

MALAYSIA
National Report and Presentation at the RSTC4

PART 1: Progress and status of project implementation (refers to Annex 1)

Indicators	Name/Location/Province	Target Species	Status		Estimated Refugia Size (Hectares)	Marine Habitat linkage		Refugia Profile (done/not yet)
			Adopted	In process (expected date)		Type (coral, seagrass, mangrove)	Estimated Size (ha)	
Fisheries Refugia Adoption	Site 1: Tanjung Leman, East Johor, Malaysia	Spiny Lobster (<i>Panulirus polyphagus</i>)		2022	140,023 ha	Coral, seagrass	Johor Marine Park: 76,565 ha Seagrass : 706 ha	Done
	Site 2: Kuala Baram, Miri, Sarawak, Malaysia	Tiger Prawn (<i>Penaeus monodon</i>)		2022	85200	Coral, mangrove	Miri-Sibuti Coral reefs National Park- 186,930 ha	Done
	Site 3: (if appropriated)							
<p><i>If not yet achievement, give a reason and strategic workplan including expected date for completion.:</i> For both sites, the estimated refugia size was agreeable among members. The process of adoption will be finalized once the Refugia Management Plan is completed, assisted by the University of Malaya as a consultant. The expected date of completion will be the end of 2022. This is due to limited mobilization of staff to conduct stakeholder consultation due to pandemic, Covid-19 (Movement Control Order-MCO).</p>								

	<p><i>Willingness of fisheries and environment sectors to agree on Establishment of Fisheries Refugia:</i></p> <p>According to socio-economy survey done in 2020 (Norhanida <i>et al.</i>, 2020), willingness of fisheries and environment sectors to agree on Establishment of Fisheries Refugia were divided into, (1) awareness, (2) the benefits of refugia and (iii) social and environmental protection. As a conclusion, around 90 % fishers agree on the tiger prawn and spiny lobster refugia establishment. Therefore, the fishers suggested the Department of Fisheries Malaysia do consultation beforehand to ensure consent of all stakeholders involved in this fishery.</p> <p>In 2017, one consultation program was held with stakeholders and local fishermen for Tiger Prawn Refugia while for spiny lobster the consultation program with local fishermen has been conducted in 2018.</p> <p>In 2018, two meetings with stakeholders and other local agencies, such as the Sarawak State Planning Unit, Miri Port Authority, and the Forestry Department, were held to provide information and explanations on the importance of tiger prawn resources and the fisheries department's proposal to make Kuala Baram a tiger prawn fishery refugia.</p>
--	--

Indicators	Site	List of the key community/stakeholder	Issues/problems in the establishment	How to achieve?
<i>community / stakeholder engagement in establishing of Fisheries Refugia and implementation of agreed management measures</i>	• Refugia 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Johor traditional fishers (near shore) • Trawl net operators and fishers (commercial) • Island inhabitants/tourism operators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unclear/lack of information about the implementation of refugia and its rules <p>Compliance with “no-take” rule during specific refugia close season period</p>	Stakeholder consultations and public awareness
	• Refugia 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishermen • Miri Port Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of awareness/understanding the benefit of tiger prawn refugia • usage conflict- overlap of refugia areas, more development to expand Kuala Baram to a larger shipping port 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation and consultation by Department of Fisheries • Meeting and discussion with Miri Port (win-win situation)

Indicators	Progress and status	Remarks
<p><i>Reform of national policy, legal and regulatory frameworks governing the management of fisheries refugia</i></p>	<p>Regulations on the proposed areas will be drafted after obtaining approvals from State Government. Regulations will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulating allowable and prohibited fishing gears • regulating temporal closure during critical life stages in the areas • regulating development or other activities within the areas • penalties for encroachment and illegal activities or illegal harvesting 	

Indicators	Sharing country experience on changing of fisherfolk attitude	Remarks
<p><i>Status of enabling environment reform including extent of behavioural change among small-scale fisherfolk at refugia sites</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fishermen's participation in the management of refugia's is vital and urgent. The high degree of trust and understanding between the Department of Fisheries and members of the fishing community may be strengthened and extended throughout the Department so that fishers can rest certain that the Department is truly committed to safeguarding the sustainability of fished resources. 2. For the sustainable use of fisheries resources, active participation of fishermen's communities is essential. It will pave the way for co-management, in which both resource users (fishers) and government agencies (Department of Fisheries) collaborate to address management concerns and share decision-making duties before taking action. 3. The Department of Fisheries has also designed and implemented several educational programs for fishers and the public on the importance of working together to safeguard fisheries resources and livelihood. 	

PART 2: Statistical Data

Indicators	Type of Boat	2005	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<i>Number of fishing boat at refugia sites from 2005 - 2020 Site 1: East Johor, Malaysia</i>	Trawlers	277	275	264	262	256	270	277	275	280	260	251	249	242	199	199	
	Drift nets	1157	900	112 2	118 3	152 4	153 9	183 6	148 5	141 5	145 9	157 5	158 1	157 2	152 5	152 5	
	Traps	20	13	15	12	18	15	15	21	23	21	23	25	25	17	17	
<i>Number of fishing boat at refugia sites from 2005 - 2020 Site 2: Kuala Baram, Miri, Sarawak</i>	Traditional Zone A boat										54	42	59	55	53	49	43
<i>Number of fishing boat at refugia sites from 2005 - 2020 Site 2:</i>																	

Annex 1:

