

Regional Technical Meeting on Fisheries Resource Enhancement in Southeast Asia

Bangkok, Thailand, 24-26 April 2018





AGENDA 3.4

Brunei Darussalam: Fisheries Resource Enhancement (2)



National Policy on Fisheries Resource Enhancement

Fisheries Order 2009 provide legislative infrastructure for the management of fisheries activities and fishing areas. The overarching policy is the development of a sustainable fisheries industry, which has been translated into operational and field level management programmes to ensure:

- i) Protection of resources from over-fishing and destructive activities;
- ii) Protection and promotion of recruitment and recovery of breeding grounds; and
- iii) Promotion of responsible fishing and environment-friendly technology.

Objectives:

- To ensure that fishery resources will be recovered and to promote a long-term food security in the country;
- To reduce the pressure of the fisheries resources
- To maintain the exploration of resources are at sustainable level



Fisheries Resource Enhancement

Moratorium on the issuance of new fishing licenses for commercial bottom trawlers, since 2000

Imposition of moratorium on small-scale fishing activities in Zone 1 (0 ~ 3 nautical miles from the shore) since 2008.

Establishment of Marine Protected Areas

The implementation of new mesh size regulations using 51 mm square mesh netting for the trawl cod end, since 2001

Prohibitions of destructive fishing implements and activities such as cyanide fishing and use of explosives under the Fisheries Order 2009

Implementation of banning of catches, landings and importation of sharks

“Coral CONSERVATION, AWARENESS, REHABILITATION and ENRICHMENT Programme” or “Coral C.A.R.E. Programme”.

An initiative that support the work of DoF specifically in conservation, protection, rehabilitation and replanting of degraded/damaged coral reefs in May 2015.

Objectives of Coral C.A.R.E Programme:

- To conserve and protect our natural reefs generally to enhance food security and sustainable development of the fisheries that depends on it;
- To create awareness to the public and relevant stakeholders, the importance and role of coral reefs ecosystems;
- To promote proper management of the reefs though the establishment of Marine Protected Area (MPA) and refugia; and
- To preserve and protect coral reefs biodiversity and enhance reef health and ecosystem.



Scope of Activities

1. CORAL CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

- Establishment and support to Marine Protected Area (MPA) and refugia and promote its importance;
- Coordinate with other relevant institutions and stakeholders in the protection and conservation of coral reefs;
- Cleaning the coral from derelict fishing gears and the crown of thorns (CoT) menace; and
- Promote dos and don'ts to the coral reefs.

2. CORAL AWARENESS AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

- Conduct Reef Check Programme;
- Initiate Coral Propagation Programme;
- Include the Programme as part of School Curriculum;
- Involve other government and non-governmental institutions and organisations (NGOs); and
- Conduct road shows to reach more people for more volunteers.

3. CORAL REHABILITATION AND PROPAGATION

- Developing the coral farming that can make large scale coral reefs rehabilitation;
- Coral reef propagation and replanting;
- Incorporation of replanting of coral in all public projects involving drilling and other project that disturbed the coral area; and
- Adopting the propagated and/or replanted coral (at least 5 square meters) by individuals or institutions.

4. CORAL ENRICHMENT AND OTHER ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES RELATED TO THE IMPROVEMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE OCEAN HEALTH AND ECOSYSTEM INCLUDING THE PROTECTION OF ITS BIODIVERSITY.

- Build more artificial reefs to increase the coral cover and fish population;
- Coral transplant to accelerate the damaged reef's natural recovery rate; and
- Conduct Research and Development on pollution, coral spawning, invasive alien species, climate change etc.



"We care. They Live. Fish Thrive"

Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Industry and
Primary Resources
Brunei Darussalam

June 2015



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Releasing Programme:

Total of 500,000 hatchery-reared post larvae and juveniles of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* were released into Temburong River for the purposes of stock enhancement.

Artificial Reef Programme:

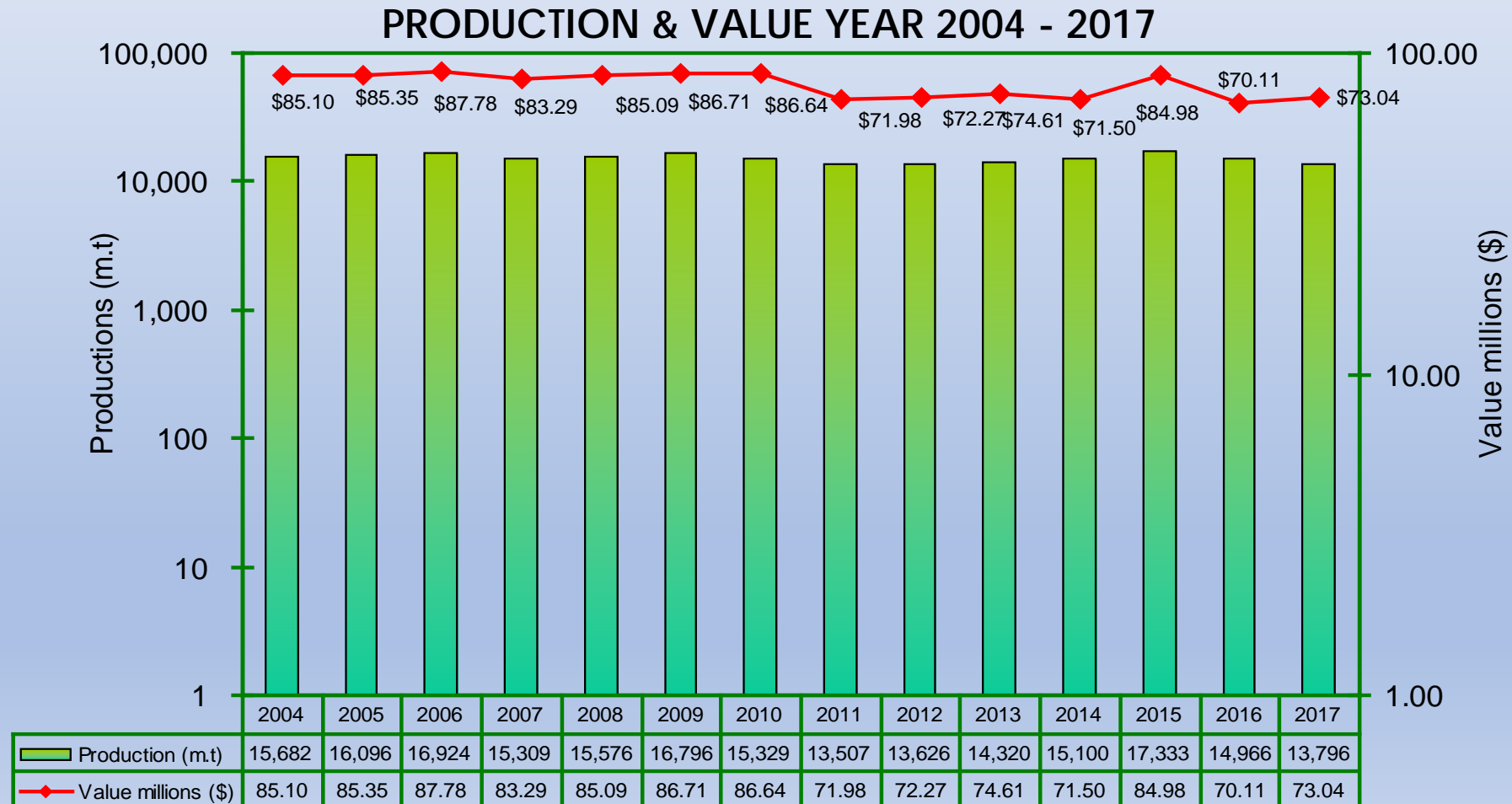
Implemented since 1985 to create habitats and spawning grounds, providing ecotourism dive sites as well as to promote the sportfishing potential.

Mangroves Restoration:

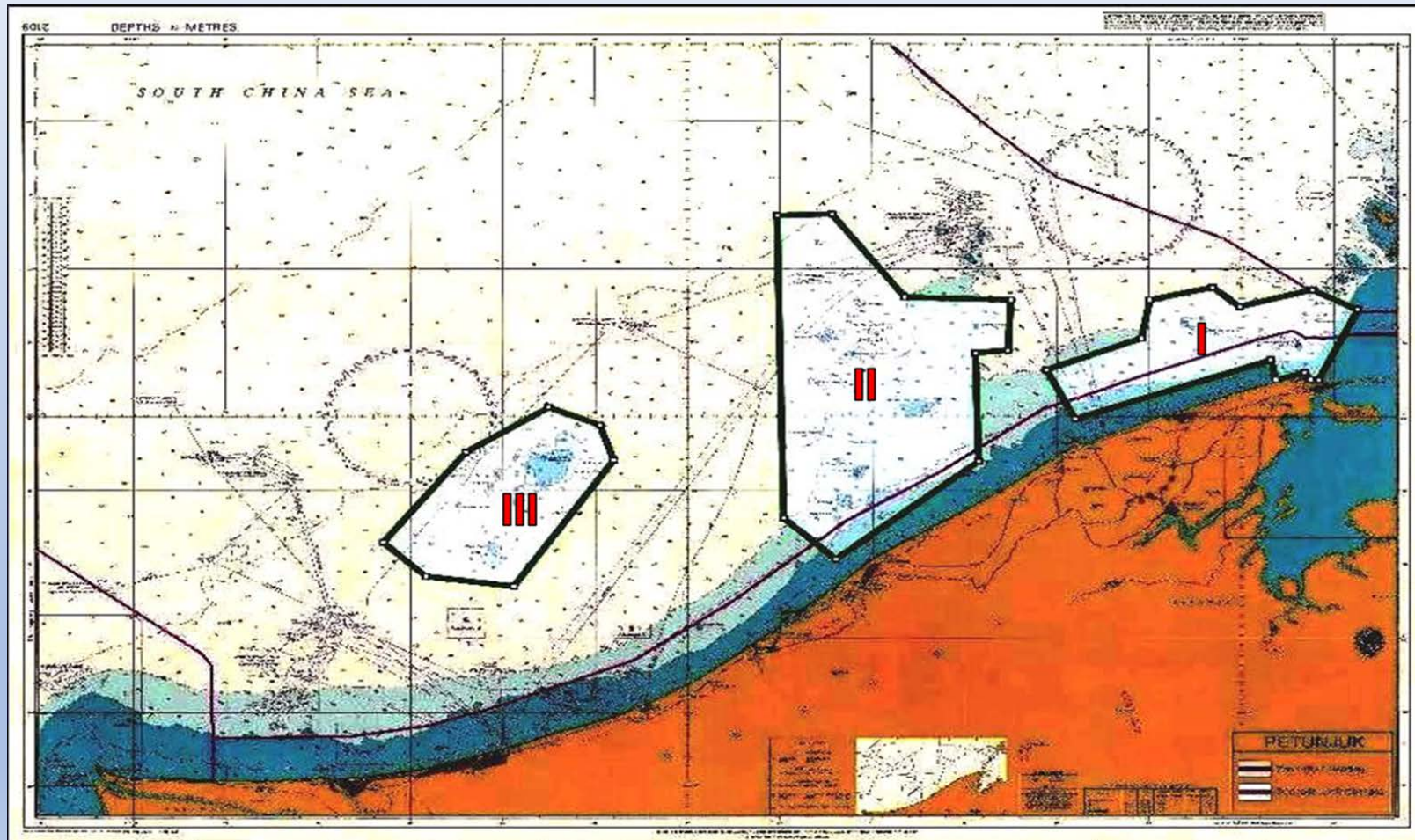
Department of Fisheries had started mangrove restoration after aquaculture programme in Pengkalan Sibabau.

Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

Increase fish output – to conserve and protect our natural reefs generally to enhance food security and sustainable development of the fisheries that depends on it



Key Performance Indicators (KPI)



Establishment of Marine reserves or Marine Protected Areas as “no take zone” covering of 20% of the total fisheries management area

Challenges:

- i. **Implement comprehensive research on all marine habitats and species**
 - Lack of available data to assess each population limits the development of Fisheries Resource Enhance Programme
 - Require scientific data to determine effectiveness
- ii. **Greater overall cost of surveillance and management**
 - Require advanced technological capabilities which are costly;
 - Continuous influx of technical expertise
- iii. **Stakeholder participation**
 - Reliance on top – down approach instead of community – based fisheries management
 - Proper measures to minimise impact on fisheries business during the recovery period to induce active participation



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