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UN-NFF ALUMNI:
GLOBAL NETWORK AND FRIENDSHIP

United Nations-Nippon Foundation Fellowship Alumni Newsletter



IOC is celebrating its 50th anniversary

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. It was established by the Resolution 2.31 at UNESCO General Conference in 1960 after a very successful research endeavor: the International Indian Ocean Expedition.

IOC aims to promote international cooperation and coordinate programmes in marine research, services, observation systems, hazard mitigation and capacity development in order to learn more and better manage the nature and resources of the ocean and coastal areas. Through the application of this knowledge the Commission aims to improve management practices and the decision-making process of its Member States, foster sustainable development and protect the marine environment. In addition, The Commission strives to further develop ocean governance, which necessitates strengthening the institutional capacity of Member States in marine scientific research and of ocean management.

Over these 50 years, IOC's importance in Ocean Sciences has grown significantly: International research programmes were established very successfully, including the Global Ocean Observing System (GOSS), as well as data sharing such as through the International

Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE). Several Member States take part, and benefit from, these and other programmes. This is why having this anniversary celebrated in a year where oil spills and ocean governance are clearly counting on scientific results is a special occasion. Moreover, this celebration will contribute to the ocean agenda through its stated objectives:

- (i) Enhance the level of public awareness of the importance of collaboration and involvement in ocean science at all levels of society (e.g. civil society, media, government, international organizations);
- (ii) Take stock of advances in marine sciences and related international cooperation, at the global, regional and national levels, and plan for future directions in this area;
- (iii) Promote worldwide a better image of IOC and of the solidarity of the international community in the field of ocean science; and
- (iv) Demonstrate to governments and to the public, the value and importance of the Commission's achievements, and make the international community and its leaders aware of the enormous contribution IOC can make in oceanography and related sciences and services in the future.

The publication of a special issue of *Oceanography* is also part of the celebration of IOC's anniversary. Its contribution will take the form of articles that help illuminate five decades of IOC partnership with a myriad nations, in support of

ocean research, discovery, and the pursuit of knowledge about the ocean and its importance to the wellbeing and prosperity of nations around of the world. Another very significant publication that celebrates IOC's anniversary is the book **Troubled Waters: ocean science and governance**¹ which provides information on the history of the IOC and gives a glimpse into its potential future role with respect to research, monitoring and the protection of the oceans and coasts.

Also, other events mark this celebration. For example, each and every Member State was invited to pursue national agendas and events that could be linked to IOC's anniversary. A list of those events can be found in IOC's website²; check on what your nation is doing in order to support IOC's anniversary celebration. These are just few examples of initiatives marking the anniversary's goals. You also could be part of it, or propose further events or actions that could help this very important organization. Educational issues as well as meetings and governance best practices can all enhance this movement for a better Ocean Science and information sharing. Let us all remember that the sea is not what divides us, but what brings us together.



Andrei Polejack
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¹Holland, G. & Pugh, D. (eds). 2010. Cambridge University Press. 320 pp.

²Link: http://portal.unesco.org/science/enev.phpURL_ID=8439&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

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MERA in the Country of Uncle Ho

Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam was warm and bright on the day I arrived there on 6 August 2010. I was reminded to my home town, Yogyakarta in Indonesia. The two cities are very similar in character. Both have a lot of motor bikes on the road and street food stalls are everywhere. I felt home on my very first day in Ho Chi Minh City. Ho Chi Minh City is named after a respected statesman in Vietnam: Ho Chi Minh. This is why Vietnam is often referred to as the 'country of Uncle Ho'.

I had the opportunity to be involved in a research project organised and funded by the National Bureau of Asian Research (www.nbr.org) of the United States. The project is about Maritime Energy Resources in Asia (MERA), where Dr. Clive Schofield, my PhD supervisor, is the principle investigator. I am so grateful that I can be involved in such a prestigious research project, working with prominent people in the area of ocean affairs and the law of the sea. I have been asked to write a paper regarding the delineation and submission of continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from baselines (extended continental shelf) by coastal States in East and Southeast Asia. This paper might not directly discuss energy security but sovereign rights over continental shelf are undoubtedly important because off-shore energy resources (i.e. oil, gas) are subject to continental shelf jurisdiction.

The paper that I penned with Dr. Schofield analyses whether or not extended continental shelf issue add further complexity to the already-complex situation in the region, particularly in the South China Sea. Long standing dispute among States on the sovereignty over Spratly Islands is, among others, the source of complexity in the area. However, dispute over Spratly Islands is not the main issue that I discussed in the paper.

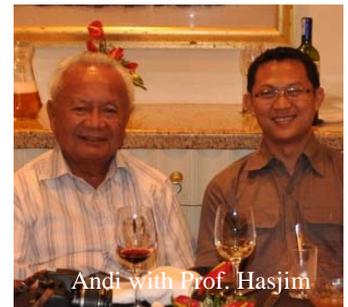
For some reasons I arrived in the conference hotel a little bit late when all other participants were having lunch. I took the opportunity to socialise and interact with other participants. They were from many different institutions and bodies, which can be categorised into four groups: experts, petroleum/ocean-related companies, media representatives and policy makers. It was a great opportunity for me to present a paper in such an important forum.

Prof. Robert Beckman, a respected scholar from the National University of Singapore, was the respondent of my paper. He gave thorough comments and suggestions that I need to address in the revision of the paper. Other participants also addressed questions which I found quite challenging to answer. However, all those questions and comment were useful for me to make the paper better before it is ready for final publication. It will be published by NBR, not only for scholars but also policy makers. Accordingly, the paper should adequately address the issue in such a way that it fits a reasonably

wide-range of audiences.

One important conclusion that I drew in my paper is that final and binding outer limits of continental shelf in East and Southeast Asia is still a long way to go. There are currently around 40 more submissions that CLCS are assessing. In addition, more submissions are coming from States whose deadline for submission is still ahead.

Another important concluding thought is that extended continental shelf issue can add further complexity to the already complex situation in East and Southeast Asia. However, this situation can be capitalized positively to enhance the attention of the States in question to the problems that in turn can act as the catalyst for strengthening collaboration among concerned coastal States in achieving the peaceful resolution to the numerous maritime disputes that exist in the region.



Andi with Prof. Hasjim

I Made Andi Arsana
Alumni 2007-2008
Indonesia

Workshop on by-catch management and reduction on discards in trawls



vened at the SEAFDEC Training Department, Samut Prakarn, Thailand during November 3-6, 2009 for discussions of the project preparation grants. There were participants from the countries including Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. The REBYC II will be implemented between 2011-2014.

Trawl fishing might be a very sophisticated, determined and highly successful method but it also catches a lot of non targeted fish species, especially non targeted juvenile fish. During 2002 to 2008, FAO, GEP and worldwide organizations implemented the Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through the Introduction of By-catch Reduction Technologies and Changes of Management practices (REBYC I). Following the evaluation of REBYC I, it was decided in July 2009 that the project was to be extended. It is known as the project of by-catch management and reduction on discards in trawls fisheries (REBYC II) between 2002-2008. The project was initiated with the aim to examine the existing production rates and to preserve biodiversity in the Coral Triangle encompassing Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, East Timor, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea. The first workshop convened



Nopparat Nasuchon
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The Views of the Fishing Industry is Crucial for Fisheries Research and Management

The role of the fishing industry in fisheries research and the provision of fisheries management advice was a major contemporary discourse in a Mini Conference on linking the fishing industry and fisheries research, and an International Conference on Fisheries Dependent Information (FDI), which recently took place at the Marine Institute and the National University of Ireland in Galway, in June and August 2010 respectively.

In the Mini Conference, a long debate was sparked on a scientific presentation on commercial fisheries interaction with Seals in Southwest Ireland. In his presentation, D.G. Reid of the Marine Institute explained that the high competition between fishing vessels and Seals for Cod fish is a major concern that needs mitigation in order to conserve both seal and cod stocks. He further stated that the illegal killing of seals and the exploitation of cod can further reduce seal population since cod is a major prey for seals. The Fishing Industry however had a different view that there are abundant Seals in Ireland and they are more destructive to other fish stocks than cods and therefore there is no high competition between cod fleets and seals.



Photo by Marine Institute

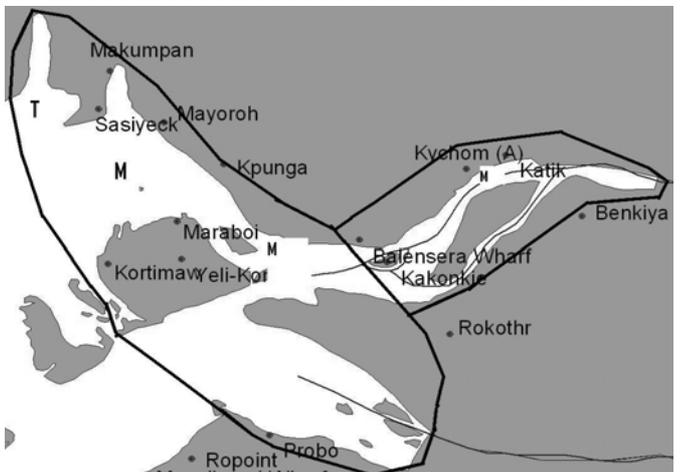
Dr. Peter Heffernan, Marine Institute, Galway (Left), Martin Pastoors, IMARES², The Netherlands (Middle) and Dr. Steve Murawski, NOAA, USA. FDI Conference

During the FDI conference, the importance of Fishers role was put forward in a Keynote Address by Sebastian Mathew of the International Collective in Support of Fish Workers (ICSF). He urged the scientific community to utilize the traditional knowledge of fishers in fisheries management since such knowledge existed before modern management chronicles¹. Additionally, Lorcan O'Conneide, the CEO of the Irish Fish Producers Organisation noted that Fishermen and Scientists have lots of information that can be shared with each other.

In a similar intervention, Dr. Steve Morawski, the Chief Scientific Adviser to NOAA Fisheries in the USA underscored that information from the fishing industry is useful in fish stock assessment and the management of both target and non target fish stocks.

Traditional knowledge is also used in fisheries resource management in developing countries. In Sierra Leone, a Country on the West Coast of Africa, traditional Fishers have been practicing ecosystem based fisheries

management since the 1960s long before the concept even became widely adopted by the scientific community. For example, in the Northern Fishing Community, under community bylaw, fishing is closed for the Mahela Creek in the North of the Great Scarcies River Estuary during spawning seasons (December to April). Fishers observe that from December to January, matured pelagic fish, bonga shad and demersal fish stocks, Croakers, Grunts and Groupers migrate from offshore areas to river systems, estuaries and creeks to spawn. The juveniles remain in the creeks until May and then, return to offshore areas for recruitment around June to July. They also have wealth of knowledge on the occurrence of major marine megafauna such as manatees and sea turtles. Such information was recently utilized in a consultative forum to the map marine protected areas (MPAs) in major river systems in Sierra Leone.



The use of fisher's knowledge in sustainable fisheries resource use and management has been legally legitimized by The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries as enshrined in Article 12 Para. 12. This is important for both the developed and developing Coastal States. Therefore the involvement of Fishers and their knowledge in the design and implementation of fisheries management strategies can contribute immensely to the rebuilding of global fish stocks that is already in a state of being harvested unsustainably.



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¹ http://icsf.net/icsf2006/uploads/resources/presentations/pdf/en-lish/1282814022643***Sebastian_Mathew_Keynote_Address_FDI_2010_FINAL.pdf; <http://www.fisherydependentdata.com>.

² IMARES: Institute for Marine Resources & Ecosystem Studies (NL)

Ocean News: from Colombia

Since the approval of the National Policy of the Ocean and the Coastal Zones (PNOEC) by the Colombian Government, and the inclusion of "Integrated Science and Technology to Education in connection with the maritime theme", as an important topic inserted in the National Education Plan 2006-2016, two significant processes are now happening in Colombia related to education in Maritime Affairs.

The first one is related with the opening of the PhD program in Marine Sciences in 2011, which will become the first one in Colombia, with an important alliance between two private and four public universities. It is supported by Governmental entities "Institute of Marine and Coastal Research" and "Colombian Ocean Commission". In addition, Colombian effort is joined also by the support of "The Centre of Excellence in Marine Sciences" (CEMarin), a Colombian-German consortium whose principal aims are to provide PhD level education in marine sciences; to conduct cutting-edge research under the main topic of "Coastal Colombian resources and environmental

changes", and to promote marine sciences in northern South America. The CEMarin was funded by the program of "Centres of Excellence for Research and Teaching" of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) within the framework of the "Foreign Science Initiative 2009" of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany.

The possibilities of international cooperation to the PhD program increase now with the possible assistance of Japanese investigators from the universities of Marine Science and Technology in Tokyo and Tohoku University, who were in Colombia two weeks ago visiting the National University's headquarters at Caribbean and Pacific. For more information visit: http://caribe.Utadeo.edu.co/santamarta/programas/doctorado_ciencias_del_mar/index.php and <http://www.cemarin.org/>

It is also important to remark the interest of the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History (ICANH: Spanish acronym) to evaluate the country's capacities for the provision of training capabilities on Underwater Cultural Heritage. Indeed, despite the fact that Colombia is not part of the 2001

UNESCO Convention, the Government recognizes the importance of preserving and studying cultural heritage beneath the seas. A good starting point is the possible implementation of a postgraduate program in this matter.

Both initiatives are expected to come to fruition. In doing so, Colombia may become one of the leading nations in maritime issues in the region of northern South America, while protecting their natural and cultural resources as part of its maritime cultural heritage.



Maria Catalina Garcia Chaves
Current fellow 2010-2011
Colombia

Maria Catalina Garcia Chaves is from Colombia and is taking part in the United Nations - The Nippon Foundation of Japan Fellowship Programme being placed at the **Scottish Centre for International Law, UK** from June 18th to December 15th 2010. She will be conducting research on the **management of maritime cultural heritage** under the supervision of Professor Alan Boyle and Dr James Harrison. Following her stay in Edinburgh, Maria Catalina will go to the United Nations headquarters in New York to complete her fellowship.

Welcome to UN-Nippon fellowship family



Thérard Doriant Ibarol: Miénaou, Navy Officer from Congo-Brazzaville (Lieutenant Junior Grade), working since 2008 at the Congolese national navy headquarters after graduating (2007) a Professional Masters level in Science and Technology, mention Environment Engineering, speciality *Environment and Naval Operations* from the *Ecole navale de Lanveoc Poulmic*, (France) and a specialization Diploma (2008) in *Transmission and Communication Systems* from the *Groupe Ecole d'Application des Officiers de Marine de France*. Currently (2010-2011) an United-Nations -Nippon Foundation Fellow in the Marine Affairs and the Law of the Sea in placement at the *Centre de Droit Maritime et Océanique de Nantes* (France) under the supervision of Martin NDENDE, professor at the *Université de Nantes* before joining by November 2010 *DOALOS* at the United Nations Headquarters in New York for a 3-month Research and Training.

His research article addresses the very fluid nature of the sea and the impossibility for a single State to make sure its control explain doubtless the more and more cooperative attitude of the coastal countries. The Memorandum of understandings signed everywhere in the different parts of the oceans are the expression of that principle. Faced with those trends of inadequacy of maritime security, the countries bordering the Gulf of Guinea located in Central Africa have proceeded to the resuscitation of the *Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)* from its hibernation in order to hoist it into a position of single community platform charged to make safe the maritime area of the Gulf of Guinea belonging to those States. The implementation of that strategy intended to improve the maritime security in that marine area, new resources (legal framework, technical organ, operational procedures, Operation Navy Center) are necessary. The article provides a global outline for the setting up of such a complex mechanism going from its operational chain, up through its interaction with the ships engaged in the community maritime strategy, last but not least to the adequate legal framework.

Fisheries CO-management in India

Co-management in India is the sharing of decision-making and responsibility for the management of resources between the community (local fishers) and government centralized management. It is a participatory and flexible management strategy that provides and maintains a forum or structure for action on participation, rule making, conflict management, power sharing, leadership, dialogue, decision-making, negotiation, knowledge generation and sharing, learning, and development among resource users, and government.

Conventional fisheries management approach has been widely called part of the problem rather than of the solution of resource exploitation. The crisis in fisheries and coastal community is pressuring governments to look for alternative management strategies.

There are two categories of co-managements. 1) Community-centered Co-management and 2) Stakeholder-centered Co-management. The Community-centered Co-management is people-centered, community-oriented, resource-based and partnership-based. It is more complex, costly and time consuming to implement. The Stakeholder-centered Co-management emphasize on getting the users participating in the resource management process. It is characterized as government-industry partnership. In this little or no attention is given to community development and social empowerment of fishers.

As a poverty reduction strategy, fisheries co-management has enormous potential and there is a clear need for greater advocacy of the approach. There may be more dynamic partnership using capacities and interest of local fishers and communities, complemented by the state's abilities to provide enabling legislation, enforcement and other assistance. When co-management is implemented, there may be better results in terms of ecological, social and economic outcomes. The resource users may get the benefit of participating in management decisions that affect their welfare and government may benefit by being more effective and efficient, and potentially reducing conflicts, avoiding or at least mitigating poverty and resource degradation. For the successful co-management of fisheries there may be an enabling policy and legal framework; the participation and empowerment of communities and other

users; effective linkages and institutions; and a resource worth managing and the people and money to do it.

Co-management has environmental,



social and economic advantages. The environmental advantages include sustainable utilization of fisheries resources and creation of ownership on the resources. It is a powerful incentive and long-term asset. It also conserve fishing habitat such as coral, mangrove, sea grass etc. The co-management brought and may bring social advantages such as more open, transparent autonomous management process. It minimized social conflict and maintained social cohesion in compliance with rules and regulations. It created ownership and allowed fishers to take responsibility for number of managerial functions, allowed the community to develop flexible and creative management strategies that meet fishers' needs and local condition. Co-management worked as an adaptive management to learn lesson and adjustment. Through the co-management process, communities as well as individuals are empowered through knowledge, cognitive and practical skill. Co-management could make maximum use of indigenous knowledge and expertise. The economic advantages are more economical than centralized system, less spend on administration and enforcement. It also brought sustainable income from fishing occupation.

The limitations of co-management were: it was not suitable for every fishing community, required leadership and appropriate local institution which did not exist in some communities, the risk involved in changing fisheries management strategies was too high for some communities and fishers, the cost for individuals to participate in co-management strategies (time, money) outweighed the expected benefits,

sufficient political will was not existing, was no guarantee that a community will organize itself into an effective governing institution and particular local resource characteristics, such as fish migratory patterns, made it impossible for the community to manage the resources.

Certain conditions affected the co-management in different levels. They were: supra-community level, community level and individual level. In supra-community level policy support such as administration arrangement and facilitating co-management, legal support such as legal right to organize and implement co-management and external agents such as understanding and willingness affected co-management. In community level clear defined boundaries, clear defined membership, group cohesion, participation by those affected (inclusivity), cooperation and leadership at community level, empowerment, use rights over the resource, partnerships and having sense of ownership of the co-management, and strong co-management institution affected co-management. The individual level such as responded individual incentive structure and credible rules and effective enforcement affected co-management.

In order to have better co-management there may be supported policy and legal framework; co-management institution with management roles and functions, rules and regulations and legitimacy by law and represented community; co-management mechanism with floor to play the roles of co-managers *i.e.* partnership, transparency *i.e.* dialogue and participatory, building up trust among each other and learning process and adaptive management. Co-management may have a means and end. Co-management may be a process/approach to achieve something. Co-management may be an end product of doing something for poor fisher folk.



Ansy Mathew N. P.
Alumni 2008-2009
India

America and the Caribbean Join Forces for the Protection of Underwater Heritage



Source: INAH, Mexico

Participants and instructors of the "Regional Training Course on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage", Campeche's Port, September 27th to October 8th, 2010.

For no one is a secret that oceans, lakes, rivers and lagoons of the Latin American and Caribbean countries have a vast cultural heritage. Not only in its waters is possible to find remains of the old ships of European settlers, their ports also witnessed the industrial development of cities, and long before the hinterland was conquered, indigenous groups navigated the rivers and used the lagoons and *cenotes* as sacred places.

These cultural evidences lie still underwater or partially submerged and have become part of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. It is a label that involves an assessment from a holistic point of view. We are not talking only of the treasure cargo of ancient galleons, its meaning also referring small boats used by the ancient inhabitants of America, the first ports and dockyards of the nineteenth century, or the ancient fortifications now submerged. By this label we mean also the small evidence left by indigenous and colonizer which now are part of the past. It is cultural evidence that, despite what many could think, does not have any economic or commercial values. As we said before, is Cultural Heritage, a heritage that no matter where it came now is part of countries' history, and should be protected, studied and disseminated.

It is important to highlight that since several years ago, some Latin American countries are working for protecting, restoring and managing the Underwater Heritage, but it is certainly Mexico who leads the actions in the field. With its recently celebration three decades of study of underwater archaeology, Mexico has highly qualified staff in the management of the heritage that lies in both inland and maritime waters and has developed significant researches in sites like *Nevado de Toluca*, the *cenotes* as well as in the flooded caves of Yucatan Peninsula and Atlantic coasts.

For this reason, and for being one of the countries who ratified the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, committing to its preservation and avoiding its commercial exploitation, Mexico hosted the meeting "Regional Training Course on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage" organized by the Mexican National Institute of Anthropology and History (*Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia*), INAH, with the support of UNESCO, which took place on the Fortress of San Francisco, Campeche's port, from 27th September to 8th October of 2010. The aim was to share its experience with participants from Latin America and the Caribbean generating the basis of a common front to safeguard this heritage.

The course also counted with Argentinean researchers' experience, another country with extensive experience in the field. This was how during those two weeks, 28 participants among archaeologists, heritage experts, historians, marine biologists and conservationists, from 14 Latin American countries (Cuba, Chile, Colombia, Argentina, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Panama, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Dominican Republic and El Salvador), received their training by the members of Campeche's headquarters, and by Pilar Luna Erreguerena, head of the Sub-directorate of Underwater Archaeology of the INAH, Mexico, joined by the British expert Chris Underwood member of Nautical Archaeology Society, and the Argentinean researcher Dolores Elkin of the Underwater Archaeology Program of the National Institute of Anthropology and Latin American Thought (Underwater Archaeology Program, National Institute of Anthropology and Latin American Thought PROAS).

This select group of teachers were responsible to give theoretical and practical aspects related to rescue, and legal and material protection of the remains found beneath the waters of seas, rivers, lakes, sinkholes and caves. Aware that the remains that lie beneath the waters should be investigated through underwater archaeology methodology in order to carry out systematic research to enable in situ data gathering, interpretation, and information dissemination through publications and exhibitions, they sought to provide a complete and comprehensive training. The course was divided into thematic modules like: Theory in methods and techniques of underwater and maritime

archaeology, diving, documentary research of historical sites, history and naval architecture, conservation, law and cultural resource management.

During the course students received the NAS training for register underwater archaeological sites



Source: INAH, Mexico

It was certainly a very special course in its level, not only by the quality of contents and teachers experience but by quality and quantity of participants as well as by the scope of the course. The program looked for participants to learn about methods of underwater archaeology, sites preservation and foster cooperation, aimed at raising the awareness on the importance of safeguarding and protecting their valuable heritage. At the end, they wanted the audience could have the necessary tools to preserve the heritage of their countries, helping to raise awareness of this cultural heritage, and becoming multipliers of this experience in order to promote its preservation and research.

It was the first time that representatives of Latin American countries shared their experience of protection and study of submerged cultural heritage, both inland and sea. They warned about the need of counteracts the treasure hunters' pressure, expanding cooperation networks, promoting its study, and seeking for national policies for its preservation.

Throughout the course, participants could see that the problems and needs in their countries are similar among them, and the best way to solve them is by working together. In this sense, they proposed creating an interdisciplinary network of underwater archaeology raised with Latin American spirit, which could act as a support network for cooperation and management of underwater heritage and serve as a reference for other researchers promoting quality methodological standards of work.

Maria Catalina Garcia Chaves
Current fellow 2010-2011
Colombia



Selection Committee Decision on 2011-2012 UN-Nippon Fellowship Awards

TECHNICAL COOPERATION TRUST FUND AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE NIPPON FOUNDATION OF JAPAN

Human Resources Development and Advancement of the Legal Order of the World's Oceans: The United Nations – Nippon Foundation of Japan Fellowship Programme

Pursuant to Article III (2.3A) and Article V of Annex A of the aforementioned Technical Cooperation Agreement, the Fellowship Selection Committee was established with the mandate “to review the applications submitted by interested developing country officials, and select those which will be awarded Project fellowships.” The composition of the Selection Committee was as follows:

Representative for DOALOS and Chair of the SELCOM:

Mr. Serguei Tarassenko (Director)

Alternate Representative for DOALOS:

Ms. Annebeth Rosenboom (Senior Legal Officer)

Representative for The Nippon Foundation of Japan:

Mr. Masazumi Nagamitsu (Executive Director)

Alternate Representative for The Nippon Foundation of Japan:

Mr. Mitsuyuki Unno (Chief Manager)

Eminent Scholar:

Professor Moritaka Hayashi

Representative for DESA:

Mr. Curtis Hosang (Fellowships Section)

Secretary of the SELCOM:

Mr. François Bailet (Programme Advisor, DOALOS)

The Selection Committee convened at the offices of DOALOS, United Nations Headquarters, New York (USA) on 24 September 2010. After considering the short-listed candidates the Selection Committee proceeded with a ranking of the most qualified candidates. From the rank-list, the Selection Committee agreed that 10 of these candidates would be granted fellowship awards, and 5 would be selected as reserve candidates. The Selection Committee further agreed that in considering the candidates for fellowship awards, in addition to the relevant provisions of the Technical Cooperation Agreement, it would also be guided by the “Fellowship Selection Criteria” applied by the United Nations System Organizations. Following its deliberations, **the Selection Committee selected the following ten candidates for 2011-2012 Fellowship awards** (listed in alphabetical order):

1. **AGBEJA**, Yetunde E. Nigeria (Africa)
2. **AL NABHANI**, Mustafa Darwish Oman (Asia)
3. **CAMPOS**, Gian Pierre Peru (LACA)
4. **DAHER DJAMA**, Abbas Djibouti (Africa)
5. **GANJALIYEV**, Elchin Azerbaijan (Asia)
6. **KAURAISSA**, Dinah C.V. Namibia (Africa)
7. **NIAMCHAY**, Kasem Thailand (Asia)
8. **RASAA**, Osama A Yemen (Asia)
9. **RODRIGUEZ CORTES**, Liliana Mexico (LACA)
10. **YON BOSQUE**, Ana Lilian Guatemala (LACA)

The nominated Fellows will engage the 9-month Fellowship Programme. It is composed of two consecutive phases which provide Fellows with advanced and customized research and training opportunities in their chose fields.

- Phase One: 6-month Advanced Academic Research and Study - undertaken at one of the prestigious participating Host Institutions and under the guidance of subject matter expert(s) who have recognized in-depth expertise in the Fellows' chosen field of study.
- Phase Two: 3-month Research and Training - normally undertaken at DOALOS at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Upon completion of the fellowship, fellows should have an advanced awareness and understanding of key issues and best international practices in ocean affairs and are expected to return to their home-countries to contribute their experience to assist with the effective implementation of UNCLOS and related instruments and programmes. Fellows should be able to design, implement and/or evaluate specific improvement projects in their home countries related to ocean affairs, develop a core leadership capacity and have an in-depth understanding of legal frameworks, methodologies and tools to further improve implementation of instruments and programmes and to provide for their effective enforcement in conformity with international law.

Source: <http://www.un.org/depts/los/nippon/>

**UN-NFF ALUMNI:
GLOBAL NETWORK AND FRIENDSHIP**

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***Building capacity in ocean affairs
and the law of the sea***

Social Justice with Resource Management



Website Information:

- www.un.org/depts/los/nippon/
- www.nippon-foundation.or.jp/
- www.unfalumni.org/

Next Issue:

- *The South East Pacific Regional Sea Program: issues and challenges*

Contribution: This newsletter is open for all who has the same or relate field of interest: Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

Please contact the editor for your contribution: spanjarat@yahoo.com

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this news letter are solely those of the author(s) of each contribution(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the Fellowship Alumni, any Government, the United Nations, or the Nippon Foundation of Japan. Responsibility for any errors and/or omissions lie with the contributor(s).

Fishers residing along the coastline of India are the traditional owners of the resources in those areas. While there is consensus on the need for environmental restrictions and regulations, the impact of marine and coastal protected areas on fishers who are already below the poverty line, is severe. Large numbers of men and women in fishing communities-an estimated 10 per cent of the marine fisher population of India-face a potential loss of livelihoods due to restrictions on fisheries in coastal and marine protected areas. The manner in which regulations are implemented often results in a feeling that fishing communities are disproportionately bearing the costs of conservation. Compounding the problem is the limited effort to create long-term alternative livelihood opportunities and improved access to basic social services and infrastructure. During the resource management process, social justice issues are not addressed properly in India. So participation from fishermen for resource management is lacking. As fisheries means income and employment to so many people, this is a logical circumstance. It is likely that in a growth scenario, social justice will even become a larger concern.

There may be a system of co-management for protected areas that is located within a balanced 'seascape' approach. In order to get the participation from fishermen, social justice issues are to be addressed with resource management. It is needed to address social justice issues in conjunction with resource management. A combination of measures and prolonged cooperation between Governmental and non-Governmental parties is called for. There is a need to move from a production focus to a management focus, requiring an environmental plan for fisheries. There is also need to recognize existing artisanal zones, under the Marine Fishing Regulation Acts (MFRAs), as a form of protected area, given that they enjoy a higher level of protection than their surroundings, consistent with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) definition of marine and coastal protected areas. There may be fishing community institutions, boat-owner associations, trade unions, co-operatives, women's self-help groups and federations, and trade associations to conserve marine living resources, to regulate fishing and reduce conflicts. It is suggested that a co-management approach may include traditional structures that are already embedded with social capital. Community participation, good governance, transparency, accountability, and reliable data, are also needed. It is also suggested that traditional knowledge systems may be integrated with conventional science for protected area management. Conservation efforts may start with regulating the high-impact activities of the larger players in the fisheries and non-fisheries sectors, not the relatively lower-impact activities of the weakest.

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