

Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Program (ATSEA)

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Da Nang City

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The Region





Arafura Sea Fisheries

Main gears (June 2013)

Gear	Total Licenses	Catch		
Fish Trawl	477	Demersal Fish	Shrimp	Pelagic Fish
Shrimp Trawl	109	Shrimp	Demersal Fish	Pelagic Fish
Bottom Longline	225	Snappers		
Others	345			
Total	1,156			

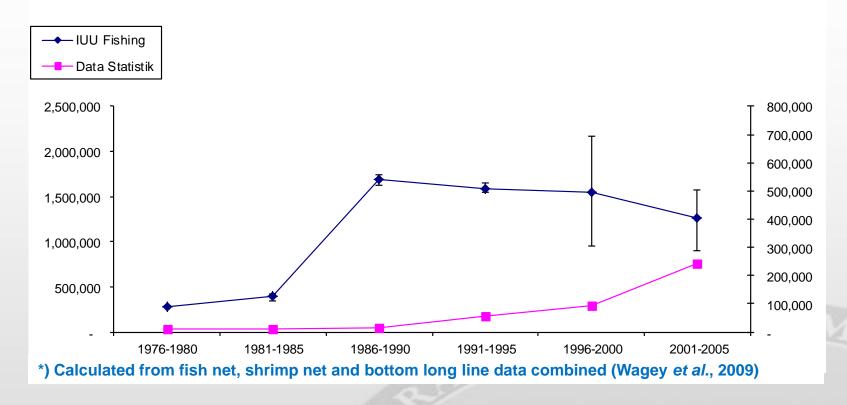
Main gears (13 November 2015 ~ After the Moratorium on Trawl)

Gear	Total Licenses	Catch		
Fish Trawl	0		100	AIN
Shrimp Trawl	0		EOF	
Bottom Longline	115	Snappers	9	
Others (Gillnet, Squid Jigging, handline, etc)	408	Squids, Pelagic Fish, Tuna	A I	776
Total	523		A	

Data by: DGCF



Comparison between IUU Fishing* and Statistical Data



Periods	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2005
Total IUU (ton)	283,611	391,903	1,688,416	1,588,035	1,553,827	1,258,851
Statistics (ton)	9,945	9318	14,468	57,907	94,919	243,713



ATSEA Phase -1

DURATION: 4 years (July 2010 - June 2014)

COUNTRIES: Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Australia, followed by PNG (2011)

FUNDING: GEF (grant) = USD 2,500 K

Co-finance = USD 7,690 K

TERMINAL EVALUATION: July 2014

OVERALL RATING: SATISFACTORY

Project Components

Component 1: Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)

Identify transboundary environmentally issues in ATS and define their root causes.

Component 2: SAP/NAPs development

Develop a regional <u>Strategic Action Programme</u> and <u>National Action Programmes</u> to address issues identify in TDA.

Component 3: Early implementation of SAP and NAPs

Implementing priority Action Plans (Regional and National). The result will become a baseline to enter the second phase of ATSEA, which will implement All SAP.

Project Components

Component 4: Regional Cooperation Mechanism

- Regional cooperation mechanism: Develop a regional cooperation concept by strengthening ATSEF as an effective forum to bridge communication among ATS littoral nations. This mechanism must be approved and supported by all government.
- Sustainable self-financing: Develop a sustainable self-financing to ensure implementation of SAP.

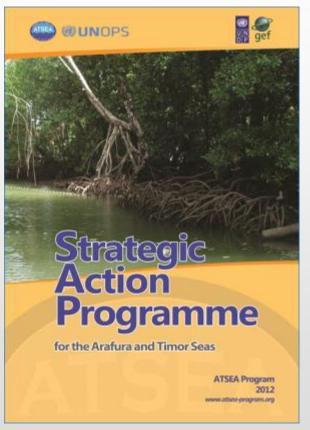
Component 5: Project Management and Coordination

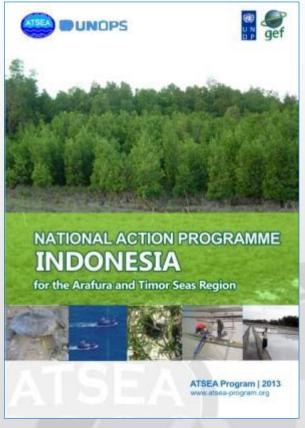
Project is effectively coordinated and managed, according to budget and work plan, including M&E arrangements and procedures.

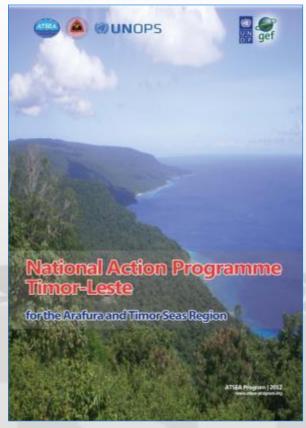
Priority transboundary issues in the ATS (ATSEA TDA Report, 2012)

	(1110=111110 0013, =01=)			
	Priority Environmental Concerns	Key Causal Factors		
	1. Unsustainable fisheries & decline & loss of living coastal & marine resources	illegal, unreported and regulated fishing; overexploitation; unsustainable practices; fisheries by-catch		
	2. Modification, degradation & loss of coastal & marine habitats	coastal development, bottom trawling, fuel wood (mangroves), dynamite fishing, pollution (sediments)		
	3. Marine & land-based pollution (e.g. marine debris, sediments, oil spills)	Coastal development (nutrients, sediments), mining (sediments, toxicants), land degradation (sediments), oil spills, marine debris	R SE	
	4. Decline & loss of biodiversity & key marine species	illegal harvesting, traditional indigenous harvest, fisheries by-catch (ghost nets, trawling, tuna long-lines), habitat loss	A	
JE	5. Impacts of climate change including ocean warming and ocean acidification	Fossil fuel-based global energy consumption, land use, Land use change and forestry	rogram.org	

SAP/NAPs Development







SAP NAP Indonesia NAP Timor-Leste









SAP/NAPs Initial Implementation

Demo Project in Indonesia:

- Mud crab culture & mangrove rehabilitation in Tanimbar Island
- Seaweed culture & mangrove rehabilitation in Aru Island
- Monitoring National Demo Project (January and May 2013)



Monitoring demo project



Training on mud-crab aquaculture



Post harvest of mud-crab



Demo site of Mangrove rehabilitation in Maluku



Mangrove seedlings planted in Bomaki village, Maluku







SAP/NAPs Initial Implementation

Demo Project in Timor-Leste:

- Mud crab culture & mangrove rehabilitation in Beacou
- Fish product processing in Beacou
- Monitoring (June and Nov 2013)







ATSEA RPM inspected the demo project sites in TL, and met with local community



Local villagers of Beacou placing mudcrab pens



Mangrove rehabilitation area





SAP/NAPs Initial Implementation

Regional Demo Project:

- Inception Meeting Regional Demo Project, in Jan 2013
- Preparation meeting in Dili (Timor-Leste) and Rote (Indonesia), in Feb and Sep 2013
- Exchange Visit to Northern Australia, in Oct 2013



Participants spent the fourth day with Yirralka Rangers



Using i-tracker in the field



Participants during in-class sessions



Participants met Dhimurru Aboriginal Corporation





Regional cooperation mechanism

(ATSEA SAP Report, 2013)

A regional mechanism for cooperation will be initiated to ensure coordination and capacity building to promote sustainable and integrated management of the ATS region. Actions to strengthen regional governance of the ATS will include:

1. To strengthen the regional governance of the ATS region

Target: A regional mechanism for cooperation

2. To strengthen stakeholder participation in ATS governance and management

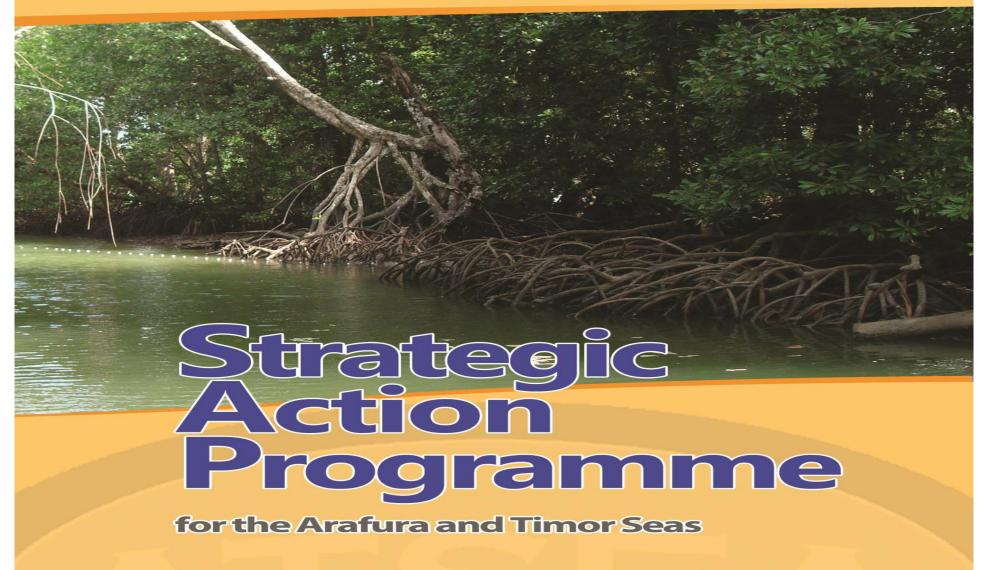
Target: A Stakeholder Partnership Forum of experts and practitioners involved in research and capacity development activities relevant to the SAP and NAPs

Regional Management & Financing Mechanism

No	Major Achievements	Reference		
1.	Regional Cooperation and Sustainable Finance Mechanism has been developed and presented at the Third Project Board Meeting	"The Project Board accepted the offer from Indonesia to host the secretariat of ATS regional institution, which will be located in Bali. The project management office (PMO) will act as an interim secretariat of ATS regional institution until closed of the project."		
2.	The draft of Regional Cooperation and Sustainable Finance Mechanism is integrated with the Ministerial Declaration for ATSEA SAP			
3.	The secretariat of ATS regional institution, which will be located in Bali is under construction			







ATSEA Program
2012
www.atsea-program.org

SAP OBJECTIVE AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES

LONG-TERM SAP OBJECTIVE

To promote sustainable development of the Arafura and Timor Seas region to improve the quality of life of its inhabitants through restoration, conservation and sustainable management of marine and coastal

ECOSYSTEM QUALITY OBJECTIVES

1. Fisheries Component:

Recovering and sustaining fisheries

2. Habitat Component:

Restoring degraded habitats for sustainable provision of ecosystem services

3. Pollution Component:

Reducing land-based and marine sources of pollution

4. Marine Species Component:

Protecting key marine species

5. Climate Change Component:

Adaptation to the impacts of climate change

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 To promote responsible fishing practices, including combating IUU fishing
- 1.2. Understand and address the ecological impacts of fisheries
- 2.1 To strengthen the management of biodiversity, especially ecologically important habitats, including mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass beds
- 3.1 To prevent and reduce inputs of pollutants from coastal point land sources (wastewater, sewage and industrial) and diffuse sources (land-use)
- 3.2 To prevent and reduce pollution from marine sources (ports and shipping)
- 4.1 To reverse the decline in threatened and migratory marine species (such as turtles, dugongs, seabirds/ shorebirds, sea snakes, sharks and rays) in the ATS region
- 5.1 To promote the adaptive capacity and resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems and reduce vulnerability of local communities to climate change

Ministerial Declaration Supporting ATSEA SAP











DECLARATION ON STRATEGIC ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE ARAFURA AND TIMOR SEAS ECOSYSTEMS ACTION

We, the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Government of Republic of Indonesia, the Minister of Environment of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Government of Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste;

NOTING FURTHER that the Arafura and Timor Sea is a semi-enclosed sea under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

RECALLING Article 123 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which requires cooperation by States bordering semi-enclosed seas to among other things, co-ordinate the management, conservation, exploration and exploitation of the living resources of the sea, co-ordinate the implementation of their rights and duties with respect to the protection and preservation of the marine environment; co-ordinate their scientific research policies and undertake where appropriate joint programmes of scientific research in the semi-enclosed sea;

CONSCIOUS OF Articles 192 and 194 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which requires States to protect the marine environment, in particular rare or fragile ecosystems as well as the habitat of







Lesson Learned from ATSEA-1

- SAP describes Policy and institutional initiatives to address the priority problems Identified in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
- Importance of targeted Pilot Projects related to SAP
- Importance of Networking and Coordination among stakeholders
- Required relevant Scientific information meeting project objective
- Government support (central and local) is crucial