



International Cooperation on Maritime Domain Awareness in Relation to Fisheries and IUU Fishing





BACKGROUND

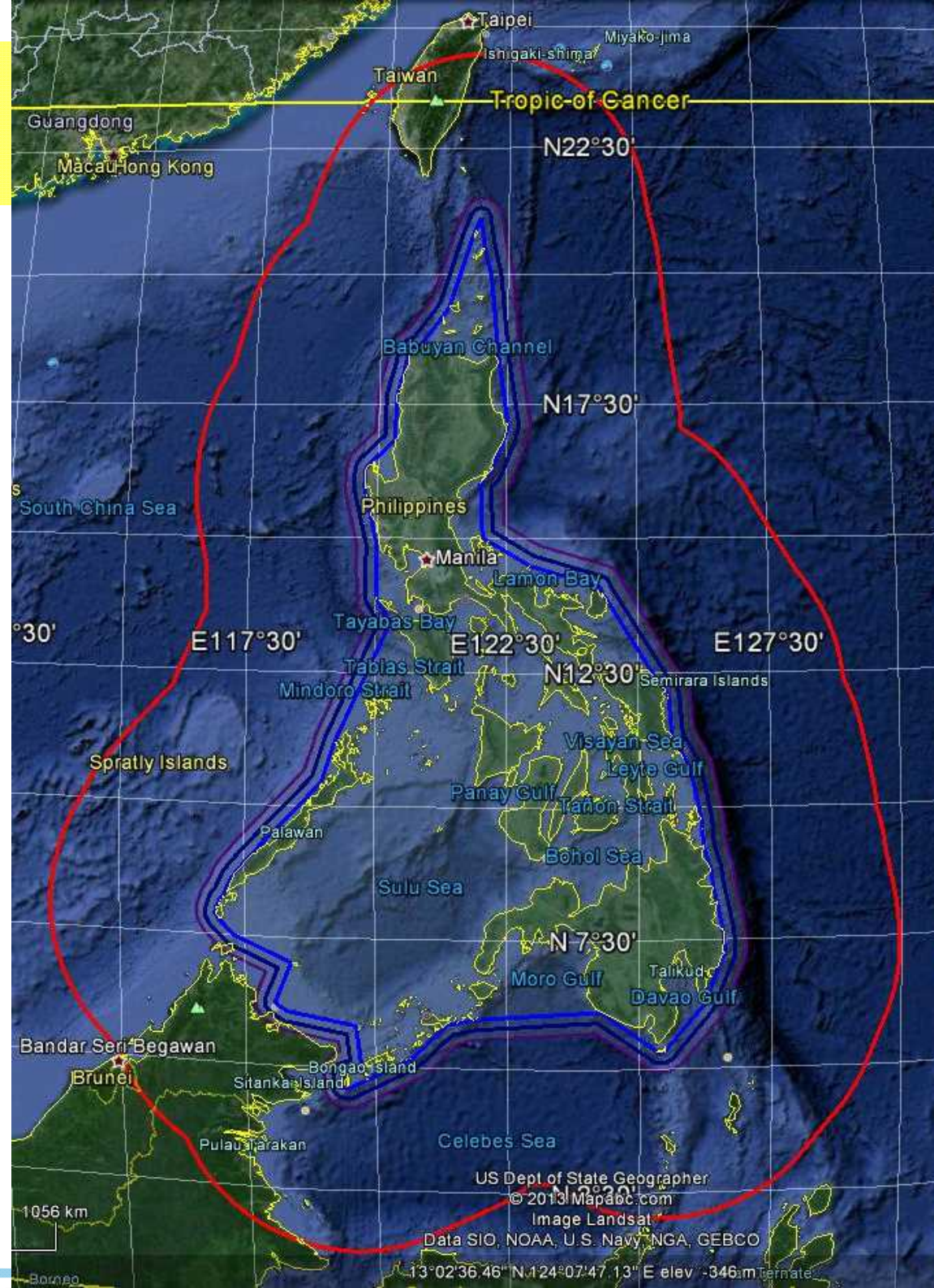
Philippine Waters

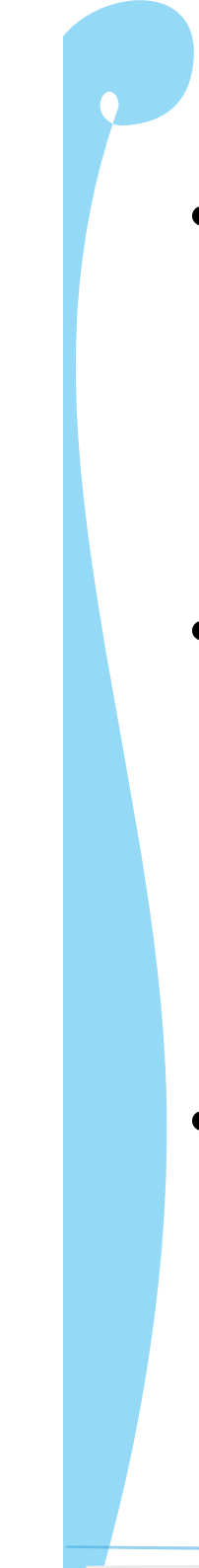
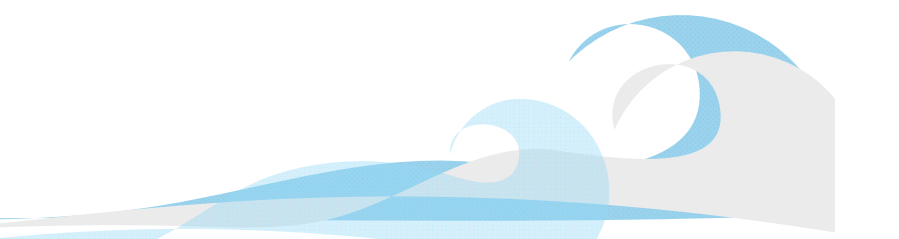
220 million has.

7X BIGGER THAN THE TOTAL LAND AREA*

**Land Area: 29, 817, 000 has*

-  Archipelagic Water Extent
-  Territorial Water Extent
-  Contiguous Zone Extent
-  Exclusive Economic Zone



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- Among the 18 mega-biodiverse countries of the world, the Philippines, located in the Coral Triangle, enjoys the distinction of being the global epicenter of marine shorefish biodiversity.
 - However, coastal development and demography, sedimentation, siltation, pollution, illegal and destructive fishing, *de facto* open-access and habitat loss have threatened the aquatic ecosystems sustaining this national patrimony.
 - Set against this backdrop is the reality that coastal fishermen consistently posted the highest incidence of poverty among the basic sectors.
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What do we HAVE?

CORAL REEF
US\$ 915.85 B
P45.79T



MANGROVES
US\$ 47.92 B
P2.40T



SEAGRASS
US\$ 2.83 B
P0.14T



CONTINENTAL SHELF
US\$ 533.81 B
P26.69T



Source: Valuing and Managing the Philippines' Marine Resources toward a Prosperous Ocean-Based Blue Economy, Azanza, et. al. 2017

**Values in peso are based on current exchange rate of P50= US\$1*

US \$1,500 B
P75.02 trillion

How much are we LOSING yearly?



OVERFISHING
US \$0.189 B
P9.45B*



BLAST FISHING
US \$99.220 B
P4,961.29B*



ENVIRONMENTAL
US \$ 0.109 B
P4.8B



POACHING
US \$ 1.22 B
P61.15B



POST-HARVEST LOSSES
US \$ 1.146B
P57B

US \$101.88 B
P5.07 trillion

EFFORTS TO ADDRESS IUUF

- Enhanced Policy Framework (RA 8550 as amended by RA 10654) and Rules of Procedures on Environmental Cases
- International and regional conservation management measures adopted into domestic policies
- Joint Mobile Registration and Licensing (FeLiS, BoatR and FishR)
- Enhanced institutional capability
- Recruitment and capacity- building of personnel
- Procurement of patrol crafts and other operational logistical needs
- Development of Manual of Operation-FLEMOP
- Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS);
- Vessel Monitoring System/ Vessel Monitoring Measures;
- Fisheries Observers Program

Philippines strengthened its legislation to address IUUF...

- **Illegal Fishing refers to activities:**
 - conducted by Philippine fishing vessels operating in violation of Philippine laws, Regional Fisheries Management Organization resolutions, and laws of other coastal states..
- **Unreported Fishing refers to activities:**
 - which have not been reported, or have been misreported to the Department, in contravention of national laws and regulations of the Philippines, or undertaken in the area of competence of a relevant RFMO which have not been reported or have been misreported, in contravention of the reporting procedures of that organization and further elaborated by regulations to be promulgated by the Department..
- **Unregulated Fishing refers to activities conducted by:**
 - Vessels without nationality but operated by Filipino and/or Filipino corporation;
 - Philippine flagged fishing vessels operating in areas managed by RFMOs to which the Philippines is not a party to; or
 - Philippine flagged fishing vessels operating in areas or fish stocks where there are no applicable conservation and management measures.



EXISTING WATER ASSETS



BFAR's 2 units 50.5 meter vessel



TOTAL TERRITORIAL
WATERS **2.2million km²**
INCLUDING EEZ

1 unit 60-meter M/V DA-BFAR

2 units 50.5-meter MMOV
*(Lapu-Lapu and Francisco Dagohoy; for
commissioning by October 2017)*

10 units 30-meter MCS vessel

4 units 11-meter MCS vessel

17 units (sub-total)

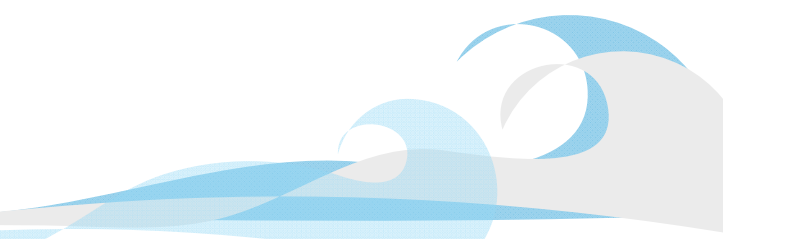


123 units 20 to 30-footer
patrol boats (deployed in
Regional Offices)



International Cooperation

We recognize the benefits of cooperating with our international partners to attain our goals for the conservation and protection of highly migratory and straddling fish stocks.



Regional efforts to combat IUUF

- 2015 ASEAN Economic Integration's blueprint
- APFIC Implementation of Regional Plan of Action against IUU fishing at the regional level
- RFMOs (WCPFC, IOTC, ICCAT, etc.)
- SEAFDEC
- ASWGFi (hosted 24th ASWGFi back to back with 8th AFCF)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

RP–THAILAND COOPERATION ON FISHERIES

1st Thai–PH Joint Working Group Meeting
on Combatting IUUF, 13–16 December
2016, Phuket, Thailand

RP– VIET NAM COOPERATION ON FISHERIES

6th Fisheries Joint Committee Meeting, 26–
27 May 2016, Da Nang City, Viet Nam

7th Fisheries Joint Committee Meeting , 21
November 2017, Manila, Philippines

RP– CHINA COOPERATION ON FISHERIES

Joint TWG Meeting, April 2017, Manila,
Philippines

RP– PNG COOPERATION ON FISHERIES

2nd Joint Committee on Fisheries
Cooperation Meeting, 22–24 February 2016,
Makati, Philippines



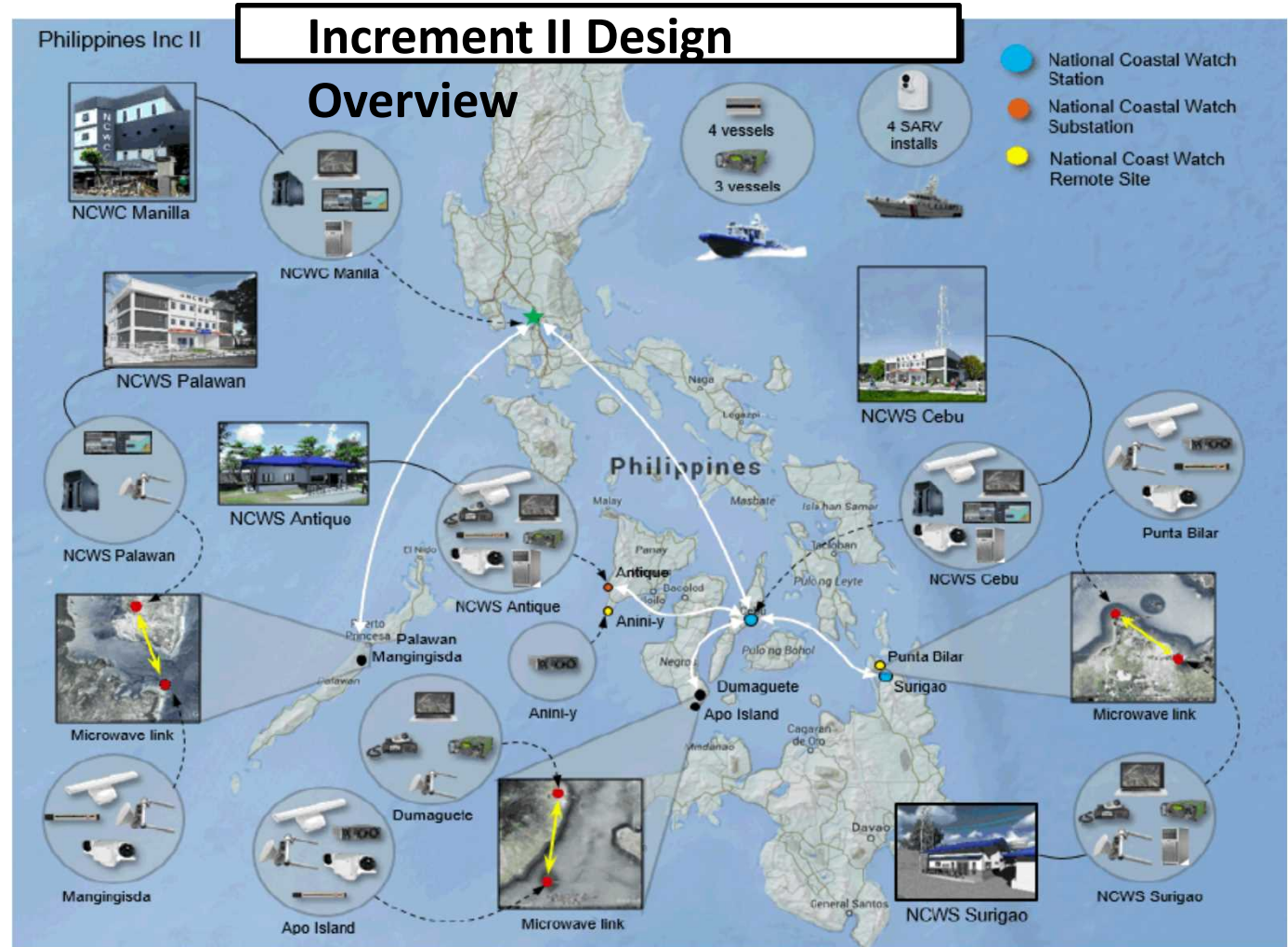
Philippines and US signed an agreement in 2015 providing for the transfer of goods and services to enhance the capability of maritime agencies in the Philippines



NATIONAL COAST WATCH SYSTEM

INCREMENT I: Provided comms and AIS transceivers for the PCG, PNP-MG, and BFAR and establishment of coordinating Center

INCREMENT II: Provided surveillance and monitoring systems in key areas; establishments of regional collaboration centers; satellite based AIS monitoring; and Joint Maritime Law Enforcement Training Center



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

THE OCEANS AND FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP (BETWEEN USAID, SEAFDEC AND CTI-CFF)

- ▶ Strengthen regional cooperation to combat IUUF, promote sustainable fisheries and conserve marine biodiversity in the Asia-Pacific region
- ▶ Developing Catch Documentation and Traceability System
- ▶ Conserving Marine Biodiversity & Promoting Sustainability
- ▶ PH & Indonesia as Learning sites
- ▶ Other SEAFDEC countries as expansion sites

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

SEAFDEC/UN/GEF
PROJECT ENTITLED:
“ESTABLISHMENT AND
OPERATION OF A
REGIONAL SYSTEM OF
FISHERIES REFUGIA IN
THE SOUTH CHINA SEA
AND GULF OF THAILAND”

- ▶ Participating countries PH, VietNam, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia
- ▶ Aims to improve the integration of fish habitat considerations and fisheries management

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAINS FOR MARINE COMMODITIES (NEW UNDP/GEF PROJECT)

- ▶ Participating countries : Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia and Philippines
- ▶ Involves development of sustainable marine commodities platforms to convene and coordinate the public and private sectors to promote sustainable production of specific marine commodities and changes in policy context
- ▶ Involves Blue Swimming Crabs and Octopus for PH

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

USAID– NOAA/BFAR PARTNERSHIP

- ▶ Provide support for government-to-government scientific and technical exchange, capacity building
- ▶ Peer-to-peer exchanges; strengthening approaches in using science toward ecosystem-based fisheries and marine resource management i.e. ecosystem-based management on other levels (e.g. planning, Council process, IUU, etc)

CONCLUSION

- Fisheries MCS system provides a critical capability for national maritime domain awareness system
- Building agency capability is the first step in developing national inter-agency maritime domain awareness system
- International cooperation complements national efforts



Thank you.

