



**CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE**

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES WORKSHOP REPORT TUN MUSTAPHA PARK, KUDAT, MALAYSIA, SEPTEMBER 23-24, 2010



This publication was prepared by Marina Aman Sham, Rebecca Jumin, and Angela Lim (WWF-Malaysia) with funding from the United States Agency for International Development's Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) (September 2010)

Cover photo: A fish seller selling some of the tons of fish that trawlers deliver every night to the fish market in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia. Photo: © CTSP / Tory Read



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES WORKSHOP REPORT TUN MUSTAPHA PARK, KUDAT, MALAYSIA,

September 23-24, 2010

USAID Project Number GCP LWA Award # LAG-A-00-99-00048-00

Prepared by: Marina Aman Sham, Rebecca Jumin, Kenneth Kassem, and Angela Lim

For more information on the six-nation Coral Triangle Initiative, please contact:

Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security
Interim Regional Secretariat
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia
Mina Bahari Building II, 17th Floor
Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur No 16
Jakarta Pusat 10110 Indonesia
www.thecoraltriangleinitiative.org

This is a publication of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF). Funding for the preparation of this document was provided by the USAID-funded Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP). CTSP is a consortium led by the World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and Conservation International with funding support from the United States Agency for International Development's Regional Asia Program.

© 2010 Coral Triangle Support Partnership. All rights reserved. Reproduction and dissemination of material in this report for educational or other non-commercial purposes are authorized without any prior written permission from the copyright holders provided the source is fully acknowledged. Reproduction of material in this information product for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without written permission of the copyright holders.

Disclaimer: This document is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development. The contents are the responsibility of the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1 Background Information	4
1.2 Main Workshop Objectives.....	4
1.3 Expected Outputs.....	4
2.0 WORKSHOP PROGRAMME.....	5
3.0 FISHERIES ZONES ON THE EAST COAST OF SABAH, AND TUN MUSTAPHA PARK (TMP)	7
4.0 DISCUSSIONS AND OUTPUT	10
4.1 Group Discussions	11
4.1.1 Group 1: Commercial Fishing Industry.....	11
4.1.2 Group 2: Government Agencies, Non-Government Organizations	15
4.2 Plenary Discussion	19
4.2.1 The Use of the Word Park in the name Tun Mustapha Park	19
4.2.2 Agreement of Vision for the Commercial Fishing Industry.....	20
5.0 WORKSHOP OBSERVATIONS / LESSONS LEARNED	21
5.1 Planning and Organization	21
5.2 Venue / Food.....	21
5.3 Participants / Facilitators / Presenters	21
5.4 Communications and Interactions.....	21
6.0 APPENDICES	22
6.1 PowerPoint Presentations	22
6.2 Attendance List	52
6.3 Media Coverage	54

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Proposed¹ Tun Mustapha Park

Tun Mustapha Park (TMP) is an area consisting of approximately 1.02 million hectares of land and sea, which has been proposed as a protected area. The geographic area covered by the park includes Kudat to Pitas coastal areas, and 50 islands in the Kudat-Banggi Priority Conservation Area (PCA), including the larger islands of Banggi, Balambangan and Malawali.

The intention to gazette Tun Mustapha Park was approved by the Sabah Government through a Cabinet decision in March 2003. This park will be established under the Park Enactment 1984. The initiative to establish and gazette the proposed park is being spearheaded by Sabah Parks as the managing agency for all parks in Sabah.

This park will adopt a multiple-use concept, whereby various zones are identified for different types of uses and managed through a collaborative management mechanism.

Sustainable Fisheries

This project is part of the initiative to build support for the gazette and establishment of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park, supported by the US!IDs Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP); It promotes sustainable fisheries by working with the commercial fishing industry to improve fisheries management and to implement Ecosystem-Based Management of Fisheries (EBMF) within the proposed Tun Mustapha Park. The first step towards this is to formulate a common vision and goals for sustainable fisheries as input into an integrated Management Plan for the park.

1.2 Main Workshop Objectives

Four objectives were identified for the workshop:

- x To present the outcome of recent fisheries surveys;
- x To provide an avenue for government agencies and other parties to share their perspectives on fisheries in the Kudat-Banggi Priority Conservation Area and Tun Mustapha Park;
- x To provide an avenue for stakeholders to share and discuss their ideas for the management of fisheries in Tun Mustapha Park;
- x To provide input into the integrated Tun Mustapha Park Management Plan.

1.3 Expected Outputs

The main output of the workshop was an agreed common vision by the commercial fishing industry on sustainable fisheries for Tun Mustapha Park. The fishing industry encompasses all stakeholders

¹ All mentions of Tun Mustapha Park in this document are understood to be the PROPOSED Tun Mustapha Park as the park is not yet gazetted.

involved in the fishing industry - including commercial fishers, government agencies, private sectors, non-governmental agencies and other relevant stakeholders. This will form part of the input of the commercial fishing industry into the TMP Management Plan.

2.0 WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Tun Mustapha Park Sustainable Fisheries Workshop (*Bengkel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha*)

Date : 23 24 September 2010 (Thursday-Friday)

Venue : Meeting Room, Ria Hotel, Kudat

Day 1

9.00 am	:	Arrival and registration of participants Breakfast
9.30 am	:	Welcoming speeches x Mr. Kenneth Kassem (WWF-Malaysia) x Mr. Lawrence Kissol (Department of Fisheries Sabah)
9.50 am	:	Outline of the Sustainable Fisheries Workshop (Ms. Rebecca Jumin, WWF-Malaysia)
10.00 am	:	Presentations on the Status of Fisheries Resources and Environment in Kudat / Tun Mustapha Park:
		x Purse Seiners and Trawlers in Sandakan and Kudat (Dr. Mabel Manjaji, Universiti Malaysia Sabah)
		x Demersal Fisheries Survey Ekspedisi Perdana, 2009 (Fisheries Research Institute, Bintawa, Sarawak)
		x Live Reef Fish Trade in Kudat (Mr. Irwin Wong, WWF-Malaysia)
		x Small-Scale Fisheries in Tun Mustapha Park (Ms. Rebecca Jumin, WWF-Malaysia)
		x MENGO Training Needs Analysis (WWF-Malaysia) <i>*this was not presented due to limitation in time</i>
11.00 am	:	Fisheries Management in the East Coast Fishing Zone
12.20 pm	:	Lunch
1.30pm	:	Group Discussions:
		x Sustainable Fisheries
		x Collaborative Management
3.15 pm	:	End of Day 1 Refreshments

Day 2

9.00 am	:	Arrival of Participants Breakfast
9.30 am	:	Recap of Day 1
10.00 am	:	Presentation:
	x	Recommendations on the Establishment of Tun Mustapha Park Gazette process, interim steering committee, working groups, fisheries management in TMP (Mr. Fazrullah Rizally Abd. Razak, Sabah Parks)
11.00 am	:	Open Discussion / Tea Break
	x	Use of the word Park in the name Tun Mustapha Park Mr. Kenneth Kassem / Mr. Irwin Wong (WWF-Malaysia)
	x	Managing fisheries in TMP shared vision and goals Ms. Rebecca Jumin (WWF-Malaysia)
12.30 p.m.	:	End of Workshop Lunch



Participants (and organizers) at the Sustainable Fisheries Workshop.

3.0 FISHERIES ZONES ON THE EAST COAST OF SABAH, AND TUN MUSTAPHA PARK (TMP)

Fishing areas in Sabah are generally divided into three (3) zones:

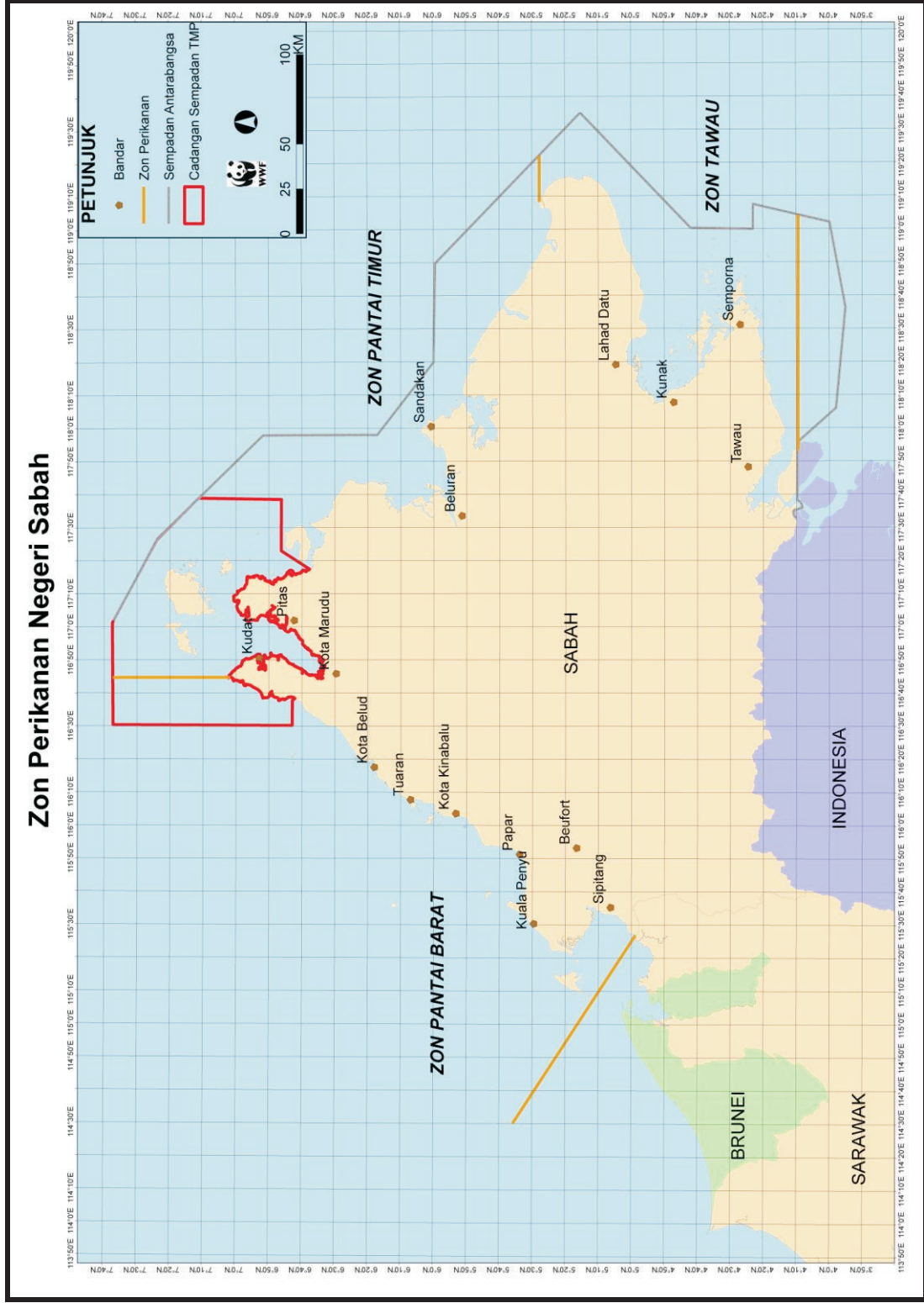
- x West Coast Zone
- x East Coast Zone, and
- x Tawau Zone.

Each of these fishing zones has specific fisheries regulations that limit fishing operations, mainly governed by the distance from the shore and water depth. Fishing vessels licensed to operate in each fishing zone can only operate within their specific zones.

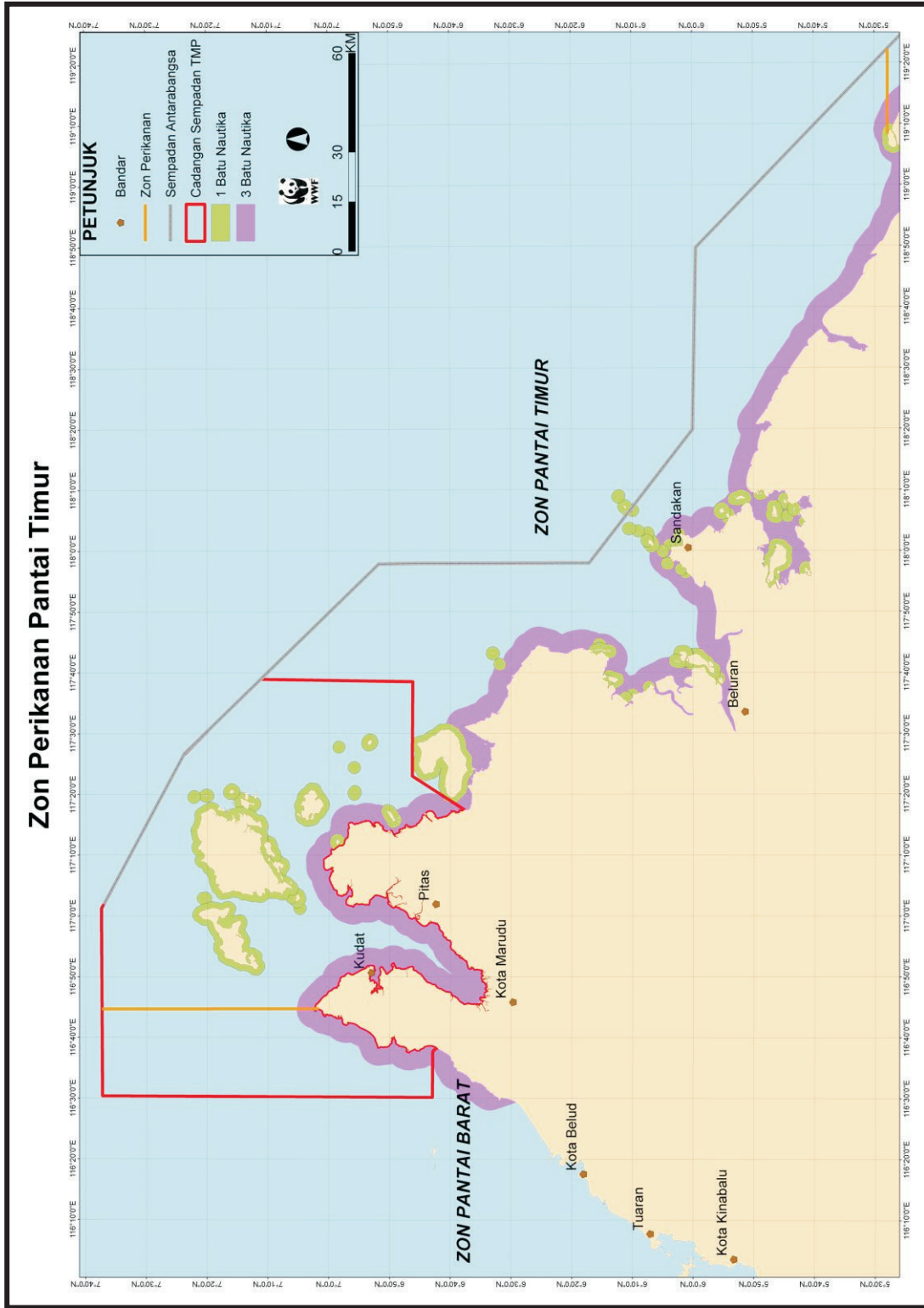
The West Coast Fishing Zone covers the area from Brunei Bay up to the northern tip of Sabah (Sempang Mengayau). The East Coast Fishing Zone covers the area from the northern tip of Sempang Mengayau to the eastern tip of Dent Peninsular (Tambisan), and, the Tawau Fishing Zone covers the area from the Dent Peninsular to Cowie Bay in Tawau (Map 1 *Zon Perikanan Negeri Sabah / Fisheries Zones in the State of Sabah*).

Tun Mustapha Park falls mainly in the East Coast Fishing Zone, with a small area within the West Coast Fishing Zone. Fishing vessels licensed and registered from the Fisheries District Office of Kudat, Kota Marudu, Pitas, Beluran and Sandakan are able to fish throughout the East Coast Fishing Zone, although currently fishing vessels are mainly from Kudat, Beluran and Sandakan (Map 2 *Zon Perikanan Pantai Timur / East Coast Fishing Zone of Sabah*).

Map 1: Fishing Zones in the State of Sabah



Map 2: East Coast Fishing Zone of Sabah (includes Tun Mustapha Park)



4.0 DISCUSSIONS AND OUTPUT

Two types of facilitated discussions were held during the workshop:

1. Group Discussions (Break Out) Sessions

Participants were divided into two groups:

- x Commercial fishing industry,
- x Government agencies and non-government organizations.

The assigned topics for discussion were:

- x (Agreed) Perception of the Status of Fisheries in Tun Mustapha Park
- x Understanding of the Concept of Sustainable Fisheries
 - Closed season / Closed area
 - Control of minimum size of catch
 - Control of mesh size
 - Use of environmentally friendly fishing equipment
 - Turtle Excluder Devices (TED)
 - Mid-water trawl
 - Control over fishing capacity number of boats and fishermen
- x Understanding of the Concept of Collaborative Management
 - Monitoring of fisheries resources and indicators
 - Documentation of fish landings and reporting to Department of Fisheries Sabah

2. Plenary Discussion

Participants discussed as one facilitated group.

The assigned topics for discussion were:

- x The Use of the Word Park in Tun Mustapha Park
- x Agreement of a Common Vision for the Commercial Fishing Industry

4.1 Group Discussions

Open discussion sessions were held with the following participants:

Group Facilitators:

1. Mr. Irwin Wong
2. Ms. Rebecca Jumin

Group Members:

No.	Name	Organization
1	Estherwatti Donny Jenni	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)
2	Francesca Winfield	Kudat Turtle Conservation Society (KTCS)
3	Ho Bang Huat	Sri Bankawan Enterprise (Live Fish Trader)
4	Johny Wong Sin Fatt	Persatuan Pemilik Kapal Nelayan Kudat (PPKNK)
5	Jubaira Binti Amil Hassan	Commercial Fisher (Trawler Owner)
6	Latip Bin Mohd. Ali	Commercial Fisher (Trawler Owner)
7	Maslan Selen	Persatuan Nelayan Negeri Sabah (PENGASAH)
8	Moina Liew Ee Mei	WWF-Malaysia
9	Hj. Shahrudin Hj. Yusuf	National Oceanographic Directorate (NOD)
10	Stephen Tingan	Sri Bankawan (Live Fish Trader)
11	Suaib Bin Gunor	Persatuan Nelayan Pitas Marudu
12	Suriah Saudi	Saw Seng Eng Enterprise (Representative)



Vital input was obtained through open discussion sessions held, which will be used in the development of the TMP Management Plan.

Table 1: (Agreed) Perception of the Status of Fisheries in Tun Mustapha Park

General Statement: The fisheries resources in TMP are seen as being on the decline, and differ amongst the different types of fisheries.

Condition of Catch and Issues
<p><i>Small-Scale Fishers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Technology is an issue. There have not been many advances in the technology used over the past 10 years. x 10 years ago, small-scale fishers used small boats without engines (paddles were used). x Today, the amount of catch is decreasing due to decreasing fish stock in the sea. x The decrease in fish stocks is caused by the increase in number of trawlers and purse seiners that catch fish without regard to size (this includes juvenile fish), and the fact that small-scale fishers have been unable to change the technology they use.
<p><i>Commercial Fishermen (Trawlers):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Total catch for trawlers has either increased or maintained at the same level due to the increase in number of vessels to larger ones, and the use of better technology. However, the development of technology has come at the expense of increased operational costs.
<p><i>Live Reef Fish Fishers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Changes are more drastic in terms of the period these changes occurred. x 20 years ago, the middlemen were afraid to accept fish. This changed considerably between 10 and 20 years ago, causing the number of fish to decrease, and middlemen became active in seeking out fish. x There are fish species that were previously not a target for the live reef fish trade because they were difficult to obtain. x Changes in live fish catch are also influenced by consumer demand.

Conclusion:

Fisheries resources in TMP have decreased considerably and advancements in technology (bigger boats, fish tracking devices, etc.) are needed to maintain catch. However, the use of technology in fishing activities to increase or maintain catch must be controlled to ensure resources are protected and sustainable.

Table 2: Understanding of the Concept of Sustainable Fisheries

General Statement: The situation whereby fisheries activities are controlled at the level that ensures the sustainability of resources, and fisheries operations are able to continue.

<p>Vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> X Fishing activities are controlled. X Fish species are protected. X Fish resources benefit all people in the Kudat-Banggi PCA and those involved in TMP. X All stakeholders work together to protect marine resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government creates policies, rules and laws. - Fishermen obey the laws and regulations.
<p>Steps to Achieve It</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need a change in attitude: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> X Attitude is important to determine the success of steps taken. Fishermen need to change their attitudes and comply with regulations which are set by the government. X Awareness is important in order to change the attitudes of fishermen so that they obey rules and protect fish stocks. X Recommendations to increase awareness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make awareness courses one of the conditions to obtain licences. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Licence holders must undergo training and exams before licences are renewed. This includes skippers and employees of licence holders. This will raise the fishers' on-boat safety and awareness. <p>Monitoring and enforcement of existing laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> X Department of Fisheries Sabah (DoFS) and other enforcement agencies need to be more aggressive in enforcement efforts. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Creation of Zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> X There are fishing zones and no-take zones. X There is a need for compliance from fishermen. 4. To set Closed Seasons, to allow fish to regenerate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> X Fishermen need to implement this. X The Government needs to create relevant laws to enforce this. X Closed seasons for specific species is difficult to implement in tropical areas because fisheries in Kudat/TMP is multi-species, therefore it must be closed season for all species. X Cost issues that arise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employers do not gain income during closed seasons, therefore difficult to implement. - Employees receive income based on commission. During closed seasons,

employees look for other jobs, making it difficult for employers to retain them.

- This is a cost to employers especially for foreign labourers that need to be guaranteed (for their work passes) when employed.
- Another solution for employers and employees is that alternatives are available during closed seasons (e.g., seasonal employment).

Size of mesh:

- x Current regulations exist. Compliance and enforcement must increase.

6. Control over minimum catch size:

- x Trash fish (bycatch)
- x Live fish - control can be conducted by setting minimum fish size for export, and having closed seasons for Spawning Aggregation Sites (SPAGs).
- x Other fish species (crabs, lobsters, etc) - research needs to be conducted to determine the minimum catch size for implementation.

7. Using environmentally friendly technology:

- x Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs)
 - Use of TEDs is good because:
 - Reduces fuel usage
 - Reduces rubbish / debris in net
 - Improves quality of catch
 - Shrimp / catch can fetch higher prices
 - Issues of use of TEDs:
 - Perceived reduction in catch due to reduced catch of small fish
 - Reduced income due to reduced catch
 - Resistance from fishing crew/captain for implementation
 - Steps to take:
 - The Government to adopt policy on use of TEDs on trawlers

8. Control of fisheries capacity:

- x This relates to the issue of the use of technology to increase total catch. The use of technology needs to be controlled to avoid threatening fish species.
- x Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM) project to assist small-scale fishermen:
 - LKIM (Licensing of Small Scale Fishing Boats)
 - 5 fishermen form 1 group to operate one deep sea fishing boat
 - Purpose:
 - o Increase income of fishermen, avoid extinction of juvenile fish, operate in deep sea
 - Trial quota
 - o Kudat (10 boats); Pitas (10 boats)

- Deep Sea Fish Trawler:
 - Mid-water trawler, and deep sea
- Extinction of fish species is caused by:
 - High number of boats (small scale fishers) in operation
 - Fish trawlers that catch juvenile fish
- Operate with funds from loans
- Licences (minimum of 3) for small trawlers are changed to big trawlers

Table 3: Understanding of the Concept of Collaborative Management

Understanding of the Concept of Collaborative Management	Steps to Achieve It
<p>Need teamwork of all parties to look after fisheries resources.</p> <p>Mutual responsibility all must play a role, in compliance and enforcement.</p> <p>Education is important in compliance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Start from crew change attitude x Provide booklet/guideline <p>Training and licensing is required for commercial/sea sport fishing.</p>	<p>Adopt a role in monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Record landings and prepare reports - LKIM now has a system that is tied to fuel subsidy that requires catch declaration of every fuel subsidy recipient. - Some fish boat owners are willing to do this, not on daily basis but upon arrival at port.

ro ern ent en ies on ern ent r an i ations

Group Facilitators:

1. Mr. Fazrullah Rizally Abd Razak
2. Ms. Sofia Johari

Group Members:

No.	Name	Organization
1	Alang KK Badawi	Pejabat Daerah Pitas
2	Augustine Binson	Sabah Parks
3	Chin Tet Foh	Sabah Fisheries Department (Kudat)
4	James Mandesa	Pejabat Daerah Pitas
5	Lawrence Kissol	Sabah Fisheries Department (DoFS)
6	Dr. Mabel Manjaji Matsumoto	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)
7	Nadia Fatin binti Ikhsan	National Oceanographic Directorate (NOD)
8	Nurashiqin binti Salihuddin	National Oceanographic Directorate (NOD)
9	Well Jaimal	Sabah Fisheries Department (Kota Marudu)

Table 4: (Agreed) Perception of the Status of Fisheries in Tun Mustapha Park

<p>10 Years Ago (Condition of Catch; Issues) 2000</p>	<p>5ears ago (ConditionCah; Issues) 2005</p>	<p>Current (ConditionCah; Issues) - 2010</p>
<p>Illegal fishing activities (Illegal, Unregulated & Unreported Fishing/IUUF) was rampant.</p>	<p>The number of cases of fishing activities which are conducted in a non-environmentally friendly way decreased.</p>	<p>Still occurs, but rarely.</p>
<p>The use of spotlights in purse seine operations already started.</p>	<p>There was an increase in the use of spotlights by purse seiners, with high intensity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of underwater lamps as an addition to existing lamps on purse seiners. - The intensity of lights is increasing.
<p>Started to feel there is a decrease in the amount of catch. (Natural phenomena such as La-Nina and El-Nino caused a massive decrease in fish catch from 1998 - 2000.)</p>	<p>Consistent efforts in fisheries occurred; catch was continuously on the decline.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number and size of fish is on the decline. - Low number of fish of high trophic level. - Increased catch of trash fish (value of this product has increased).
<p>The demand for live fish started to increase from the local and international markets.</p>	<p>The demand for live fish continued to increase (to cater to demand, smuggling cases of live fish by neighboring countries are on the increase for the purpose of grow-out).</p>	<p>Control is conducted through the implementation of the Fisheries Act and CITES.</p>
<p>There are no high-value commercial species listed as threatened under CITES (Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora).</p>	<p>In 2004, <i>Mameng</i> (humphead wrasse) was listed as threatened under CITES.</p>	<p>In January 2010, the export of <i>Mameng</i> was banned.</p>

Table 5: Understanding of the Concept of Sustainable Fisheries

Understanding of the Concept of Sustainable Fisheries	Vision	Steps to Achieve It	Related Issues
<p>Definition of Sustainable Fisheries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The exploitation of fisheries resources that is conducted in an optimal and sustainable way. 2. Management of fisheries resources in a sustainable way. 3. EBMF (Ecosystem Based Management for Fisheries) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fisheries management takes into consideration all factors (not only fisheries but social, physical, biological, etc.) 	<p>Fisheries resources will always be available and is sufficient to support demand.</p> <p>Marine ecosystems are conserved and preserved.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through the establishment of a national fisheries management plan, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zoning, <i>tagal</i> system, quota, Introduction of full cycle mariculture, enforcement, awareness, and licensing. <p>Example: Recently produced National Plan Of Action (NPOA) on Sharks (2010), and NPOA on Marine Turtles (2008).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Through the existence of a fisheries management plan at a regional level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pelagic species - Transboundary issues 3. Prevent non-environmentally friendly fishing methods at national and regional levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline data is not sufficient to take management steps. - There are <i>clashes</i> between agencies and an overall lack of coordination. - Lack of expertise in the field of oceanography and fisheries. - Limited research assets (eg. there are no agencies in Sabah that own research vessels which are specifically for research on fisheries).

Table 6: Understanding of the Concept of Collaborative Management

Understanding of the Concept of Collaborative Management	Vision	Steps to Achieve It	Related Issues
<p>The involvement of all stakeholders in management issues.</p>	<p>Stakeholders work together and are committed to face issues and problems to achieve identified objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective communication amongst all stakeholders. - Two-way sharing of information. - Establishment of a steering committee with outlined Terms of Reference (TOR) which serves as guidelines, agreed by all. - Using the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) concept as a guideline to perform collaborative management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of knowledge and experience in collaborative management. - The level of awareness about collaborative management amongst stakeholders is still low.

4.2 Plenary Discussion

□□□□ The Use of the Word 'Park' in the name *Tun Mustapha Park*

Facilitators:

1. Mr. Kenneth Kassem
2. Mr. Irwin Wong

Three questions were posed during this session, and discussed.

1. Do you agree with the use of the word *Taman* in *Taman Tun Mustapha*? (Park in Tun Mustapha Park)
2. If you answered no, please explain why or what is a better option.
3. Do you want to change your first answer?

During the course of the discussion, several issues and concerns were raised. Participants were encouraged to provide their views on the concept of Tun Mustapha Park, which will be considered in the development of the TMP Integrated Management Plan.

Question 1 was first posed to prompt discussion (see table below).

Table 7: Summary of Responses (Question 1)

Question: 1. Do you agree with the use of the word <i>Taman</i> in <i>Taman Tun Mustapha</i> ? (Park in Tun Mustapha Park)
Responses: Yes: 14 No: 5
Reasons stated for the response No :
<ul style="list-style-type: none">x The name is too long.x Park is often used to depict a residential area or a recreational area;
Other comments / concerns:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">x The name should include the word Marine, ie, <i>Tun Mustapha Marine Park</i>.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The area involved includes the sea- The area is a producer of marine resourcesx The establishment of Tun Mustapha Park must not hinder the ability of fishermen living in the area to obtain benefits.

This led to a discussion and explanation on the concept of Tun Mustapha Park as a multiple-use park. Importantly, the explanation was focused on the fact that Tun Mustapha Park does not apply the traditional method of not allowing any extraction of resources, which means that fishing activities will still be allowed within certain zoning areas.

During the discussion some participants expressed that the matter had already been decided and there was no point to discuss it again. It was explained that the purpose of this workshop was to gather input and that nothing was yet permanent or finalized with the park. The consultation process was still in place and that input given would be considered.

During the wrap-up of the discussion, participants were asked of their agreement/disagreement with the name Tun Mustapha Park; The floor agreed to keep the word park, thus maintaining it as Tun Mustapha Park (*Taman Tun Mustapha*).

Declaration of Vision for the Commercial Fishing and Industry

A vision for the commercial fishing industry in Kudat was drafted, discussed and agreed by all the participants who attended the workshop:

Commercial fishing activities are conducted sustainably in Tun Mustapha Park, whereby fisheries resources is available and sufficient to support socio-economic development of local community and demand for seafood from within and beyond the area. Fisheries management is conducted holistically taking into account conservation of marine ecosystem, protection of species and well being of local community. All stakeholders including government agencies, private sectors, commercial fishermen and local community work together to manage Tun Mustapha Park.

Bahasa Malaysia Version

Pengurusan perikanan komersil secara menyeluruh dan mengambil kira pemuliharaan ekosistem marin, perlindungan spesies, dan kebajikan penduduk tempatan di kawasan Taman Tun Mustapha. Aktiviti perikanan komersil dijalankan secara mampan di mana sumber perikanan sentiasa tersedia dan mencukupi untuk menampung perkembangan sosio-ekonomi penduduk tempatan serta permintaan makanan laut dari dalam dan luar. Semua pihak berkepentingan termasuk pihak kerajaan, pihak swasta, pihak nelayan perikanan komersil dan penduduk tempatan bekerjasama untuk mengurus Taman Tun Mustapha.



Feedback was obtained by participants, during discussions led by trained facilitators.

5.0 WORKSHOP OBSERVATIONS / LESSONS LEARNED

5.1 Planning and Organization

- Early planning is important to ensure invitees, especially from the fishing community, are aware of the event.
- It is difficult for commercial fishers (businessmen) to dedicate two whole days to attend a workshop. Future workshops can be arranged in such a way so that sessions are shorter, and discussions are conducted less formally.

5.2 Venue / Food

- A venue with better and less noisy air-conditioning should be used. A venue with a food and beverage outlet which is closer to the conference area would be more ideal, to lessen the time taken to have tea breaks / lunch.
- A venue which allows for easier movement should be sought the need to use a security card to access the elevator was inconvenient.

5.3 Participants / Facilitators / Presenters

- Should encourage more involvement of stakeholders (e.g. Sabah Parks, DoFS) in organising and handling the event.

5.4 Communications and Interactions

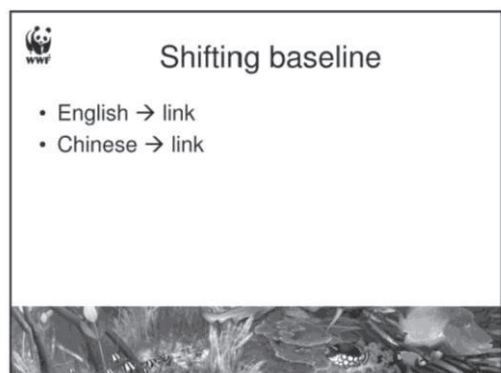
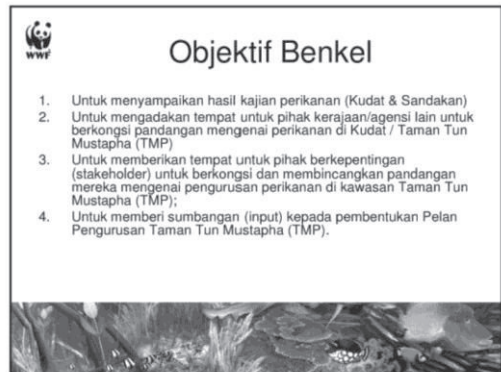
- Language language was a barrier for some participants, especially the Chinese-speaking fishermen. Bilingual facilitators should be engaged to facilitate discussions in future events.

6.0 APPENDICES

6.1 PowerPoint Presentations


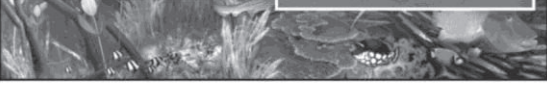
1. Introduction

(Presenter: Mr. Kenneth Kassem, WWF-Malaysia)



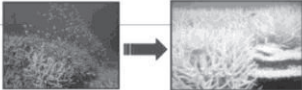
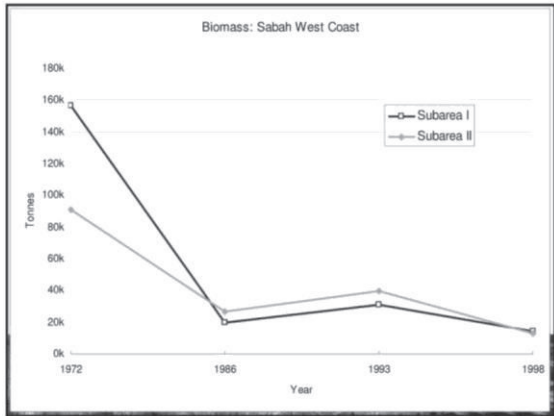
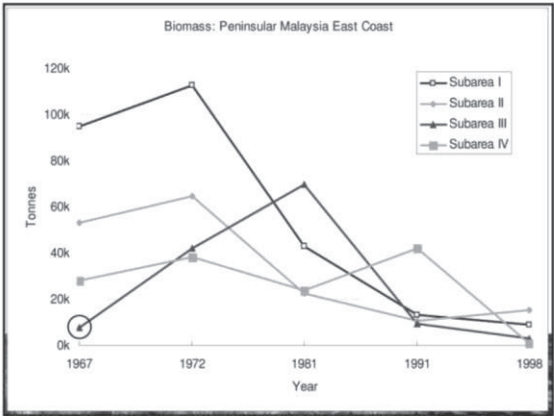
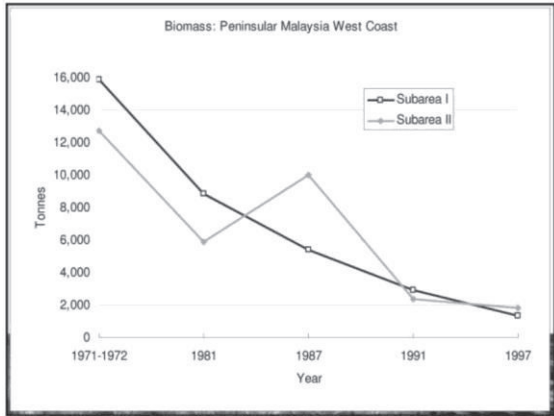


WWF **Climate change and fisheries**

- Temperature change
- Current change
- Winds change
- Wetland change
- Coral reef change
- Sea level change

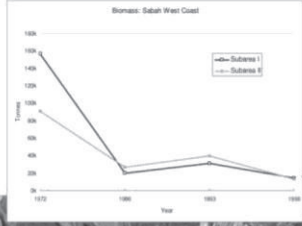




WWF **Pemanasan global**

WWF **Conclusion**

- The future of fisheries in Kudat.....

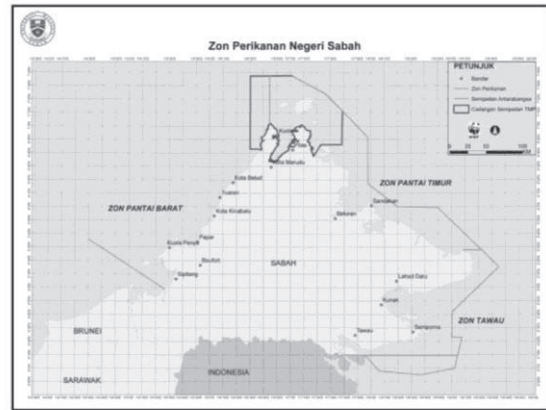



2. Preliminary results of study on commercial fisheries within the waters of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP), Kudat district
(Presenter: Dr. Mabel Manjaji-Matsumoto, Universiti Malaysia Sabah)

Hasil awal kajian perikanan komersil di perairan cadangan Taman Tun Mustapha (TMP), daerah Kudat

Preliminary results of study on commercial fisheries within the waters of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park (TMP), Kudat district

Mabel Manjaji Matsumoto
Institut Penyelidikan Marin Borneo,
Universiti Malaysia Sabah.



Commercial fishing gears

Dukat Jerut, Langkang
Purse seine

Main catch from purse seine

Commercial fishing gears

Subda udang

Catches of prawn trawler

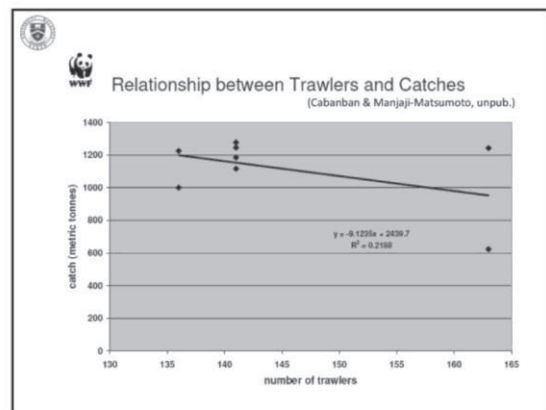
Status of fisheries, Kudat District (Cabanban & Manjaji-Matsumoto, unpub.)

- There are signs of over-fishing in trawling of fishes and prawns in Kudat.

Legend

- Fish catch: trawlers (1994-2002)
- Prawn catch: (1994-2002)
- Number of trawlers (1993-2002)

- Fisheries management is needed for sustainability.



Objectives

To assess the feasibility of establishing spatial management of at least two commercial fishing gears, i.e. purse seine and trawl, in the proposed TMP.

- i. Assess the purse seine fishery in Kudat and Sandakan districts;
- ii. Assess the trawl fishery in Kudat and Sandakan districts

20/8/2010 4:50 pm:
fish landing data collection

21/8/2010 8:20 am:
meeting with boat owner/ operator.
e.g. Mr. Edward Voon, Kudat

August – October 2010

28/8/2010 9:25 am:
meeting with Mr. Phua, Chairman,
Persatuan Perikanan Sandakan

30/8/2010 3:03 am:
fish landing data collection, Sandakan
Central (Fish) Market

August – October 2010

24/9/2010
Hands-on practical on fish identification,
Borneo Marine Research Institute, UMS

Preliminary results

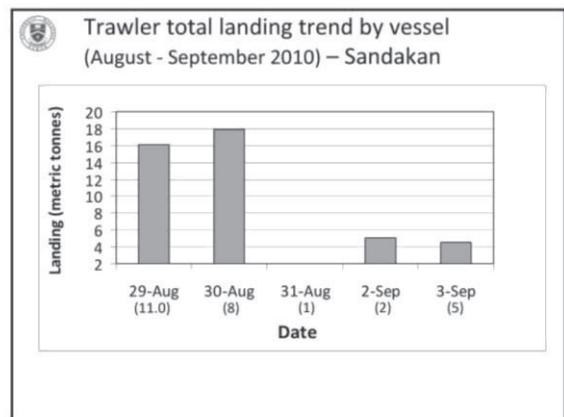
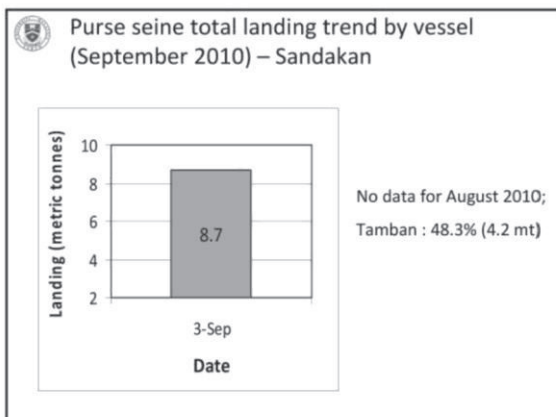
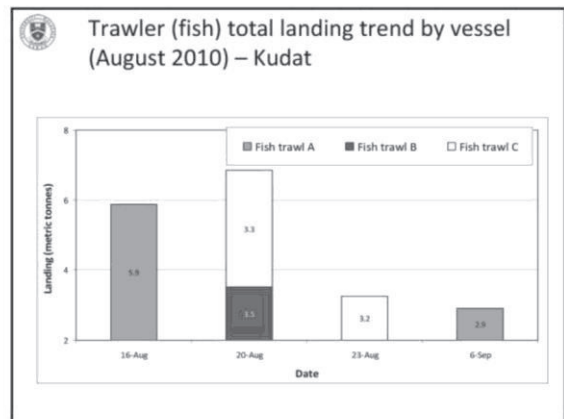
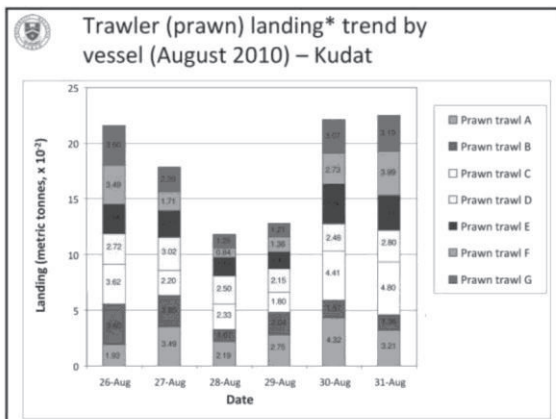
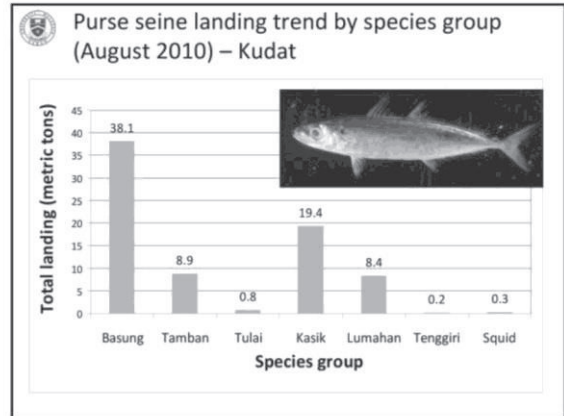
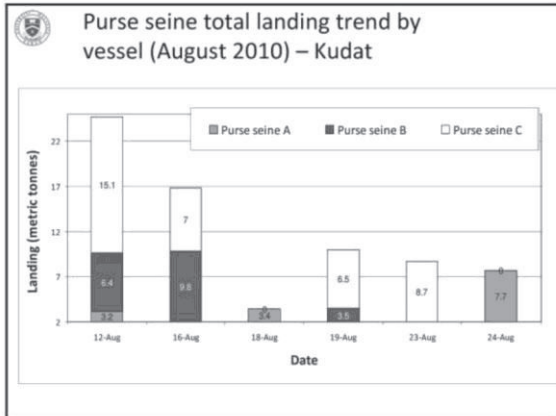
	Kudat	Sandakan
Sites surveyed	3	5

Number of commercial fishing boats in operation (mid August - early Sept 2010)

	Kudat	Sandakan
Purse seine	16 (6)	12 (9)
Trawler (total)	59 (16)	331
Trawler (fish)	29	
Trawler (shrimp)	30	

Purse Seine effort (per vessel):
2-3 days per fishing trip;

Trawling effort (per vessel):
1 – 6 days per fishing trip; 6 – 7 hours of trawling per day.



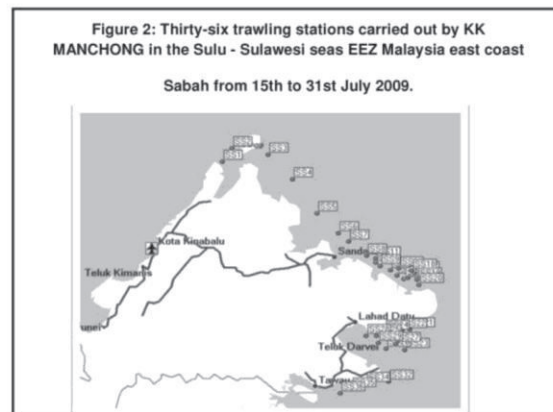
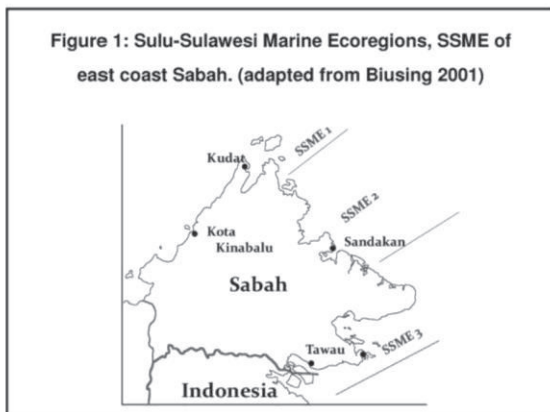
3. Demersal Fish Resource Stock Assessment of East Coast Sabah the Sulu Sulawesi Seas EEZ of Malaysia
(Presenter: Ms. Rebecca Jumin, on behalf of Fisheries Research Institute Bintawa)

**DEMERSAL FISH RESOURCE STOCK
ASSESSMENT OF EAST COAST SABAH-THE SULU-
SULAWESI SEAS EEZ OF MALAYSIA**

Fisheries Research Institute Bintawa
Kuching, Sarawak
2009

Pengenalan

- Ini merupakan survei yang julung kali dibuat bagi pantai timur Sabah.
- Dari 15 - 31 Julai 2009, KK MANCHONG, kapal pukat tunda penyelidikan telah menjalankan penundaan di 33 stesen.
- Perairan survei dibahagi kepada :-
 - 3 kedalaman air :
 - I: 10-30 fathoms (18-55m),
 - II: 20-50 fathoms (56-91m) dan
 - III: 50-100 fathoms (92-185m)]
 - 3 kawasan marin Sulu-Sulawesi:
 - SSME-1,
 - SSME-2 dan
 - SSME-3.



Hasil Kajian

- Sebanyak 213 spesis ikan telah dikenalpasti semasa survei ini dengan keseluruhan purata tangkapan sebanyak 59.74 kgjam-1.
- Komposisi Purata kadar tangkapan:
 - Ikan demersal - 25.29kgjam-1 (42%),
 - Ikan pelagik - 11.89kgjam-1 (20%)
 - Ikan baja – 22.56kgjam-1 (38%)
- Taburan biomas (nisbah peratusan):
 - Bagi tiga kedalaman air yang diselidik (I:II:III) : 32: 9: 59
 - Kawasan Marin SSME (SSME-1:SSME-2:SSME-3) : 44:28: 28

Table 1: The commercial and trash fish percentage composition for all the successful trawl hauls conducted by KK MANCHONG east coast Sabah 2009

Station No.	Catch rate (kghr-1)	Commercial Sp (%)	Trash Fish (%)	Total No. of Species	No. of Comm Sp.	No. of Trash Sp.	Depth Range (m)
Stratum 18-55m							
1	228.51	93	7	31	29	2	22
2	102.04	13	87	22	16	6	32-39
3	124.52	61	39	35	21	14	32
4	28.4	79	21	32	17	5	21-24
Ave rage	120.87	61.50	38.50	30.00	20.75	7	

Figure 3: KK MANCHONG trawl catch rates (kg/hr-1) distribution for the east coast Sabah 2009

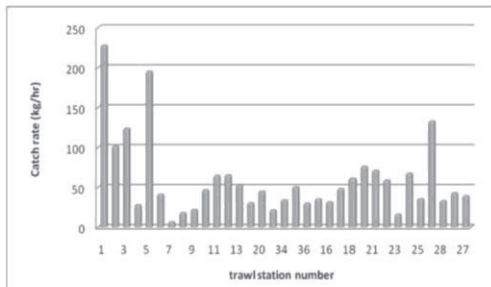


Table 2: KK MANCHONG trawl total catch and average catch rate composition for east coast Sabah 2009

Fish Group	Total Catch (kg)	(%)	Av. Catch rate (kg/hr)	Std (+/-)
Demersal fish	724.46	36.75	21.95	66.999
Pelagic fish	392.32	19.90	11.89	41.940
Elasmobranchs	12.91	0.65	0.39	2.129
Crabs	23.78	1.21	0.72	2.428
Shrimps	8.12	0.41	0.25	1.126
Mollusc	3.96	0.20	0.12	0.431
Lobsters	2.68	0.14	0.08	0.293
Cephalopods	58.58	2.97	1.78	3.000
Trash fish	744.45	37.77	22.56	85.520
Total	1971.26	100	59.74	203.866

Figure 4: KK MANCHONG trawl total catch (in kg/hr-1) composition for east coast Sabah 2009

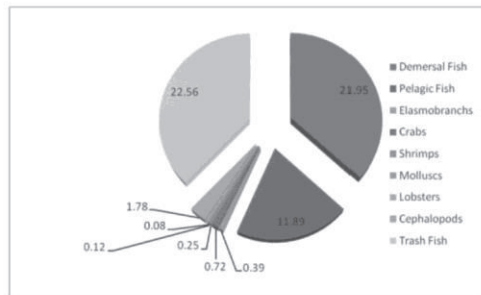


Figure 5: KK MANCHONG trawl total catch (in percentage) composition for east coast Sabah 2009

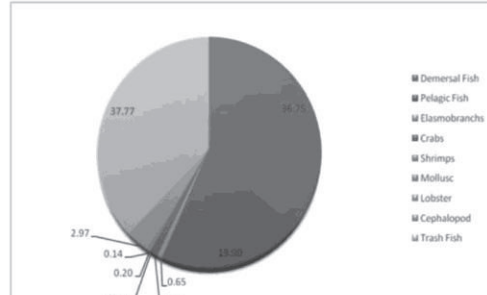
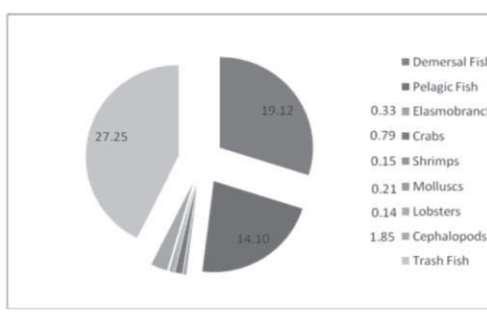


Table 3: KK MANCHONG average catch rate and percentage composition for the three depth strata of east coast Sabah 2009

Stratum	18-55m		56-91m		92-185m	
	Catch rate (kg/hr)	Percentage (%)	Catch rate (kg/hr)	Percentage (%)	Catch rate (kg/hr)	Percentage (%)
Demersal Fishes	19.12	29.91	25.13	45.59	34.45	86.75
Pelagic Fishes	14.10	22.06	9.56	17.34	0.11	0.28
Elasmobranchs	0.33	0.52	0.36	0.66	1.90	4.78
Crabs	0.79	1.23	0.68	1.23	-	-
Shrimps	0.15	0.23	0.41	0.74	-	-
Molluscs	0.21	0.33	-	-	-	-
Lobsters	0.14	0.22	-	-	-	-
Cephalopods	1.85	2.90	1.78	3.19	0.50	1.28
Trash Fishes	27.24	42.61	17.23	31.25	2.75	6.93
Total	63.94	100	55.12	100	39.71	100
No of trawl station	19	19	13	13	1	1

Figure 6: KK MANCHONG trawl average catch rate (in kg/hr-1) composition for stratum 18-55m east coast Sabah 2009



Fish group	SSME-1		SSME-2		SSME-3	
	Av. Catch rate (kg hr ⁻¹)	%	Av. Catch rate (kg hr ⁻¹)	%	Av. Catch rate (kg hr ⁻¹)	%
Demersal fish	39.40	29.00	14.72	33.84	23.59	47.95
Pelagic fish	27.63	20.34	11.20	25.75	6.63	13.47
Elasmobranchs	0.47	0.35	0.12	0.28	0.67	1.36
Crabs	0.98	0.72	0.86	1.98	0.46	0.93
Shrimps	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.49	1.01
Molluscs	0.53	0.39	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.19
Lobsters	0.19	0.14	0.08	0.18	0.04	0.09
Cephalopods	4.03	2.97	1.70	3.90	1.00	2.02
Trash fish	62.51	46.02	14.73	33.86	16.23	32.99
Total	135.85	100	43.49	100	49.20	100
No. of station	5		15		13	

Figure 13: KK MANCHONG trawl average catch rate (in percentage) composition for SSME-1 waters east coast Sabah 2009

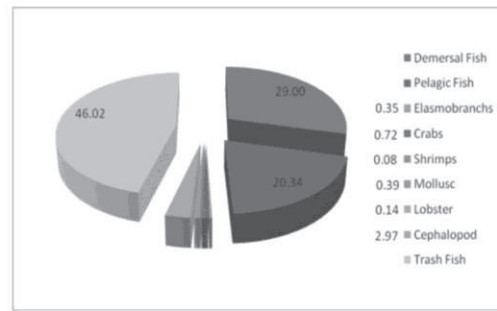
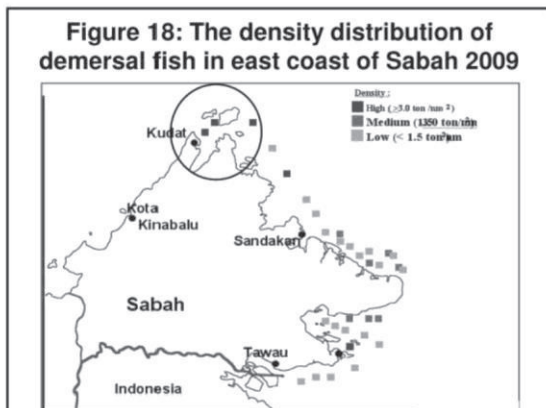


Figure 18: The density distribution of demersal fish in east coast of Sabah 2009



Kesimpulan

- Anggaran tahap tuaian mampan maksima bagi ikan demersal adalah **44,718 tan** hasil dari gabungan potensi kesemua 3 SSME dengan keupayaan tuaian ikan demersal (potential demersal fish production) sebanyak 5.295 tanBN-2tahun-1.
- Kadar eksploitasi bagi kombinasi koefisien tangkapan, $q = 0.6$ dan kadar kematian, $M = 1.66$ tahun-1 dengan pendaratan, $Y = 45,450.6$ tan adalah 0.58tahun-1, menunjukkan bahawa terdapat lebih eksploitasi sumber ikan demersal di kawasan survei.
- Dengan mengambil langkah berwaspada dalam pengurusan perikanan, adalah dicadangkan tahap eksploitasi semasa sumber ikan demersal dikurangkan.

4. Live Reef Fish Trade in Kudat
(Presenter: Mr. Irwin Wong, WWF-Malaysia)

WWF

LIVE REEF FISH TRADE IN KUDAT

Irwin Wong
Live Reef Fish Trade Fisheries Officer
Email: yjwong@wwf.org.my

23 September 2010

WWF

HOW IT STARTED

Kudat – Export / Famous for ??

1960s – 1970s
Agriculture – Coconut + Cocoa
Livestock – Hog

1980s
Agriculture – Coconut + Cocoa
Fisheries – Trawl + LRFT

1990s
Fisheries – Trawl + Purse Seine + LRFT
Agriculture – Coconut + Peanut

2000s
Fisheries – Trawl + Purse Seine + LRFT
Agriculture – Palm Oil + Coconut

TIMELINE

WWF

CURRENT SCENARIO

Over fishing in local waters over the last two decades.

- Local extinction of fish species.

Current practices of LRFT are not sustainable.

- Poison fishing – fast and effective.

Catching of juvenile fish for aquaculture grow-out.

- Blast fishing for feed practices.
- Cage Aquaculture issue – pollution from biomass.

WWF

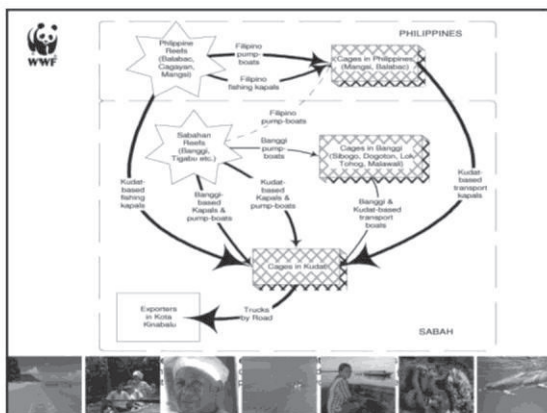
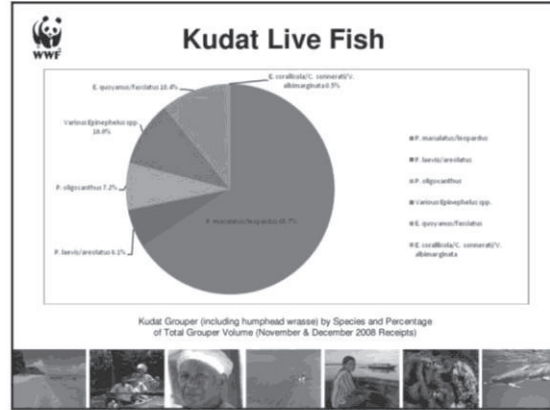
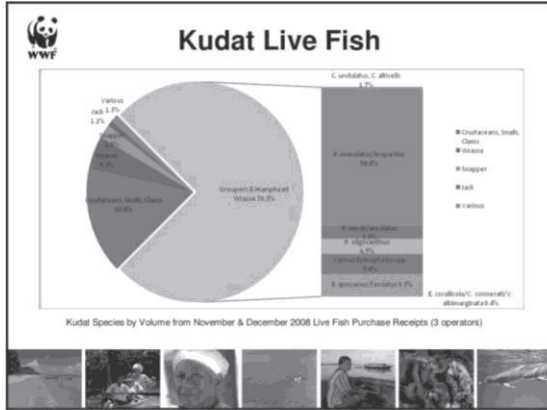
COMMON PROBLEMS

What are the problems faced by traders ?

- Undersized & low grade fish
- High mortality & bad handling of catch
- Rejection by certain local consumer groups
- Climate change
- Monopolistic support industry

There is a need to change for the better of the industry.





CURRENT INITIATIVES

- Palawan (Philippines) formed a Traders Group PALIFTA to protect local fishing communities.
- Discussion are in progress for formation of similar Traders Group in parts of Indonesia & Philippines.
- First shipment of Certified sustainable live reef fish in 2010 from Palawan.

WWF CURRENT INITIATIVES

- Hong Kong
Established in 1998, the Hong Kong Chamber of Seafood Merchants Limited.

Membership: more than 80 traders.

Volume: 90% of live seafood importers & wholesalers; 60% of distributors



Hong Kong Chamber of Seafood Merchants Limited
香港海鮮業聯合總會有限公司

董事：陳國治、劉國強、盧國祥、李國祥、關志偉、陳志、林國治

• 總會簡介 •

香港海鮮業聯合總會於1998年是一個非牟利合法註冊之社團，現會員有超過50名登記會員。其成員包括海產進口商及批發商50%及分銷商50%的總數。該總會之業務範圍包括：為人士申請參加漁業發展基金；

(註) 所有活、冰鮮及冷凍海產之入口商、批發商及分銷商；



WWF Cage Culture



Cage culture

- Tampakan
2 major operators
- Sibogo
3 major operators & lots of small operators

Practice: Purchase / Catch of juvenile from the wild and grow out over 4-6 months

Lacking of hatchery facilities within the region

Preference: Wild caught Vs Hatchlings - robust

WWF Inland Culture

Inland Culture

- Tanah Merah
- Sg. Matungung
- Sg. Molong Kolong
- Sikuati




Main species farmed
Shrimp – Flower & Tiger Prawn
Fresh Water Fish – Tilapia & Patin





WWF LIVE REEF FISH TRADE IN SABAH


Thank you for your participation



WWF SUDUT RENUNGAN


5. Community Survey in TMP Traditional and Small Scale Fisheries in Tun Mustapha Park
(Presenter: Ms. Rebecca Jumin, WWF-Malaysia)



Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) Strategy

Community Survey : Output presentation

Rebecca Jumin
WWF-Malaysia



Target Group




- Community leaders;
- Traditional fishers;
- Commercial fishers;
- Coastal dwellers (fishers' wives; elders; *bomoh* etc.)
- Government agencies (awareness);
- Politicians (awareness).




Community Survey : Survey Area






- Region 1 – Banggi-Balambangan Islands;
- Region 2 – Eastern Pitas & outlying islands;
- Region 3 – Western Pitas & Kota Marudu;
- Region 4 – Kudat



Survey Methodology


- **Qualitative - RRA:**
 - Group discussion (e.g. meetings, workshop, dialogue etc.)
 - Semi-structured interviews:
 - Community mapping;
 - Observation.

- **Quantitative:**
 - Questionnaire (10% of number of houses)

Community Survey

- Type of data collected:
 - Baseline socio-economic status;
 - Local knowledge on marine ecosystems & resource use
 - traditional & commercial resource uses;
 - Traditional fishing ground & methods;
 - Commercial fishing ground & methods;
 - Local knowledge on biodiversity & endangered species
 - Perceived change in species population
 - Sea turtles;
 - Local perception on conservation & management of TMP:
 - Alternative livelihood
 - Interest in collaborative management
 - Decision making capability
 - Level of awareness

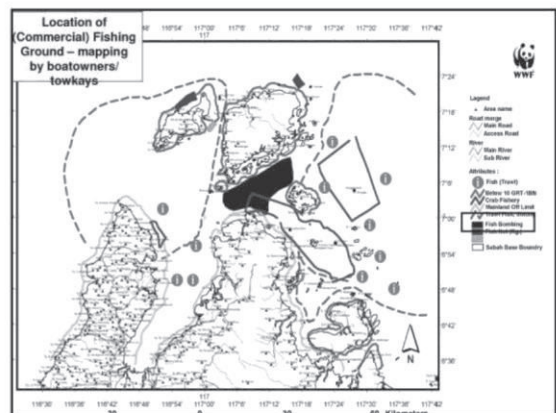
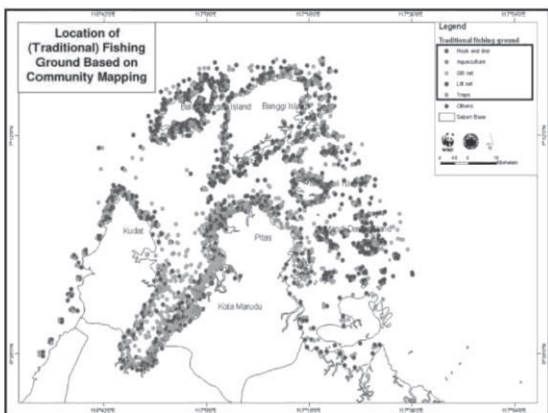
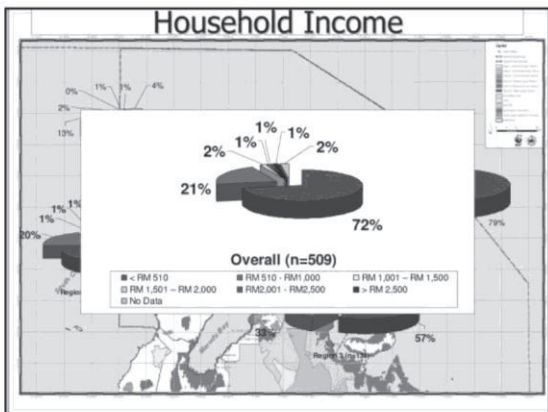


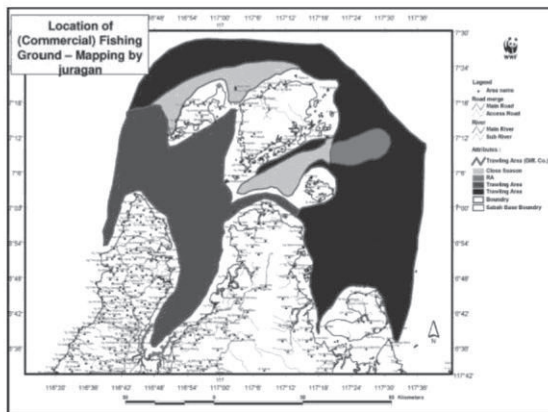
Output at a glance:

Region	No. Villages	No. Houses	10%	No. Respondent
1	19	1215	121.5	168
2	6	272	27.2	34
3	15	1275	127.5	131
4*	13	1331	133.1	176
Total	53	4093	409.3	509

- 1,192 attended meetings & discussions for RRA

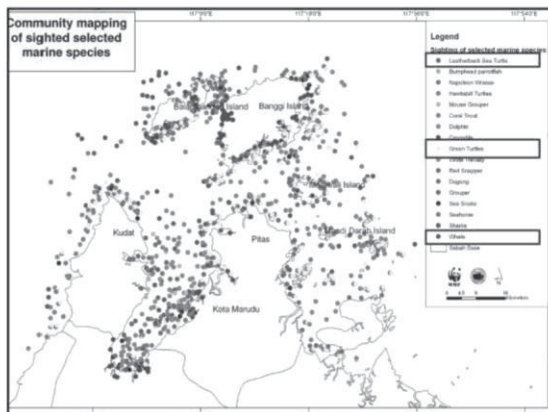
* 10% were not achieved at Kg. Tg. Kapor (1,704 houses), one of the areas with high number of transient resident (i.e. residents that originally from the islands and still maintain residency in other areas such as Banggi and Balambangan Islands and other remote areas)



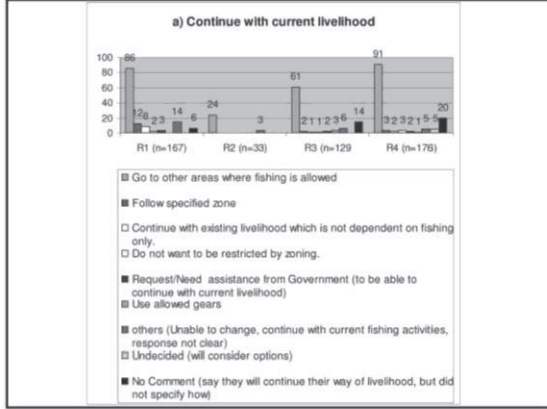
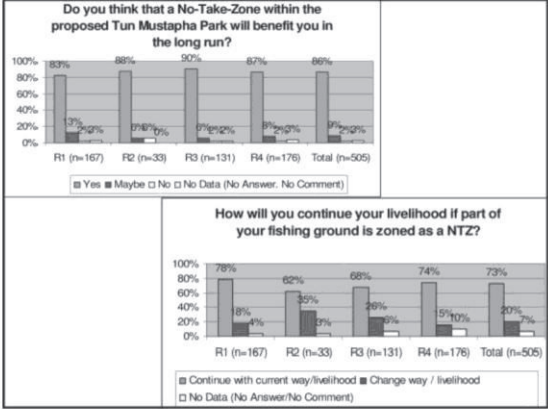
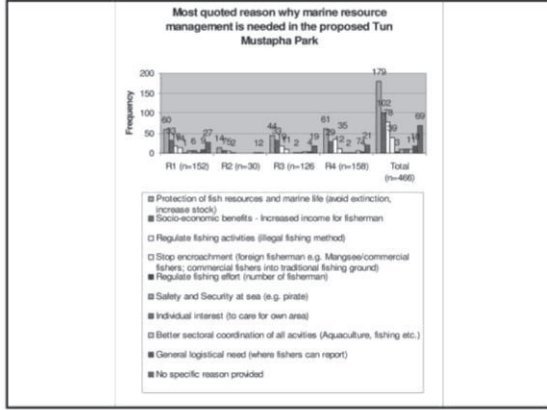
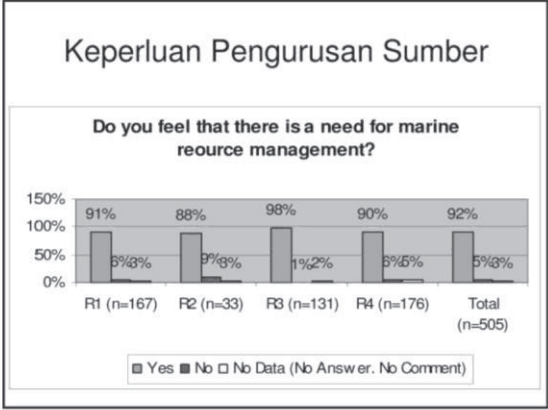
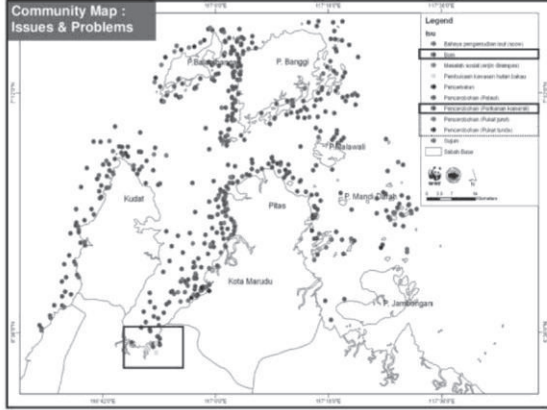


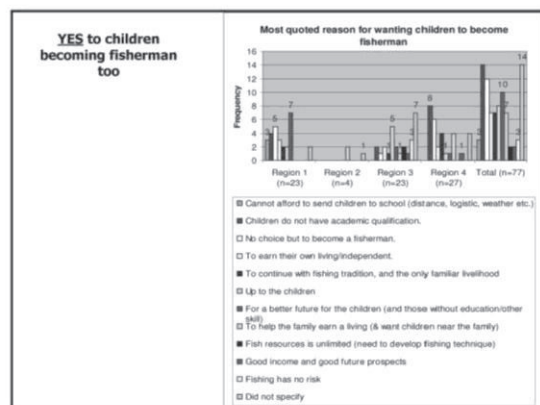
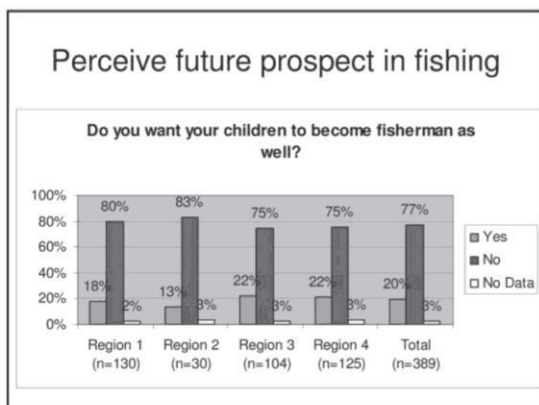
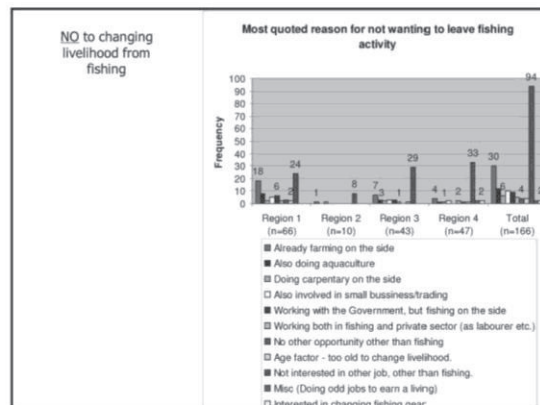
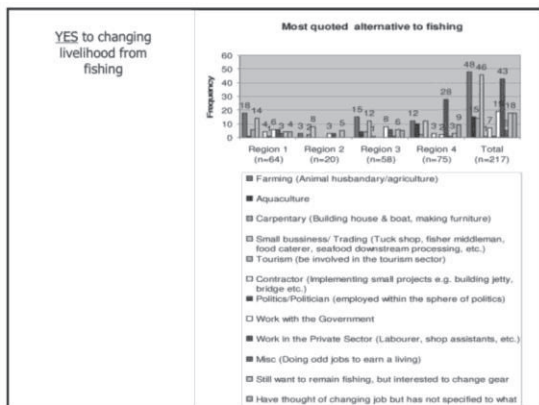
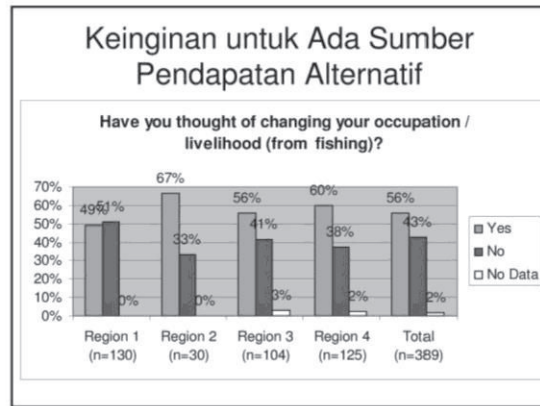
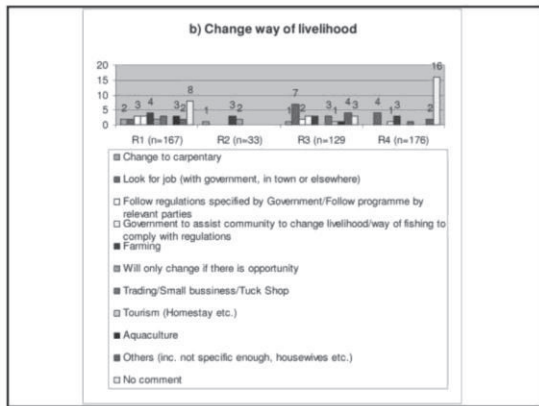
Penggunaan Sumber			
Villages	Fishing method	Resources Targeted	Fishing area
Batu Siri	1. Gill net 2. Hook & line 3. Trap 4. Trolling 5. Bottom long line 6. Spear gun	1. Ikan Batu (Lethrinidae, Haemulidae), Carangids (ikan putih), mullet (belanak) 2. Grouper (Sunoh), ikan batu, sulug 3. Grouper (Tenggiri), shark, grouper, matak 4. Mackerel (Tenggiri), shark, grouper, matak 5. Squid, Carangids, ikan batu	1. Kg. Martua; Kg. Kukus 2. South China Sea area; around Balambangan Island 3. Kg. Martua, Kg. Lok Simpul; Kg. Kukus 4. Pulau Kalutan; shipwreck area (Kapal perang jepun). 5. Shipwreck area (Kapal jepun); South China Sea 6. Kg. Lok simpul; Pulau kalutan; Kg. Kukus; Kg. Martua
Selamat	1. Pancing 2. Pukat Tangsi 3. Bubu 4. Panah 5. Rawai 6. Tunda 7. Menohor (Low tide glearing)	1. Ikan batu, toke, rays 2. Ikan batu, toke, rays 3. Ikan batu, toke, rays 4. Ikan batu, ikan putih, rays, suruh 5. Sharks, pendong, keratang (giant grouper) 6. Mackerel, matak (giant trevally). 7. Shells, crabs	Areas within and around the village, and at the periphery of mangrove areas

- ### Ciri-Ciri Penggunaan Sumber
- Akses terbuka
 - Sepanjang tahun
 - Pelbagai guna/pelbagai peralatan tangkap – membuat banyak perkara dalam satu masa
 - Pelbagai lapisan
 - Atau overlap
 - Pemilikan tradisi tidak kuat
 - Kawasan tertutup di kawasan kecil sahaja - e.g. kelong, raba, ranggas/rangas (FADs)
 - Akses terhad (penzonan kawasan komersil & tradisi)
 - Percanggahan penggunaan – komersil vs tradisi/skala kecil
 - Persaingan terhadap sumber yang semakin berkurang
 - Pemulaan usaha di peringkat komuniti untuk menjaga kawasan mereka sendiri (sudah ada kampung yang menghalang nelayan memasuki kawasan mereka)

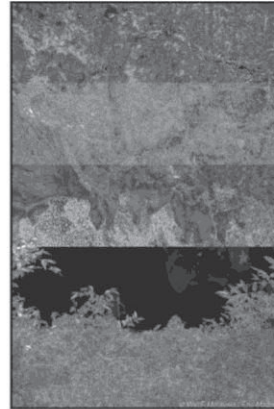
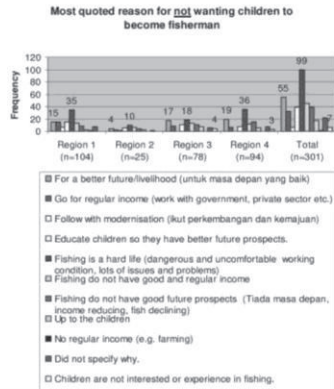


- ### Ancaman kepada Penyu Laut
- Kematian disebabkan oleh:
 - Mati tidak sengaja (tertangkap sebagai tangkapan sampingan – pukat insang / pukat tunda)
 - Dilanggar bot;
 - Dicuri oleh orang asing/tempatan;
 - Pengeboman ikan
 - Pemungutan telur
 - Pemungutan Telur
 - Jumlah penyu makin kurang
 - Kehilangan pantai bertelur – oleh hakisan / pembangunan tepi pantai (sand mining)
 - Konflik manusia-telur – isu di kawasan penanaman agar
-



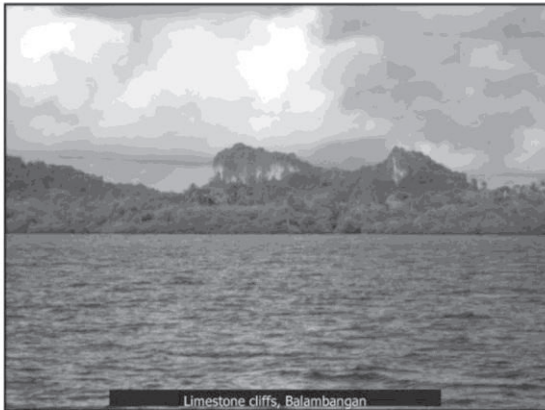


NO to children becoming fisherman too



Unique feature –
Cave at Kuak Simpul,
Pulau Balambangan

Great potential for
eco-tourism



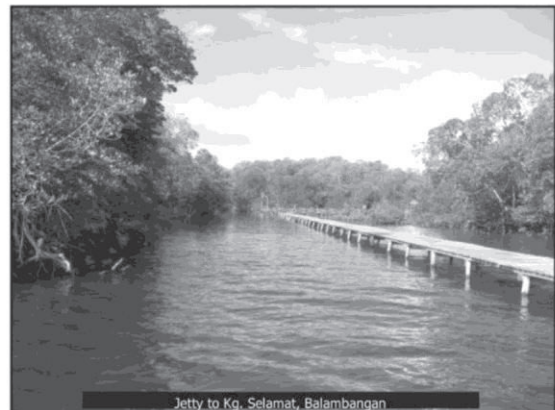
Limestone cliffs, Balambangan



Fisherman at Kg. Batu Siri, Balambangan

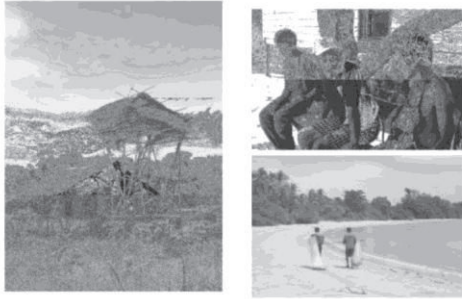


Aquaculture Operation at Lok Simpul, Balambangan



Jetty to Kg. Selamat, Balambangan

Bonggi Community at Kg. Lok Agong, Banggi



Balabak Community at Kg. Damaran, Banggi



Ubian Community, Kg. Lok Dangkaan, Pitas



Rungus Community at Kg. Longgom Kecil, Kudat



Bajau Laut Community at Tambulian Island, Region 2



6. MENGO Training Needs Analysis (WWF-Malaysia)



**Training Need Analysis:
Implementing Ecosystem Based Management for Fisheries with the Commercial Fishing Industry in Proposed Tun Mustapha Park**

Robecca Jumin, Salha Alban, Asri Barail
WWF-Malaysia
November 2009

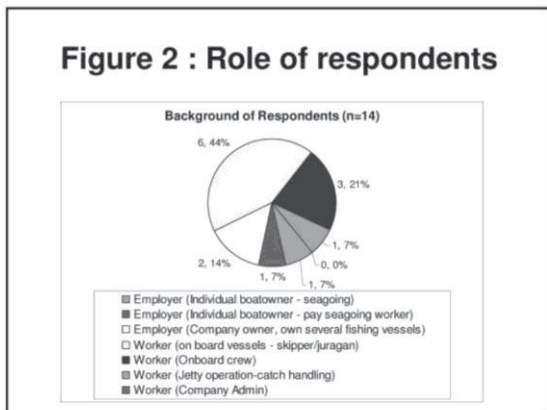
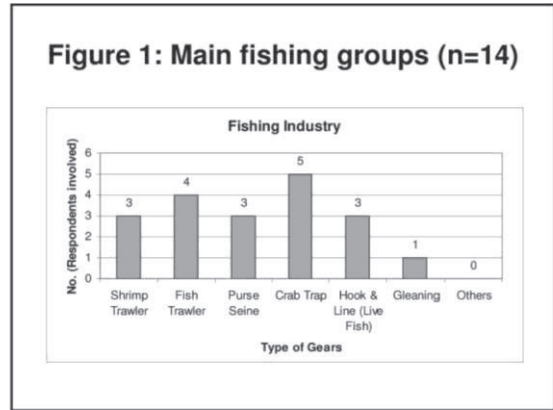


Table 3: General perception on condition of fisheries

	Size	Weight	Fishing Time
Purse Seine	Less big fish	Less catch - 3 – 4 tonne per night	More time is needed to get the same amount of fish
Trawler	Generally there are less big fish, especially ponyfish (Leiognathidae) and Bream (Hemipteridae) -More fishing boat now -But all fish has value now (even small fish)	Less catch (weight) compared to previous years* -price lower -fuel price higher -<17 tonne, previously more than this.	More time is needed to catch the same amount of fish -Average fishing time is around 6 days.
Crab	Same	Less	Depend on weather, but generally longer fishing time needed to catch the same amount
Hook & Line	Smaller	Not consistent, based on weather	Not consistent but generally seems that more time is needed to catch the same amount (weight) and need to fish in a wider area.

Table 4: Views and hope of respondents for the future fisheries in Kudat, ways to achieve hope for the future of fisheries in the area and perceived action government action needed to improve the fisheries industry in Kudat.

Views on Future of Fisheries in Kudat	Hope for the Future in Fisheries	How to achieve hope for the Future	Perceived Government Action Needed to improve the fisheries industry
1. No Comment, do not know;	1. No comment;	1. No comment;	1. Create job opportunities in other industries when fisheries industry decline
2. Still optimistic, good future in fisheries;	2. Government will do something to increase fish stock so fishermen can get more fish;	2. Difficult to determine/decide;	2. Prepare / Provide better fishing vessels
3. Fisheries will continue but less catch;	3. Fish will still be protected/managed even though there is fluctuation;	3. Business as usual;	3. Increase and improve collaboration with the government agencies (e.g. Department of Fisheries)

Table 4: Views and hope of respondents for the future fisheries in Kudat, ways to achieve hope for the future of fisheries in the area and perceived action government action needed to improve the fisheries industry in Kudat (cont.)

Views on Future of Fisheries in Kudat	Hope for the Future in Fisheries	How to achieve hope for the Future	Perceived Government Action Needed to improve the fisheries industry
4. Less income, previously can get RM20,000.00. But now RM5000 is difficult;	4. To have bigger boats (to be able to catch more);	4. Not overfishing;	4. Set up no-take reserve
5. Small boat consumes more fuel; therefore need to use bigger engine and boat. Bigger boat will enable to catch more fish and bigger landing. Nonetheless, still have faith and confidence in the condition of fisheries in the area;	5. Business as usual;	5. Need government's assistance in order to achieve hope/objective	5. Government to improve on laws, e.g. tax the boat-owner for their catch – subsidize more owner to put their own money for documentation of fishermen;

Table 4: Views and hope of respondents for the future fisheries in Kudat, ways to achieve hope for the future of fisheries in the area and perceived action government action needed to improve the fisheries industry in Kudat (cont.)

Views on Future of Fisheries in Kudat	Hope for the Future in Fisheries	How to achieve hope for the Future	Perceived Government Action Needed to improve the fisheries industry
6. Must have bigger boat to enable boat to withstand strong wind and travel further away;	6. There will be more fish;	6. Increase fish catch e.g. the use of net with bigger openings that do not need too much fuel (Net with 72 inch at the opening and smaller mesh size at the back/code end	6. Improve enforcement, i.e. conduct, increase and enhance enforcement;
7. Condition now – (i) Less fish, (ii) climate change; Therefore future for fisheries in the area is in fish culture (pen or cage culture)	7. Hoping for a secure future for the family;		7. Develop some fisheries sector that is seen to be better, e.g. Purse seine.
	8. Provide courses on sophisticated fishing method.		

Table 5: Perception of respondents on the management and conservation of fisheries in Kudat

Perception: How the fisheries resources in Kudat area can be manage or protected.	Perception: What is your role in the management of fisheries resources and ecosystem in the area?
• Compliance to fisheries regulation (e.g. net mesh size)	• Comply to regulations outlined by the Department of Fisheries (DOF)
• The Government set up law to protect the environment	• No comment
• Establish minimum size allowed for capture of crab; Enforce this regulation (Minimum size for crab) Enforcement to prevent encroachment of fishermen from outside the area	• Only catch crab that is of the right size (more than 3inches) and release small crab; to give opportunity for the crab to grow big and propagate
• Only take big fishes, release small ones.	• Comply to existing regulations outlined by the Government.
• "Do not understand what is manage" Do not take crab that is less than 3 months old.	• Feel that if fishing is conducted in sandy area, this activity will not damage the environment (bottom environment); Respondent feel that he has no role/right to prevent illegal activities as this is not his job/duty
• Protect coral reef for targeted fish.	• Give opinions/input to the relevant management agencies.
• Enforcement by the Department of Fisheries(DOF)	• Comply to existing fisheries regulations (Need to know 'dos' and 'don'ts' in fisheries law)
• Enforcement by the DOF (Patrolling twice a week, prevent fishing vessels from outside from encroaching into the area)	• Concern and empathy to own local environment, and taking care of own area.

Table 6: Training needed.


Vessel and Fishing Operations	Fisheries Law and Regulations / Conservation
• Skill in fishing technology	• Course on fisheries law and regulations for the information of fishermen
• Course on better and efficient use of bintur / selambau (Crab trap)	• Seminar for fishermen on the benefit of a marine park (e.g. Tun Mustapha Park)
• Net making & repair • Reading / interpreting chart • Communication skill fisherman and skipper • Chief engineering, (engine maintenance and repair)	• Course for fishermen on: (i) What is a marine Park? (ii) How is it managed? (iii) How is it established? (iv) What is a No-Take Zone (v) What is the benefit of marine reserve?
• Course on Vessel operations and safety for vessel crew (with Work Certificates from the DOF) • Skill in using equipment on-board vessels • Skill improvement in deck/on-board work • Safety course	• Turtle biology - life cycle & habitat • Turtle Conservation: - Why want to conserve turtle - Why need to release turtle - Why want to protect turtle egg - How to use Turtle Excluding Device (TED) - What is the main purpose of using TED • Relevant regulations protecting sea turtle
• Training in seamanship (skipper) – knowledge on vessel operation, safety and relevant law for seagoing vessels	
• Gear technology to increase catch, e.g. trawling technology to increase trawl landing	
• Mostly now in Kudat using local methods, so they are quite use to it. • New method / Technology will be quite difficult to accept • PPKK will support for training of new method/ technology but government still need to be the one to implement it.	



7. *Pengurusan Sumber Perikanan di Sabah; Satu Pengenalan*
 / Fisheries Resources Management in Sabah
 (Presenter: Mr. Lawrence Kissol, Department of Fisheries Sabah)

Pengurusan Sumber Perikanan di Sabah ; Satu Pengenalan

Lawrence Kissol
 Cawangan Pengurusan Sumber Marin
 Jabatan Perikanan Sabah
 Sept 2010



Tujuan

- Pengenalan secara am mekanisma dan cabaran pengurusan sumber perikanan di Sabah



Kandungan

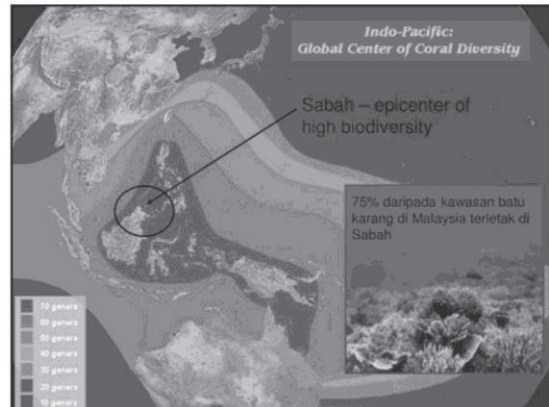
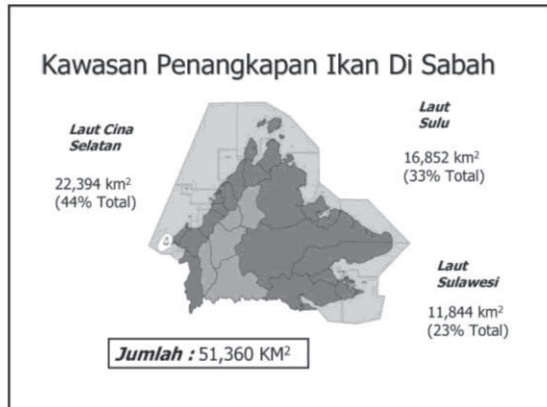
- Latarbelakang
- Mekanisma pengurusan Jabatan Perikanan Sabah (Sedia ada & perancangan masa terdekat)
- Perundangan
- Kawasan operasi/ larangan
- Cabaran pengurusan sumber perikanan
- Rumusan

Latarbelakang (i) - am

- Luas Sabah : *73,711 KM persegi*
- Panjang pesisiran pantai – *1,600 km*
- Kawasan tangkapan – *51,360 KM persegi*
- *75%* dpd kwsn terumbu karang negara ini terletak di Sabah.
- *40%* kwsn bakau di negara ini terletak di Sabah.

Kawasan Penangkapan Ikan Malaysia

After UNCLOS (UN Convention of the Law of the Sea) 1984 – Malaysia has some 450,000 km² of fishing grounds (including EEZ waters). Another 25,000 km² of rich pelagic fishing grounds (based on 200-NM equidistance) is expected for waters around Sipadan/Ligitan after ICJ ruled them to be part of Malaysia in 2002.



- ### Latarbelakang (ii) – perikanan tangkap
- Operasi tangkapan (2008)
 - Bil. Nelayan (Sabah) – 23,763 (Kudat) – 2,133 (9 %)
 - Bil. Alat (Sabah) – 30,360 (Kudat) – 284 (0.9 %)
 - Bil. Vesel (Sabah) – 10,978 (Kudat) - 531 (0.5 %)
 - Pendaratan (2008)
 - Sabah : 173,999 tm
 - Kudat : 13,847 tm (8 %)

- ### Mekanisma Pengurusan (Sedia ada)
- Pelesenan alat menangkap ikan
 - Pengeluaran permit / sijil import eksport, termasuk CITES
 - Penetapan kawasan operasi / larangan
 - Penzonan aktiviti akuakultur (konsep ICZM)
 - Penempatan tukun tiruan
 - Pelaksanaan penguatkuasaan & pendakwaan
 - Kerjasama serantau : CTI & SSME

- ### Mekanisma Pengurusan (perancangan masa terdekat)
- Penggunaan TED (pukat tunda)
 - 'Exit Plan' Pukat Tunda
 - Menghadkan / menghentikan pengeluaran lesen perikanan komersil (kecuali penangkapan laut dalam)
 - Mempromosikan 'full cycle mariculture'
 - CBFM (di kawasan cadangan TMTM)
 - Pelan Pengurusan Perikanan (GEF-SCS Project) dlm tempoh 4 tahun

- ### Perundangan - i
- Akta Perikanan 1985 (Fisheries Act 1985 (revised 1993))**
 - Enakmen Perikanan Darat dan Akuakultur Sabah 2003 (Sabah Inland Fisheries And Aquaculture Enactment 2003)**
 - Akta Perdagangan Antarabangsa Mengenai Spesies Terancam 2008 (Akta 686) (Laws of Malaysia : International Trade In Endangered Species Act 2008 (Act 686))**

Perundangan – ii (sokongan)

- **Akta Agensi Penguatkuasaan Maritim Malaysia 2004 (Akta 633)**
(Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) Act 2004 (Act 633))

- Penguatkuasaan / rondaan kawasan perairan

- **Enakmen Taman-Taman Sabah 1984**
(Sabah's Parks Enactment, 1984)

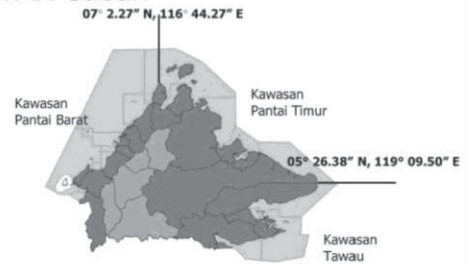
- Pewartaan kawasan pulau / perairan sebagai 'protected areas (Marine parks)'



Kawasan Operasi/larangan

- 51,360 km persegi : L.cina selatan (22,394 km p.), L.Sulu (16,852 km p.) & L.Sulawesi (11,844 km p.)
- 3 kawasan (zon) utama ; kawasan *Pantai Barat, Pantai Timur & Tawau*

Kawasan Operasi Penangkapan Ikan Di Sabah



Kawasan Operasi/larangan

- Peralatan tradisi : tidak ada kawasan larangan (kecuali sempadan zon)
- Peralatan komersil : kawasan larangan am & khas (bergantung kpd zon, keadaan geografi, GRT)
- Vesel laut dalam (70 GRT) – kurang dari 30 batu nautika dari pantai



Cabaran Pengurusan Sumber Perikanan-i

- Aktiviti Bom Ikan / Sianida (Sujum)
- Pencerobohan kawasan larangan
- Keupayaan penguatkuasaan terhad
- Penyeludupan spesies bernilai tinggi : ikan maming *Cheilinus undulatus* , batu karang, penyu dll
- Penggunaan TED (pukat tunda) & had lampu (pukat jerut) belum dapat diaplikasikan sepenuhnya
- Pengeluaran pusat penetasan akua terhad

Cabaran Pengurusan Sumber Perikanan- ii

- Pencemaran dari industri kilang / ladang
- Lokasi aktiviti akuakultur tidak tersusun & Enakmen Perikanan Darat & Akuakultur 2003 belum dapat dilaksanakan sepenuhnya
- Konsep ICZM agak baru di Sabah
- Konsep CBFM agak baru di Sabah
- Impak negatif 'global warming' ke atas sumber dan habitat marin

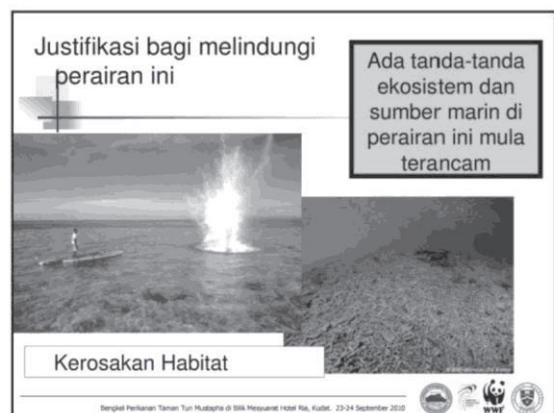
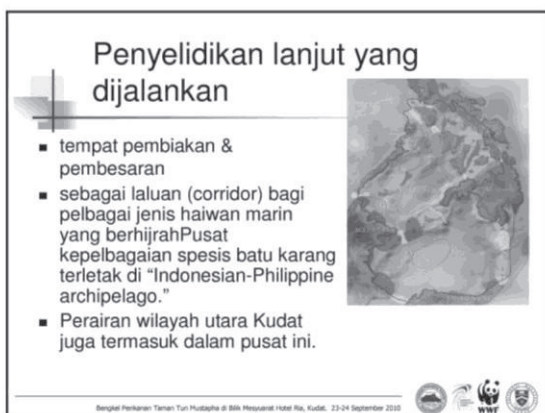
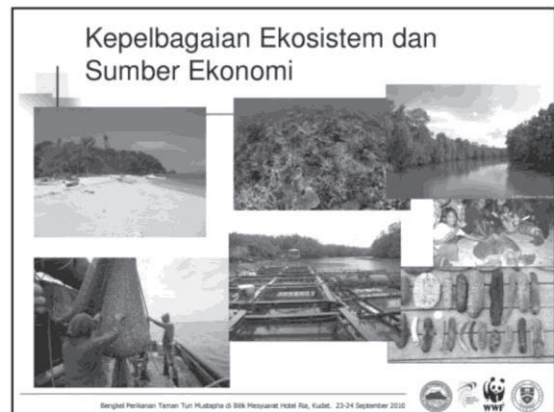
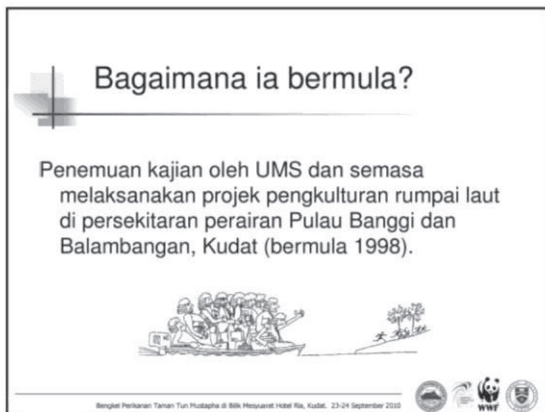
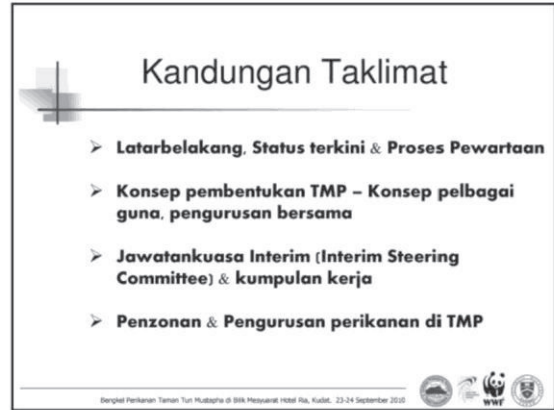
Rumusan

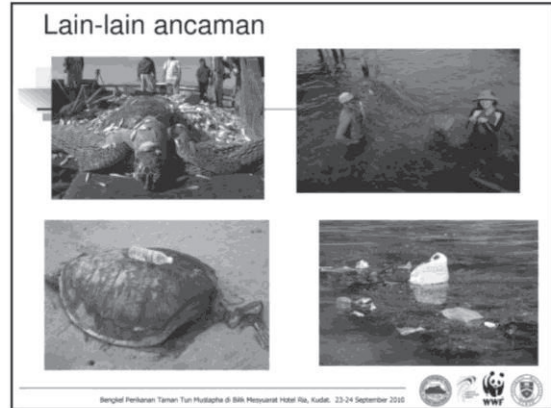
- Sumber laut penting untuk Sabah
- Mekanisma pengurusan sedia ada perlu diperkasakan
- Mekanisma pengurusan baru perlu bagi memastikan sumber laut dapat dieksploitasi secara mapan dan berterusan

Terima kasih

' Q & A '
(Soal jawab)

8. *Taklimat Cadangan Penubuhan Taman Tun Mustapha*
 / Recommendations on the Establishment of Tun Mustapha Park
 (Presenter: Mr. Fazrullah Rizally Abd. Razak, Sabah Parks)





Kesimpulan Mengenai Perairan dan Sumber Marin Ini!

- Menampung kehidupan sebilangan penduduk pulau dan tanah besar di mana ramai yang hidup dalam keadaan kemiskinan.
- Menampung kehidupan marin (biodiversiti).
- Mempunyai potensi ekonomi yang lebih besar jika dibangunkan secara terurus.
- Jika dibiarkan, Sabah dan Negara akan kerugian/kehilangan sumber ekonomi dan kekayaan semulajadi yang amat penting.

Bekas Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesuarat Habis Ra, Kudat. 23-24 September 2010

Usaha Penubuhan

- Mesyuarat Jemaah Menteri pada 5 Mac 2003 meluluskan Kertas Kabinet cadangan menubuhkan taman (Taman Tun Mustapha)
- Kawasan perairan merangkumi lebih kurang 1,028,630.80 hektar.
- Kawasan pulau: 63,790 hektar

TAMAN (CADANGAN) TUN MUSTAPHA

Bekas Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesuarat Habis Ra, Kudat. 23-24 September 2010

Syarat Pengisytiharan

- Pelan menyeluruh akan disediakan demi untuk menjamin dan mendokong konsep Taman-Taman Sabah
- Kawasan tanah yang berhakmilik atau bergeran dan kawasan yang sedia ada wujud hak adat akan diambilkira semasa pewartaan.

Bekas Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesuarat Habis Ra, Kudat. 23-24 September 2010

Syarat pengisytiharan

- Bagaimanapun, pembangunan kawasan berkenaan akan diselaraskan dengan Pelan Pembangunan dan Pengurusan Taman
- Semua warta kerajaan (e.g. hutan simpan) akan dikekalkan

Bekas Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesuarat Habis Ra, Kudat. 23-24 September 2010

Syarat pengisytiharan

- Semua zon-zon sedia ada perikanan dikekalkan dengan perubahan yang akan ditentukan
- Zon perancangan tempatan / Bandar (local plan) akan dikekalkan

Berghel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Raia, Kudat, 23-24 September 2010



Syarat pengisytiharan

- Zon tadahan air dikekalkan
- Zon-Zon Perkuburan dikekalkan
- Kawasan Arkeologi/ Bersejarah dikekalkan
- Zon Rezab Kampung akan dikekalkan
- Tuntutan hak anak negeri akan dikekalkan

Berghel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Raia, Kudat, 23-24 September 2010



Konsep Pembentukan TMP

- Berbeza dengan cara pengurusan Taman-Taman yang diamal sekarang.
- Mengambil contoh pengurusan seperti di Taman Marin Tun Sakaran dan Great Barrier Reef.
- Pengurusan yang bersepadu akan diamalkan kerana kawasan yang luas dan kompleks di mana banyak aktiviti boleh dijalankan.

Berghel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Raia, Kudat, 23-24 September 2010



Pengurusan yang bersepadu

- Melibatkan mereka yang berkepentingan (stakeholders), bukan sahaja dari Taman-Taman Sabah tetapi juga daripada pelbagai jabatan kerajaan dan institusi di Sabah, termasuk badan-badan bukan kerajaan di peringkat tempatan dan antarabangsa.

Berghel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Raia, Kudat, 23-24 September 2010



Penzonan Kawasan

- mengenalpasti kawasan-kawasan yang berbeza dalam Taman mungkin mempunyai keperluan yang berbeza dan disebabkan itu ada di antara aktiviti perlu dipisahkan daripada satu sama lain untuk mengelakkan konflik.

Berghel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Raia, Kudat, 23-24 September 2010



Status Semasa

- Kerjasama Taman-Taman Sabah dan Jabatan Tanah dan Ukur Sabah untuk menyediakan pelan SD kawasan cadangan
- Perbincangan di dalam Jawatankuasa Penggunaan Tanah di setiap daerah (Kudat pada 14 Mei 2009)
- Pendengaran awam akan dijalankan oleh setiap pihak berkuasa tempatan sebagai prosedur pewartaan
- Disamping itu, berbagai agensi terlibat dalam banyak program, ekspedisi dan penyelidikan untuk mengumpul maklumat, termasuk dalam pembangunan pelan pengurusan

Berghel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Raia, Kudat, 23-24 September 2010



Jawatankuasa Pemandu Interim

- Hasil bengkel anjuran TTS pada 8 April 2009 akan menubuhkan satu jawatankuasa pemandu interim bersifat sementara.
- Jawatankuasa berperanan untuk menyemak, menghalusi dan memurnikan cadangan-cadangan pelan pengurusan yang akan menentukan pendekatan dan kaedah pengurusan taman cadangan, Taman Tun Mustapha bagi memenuhi objektif penubuhannya.

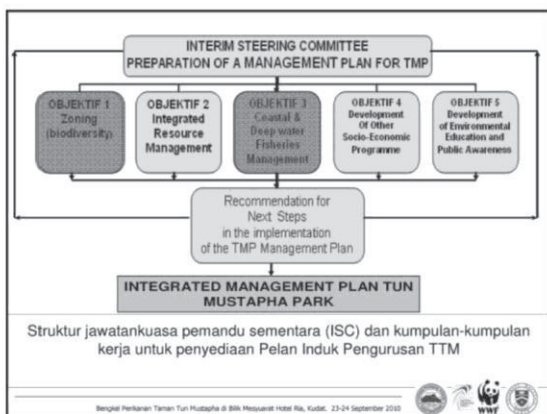
Bengkel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Ra, Kuala Lumpur, 23-24 September 2010



Jawatankuasa Pemandu Interim

- Ahli terdiri daripada berbagai pihak daripada pihak-pihak berkepentingan daripada agensi dan jabatan yang berkaitan.
- Jawatankuasa ini akan dibubarkan selepas pelan pengurusan diluluskan oleh Kerajaan Negeri.

Bengkel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Ra, Kuala Lumpur, 23-24 September 2010



Bengkel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Ra, Kuala Lumpur, 23-24 September 2010



1. Penzonan (Kumpulan Kerja 1)

Objektif: Membuat semakan dan membangunkan pelan pengurusan kawasan melalui pendekatan skim penzonan dengan memfokuskan kepada perlindungan haiwan-haiwan terancam dan dilindungi seperti penyu, mamalia marin dan jerung paus di taman cadangan TTM

Sub-Objektif	Aktiviti-aktiviti	Agensi Pelaksana
a. Menentukan status sumber-sumber marin dan habitat-habitat sensitif ekosistem marin	Menyuarat Jawatan Ketua Pemandu Interim untuk menghasilkan garis panduan keperluan maklumat saintifik Pengumpulan maklumat saintifik sedia ada daripada agensi-agensi Seminar/bengkel status sumber marin dan pengurusan Sumber marin sedia ada di TTM	ISC SP, UMS, WWF, SFD, SF, LAS, JMG, SWD, DOs
b. Membuat Analisis Maklumat terkumpul dan rekomenasi bagi pembangunan pelan penzonan kawasan (termasuk menggunakan sumber daripada laporan rekomenasi pelan pengurusan LESTARI & WWF)	Penghasilan data-data dan mesyuarat Bengkel Penyediaan Pelan Pengurusan perlindungan dan pemuliharaan bagi haiwan terancam dan dilindungi (penyu, mamalia marin, jerung paus etc) di TTM	UMS, TRPD SP, TRPD

Bengkel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Ra, Kuala Lumpur, 23-24 September 2010



2. Pengurusan perikanan di TTM (kumpulan Kerja 3)

Objektif: Pembangunan Pelan Pengurusan Sumber Marin dalam Industri Perikanan persisiran pantai dan laut dalam di taman cadangan TTM

Sub-Objektif	Aktiviti	Agensi Pelaksana
a. Mengumpul maklumat berkaitan hasil tangkapan per unit usaha dalam industri perikanan yang dijalankan dan status maklumat stok sumber perikanan di TTM	Mengumpul maklumat dan mengenalpasti kaedah penangkapan yang dijalankan dalam TTM (mengumpul maklumat industri perikanan pantai dan laut dalam)	DOF
b. Pembangunan satu garis panduan dan rekomenasi kaedah penangkapan ikan terbaik bagi meminimumkan ancaman terhadap haiwan terancam dan dilindungi	Menyediakan satu garis panduan penangkapan ikan terbaik bagi meminimumkan ancaman terhadap haiwan terancam dan dilindungi	DOF
	Mengadakan bengkel (1 hari) dengan rелейan sekitar TTM (contoh: penggunaan TED)	SP & DOF

Bengkel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Ra, Kuala Lumpur, 23-24 September 2010



SEKIAN, TERIMA KASIH

Bengkel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Ra, Kuala Lumpur, 23-24 September 2010



Penzonan & Pengurusan perikanan di TMP

- Berdasarkan Laporan Akhir Kajian Pengurusan Terintegratif TTM dan hasil bengkel anjuran TTS pada 8 April 2009, 5 kumpulan kerja dicadangkan ditubuhkan di bawah jawatakuasa pemandu.

Sumber Ekonomi



Bengkel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Ria, Kudat. 23-24 September 2010



Usaha Awal Penubuhan

- Semasa Sidang DUN Sabah pada 24 –30 Okt 2002, YAB Ketua Menteri telah menjawab soalan dari ADUN Banggi bahawa Kerajaan bercadang untuk menubuhkan satu Taman Marin di kawasan utara Sabah, iaitu di Wilayah Kudat.
- Pada 18 Disember 2002, Taman-Taman Sabah telah mengemukakan cadangan penubuhan taman (TTM) kepada Kementerian Pelancongan, Alam Sekitar, Sains dan Teknologi

Bengkel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Ria, Kudat. 23-24 September 2010



Isu-Isu yang akan diambil perhatian

- Tanah bergeran/ berhak milik
- Pemberimilikan tanah
- Lesen perikanan
- Akuakultur
- Perladangan rumpai laut
- Perhutanan

Bengkel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Ria, Kudat. 23-24 September 2010



Isu-Isu yang akan diambil perhatian (sambungan)

- Pembangunan pertanian
- Pembangunan Pelancongan
- Laluan perkapalan
- Perdagangan "barter"
- Program Kesedaran Awam
- Peluang sarahidup alternatif

Bengkel Perikanan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Ria, Kudat. 23-24 September 2010



Penyediaan Pelan Cadangan Pengurusan TTM

- Biodiversity conservation in Tun Mustapha Park, Kudat-Banggi, Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion: Recommended inputs to the TMP Management Plan. WWF Malaysia Technical Report. Funded under CI-the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape Project. 2008
- Deraf Laporan Tahap Tampungan dan Garis Panduan Pembangunan. Jabatan Perancangan Bandar dan Desa. 2009

Syarat Pengisytiharan

- Pelan menyeluruh akan disediakan demi untuk menjamin dan mendokong konsep Taman-Taman Sabah
- Kawasan akan dipastikan tidak dieksploitasi oleh pengusaha-pengusaha yang bernaung di bawah promosi pelancongan



Bengkel Perkenalan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Ra, Kuala, 23-24 September 2010



Pelan Cadangan Pengurusan TTM

- Laporan Akhir Kajian Pelan Pengurusan Terintegratif Taman Marin Tun Mustapha, Institut Alam Sekitar dan Pembangunan (LESTARI), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (kerja lapangan intensif dijalankan sekitar Mac-Jun 2007)



Bengkel Perkenalan Taman Tun Mustapha di Bilik Mesyuarat Hotel Ra, Kuala, 23-24 September 2010



6.2 Attendance List

Government

No.	Name	Organization
1	Asli Hj. A. Bakar	Pejabat Tanah
2	Augustine Binson	Sabah Parks
3	Awang Bakar Awg Husin	Korperasi Kemajuan Perikanan & Nelayan Sabah (Ko-Nelayan)
4	Chin Tet Foh	Department of Fisheries Sabah, Kudat
5	Estherwatti Donny Jenni	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)
6	Fazrullah Rizally Abd. Razak	Sabah Parks
7	Lawrence Kissol	Department of Fisheries Sabah (DoFS)
8	Dr. Mabel Manjaji-Matsumoto	Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)
9	Nadia Fatin binti Ikhsan	National Oceanographic Directorate (NOD)
10	Nurashiqin b. Salihuddin	National Oceanographic Directorate (NOD)
11	Said Sulaiman	Korperasi Kemajuan Perikanan & Nelayan Sabah (Ko-Nelayan)
12	Hj. Shahrudin Hj. Yusuf	National Oceanographic Directorate (NOD)
13	Well Jainal	Department of Fisheries Sabah, Kota Marudu

Non-Government

No.	Name	Organization
1	Arsad Willin	WWF-Malaysia
2	Asri Barail	WWF-Malaysia
3	Damsek Hassan	WWF-Malaysia
4	Derman B. Saigudin	WWF-Malaysia
5	Francesca Winfield	Kudat Turtle Conservation Society (KTCS)
6	Gajar Ahmad	WWF-Malaysia
7	Harbiansyah B. Ardian Syah	WWF-Malaysia
8	Irwin Wong	WWF-Malaysia
9	Kassandra B. Abdel Aziz	WWF-Malaysia
10	Ken Kassem	WWF-Malaysia
11	Marina Aman Sham	WWF-Malaysia
12	Moina Liew Ee Mei	WWF-Malaysia
13	Raymond Winfield	Kudat Turtle Conservation Society (KTCS)
14	Robecca Jumin	WWF-Malaysia
15	Sofia Johari	WWF-Malaysia
16	Suzianah Ramlee	WWF-Malaysia
17	Wan Zaifarizam B. Zaman	WWF-Malaysia

Fishing Industry: Fishermen / Traders / Boat Owners; Associations; Fisheries Companies

No.	Name	Organization
1	Chang Kok Ming	Chang Enterprise
2	Chong Nyen Hon	Ocean City Enterprise
3	Chris Kong	Kris Seafood
4	Desmond Chiang	Fook Soon Seafood Product Sdn. Bhd.
5	Hang Hui Yuan	Commercial Fisher (Trawler Owner)
6	Ho Bang Huat	Sri Bankawan Enteprise (Live Fish Trader)
7	Johny Wong Sin Fatt	Persatuan Pemilik Kapal Nelayan Kudat (PPKNK)
8	Jubaira Binti Amil Hassan	Commercial Fisher (Trawler Owner)
9	Latip Bin Mohd. Ali	Commercial Fisher (Trawler Owner)
10	Lee Ngi Wui	Commercial Fisher (Live Fish Trader; Hook & Line Fisher)
11	Maslan Bin Selen	Persatuan Nelayan Negeri Sabah (PENGASAH)
12	Salahuddin	Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan Banggi
13	Selamat Bin Zulkifli	Persatuan Nelayan Negeri Sabah (PENGASAH)
14	Stephen Tingan	Live Fish Trader
15	Suaib Bin Gunor	Persatuan Nelayan Kawasan Pitas Marudu
16	Suriah Saudi	Saw Seng Eng Enterpise (Boat Owner/Fish Landing Jetty Owner)
17	Wong Hock Len	Ocean City

6.3 Media Coverage

Feature 1: How Sustainable is Sabah's Fisheries?

a. Daily Express (19th September 2010, Page 11)



b. Borneo Post (19th September 2010, Page B2)





West Tun Mustapha Park, a proposed area in the northernmost tip of Sabah, covers approximately 1.03 million hectares of land and sea.



Protected Coral reefs and mangrove forests (below) serve as important breeding and nursing grounds for a multitude of marine species.



The threat of overfishing

Continuous demand from consumers a contributing factor

By MARINA AMAN SHAM
marina@thestar.com.my

THE status of global fisheries is on the decline, jeopardised by a continuous demand to sustain from consumers in a quest to satisfy their taste buds with sustained seafood.

In Sabah - this fact is evident - with seafood restaurants proliferating in coastal towns in districts Kota Kinabalu, Kudat, Sandakan and Tamparuli - well known for their seafood.

Overfishing is, as argued by many marine ecologists, one of the biggest threats to the marine ecosystem today. It refers to the over extraction of fish stocks from sea waters, normally done with little regard to its effect on the ecology of these areas.

In a vicious cycle, overfishing leads to a decrease in catch by the very industry that allows it to be sustained by consumers in the first place.

Based on previous studies, researchers from the Fisheries Centre at the University of British Columbia (Vancouver) recently set US\$2.4Bn as the global value of catch from the fisheries industry, an impressive figure that was attached with a warning highlighting that government subsidies actually encourage overfishing.

In Malaysia, where there is more



In action: The lights of a purse seiner, which attracts fish towards the nets in the fishing boat.

sea than land, the total fish production in the year 2007 was 1.05 million tonnes (Department of Fisheries 2007 annual fisheries statistics), generating a total revenue for the industry amounting to RM5.8Bn.

The unending growth in revenues, however, was at the expense of depleting fisheries resources.

Malaysian Nature Society and WWF Malaysia recently released a guide to responsible seafood consumption, with accompanying website reports stating that fish stocks in Malaysia have declined by as much as 50% since the 1970s - including Sabah.

Long term solutions to improve fishing in Sabah is a sustainable way needs to be put in place to make sure everyone benefits from these waters. The fishing industry whose very livelihood depends on it, as well as consumers who wish to enjoy the flavour of seafood on their dining tables for years to come and seekers of popularly sought-out products demonstrate respect of the sea, such as mackerel producing omega 3 fatty acid supplements.

These include increasing the number of protected areas, establishing and enforcing tighter regulations and advocating change in consumer demand.

Consumers continue to lobby support to save these vulnerable ecosystems by promoting sustainable development which ultimately does not put our marine resources at long term needs of fellow Malaysians.

The Department of Fisheries Sabah, latest listed marine species reports, sustainability in the growing fisheries (TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, and WWF Malaysia) to assess the sustainability of

the endangered humphead wrasse or mump.

Scientific studies were conducted in fishing grounds to gain information needed to allow management decisions on an appropriate quota on reports.

Key commercial fisheries players were invited, hand in hand with Government agencies and NGOs to outline existing fishing zones and identify important areas for fishing in Kudat. Efforts have been made to identify possible zoning areas for fishing around the marine protected area of Tun Mustapha Park in the northernmost tip of Sabah, covering approximately 1.03 million hectares of land and sea.

While enjoying the benefits of wealth gained from the income, everyone must take heed to what has happened to fisheries in other parts of the world.

One example is the devastating collapse of cod fishing industry in 1992 in Canada which caused the loss of jobs in the industry for over 40,000 people.

The public is urged to adopt a healthy understanding of the capacity of our oceans to ensure its survival and ability to sustain long term and continuous growth.

Incorporating goals for sustainable fisheries in the development and management arrangements is a first step towards ensuring the sustainability of marine resources.

The commercial fishing industry in Sabah, led by Tun Mustapha Park is taking their steps towards fisheries sustainability in the growing fisheries workshop from Sep 23-24 in Kudat.



In abundance: Non-targeted extraction of fish from the ocean without regard to its impact severely decreases the sustainability of fisheries.



Endangered: The humphead wrasse, locally known as mump, is a popular fish in the Live Reef Fish Trade.

Feature 2: Decline in Catch How does our Fishing Industry Cope?

a. The Borneo Post (26th September 2010, Page B3)

How does our fishing industry cope?

Say the word Kudat and images of the Tip of Borneo, long houses, and music festivals immediately come to mind. In recent years, the Tip of Borneo has become the object of tourism attention as, you guessed it, the northernmost point of the third largest island in the world. But long before the Tip of Borneo was "discovered", Kudat was already well known for its seafood. Fishing activities have thrived in this area.

For generations, local communities have depended on the resources of the sea as a sole source of income. According to official statistics, fisheries brought in an estimated 100 tonnes of fish daily in the year 2002, with the increase in the number of fishing vessels since then, it now brings in much more.

The increase in fishing activities has put immense pressure on fish stocks, and questions are now being raised on whether marine resources can continue to sustain the industry.

There are many issues related to the fishing industry. Important ecosystems (seagrass beds, mangrove forests and coral reefs) serving as habitats for marine species are under constant threat of degradation due to negative human activities such as the use of destructive fishing methods, some of which are illegal. This, and excessive fishing activities, are two primary causes of depleting fish stocks, an issue faced by fisheries globally. One fish



Fishing boats are a common sight in the town of Kudat. Credit: ©WWF-Malaysia



Tun Mustapha Park contains seagrass beds, an important habitat for marine species. Credit: ©WWF-Malaysia

methodically found in specific fishing sites, are no longer found there. Another boat owner said that crabs, previously found in abundance all year around, can now only be caught at certain times of the year. In general, both agreed that fish stocks are decreasing and that something needs to be done about it.

Recognition of the high demand on the natural resources in Kudat and the importance of protecting its rich biodiversity gave rise to the proposal for an area of approximately 1.02 million hectares of land and sea to be a protected area named Tun Mustapha Park (TMP). There is a shift in traditional park management methods,

from not allowing the extraction of resources such as that used in Tun Abdul Rahman Park, to the multiple-use concept adopted for Tun Sakaran Marine Park and being planned for Tun Mustapha Park. Using this concept, various zones identified for different types of uses, including fishing, are proposed to be managed through collaborative management mechanism.

Wheels have already been put into action in Kudat which supports this, as explained by the Secretary of Persatuan Pemilik Kapal Nelayan Kudat (PPNK), Mr. Johnny Wong. Established in 2006, this association was set up to



The waters of Tun Mustapha Park is home to a wide variety of seafood resources, important for the fishing industry. Credit: ©WWF-Malaysia

fishing industry in Kudat understand that this is not possible as they are already feeling the pressure of depleting resources.

Ensuring sustainable and profitable fishing operations and continuous supply of seafood resources requires the commercial fishing industry to adopt a holistic management system and implement sustainable fishing practices.

These will include the commercial fishing industry having a common vision towards sustainable fisheries, and supporting various steps including the establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPA), no take reserves and closed areas for the protection of fish habitats. The use of improved gears, such as appropriate net mesh size which releases juvenile fish and trawl nets fitted with Turtle Excluder

Devices to release turtles and non-targeted catch is important to protect fish populations.

Those committed to sustainable fishing may seek Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification, a globally recognized certification that provides assessment of sustainability of resources and helps to increase the industry's competitiveness globally.

The commercial fishing industry is getting involved in ensuring the sustainability of fisheries. Efforts are, after all, aimed at achieving continuous fish stock and ensuring Kudat maintains its status as a fisheries town, goals which are shared by the industry itself.

a. New Sabah Times (29th September 2010, Page 11)

New Sabah Times HOME Wednesday September 29, 2010 11



Johny Wong, Secretary of Persatuan Pemilik Kapal Nelayan Kudat (PPKNK) giving a comment



Participants of the Sustainable Fisheries for Tun Mustapha Park workshop

Commercial fishing can help depleting seafood resources

KUDAT: Seafood resources here are depleting and the commercial fishing industry can help to save them.

This was the core focus of the one and a half day workshop titled 'Sustainable Fisheries for Tun Mustapha Park' held here recently.

The workshop was held amidst rising awareness of the critical state of seafood resources in the area, and gathered input from commercial fishermen for the planning of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.

As a result of discussions held during the workshop, a vision for the commercial fishing industry in Kudat was drafted, which among others pointed out on the need of managing fishing holistically taking into account the conservation of marine ecosystem, protection of species and the well being of local communities.

Commercial fishing activities must be conducted sustainably in the area whereby fisheries resources continue to support the socio-economic development of local communities and demand for seafood from within and beyond the area.

All stakeholders including government agencies, the private sector, fishermen and local communities must work together to manage the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.

After a series of presentations, break-out group discussions revealed the pressures that depleting fish stocks are putting on the commercial industry.

Among them is the increasing number of fishing boats, unsustainable fishing practices, and climate change to name a few causes.

"Climate change may adversely affect fisheries resources. Changes in currents, wetlands, mangroves and other habitats will change the species compositions and abundances," said Kenneth Kassem, WWF-Malaysia Head of Marine Conservation, during the workshop.

The workshop encouraged stakeholders to share and discuss their ideas on the management of fisheries in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.

Fazrullah Rizally Abd. Razak from Sabah Parks said the proposed Park will adopt a multiple-use concept, whereby various zones are identified for different uses and managed through a collaborative management mechanism.

This is a break from the traditional park concept which does not allow the extraction of resources. With the multiple-use zoning, commercial fisheries are proposed to be permitted within specified areas in the proposed Park.

Through collaborative management, vital information necessary for the development of the Management Plan for the proposed Tun Mustapha Park from various stakeholders, such as the identification of important fishing zones by the commercial industry, can be collected.

Apart from commercial fishermen, the 45 participants of the workshop comprised government representatives (including from Sabah Parks, Department of Fisheries Sabah, National Oceanographic Directorate - NOD, Ko-Nelayan), NGOs, and academicians.



Map of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park, where the multiple-use concept will be applied to allow fish stocks within the Kudat-Banggi Priority Conservation Area to return to a healthy state. - WWF-Malaysia

b. The Borneo Post (29th September 2010, Page A10)

Commercial fishermen see Kudat's future

KUDAT: Seafood resources in Kudat are depleting and the commercial fishing industry can help to save them.

This was the core focus of the one-and-a-half-day workshop titled 'Sustainable Fisheries for Tun Mustapha Park' held in Kudat last week which engaged the commercial fishing industry in Kudat.

The workshop was held amidst rising awareness of the critical state of seafood resources in the area, and gathered input from commercial fishermen for the planning of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.

As a result of discussions held during the workshop, a vision for the commercial fishing industry in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park, Kudat was set.

Fisheries management is conducted holistically taking into account the conservation of marine ecosystem, protection of species and the well-being of local communities.

Commercial fishing activities are conducted sustainably in Tun Mustapha Park, whereby fisheries resources continue to support the socio-economic development of local communities and demand for seafood from within and beyond the area.

All stakeholders, including government agencies, the private sector, fishermen and local communities work together to manage the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.

After a series of presentations, break-out group discussions revealed the pressures that depleting fish stocks are putting on the commercial industry. This is due to the rise in number of boats, unsustainable fishing practices, and climate change to name a few causes.

"Climate change may adversely affect fisheries resources. Changes in currents, wetlands, mangroves and other habitats will change the species compositions and abundances," said Kenneth Kassem, WWF-Malaysia Head of Marine Conservation, during the workshop.

The workshop encouraged stakeholders to share and discuss their ideas on the management of fisheries in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park. As explained by Fazrullah Rizally Abd Razak from Sabah Parks, the proposed Park will adopt a multiple-use concept, whereby various zones are identified for different uses and managed through a collaborative management mechanism.

This is a break from the traditional park concept which does not allow the extraction of resources. With the multiple-use zoning, commercial fisheries are proposed to be permitted within specified areas in the proposed Park.

Through collaborative management, vital information necessary for the development of the Management Plan for the proposed Tun Mustapha Park from various stakeholders, such as the identification of important fishing zones by the commercial industry, can be collected.

Apart from commercial fishermen, the 45 participants of the workshop consisted of government representatives (including from Sabah Parks, Department of Fisheries Sabah, National Oceanographic Directorate - NOD, Ko-Nelayan), NGOs and academicians.



Sabah Parks marine manager Fazrullah Razak giving a talk on the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.



The proposed Tun Mustapha Park where the multiple-use concept will be applied to allow fish stocks within the area to return to a healthy state.

c. Daily Express (30th September 2010, Page 7)

Daily Express
Local 30 September 2010 Page 7



The workshop on the depleting seafood resources in Kudat.

Factors causing the depletion of fish

KUDAT: A workshop on Sustainable Fisheries for Tun Mustapha Park here found that an increasing number of fishing boats, unsustainable fishing practices coupled with climate change are depleting fish stocks.

"Climate change may adversely affect fisheries resources. Changes in currents, wetlands, mangroves and other habitats will change the species composition and abundance," said Kenneth Kassem, WWF-Malaysia Head of Marine Conservation, during the workshop.

The core focus of the one-and-a-half-day workshop was on the depleting seafood resources in Kudat, which the commercial fishing industry can help to save.

The workshop was held amidst rising awareness of the critical state of seafood resources in the area, and gathered input from commercial fishermen for the planning of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.

As a result of discussions held during the workshop, a vision for the commercial fishing industry in Kudat was drafted.

The vision was for the fisheries management to be conducted holistically taking into account the conservation of marine ecosystem, protection of species and the wellbeing of local communities.

At the same time, commercial fishing activities are to be conducted sustainably in Tun Mustapha Park, where fisheries resources continue to support the socio-economic development of local communities and demand for seafood from within and beyond the area.

All stakeholders, including government agencies, the private sector, fishermen and local communities, are to work together to manage the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.

The workshop encouraged stakeholders to share and discuss their ideas on the management of fisheries in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.

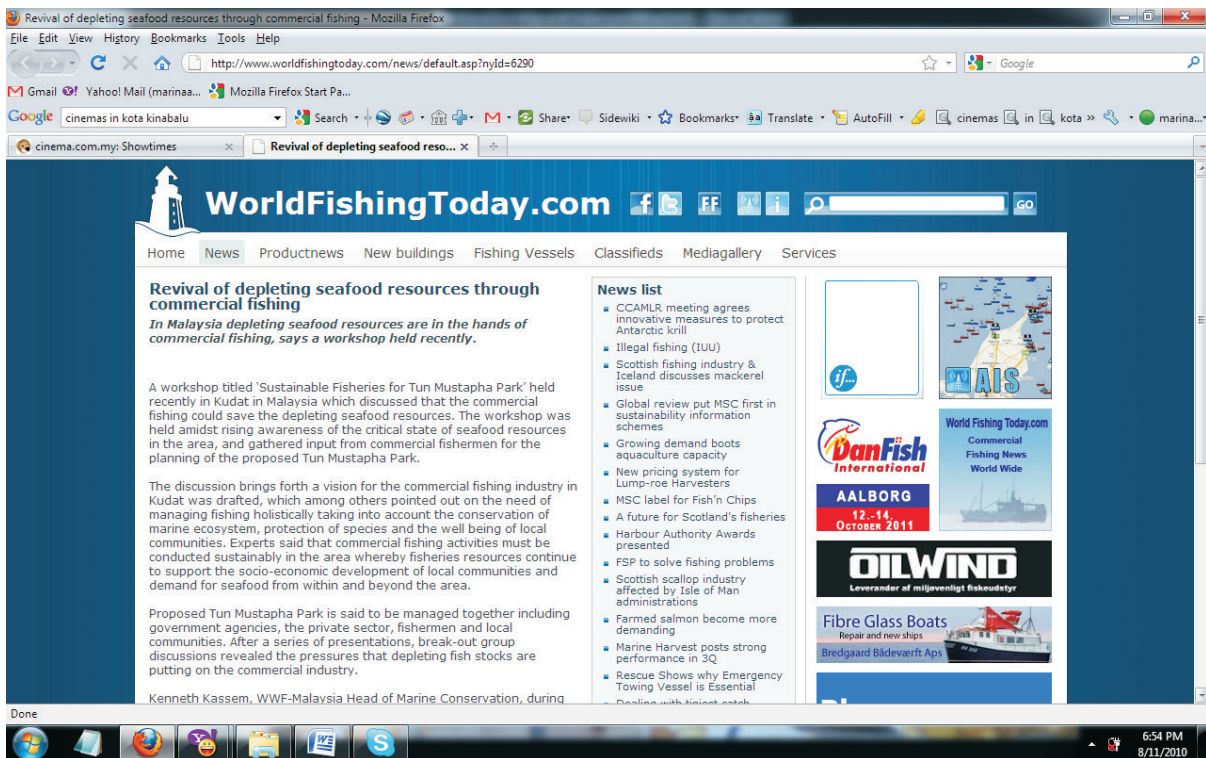
Fazrillah Rizally Abd Razak from Sabah Parks explained that the proposed Park would adopt a multiple-use concept, whereby various zones are identified for different uses and managed through a collaborative management mechanism.

This is a break from the traditional park concept, which does not allow the extraction of resources and with the multiple-use zoning, commercial fisheries are proposed to be permitted within specified areas in the proposed Park.

Through collaborative management, vital information necessary for the development of the Management Plan for the proposed Tun Mustapha Park from various stakeholders, such as the identification of important fishing zones by the commercial industry, can be collected.

Apart from commercial fishermen, the 45 participants of the workshop consisted of government representatives (including from Sabah Parks, Department of Fisheries Sabah, National Oceanographic Directorate – NOD, Ko-Nelayap), NGOs, and academicians.

d. Online: <http://www.worldfishingtoday.com/news/default.asp?nyld=6290>



Revival of depleting seafood resources through commercial fishing - Mozilla Firefox

http://www.worldfishingtoday.com/news/default.asp?nyld=6290

WorldFishingToday.com

Home News Productnews New buildings Fishing Vessels Classifieds Mediagallery Services

Revival of depleting seafood resources through commercial fishing

In Malaysia depleting seafood resources are in the hands of commercial fishing, says a workshop held recently.

A workshop titled 'Sustainable Fisheries for Tun Mustapha Park' held recently in Kudat in Malaysia which discussed that the commercial fishing could save the depleting seafood resources. The workshop was held amidst rising awareness of the critical state of seafood resources in the area, and gathered input from commercial fishermen for the planning of the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.

The discussion brings forth a vision for the commercial fishing industry in Kudat was drafted, which among others pointed out on the need of managing fishing holistically taking into account the conservation of marine ecosystem, protection of species and the well being of local communities. Experts said that commercial fishing activities must be conducted sustainably in the area whereby fisheries resources continue to support the socio-economic development of local communities and demand for seafood from within and beyond the area.

Proposed Tun Mustapha Park is said to be managed together including government agencies, the private sector, fishermen and local communities. After a series of presentations, break-out group discussions revealed the pressures that depleting fish stocks are putting on the commercial industry.

Kenneth Kassem, WWF-Malaysia Head of Marine Conservation, during

News list

- CCAMLR meeting agrees innovative measures to protect Antarctic krill
- Illegal fishing (IUU)
- Scottish fishing industry & Iceland discusses mackerel issue
- Global review put MSC first in sustainability information schemes
- Growing demand boots aquaculture capacity
- New pricing system for Lump-roe Harvesters
- MSC label for Fish'n Chips
- A future for Scotland's fisheries
- Harbour Authority Awards presented
- FSP to solve fishing problems
- Scottish scallop industry affected by Isle of Man administrations
- Farmed salmon become more demanding
- Marine Harvest posts strong performance in 3Q
- Rescue Shows why Emergency Towing Vessel is Essential
- Deadline with tourist catch

Done

8:54 PM 8/11/2010



**CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE**

ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY