



**REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION
(RPOA)**

Regional Efforts In Fisheries Management and Combating IUU Fishing

6th Intersessional Meeting of ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM

- Ida Kusuma -

FISHERIES, living resources of global and regional concern

Managed globally by **FAO**
Regionally by **RFMOs**



TROPICAL TUNAS
[Big Eye, Yellow Fin, Skipjack Tuna]



TEMPERATE TUNAS
[Albacore, Southern Bluefin Tuna, Pacific Bluefin Tuna]



BILLFISH
[Swordfish, Black, Blue, Stripped Marlin, Indo-Pacific Sailfish]



NERITIC TUNAS
[Longtail, Frigate, Bullet Tuna, Kawakawa]



SEERFISH
[Narrow Barred Spanish Mackerel, Indo-Pacific King Mackerel]



SHARK and RAYS



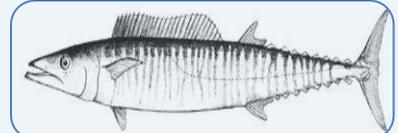
**MARINE
TURTLES**



SEA BIRDS

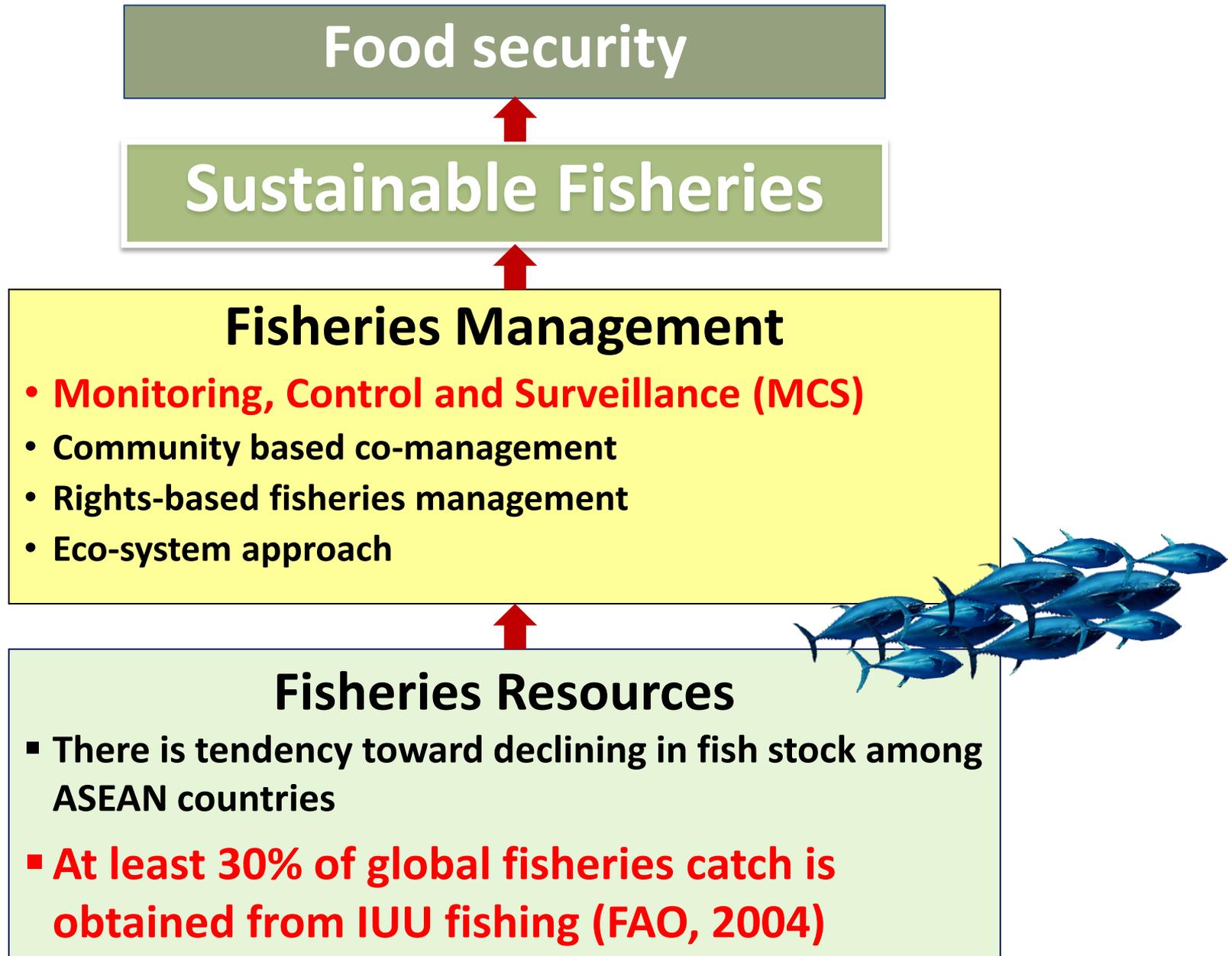


**MARINE
MAMMALS**



OTHER FINFISH

Why do we need for Fisheries Management ?



What is IUU Fishing ?

■ **Illegal fishing:**

- conducted by FFV in national waters, without permission of the State, or in contravention of national laws and regulations; → **poaching**
- conducted by vessels flying national flag operate in contravention of the **CMM adopted by RFMOs** or **relevant provisions of the applicable international law**; or
- **in violation of national laws or international obligations.**

■ **Unreported fishing:**

- which have not been reported, or have been misreported, to the relevant national authority, **in contravention of national laws and regulations**; or
- undertaken **in the RFMO's area** which have not been reported or have been misreported, **in contravention of the reporting procedures of the relevant RFMOs.**

■ **Unregulated fishing:**

- in the area of application of a relevant RFMO conducted by **vessels w/o nationality**, or by those flying the flag of a State not party to that organization, or by a fishing entity, in a manner that is not consistent with or contravenes the CMM of RFMO; or
- in areas or for fish stocks in relation to which there are no applicable CMM and conducted in a manner **inconsistent with State responsibilities for the conservation** of living marine resources under international law.

Types of Offences Identified

- without legal permit
- **unauthorized fishing gears**
- fake documents
- **unreported transshipment at sea**
- double flagging
- **non compliance with term and condition for nationality of crew**
- fictitious company address and forgery
- **non-compliance of designated fishing ground**
- trawl fishing in an authorized fishing area for trawling
- **vessels call at ports outside State**
- switching off the VMS transmitter

The drivers ?

- Decline in domestic fish stock
- Lack of capacity (MCS, domestic fleets, budget, human resources, etc)
- Subsidy
- Moral hazard (rent seeking)
- Poor fisheries management
- Lack of effective surveillance and enforcement, benefit > sanction
- Very low compliance to CCRF and management and conservation measures

Impacts of IUU Fishing

- *Marine ecosystem and fish stocks degradation caused by trawling, blast fishing and the use of cyanide (e.g., extensive damage to coral reefs)*
- *Increase competition among local fisherfolks*
- *Disadvantage for  due to lost of: opportunity to develop national fisheries, the opportunity to use income that generates for poverty alleviation and development, tax and levy*
- *Increase conflicts among fisherfolks on the unhealthy fishing grounds*
- *Reduced profitability of fisheries, reduced economic rent and fleet efficiency, and less than optimal use of scarce national resources*
- *Declining levels of production reducing employment both at sea and on shore (fishing industries). Estimated US \$ 40 billion/year*)*
- *Overfishing and overcapacity*
- *Decline of catch per-unit effort (CPUE)*
- *Incompetitiveness of fishery businesses*
- *Weaken competitiveness of National Fishing Industries*
- *Affect Traditional Livelihood → fisher folks remains suffer*



International Regulation & Agreement



1982, UNCLOS

1983, FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (*adopted in FAO Conference on 24 November 1993*)

1995: FAO, Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries **(CCRF)**

1995: Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security

1995: UN Fish Stock Agreement: Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stock

2001: FAO, International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing **(IPOA-IUU)**

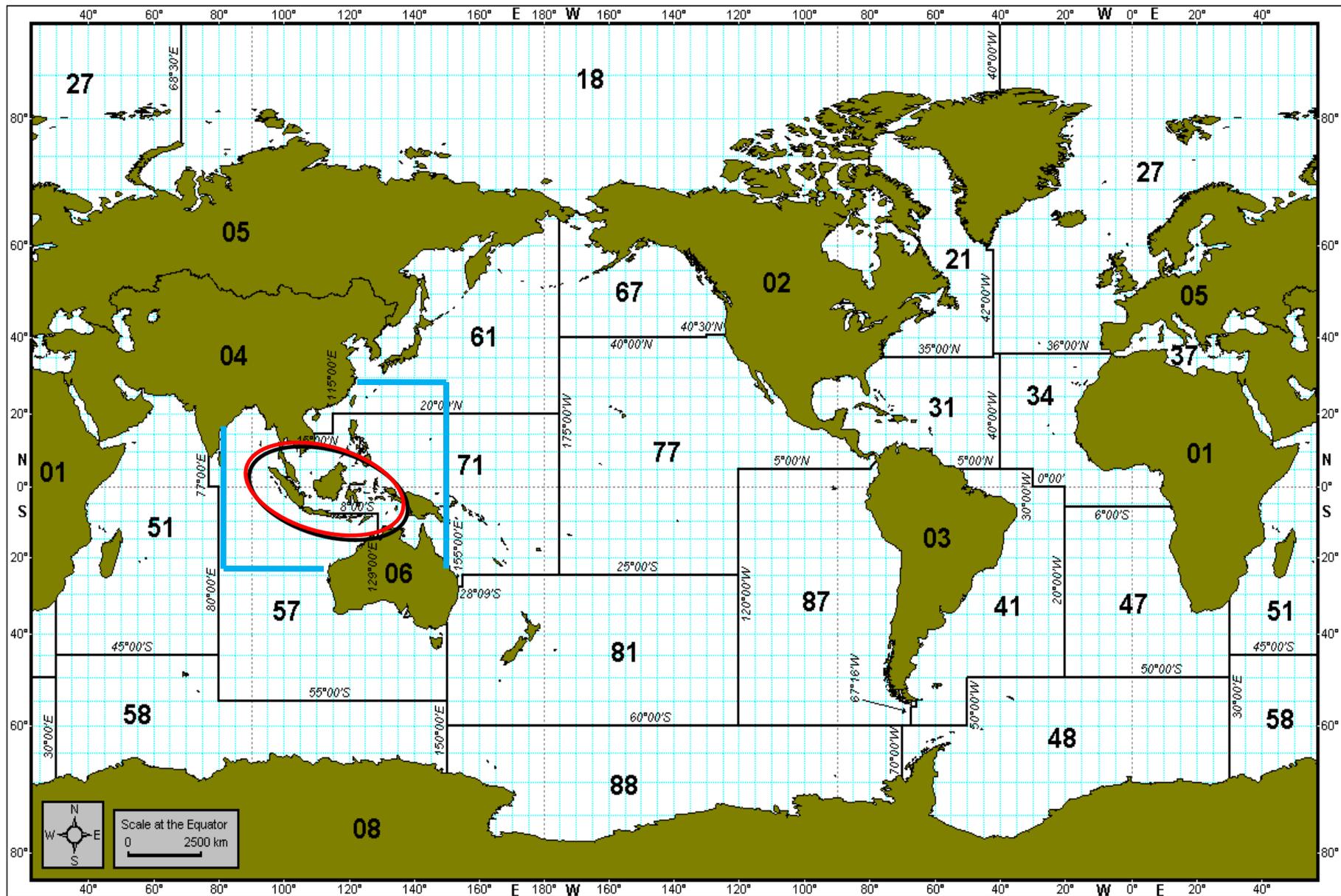
2009: FAO, Agreement on Port State Measures

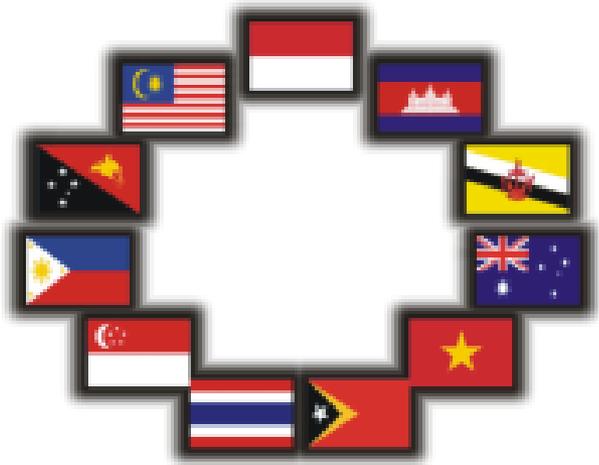


2008: EC Regulation

2014: FAO, Global Record on Fishing Vessels

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AREAS





A voluntary instrument

Endorsed by 11 Ministers Responsible for Fisheries (Bali, May 2007)

Regional Plan of Action (RPOA)

to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices including Combating IUU Fishing in the Southeast Asia Region

- **Draws its core principles from international fisheries instruments: IPOA-IUU**
- **Enhance and strengthen the overall level of fisheries management in the region**
- **Highlight Flag States, Coastal States, and Port States responsibilities in addressing IUU fishing.**

ADVISORY BODIES

- **FAO – APFIC**
- **SEAFDEC**
- **Worldfish Centre**
- **InfoFish**

Action:

Managing Fishing Capacity

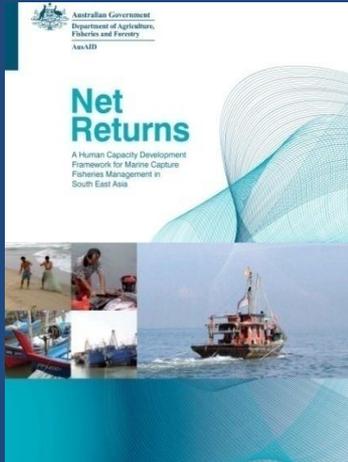
Combating IUU Fishing

Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Their Environment



Specific Measures

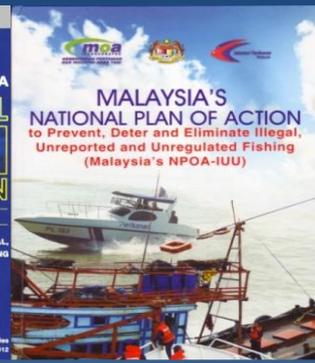
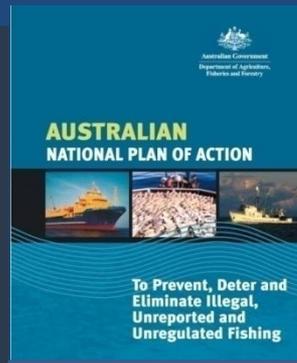
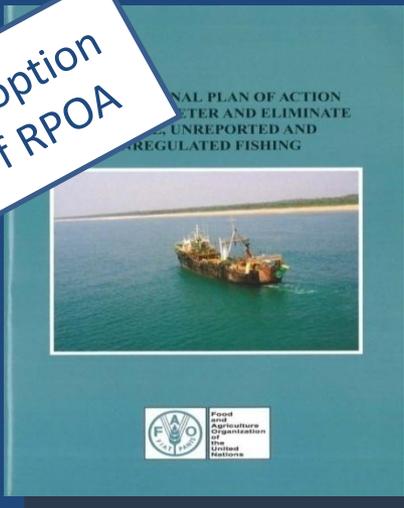
1. Understanding current resource and management situation in the region



- Strengthen fisheries legislation
- A Human Capacity Development Framework for Marine Capture Fisheries Management in the Southeast Asia region

2. Implementation of international and regional instruments

Adoption of RPOA



- assess the impacts of IUU Fishing
- Assess EC Reg 1005/2008 on small scale fisheries;
- Lesson learnt on PSMA

NPOA



Specific Measures

3. Role of regional and multilateral organisations



- IOTC** : Indian Ocean **Tuna** Commission
- CCSBT** : Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin **Tuna**
- WCPFC** : Western and Central Pacific fisheries Commission
- IATTC** : Inter-American Tropical **Tuna** Commission
- ICCAT** : International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic **Tunas**

4, 5, 6 Coastal State Responsibilities, Flag State Responsibilities, and Port State Measures



- Develop tools to fight IUU fishing – the Comprehensive of Global Record on Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport and Supply Vessels
- Update the IUU vessel list on RPOA –IUU website*)
- Information exchange on IUU vessels
- Preventing the IUU vessels accessing port's facilities
- Develop procedure of listing and delisting IUU fishing vessels/vessel watch list *[on going]*

Specific Measures



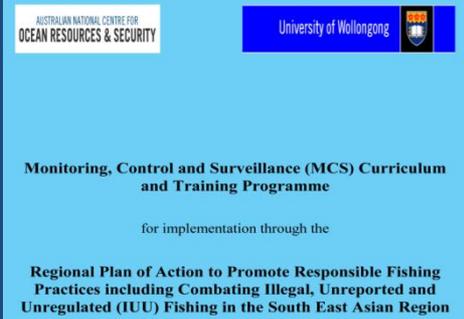
7. Regional market measures

- Workshop on:
 - Impacts of EC Regulation 1005/2008 on small scale fisheries

8. Regional capacity building



- Training on:
 - Port Monitoring Techniques
 - Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)
- Develop MCS curriculum



9. Controlling Transshipment at sea *[has not been elaborated yet]*

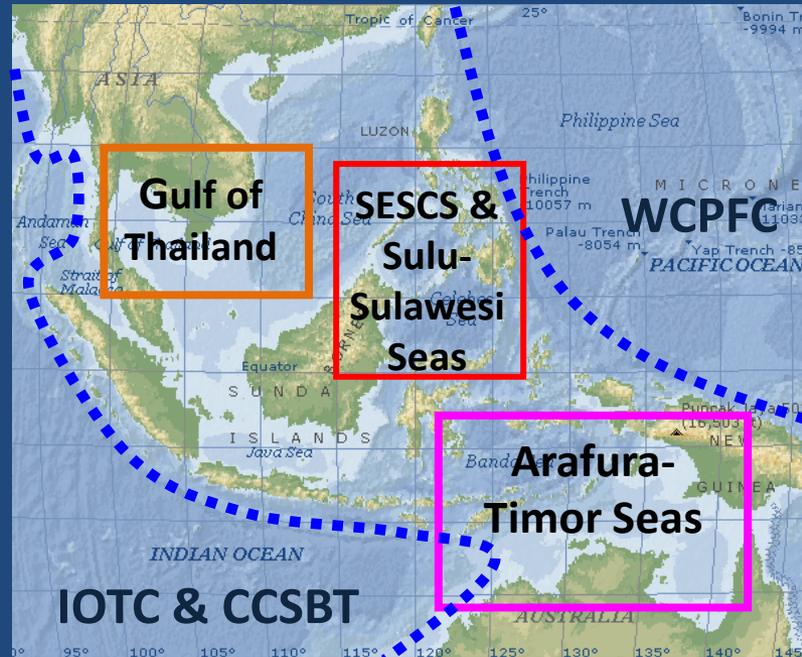




Specific Measures

10. Strengthening Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)

- Establish and develop the Regional and 3 Sub-regional MCS networks
- Developing MCS communication procedures
- Development public information campaign (PIC) in the region as complement to MCS

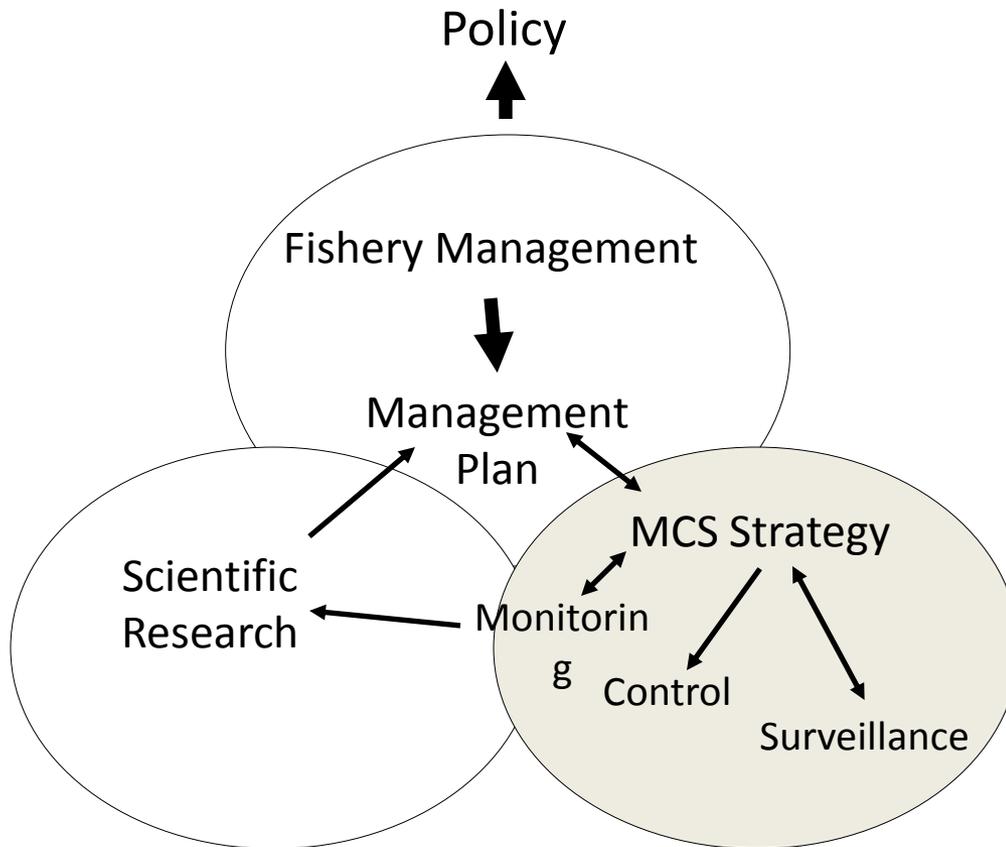


Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, (Singapore)

Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Philippines

Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste

What is MCS?



CHAPTER 8: FISHERY MONITORING, CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE [IPOA]

MCS is:

- the component of fisheries management
- **not as simple as just policing**
- Involves data collection, control measures, fisheries surveillance and enforcement

Fish Stock



Habitat

Fishery

Before fishing – While fishing – During landing – Post landing



“M”

collection, measurement and analysis of fishing and related activities, including- but not limited to –catch, species composition, fishing effort, by-catch, discards, areas of operation.



Catch

Who is fishing ?



Amount of the Catch ?



The fishing ground ?



Species Composition of Catch ?



Fishing Efforts

How to catch ?



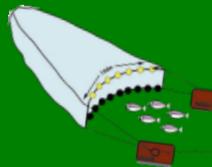
How long do they fishing ?



Number and type, size, HP of fishing boats



Number and type of fishing gears



Resource Condition

How much is the biomass of targeted species ?

How is the composition of such species biomass ?

How is the ecological status of targeted species ?

Oceanographic condition for fisheries' resources



The trend of °C/F, salinity, current and etc. at fishing, habitat, nursery spawning areas of resource species

“C”

establishment of measures consisting of the specification of the terms and conditions under which resources can be harvested



INPUT Control (Input control relate to effort control)

TECHNICAL Control (Operation regulations)

OUTPUT Control (relate to limiting what is caught)

- Restriction on the number of operating vessels
- Restriction on the tonnage of fishing vessels
- Restriction on the operation period
- Restriction on the engine power of fishing vessels,
- Total Allowable Effort (TAE),
- etc.

- Fishing gears regulation
- Measure to prohibit fishing during the spawning period
- Establishment of protective zones at spawning ground,
- etc.

- Total Allowable Catch (TAC)
- Individual (transferable) quota (IQ/ITQ)
- etc.



“S”

the checking and supervision of fishing and related activities to ensure that national legislation and terms, conditions of access, and management measures are observed. **It is DIFFICULT to Control Fisheries Activities without appropriate Surveillance and Enforcement**



BEFORE Fishing

WHILE Fishing

DURING Landing

POST Landing

Licenses

Fishing vessels

Fishing gears [mesh size, type, number]

Effort control

Fishermen (fishing master, crews)



Fishing ground

Observer →
Transshipment at sea

Transshipment

Method (pair trawling, blast fishing, etc)

Output control in place
Catch Report

Logbook

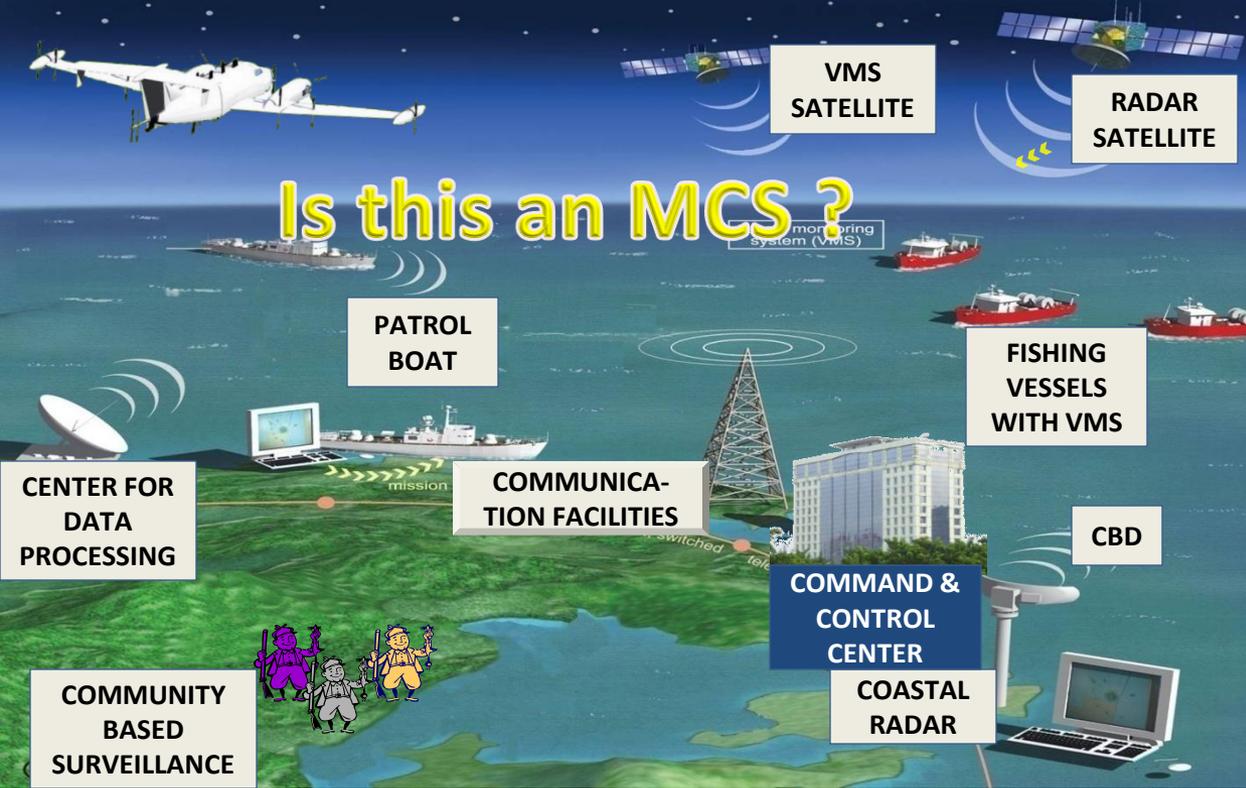


Sampling System:
Fish being landed are checked, identified, and weighted

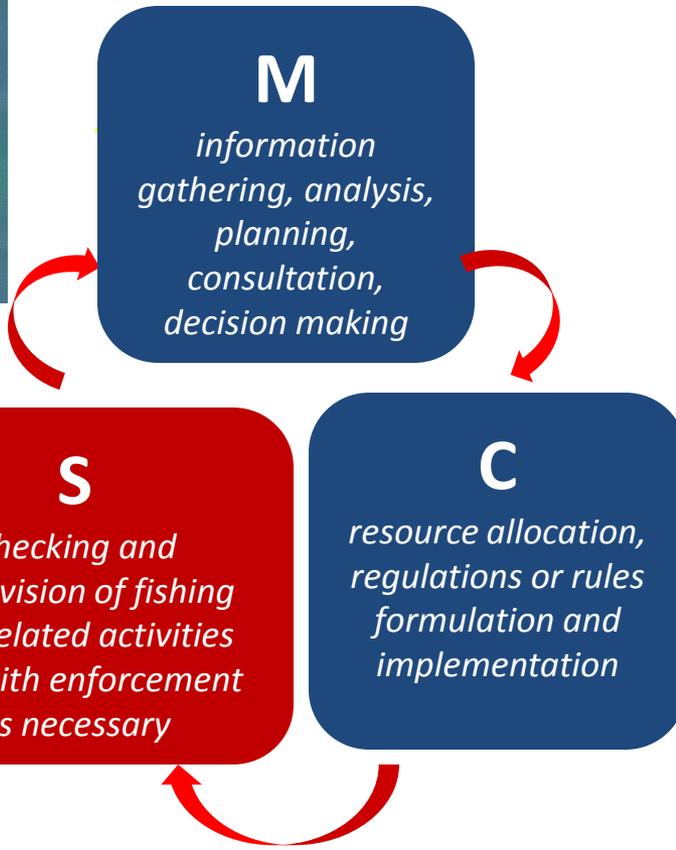
Invoice to factory or merchant

Report of purchase by factory or merchant

Catching report could be manipulated by fisherman, but sales information shows the real amount of catch being sold.



Is this an MCS ?



It's an integrated surveillance system, a part or "S" in MCS for FISHERIES ?

Strengthening Regional/International Cooperation

RPOA IUU : Vessel sightings and movements List on 2013

| Current Name (Previous Name) | Current Flag (Previous Flag) | Date of Notification |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| FV Berber (FV Snake and Octopus I) | Libya | 29 October 2013 |
| FV Qian Yuan* | Cambodia | 17 October 2013 |
| FV Thunder (FV Kuko) | Nigeria | 19 September 2013 |
| FV Chang Bai (FV Hongsui) | Tanzania | 9 September 2013 |
| FV Lana (FV Zeus) | Unknown | 4 September 2013 |
| MV Tiantai (MV Keshan) | Mongolia | 31 July 2013 |
| FV Nihewan (FV Huiquan) | Tanzania | 15 July 2013 |
| FV Snake (FV Octopus I) | Tripoli (Tanzania) | 17 June 2013 |
| FV Nihewan (FV Huiquan) | Tanzania | 28 May 2013 |

| Current Name (Previous Name) | Current Flag (Previous Flag) | Date of Notification |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| FV Chendu (FV Shaanxi Henan 33) | Tanzania | 28 May 2013 |
| FV Wuhan No. 4 (FV Thunder and FV Kuko) | Mongolia | 19 April 2013 |
| FV Thunder (FV Kuko) | Nigeria | 16 April 2013 |
| FV. Lana (FV. Zeus) | unknown | 4 April 2013 |
| MV. Keshan MV. Baiyangdian) | Mongolia | 17 April 2013 |
| | Mongolia | 26 Mar 2013 |
| | Mongolia | 11 Feb 2013 |
| | Mongolia | 1 Feb 2013 |
| FV. Hongsui (FV. Huang He 22) | Tanzania | 12 Mar 2013 |

***) Investigation requested by IOTC**

Strengthening Regional/International Cooperation

RPOA website IUU Vessel movements and sightings List as of May 2014

| Current Name (Previous Name) | Current Flag (Previous Flag) | Date of Notification |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| FV. Lana | Nigeria | 18-02-2014 |
| FV. Viking | Nigeria | 20-03-2014 |
| FV. Chang Bai | Tanzania | 15-04-2014 |
| FV. Thunder | Nigeria | 15-04-2014 |
| FV. Chengdu | Tanzania | 14-05-2014 |
| FV. Nihewan | Tanzania | 14-05-2014 |



FV. Viking (formerly the Octopus I)

Sighting and Movements:
On 21 March 2014 at 03.05 GMT, the FV Viking, sighted by New Zealand authorities at position 05°50'N, 099°07'E, heading 103° at 08 knots .

Position in the Malacca Strait in close proximity to RPOA countries' ports and could attempt to enter port within the next 12 hours.

RPOA relevant country further took necessary action, including to deny unloading the catch, access pot's facilities, and ask to leave

A Case Study



Inspection/investigation on FV.Wuhan 04 (20 April 2013) :

1. Received notification from RPOA Secretariat on the FV. Wuhan 04 movement – approaching Indonesian water and heading to Benoa Port, Bali;
2. Indonesia authority contacted local port authority to anticipate the arrival of suspected vessel at Benoa port;
3. Local port authority reported the arrival of FV. Wuhan 04;
4. Surveillance unit at Benoa port investigated the vessel and conducted coordination with Custom and Port Administrator, assisted by AFMA. They investigated :
 - The vessel document including crew;
 - The catch, etc.
5. The result of investigation conclude that they burnt their fishing gear (gill net) before entering Benoa port, and all their documents using “FV.Thunder” name.
6. **FV. Thunder** is listed in the CCAMLR IUU vessels;
7. Vessel was denied to unload the catch, to use port facility & was asked to leave the port immediately;
8. Vessel leave the port (22 April 2013).

ARF-RPOA, possible coherent ?



The objectives of the **ARF**:

- to foster constructive dialogue and consultation on **political and security issues** of common interest and concern; and
- to make significant contributions to efforts towards **confidence-building and preventive diplomacy** in the Asia-Pacific region.

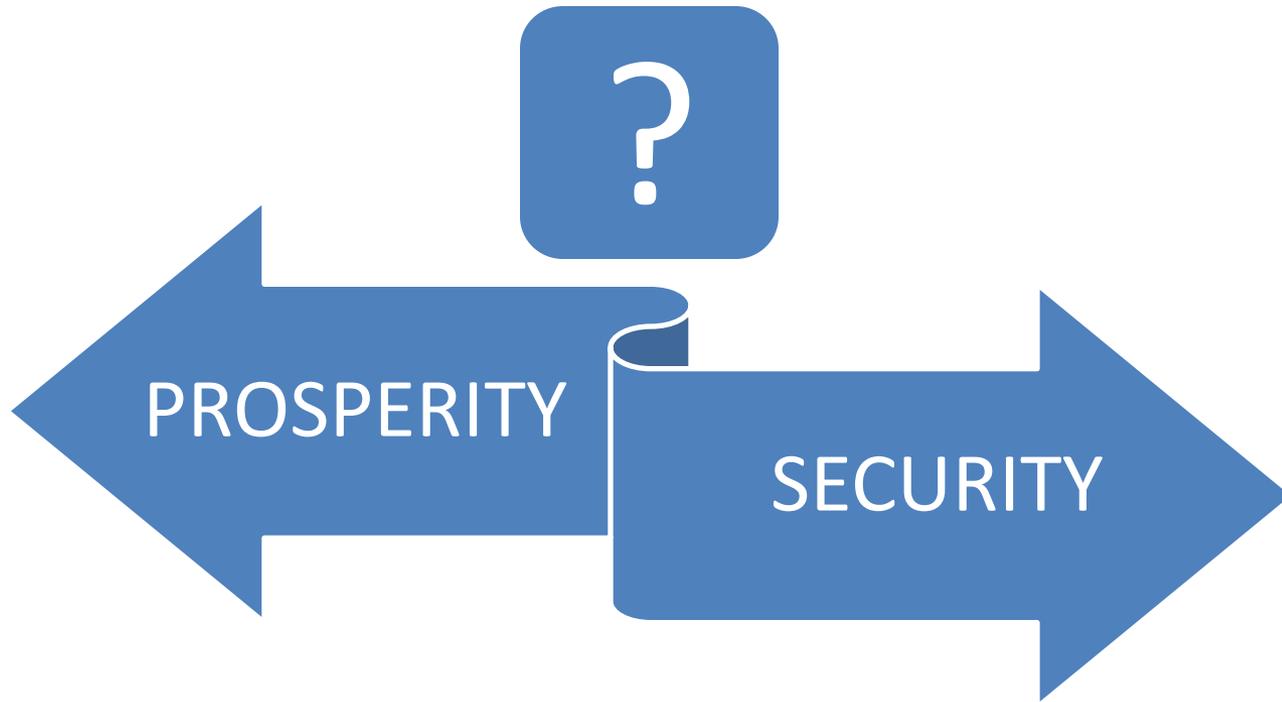
The objectives of the RPOA:

- Enhance and Strengthen the overall level of **fisheries management** in the region
- Promote **responsible fishing practices**

GOALS:

- **to sustain fisheries resources and marine environment**
- to optimise the benefit of adopting responsible fishing practices.

Approach to best address IUU fishing ?



Thank you

MCS by Ministry of Fisheries

3.3 Role in fisheries management

... As fisheries have the greatest risk with respect to mismanagement of renewable marine resources and their habitat, it may be a consideration that **fisheries departments** be delegated this lead role in MCS matters.

4.2.2 Roles and responsibilities

... Experience has noted however, that too many priorities can result in the acquisition of capital equipment which does not meet any function appropriately, consequently, it is suggested that for fisheries MCS activities, coordination be with other ministries with fisheries-related interests, such as coastal zone management and the marine environment. There is also a very real requirement to recognize that **the ministry, or department, with a considerable stake and interest in conservation and sustainable use of ocean resources and their habitat, is fisheries.**