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## Chapter 1 : Association of Southeast Asian Nations - Wikipedia

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Mar 31, by Sean Kidney Today we publish our report on: Key points are outlined below. Proposals to grow a market of green financial products are about liberalising financial regulation in such a way as to attract the very high levels of domestic savings that are currently pursuing unregulated and high risk investments in unregulated wealth management products and in property accumulation, into a regulated market of green investments in projects that have material benefits to productive capacity: Key points from the China Green Bonds paper: Introduce greater transparency into financial markets and reduce the risk of systemic volatility. Provide more financing options for non-state entities and to improve economic stability. A shift from that short-term to longer-term debt will improve economic resilience and stability. Over the past 10 years, a range of programs have been developed around the world to use bonds to channel capital to investments important to addressing environmental challenges such as climate change. Governments have developed a range of support measures that have seen a growth in green bond issuance in renewable energy, energy efficiency and transport sectors. Under its economic development objectives, China has ambitious plans to improve energy intensity, grow environmental industries and reduce environmental stress. This will require the mobilization of huge amounts of capital. There are a number of areas of action in China to implement that decision: A program of government support for green bond issuance, from interest rate support and tax incentives to driving investor demand and regulatory support for bond structures such as bonds and green asset-backed securities. Allowing selected state-owned companies and local governments to issue green bonds to initially develop the market. Kick-starting any new bond market requires government support, typically in the form of initial liquidity and trading volume from government-backed bond issuance, or through other forms of credit support, until investors become familiar with opportunities. Developing a corporate green bonds market will need the same. In particular, dual recourse green covered bonds can be used to introduce transparency to bonds offered by such entities; issuance can then shift to asset-backed bonds in the medium term. Helping build a domestic investor base by instituting a system of green bond certification against clear and transparent criteria for green investments. This will support integrity within a green bonds market by setting targets for green bond purchasing targets for public funds such as the National Social Security Fund NSSF and by encouraging green bond trading markets. There is also an important opportunity to: Use covered bonds to introduce greater levels of transparency “without risking instability” to assets financed at regional government and bank levels. Green covered bonds can bridge a market made up of bonds that are explicitly or implicitly government-backed to one that first introduces recourse to underlying assets, and eventually moves away from government guarantees. This would simply require refinancing green assets owned by state and semi-state actors to shift to using covered bonds, then move to full revenue-backed bonds, as in the US municipal market or asset-backed securities. This approach could be especially useful in the local government sector. The window should be tailored to meet the needs of long-term, institutional investors such as pension funds, sovereign wealth funds and insurance funds. These actors will help improve risk management practices and governance in the investment system and increase liquidity by introducing more buyers to secondary markets. To ensure a smooth process of uptake, this window would initially focus on offering green bonds from state-owned enterprises, including covered bonds, gradually allowing more offerings from corporate issuers 6. Developing a green bonds program will require: A self-funding and self-policing verification and enforcement system that relies on common standards and criteria set at a central level and a requirement for verification of green claims. The verification review and policing process should be delegated to market actors 7. State measures should be put in place to establish a market that: Provides effective coordination of regulatory measures to promote a green bond market. Coherent regulation will ensure smooth growth. Uses state-backed

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issuance to provide demonstration issuance and initial liquidity, along with selective state support for corporate issuance in the form of selective guarantees or first-loss incentives for companies whose majority of revenues come from green product 8. The development of a green bonds market that provides a selection of improved yield opportunities for savers, also provides an opportunity to: Increase the supply of low-cost capital for green industries. Increase transparency to underlying assets within the financial system. Channel household savings into a strong retail bond market by tapping into public desire for a greener environment. Channel international foreign direct investment into long-term debt in line with green growth goals. Pilot the introduction of bond-market reforms in a limited fashion that is highly focused on government environmental policy priorities.

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## Chapter 2 : Provincial Support and Industry Development

*a draft regional strategy and action plan for SIA in the Asia-Pacific region. A regional consultation was conducted to formulate the final version of the regional strategy and complete the action plan.*

This group acted as a prerequisite for the planned East Asia Community which was supposedly patterned after the now-defunct European Community. RCEP would, in part, allow the members to protect local sectors and give more time to comply with the aim for developed country members. The Vision also aimed to: The ASEAN community revises and renews its vision every ten years to provide a framework for continuous development and further integration of the community. The terms in the Vision are divided into mainly four subcategories: Article 7 generally states the overall aspiration of the community aiming to achieve a united, inclusive and resilient community. It also puts human and environmental security at the center of its aspirations. Deepening engagement with both internal Members and external parties are also stressed to contribute to the international peace, security and stability. There is also a call for greater level of ASEAN institutional presence at the national, regional and international levels. Economic Community Blueprint[ edit ] This section needs to be updated. Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. On 20 November , during the 13th ASEAN Summit in Singapore, its blueprint, which serves as a master plan guiding the establishment of the community, was adopted. The areas of co-operation include human resources development; recognition of professional qualifications; closer consultation on macroeconomic and financial policies; trade financing measures; enhanced infrastructure and communications connectivity; development of electronic transactions through e-ASEAN; integrating industries across the region to promote regional sourcing; and enhancing private sector involvement. The blueprint also lays out the overall vision as well as the goals, implementing plans and strategies actions , as well as the strategic schedule timeline for achieving the establishment of the AEC by end While the financial integration is not going to take effect until , experts from the financial services industry have already forecast a shaky economic transition, especially for smaller players in the banking and financial services industry. The Philippines, with its overcrowded banking sector, for example, is among the ASEAN-member countries who are forecast to feel the most pressure as the integration welcomes tighter competition with the entry of bigger, more established foreign banks. The implementation of the roadmap will contribute to the realisation of the AEC that was launched in October in Bali. As in the EU, adoption of a common currency, when conditions are ripe, could be the final stage of the AEC. Under the roadmap, approaches and milestones have been identified in areas deemed crucial to financial and monetary integration, namely capital market development, capital account liberalisation, financial services liberalisation, and ASEAN currency co-operation. Capital market development entails promoting institutional capacity, including the legal and regulatory framework, as well as the facilitation of greater cross-border collaboration, linkages, and harmonisation between capital markets in the region. Orderly capital account liberalisation will be promoted with adequate safeguards against volatility and systemic risks. To expedite the process of financial services liberalisation, ASEAN has agreed on a positive list modality and adopted milestones to facilitate negotiations. Currency co-operation would involve exploration of possible currency arrangements, including an ASEAN currency payment system for trade in local goods to reduce the demand for US dollars and to help promote stability of regional currencies, such as by settling intra-ASEAN trade using regional currencies. The ASA preceded the financial crisis. It was originally established by the ASEAN central bank and monetary authorities of the five founding members of with a view to help countries meet temporary liquidity problems. The supplementary facility aims to provide temporary financing for members which may be in balance-of-payments difficulties. On the other hand, the AMRO will, during crisis time, prepare recommendations on any swap request based on its macroeconomic analysis of the swap requesting member and monitor the use and impact of funds once any swap request is approved. AMRO was officially incorporated as a company limited by guarantee in Singapore on 20 April and

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its office is at the Monetary Authority of Singapore complex in Singapore. In turn, the more ASEAN economies become integrated, the more feasible it is to adopt a single currency, which is expected to reinforce even further stability and integration. The World Food Summit of defined food security as existing: While specialisation and revealed comparative and competitive indices point to complementarities between trade patterns among the ASEAN member countries, intra-ASEAN trade in agriculture is quite small. However, integration could address this problem. By building an environment that reduces barriers to trade, ASEAN trade will increase, thereby decreasing the risk of another food price crisis. The APSC aims to create a rules-based community of shared values and norms, a cohesive, peaceful, stable and resilient region with a shared responsibility toward comprehensive security and a dynamic and outward-looking region in an increasingly integrated and interdependent world. The main focus is to industrially and technologically boost the security capability of ASEAN, [92] [93] consistent with the principles of flexibility and non-binding and voluntary participation among the member states. It also aims to develop the defence trade by encouraging member states to participate in the intra-ASEAN defence trade and support trade shows and exhibitions. Indonesia is the only member state recognised as one of the top global defence suppliers from Singapore purchases products from Germany, France, and Israel. Malaysia purchased only 0. On 28 April, Brunei ratified the convention and a month later, the convention came into force. Among its focus areas are: It is expected to provide relevant information about regional priorities, and thus foster productive, inclusive, and sustainable growth. Moreover, scores create incentives for improvement by highlighting what is working and what is not. It only examines whether a member state has performed the AEC task or not. The more "yes" answers, the higher the score. However, receiving countries may require would-be workers to take licensing examinations in those countries regardless of whether or not the worker has a professional license from their home country. Total employment in Singapore.

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## Chapter 3 : Sustainable Development and Trends in the Philippine Aquaculture

*Report presented at the Regional Consultation on Institutional Credit for Sustainable Fish Marketing, Capture and Management in Asia and the Pacific. FAO, Rome pp. Sangil, C.F.*

Looking Ahead Message from the Minister Ontario is home to safe, high-quality and affordable food grown, harvested and made in our province, for all to enjoy. The food we produce reflects the diversity of our province and our people - it is truly worth celebrating as it nourishes and connects us all. We are fortunate to live in Ontario where we have access to such a rich variety of local foods. When we consume local, we enjoy fresh, nutritious and delicious food - and at the same time, help to strengthen our communities, create jobs and boost the economy. Recognizing this, the Ontario government has launched a multi-pronged Local Food Strategy to encourage consumers to choose foods that are grown, harvested or made in our province. A major component of the strategy is the Local Food Act, , which provides new tools to increase awareness of local food, nurture local food markets and foster vibrant food-based economies across the province. A key feature of the act is the establishment of goals or targets. The first series of goals - for food literacy - were announced in January By setting these goals and committing to measure progress, we are working to enable more Ontarians to identify, obtain and prepare food grown in our Ontario. This publication marks our first annual Local Food Report. It provides the groundwork for future reports that will chart our progress in bringing local food to more tables across the province. Under the Local Food Strategy, the government created the Local Food Fund to support innovative projects that will expand markets for local food and strengthen the economy. Another milestone was achieved by our government when Ontario became the first province in Canada to introduce a tax credit for farmers who donate agricultural products to community food programs, such as food banks. This helps to ensure all Ontarians have the opportunity to access fresh, local foods. In addition, our strategy improves access to local food through strong partnerships to promote public sector leadership in local food purchasing. We all benefit when we choose local food. The sector has tremendous opportunity for growth with the potential to contribute even more to the Ontario economy. Expanding the market for local food - food grown or harvested in Ontario or made from Ontario ingredients - is critical to realizing this potential. In consultation with the industry, the government has developed a comprehensive Local Food Strategy to guide this effort. The strategy is designed to increase awareness of, access to and sales of local food. A key component of the strategy is the Local Food Act, - the first legislation of its kind in Canada. Under the act, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs establishes goals or targets for Ontario to aspire to in the areas of: Developed in collaboration with stakeholders, the first series of goals - for food literacy in the context of local food - were announced in January The government is working with stakeholders to develop measures to track results and will report on progress toward these food literacy goals in future annual reports. To raise awareness of local food, the act proclaims the first week of June each year as Local Food Week. The province has introduced the food donation tax credit for farmers to make local food accessible to more Ontarians. The credit equals 25 per cent of the fair market value of agricultural products farmers donate to community food programs, such as food banks and student nutrition programs. This tax credit is over and above the charitable donations tax credit or deduction. The broader public sector buys large quantities of food. It is a priority to increase the local share of these purchases and thereby strengthen food systems across Ontario. Under the strategy, the government established the Local Food Fund to support innovative projects that increase consumer awareness of and access to local food. The final round of approved projects will be announced in Preserving and expanding our food manufacturing capacity is essential to sustain strong local and regional food systems. The government has made substantial investments to help Ontario food processors compete successfully in a rapidly changing marketplace. This commitment will continue through the recently announced Food and Beverage Growth Fund, which is part of the Jobs and Prosperity Fund. Growing, raising and making food in Ontario also contributes significantly to the economy. Supporting our farmers and food

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processors helps them to reinvest in their businesses and their communities. The scorecard is updated each year to track progress. Highlights for include an increase in employment of 17, jobs and a 1. Moreover, the latest statistics - to be reflected in the next scorecard - show further employment growth of 13, jobs in the agri-food sector in . The committee is providing advice on growth opportunities as well as proposing better ways to measure growth in the sector. Across Ontario, our farmers and food processors have the passion and expertise to produce safe, high quality and delicious food. Supporting local food helps build strong and resilient local and regional food systems that can feed our communities. When it comes to local food, we all have a role to play. As consumers, we should ask and look for local food in our stores and restaurants. Industry needs to be innovative and responsive to consumer demand. Governments should create an environment where local food can flourish - and to do this the Ontario government is working with industry, academic experts and not-for-profit groups to support the growth and development of strong food systems across the province. This includes strategic investments in activities such as marketing, research, capacity-building and development of value chains. But more can be done. In , six regional roundtables discussed challenges and opportunities for local food in the province. Participants identified a number of areas for further action, including consumer awareness and education; access to capital; distribution channels; and public sector leadership in food purchasing. In response, the government developed a multi-pronged Local Food Strategy to help address these issues and increase the consumption of local food in Ontario. The strategy focuses on three strategic objectives: Consumers are aware of, value and choose local food. Local food is identifiable and widely available. The agri-food sector is competitive, innovative and responsive to consumer demand and industry trends. Increasing Awareness Stakeholders have underlined awareness and education as a critical element in expanding the amount of local food consumed in Ontario. The strategy makes it a priority to improve food literacy and help people of all ages understand what local food is available and why buying local is important. Increased consumer knowledge will translate into increased purchases of local food. Key provincial initiatives to further this objective include: The purposes of the act include nurturing resilient food systems throughout the province, increasing awareness of the diverse variety of local foods available in Ontario, and encouraging the development of new markets for local food. The legislation supports all three objectives behind the Local Food Strategy as it fosters increased awareness of, access to and sales of local food. Under the act, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs shall establish goals or targets for Ontario to aspire to in the following three areas: Improved food literacy in respect of local food Encouraging increased use of local food by public sector organizations - including provincial ministries and agencies, municipalities, hospitals, schools, colleges, universities, long-term care homes and others Increased access to local food. The Minister can also establish goals or targets in other areas related to local food. Goals and targets are to be set in consultation with sector partners, creating a framework for public discussion of key food system issues. The act also facilitates information-sharing by public sector organizations to support the establishment of goals, targets and evaluation of progress. In addition, to raise the profile of local food, the act proclaims the first week of June each year as Local Food Week, celebrated for the first time from June , This led the government to make food literacy, in respect of local food, the first area of focus for setting goals and targets under the legislation. In the context of the act, the ministry has defined food literacy as understanding why local food is important, knowing what local food is available and when, knowing how to prepare local food and knowing where local food comes from. They are designed to be straightforward, inclusive and directly related to the purposes of the Local Food Act, In developing these goals, the ministry reviewed major food literacy reports, prepared draft goals and received feedback through a group session, one-on-one discussions and written comments. A wide range of stakeholders - including farming, food processing, retail, municipal, health, education, community and Aboriginal organizations - participated in these consultations. The food literacy goals are to: Increase the number of Ontarians who know what local foods are available. Increase the number of Ontarians who know how and where to obtain local foods. Increase the number of Ontarians who prepare local food meals for family and friends, and make local food more available through food service providers.

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These food literacy goals are relevant to all Ontarians - to people of all ages and all backgrounds, living in urban, suburban, rural and remote areas. Action to reach these goals will heighten awareness of the importance of local food throughout our diverse society. *Where We Are Now* The ministry is working with stakeholders to develop performance measures to track results, and will report on progress toward the food literacy goals in future annual reports. The measurement system will reflect the breadth of food literacy activities in Ontario and will encompass both quantitative and qualitative data. As a starting point in designing performance measures, the ministry endeavoured to understand the current food literacy landscape in Ontario. This was done by gathering information from stakeholders about what they are already doing to increase food literacy, taking stock of government food literacy programs and conducting an environmental scan of food literacy initiatives across the province. This review process will continue on an ongoing basis. An example of valuable information-sharing is a report by members of the Ontario Society of Nutrition Professionals in Public Health, who participated in a locally driven collaborative research project entitled: *Making Something out of Nothing: Food literacy among youth, young pregnant women and young parents who are at risk for poor health*. The study encompassed technical abilities and food preparation knowledge. The following text highlights a few sector-led food literacy activities as well as ministry initiatives under each goal. These examples reflect a small sample of the work on food literacy currently underway. Many more activities are taking place across Ontario to advance the food literacy goals. Future annual reports will include success stories illustrating the progress achieved. However, consumers are less knowledgeable about what produce is available year round, with only 40 per cent of shoppers able to identify at least one product grown in Ontario throughout the year. Similarly, product knowledge differs by category. While over 80 per cent of shoppers found it easy or very easy to identify Ontario-grown fruits and vegetables, this percentage drops to 55 per cent for Ontario-produced meat. These figures show there are opportunities to further increase consumer knowledge of the variety of products grown, harvested and made in Ontario. As outlined later in this report, the Foodland Ontario program has achieved high awareness of Ontario food and strong brand recognition for its logo, which identifies Ontario products. Foodland Ontario will continue to work with the agri-food sector to build on this success and play a major role in increasing awareness of what Ontario foods are available in the marketplace. Government cannot do this on its own and must tap into the knowledge, expertise and resources of stakeholders active in the food literacy field.

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## Chapter 4 : Resource and Environmental Management - Fall Calendar - Simon Fraser University

*(RPT) air routes based on statistical data and feedback from preliminary consultation with airlines, charter operators, local governments and airports, State Government agencies, the resources industry and peak bodies.*

Brief historical events in the development of aquaculture are highlighted relevant to the social and economic growth of the country particularly the industry stakeholders. Given emphasis is the equity in resource use for the poor sector of the industry and the various laws, rules and regulations implored to sustain balance in the ecological and environmental management of the resources. Food quality and safety in aquaculture are elucidated consistent to and compelling with the trade requirements of the importing countries. Future needs are described and research and development directions were recommended. Sustainability, pro-poor, HACCP, food safety, aquaculture management, policies, legislations, code of practice, trade and marketing Introduction Over the last three decades, the global aquatic systems have been subjected to massive pressures from fishing and other types of fishery resources exploitation with indicative fall of the marine capture production and an evident growth in aquaculture FAO, ; Fig. Worldwide per capita fish consumption nearly doubled from about 8 kgs in the early s to about Fish exports from developing countries have surpassed traditional export crops such as sugar, beverages, and meat. At present, the fisheries sector in most developing countries continue to exhibit steady growth in production, consumption, and trade. Technological advances in aquaculture, changes in legal and institutional regimes, and market demands have contributed to the changing structure of supply and demand patterns for fisheries products in both developing and developed countries. In the Philippines, the fisheries sector is vital to the economy in providing substantial employment and income, contributing export earnings and meeting local demand for the protein requirement of the populace. While there is a positive growth rate in fisheries production from the year , which is steadily increasing, the sector still needs to maintain a delicate balance between the requirements of increased production to contribute to food security against the need to conserve and protect the fishery resource for long-term sustainability. Critical are the questions of social equitability and food safety in the fisheries industry as to who is benefiting from the resources: The bio-safety and food quality measures on the other hand, are most often than not regarded only for those products intended for exports. The net effect of continued growth in production and the changing structure of supply and demand for aquatic products are unknown especially for those local and domestic producers of farmed fishes and the poorer segment of the population who derive a substantial amount of their food and income through participation in small-scale production, consumption, and sale of fish. There is, therefore, a need for a more focused, specific, and comprehensive analyses of production, farming systems, aquaculture technologies, and markets to guide policies and ensure benefits for the resource-poor fish farmers and the assurance of food safety and quality. The much needed policy reforms that will support and improve environment-friendly fisheries technologies albeit resource-poor fish farmers can help increase their welfare through sustained production, globally competitive, and safe for human consumption. Addressing these pressing needs to meet the local and global demands in aquaculture production, the Philippines over time have initiated policy and management changes to adapt with the ever changing market demand driven trends. Owing to the long experience from the past, the paradigm shift from resource exploitation to sustainable production paved way in the innovative transformation of eco-friendly fish farming technologies suited to meet the socio-economic, environmental-ecological, trade and food safety requirements of the end-users and consumers. Current Situation of Aquaculture in the Philippine Economy Aquaculture has a long history in the Philippines, starting with the traditional, low density culture of milkfish in ponds and evolving into more sophisticated technology- based systems for the culture of various species of fish, shrimps, mollusks and seaweeds. Aquaculture in the Philippines, began as early as the 14th century, though its importance was recognized only in the s, when it produced about 20, tons Yap, The sector has since grown dramatically and continued to show a rapid growth during the last decade Fig. In , aquaculture production continued to improve,

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with the volume of aquatic products reaching 4. In terms of commodities, seaweeds contributed The rest are shared by minor commercially farmed shells and finfishes. It involves fish pens, cages and ponds in fresh and marine waters and the mariculture of oysters, mussels and seaweeds Fig. The Philippines ranks amongst the top fish producing countries in the world FAO, In , it ranked 11th with a total production of 3. The Philippines is the second biggest producer of seaweeds contributing to 0. In , the fisheries industry contributed to 2. Amongst all the fisheries sub-sectors, aquaculture registered the highest growth rate of 8. Overall fishery sector growth in was 7. Total fishery production increased at an average annual rate of 2. There have been modest increases in commercial capture fisheries 2. This growth may be attained by increasing production intensity as well as diversifying existing commodities and fishery farms as well as expanding fisheries production in inland waters. In recent years, small-scale aquaculture has been introduced in many parts of the country, which made important contribution to income generation and employment of the rural poor. The income-generating potential created by growing domestic demand and expanding international market for fish are most promising opportunities for rural poverty reduction. The sector has potential to supply products for both domestic and export markets. Aquaculture Structure and Production Aquaculture in the Philippines are categorized according to environment, farming system, farming technology and production scale Lopez et. Below is a discussion of the different classifications of aquaculture with respect to the given categories.

**Aquaculture According to Environment** Aquaculture according to environment are classified basically in terms of water type or source categorized into freshwater, brackishwater and mariculture Table 1 1. Freshwater aquaculture utilize the major lakes, rivers, reservoirs, dams, small-water impoundments, catch basins, rice paddies, and land-based ponds. Brackishwater aquaculture utilize inter-tidal zones, mangrove swamps and estuarine areas. Mariculture utilise coastal waters.

**Aquaculture According to Farming System** The farming system varies according to the cultured commodity species and the water source. Freshwater species commonly cultured are tilapia, carp, catfish, snakeheads, the euryhaline milkfish and most recently, the freshwater prawn. Ornamental aquarium fish production also falls under this farming category. Mangrove swamp areas along the intertidal zone occupies a huge converted portions into brackishwater fishponds in the Philippines which draws most of the water source both from the sea and rivers The most dominant fish cultured in brackishwater are milkfish and shrimp. Mudcrab and grouper were recently introduced in commercial scale to maximize utilization of the ponds. Aqua-silviculture and fishpen farming system are also done. Seawater-based farming is mainly categorized into three commodity sectors: Shellfishes such as oysters and mussels are normally grown by stake or hanging methods using bamboo poles and ropes same with the seaweed farming except that the latter utilizes different plot design. Finfishes on the other hand are mostly reared in fixed pen enclosures and floating net cages.

**Aquaculture According to Farming Technology** Aquaculture according to farming technology is basically mono-culture based regardless of water source and farming system for the various species cultured. However, polyculture also occurs in freshwater environment Table 3 0.

**Aquaculture According to Production Scale** Aquaculture according to production scale can be classified as intensive, semi-intensive and extensive production depending on stocking density of fish fry and amount of feeds given to the fish Table 4 0. Philippine aquaculture has strong potential for further expansion and development in view of the availability of vast resources: The aquaculture production by culture system and environment are summarized in Table 5 0. Philippine aquaculture statistics indicate culture of 18 species, of which 8 species besides seaweeds contribute substantially to the total production Table 6 0. The major commodities are seaweed, milkfish, tilapia, shrimp, mussel, carp, catfish, mudcrab and oyster. In addition, there are some other commodities such as crab, siganids, grouper, seabass, etc. In summary, there exists some forty one 41 known fish farming techniques which is traditionally and currently being practiced in the country from small to medium scale of investments up to the commercial intensive and modern aquaculture technology.

**Major Production Organizations** At present there four strong group of national organizations representing the major commercial commodities produced from the aquaculture industry. The tilapia sector on the other hand has organized themselves into one association known as the Philippine Tilapia, Incorporated

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PTI mostly composed of small-medium and large-scale producers of tilapia including the hatchery and post-harvest processing sectors. On the seaweeds commodity counterpart, the Seaweed Industry Association of the Philippines SIAP has organized themselves into a farm-producers group, the traders subsector and the processors who are also the major exporters of the Philippine Natural Grade PNG carageenan products. It is also tasks to optimally utilize the off-shore and deep-sea resources and upgrade post-harvest technology. Its social and economic commitment is to alleviate poverty and provide supplementary livelihood among municipal fisherfolk while the assurance of an improve productivity in the aquaculture industry is within the ecological limits. BFAR vision is "a modernized fisheries that is technologically advanced and globally competitive and whose transformation is guided by sound management practices of resource sustainability, the principle of sound social justice, and strong private sector participation. However, the field provides more areas for their involvement especially now that there is an increasing pressure on the government and civil society to play an active role on poverty alleviation in rural areas. There are three points in which the fishing and aquaculture industries should meet to further develop the industry, which are: Improvement and development of export markets to be globally competitive; Observance of best aquaculture practices BAPs following HACCP system principles Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point ; Regulation and monitoring of domestic market products to prevent production glut and flooding of the market, competition among producers and traders, and price destabilization. To comply with the above requirements for both domestic and export market and to further improve the product quality from the farm level, there is a need to strengthen the extension services and research capability of the of the government and other support services for the aquaculture industry. At present, the extension services in aquaculture are carried-out by three distinct service institutions which includes the Local Government Units LGUs through its Agriculture Technicians ATs , the BFAR aquaculture technicians and the various fisheries academic institutions nationwide. Research and development on the other hand are handled by several fisheries agencies, institutions and the academes under a national aquaculture research network coordinated by the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute NFRDI which is the research arm of BFAR. The following priorities were identified during the consultation: Legal Framework for Aquaculture Aquaculture in the Philippines are governed by three major laws of the land: These major laws are intrincating and often results to conflicts of interpretation and implementation by the agencies concerned mostly affecting the stakeholders. While the laws itself addresses to particular concerns of the sectors in the aquaculture industry, several provisions and implementing guidelines within the context of each law are either interpreted as a duplications or contradictory with each other. The Philippine Fisheries Code of RA highlights conservation, protection and sustained management of fishery and aquatic resources, poverty alleviation and provision of supplementary livelihood, improvement of aquaculture productivity, optimal utilization of offshore and deep-sea resources, and upgrading of post-harvest technology, It is primarily intended for management and utilization of fishery resources by Filipinos, that is, toward maintenance and sustainability of the resources and their productivity for local use and consumption. It is only partly concerned with industrialization or modernization, and concentrates on the establishment of a regulatory and administrative structure for the sector. The Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of AFMA on the other hand is geared toward "industrialization and full employment based on sound agricultural development and agrarian reform" and promotes the utilization of national resources "in the most efficient and sustainable way possible by establishing more equitable access to assets, income, basic support services and infrastructure,". It is directed toward the modernization of the fisheries sector by transforming it into a technology-based industry with a high degree of horizontal and vertical integration and able to compete in the global market by producing more and better value-added products. While the Fisheries Code and AFMA hold in priority the attainment of food security, rational use of resources, and sustainable development, the Local Government Code of is primarily aimed at devolving the legislative powers of national government in favour of the local cities and municipalities who administers and do the actual management of their own resources. The LGU code is designed to implement national laws and regulations at the local levels by virtue of

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ordinances. They were also granted the licensing jurisdiction granted them over all fishery privileges within their territorial jurisdiction, particularly in cases of aquaculture with the use of fish pens, cages, traps, and other structures for the culture of fish and other fishery products. All other implementable laws and regulations governing the Fisheries Code of the Philippines are expressed in a series of Fisheries Administrative Orders (FAOs) duly promulgated by BFAR as lead fisheries regulatory agency of the government. Technological Developments in Farm Management and Production of Safe Aquaculture Foods, Mariculture Parks and Hi-Ways

The Philippines as an archipelagic country endowed with a vast potential of coastal marine resources has recently drawn a resource map establishing potential areas for mariculture development along the Pacific and China Sea side borders. The other purpose of mapping the mariculture hi-ways is to link easy access of the products to neighboring countries along the west mainland provinces of China and on the northwestern regions of Hongkong and Taiwan and the south-southwestern Asian regions of Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. These countries are notably importing countries of live, processed and frozen aqua-farmed products from the Philippines where trade in aquaculture has been traditionally established. Complementing the Mariculture Hi-ways in the Philippines are established Mariculture Parks where breeding and grow-out production of commercially important species are grown in zonified marine cages. Mariculture Parks are in concept the same as the land-based industrial state in land areas where raw lands are made accessible by putting up the basic infrastructure such as roads, power, water, communications and other basic facilities to spare interested entrepreneurs the high cost of land acquisition and preparation. Instead, it only has to pay for an annual lease which amount is only a fraction of what it would have cost to acquire and develop raw lands for its use. This project was in principle established with the concept that if such infrastructure can be established on land for entrepreneurs and large companies, then there is even more reason to provide similar infrastructure for the poor, small fishers and other investors in demarcated zones of municipal waters. At present, there are eleven (11) well established and operational mariculture parks all over the country catering to local, national and foreign investors. These are mostly engaged in milkfish and other variety of farming highly commercial valued species such as groupers, siganids, cavallas, etc. Technological Developments in the Production of Safe Aquaculture Foods

The Philippines as a matter of policy, follows a general rules in complying with both the domestic and foreign product requirements in terms of quality and bio-safety procedures which are outlined and prescribed in guidelines under the Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO) No. Implementation of this code in the local industry, however, takes a hard time due to arbitrary issues and claims that the code is equitably designed for pro-poor but for those commercial operators who are engaged in the export trade who could afford to re-design and meet the international demand of the industrialized countries, in a way as what is required in the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) in fishery products has become a compulsory commitment of the country. These present standards in aquaculture are even oftenly treated by the local operators and fishery product exporters as a "trade barriers" (NACA). This turn out of events leads to the improvement of fishery products handling and processing to address food safety and quality assurance in the post-harvest sector which recently passed the current regular inspection conducted by the European Commission-Fisheries Veterinary Officer (EC-FVO) Mission in the country. This is because HACCP in aquaculture has to be treated differently by commodity species of the farmed products, its management and the production inputs which are the keys to identify the most critical control points (CCPs) so as to produce a quality and safe products from aquaculture (Lopez,

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## Chapter 5 : Low-cost fish retailing equipment and facilities in large urban areas of Southeast Asia

*Convention, and 15 international and regional organizations, who invested time and energy to contribute expertise and valuable experiences to this two and one-half day consultation.*

To view the current Calendar go to [www](http://www). Population growth, an increasing ecological footprint and changes in ideology, social organization, economy and technology will be critically reviewed. New ways of thinking in natural and social science will be considered in relation to specific issues such as land, soil and food; energy, raw materials and solid waste; air pollution and transportation; water, oceans and fisheries; climate change; forestry and biodiversity; urbanization, and alternative futures.

REM - Introduction to Resource and Environmental Management in Canada 3 Explores the natural and social science foundations of resource and environmental management and demonstrates how that knowledge can be used in environmental decision-making. Provides a basic understanding of the nature and management of natural resources, strategic thinking for environmental planning, socio-economic and biophysical trade-offs in natural resource decision making and approaches for addressing uncertain knowledge. Students will improve their skills through writing-intensive assignments related to the field of resource management. REM W will review the fundamentals of writing and progress to the creation and presentation of professional documents including emails, briefing notes, technical reports, and journal manuscripts.

REM - Systems Thinking and the Environment 3 Introduces systems thinking in the context of environmental and sustainability challenges using system archetypes and system dynamics theory. Analytical and modeling techniques are applied to understand and project systems complexity. Students with credit for ENV may not take this course for further credit. Builds an understanding of strengths and weaknesses of conventional approaches to development and of sustainable development. Emphasis on urban areas in the Global North and Global South.

REM - Applied Ecology and Sustainable Environments 3 Students will learn to apply the ecological concepts introduced in prereq courses to applied ecological problems at the population, community, and ecosystem levels of organization. Emphasis will be placed on processes which drive ecological dynamics, on recognizing those processes and dynamics in applied contexts, and on interpreting ecological data.

REM - Environmental Law 3 Provides a practical introduction to the legal system governing the use and protection of the environment in Canada. A central theme is the difference between the law on paper and the law in practice. Students must have earned at least 45 units.

REM - Ecological Economics 4 Introduces students to the concepts and methods of ecological economics. Provides students with grounding in the core principles of conventional economics applied to the environment but then extends this to the integration of economics and ecology to create a new ecological-economic understanding of environmental change and sustainability. Topics range from thermodynamics and estimates of global resources to market-based policies and governance Institutions. Peak oil, renewable energy and carbon capture and storage are also discussed. The role for green consumerism in light of climate challenge are highlighted.

REM - Sustainable Transportation Management 3 Explores trends in the transportation sector according to a resource and environmental management perspective, including air quality and greenhouse gas impacts. The perspective is interdisciplinary, organized around transitions to alternative fuels, efficiency and reduced vehicle use. Skills to be developed include sustainability management, lifecycle analysis and policy analysis.

REM - Institutional Arrangements for Sustainable Environmental Management 3 This course provides an overview of some basic legislation, agencies, and policies which currently are in use to regulate the natural environment at the international, nation, provincial, regional, and local levels. Its purpose is to present a basic set of evaluative questions which can be used to address the effectiveness and efficiency of the environmental regulatory and management systems currently in use. Students with credit for REM W may not take this course for further credit.

REM W - Institutional Arrangements for Sustainable Environmental Management 3 This course provides an overview of some basic legislation, agencies, and policies which currently are in use to regulate the natural environment at the

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international, nation, provincial, regional, and local levels. Students with credit for REM may not take this course for further credit.

REM - Special Topics 3  
REM - Global Resource Issues in Oceanography 3  
Introduces principles of oceanography, including ocean circulation, ocean carbon cycling, nutrients and biological productivity, oceans and the climate system, and ocean resource contributions to global food supply. Provides basic understanding of ocean resource management including transportation, recreation, fisheries, and mining. Examines the major flora and fauna, fundamental ecological principles, anthropogenic drivers of change, and the role of applied science in conservation and management. Concepts and Cases 4  
Engages students in how to plan and cultivate sustainability at the community and city level, taking into consideration the environmental, economic, and social aspects of development. Explores and analyzes policy instruments, planning tools, and strategies from around the world for engaging people and institutions in building sustainable communities.

REM - Directed Studies 3  
Independent study on resource management topics selected in consultation with the supervising instructor. A directed study proposal must be completed and approved by the instructor and the REM undergraduate chair or designate prior to registration. Students may take this course only once.

REM - Indigenous People and Co-management 4  
Introduces several basic co-management models, a framework for analyzing conditions which permit co-management institutions to develop and thrive, the dilemmas of communities involved in co-management and the challenges for governments working with them, with special but not exclusive attention to Canadian Indigenous communities.

REM and 75 units.

REM - Indigenous Governance and Resource Relationships 4  
Explores diverse Indigenous perspectives on governance, resource, land and water management, intergovernmental relations and economic development in the context of contemporary settler colonialism in Canada. Skills include critical thinking, anti-colonial, economic, political and policy analyses.

REM - Environmental Modeling 3  
Students receive hands-on experience in the construction and analysis of computer simulation models of environmental and ecological systems and problems.

REM - Research Methods in Fisheries Assessment 4  
Introduction to quantitative methods for providing scientific advice on the status, productivity and effects of fishing of fish stocks. Includes development and application fish population dynamics models, data analysis, and the quantification of uncertainty. Focus will be primarily on biological aspects of fisheries assessment while illustrating how these interface with economic, social and institutional concerns of management agencies.

REM - Avalanche Risk Management 4  
Interdisciplinary introduction to snow avalanches and the management of the associated risks. Embedded in an overall risk management framework, the course discusses the physics of avalanche formation, identification and characterization of avalanche terrain, the fundamentals of hazard assessment, and mitigation approaches in different contexts with practical examples from in Canada. Or permission of the instructor.

REM - Environmental Risk Assessment 3  
Students receive theory and practical experience in the control and management of hazardous substances in the environment. This includes the application of techniques used to assess toxicological, ecological and human health risks of contaminants within the current regulatory framework. The course will review and critically evaluate the regulatory frameworks, institutions and methods associated with impact assessment for resource and industrial development, transportation, public utilities, regional planning and public policy, using examples from British Columbia and Canada.

REM or and 75 units.

REM - Water Security 4  
Students investigate dimensions of the global environmental crisis related to water security, including:

REM - Forest Ecosystem Management 3  
Students will examine the problems of managing forest ecosystems for a variety of societal goals and objectives. The course will start with an examination of the ecological characteristics of forest ecosystems and their dynamics. The second section will focus on the objectives and tools of forest management in an ecological context. This course will involve lectures, group discussions, field trips, and exercises.

REM - Sustainable Communities Leadership Lab 4  
Students develop the skills to lead change toward sustainability at the community level. Starting with a process of analyzing a particular social or environmental challenge, and using a collaborative approach, they develop a promising idea into a feasible plan for a project or social enterprise.

REM - Resource and Environmental Management Capstone 4  
By

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guiding students through the inception, development and communication of a novel interdisciplinary research project, this course will provide students with an opportunity to integrate the knowledge and skills they gained through their undergraduate degree. REM - Social Science of Natural Resources Management 5 An introduction to the relevance of social science perspectives, data and analytical tools in resource management, especially as these complement, supplement or critique perspectives from natural science or economics. Advanced Seminar 5 A professional planning seminar covering planning practice and planning ethics. This course includes an internship requirement. Eight REM courses or permission of instructor. REM - Applied Environmental Toxicology and Environmental Management of Contaminants 5 A study of the environmental behavior and toxic effects of chemical substances in the environment and the application of methodologies for their assessment and management. REM - Population and Community Ecology 5 A review of population, community, and ecosystem ecology; implications of these areas for methods of resource management and environmental assessment. REM - Simulation Modelling in Natural Resource Management 5 Methods of constructing simulations models and analyzing them through sensitivity analysis. Application of simulation modelling to research and management of environmental and resource systems. Topics will include management of wildlife, forests, insect pests, fisheries, pollution problems, energy resources, and recreational land use. REM or permission of the instructor. REM - Methods in Fisheries Assessment 5 Introduction to fishing methods, fisheries ecosystems and the effects of fishing. Application of models of fish population dynamics, methods of data analysis and the quantification of uncertainty. Introduction to selected methods for providing scientific advice on the productivity and status of fish stocks. Focus will be primarily on biological aspects of fisheries assessment while illustrating how these interface with economic, social and institutional concerns of managers. REM - Advanced Methods in Fisheries Assessment 5 Combines fish population dynamics with statistical estimation to provide quantitative assessments of the status of fish populations and fisheries. The course builds upon REM by developing a broader range of biological and mathematical models of fish populations and management procedures, as well as approaches for testing the reliability of these methods. Lab tutorial sessions develop quantitative models, estimation, and simulation approaches for performing and evaluating stock assessment methods that are currently applied in fisheries and wildlife management. REM or permission of instructor. REM - Ecological Economics 5 Introduction to economic concepts for management of the environment and specific natural resources. Key issues are definitions of sustainability, the substitution capability between human-made and natural capital, and the appropriate application of economics to sustainable development analysis and policies. REM - Risk Assessment and Decision Analysis for Management of Natural Resources 5 Use of quantitative methods of risk assessment and decision analysis to explicitly take uncertainty into account when making decisions in management of natural resources. Methods of quantifying uncertainty and the resulting risks. Examples from management of forests, wildlife, fisheries, water resources, energy, and toxic chemicals. Communicating information about uncertainties and the resulting risks to resource managers, the public, and scientists. Advantages and limitations of various quantitative methods. REM - Earth Systems and Global Change in Environmental Management 5 Reviews how human and natural processes across earth systems and over a range of scales interact to affect the hydrological cycle, climate, and land surface processes that are relevant to resource management. REM - Environmental and Planning Law 5 A practical introduction to the legal system that governs the use and protection of natural resources and the environment in Canada. The course also includes an overview of the law that governs land use planning in British Columbia. Enrollment in a REM graduate program or permission of the department. Students with credit for MRM may not take this course for further credit. REM - Sustainable Community Planning and Regional Development 5 Theory and techniques of regional analysis; planning models and their application to key resource sectors. REM - Environmental Conflict and Dispute Resolution 5 This course examines theoretical aspects of conflict and dispute resolution in natural resource management settings and is designed to assist students in understanding the nature of environmental conflict and the role of environmental dispute resolution EDR techniques. REM - Public Policy

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Analysis and Administration 5 Analysis of methods of policy-making and problem solving with particular emphasis on natural resource issues. Topics include goal setting, problem definition, program scheduling, policy evaluation, policy implementation and public administration. A practical analysis of the structure and processes surrounding major contemporary policy issues. REM - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Systems 5 Evaluation and application of current methodologies for social, economic, and biophysical impact assessment and the ISO standard for environmental management systems. REM - Parks and Outdoor Recreation Planning 5 The course examines a combination of both ecological and market-based resource assessment and planning techniques for conservation and use of parks, forests, and protected areas. Visitor behavior and management in recreation and protected areas settings will be examined.

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## Chapter 6 : Ontario's Local Food Report: Edition

*1The need for more effective traceability to counter mislabelling concerns in the seafood market is raising the demand for sustainable seafood products clearly sourced and labeled. The Conference Board of.*

Marketing and exporting grouper in Thailand. A situationer of the bangus industry in the Philippines. Modelling the improvement of the quality and safety of street foods in the school. Philippine Journal of Science Council Directive of 22 July laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products. Common and local names of marine fishes of the Philippines. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. Land Bank of the Philippines. Fisheries marketing in the Philippines. Land Bank of the Philippines, 56 pp. Bangkok City report on street food development. Cholera in Metropolitan Manila: Bulletin of the World Health Organization 72 5: Proposed development work on fish utilization in Phokara development region. A note on the air shipment of live lobster. Training Manual on Fish Quality Preservation. Equipos e instalaciones de bajo costo para la comercializacion minorista de pescado. The local government code with basic features. Manila, National Book Store. Development of street food activities: Kuala Lumpur, draft version. Markets for cultured grouper and other marine finfish. Availability of fishery products for human consumption in Asia. FAO, Rome pp. Proceedings of the workshop on full utilization of aquatic resources, September