

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON  
Transnational Cooperation towards Enhancing Ocean Governance:  
Sharing Experiences and Best Practices**

**8 June 2015**

**Malaysia Tourism Centre (MaTiC), Kuala Lumpur**

**SESSION 1**

**Transnational cooperation on environment and resources protection**

**Prof Dato' Dr Nor Aieni Haji Mokhtar**  
*University Malaysia Terengganu (UMT), MALAYSIA*

**Title / Abstract:**

**The Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF): An emphasis on cooperation and benefits**

**Biodata:**

**Dr Yves Henoques**

*French Research Institute for the Exploitation of the Sea (IFREMER), FRANCE*

**Title / Abstract:**

**Assessing the Health of Regional Seas: A Comparative EU-ASEAN Science-Policy Approach**

Under the EU integrated maritime and regional planning policies, the trend is to develop 'macro-regions' and regional seas approaches. In the last case, the making of strategic research agendas has a very important role in structuring the approach. The SEAS-ERA (European Research Area) project (2010-2014) is a network of European marine research organizations from 18 Member and Associated Member States located along the European seaboard in the Atlantic, Mediterranean and Black Sea. Each regional group has been developing a marine research plan like in the case of the Atlantic Sea Basin in close coordination with the existing regional sea convention (OSPAR). Among their main goals figures the ocean health assessment which, in the EU, is related to the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) aiming at reaching a 'Good Environmental Status' by 2020 and currently under implementation at national and regional level. Some comparative elements will be then discussed in regard to the situation in the ASEAN region.

**Biodata:**

*First trained as a scientist (1977: PhD in marine ecology) who then acquired management and international cooperation skills (to start with in Japan and South-East Asia) through technical training and professional practice, it was from the very beginning of the 90s that Yves Henocque settled in the Mediterranean to start a new coastal environmental laboratory within the premises of the French Research Institute for the Sustainable Development of the Sea (IFREMER) in Toulon. After a dedicated vocational training in the United States in 1994, he started to practice integrated coastal management (ICM) and strategic planning in the Mediterranean and other marine regions like the Indian Ocean (1995-2000). He then expanded his experience in Thailand (Department of Fisheries) as co-director of a 5-year project (2002-2007) called CHARM (Coastal Habitats and Resources Management). At the request of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, he became (2006) the chair of a national programme scientific committee, LITEAU, funding multidisciplinary research projects in support of public policies for coastal management. Since 2008 he is Senior Advisor for Ocean Policy and Governance at IFREMER where, among others, he is contributing to the building up and implementation of national maritime strategies and integrated coastal and ocean management strategy and action plans in Europe (Mediterranean), Indian Ocean, Caribbean, and Asia-Pacific region including Japan where he is currently working as JAMSTEC Guest Researcher, initiating a JAMSTEC-IFREMER integrated project on the environmental aspects of deep sea mineral resources, and Ocean Policy Research Foundation Visiting Fellow.*

**Prof Dr Porfirio Alino**  
*University of the Philippines, PHILIPPINES*

**Title / Abstract:**

**Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Coral Reefs Conservation in Southeast Asia and beyond**

Coral reefs particularly in the seas of Southeast Asia that are located in the Coral Triangle, have the highest biodiversity values found in our blue planet. This global heritage being at great risk, provided the impetus for the exemplary agreements by the six countries in the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) namely: Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomons and Timor-Leste. Its desired outcome are: stabilizing coral reef ecosystem services and their associated ecosystems to be resilient to the climate challenge, sustaining fisheries utilization and improving the food security for at least 120 million people dependent on these ecosystems. It's Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) and each countries National Plan of Action (NPOA) embodies strategies to address multiple objectives through 5 program goals by: 1. investing in seascape governance; 2. having an ecosystem approach to fisheries management; 3. developing the Coral Triangle Marine Protected Areas (MPA) System (CTMPAS); 4. Adapting to climate change; and 5. Improving the status of threatened species. The CTMPAS has made one of the most significant contributions in the initiative by showing the importance of inter-connectedness of coral reef ecosystems and synergies in working together.

While the Philippines experiences profound challenges and influences in having the highest density of coastal populations per reef area, participatory co-management of MPA by local governments and national government agencies illustrate the application of theory and practice in the governance of social and ecological systems. Some indicative monitoring and evaluation through MPA networking efforts show examples of innovative institutional and governance arrangements through multiple inter-hierarchical scales of coordination. Using an analytical framework referred to as SSS-GSIS, the MPA Support Network (MSN) in the Philippines looks at the Suitability of MPA, Sensitivity to climate change, Susceptibility to threats and human impacts, wherein strategic responses are derived through good Governance of Social-ecological Integrated Systems (GSIS). An advocacy to ACT NOW through strategic program espouses ways of finding synergies through MPA Networks by: Accelerating achievement of management objectives, Coordinating community connectivity, Threat reduction within thresholds, Networking design, Organization development sustainability, Win-win solutions incentivizing strategies and principles. MPA networking among Southeast Asian reef scientists, especially towards its application in the disputed reefs in the region offers opportunities now and into the future.

**Biodata:**

*Porfirio M. Alino is a marine ecologist investigating the nature of coral reefs and associated ecosystems. He has been recently accepted as a member of the Philippine National Academy of Science & Technology. His co-authorship of over 70 technical publications of which over 45 are ISI, is matched with his keen sense of citizenship and service to the local and global community. He works in conservation research, extension outreach initiatives and development assistance and heads the Community Ecology Laboratory of UPMSI.*

**Dr Joachim Claudet**

National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), CRIOBE, **FRANCE**

**Title / Abstract:**

**Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and social-ecological research to reconcile human needs and biodiversity conservation**

Human-induced disturbance can affect the ecological functioning of coastal areas and reduce the associated goods and services required for human welfare. Major concerns are rising over observed declines in the abundance of particular species as well as reductions in functional diversity and changes in food web structure. As a result, the conservation and restoration of marine biodiversity and functions is a major concern. Marine protected areas are a useful management tool to mitigate some of the human-induced changes in marine eco-systems. If properly managed and enforced, they can have several ecological, fisheries and socio-economic benefits. Effects of marine protected areas are variable and context-dependent but main drivers of change are now known. In recent years, MPA research made several important advances.

**Biodata:**

*Joachim Claudet specialises in linked coastal social-ecological research at the land-sea interface, using place-based case studies to inform management or meta-analyzes to impact policy. He is interested in research that helps implement appropriate monitoring designs and management plans, develop indicators and decision-making tools. He currently leads as PI three inter-disciplinary projects on linked social-ecological resilience of coastal systems (ACCRoSS, ANR; BUFFER, EU ERA-Net BiodivERsA; INTENSE, Fondation de France) and, among others, is WP leader in two projects on ecosystem resilience and ecosystem services valuation, respectively (LIVE AND LET DIE, ANR; CORAL REEFS IN A CHANGING WORLD, EU BEST). Expert on marine protected areas for PISCO and WWF, he is also involved in several scientific councils and is the president of the scientific council of MedPAN. Faculty member of F100 Prime and Associate Editor of F1000 Research, Joachim Claudet recently edited a book on marine protected areas at Cambridge University Press.*

### SESSION 3

#### Comparing cooperation in fisheries management

**Dr Rudolf Hermes**

*Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project, THAILAND*

**Title / Abstract:**

**Large Marine Ecosystems and Transboundary Fisheries Management:  
Experience from the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project**

Malaysia is among the eight countries around the Bay of Bengal, one of the world's 66 Large Marine Ecosystems, that have agreed to work together to better the lives of the coastal populations through improved regional management of the Bay of Bengal environment and its fisheries.

Given the often transboundary nature of shared and migratory fish resources, and common problems of habitat degradation and marine pollution, regional cooperation is imperative, and collaboration with a wide range of partners active in the region advisable. Solving transboundary environmental and fisheries problems requires a regional mechanism to facilitate inter-country discourse on planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on sustainable development as a whole.

At the national level, despite a plethora of policies, laws, rules and regulations in many sectors, the outstanding problem is one of non-compliance, owing to inadequacies in governance – defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) as "the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented)". Poor governance has been identified as a root cause of environmental degradation and overexploitation of natural resources in the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME). Consequently, the Strategic Action Programme for the second phase of the BOBLME Project includes strengthening transboundary governance mechanisms.

"Governance" is one of the key components of the ecosystem approach - to fisheries in particular and sustainable development in general, and it is also an important module of the LME-approach, aside from the "ecological" modules and socio-economics. The dimensions of governance are various, ranging here from increased political priority to stronger coordination, better integration and stakeholder participation to increasing compliance and transparency and the application of best practices in resource management.

Conclusions from a recent assessment of transboundary governance architecture for the Bay of Bengal LME are as follows:

**Principles** - Explicit attention should be given to understanding principles as perceived by stakeholders in various settings, as this is foundational to good governance

**Regional governance arrangements** - There is the need to further assess both governance arrangements and performance for transboundary ocean issues.

**National regional interface** – promotion of good regional ocean governance in the BOBLME will require greater attention to national level arrangements for engagement in regional matters

**Science-Policy interfaces** - The science-policy gap in regional level ocean governance must be addressed if governance is to use ‘best available knowledge (scientific and traditional)’.

These findings underline the need for achieving positive results of regional and sub-regional cooperation with regard to the Bay of Bengal’s transboundary issues of environmental degradation and resource overexploitation, in particular in terms of coordination, capacity development and knowledge management.

**Biodata:**

*Rudolf Hermes holds a Master’s Degree in Biology from Bonn University and a Doctorate in Natural Sciences (Marine Fisheries and Zoology) from Hamburg University. During his studies, he participated in numerous research cruises of German research vessels in the Northwest Atlantic. His academic training is as a biological oceanographer (ichthyoplanktologist).*

*From 1979 until 2004, he worked in fisheries and coastal resources development, research and management in several projects of bilateral cooperation, seconded through the German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), mainly in the Philippines, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. This work included assignments with Departments of Science and Fisheries, at national and provincial levels, with NGOs, and as Associate Professor at the University of the Philippines.*

*From 2005 onward, he worked as a consultant for FAO in post-tsunami relief and rehabilitation, both in Aceh/Indonesia and FAO-HQ Rome-based, in Monitoring and Evaluation, as Chief Technical Officer, and engaged in project concept development and formulation. In 2009, he started his assignment as Chief Technical Advisor of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Project, based in Phuket, Thailand, a work which he is continuing after his official retirement from the UN-FAO, now again as consultant and part-time.*

**Prof Dr Annie Cudennec**  
*University of Western Brittany, FRANCE*

**Title / Abstract:**

***The EU Common Fishery Policy: From fishing to sustainable exploitation of fishing resources***

The first regulations concerning fisheries have been adopted in 1970. At that time, it only concerned the common market organization and the structural policy. Then, in 1983 a new regulation establishes a Community system for the conservation and management of fishery Resources.

The CFP has much evolved since 1983, and it is now based on a major principle that strongly links CFP to environment: the principle of environmental integration, affirmed by Art. 11TFEU. This principle means that Environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of all the Union's policies. Of course, Art. 11 TFEU is quite important for the CFP. And today, we can assert that the principle of environmental integration really guides all the measures adopted by the CFP. In my presentation, I'll show how CFP now integrates environmental requirements (precautionary approach, ecosystem-based approach...) at all the levels: the internal one and the international one.

At the intra-European level, the CFP is based on two main kind of measures: measures concerning the conservation of resources (fishing opportunities, technical measures...) and measures concerning the management of fishing capacity (transferable fishing concessions, adjustment of fishing capacity). I'll show how all these measures have progressively conciliated economic needs and environmental requirements.

At the international level, CFP integrates environmental requirements especially when EU negotiates partnership agreements with southern countries and takes part in regional fisheries agreements.

**Biodata:**

*Annie Cudennec is a French professor of Law at the University of Brest (France). She is deputy-director of the UMR AMURE – Centre de droit et d'économie de la mer which is a pluridisciplinary Centre of research of the European Institute for Marine Studies (IUEM), at the university of Brest. She's one of the french specialists of the European law of the Sea and is the holder of a European Jean Monnet Chair on the law of the sea.*

*After her thesis dedicated to the Common Fishery Policy, she has developed research about the European law of the sea. Her publications cover the main maritime problematics and are moreover dedicated to the sustainable use of the sea and to the European integrated maritime policy.*

## SESSION 4

### Comparison of the cooperation between the littoral States in the English Channel and the Straits of Malacca

**Mohd. Nizam Basiron**

*Petroleum Nasional Berhad, MALAYSIA*

**Title / Abstract:**

**Cooperation on Safety of Navigation and Environmental Protection in the Straits of Malacca**

**Biodata:**

**Dr Turbout Frederique & Jean-Louis Shurmer-Smith**  
*University of Caen (FRANCE) & University of Portsmouth (UK)*

**Title / Abstract:**

**The Dover Strait, English Channel, global maritime ‘choke points’ under constant pressure**

La Manche, or English Channel, is a major maritime corridor through which more than 400 ships pass daily. It acts as the gateway to Europe for global freight and passenger traffic and is thus a maritime region under intense environmental, economic and demographic pressure. As a consequence it has been essential to develop common governance and co-operation in the struggle to manage and protect resources. This presentation will address the current state of this small Franco-British sea and attempt to predict challenges it will face in the future. It will conclude by analysing the role of this strait in comparison with other similar global choke points.

**Biodata:**

Frédérique Turbout is a French social geographer of the University of Caen. She has worked for 20 years on the Channel space as part of an Anglo-French multidisciplinary collaboration.

*Specialist of the Channel area and particularly of migrations of populations, she oversees the development and management of The Cross-Channel Atlas and the Caribbean electronic Atlas. Geographer and cartographer, she was involved in European programs on the Channel area, EMDI Espace Manche development Initiative (Interreg IIIB), CAMIS Channel Arc Manche Initiative Strategy (Interreg IVA) and on the Caribbean Basin, RICAE (Interreg Caraïbe).*

Louis Shurmer-Smith, geographer, Former Dean of the Faculty of Environment - University of Portsmouth (UK). Co-director of the Cross Channel electronic Atlas.

*Louis Shurmer-Smith trained as a geographer specialist of the Channel area. He has held university posts in both UK and France. Now retired, for over 20 years he has promoted inter-university collaboration between France and Britain. He has co-directed, together with Pascal Buléon, the Cross Channel Atlas and Database Project leading to numerous publications. He was involved into European programs on the Channel area, EMDI Espace Manche development Initiative (Interreg IIIB) and CAMIS Channel Arc Manche Initiative Strategy (Interreg IVA).*