



REGIONAL WORKPLAN ON BEST PRACTICES OF FISHING GEARS AND METHODS

Presented by: PCU

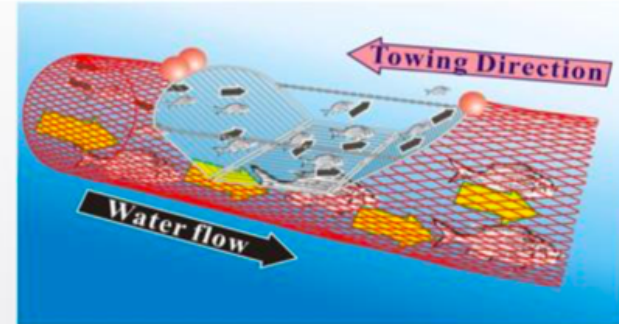
INTRODUCTION

- ❖ destructive and/or unsustainable fishing gear and practices have been identified as key threats to fish stocks and their habitats;
- ❖ Focusing to Component 2. Specifically, the demonstrations of best practice fishing methods and practices aimed at addressing key threats to fish stock and critical habitat linkages,
- ❖ This Activities 2.9 will support, guide and building up the National Lead Agencies in establishing coastal fisheries management systems in priority fisheries refugia including create a trial approaches to reducing the effects of trawl and push net fishing on seagrass habitat,

POSSIBLE SOLUTION 1)

Juvenile and Trash Excluder Devices

- Fishing Gear: Bottom Trawls
- Methods: Filtering and releasing fish
- Target: juvenile or small fishes



POSSIBLE SOLUTION 2)



POSSIBLE SOLUTION 3)

APPENDIX 2: The matrix of the options to manage the fishing that summarized from the FAO technical guidelines for responsible fisheries volume 4 Suppl. 2: The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (FAO, 2003)

1. Technical measures	Gear modifications that improve selectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gear restriction • Mesh size restrictions • Fishing method control • Non-target species selectivity (TEDs, JTEDs, C-hook, etc.)
	Other gear issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental conditions (light level, temperature, current speed, etc.). • Ghost fishing control
	Spatial and temporal controls on fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonal closure • Fisheries <i>Refugia</i> • MPA
	Control of the impact from fishing gear on habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition of certain gear in some habitats (trawling in coral reef and seagrass areas) • Replace a high-impact fishing method with one with less impact on the bottom, e.g. trapping, longlining or gillnetting.
	Energy efficiency and pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce of CO2 emissions. • Energy optimization
2. Input (effort) and output (catch) control	Controlling overall fishing mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity limitation spatial/temporal • Access limitations • Effort limitation
	Catch controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-catch controls (such as quotas)
3. Ecosystem manipulation	Habitat modifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing habitat degradation • Prohibition of destructive fishing methods in ecologically sensitive habitats (such as seagrass beds); • Prohibition of intentional cleaning of the seafloor to facilitate fishing; and • Reduction of the intensity of fishing in some fishing grounds to ensure that non-target • Providing additional habitat
	Population manipulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restocking and stock enhancement
4. Rights-based management approaches		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • User rights • Effort rights • Catch rights • Effort management

REQUIRED ACTION BY THE PSC

The Committee is requested to take notes and apply the results for improving the existing fishing gears and methods that impact to environment and fisheries refugia site;

The Committee is welcomed to provide the comments, suggestions, advise to the PCU on their required specific research to improve the specific fishing gear and methods to ensure that there is no irresponsible fishing gears in the sites;

The committee is requested to endorse the revised tentative workplan by countries (if any amendment and/or proposed proposal by Country).