Nam counter measures to combat IUU fishing; to raise awareness of stakeholders on IUU fishing

Communication contents:

- Directions from Gov., PM, MARD Minister
- Efforts and counter measures of Viet Nam
- EU regulations on IUU fishing
- Provisions of Fisheries Law on IUU fishing
- Inspection, surveillance on compliance
- Updated progress at local levels

MARD Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan for PM's Directive "45" (MARD Minister Decision 670 dated 26 February 2018)

- **MARD:**
 - Legal documents
 - Law and regulation enforcement
 - International cooperation
 - Communication
- **Other ministries:** MOIT, MOD, MOP, MOFA
- **PPC of coastal provinces**

UN Fish Stock Agreement FAO Port State Measure Agreement

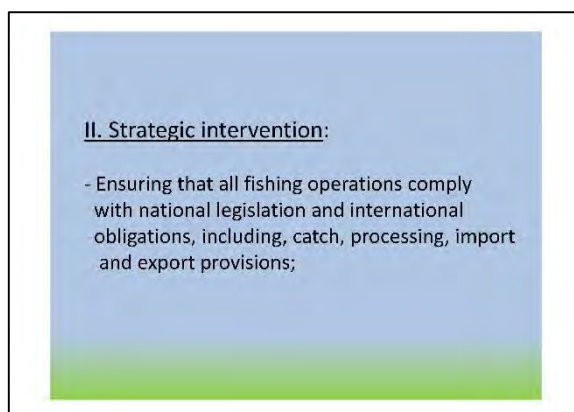
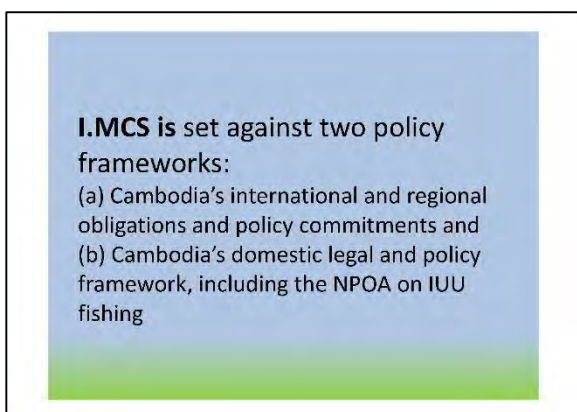
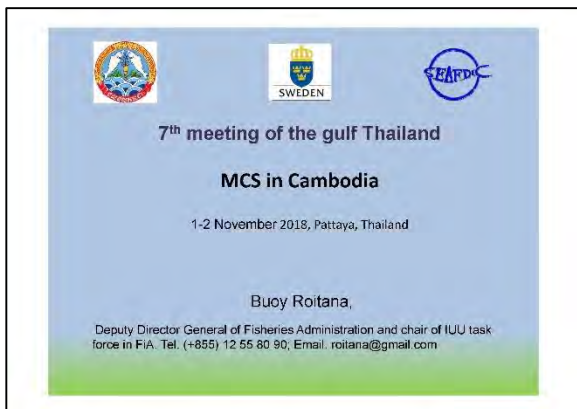
- Completing internal procedure for Viet Nam to be a member of UN Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) and the Agreement on Port State Measure Agreement (PSMA)
- Elaborating plans to implement UNFSA and PSMA in Viet Nam

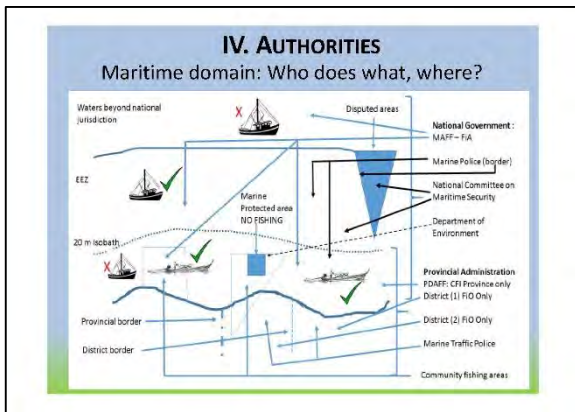
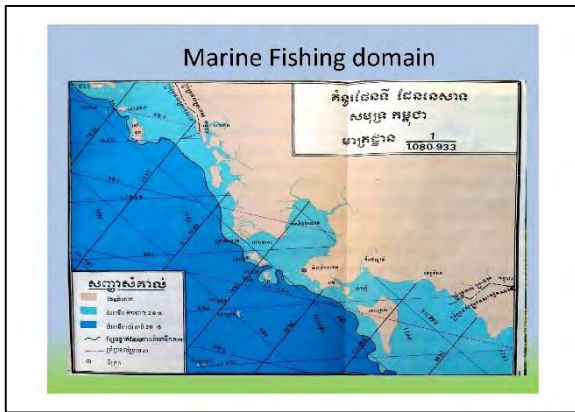
Thank you



STRENGTHENING MONITORING (M), CONTROL (C), AND SURVEILLANCE (S) IN THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION (COUNTRY UPDATES ON NATIONAL MCS) (CAMBODIA)

By Mr. Buoy Roitana

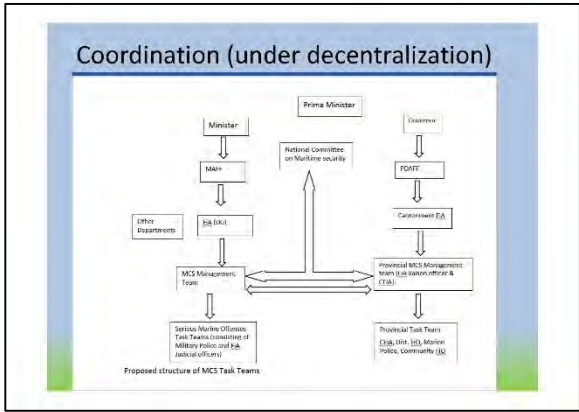




Control and Inspection agencies
 Monitoring, surveillance and inspection Agencies
 MAFF: FiA – Inspectorate
 PDAFF: Cantonment Fishery Administration
 Community Fisheries Management committees

Auxiliary agencies
 Ministry of Public Work and Transport, Ministry of Environment, Cantonment Police, Marine Traffic Police, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF): General Department of Customs and Excise of Cambodia (GDCE) who carry out specific functions, which can intersect with fisheries control functions.

National MCS Management Team-DDG
(Chair of IUU task force): MFiA Inspectorate
 1. SMOTT-Serious Marine Offences Task Team consisting of FiA judicial officers and the officers of the Military Police
 2. PMCS Management Teams will consist of FiA officers, CFIA and such local enforcement agencies (Marine Police, Cantonment Police amongst others)



STRENGTHENING MONITORING (M), CONTROL (C), AND SURVEILLANCE (S) IN THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION (COUNTRY UPDATES ON NATIONAL MCS) (MALAYSIA)

By Mr. Mohd Hazliefaziman bin Hadi



MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS) IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT MALAYSIA

7th gulf of Thailand Sub- Region Meeting

Department of Fisheries Malaysia
1-2 November 2018

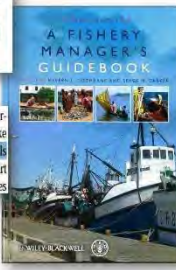
CONTENTS

1. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND MCS
2. ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MALAYSIA
3. MONITORING, CONTROL & SURVEILLANCE (MCS)
4. CONCLUSION

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT & MCS

The integrated process of information gathering, analysis, planning, consultation, decision-making, allocation of resources and formulation and implementation, with enforcement as necessary, of regulations or rules which govern fisheries activities in order to ensure the continued productivity of the resources and the accomplishment of other fisheries objectives.

and obstruct the honest stakeholders from achieving their objectives. A key task of the fisheries authority, and therefore of the fishery manager, is to ensure that all fishing activities take place according to the plan as reflected in law and regulations. Effective enforcement falls within the domain of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) which is addressed in Part V by Chapter 14. The chapter describes how MCS fits into the broader frame of fisheries

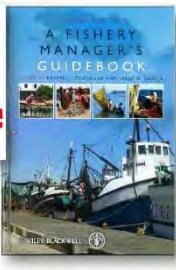


A Fishery Manager's Guidebook . Edited by Keven L. Cochrane and Sergio M. Garcia — 2nd ed. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Published by The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Blackwell Publishing, 2009. 544p.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT & MCS

Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) is an integrated set of functions of a technical data collection, legislative (issuing of instruments) and policing (enforcement) nature, essential for the effective implementation of fishery development and management plans.

Monitoring includes the collection, measurement and analysis of fishing activity including, but not limited to, catch, species composition, fishing effort, bycatch, discards, area of operations, etc. Control involves the specification of the terms and conditions under which resources can be harvested. These specifications are normally contained in national fisheries legislation and other arrangements that might be nationally, sub-regionally or regionally agreed. Surveillance involves the regulation and supervision of fishing activity to ensure that national legislation and terms, conditions of access and management measures are observed (Flowelling *et al.*, 2003).



A Fishery Manager's Guidebook . Edited by Keven L. Cochrane and Sergio M. Garcia — 2nd ed. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Published by The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Blackwell Publishing, 2009. 544p.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT & MCS

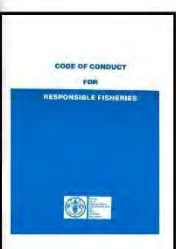
ARTICLE 7 – FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

7.1.7 States should establish, within their respective competences and capacities, effective mechanisms for fisheries monitoring, surveillance, control and enforcement to ensure compliance with their conservation and management measures, as well as those adopted by subregional or regional organizations or arrangements.

7.7.3 States, in conformity with their national law, should implement effective fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance, and law enforcement measures, including, where appropriate, observer programmes, inspection systems and vessel monitoring systems. Such measures should be promoted and, where appropriate, implemented by subregional or regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in accordance with procedures agreed by such organizations or arrangements.

ARTICLE 8 – FISHING OPERATIONS

8.1.4 States should, in accordance with international law, within the framework of subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, cooperate to establish systems for monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement of applicable measures with respect to fishing operations and related activities in waters outside their national jurisdiction.



ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MALAYSIA STRATEGIC PLAN 2011-2020

2. Manage and Conserve Fishery Resources
 - Sustainably managed fisheries resources through the implementation of licensing policy, the MCS programme, registration of fishing and inland fisheries management to ensure fishery resources are managed in a responsible and consistent with international instruments related.
3. Enforcing the Fisheries Act 1985 and Regulations
 - Plan, implement and coordinate fisheries legislation to ensure that all fishing activities in accordance with the provisions in the act.



"Commitment to combat IUU fishing through sound capture fisheries management" – page 22 and 36

Role Of Resource Protection Division

- 1) Enforcement of the Fisheries Act 1985 and all its Regulations through MCS programme
- 2) Plan and execute operations at sea and on land.
- 3) Plan and execute air surveillance programmes.
- 4) Monitor the safety of the local fishermen.
- 5) Analyse all available information to aid enforcement.
- 6) Assist in "search and rescue" activities.

11

Role Of Resource Protection Division

- 7) Monitoring and managing the fishing activities through the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)
- 8) Plan and execute joint operations with other maritime enforcement agencies.
- 9) Control of the alien species.
- 10) Enforcement of the turtles enactment and inland fisheries rules.

12

Legislation Related to Fisheries Management

1. Fisheries Act 1985
2. Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1984
3. Merchant Shipping Ordinance 1952
4. International Trade In Endangered Species Act 2008
5. Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services Act 2011
6. Environment Quality Act 1974 (Act 127)
7. Animal Food Act 2009 (Act 698)



14

Legislation Related to Fisheries Management

NO.	FISHERIES REGULATIONS
1.	Fisheries Maritime Regulations 1967
2.	Fisheries (Maritime) (Sarawak) Regulations 1976
3.	Fisheries (Prohibition Of Method Of Fishing) Regulations 1980
4.	Fisheries (Maritime) (Licensing Of Local Fishing Vessel) Regulations 1985
5.	Fisheries (Marine Culture System) Regulations 1990
6.	Fisheries (Prohibition Of Import, Etc., Of Fish) Regulations 1990
7.	Fisheries (Prohibited Areas) (Rantau Abang) Regulations 1991
8.	Establishment Of Marine Parks Malaysia Order 1994
9.	Fisheries (Prohibited Areas) Regulations 1994
10.	Fisheries (Closed Season To Catch Kerapu Fry) Regulations 1996
11.	Fisheries (Prohibition Of Method Of Fishing For Kerapu Fry) Regulations 1996
12.	Fisheries (Control Of Endangered Species Of Fish) Regulations 1999
13.	Fisheries (Cockles Conservation And Culture) Regulations 1999
14.	Fisheries (Quality Control Of Fish For Export To The European Union) Regulations 2009
15.	Fisheries (Quality Control Of Fish For Export to the European Union) (Amendment) Regulations 2010
16.	Fisheries (Maritime) (Licensing Of Local Fishing Vessel) (Amendment) Regulations 2010
17.	Fisheries (Protected Area for Sea-Cucumber) Regulations 2010
18.	Fisheries (Prohibition of Import, etc., of Fish) (Amendment) 2011
19.	Fisheries (Fish Disease Control Compliance For Exports and Imports) Regulations 2012.

15

Legislation Related to Fisheries Management

FISHERIES (RIVERINE) RULES IN MALAYSIA

1. Kedah Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1990 (20 Ogos 1991)
2. Perlis Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1990 (28 Okt 1993)
3. Perak Fisheries (riverine) Rules Perak 1992 (21 Mei 1992)
4. Negeri Sembilan Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1976 (24 Nov. 1977)
5. Johor Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1984 (1 Jan. 1984)
8. Pahang Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1991 (4 Jul. 1991)
7. Terengganu Fisheries (riverine) Rules Terengganu (Amendment) 1983
8. Kelantan Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1997 (11 sept. 1997)
9. Pulau Pinang Fisheries (riverine) Rules 1999 (21 Jan 1999)
10. Sarawak State Fisheries Ordinance, 2003
11. Sabah Enactment Inland Fisheries and aquaculture 2003

FISHERIES RULES FOR TURTLES AND TURTLES'S EGGS IN MALAYSIA

- 1) Sabah-The National Park Enactment 1977(The Turtle National Parks regulations)
- 2) Sarawak-The turtles Ordinance (The Turtles Prevention of Disturbance) Rules 1962.
- 3) Terengganu-Turtle Enactment 1951 and Turtle Enactment (Amendment) 1987
- 4) Pulau Pinang- Fisheries Rules, Turtle and Eggs) 1999
- 5) Melaka Fisheries Rules, Turtle and Eggs) 1989
- 6) Johor-Pinang- Fisheries Rules, Turtle and Eggs) 1999
- 7) Kedah-Turtle Enactment 1972.

16

MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS)

MONITORING

"the continuous requirement for the measurement of fishing effort characteristics and resource yields through observations, data collection, measurement and analysis of data and fisheries activity information"



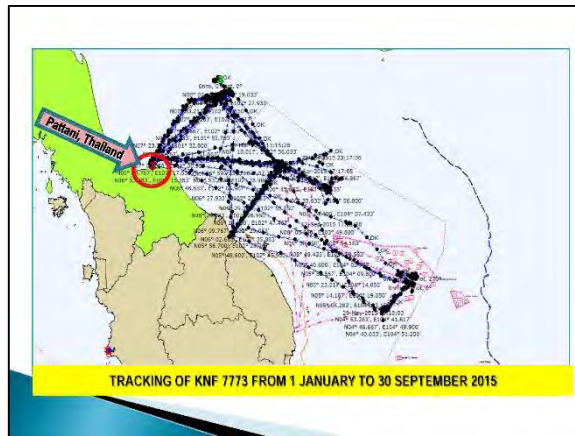
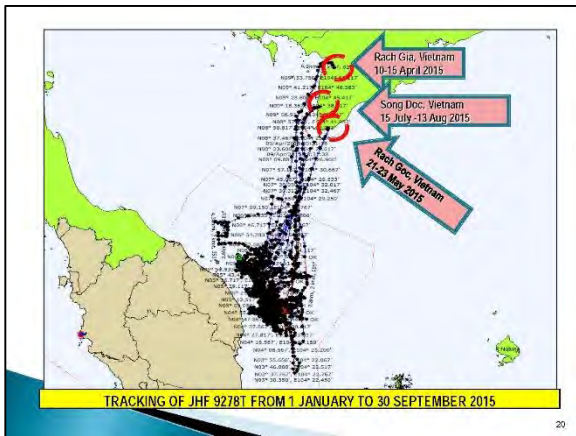
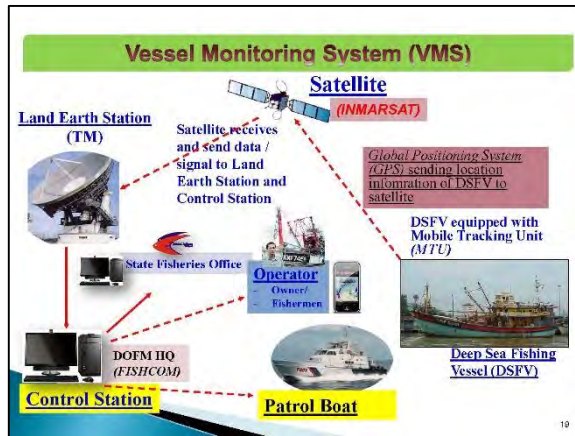
1. Monitor fish landing.
2. Vessel Monitoring System;
3. Catch and operations reports;
4. Inspection of fishing vessels;
5. Inspection of fishing gears;
6. Reporting for storage purposes;
7. Analysis on catch and fishing effort & report comparison with VMS verification on the accuracy of the landing report.
8. Control on landing ports/sites (landing is only permitted at designated sites);
9. Collection, measurement & analysis of fishing activities but not limited to species composition, fishing effort, by catch & discharge & area of operation.

17

Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

- ▶ a mechanism to monitor the activities of fishing vessels using SATELLITE and RADIO FREQUENCIES.
- ▶ a useful tool in the monitoring of vessels.
- ▶ a TOOL to help carry out management more efficiently and effectively.

18



Deterrence

Any Malaysian Fishing Vessel that is found outside Malaysian fisheries waters:

- Department of Fisheries will:
 - Issue a **show cause letter** to vessel owner – giving reasons/justification.
 - Under Sec. 13 Fisheries Act 1985:
 - **Suspend the renewal of licence,**
 - **Suspend the license for a period of time,**
 - **Terminate the license**
 - Or other actions as provided for under Fisheries Act 1985.
 - Information is circulated to MMEA.

22

ALAMAT:
 Kementerian Perikanan & Nelayan
 10, Jalan Sultan Ismail, 50450 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
 Tel: 603-2332 2222, 603-2332 2223
 Faks: 603-2332 2224

English:
 Published by:
 DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES MALAYSIA
 Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry
 Level 11, Block 102, Ministry Building
 10, Jalan Sultan Ismail, Kuala Lumpur
 Tel: 603-2332 2222
 Fax: 603-2332 2224

AIS

AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

PERKEMBANGAN

Automatic Identification System (AIS) adalah satu teknologi yang menggunakan radio berdaya rendah untuk membolehkan pemantauan di perairan yang luas. Sistem AIS ini dapat beroperasi dalam semua keadaan cuaca dan dapat beroperasi dalam semua keadaan cuaca dan dapat beroperasi dalam semua keadaan cuaca.

PERKEMBANGAN

Sistem AIS ini dapat beroperasi dalam semua keadaan cuaca dan dapat beroperasi dalam semua keadaan cuaca dan dapat beroperasi dalam semua keadaan cuaca.

PERKEMBANGAN

Sistem AIS ini dapat beroperasi dalam semua keadaan cuaca dan dapat beroperasi dalam semua keadaan cuaca dan dapat beroperasi dalam semua keadaan cuaca.

PERKEMBANGAN

Sistem AIS ini dapat beroperasi dalam semua keadaan cuaca dan dapat beroperasi dalam semua keadaan cuaca dan dapat beroperasi dalam semua keadaan cuaca.

Automatic Identification System (AIS)

SISTEM PEMANTAUAN BERBASISAN FREKUENSI RADIO (AIS) DENGAN CIRI-CIRI YAMBAH YANG PERTAMA SEUMPAHANYA DI MALAYSIA

KELEBIHAN PRODUK

Jaminan 3 tahun dengan Pengisian Automatik.

Teknologi Jerman dan digunakan di negara-negara Eropah, USA, Australia, Timur Tengah, Afrika, India & Thailand.

Penggunaan panel solar sebagai sumber kuasa utama & tanpa pemadanan.

Tampan pemasangan yang mudah.

Donor

Pamphlet "Geo-Fence Indicator" sebagai alat bantu komunikasi dengan kapal-kapal. Pamphlet ini dapat digunakan dengan bentuk lampiran yang lengkap secara "ON & OFFLINE".

Panel Solar

Bracket Tahan-Karat

FAEDAH KEPADA PENGGUNA

Meningkatkan tahap keselamatan di laut. Tidak mengganggu peredaran arus laut. Bersaiz kecil dan mudah dibawa seawaktu. Kecekapan dengan keadaan Buka & Bawa.

TIDAK YURAN langganan dan pemasangan.

PENJAJARAN

Pasal kapal terkawal dibenarkan dengan air-pan di laut dengan bentuk "Geo-Fence" (G) dalam. Tidak memerlukan objek di atas atau di bawah untuk mengesan jarak lingkungan 30 batu nautikal.

Tracking from AIS


The screenshot shows a software interface for tracking vessels using AIS. It features a map of Malaysia with several vessel icons scattered across the water. On the right side, there is a control panel with various buttons and a list of vessel details. A pop-up window is visible over the map, displaying specific information for a selected vessel.

This screenshot shows a web-based AIS tracking application. The map displays the coastline of Malaysia with a red boundary line indicating a specific zone. Numerous vessel icons are visible on the map, representing tracked vessels. The interface includes a search bar and navigation controls.

Vessel KHF 451 has crossed the international border and our enforcer contacted the owner to re-enter to our fisheries waters.

Vessel KHF 451 returning to Malaysia Fisheries waters

With the presence of VMS....
 We know the position of the vessel
 We know their speed and course.
 Apart from that




If the vessel:

- Leave the fishing port'
- Enter a fishing port;
- Fish in "keep-out" zone;
- Cross to other country

Also alerted if

- Tampering occurs to the system
- Power supply cut from system
- Connectivity to antenna is cut.



30

Monitoring Programme - Malaysia Fisheries Waters



Vessels size measurement


Inspection of engines

Inspection of fish hold

Inspection of tin plate

NO SIRI 1337

Monitoring Programme – Vessel & Document Inspection



- Inspection of fishing vessels at sea.
- To show the presence of the patrol team of DOFM to promote compliance.

32

Monitoring Programme – Vessel & Document Inspection



- Inspection of fishing vessels at sea.
- To show the presence of the patrol team of DOFM to promote compliance.

33

Monitoring Programme - Landing Facilities

- Inspection of fishing vessels at landing facilities
- To show the presence of the patrol team of DOFM at landing facilities




34

MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS)

CONTROL

"The regulatory conditions under which the exploitation of the resource may be conducted."

1. Control of fishing effort through licensing;
2. Registration of fishing vessels;
3. Requirement to have permanent markings on fishing vessels;
4. Control and prohibition on fishing gears and methods of fishing;
5. Control on transshipment;
6. Fishermen Registration Programme and Issuance of Fishermen Card;
7. Establishment of fishing zones and marine protected areas (MPAs).



35



Catch Certificate Scheme

The regulations under Fisheries Act 1985 which in line with EC Regulation 1005/2008 - 1st Jan 2010 to deter, prevent and combat IUU Fishing:

- 1. Fisheries (Quality Control of Fish for Export to the European Union) Regulations 2009**
- 2. Food (Issuance of Health Certificate for Export of Fish and Fish Product to the European Union) Regulations 2009**
- 3. Fisheries (Maritime) (Licensing of Local Fishing Vessel) (Amendment) Regulations 2010**

1. The principal Regulations are amended by inserting after regulation 14 the following regulation:

***Declaration regarding fishing to Director General**

14A. (1) For the purpose of exporting fish, any owner or master of any licensed fishing vessel shall make a declaration in a form or in any manner as determined by the Director General relating to—

- (a) the number of fish being caught on board;
- (b) the species of the fish;
- (c) the fishing area of the fish being caught; and
- (d) other information as the Director General may require.

(2) If the Director General is satisfied with the declaration under subregulation (1), the Director General shall issue a fish catch certificate or any other documents to verify the information that has been declared.

Made 27 May 2010.
 (P.M. No. 116/339/10); PN(PU)/6903/10

Darwish Noh bin Othman
 Minister of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry

FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF METHOD OF FISHING) REGULATIONS 1980

REGIONAL GUIDELINES FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHING OPERATIONS IN SEMENANJUNG AREA

DESTRUCTIVE FISHING GEAR AND PRACTICES
 "The fishing gear and practices that have a destructive effect on ecosystem including environment, habitat resources, etc."

ILLEGAL FISHING GEAR AND PRACTICES
 "The fishing gear and practices that are prohibited by laws and regulations."

The destructive fishing gear and practices are classified as illegal fishing gear and practices in the national laws of most of the states in the region.

Push Net

RESPONSIBLE FISHING OPERATIONS

FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF METHOD OF FISHING) REGULATIONS 1980

PAIR TRAWLS

FISHERIES (PROHIBITION OF METHOD OF FISHING) REGULATIONS 1980

Drift Net with Mesh Size > 10 inches

Minimum 38MM internal stretched measure at the cod end

Minimum 38MM

F.F. 49/11
 FISHERIES (MARITIME) REGULATIONS, 1982

FIFTH SCHEDULE, (Regulation 6)(1)

FISHERIES ACT 1963

FISHERIES (MARITIME) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 1982

IN EXERCISE OF THE POWERS conferred by section 21 of the Fisheries Act 229, Act 1963, the Minister makes the following regulations:

- These regulations may be cited as the Fisheries (Maritime) (Amendment) Regulations 1982.
- The Fifth Schedule of the principal Regulations is amended—

(d) by substituting for item 1 the following:

"1. (1) The minimum mesh size of any trawl net shall be not less than 38 millimetres internal stretched measure at the cod end."



MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE (MCS)

SURVEILLANCE

"the degree and types of observations required to maintain compliance with the regulatory controls imposed on fishing activities"

1. Inspection by Fisheries Officer/ Authorised Officer and other enforcement authorities at sea;
2. Air, sea and land surveillance;
3. Law Enforcement.

ENFORCEMENT – to promote compliance:

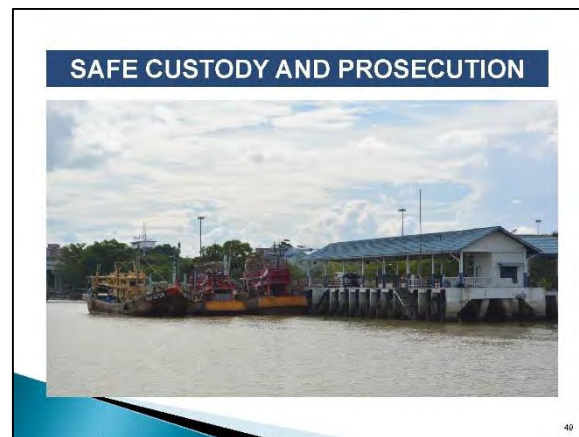
Fishing gear; Engine; Safety Equipment & etc.

ENFORCEMENT – to promote compliance:

Condition on crew use

Employment of foreign crews on board local fishing vessels is permitted with conditions under Section 10(1) (c) of Fisheries Act 1985.





PART VI OFFENCES

25. Offences under Act.

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Act shall be guilty of an offence and where no special penalty is provided in relation thereto, such person shall be liable-

(a) where the vessel concerned is a foreign fishing vessel or the person concerned is a foreign national, to a fine not exceeding one million ringgit each in the case of the owner or master, and one hundred thousand ringgit in the case of every member of the crew;

(b) in all other cases, to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand ringgit or a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or both.

50

31. Compounding of offences.

(1) Subject to the following subsections, any fisheries officer may compound any offence under this Act for a sum not below five hundred ringgit and not exceeding the maximum fine for that offence, provided that it is a first, second or third offence only.

Provided further that for any offence under subsection (1) of section 43 the compound shall not be less than one hundred ringgit.

(2) Any offence committed in contravention of section 8(a), 11(3), 15(1) or 16 read with section 25 or 26 is not compoundable.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), any fisheries officer may compound any offence under subsection (3) of section 11 where the fishing appliance in relation to which such offence is committed is a traditional fishing appliance, for a sum not below five hundred ringgit and not exceeding the maximum fine for that offence.

(4) Where a fishing appliance is the subject matter of any offence compounded under subsection (1), such fishing appliance may be confiscated and disposed of as directed by the Director-General.

(5) Where any offence committed under this Act has been compounded in accordance with this section, the Director General shall direct that any article of a perishable nature which is the subject matter of any offence be sold and the proceeds of the sale forfeited.

51

CONCLUSION

"MCS and Fisheries Management"

"MCS is vital and crucial component of fisheries management, where the need for MCS could be easily recognized by accessing by status of fisheries development and management in a country."

*Department of Fisheries Malaysia committed to conduct **Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Programme** as part of sustainable fisheries management and good governance to secure the supply of fish as a source of food for the country and the world.*

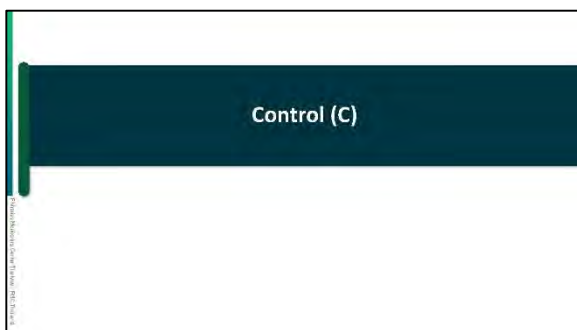
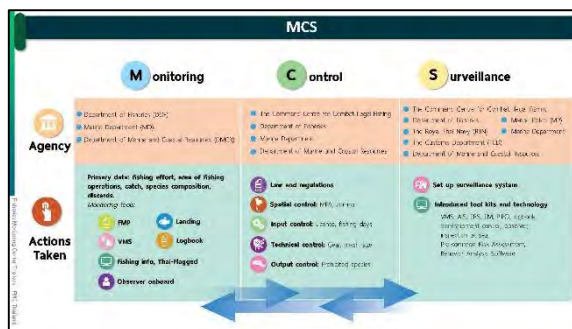
52

THANK YOU

53

STRENGTHENING MONITORING (M), CONTROL (C), AND SURVEILLANCE (S) IN THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION (COUNTRY UPDATES ON NATIONAL MCS) (THAILAND)

By Ms. Punnatut Kangrang



Control

Fishing effort management

- Limitation of fishing day ; Max 30 days per trip
- Limitation of number of fishing vessel (Based on MSY)
 - Trawl nets
 - Surrounding nets
 - Lift nets or falling nets
 - Gillnets or set gill nets

Technical measure

- Mesh size limitation
 - Trawl nets > 4cm
 - Surrounding nets >2.5 cm operate at night time
 - Anchovy Purse Seine & falling nets >0.6 cm
 - Squid falling nets >3.2 cm
 - Krill push nets >4 mm²
 - Dredges > 1.2 cm
- Seasonal area close
- Zoning: 1.5-12 NM for artisanal boat
- Marine protected area
- Ban of destructive gear

Laws related to fishing licenses

- Thai vessel Act B.E. 2481 (Fishing vessel registration)
- Navigation in the Thai Waters Act B.E. 2456 (Fishing vessel permission)
- The Royal Ordinance on Fisheries B.E. 2558 (Fishing license permission)

Areas of fishing

- Inland Waters
- Coastal seas : small scale fisheries, 0-3 nautical mile
- Offshore seas : Commercial scale, 3-200 nautical mile
- Sea outside Thai waters

Criteria for the fishing license in Thai waters

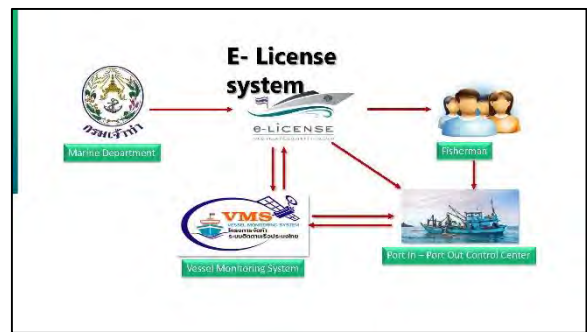
- Fishing Areas
 - Gulf of Thailand
 - Andaman sea
- Allocate fishing gear licenses based on 3 groups of aquatic animals
 - Benthos
 - Pelagic fish
 - Anchovy
- Fishing gears
 - Low efficient
 - High efficient

GROP 1 Low efficient fishing gear

No.	Fishing gear	No.	Fishing gear
1	squid falling net	8	fish trap
2	pomfret lift net	9	crab trap
3	gill net	10	squid trap
4	krill push net	11	octopus trap
5	baby clam dredge	12	longline
6	blood clam dredge	13	red frog crab lift net
7	other shell dredge	14	handline

GROP 2 High efficient gear

No.	Fishing gear
1	Pair trawl
2	Otter board trawl
3	Beam trawl
4	Purse seine
5	Anchovy purse seine
6	Anchovy lift net
7	Anchovy falling net
8	Light luring vessel

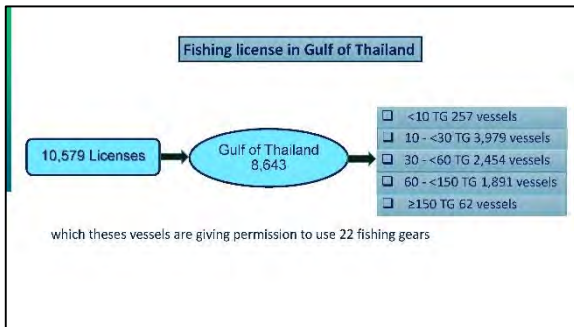
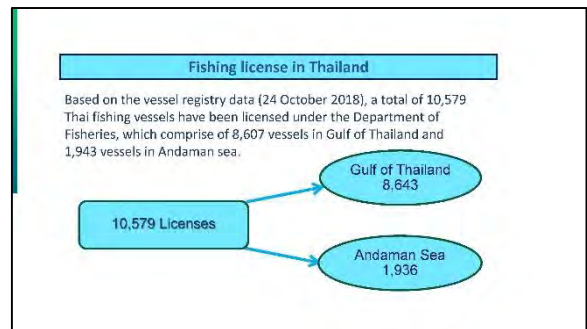


E- License system

1. Identity of vessel

2. Name of vessel and registration number

3. Photo of whole vessel.



Commercial fishing license

Replacement card for fishing license

Marking of fishing

Example : fishing license area in Gulf of Thailand
30 - 60 gross tonnage, trawler

- I represent fishing area
 - Gulf of Thailand : T
 - Andaman sea : A
- II represent fishing vessel size
 - <30 gross tonnage : S
 - 30 < 60 gross tonnage : M
 - 60 < 150 gross tonnage : L
 - > 150 gross tonnage : X
- III represent serial number of fishing license according to fishing vessel size
 - black, white or blue background different with vessel color
 - black, white or blue letter different with background color
 - Mark position write after the name of the ship or vessel registration to the stern
- IV represent fishing gears type

Surveillance (S)

Thailand's Surveillance measures to combat illegal fishing

Surveillance measures for Thai Vessels

- Electronic Surveillance By FMC (FMC - Fisheries Monitoring Center)**
 - Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)**
 - Near real-time monitoring as well as location of the vessels in order to give the location of the vessel when they are in the EEZ
 - Trailing system to be able to identify VMS transmitters
 - Electronic Reporting System (ERS) (Overseas Vessels)**
 - ERS is a system for vessel that indicate the vessel location and speed
 - Transmits to the FMC
 - Automatic calling requests creating of the prior to enter the country
 - Electronic Monitoring System (EM) (Overseas Vessels)**
 - CCTV was used to be used to monitor the vessel activities
 - Automatic calling requests creating of the prior to enter the country
- Inspection at Port By PPO Center (PPO - Port In - Port Out controlling center)**
 - Port out and Port In Control**
 - Inspect based on Risk Assessment
 - Visual check
 - Check
 - Check
 - VMS device etc
 - Call on board (Call in)
 - Inspection at port**
 - High Risk (20% subject)
 - Medium (30% subject)
 - Low Risk (50% subject)
 - Cooperation with related agencies
 - Vessel inspection team**
 - Port of Entry
 - POF officers
 - Marine inspection officers
 - Lab inspection
 - Employment
 - Inspector
 - Call Landing Inspection (Port In)**
- Inspection at Sea (By Fisheries Patrol and Thai-MECC)**
 - After the vessel is in the EEZ and inspection is completed, the vessel is to be inspected at sea
 - For this subject vessel was unable to conduct inspection at sea, they will be inspected at all these will they are in the EEZ

The main unit responsible for fisheries surveillance : FMC Thailand

Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) 2018

- 3 March 2017** - Establish FMC Center (Integrated Department of Fisheries)
 - As part of FMC
 - Upgrade of vessel registration
 - Upgrade of VMS device
 - Upgrade of ERS device
- 2016 - 2017** - ERS and EM installed onboard of all overseas vessels
 - Test to upgrade center in Thailand
 - Automatic calling requests (MCS)
 - Automatic calling requests (MCS)
- 2015 - 2016** - VMS Center fully operational
 - Automatic calling requests (MCS)
 - Automatic calling requests (MCS)
 - VMS upgrading device installation
- 2011** - Pilot project (Mobile Phone Communication Service)
 - MMS (Mobile Phone Communication Service)
 - Limitations: Not all cases are able to use the service on mobile phone
 - Advantages: Price of Data Package is lower price

The main unit responsible for fisheries surveillance : FMC Thailand

Thailand has fully developed, and implemented, Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) activities to ensure that fishing activities comply with all laws and regulations and that there is no IUU fishing. As from March 2017, Thailand's MCS system is fully operational, and all MCS activities are being integrated as part of the new Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) of the DOF.

Structure of FMC

- Administration**
 - FMC Administration Committee**
 - Directing**
 - Administration and Cooperation Workgroup
 - Academic and Technology Support Workgroup
 - Operations**
 - FMC daily operations**
 - Fishery Patrol, VMS, PPO, PSM, OMS and the landing inspection
 - VMS fishing monitoring workgroup
 - Port in and port out monitoring control workgroup
 - At sea fishing vessel inspection workgroup
 - At sea vessel inspection workgroup
 - Onshore fishing and transshipment control workgroup
 - Marine catch import control workgroup
 - Communication and telecommunication workgroup
 - Law workgroup

The main unit responsible for fisheries surveillance : FMC Thailand

Since mid of February 2018, the new office of FMC/VMS center has been started. This new office will be facilitated all FMC/VMS staff to perform their duties 24/7 and 3 shift rotate every 24 hrs. All staff can monitor the fishing activities.

Structure of FMC

- Area 1: Overseas**
- Area 2: Central Gulf of Thailand**
- Area 3: Upper Gulf of Thailand**
- Area 4: Andaman Sea**
- Area 5: Lower Gulf of Thailand**

Electronic Surveillance By FMC (FMC = Fisheries Monitoring Center)

Vessel Monitoring System : VMS

Diagram illustrating the VMS system architecture:

- User Input Message** -> **Computer** (EMERS)
- User Input Message** -> **MTU Processor** (Satellite)
- MTU Processor** -> **Exchange Agent (IGA)**
- Exchange Agent (IGA)** -> **Text Msg VMS Basic** -> **Thailand Thai SP**
- Exchange Agent (IGA)** -> **Information** -> **End Point** (Lat/lon, CS, Time, ID, Health Status)

Electronic Reporting System (ERS) and Electronic Monitoring (EM)

ERS (Electronic reporting system)

The application of ERS compose the functions as follows:

- Catch report
- Transshipment request
- Transshipment declaration
- Loading/landing request
- Loading/landing declaration
- Crew transfer request
- Observer report
- Check consistency with VMS device
- Fish inspection

Electronic Reporting System (ERS) and Electronic Monitoring (EM)

EM (Electronic Monitoring)

Diagram illustrating the EM system architecture:

- At sea**
 - Low speed, stopping and steaming
 - Entry to and accept to prohibitory area EEZ or RFMOs area
 - Auto snapshot
 - Drum-rotation usage
 - Hatch usage
- At That port (Inland)**
 - Fishing and transshipment usage
 - MCS report
 - Observer report
 - Check consistency with ERS/EM device
 - Observer report

SOR. KHEMTHONG 1 23 May 2018: Arrived Malaysian

❖ SOR. KHEMTHONG 1 show status of VMS "T" (0 - 1 kaet).
❖ From Polling SOR. KHEMTHONG 1 during the retching with FOURMOST 2.

Tracking of VMS system

Polling data of ERS/EM

SOR. KHEMTHONG 1 23 May 2018: Arrived Malaysian

❖ SOR. KHEMTHONG 1 show status of VMS "T and S" (0 - 1 kaet).
❖ From Polling SOR. KHEMTHONG 1 during the retching with FOURMOST 2.

Tracking of VMS system

Polling Snapshot

Inspection at Port By PIPO Center (PIPO = Port In – Port Out controlling center)

Agency responsible for Port In – Port Out Control

PIPO Center: The Port-in and Port-out (PIPO) Declaration, as part of the MCS activities, has been in operation since 2015. The goal of the PIPO operation is to more effectively inspect fishing vessels, on the basis of risk assessment.

- PIPO Center for inside Thai water**
 - 30 PIPO Center
 - 21 FIP
- Designated Ports for outside Thai water (Over sea)**
 - Samutprakarn
 - Samutsakorn
 - Ranong
 - Phuket
 - Trat
 - Songkla

PO to bordering Coastal States (Myanmar & Cambodia): 3 hrs. in advance.
PO to other Coastal States or high sea: 24 hrs. in advance

Port In and Port Out Process

Control of Port In – Port Out Notification Process

The vessel owner sends notification of port in – call call of fishing unit 24 h in advance or 1 day in advance to the PIPO Center.

Fishing info (Automatic identification system) is received by the PIPO Center.

PIPO Center sends a request to the VMS system to report and receive the location of the fishing vessel.

PIPO Center sends a request to the VMS system to report and receive the location of the fishing vessel.

PIPO Center sends a request to the VMS system to report and receive the location of the fishing vessel.

PIPO Center sends a request to the VMS system to report and receive the location of the fishing vessel.

Inspection at Sea (By Fisheries Patrol and Thai-MECC)

Agency responsible for Inspection at sea: Fisheries Patrol

Under the new organizational structure of the DOF that started on 1 October 2016, the Fisheries Control & Surveillance Division of the DOF is now responsible for the inspection of commercial fishing vessels at sea together with the THAI-MECC (i.e. Thai-MECC and Illegal Fishing Task Force and the Royal Thai Navy. This enhances Thailand's capacity in conducting inspection at sea.

Structure

- Zone 1 : Rayong Center (8 Units)**
No. of Officers 128, No. of Patrol vessels 66
- Zone 2 : Songkhla (4 Unit)**
No. of Officers 76, No. of Patrol vessels 28
- Zone 3 : Krabi Center (3 Units)**
No. of Officers 76, No. of Patrol vessels 23

Inter-agency coordination of surveillance & interdiction of illegal fishing

9 Mission of Thai - MECC

1. Anti piracy and armed robbery at sea
2. Illegal fishing
3. Preventing slavery and human trafficking
4. Narcotics
5. Dual-use items and UN convention
6. Search and rescue
7. Anti-terrorism
8. Disaster relief
9. Environmental laws

The National Security Council approved the establishment of the THAI-MECC in 1997

Thai Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Center: Area Command

THAI-MECC: Cooperation Towards Safe, Secure, and Prosperous Sea

Structure

- 1st THAI-MECC Area
 - Upper Half of Gulf of Thailand
- 2nd THAI-MECC Area
 - Lower Half of Gulf of Thailand
- 3rd THAI-MECC Area
 - Andaman Sea

Thai Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Center: THAI-MECC

- The Marine Police
- The Royal Thai Navy
- The Custom Department
- The Marine Department
- The Fisheries Department
- Marine and Coastal Resources Department

STRENGTHENING MONITORING (M), CONTROL (C), AND SURVEILLANCE (S) IN THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION (COUNTRY UPDATES ON NATIONAL MCS) (VIET NAM)

By Mr. Nguyen Tuan Uyen


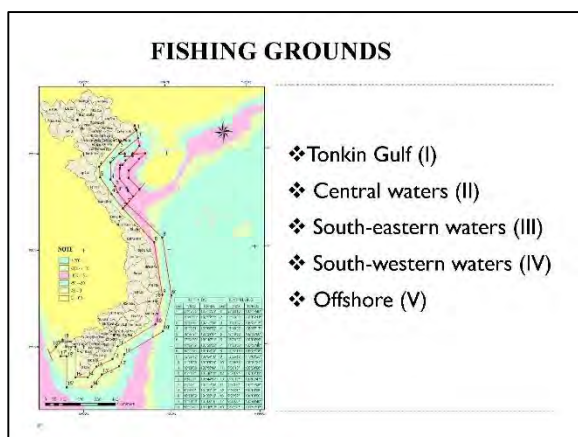
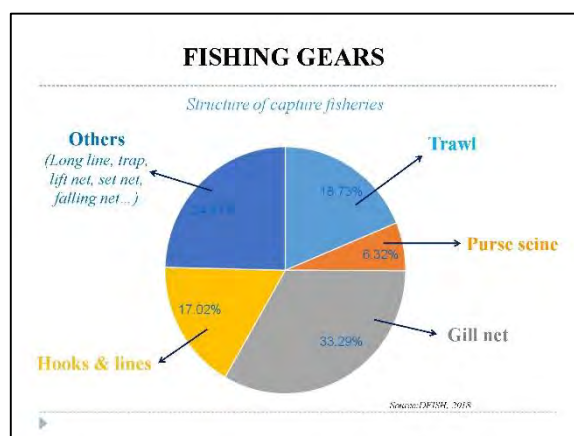
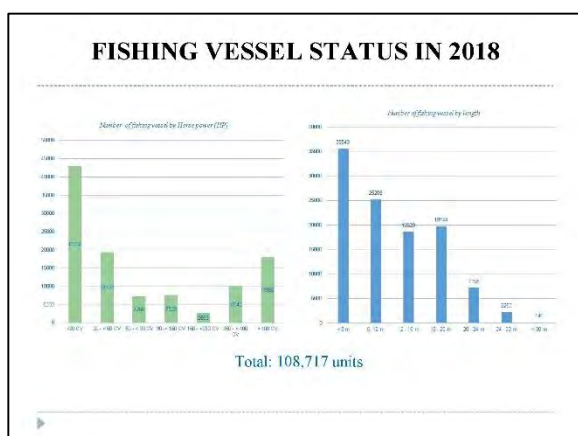
The 7th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-Region
1-2 November 2018
Pattaya, Chonburi province, Thailand

MCS System in Viet Nam

DIRECTORATE OF FISHERIES
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

OVERVIEW

- ▶ Viet Nam's marine fisheries are open access, largely small-scale, multi-species and multi-gear.
- ▶ Land area: 329,560 km²
- ▶ Coast line: 3,260 km
- ▶ EEZ area: 1,000,000 km²
- ▶ Number of fishing vessels: almost 109,000 units (*mainly small-scale*)
- ▶ Labour force: more than 4 million peoples involve in fisheries (3.7%)
- ▶ Key national economic sector: contributes 4-5% of GDP (Data 2016)

FISHING ZONES

Coastal area	inshore	Offshore
		
Vessel: < 20 Horse Power No engines	Vessel: 20 – 90 HP	Vessel: > 90 HP
From 01/1/2019: 6-<12m length	12-<15m length	>= 15m length

MCS SYSTEM

1. **Monitoring**

- ▶ **Research Institute for Marine Fisheries**
 - ▶ Data collection
 - ▶ Species composition
 - ▶ Stock assessment
 - Fish stock assessment results in 2011-2015 period;
 - Stock assessments in 2016-2020 period;
- ▶ **Sub-Department of Fisheries of 28 coastal provinces**
 - ▶ Data collection
 - ▶ Fishing effort
- ▶ **Fisheries Information Center**
 - ▶ <http://vif.tongcucit.hv.gov.vn>

MCS SYSTEM

2. **Control**

- ▶ **Legislation and administrative ordinances:**
 - ▶ Fishing license and boat registration
 - ▶ Prohibited fisheries and fishing gears
 - ▶ Species
 - ▶ Closed fishing seasons
 - ▶ Closed fishing areas
 - ▶ Fishing ports
 - ▶ Marine protected areas, etc.

FISHERIES LAW 2017

- ▶ The definition of fishing vessel: including support and transport vessels
- ▶ IUU fishing, Catch certificate: IPOA-IUU and PSMA harmonization;
- ▶ Allocation of quota of fishing license
- ▶ Requirements and criteria for VMS, data reporting (logbook).
- ▶ **Fishing port management**
 - ▶ Control of landings
 - ▶ Inspection;
 - ▶ Fisheries statistical system;
 - ▶ Catch Certification Scheme.

REVISING THE DECREES, CIRCULARS & RELATED DOCUMENTS

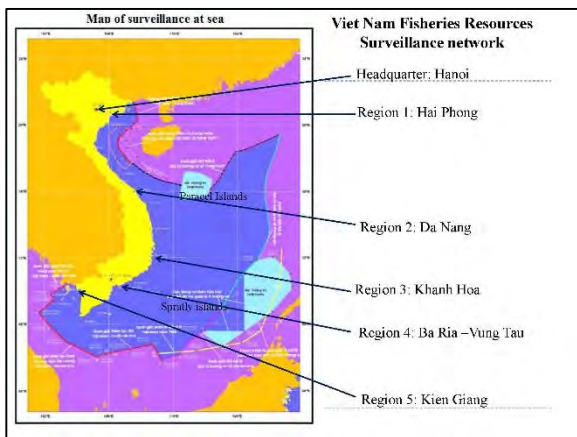
- Revised the Circular on catch documentation scheme and traceability (Circular No. 50/2015/TT-BNNPTNT amended by Circular 02/2018)
- Prohibiting new construction of small fishing boats and trawlers (Circular 02/2006, Administrative document No. 9443 dated 18 Nov 2015 replaced by Circular 02/2018)
- Implementing NPOA-IUU adopted by the Prime Minister (Decision No.78/QĐ-TTg of 16 January 2018)

MCS SYSTEM

- 3. **Surveillance:** law enforcement activities
 - ▶ Department of Fisheries Resources Surveillance
 - ▶ Fisheries Inspection
 - ▶ Coast Guard
 - ▶ Border Guard
 - ▶ To patrol, check, control, inspect, detect and handle violations of fisheries laws and regulations in Vietnam sea areas;
 - ▶ To penalize administrative violations, to take preventive measures against violations of foreign and domestic organizations and individuals in the waters of Viet Nam;

Department of Fisheries Resources Surveillance (DFIRES)

- Headquarter in Hanoi
- ▶ Fisheries Surveillance Region 1 (Hai Phong)
- ▶ Fisheries Surveillance Region 2 (Da Nang)
- ▶ Fisheries Surveillance Region 3 (Khanh Hoa)
- ▶ Fisheries Surveillance Region 4 (Ba Ria-Vung Tau)
- ▶ Fisheries Surveillance Region 5 (Kien Giang)
- ▶ Fisheries Inspection of 28 coastal provinces



VMS TOOLS

- ❖ Operated since 2011;
- ❖ Including: the Integrated Control Center for Fishing Vessel in Hanoi and 02 regional stations in Hai Phong and Ba Ria - Vung Tau; Setting more 02 local Themis stations in Binh Dinh (*Oct 2017*) and Kien Giang (*Oct 2018*)
- ❖ Installation of satellite connection equipment for 2,999 offshore fishing vessels (> 90 HP) of 28 coastal provinces.

FISHING VESSEL TRACKING



COMBATING IUU FISHING

- ▶ Revision of fisheries regulations and management instruments
- ▶ Improvement of MCS tools
- ▶ Strengthening capacity for inspecting and surveillance
- ▶ Installation of VMS devices onboard of fishing vessels since 2015
- ▶ Collaboration with other countries using "hotline"
- ▶ PSMA ratification and incorporation in legal documents
- ▶ EU's recommendations

STRENGTHENING MONITORING (M), CONTROL (C), AND SURVEILLANCE (S) IN THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION (THE DEVELOPMENT OF MCS IN THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION) (SEAFDEC)

By Ms.Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn



ASEAN Regional Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity

Objectives

- 1) Enhance the effective, efficient, and equitable and transparent management of fishing capacity for long-term sustainability
- 2) Ensure that fishery managers should endeavor to initially limit fishing capacity at the present level and progressively reduce the fishing effort applied to affected fisheries
- 3) Avoid growth in fishing capacity that undermines the long-term sustainability objectives
- 4) Enhance sub-regional cooperation in managing fishing capacity, specifically with regards to transboundary species or shared species

Section V

6) States should strengthen sub-regional/regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) networks.

Origin of the MCS initiative

Summary points

- Proposed the creation of a coordinating body
- Establish a technical team from each country, which will comprise researchers, enforcement officers and concerned agencies involved in MCS, will be set up and guided by a moderator to come up with a checklist as needed
- The technical team will then inform the high level Meeting about the scope of the MCS and then finally to form a coordinating body
- Finally, the coordinating body through the high level Meeting will establish MOU to be followed by Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and Term of Reference (TOR) afterwards

Sub-regional Consultation on the Development of MCS in the Gulf of Thailand
31 October - 2 November 2017
Chonburi Province, Thailand

What is MCS?

Monitoring: Collection of data and the measurement and analysis of fisheries related activities such as:

- Catches, Foreign crews, Fishing effort, Licensed vessels

Control: Regulatory conditions under which resources can be harvested such as:

- Management regulations (quota/effort limitations), product certification rules, Port State Measures

Surveillance: Checking and supervision of fishing related activities (enforcement):

- Port control, VMS systems, Air and Sea surveillance

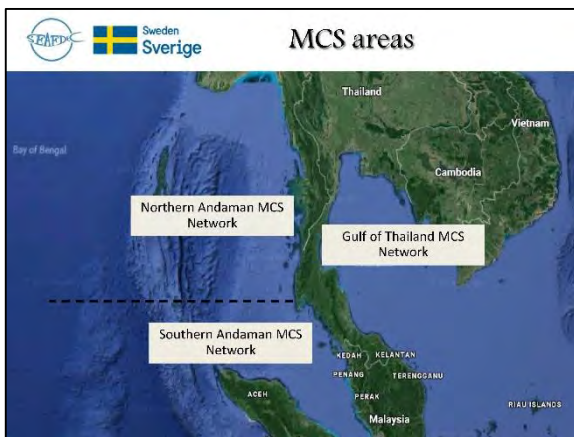
MCS initiative

- **Improved catch data** – improved traceability of fish products facilitates trade.
- **Improved catch data** – improves scientific assessments and recommendations
- **Improved management** of transboundary fish stocks, increased profits
- **Improved cooperation** of surveillance reduce costs for surveillance and increases efficiency of combating illegal fishery

Sub-regional MCS coordination

Some aspects of fisheries are regional such as transboundary /straddling/migratory fish stocks, trade of catches and movement of fishing vessels

Therefore necessary to extend national regulation to a regional perspective through sub-regional coordination



Roadmap for draft MCS network

Step 1 - National consultations. Identify priorities on cooperation with neighbouring countries

Step 2 - Sub-regional meetings. Sub-regional meeting to compare national priorities and develop a workplan for the establishment of the MCS coordination body.

Step 3 - Establishment of networks. Establishment of the sub-regional MCS-coordination body based on the agreed modalities.

Process

National consultation (about 4 hours)
Identify National priorities on fisheries coordination with neighbor countries

All relevant national authorities that need data from or should share data with neighbor countries. Also those who need to cooperate with neighbor countries. SEAFDEC/Sec can support as appropriate.

Sub-regional meetings, three areas
Compare national priorities, find commonalities and plan future permanent sub-regional network

Participation by National focal points representing all relevant authorities. SEAFDEC can support 5 persons per country. SEAFDEC/Sec will organize.

Update for the GOT-MCS

- SEAFDEC developed the process and roadmap
- Nomination of national Technical group and conducted National consultations
 - Thailand
 - Cambodia
- How to move forward on the development of GOT-MCS network

Upcoming events

Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices Including Combating IUU Fishing in the Region

THE 11th COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING
Yogyakarta - Indonesia
12-15 November 2018

6th Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop
Bangkok, Thailand February 18-22, 2019

Welcome to the 6th GFETW: the Global Forum for MCS.

- The International MCS Network in partnership with Thailand's Department of Fisheries (DOP) will convene the 6th Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop in Bangkok, 18-22 February 2019.
- The theme for the 6th GFETW is: **'CLOSING THE NET: Global cooperation between flag, coastal, port and market States for effective enforcement of international and domestic law.'**
- More information: <http://gfetw.org/>

THANK YOU

<https://www.facebook.com/SEAFDECSwedenProject/>

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION (PROGRESS ON THE CRUISE SURVEY CONDUCTED IN THE GULF OF THAILAND BY M.V. SEAFDEC 2) (SEAFDEC)

By Mr. Sukchai Arnupapboon



Outlines

- Participating countries
- Objectives
- Survey area
- Sampling gears
- Expected scientific information

Introduction

- The collaborative agencies:
 - 1) Cambodia
Fisheries Administration (FIA), Cambodia
 - 2) Thailand
Department of Fisheries (DOF), Thailand
 - 3) Viet Nam
Directorate of Fisheries (D-FISH), Viet Nam

OBJECTIVES

- Update situation of marine fisheries resources, oceanography and marine environment in the Gulf of Thailand
- Technical supports on the human resources capacity building programs
 - Collaborative marine research survey among researchers from difference research agencies
 - Capacity building programs for the junior scientist and university students to conduct and practices onboard marine research
- Strengthen fisheries and oceanography researcher network in regard to marine fisheries resources and marine environmental in the Gulf of Thailand sub-region
- Promote on utilization of research equipment and SEAFDEC research vessel for maximizing it efficiencies and benefit for Southeast Asia region

Cruise plan and survey area

- Survey period is planned to conduct 17 August to 11 November 2018 (87 days)
- Survey area cover whole the Gulf of Thailand, in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Cambodia, Thailand, and Viet Nam
- Total numbers of survey stations are 97 stations
 - Leg1-4: Thailand waters (17 Aug – 27 Sep 2018)
49 stations (St.1 – St.49)
 - Leg5: Cambodia waters (1 – 17 Oct 2018)
24 stations (St.50 – St.73)
 - Leg6: Viet Nam waters (24 Oct – 5 Nov 2018)
24 Stations (St.74 – St.97)

➢ Viet Nam waters (Cancel)
Cancellation of the survey due to the time constraint for administrative arrangement and survey equipment preparation

Research vessel

1. Fishing Research and Training
2. Oceanographic Survey
3. On-board Navigation and Engine Training

- LOA 32.50 m
- Breadth 7.20 m
- Depth 3.00 m
- Gross tonnage 211 tons
- Main engine 736 kW
- Service speed 12.0 knots
- Complement 37 persons

Fisheries Resource Survey

Otter Board Trawl

- Head rope 32.56 m
- Ground rope 40.12 m
- Length 66.37 m
- Codend mesh size 40 mm
- Otter board size 1.4 x 2.2 m

Net structure

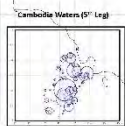
Oceanographic Survey

1. Neuston Net
2. Bongo Net
3. CTD
4. Van Dorn
5. Smith McIntyre Grab
6. Drop Bottle Water Sample
7. Phytoplankton
8. Zooplankton
9. Secchi Disk
10. Box Core
11. Gravity Core
12. Structure Scan
13. Hand-held Sun Photometer

Marine Pollution Survey

Drifting Marine Debris Visual Observation

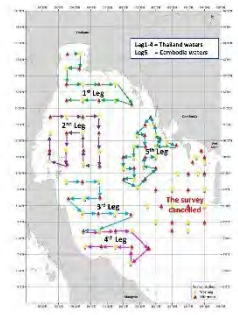
- Number
- Type
- Size
- Color



Ship Route

1. Total survey stations conducted

- Thailand waters (17 Aug – 27 Sep 2018)
49 stations operated (St.1 – St.49)
- Cambodia waters (1 – 10 Oct 2018)
24 Stations operated (St.50 – St.73)



Summary Activities

Leg	Number of survey St.	Visual Fishing	CD with Buoys	Transect	Dredge Bottle	Depth Meters	Box core	Gravity core	Seiuge Net	Plankton Net	Plankton Net	Water core	Water surface	Water surface	Water surface	Water surface	Water surface	Water surface	Water surface
1 st	13	13	13	13	13	13	6	3	13	13	13	13	13						
2 nd	16	15	5	16	16	16	8	3	16	16	16	16	16						
3 rd	12	12	11	12	12	12	6	3	12	12	12	12	12						
4 th	8	8	8	8	8	8	3	3	8	8	8	4	8						
5 th	24	23	24	24	24	24	12	1	24	24	24	12	24	★	★				

- ★ : Operated every one hour during the day time (8:00 a.m. to 5 p.m.)
- ★ : The observation conducted when the ship sailing during the day time

Expected output

- Cruise report - SEAFDEC
- Technical paper (41 topics) - SEAFDEC and Researcher in collaborative agencies
- The Gulf of Thailand proceeding - SEAFDEC
- Regional symposium - SEAFDEC

Expected Scientific Information

- Fisheries resource
 - Abundance of the benthic marine resources
 - Biodiversity of the benthic marine resource
 - Influent of environmental factors to distribution fisheries resource
 - Spawning ground and season

Rastrelliger brachysoma (Short Mackerel)
Rastrelliger kanaguta (Indian Mackerel)
Saurida elongate (Lizard)
Saurida undosquamis (Lizard)
Sardinella gibbosa (Sardine)
Priacanthus tayenus (Spotted-bigeye fish)
Nemipterus hexadon (Threadfin bream)



Expected Scientific Information

- Physical Oceanography
 - Water characteristic
 - Water stratification
 - Influence of the South China Sea (SCS) on water column condition and near-bottom hypoxic water
 - Exchange of water masses between the GOT and SCS.
 - Water current (Residual surface current, Geostrophic current and 3 D current)
 - Sedimentary properties and sedimentation rate
 - Underwater habitat mapping in the Gulf of Thailand

Expected Scientific Information

- Chemical Oceanography
 - Total Organic Matter (TOM) of sediment in the Gulf of Thailand
 - Chlorophyll-a concentration distribution in the Gulf of Thailand
 - Nutrient concentration in water and sediment
 - Petroleum hydrocarbon and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon in water and sediment
 - Carbon dioxide flux
 - Mercury and trace metals in water, sediment and marine creature

Expected Scientific Information

- Biological Oceanography
 - Abundance and biodiversity of fish larvae, paralarvae, phytoplankton, zooplankton, microcrustaceans, micromollusks, meiofauna and microbiome
 - Distribution and diversity of parasite in bony fish and shark
 - Genetic diversity and population genetic structure of three-Banded mantis shrimp

Expected Scientific Information

- Others
 - Microplastics accumulations in fish, sediment, and seawater
 - Distribution of drifting and bottom marine debris
 - Radiation dose and radiological risk assessment in marine biota and seafood consumers

Thank you for your attention

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION (RESULTS OF REGIONAL GENDER STUDY CONDUCTED IN CAMBODIA AND THAILAND) (SEAFDEC)

By Ms. Jariya Sornkliang



Gender Case Study in Cambodia and Thailand



Jariya Sornkliang
SEAFDEC Training Department



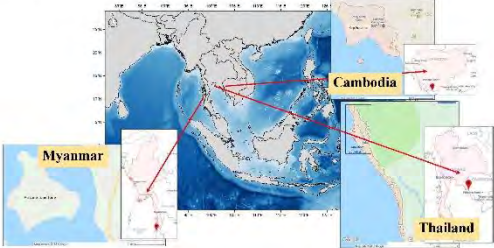
Regional Gender Study (in collaboration with IUCN/SEI/SEAFDEC)

This regional study proposes:

- to explore gender patterns in coastal and marine resources management
- to improve understanding about the state of women and men in environmental decision making and
- To identify structural challenges preventing equitable opportunities for men and women in relation to the coastal and marine, and fisheries sectors.


- Conduct regional capacity development, training on gender analysis methodology and provide mentoring support post workshop
- Conduct onsite capacity development support for conducting gender analyses in 2 select geographic sites.

Area of Study



Methodology (1)

Planning Meeting on Data Collection Process and Refinement of Questionnaires




Methodology (2)

Data collection

- Individual Deep Interview
- Key Informant Interview (KII)
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD)


Gender Analysis:

- Activity profile identify roles, responsibilities, experiences, knowledge, skills, problems, needs, interests, etc. : **who does what, when, and where?**
- Access and control identify level of women and men participation and decision making **Who has what?** and **Who makes decisions?**



Methodology (3)


Data Validation Workshop



83 participants: Officers of FIA Central Office & Kep FIA Cantonment, Commune Chiefs, Village Chiefs, Local Police, Committees & Members of Community Fisheries and Local Villagers (1 May 2018)

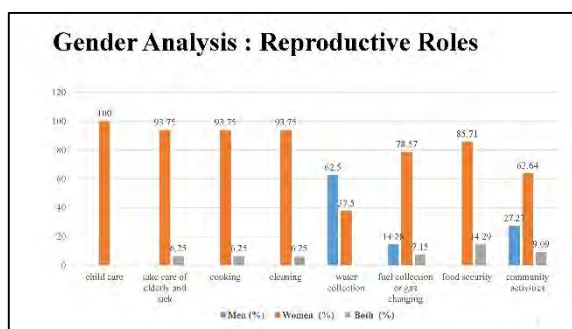
63 Villagers, One (1) Fisheries District, Four (4) Mairoud Sub-district Administrative office, One (1) Sustainable Development foundation,

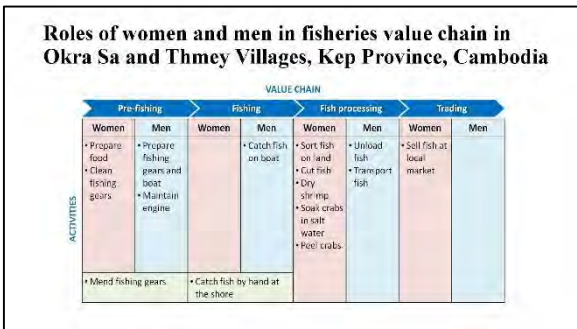
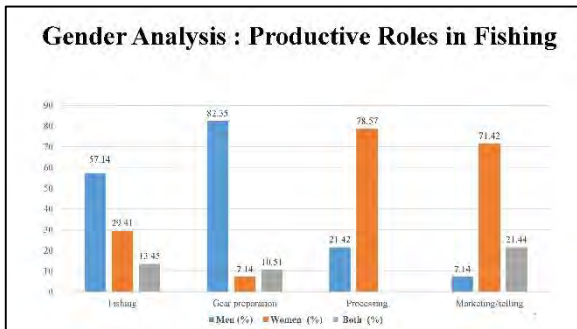
Study site in Cambodia



Study sites: Kep Province

1. Thmey village, Sangkat Prey Thom (commune)
2. Okra Sa village, Sangkat Okra Sa (commune)



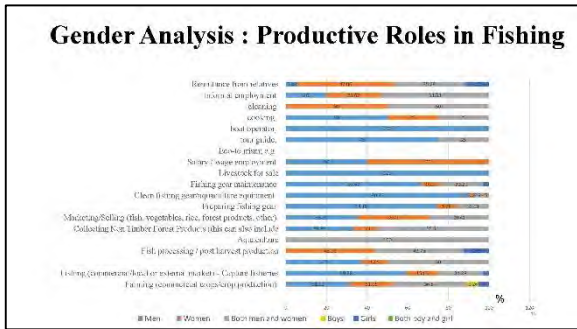
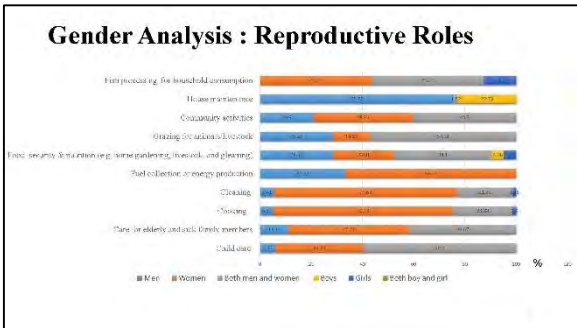
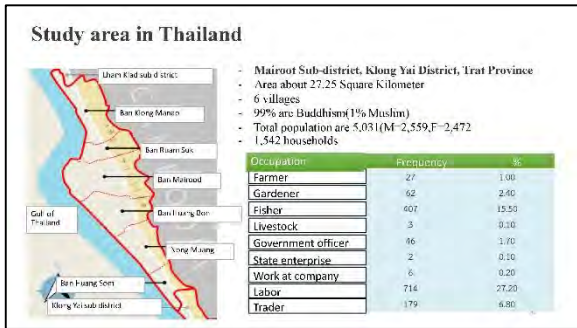


Results of FGD and KII

- Patriarchal belief guides men and women on their roles in households and communities, often treating women as inferior to men in most aspects
- For elected leadership positions, such as fishery community leaders, women's candidature is not welcome as they are considered less capable than men to do the leading roles
- These positions have been elusive to women in study area, signifying absence of women's role in decision-making

Conclusion


- Both men and women are involved in fishing-related activities but venturing the sea for fishing is a male domain
- Women support men in fishing at sea and onshore activities: cleaning nets and vessels, cleaning and segregating catch, processing and marketing the catch
- Should be ensure equal participation of both genders in fishery related activities
- For women's full participation in decision-making, their candidature to elected leadership positions should be welcome
- Once such barriers are eliminated, meaningful participation of women in fisheries can be achieved that would contribute to food security and poverty reduction



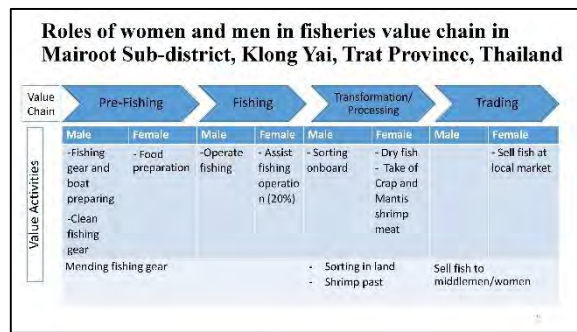
Results : Access and Controls

Access and control over resources	Fishers				Migrant Labor			
	Access	Men Control	Women Access	Women Control	Men Access	Men Control	Women Access	Women Control
Small scale fishing	80%	- Fisheries law - family decision	30%	- Fisheries law - family decision	-	-	-	-
Commercial fishing	100%	Fisheries law	-	Fisheries law 100% as a labor	-	-	-	-
Mangrove - Collecting crab, shell, herb	70%	50%	80%	50%	-	-	-	-
Fee-tourism (boat driver, tour guide, cleaning, cooking)	50%	50%	50%	50%	-	-	-	-

Results : Access and Controls



Access and control over resources	Fishers				Migrant Labor			
	Men Access	Men Control	Women Access	Women Control	Men Access	Men Control	Women Access	Women Control
Land's owner	34%	76%	71%	38%	Rental 50%	Land's owner control	Rental 20%	
Financial								
- Income	51%	51%	31%	38%	51%	51%	51%	51%
- Loan (private, community and bank)	34%	34%	34%	34%	40% (private loan)	30%	20% (private loan)	22%
Machinery								
- Boat	70%	70%	50%	10%	-	-	-	-
- Fishing gear	70%	55%	50%	5%	-	-	-	-
Knowledge and skill								
- Training	70%	51%	11%	51%	50%	50%	70%	51%
- Education	50%	58%	50%	50%	-	-	-	-




Results from FGD

What men want?

- Fishermen need 5 nautical miles for fishing
- Increasing fishery product
- Enhancing capability on ecotourism to increase household income

What women want?

- Market for sell fisheries products
- Training for fisheries product on hygienic, long time keep and good packaging



Conclusions



- Women (Thai and migrant) can build their capacity for better livelihood and income because women have opportunity to access and control to participate training for capacity building more than men;
- Women less participation in decision making on fishing and property like land owner and boat because social belief as leader may always be the man and make better decision;
- Therefore need to making women have more confidences to be involve in decision making in household through emphasize the they responsible are also important in fisheries and it can lead to community's development on improve their income through fish processing and marketing.

Recommendation

Cambodia

- Provide understanding on Gender concept to local villager
- Capacities women's confident to be a leader

Thailand

- Provide understanding on Gender concept to local villager
- Crab bank should be restart by encourage women participation in process of take care of Crab Bank
- Support on processing product development for example fish hygiene, packaging and marketing

Promoting Gender Equality in Fisheries



Thank you



"Gender is not a separate issue from other things, it is how to look at every thing, in a new way, as to concern both men and women in every thing at every level. To make the society or community that practical and change the impacts of those things on men and women."

seafdec-sweden project

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION (UPDATES FROM FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO) ON ACTIVITIES RELATED TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AROUND GULF OF THAILAND SUB-REGION AND SUPPORTS TO NATIONAL ACTIVITIES)

By Ms. Cassandra De Young



FAO's work of relevance to the Gulf of Thailand

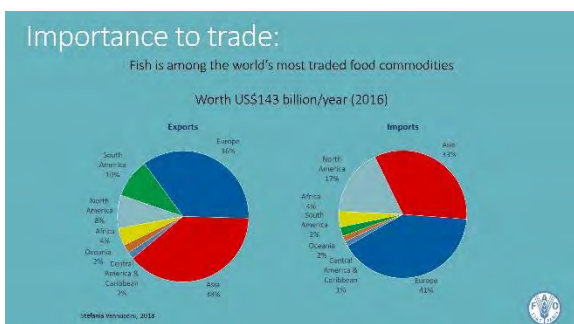
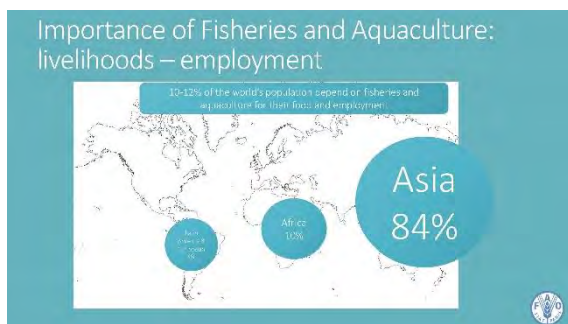
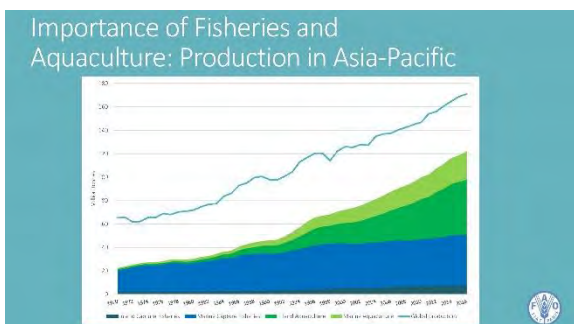
7th Meeting of the Gulf of Thailand Sub-region

Cassandra De Young
c.d.young@fao.org

Briefly on the FAO...



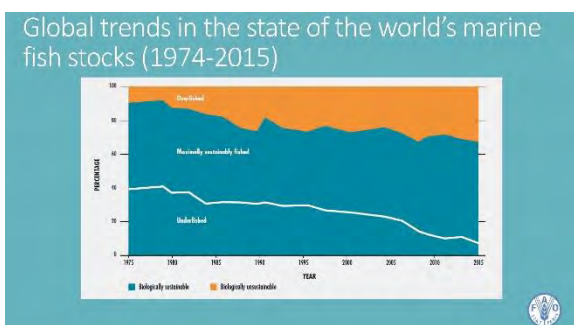


- ❖ The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.
- ❖ Our goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.
- ❖ With over 194 member states, FAO works in over 130 countries worldwide.
- ❖ FAO Fisheries leads efforts to promote and support implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and its related instruments
- ❖ Providing scientific advice, strategic planning, and training to countries and partners.
- ❖ Neutral forum in bringing together relevant actors to discuss issues related to international cooperation and multistakeholder approaches to fisheries and aquaculture management.

Importance to food and nutrition

- The amount of fish that people are eating continues to rise and averages 20 kg/capita/yr in 2016 (24 kg/capita in Asia)
- Significantly more in some countries in Asia (Myanmar, Cambodia)
- Fish makes up 17% of the global population's intake of animal protein (23% in Asia)
- Also provides essential nutrients, vitamins, and omega 3 fatty acids.

What are some of the main threats to fisheries in the region ?

- Overexploitation of the marine and inland environment and overfishing (overcapacity, etc)
- Environmental degradation of aquatic and coastal habitats
- Pollution and water quality
- Climate variability and change
- Small scale fisheries, tenure and rights
- IUU fishing



FAO's Approach

Supporting the conservation and sustainable management of living aquatic resources, **balancing economic, social and environmental considerations**, will continue to be an **overarching priority area** of action for FAO.



FAO's Instruments

Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related international plans of action
 Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
 Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries and Aquaculture
 Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing



FAO's focus areas

Blue Growth Initiative

Implementation of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable development** (Sustainable Goal 14 - conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development)

The UN process to elaborate the text of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the **conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction** (the role of RFBs)

Cross-sectoral technical work (climate change, area based management, spatial planning)



Our 2018-2019 Priorities under Regional Initiative on Blue Growth in Asia-Pacific

- Serving as Secretariat for the Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC)
- Supporting regional partners
- Combatting IUU fishing
- Promoting and implementing the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture
- Supporting implementation of SF Guidelines
- Promote innovative agro-aquaculture and climate resilient/smart aquaculture technology and farming systems/practices
- Support members to address antimicrobial resistance associated with aquaculture
- Promote efficient and responsible use feed and feed ingredients in aquaculture
- Gender mainstreaming in fisheries and aquaculture



Some emerging areas

- Human rights-based and gender sensitive development
- SDG 14 (and other SDG) – monitoring and implementation within fisheries and aquaculture
- Review of fisheries and aquaculture laws and governance
- Aquaculture insurance
- Post-harvest, markets and trade
- Plastics and the role of fisheries and aquaculture



Some up-coming activities

- ❖ Preparation of regional overview on status and trend of fisheries and aquaculture 2018
- ❖ Reviews of the use of co-management and information and communications technology in support of small scale fisheries in Asia
- ❖ Regional review on intervention options for improving participation of women and youth in the fish value chain
- ❖ Regional consultation on the state of fisheries and aquaculture extension and advisory services and their role in achieving the SDGs
- ❖ Support to countries to reduce food loss in the capture fisheries value chain
- ❖ Regional study on socio-demographic changes in fishing communities
- ❖ Support development of projects (GEF-7, Cambodia CAPPISH, etc) in the areas of fisheries, aquaculture and biodiversity in the context of CC



IUU fishing

FAO GLOBAL (IUU) PSMA AND COMPLEMENTARY INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Since 2015, 37 capacity development projects through FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (e.g. Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, Myanmar, Malaysia)

One regional TCP IUU project (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam)

FAO is currently implementing a five-year capacity development programme through projects supported by partners and donors, executed at national, regional and global levels.

Integration into broader projects (e.g. BOBLME II and ISLME)

Regional review on IUU fishing in Asia and efforts to combat IUU fishing



A proposal to support GoT efforts

Based on:

GoT fisheries priorities:

- IUU fishing
- EAF
- Collaborative efforts
- SSF
- Marine pollution/ALDFG
- etc

GEF-7 IW fisheries-related priorities:

- sustainable fishing practices and strengthen ecosystem governance
- IUU/PSMA
- SSF Guidelines
- Blue Economy
- overfishing and destructive fishing
- ecosystem services
- aquatic biodiversity
- etc

South China Sea SAP, SDG, etc

Potential areas of work to promoting sustainable use of the Gulf of Thailand fishery resources through the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries

1. Strengthening regional governance and management for the sustainability of fisheries resources in the Gulf of Thailand
 - Support the development of fisheries management advisory councils for improved trans-boundary and shared stock management (key species – e.g. small pelagics)
 - Contribute to the harmonization of policy and legal fisheries frameworks across the GoT countries (including EAF)
 - Support regional task forces for addressing key regional issues (regional measures to address IUU fishing, PSMA, MCS, VMS, etc.)
 - Promote regional collaboration in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) networks

2. Enhance the capacity of fisheries stakeholders' to implement the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (and relevant approaches) in the Gulf of Thailand

Support the development and implementation of EAF management plans, with integrated M&E systems. The EAF management plans (focused on priority fisheries and their value chains/communities), which will identify and address priority risks to human well-being, ecosystem well-being and governance

Continued support the development of GoT stakeholders capacity on, e.g.:

- The EAF and related approaches
- The Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Alleviation
- FAO Port State Measures Agreement and other international instruments
- Fishing vessel registration
- Catch documentation schemes and other traceability mechanisms
- ICT4SSF

3. Develop incentive mechanisms to support the transition to sustainable fisheries

Support the implementation of market mechanisms to enhance sustainable fisheries value chains (link with the private sector)

Develop standards for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to enhance marine ecosystem health and improve food and nutrition security

Analyze harmful incentives promoting unsustainable fishing practices and develop measures to address them.

Next Steps

Series of national and regional consultations through national focal points

Development of concept note/PIF

Country/region	Dates
Cambodia	Dec 2018 (TBC)
Lao PDR	19 – 20 Nov
Malaysia	26 – 27 Nov
Thailand	3 – 4 Dec
Viet Nam	22 – 23 Nov
GoT/LMRB	TBD

What is needed from you?

See this as supporting your work – continuation, up-scaling, out-scaling and complementing

Bring your ideas and priorities to the national and regional consultations

Get your national GEF focal point (DFP) excited

Say hello to Angela!