

UNITY IN FOOD SECURITY

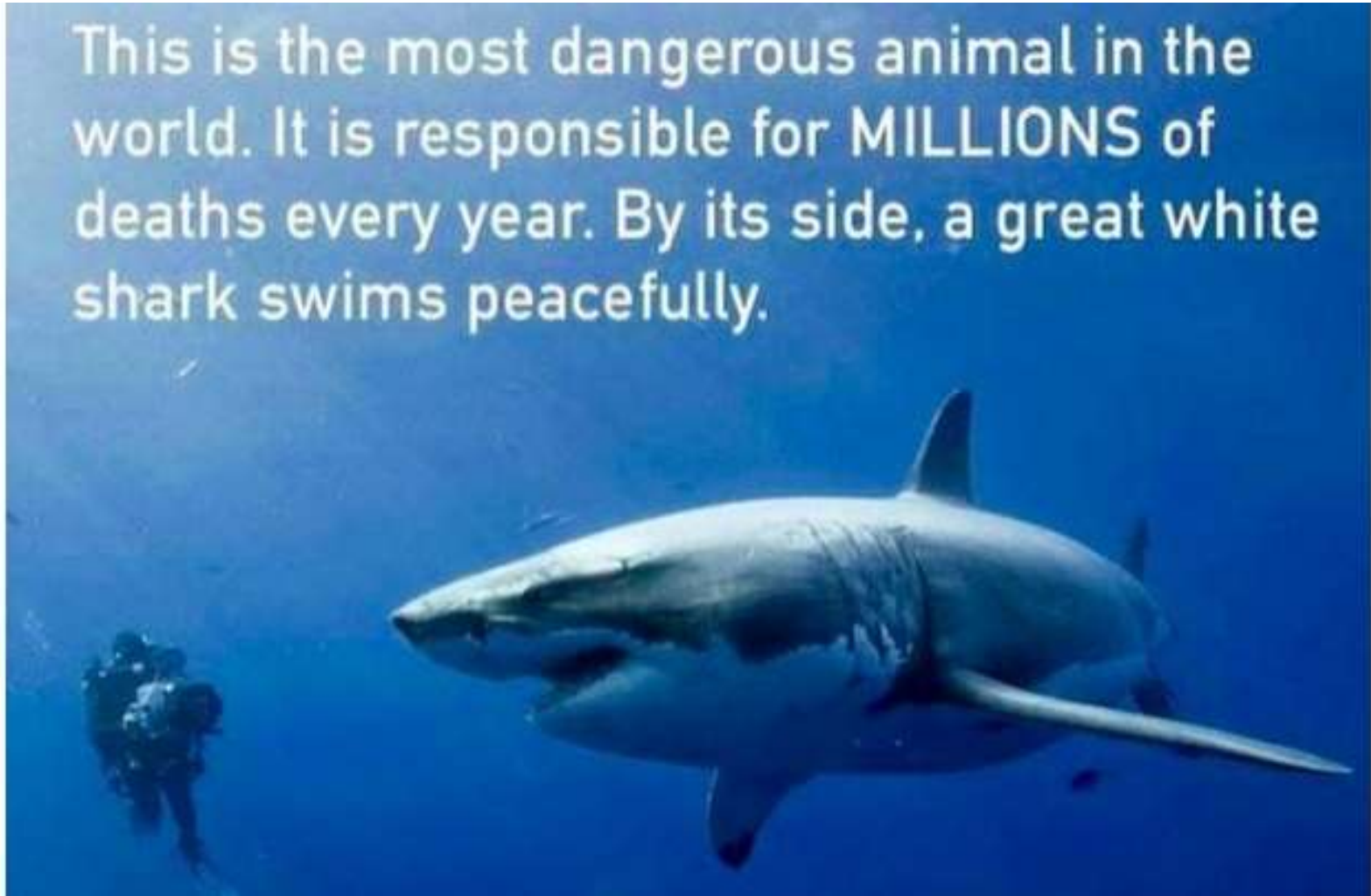
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This is the most dangerous animal in the world. It is responsible for MILLIONS of deaths every year. By its side, a great white shark swims peacefully.



OCEANS AND FOOD SECURITY

- One of the most fundamental services the ocean provides people is the provision of seafood. It helps to meet the basic nutritional needs of over half of the world's population.
- Over one billion people rely on fish as a daily source of protein.
- 87% of the world's wild caught fisheries are fully exploited, overexploited or depleted.
- The lost of economic benefits from the fisheries sector are estimated to be around US\$50 billion annually.

Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Goals 12 & 14 – Sustainable/Responsible Consumption and Governance of the Seas



UNCLOS 1982

- Part V (Exclusive Economic Zone) Article 56. *Rights, jurisdiction and duties of the coastal State in the exclusive economic zone which states that;*
- 1. In the Exclusive Economic Zone, the coastal State has:
 - (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;

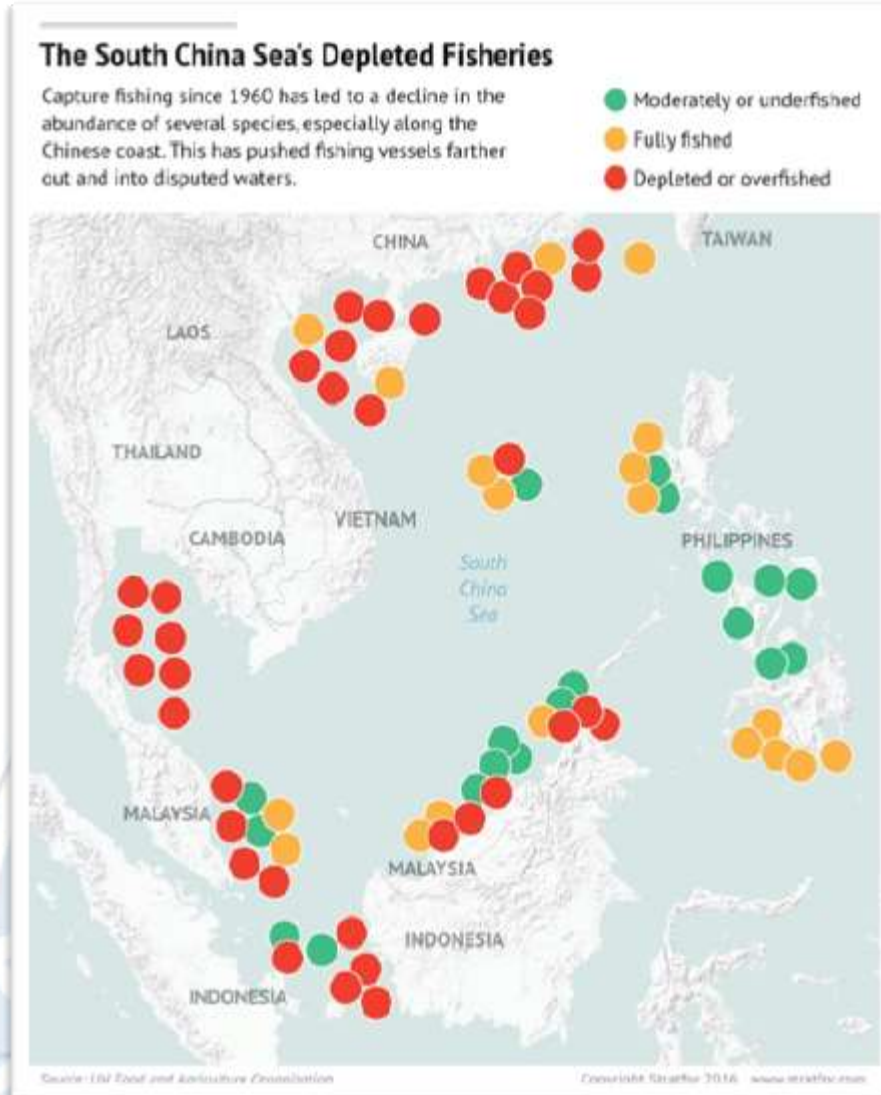
International Commitments to Sustainability

- **RIO + 20**
 - The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD)
- **Agenda 21**
 - Recognized by the international community and embodied in Chapter 17 of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and various decisions taken by the Commission on Sustainable Development

What is at Stake in the SCS

- The SCS supports significant fisheries resources that are crucial for supporting coastal livelihoods, food security, and export trade in its bordering countries.
- Although the SCS covers only 2.5 percent of the Earth's surface, it is home to some of the world's richest reef systems and over 3,000 fish species, comprising about 12 percent of the total global fish catch.
- Since 2008 virtually all fisheries are in serious decline.
- Roughly 25% have collapsed entirely, 25% are seriously over-exploited and the rest is fully-exploited.

South China Sea - Addressing UN SDG 12 & 14



Depleted Fisheries in South China Sea

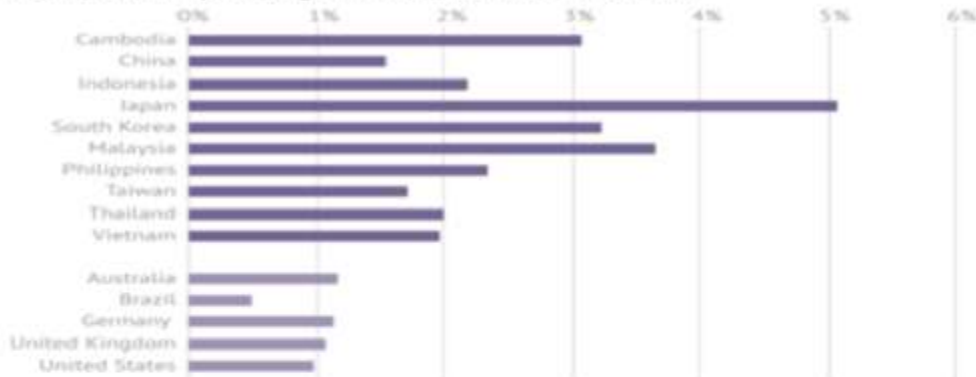
Source: STRATFOR

Asian vs. Western Fish Consumption

Although they consume less food overall, Asian populations derive a larger share of both calories and protein from maritime sources compared with Western populations.

2011 data

Food consumed: percentage of calories from fish and seafood



Protein intake: percentage from fish and seafood



Comparison in Consumption
Source: FAO, Copyright: STRATFOR

MARINE CAPTURE PRODUCTION: MAJOR PRODUCERS

COUNTRY OR TERRITORY	AVERAGE 2003–2012	2013	2014	VARIATION		
				AVERAGE (2003–2012) – 2014	2013– 2014	2013–2014
		(Tonnes)		(Percentage)		(Tonnes)
China	12 759 922	13 967 764	14 811 390	16.1	6.0	843 626
Indonesia	4 745 727	5 624 594	6 016 525	26.8	7.0	391 931
United States of America	4 734 500	5 115 493	4 954 467	4.6	–3.1	–161 026
Russian Federation	3 376 162	4 086 332	4 000 702	18.5	–2.1	–85 630
Japan	4 146 622	3 621 899	3 630 364	–12.5	0.2	8 465
Peru	7 063 261	5 827 046	3 548 689	–49.8	–39.1	–2 278 357
	918 049 ¹	956 416 ¹	1 226 560 ¹	33.6	28.2	270 144
India	3 085 311	3 418 821	3 418 821 ²	10.8	0.0	0
Viet Nam	1 994 927	2 607 000	2 711 100	35.9	4.0	104 100
Myanmar	1 643 642	2 483 870	2 702 240	64.4	8.8	218 370
Norway	2 417 348	2 079 004	2 301 288	–4.8	10.7	222 284

Marine Capture Production

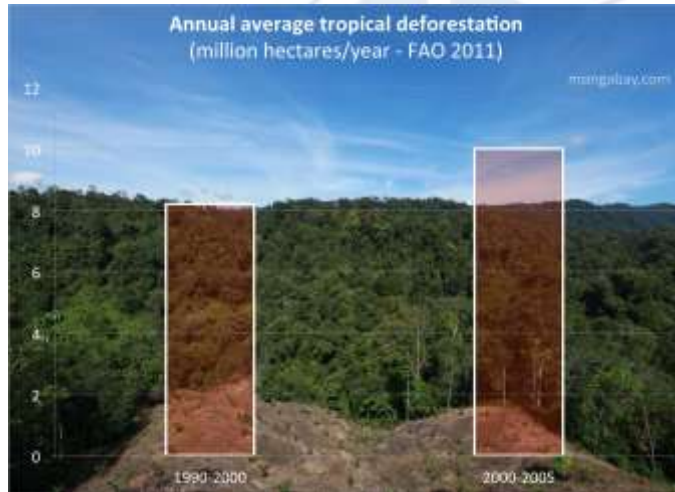
Source: FAO. 2016. The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2016



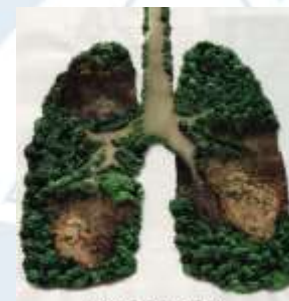
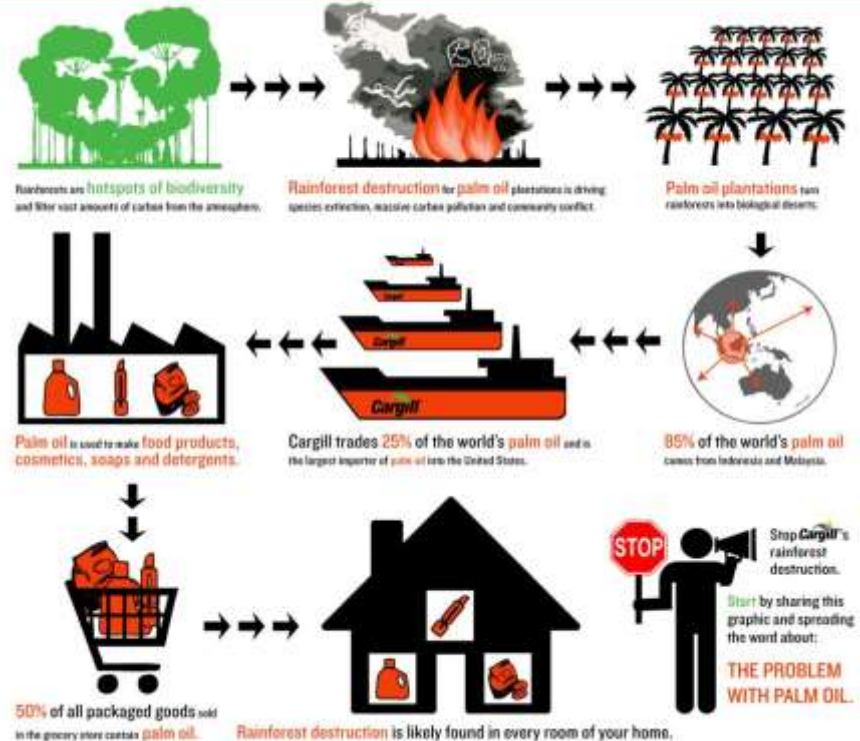
World Wildlife Fund One: Planet Perspective

DEFORESTATION

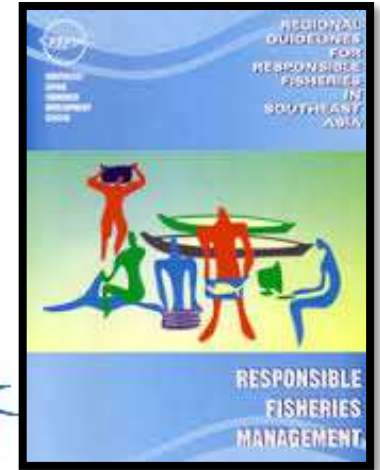
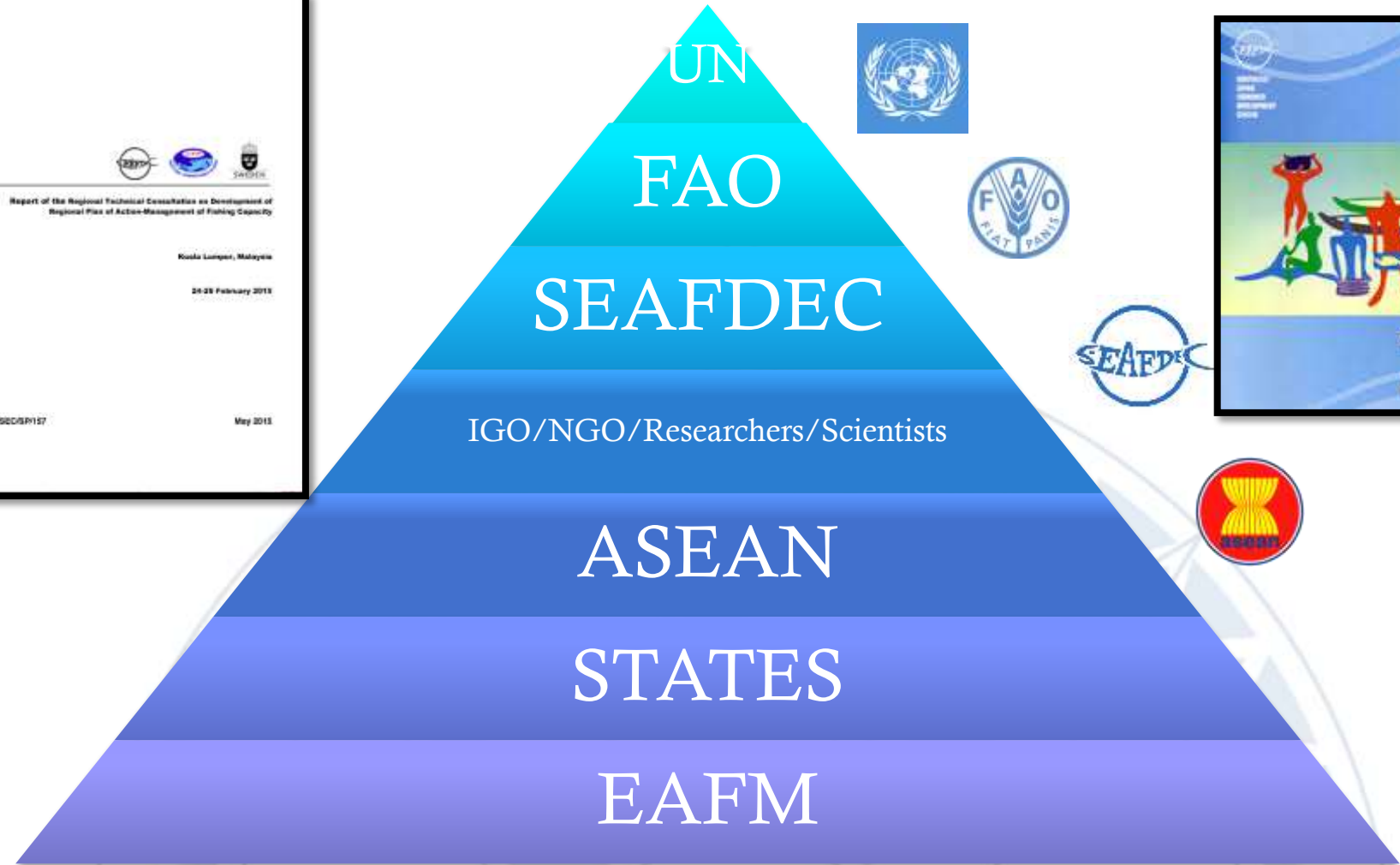
- Land that belongs and is part of an animals habitat
- should be left alone. We believe that animals shouldn't have to die
- or adapt to another habitat just because we tear down
- their original habitat. Deforestation should be illegal, and the forests
- and other natural habitats of animals left untouched.



WHAT'S YOUR CONNECTION TO RAINFOREST DESTRUCTION?



LOST THERE, FELT HERE.



UN Agency for Fisheries

- Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) – Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture
 - UNCLOS 1982
 - FAO Compliance Agreement 1993
 - United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement 1995
 - FAO Agreement on Port State Measures 2009
- Regional Fisheries Management Organisations and Arrangements (RFMO/As)
 - 2009 International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas
- 2011 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- FAO's Ecosystem Approach to Fishery Management (EAFM)

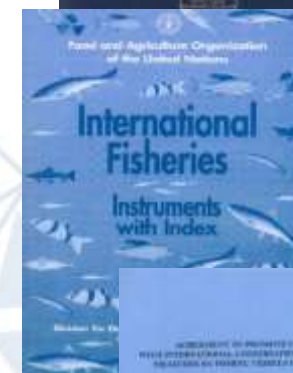
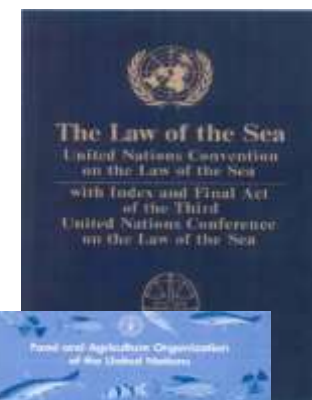
Binding Legal Instruments

UNCLOS

The 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement

The 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement

2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures



Non-Binding Instruments

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES



International Plan's of
Action IPOAs

FAO Technical
Guidelines

FAO International
Guidelines

Seabirds

Sharks

Capacity

IUU Fishing



South East Asian Fishery Development Centre















COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS

To access to our collaborative partners' websites, please click on Organization name.

International/Regional Agencies

National Agencies

	Asian Institute of Technology
	Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission
	ASEAN Foundation
	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
	The Colombo Plan roles replica roles replica roles replica
	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF)
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
	Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing Information and Technical Advisory Services for Fishery Products in the Asia and Pacific Region (INFOFISH)
	Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences
	Mekong River Commission for Sustainable Development
	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific

COLLABORATIVE PARTNERS

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International/Regional Agencies

National Agencies

	Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore
	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Philippines
	Department of Fisheries, Malaysia
	Department of Fisheries, Thailand
	Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University, Japan
	Fisheries Agency, Japan
	Fisheries Research Agency, Japan
	Fisheries and Marine Institute of Memorial University of Newfoundland
	Fisheries Department, Brunei Darussalam
	Hiroshima University, Japan
	Hokkaido University, Japan
	Japanese Society of Fish Pathology (JSFP)
	Kasetsart University, Thailand
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), Vietnam

Structure and Partnership




ASSP
ASEAN - SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership

Main Menu

- Home
- ASEAN-SEAFDEC Collaborative Milestones
- ASEAN-SEAFDEC Fisheries Programs
- Regional Fisheries Policy Frameworks
- Links
 - ASEAN Secretariat Website
 - SEAFDEC Website
 - ASEAN Shrimp Alliance

2011

In June, 2011, SEAFDEC in collaboration with ASEAN, the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, and several partner organizations organized the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Towards 2020 "Fish for the People 2020: Adaptation to a Changing Environment". In addition to the conclusion and recommendations made during the Conference Technical Session, the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Ministers and Senior Officials also endorsed the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 to serve as policy frameworks and priority actions for the ASEAN Member Countries to formulate and undertake necessary actions in enhancing sustainable fisheries and its contribution to food security and the well-being of people in the ASEAN region.

2007

In October 2007, the cooperation between ASEAN and SEAFDEC was formalized with the establishment of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership (ASSP). The ASSP is envisaged to provide clear framework, responsibility and working mechanism in order to enhance the effectiveness of the collaborative efforts. In addition, under the ASSP framework, SEAFDEC also supports the implementation of the ASEAN Roadmap for Integration of Fisheries Sector, considering that the initiative would support the implementation of the Roadmap by ASEAN Member Countries.

2003

SEAFDEC organized the Seminar on ASEAN-Japan Cooperation for Sustainable Fisheries through SEAFDEC where the ASEAN Vision "To be the leader in sustainable tropical fisheries for the people", was adopted by Senior Officials responsible for fisheries in ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries. The ASEAN Vision is one of the important policy frameworks for SEAFDEC for formulation and implementation of activities.

2001

SEAFDEC organized the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium: "Fish for the People" and came up with the "Resolution" and "Plan of Action" on Sustainable Fisheries for Food

Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)

Faedah

- Membantu dalam penyediaan pelan pengurusan perikanan yang mampan.
- Membantu memberi perlindungan kepada ekosistem marin.
- Meningkatkan taraf sosioekonomi komuniti nelayan.
- Menjamin kesejahteraan komuniti nelayan dan pihak berkepentingan.



EAFM
PENGURUSAN PERIKANAN MELALUI PENDEKATAN EKOSISTEM

Apakah Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)?

- Pengurusan perikanan melalui pendekatan ekosistem.
- EAFM adalah satu cara profilak untuk melaksanakan prinsip pembangunan mampan bagi pengurusan perikanan dengan mencapai satu keseimbangan antara ekologi dan kesejahteraan sosial melalui fadbit usah yang baik.

Apakah ekosistem?

Ekosistem ditakrifkan sebagai satu sistem yang mengandungi tumbuh-tumbuhan, haiwan (termasuk manusia), mikro-organisma dan komponen bukan hidup dalam alam sekitar yang saling berinteraksi di antara satu sama lain.

Apakah pembangunan mampan?

Pembangunan yang mematu keperluan masa kini tanpa merisak kemampuan generasi akan datang untuk memenuh keperluan mereka sendiri.



3 Tonggak EAFM

Kesejahteraan Ekologi		Kesejahteraan Manusia (sosial & ekonomi)		Tadbir urus yang baik
Ekosistem marin, keadaan alam sekitar, Jaringan/rantai makanan dan kawasan tadahan air	Aktiviti manusia yang memberi kesan kepada ekosistem dan bergantung kepada perkhidmatan yang disediakan oleh ekosistem	Perindungan dan pemuliharaan habitat	Pengurangan pencemaran dan bahan buangan	Sumber perikanan yang mampan
		Fengghaan sumber yang sama rata	Kesejahteraan hidup	

Ekosistem
Pengurusan Perikanan

Gambaran yang lebih besar

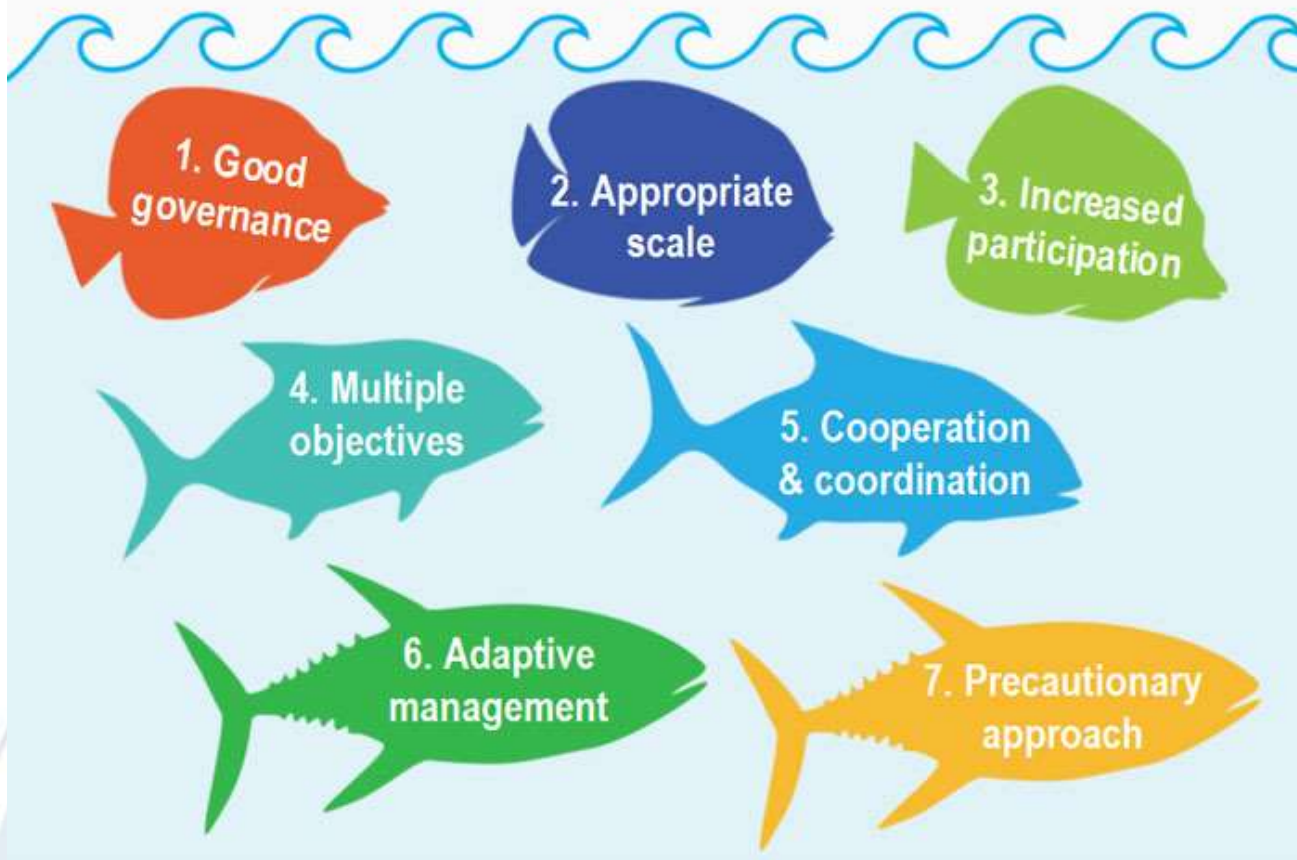


Jabatan Perikanan adalah salah satu agensi kerajaan yang bertanggungjawab dalam pengurusan sumber perikanan. Namun begitu Jabatan Perikanan memerlukan sokongan daripada semua pihak berkepentingan seperti Jabatan/ Agensi Kerajaan, komuniti nelayan, NGOs, pemaju swasta, agensi pelancongan dan lain-lain bagi menjayakan EAFM.

The main purpose of the EAFM is to plan, develop and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardizing the options for future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems.



Key principles of EAFM





EAFM builds on what is in place

- Builds on/improves existing management
- Strengthens agencies through better planning and cooperation
- Builds on and integrates co-management and other participatory approaches
- Uses the traditional and scientific knowledge that already exists
- Improves human capacity in skills needed for sustainable management

Unity for Food Security – Towards UN SDG 12 & 14 (Marine Resource Governance) in the South China Sea – A Collective Approach

- Equal Approaches to Land and Sea Governance
- Law Enforcement measures – Coordinated Patrols – Private – Public Partnerships
- NGOs/IGOs, scientists & researchers; and industries to come together and govern the marine resources
- Pivotal role play by ASEAN and SEAFDEC

UNITY IN FOOD SECURITY

