



WORKSHOP REPORT

Second CSO Round Table on Pacific Tuna Fisheries

WWF Pacific, 4 Ma'afu Street, Suva, Fiji
Tuesday 22nd November 2017



PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT



Report prepared by:

Seremaia Tuqiri

Acknowledgement

The following provided input by way of content contribution, editorial services, and advice:

Andrea Carassi

Vilisite Tamani

Duncan Williams

Layout:

Kalo Williams

For further information please contact:

WWF Pacific – Sustainable Fisheries and Seafood Programme

4 Ma'afu Street

Tel: +679 3315533

Fax: +6798 3315410

Table of Contents	Page
Group Photo	3
Abbreviations	4
Executive Summary	7
Introduction	7
The Presentations	7
1. Presentation 1: Developing a position for Civil Society Organisations	7
2. Presentation 2: Overview of the WCPO Tuna Fishery: Status of Stocks and Fishery	7
3. Presentation 3: Current Regional Concerns and Examples Pacific Island Countries'(Management Actions)	7
4. Presentation 4: By-catch Issues and Priorities	10
5. Presentation 5: Labour Rights in Fisheries	11
Discussion	11
Table 1 Prioritisation of Issues	12
Conclusion	

ANNEXES

1. Workshop Agenda
2. List of Participants
3. Joint CSO Communiqué
4. CSO 2017 WCPFC14 Asks and Outcomes Table

- 5a. Power-point Presentation 1: Developing a Position for Civil Society Organisations
- 5b. Presentation 1 Q&A

- 6a. Power-point Presentation 2: Overview of the WCPO Tuna Fishery: Status of Stocks and Fisheries
- 6b. Presentation 2 Q&A

- 7a. Power-point Presentation 3: Current Regional Concerns and Examples of Pacific Island Countries' (Management) Actions
- 7b. Presentation 3 Q&A

- 8a. Power-point Presentation 4: By-catch Issues and Priorities: Pacific Sharks and Rays
- 8b. Presentation 4 Q&A

- 9a. Power-point Presentation 5: Labour Rights in Fisheries
- 9b. Presentation 5 Q&A

Participants of the Second Round Table on Pacific Tuna Fisheries



Standing L-R: Rev. Francois Pihaatae (PCC); Pita Ligaiula (PINA); Ian Campbell (WWF); Andrea Carrassi (WWF International Volunteer); Dr Hugh Govan (LMMA); John Maefiti (PITIA); Seremaia Tuqiri (WWF); Duncan Williams (WWF)

Sitting L-R: Dr Patricia Kailola (Pacific Dialogue); John Lee (Pacific Dialogue guest); Mariam Mathew (Oxfam); Aliti Vunisea (WiFN)

Abbreviations

ALB	Albacore tuna
BET	Bigeye tuna
CCMs	Cooperating Commission Members
CDS	Catch documentation scheme
CMM	Conservation and management measures
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CPUE	Catch per unit effort
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EEZ	Exclusive economic zone
E-monitoring	Electronic monitoring
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
FRCA	Fiji Revenue and Customs Authority
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IUU	Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Areas
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NSA	Non-State Actor
Oxfam	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PCC	Pacific Conference of Churches
PICs	Pacific Island countries
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PINA	Pacific Islands News Association
PITIA	Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association
PNA	Parties to the Nauru Agreement
PSM	Port State Measures
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
SC14	14th regular session of the Scientific Committee
SIDS	Small island developing states
SKJ	Skipjack tuna
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
STCW	International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping for Seafarers
TKA	Tokelau Arrangement
TRP	Target reference point
TCC14	14th regular session of the Technical Compliance Commission
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNFSA	United Nations Fish Stock Agreement
VMS	Vessel Monitoring Scheme
WCPFC14	14th Regular Session of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WCPO	Western and Central Pacific Ocean
WiFN	Women in Fisheries Network
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
YFT	Yellowfin tuna

Executive Summary

WWF-Pacific hosted the second Round Table on Pacific Tuna Fisheries workshop on Wednesday 22nd November in Suva, Fiji (Annex 1: Workshop Agenda). The purpose of the workshop was to formulate a joint CSO communiqué to the 14th regular session of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC14) through an interactive and inclusive discussion. Participants were given the opportunity to voice their concerns on the Pacific Tuna Fisheries that could be reflected in the communiqué taking note that the tuna space encompasses biological, ecological, economic, and social components (Annex 2: List of Participants). These components defined the presentations given at the work that included:

- Offshore fisheries management update 2017 (David Power, FFA)
- Status of stocks and fisheries (Dr Graham Pilling, SPC)
- The WCPFC: Developing a Position for CSOs (Alfred ‘Bubba’ Cook, WWF)
- Pacific Sharks and Rays (Ian Campbell, WWF)
- Labour Rights in Fisheries (Dr Patricia Kailola, Pacific Dialogue)

Leading into this workshop, an Expression of Interest (EOI) for Support to Participate at WCPFC14, Manila, Philippines, 03-07 December 2017 was sent out to a comprehensive list of Pacific Islands CSOs. The four successful candidates that represented a diverse group of NGOs were funded by the PIFS-NSA, and FFA-GEF grants coordinated by WWF Pacific. The CSO group included Rev. Francois Pihaatae (PCC), Pita Ligaiula (PINA); John Maefiti (PITIA); and Joselyn Cleofe (LMMA).

The workshop achieved its objective by producing a joint CSO Communiqué that was jointly signed by five CSOs represented at the workshop, and tabled at the WCPFC14 on December 02nd 2017 (Annex 3: CSO Communiqué WCPFC14). The communiqué appeared as WCPFC14-2017-OP11 and reflects the priority issues identified by the workshop participants. A brief analysis of the CSO Round Table asks against the outcomes from WCPFC14 is tabled in Annex 4.

¹Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States: The GEF UNDP OFMP 2 project

1. Introduction

The CSO Fisheries Round Table is creating the opportunity for learning and exchanging of views, experiences and ideas on managing and sustainably developing the Pacific Islands tuna fishery. This encompasses not just the management of the tuna fishery that is focused on science and technical compliance but is also intended to address social justice issues. As a resource that holds economic, biological, social and cultural significance to the people of the Pacific Islands the CSO Fisheries Round Table is trying to create a voice for those outside that of the formally recognized fisheries managers (normally government fisheries agencies), and technical experts such as fisheries scientists and economists.

The main objective of the workshop was to develop a joint CSO communiqué for tabling at the 14th regular session of the WCPFC that was held in Manila, Philippines from 03-07 December 2017. Seven CSO representatives were in attendance (refer to Annex 2).

In welcoming the participants, the WWF-Pacific Conservation Director expressed the importance of the Round Table as an opportunity to establish the legitimacy and importance of public engagement through NGOs and CSOs in multilateral environmental agreements related to offshore fisheries such as the WCPFC. Non-government interest and involvement is broadly recognized and often mandated in a range of international instruments and agreements, as codified under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and subsequently, the United Nations Straddling Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), providing a minimum standard against which all regional fisheries management bodies must now be assessed. The Conservation Director also noted that while the western and central Pacific's regional fishery management organization (RFMO), the WCPFC, allows accredited observers to be part of its deliberations, securing broader stakeholder participation from Pacific CSOs and NGOs in the negotiations for management at the regional level is a challenge.

WWF, with support from the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), is addressing the deficit of participation and engagement of Pacific NGOs and CSOs and developing the capacity of Non-State Actors (NSAs) to engage in tuna policy and governance frameworks, as well as to create awareness of tuna issues and management arrangements. The overall objective is to promote good governance in the Pacific by ensuring NSA perspectives are reflected in effective regional policy development processes and dialogues.

Presentations

Participants benefited from presentations by technical experts from the SPC, FFA, Pacific Dialogue, and WWF. The main points from each of the presentations are highlighted in this section while the question and answer session from each of the presentations are annexed below each of the respective thematic slide presentations.

1. **Developing a Position for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)** (Annex 5a)

Author/Presenter: Alfred “Bubba” Cook, Western and Central Pacific Tuna Programme Manager
WWF-NZ, Wellington, New Zealand

- Emphasis was made on the usefulness of CSOs for the benefit of resources for our children and children’s children.
- Participants were made aware of the WCPFC management structure and the importance of reaching the correct representative in the national government as part of the CSO strategic engagement with the WCPFC.
- There was a need to translate policy into ground action by reducing gaps in knowledge of policy, and strategic engagement. In 2016, there were several outcomes including having safety measures for tuna vessel workers which was of paramount importance.
- There have been achievements at regional and sub-regional levels, including the establishment of the Tokelau Arrangement and target reference points (TRP) for various tuna species of interest.
- There was a need to strengthen the domestication of fisheries.
- There have been problems with the government not submitting reports on fisheries observer deaths, murders, and proper logging of observations.

Refer to Annex 5b for Presentation 1 Q&A session.

2. **Overview of the WCPO Tuna Fishery: Status of Stocks and Fisheries** (Annex 6a)

Author/Presenter: Dr. Graham Pilling, Principal Fisheries Scientist (Stock Assessment)
Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea, New Caledonia

- A graphic display of the status of fishery was presented including a summary of the catch, effort, and catch rates from the purse seine and longline fisheries. Trends in the number of tonnes fished and sharp increases or decreases as well as the relationship between various trend graphs were noted.
- One of the issues for the tropical longline fisheries is the general decline of the fishery from 2014 – 2016.
- In 2017, two new assessments on bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) were completed. The information created a big change in the available biological information for bigeye tuna, showing different growth rates and maximum size than expected/known, and different reproductive outputs than expected.
- New 2017 stock size, and status of overfishing for yellowfin Tuna, albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*), skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), and bigeye tuna were presented.
- Great importance needs to be placed on considering alternative regional management structures, and the importance of maintaining a healthy tuna species stock by establishing target reference points (TRPs).

Refer to Annex 6b for Presentation 2 Q&A session.

3. Current Regional Concerns and Examples of Pacific Island Countries (Management)

Actions: November 2017 Update (Annex 7a)

Author/Presenter: David Power, Fisheries Management Advisor

Forum Fisheries Agency, Honiara, Solomon Islands

- Participants were made aware of the FFA Regional Roadmap with its objectives and indicators on the sustainability of stock which were aimed at adding value for Pacific Island peoples' tuna resource, securing employment, and food security.
- Emphasis was placed on management for monitoring fishing activities in the region, development, as well as programs to train monitoring and surveillance officers (FFA is currently training 30 students) with achievable targets by 2024.
- Although bigeye tuna stock status has changed (as presented by Dr. Graham Pilling), the status of the tuna fishery stock (i.e. all four species) and management of this stock has not changed because the trends are not changing for how catch is being controlled and how the juvenile tuna catch needs to be reduced.
- The increases in value for tuna, revenue from permits and tuna sector employment supports the increasing trend for the value-added impacts of the fisheries to the economy.
- Monitoring and surveillance is used to find illegal fishing and non-licensed vessels. The surveillance is being enhanced by aircraft patrols, and satellite images. There is a blue boat being watched. Greater surveillance focus should be linked to boarding and apprehending these boats. Consequently, there is some work being done on boarding and inspections of boats as well.
- The priority of the Commission is the quantification of IUU fishing. About ninety percent of IUU fishing problems have to do with boats that already have a license that are misreporting, illegally transshipping, and following incomplete compliance measures. There needs to be support to enhance monitoring strategies with cameras and observers in the boats. Through improved support, e-reporting, or observer data dialogue between port sampling officials and others can be faster and create a better picture of vessel activities.
- There have been challenges with albacore tuna management. Albacore tuna is very important in southern longline fisheries such as in Fiji. Countries are relying heavily on creating measures to improve catch rates and economic performance. An overarching catch limit was established for several countries two years ago. Limits were too high for actually achieving objectives of reducing catch to sustainable levels. There were differences in approach by several member countries on how management should be carried out. The Solomon Islands and Cook Islands are now no longer part of the Tokelau Arrangement (TKA), although there is still a strong recognition of common objectives.
- With respect to the Tokelau Arrangement (TKA) there should be stronger linkages with the harvest strategy measures going forward with discussions about keeping shark management together with tuna management measures.
- The FFA thinks CSOs can support tuna management in the region. The NGO sector is valued for shaping public perception, consumer market preferences, and helping governments lift standards specifically through grass-root level projects. He continued to say that NGOs can add the most value by working in core projects with governments and find structured consistent ways to work with government delegations on key issues at the country level. The maximum benefit from CSOs and NGOS can occur outside of the Commissions face through development and dissemination of information, knowledge and understanding of fisheries monitoring systems and by-catch management.

¹These are small blue Vietnamese fishing boats that are illegally fishing in sovereign waters of Pacific Island countries specifically targeting bech-de-mer.

- There is enormous power coming from the consumer's choice of purchasing tuna and there are many opportunities for NGOs engagement in this area, promote awareness, and improve understanding on sustainability issues and challenges including by-catch.

Refer to Annex 7b for Presentation 3 Q&A session.

4. By-Catch Issues and Priorities: Pacific Sharks and Rays (Annex 8a)

Author/Presenter: Ian Campbell, WWF Manager, Global Shark and Ray Initiative
WWF Pacific, Suva, Fiji

- Participants were updated on the status of shark species in the WCPFC Convention Area, and noted the lack of scientific data available on sharks. Twenty five percent of shark species are threatened, twenty five percent are considered stable, while fifty percent of shark species are deficit in data. Deep water, low value species, and even species that are abundant like black tip sharks in Fiji, would fall into the fifty percent category.
- In 2010, sharks were recognized as bycatch in the tuna fishery.
- There should be rules implemented on landing versus catching and releasing laws, as there are populations of oceanic white tips (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) and silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) that have to be let go and not landed due to their low populations. The FFA assisted its member countries in developing a proposed CMM to ban branch lines that had wire leads however what was agreed was that a vessel can only ban targeted branch lines, or wire leads.
- Sharks have intrinsic and cultural heritage value. Pacific People are shaped by the sea, and if they lose sharks, they are losing a part of their identity. Shark tourism creates economic benefits with millions of dollars added to the Fijian and other Pacific Island economies.
- Economic benefits from tuna caught in the waters of Pacific Island Countries are not fully felt by them. Most profits are being made elsewhere all over the world for fins and meat for the sharks. Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) populations are the greatest contributor of trade in the world for their fins and meat, and are heavily fished. It was imperative to start managing these fisheries, not just consider the fact that the species are on an endangered list as the solution to the problem.
- In adding any animal onto an endangered list, line Ministries need to communicate and collaborate on managing these species to ensure that the intent and motivations for signing up are shared and that resources for management are shared.
- The next step is creating a discussion around the mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), because it is where the blue shark was nine years ago.
- The WCPFC can 'deal with the problem' but they are not dealing with the creation of the problem. For CSOs to create an impact at the WCPFC level they and like-minded parties need to know specifically who in the national government they need to speak to, and government motivation behind their action, as well as the reason behind what they do.

Refer to Annex 8b for Presentation 4 Q&A session.

5. Labour Rights in Fisheries (Annex 9a)

Author/Presenter: Dr. Patricia Kailola, Pacific Dialogue

- Port state measures agreements (PSMA) say that each country has their own say on port regulations and requirements of questioning and control for international tuna vessel transit. Theoretically if the whole region can agree on port-state measures it would solve a lot of problems, however since conventions are small and lacking in follow-through with implementers and monitoring, not much gets done.
- There is a need for regulation and monitoring of vessels, how crews are hired, to know what happens in vessels, including prostitution, and information on berthing fees. Crew lists can change from the 1-6 years of time that crew is at sea, and border control is not required to know the condition of crew contacts or any documentation at port.
- Human trafficking is occurring due to the mis-regulation of border control. Crew deaths and lost information on missing people is imperative, country borders are porous and there is no system of accountability. Management rules are weak and filled with gaps, since guilty people come in to new countries with impunity.
- There are more countries applying fishing conventions and protocols to management of fishing crews. The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) has social rules that need to be considered in the certification process, and consideration is now being given to crew safety.
- Vessel observer social records are kept by the Commission. It would be beneficial if the information was publicized.
- Current New Zealand regulations on foreign vessels are effective.
- There is a need to have a more serious discussion about missing people at sea and to understand the strength of talking about missing people to the masses. There are staggering amounts of missing people, and there is room to make market shifts through that truth. Once publicity is put on people missing while working in certain fisheries, consumers will start to question their choices in purchasing products from those fisheries.

Refer to Annex 9b for Presentation 5 Q&A session.

DISCUSSION

A prioritization exercise was carried out based on issues identified by the participants. Issues that were addressed in the last CSO Communiqué to WCPFC¹³ were also taken into consideration. The result of the exercise indicated that certain issues could be addressed more effectively at the national level while others could gain traction both through national and regional interventions. These are identified in Table 1 next page.

Table 1: Prioritisation of Issues

Issues	National Intervention	Regional Intervention
➤ Awareness and education on conservation and management of tuna fisheries - How to work at national level to translate technical terms for grass roots communities to understand - Year-long effort in educating constituents (e.g. via news media, articles in the vernacular)		
➤ Domestication of the tuna fishing industry		
➤ Establishing regional processing facilities where PICs are to be the first point of profit		
➤ Seabed mining (impacts are not fully known)		
➤ Improving and using observer coverage as entry point to address observer safety		
➤ Engage year-long with national fisheries agencies on campaigns and in maintaining pressure		
➤ Impact of climate change on fisheries		
➤ CSO engagement in policy discussions including tuna management plans		
➤ Marketing that also accounts social issues		
➤ Database for CSOs on fisheries information and issues		
➤ Media - Media access in the WCPFC meetings is key to informing other stakeholders - revisit WCPFC media access policy - bring UN standard practices on media access and in other RFMOs to support - Raising the accountability and transparency question		
➤ Making the connection (if there is one) between coastal fisheries and offshore fishing through the inshore fishing aggregation devices (FADs) link		
➤ Managing the high seas pockets in order to better control fishing activity		
➤ Flag state control i.e. taking control away from coastal states e.g. allocation to PICS instead of allocation to distant water fishing nations (DWFNs)		
➤ CSO forum to be owned by CSOs and recognized as such by other non-CSO fisheries stakeholders		
➤ SP albacore – absence of TRPs, electronic monitoring systems (EMS), greater engagement with stakeholders		
➤ Access fees – carrying out a cost-benefit analysis for PICS		
➤ Effective CSO engagement in the fisheries space		
Strategies to Highlight the Issues		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use the economic benefits to PICs argument including poverty alleviation ▪ Table issues at national and regional forums ▪ Establish forums for dialogue 		

Key interventions were extracted from the above table and were developed and included in the joint CSO communiqué to WCPFC14.

Conclusion

The planned outcome of the second CSO Round Table on Pacific Tuna Fisheries was a joint CSO communiqué highlighting concerns in the tuna fishery sector that the CSOs believed needed to be addressed. The objective was achieved and the communiqué was tabled at the 14th regular session of the WCPFC on 02nd December 2017 by the head of the WWF delegation. Out of the five asks, two were not addressed, namely transparency, and increasing the number of observers on board fishing vessels.

Annex 1



PROGRAMME

CSO Round Table on Pacific Tuna Fisheries
Workshop to Develop a CSO Position to WCPFC14
22nd November 2017
WWF Pacific, Suva, Fiji

The CSO Fisheries Round Table is a forum that to provide the opportunity for learning and exchange of views, experiences and ideas on managing and sustainably developing the Pacific Islands tuna fishery. This encompasses not just the management of the tuna fishery that is focused on science and technical compliance but is also intended to address social justice issues. Tuna is a resource that has economic, biological, social and cultural significance to the people of the Pacific Islands.

Objectives

The CSO Fisheries Round Table is aimed at:

- improving levels of awareness and understanding by Pacific CSOs on the current environmental, economic, and social issues related to policy and institutional arrangements for managing Pacific tuna fisheries;
- providing opportunities for open dialogue and share experiences on social, economic and environmental issues associated with tuna fisheries at national level;
- identifying challenges that CSOs face in engaging with the tuna fisheries sector;
- identifying opportunities for CSOs to effectively engage through collaboration and partnerships at the national and regional levels towards the improvement of Pacific tuna fisheries management; and
- discussing and identifying social, economic and environmental policy issues and recommendations that can be addressed and presented at WCPFC forums

Strategy

The CSO Round Table is intended to provide an opportunity for learning and exchange of views, experiences and ideas. The meeting will be interactive as much as possible with the outcomes to be participant-driven with guidance provided by the facilitators and issues experts.

<p style="text-align: center;">CSO Round Table on Pacific Tuna Fisheries</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Workshop to Develop a CSO Position to WCPFC14</p> <p style="text-align: center;">22nd November 2017 WWF Pacific, Suva, Fiji</p>		
Time	Activity	Presenter
0830	Opening Prayer	Participant
0835	Welcome remarks Participant introductions	Francis Areki, Conservation Director (WWF Pacific) Participants
0840	Housekeeping	Seremaia Tuqiri
	Workshop Objectives	Seremaia Tuqiri Patricia Kailola)
0850	Brief Overview of the GEF and PIFS projects and their Objectives	(refer to handout) led by Duncan Williams
0900	About the WCPFC, Observer participation, and transparency	Duncan Williams
0910	Harvest control rules; target reference points; limit reference points; observer safety; priorities at WCPFC	Alfred 'Bubba' Cook (WWF NZ) via conference call
0920	By-catch issues and priorities	Ian Campbell Duncan Williams
0930	Current regional concerns and examples of PIC actions	David Power (FFA) via conference call from Noumea
0940	Human rights issues in the tuna fisheries sector	Patricia Kailola
1000	Overview of the CSO Round-Table 2016 and Update on the actions agreed to from the CSO Round-table on Pacific Tuna Fisheries at WCPFC13	Duncan Williams Seremaia Tuqiri
1020	Overview of the WCPO tuna fishery	Graham Pilling (SPC) via conference call from Noumea
1040	Break – Morning Tea PHOTO SESSION	WWF Communications
1100	GROUP ACTIVITY Priorities Setting and revisiting the Nov 2016 CSO Round Table on Pacific Tuna Fisheries and how we got there: SWOT analysis; immediate engagement priorities; long-term engagement priorities; revisiting the 2016 joint CSO communiqué to WCPFC13 (refer to handout)	Co-facilitators

CSO Round Table on Pacific Tuna Fisheries Workshop to Develop a CSO Position to WCPFC14 22nd November 2017 WWF Pacific, Suva, Fiji		
	Issues from the floor for inclusion in the 2017 Joint CSO communiqué / position statement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on issues • How to address them 	Plenary session Co-facilitators
1300	Break – Lunch	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on issues • How to address them • Drafting the communiqué • Next Steps 	Co-facilitators
1500	Break – Afternoon Tea	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCPFC 14 Communication and Media Strategy • WCPFC 14 Delegation Logistics and coordination 	
1630	Closing Remarks	WWF Rep or designate
	Closing Prayer	Participant

Acknowledgement

The Workshop is made possible through the support of the “Strengthening Non-State Actors Engagement in Regional Policy Development and Implementation Programme” (the NSA Programme) is funded through the European Union’s 10th European Development Fund (EDF10) and implemented by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS).

Support for this Workshop has also been provided by the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) OFMP II.

Annex 2

	Name	Organization	Contact Details
1	John Maefiti	Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA)	jmaefiti@pacifictuna.org
2	John Lee	Pacific Dialogue guest	leejohnanthony50@gmail.com
3	Francois Pihaatae	Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC)	fpihaatae@yahoo.com
4	Pita Ligaiula	PINA/PACNEWS	pacnews@kidanet.net.fj
5	Patricia Kailoa	Pacific Dialogue	pkailola@gmail.com
6	Aliti Vunisea	Women in Fisheries	vunisealiti@gmail.com
7	Hugh Govan	LMMA	hgovan@gmail.com
8	Mariam Mathew	Oxfam Pacific	mmathew@oxfampacific.org
9	Duncan William	WWF	dwilliams@wwfpacific.org
10	Francis Areki	WWF	fareki@wwfpacific.org
11	Seremaia Tuqiri	WWF	stuqiri@wwfpacific.org
12	Andrea Carrassi	WWF	acarrassi@wwfpacific.org
13	Karalaini Rereavosa	WWF	kbasaga@gmail.com

Annex 3



COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE END OF A ONE-DAY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSO) ROUND TABLE ON PACIFIC TUNA FISHERIES, WHICH WAS HELD ON 22ND NOVEMBER AT THE WWF-PACIFIC REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN SUVA, FIJI. THE CONSULTATION WORKSHOP TO DEVELOP A CSO POSITION TO WCPFC¹⁴ WAS HELD WITH SUPPORT FROM THE FFA OFMP II PROJECT, AND THE PIFS NSA PROGRAMME FUNDED THROUGH THE EU'S EDF¹⁰ AND IMPLEMENTED BY THE PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT (PIFS).

BACKGROUND

Tuna species are highly migratory and require international collaboration to ensure their sustainability. Well-managed tuna populations can provide economic security and livelihoods for many countries, particularly the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS). To ensure the sustainable management of this economically valuable natural resource provides equitable benefits for Pacific Island people it is imperative that civil society representatives have a voice in the decision making process.

Representatives of Pacific- based civil society organisations (CSOs) convened their second meeting on 22nd November 2017 to discuss upcoming issues at WCPFC¹⁴. CSOs representatives included the Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC), Pacific Islands News Association (PINA), Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA), Locally Managed Marine Areas Network (LMMA), Pacific Dialogue (PD), Women in Fisheries Network (WiFN), Oxfam in the Pacific, and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). Transparency and public accountability of the Commission, and the safety and basic human rights of fisheries observers and fishing crew were highlighted as major concerns by the Round Table, without losing sight of the importance of the sustainability of the WCPFC's tuna resource.

ISSUES

CSO representatives agreed that their concerns raised at WCPFC¹³ have not been sufficiently addressed by the Commission. As such, the following issues have been identified as of primary importance to be considered at this year's 14th regular session of the Commission:

1. Limited public participation, restricted media access, and lack of transparency in the decision making process presents a significant barrier to ensuring sufficient accountability in the management of a publicly owned resource.
2. Insufficient fisheries observer coverage in the longline fishery adversely impacts on the accuracy and adequacy of catch data which limits the ability to effectively manage the tuna fishery sustainably. The lack of observer coverage also limits the ability to monitor compliance with existing regulations. There is also inadequate uptake of electronic monitoring systems to complement the work of fisheries observers.
3. Inadequate measures to control high seas efforts and capacity
4. Delay in the collective agreement to support target reference points (TRPs) for SP albacore tuna.
5. Failure of CCMs to adopt management measures for non-target species in line with obligations under the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).
6. Inadequate recognition of safe working conditions and well-being of fishing crew and the safety of fisheries observers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Civil Society Organisations that participated at the November 2017 CSO Round Table on Pacific Tuna Fisheries unequivocally support the sustainable utilization of tuna resources in the WCPFC Convention Area and the equitable distribution of returns to benefit all including domestic industrial fishers and local coastal communities. We, the 2017 CSO Round Table on Pacific Tuna Fisheries participants call on the Commission to:

1. Improve transparency of the WCPFC proceedings to ensure consistency with Article 21 of the Convention. It requires the Commission to “to promote transparency in its decision-making processes and other activities...to participate in the meetings of the Commission...as appropriate”....and where “the rules of procedure shall not be unduly restrictive...” Furthermore, “such intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations shall be given timely access to pertinent information subject to the rules of procedures which the Commission may adopt.” To achieve this, the Commission must:
 - Allow observers access to all sessions of the WCPFC including matters relating to Compliance;
 - Review the WCPFC media access policy allowing media access to the entire proceedings of the Commission’s annual session and subsidiary bodies, and provide a space throughout the week to participate in regular press conferences with media and civil societies;
 - Ensure consistency with other best practices for accredited observer participation in other tuna RFMOS and other international forums;
 - Fully review the decision making process regarding the participation fees for observers. Fees should not prohibit participation of CSOs from developing countries. CSOs must be consulted on all decisions regarding their ability to participate fully in the WCPFC process.
1. Increase the number of fisheries observers on board vessels operating within the Commission’s jurisdiction to ensure improved catch data, reporting, and compliance with regulations. All CCMs must comply with CMM2007-01 to meet a minimum commitment of 5% observer coverage in every long line fishery.
2. Ensure safe and decent working conditions of fishing crew and fisheries observers operating in the Convention Area. The ILO Convention No. 188 or ILO – Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No.188) which provides the framework for such requirement has come into force on 16th November 2017 and addresses issues pertaining to work on-board fishing vessels. We urge the Commission to take the necessary steps to implement the ILO Convention 2007 (No.188) within a reasonable time frame.
3. Implement robust, comprehensive harvest control rules and strategies for all major tuna stocks and key shark species within the Commission’s waters by 2020.
4. Commit to implementing strong Port of State Measures (PSM) throughout the Commission’s area of jurisdiction. This would also contribute to strengthening control of activities occurring in high seas.

CONCLUSION

We, the CSO representatives at the CSO Round Table on Pacific Tuna met in November 2017 wish to thank the Commission for the opportunity to table our joint concerns.

We wish to emphasize that the concern about the sustainability of the tuna resource is a concern that is shared by the CSO Round Table. We also care as it not only translates to economic security of our nations, communities, and families, but also to social, cultural, health, biological and environmental securities that need to be addressed in this and future deliberations of the Commission. We remain hopeful that the outcomes from WCPFC14 will reflect this.

The following organisations hereby endorse this communiqué:



for a living planet®



ABBREVIATIONS

CCMs	-	Cooperating Commission Members
CITES & Flora	-	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Fauna
CMS	-	Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CSO	-	Civil Society Organisation
EEZ	-	Exclusive Economic Zone
EU	-	European Union
FFA	-	Forum Fisheries Agency
GEF	-	Global Environment Facility
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
LMMA	-	Locally Managed Marine Areas Network
NSA	-	Non-State Actor
OFMP II	-	Oceanic Fisheries Management Project II
PCC	-	Pacific Conference of Churches
PD	-	Pacific Dialogue
PIFS	-	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PINA	-	Pacific Islands News Association
PITIA	-	Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association
PSIDS	-	Pacific Small Island Developing States
PSM	-	Port State Management
SPC	-	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TRP	-	Target Reference Points
WCPFC	-	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WCPFC14	-	14th Regular Session of the Commission
WWF Pacific	-	World Wide Fund for Nature Pacific

Annex 4

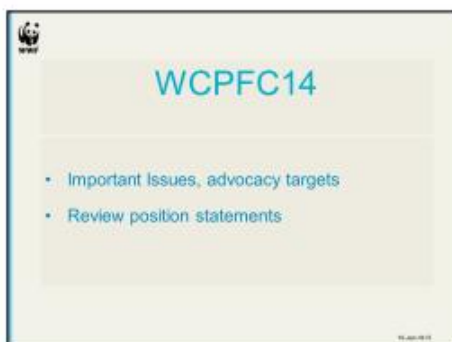
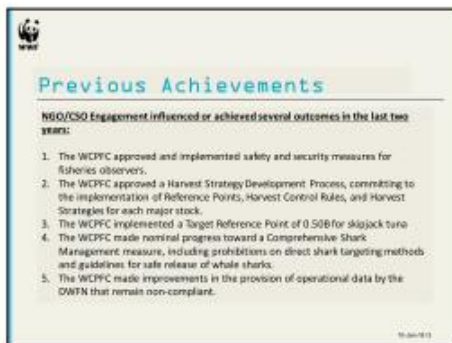
Table 2: CSO Round Table Asks & Outcomes from WCPFC14


WCPFC14-2017-OP11 COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSO) ROUNDTABLE	
ACTIONS REQUESTED BY THE CSO ROUNDTABLE	OUTCOME FROM WCPFC14
<p>1. Improve transparency of the WCPFC proceedings to ensure consistency with Article 21 of the Convention. It requires the Commission to “to promote transparency in its decision-making processes and other activities...to participate in the meetings of the Commission...as appropriate”....and where “the rules of procedure shall not be unduly restrictive...” Furthermore, “such intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations shall be given timely access to pertinent information subject to the rules of procedures which the Commission may adopt.” To achieve this, the Commission must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Allow observers access to all sessions of the WCPFC including matters relating to Compliance; b. Review the WCPFC media access policy allowing media access to the entire proceedings of the Commission’s annual session and subsidiary bodies, and provide a space throughout the week to participate in regular press conferences with media and civil societies; c. Ensure consistency with other best practices for accredited observer participation in other tuna RFMOS and other international forums; d. Fully review the decision making process regarding the participation fees for observers. Fees should not prohibit participation of CSOs from developing countries. CSOs must be consulted on all decisions regarding their ability to participate fully in the WCPFC process. 	<p>The issue of transparency and NGO and observer participation and access to all sessions of the WCPFC emerged as part of the discussion on the draft bridging CMM on Tropical Tunas under agenda item 7.2. Concerned NGOs including WWF and Pew proposed that Observers be also included in the small working group (SWG) discussion. However Observer participation was not supported for this particularly session. A full account of the deliberations on this discussion point can be found in the WCPFC14 Summary Report, paragraphs 224-236.</p>
<p>2. Increase the number of fisheries observers on board vessels operating within the Commission’s jurisdiction to ensure improved catch data, reporting, and compliance with regulations. All CCMs must comply with CMM2007-01 to meet a minimum commitment of 5% observer coverage in every long line fishery.</p>	<p>Increasing observer capacity on board fishing vessels was not addressed at WCPFC14. However, the Commission addressed the issues relating to the safety and protection of observers while on board (agenda item 4.3); and the conduct of observers (agenda item 4.4).</p>
<p>3. Ensure safe and decent working conditions of fishing crew and fisheries observers operating in the Convention Area. The ILO Convention Area. The ILO Convention No. 188 or ILO – Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No.188) which provides the framework for such requirement has come into force on 16th November 2017 and addresses issues pertaining to work on-board fishing vessels. We urge the Commission to take the necessary steps to implement the ILO Convention 2007 (No.188) within a reasonable time frame.</p>	<p>Agenda Item 4.3 – Protection of Observers</p> <p>“The Commission agreed to adopt <i>CMM 2017-03 Conservation and Management Measure for the Protection of WCPFC Regional Observer Programme Observers</i> which will replace CMM 2016-03” – “Proposal to amend Conservation and Management Measure for the Protection of WCPFC ROP observers”</p> <p>There was no discussion on the safety and decent working conditions of <u>fishing crew</u>. This issue is yet to be proposed by any of the Commission members.</p>

<p>1. Implement robust, comprehensive harvest control rules and strategies for all major tuna stocks and key shark species within the Commission's waters by 2020.</p>	<p>Agenda Item 6.4 - SP Albacore Target Reference Point / Para 24</p> <p>24. "The Commission agreed to prioritise the development and adoption of a TRP for SP albacore through the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All CCMs with an interest in the Southern albacore fishery jointly commit to review available scientific and economic information to inform their position about appropriate goals for the fishery and corresponding candidate target referent points; (b) Regardless of the results of the 2018 stock assessment and the management advice from SC14 to WCPFC15, SC14 shall dedicate sufficient time in the Management Issues Theme to develop advice for WCPFC15 on candidate TRPs; (c) CCMs will work together in advance of WCPFC15 to develop TRP proposals; and (d) WCPFC15 shall adopt a TRP for SP albacore. <p style="text-align: center;">>>><<<</p> <p>Agenda Item 7.2 – Draft Bridging CMM on Tropical Tunas (bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin)</p> <p>"34. The Commission agreed to adopt CMM 2017-01 Conservation and Management Measure for Bigeye, Yellowfin, and Skipjack Tuna"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">>>><<<</p> <p>Agenda Item 7.3 – Draft Bridging CMM on SP Albacore</p> <p>37. The Commission agreed to the formation of a virtual inter-sessional process to develop a Roadmap to implement the elements needed for the effective conservation and management for SP albacore. The Roadmap will take into account the outcome of a revised stock assessment for SP albacore in 2018 and recommend an overall limit for the fishery, how it could be distributed (taking into account the interests of SIDS) and the actions required to achieve biological and economic stability in the fishery. This Roadmap will include recommendations for a review of the existing CMM for SP albacore. The terms of reference of this inter-sessional group will be to consider management issues for SP albacore including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the elements necessary for the implementation of Harvest Strategy approach to the management of the stock; b. an allocation process; and c. monitoring and reporting priorities; and addressing of gaps, for all fisheries taking SP albacore within the WCPFC convention area. <p>38. Also in support of the development of Roadmap for SP albacore, the Commission also agreed to task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. SC14 to provide WCPFC15 with advice on technical aspects of the SP albacore harvest strategy including , for example, a consideration for scientific elements of candidate harvest control rules, and potential components of the management procedure (e.g. the use of CPUE (vulnerable biomass) indices to inform on stock status); b. TCC14 to evaluate monitoring and reporting gaps I the SP albacore fishery, as well as SIDS and Territories implementation considerations; and c. SC14 and TCC14, based on their evaluations, will provide any appropriate advice or recommendations to WCPFC15 with respect to informing the development of the Roadmap for improving SP albacore management.
<p>2. Commit to implementing strong Port of State Measures (PSM) throughout the Commission's area of jurisdiction. This would also contribute to strengthening control of activities occurring in high seas.</p>	<p>Agenda Item 4.2 – Port based measures / minimum standards</p> <p>18. The Commission agreed to adopt CMM 2017-02 Conservation and Management Measure on minimum standards for Port State Measures.</p>

Annex 5a

Developing a Position for Civil Society Organisations: Alfred 'Bubba' Cook, WWF NZ






Tropical Tunas/SP Albacore Conservation and Management Measure

- Draft Bridging CMM on Tropical Tunas (bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin)
 - Performance Indicators and Monitoring Strategies
 - FFA Position (WCPFC14-2017-DP16)
 - PNA Position (WCPFC14-2017-DP17)
 - Options:
 - Least worst
 - ?
- Draft Bridging CMM on SP Albacore
 - Performance Indicators and Monitoring Strategies
 - Potential FFA Target Reference Point (TRP) (WCPFC14-2017-DP13)
 - Potential FFA CMM for SP Albacore (WCPFC14-2017-DP14)
 - Generally Supportive of FFA positions.


10 June 2017



Fisheries Observers

- Observer Safety and Security
 - Two big wins in consecutive years (safety equipment and flag/coastal state performance requirements)
- Japan Footnote Removal (WCPFC14-2017-DP03)
 - Removes exemption from last year's measure.
 - Generally supportive.
- Observer Conduct CMM (WCPFC14-2017-DP19)
 - Poorly constructed (increases vulnerabilities of observers)
 - Not needed (existing ROP Code of Conduct sufficient)
 - Generally opposed
- Need fully transparent documentation and catalogue of observer incidents and persons involved to establish better risk reduction strategies
- Observer Coverage
 - Longline monitoring improvements
 - Transshipment monitoring improvements

10 June 2017



Other Issues

- Port State Measures
 - EU Proposal on Port Inspection (WCPFC14-2017-DP02)
 - FFA Concerns (WCPFC14-2017-DP12)
 - Japan compromise? (WCPFC14-2017-DP04)
 - Generally supportive.
- Seabirds (WCPFC14-2017-DP05)
 - Hook shielding devices
 - Bird scaring line devices for <35m
 - Supportive.
- Marine Pollution
 - Sponsored by RM/FFA (WCPFC14-2017-DP15)
 - Regional standards to reinforce MARPOL regulations
 - Concerns with requirements for small vessels.
 - Generally supportive.

10 June 2017



Thank you!

www.panda.org

10 June 2017

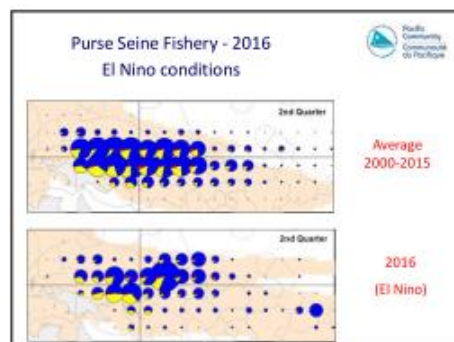
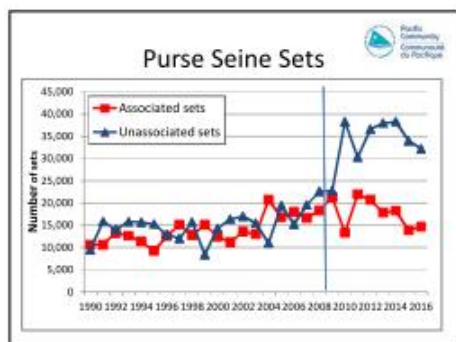
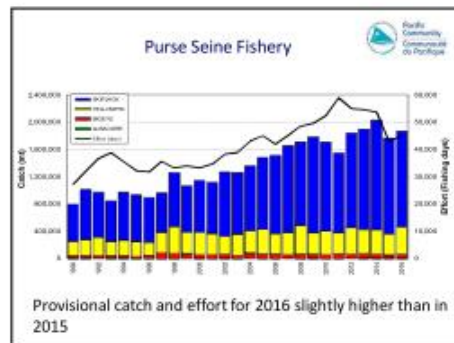
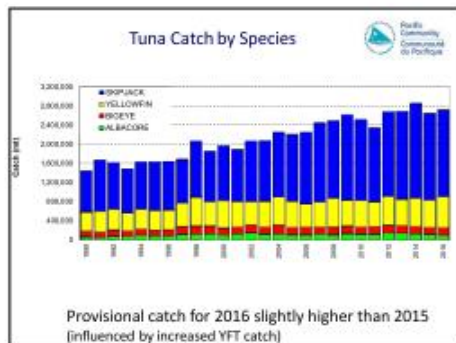
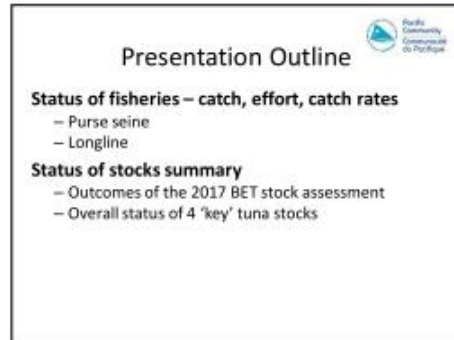
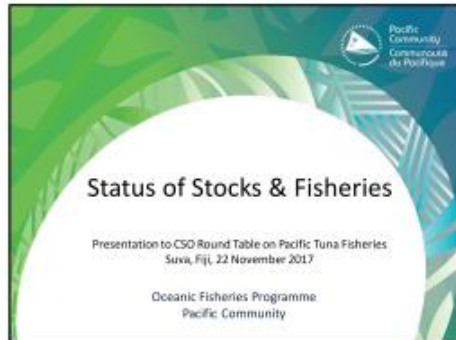
Annex 5b

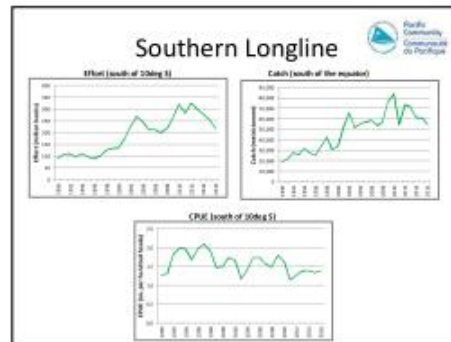
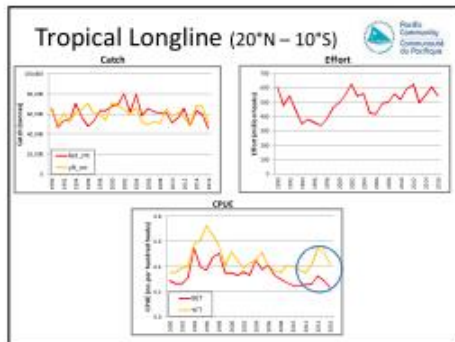
Presentation 1 Q&A:

- Why did the Solomon Islands withdraw from the Tokelau Arrangement?
 - As understood from the New Zealand delegation, the Solomon Islands were not happy with level of catch offered in the management scheme. They are not withdrawing from the arrangement, they are just not being part of the management scheme. From the current understanding, they understand the value of being part of the arrangement but not being part of the catch management scheme.
- Solomon Islands are being advised by the Nauru Agreement Concerning Cooperation in the Management of Fisheries of Common Interest (PNA). What is their opinion on the maximization of returning tuna value with the understanding that it is a result of an effort based measure, and the FFA does not have credibility in pushing credit based systems?
 - Those kinds of mechanisms being under development and discussion for some time, the concerns about how they're applied are either justified or not, they're manageable and changeable. Ideally, you would want a completely quota based system.
- Why are harvest control rules and strategies implementation schedules by WCPFC falling behind?
 - There is no management of high seas, so if some countries are controlling their fleets in that area but others are not, then all will not comply. There needs to be a harvest control rule (HCR) applied across the region. Although it is easy to get discouraged from the complexity of the information, it is important to move forwards in the correct way.

Annex 6a

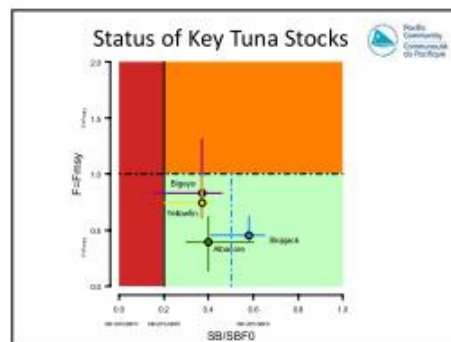
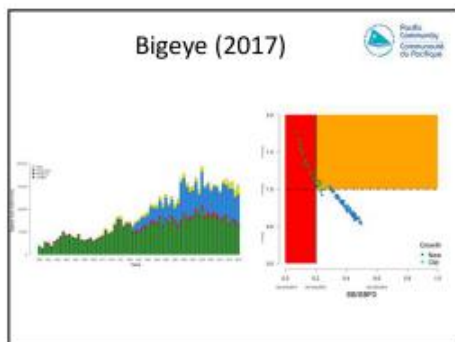
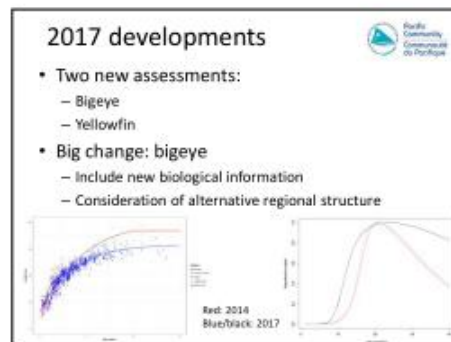
Overview of the WCPO Tuna Fishery: Status of Stocks and Fisheries: Dr G. Pilling, SPC





Stock status:

SPC assessed tuna stocks



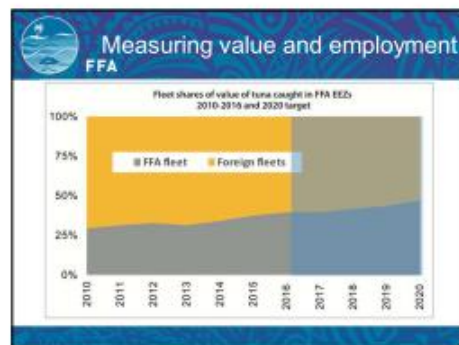
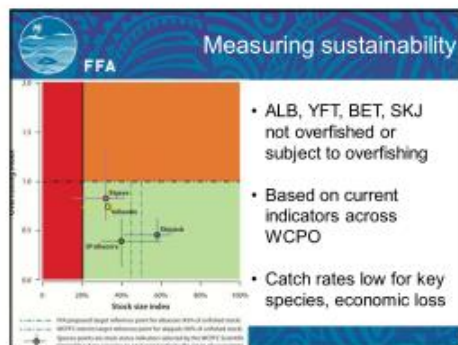
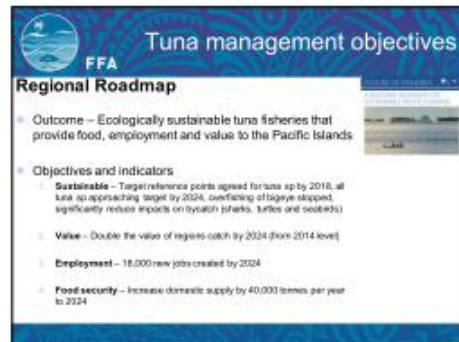
Annex 6b

Presentation 2 Q&A:

- How likely is it that three species target reference points will be agreed to this year?
- The main interest for a target reference point is for albacore tuna. There is a draft conservation management measure (CMM) for albacore tuna that will be discussed at WCPFC14. Bigeye tuna and albacore tuna might be rolled into the Tropical Tuna Conservation and Management Measure rather than being identified under a specific target reference level. The management for tropical tuna measures is about keeping stocks where they are or at a reasonable level.

Annex 7a

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT UPDATE 2017 – David Power, FFA





TKA limits – Albacore recent catch and CMA

	EEZ catch limit mt Albacore	2018 catch	Average catch (2012-2018)
Australia	2,526	837	643
Cook Islands	9,698	5,364	5,976
Fiji	7,294	4,935	4,618
Niue	2,500	92	174
New Zealand	6,700	233	267
Samoa	4,824	947	1,253
Solomon Islands	14,500	5,165	9,620
Tokelau	2,500	2,456	914
Tonga	2,500	1,239	882
Tuvalu	2,500	1,531	979
Vanuatu	8,376	5,195	5,293
PNG		110	363
Total	63,918	30,120	30,984

Way forward

- Members objectives remain the same
- Collaborative management is essential
 - Control of resources
 - Collaborative mechanism to improve and maintain catch rates in zones
 - Harvest strategy approach (regional or WCPFC)
- Promote zone based management at WCPFC, with control of high seas

Annex 7b

Presentation 3 Q&A:

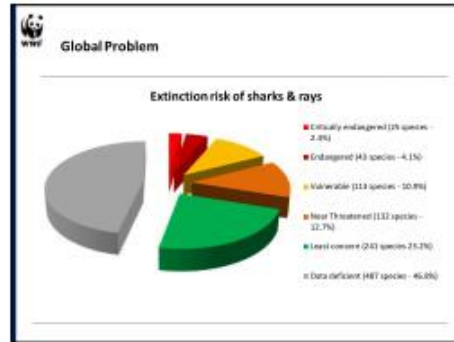
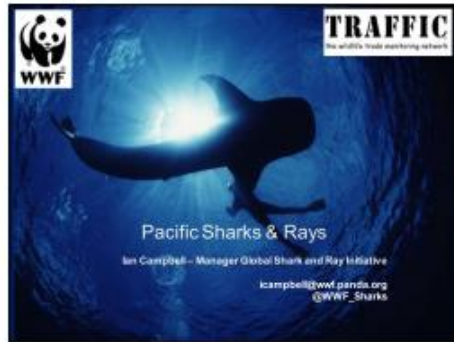
- Can you expand on the surveillance electronic monitoring system? Who will be in charge of coordinating the manpower, is it FFA or the countries themselves?
- Military personnel in the aircraft will be based in Honiara and they will go around the area as needed. The FFA will be responsible for coordinating the planes that will be brought in.

- In terms of NGO participation in sessions, there was a decision taken in the last WCPFC meeting concerning the development of a fee for NGOs participating, and guidelines for attending certain parts of the committee. What is FFAs position in terms of NGO participation at the WCPFC Sessions (specifically closed door sessions like the Compliance Monitoring Commission)?
- Based only on past conversations and not reflecting the views of FFA leadership management, there is a benefit in the transparency of the discussions to interested parties, and there is a lot of work to do that. However, during the closed sessions, the needs of a country are met so that they can feel like they can speak freely without the scrutiny of the public eye. There is an aspect of balancing a place where things are transparent and also in the public eye. Countries sometimes feel more comfortable to talk when they are in a private environment and not having to answer to the public.

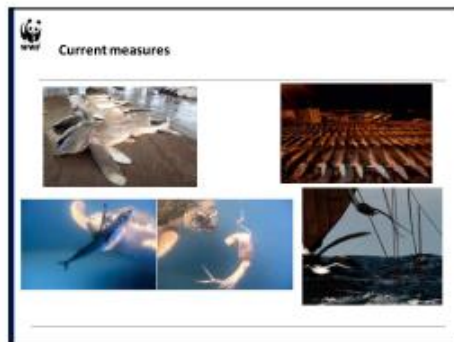
- Monitoring and surveillance accounts for 90% of IUU problems. Who is responsible for the electronic monitoring? Last year, there was a point of mentioning electronic monitoring and how countries should take care of it.
- It is a very much a country driven initiative. In Fiji, it is led by Fiji fisheries. The countries' role is driving implementation and management nationally. SPC is working to create regional standards. We need to ensure that the information coming out of all countries interested in useful. The SPC is currently seen as a way to increase cover to management and information gathered.

Annex 8a

BY-CATCH ISSUES AND PRIORITIES: PACIFIC SHARKS & RAYS – Ian Campbell, WWF

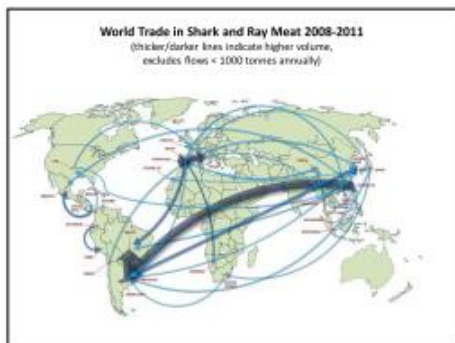


- WCPFC – More than just tuna**
- 2004 – WCPFC ratified
 - 2005 – Resolution on non-target species
 - 2008 – Recognising turtle bycatch
 - 2010 – Recognising shark bycatch
 - 2015 – Recognising seabird bycatch



Shark and ray tourism is on the increase

- Currently generates US\$780 million
- US\$100 million value to the Pacific
- Set to double in next 20 years
- Contributes US\$42 million to Fiji's economy

It's time for managers to manage



A tale of two Pacific Islands





A tale of two Pacific Islands





Learn the lesson from Atlantic


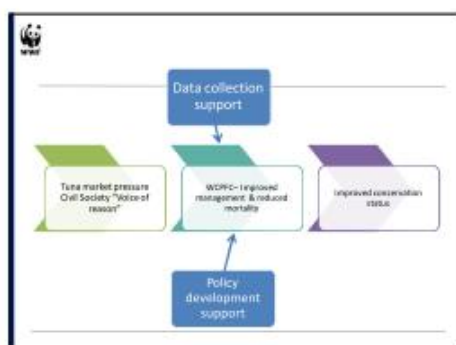
Heavily fished, practically unregulated, now depleted.
The conservation needs of Atlantic shortfin mako sharks have been ignored far too long.



#MakeTime4Makos
#ICCAT2017

Photo: NOAA

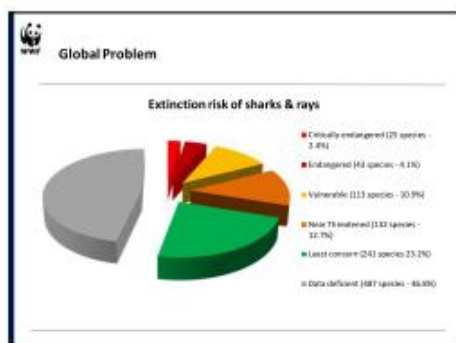
Protected lists only do so much

Your voice is important



- In 2017, you now have to pay to attend – A LOT
- Media spotlight is limited
- NGOs threatened with expulsion
- Anything that isn't tuna can be ignored
- Rule breakers are protected behind closed doors



Annex 8b

Presentation 4 Q&A

- What is the status of the whale sharks?
 - They are generally accidental catch, and are not a targeted fishery. Whale sharks are now an endangered species.
- Do we know the value of shark fisheries to the Pacific and the world?
 - It is not directly imperative to know the actual value of shark fisheries to the Pacific. There is an argument about the worth of a shark, and whether it is worth more alive or dead. The value of a shark as a GDP component is a better argument. If you look at the value of the blue shark, it is declining, and the species are rebounding. We need to work on developing a lens of intrinsic value rather than economic value.
- Regarding the cultural value of sharks, Fijians are scared of sharks. How do you make them want to engage in tourism with the animals? How do you communicate the moratorium with the community?
 - WWF's job is to educate people about tourism priorities and the moratorium. These creatures have shaped each country and people in the Pacific, and it is not just Pacific people that are destined to this resource.
- Thank you for showing us a great presentation and also a way forwards with engaging in the policy process.
 - We can't do what we do, without being legitimately endorsed by the public. If I was a fisheries manager, and I understand a presentation on the importance of sharks and rays, I have the power to make a change. The better the information is understood, the more you can work with it. You don't want a species to be in a list, because it means that it is in such a bad place that it is on a list. Let's not get to that point; we need to add the measures now to manage the resource.
- What kind of regulations are you talking about?
 - We need to get the absolute basics in place, nothing incredibly complicated – just catch management rules. Enforce them, if we can do that, then that's the start before getting into the deep technicalities, which is what other people can do. Put in simple management measures to help in preserving and conserving your resources so you don't have to take in emergency measures like putting them on the CITES list. Implementation will always be an issue and always is a challenge on the ground, national, regional or international level, but if nothing is in place, then nothing will get done.

Annex 9a

LABOUR RIGHTS IN FISHERIES – Dr Patricia Kailola, Pacific Dialogue

LABOUR RIGHTS in FISHERIES

Patricia Kailola

LAST Roundtable - 1

1. Non-existence of international laws governing labour rights
2. Discussed [Torremolinos Convention & Cape Town Agreement 2012](#) [not in force];
3. [STCW-F 1995](#) [in force, 2012];
4. [ILO's Work in Fishing Convention 2007](#) [in force, 2016];
5. miscel FAO/ILO/IMO documents
6. Port State Measures Agreement [in force, 2016] (targeted at IUUs)

PSMA – as at 18/10/17, 51 parties

- Australia
- Chile
- Costa Rica
- France (and presumably, Pacific French territories)
- Indonesia
- Japan
- New Zealand
- [Palau](#)
- Panama
- Peru
- Republic of Korea
- [Tonga](#)
- United States of America
- [Vanuatu](#)

Pacific rating

- STCW-F 1995 – Kiribati & Palau
- C188 – 0 (Palau signed but not ratified)
- PSMA – 3 PICs, 11 RIM

With c. 4000 tuna fishing licences in the largest world ocean, 157 FFA member States and numerous Pacific Rim fishing States – why not?

PICs need to have a strong institutional and legislative framework, and an effective training regime to prepare and support fishers

But what about the other (Rim) countries – why don't they ratify? And the RFOs' urging?

Last Roundtable - 2

Discussed

- Flagged vessels and Flags of Convenience (registration of [foreign owned and foreign controlled vessels](#))
- and
- [Open](#) (RMI, Nauru, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Cook Islands) and [Closed](#) registries (the remainder)
- and
- Illegal, Unreported, Unregistered (IUU) vessels, motherships (reefers), High seas pockets

Boarding & Operation – Suva

- Port Health – ship sanitation certifi; inspection
- Pilotage – ship agent arranges
- Berthing
- Customs – FRCA
- Bio-security
- Immigration
- Min. of Fisheries

Entry to port requirements (48 hr notice) – cert. of registration (VMS, FFA), fishing licence, [crew list](#), EEZ entry, spp caught & amount, last port clearance, ship & catch log, receipt of cargo transshipment

MSAF - > 30 regulations, > 12 certificates – most merchant

Two issues

- Crew lists and movements (John)
- Porous borders (NZ Navy). See also:
<http://www.newshub.co.nz/home/new-zealand/2017/06/fishing-company-banned-after-hauling-endangered-tuna-in-pacific.html>

Porous borders

- Between April and mid October this year,
- Fiji navy + Royal New Zealand Navy patrol vessel *Hawea* have patrolled Fiji's EEZ.
- Enhancing maritime surveillance (in the South West Pacific).
- Completed 12 combined fisheries and customs patrols in that period: about 530 vessels have been inspected and 101 infringements detected during these patrols.

Springs of Hope?

- More countries endorsing and applying fishing conventions & protocols (advocacy)
- Consumer influence on product (worker abuse, TIP, TNC)
- Corp Social Responsibility
- Large markets such as the EU may boycott exports from a country that is given a 'red card' under its IUU regulation
- Crew source nations assessing recruiting agencies and manning agencies
- National labour and environment laws enhanced and applied to processing plants (& vessels?)

Additional matters

- Marine Stewardship Council's social rules
- Vessel safety
- Observers' social records – collated & publicised
- New Zealand as an example – legislation
- Public awareness – www.missingseafarers.org
- Pacific nations are initiating a [watch list of vessel masters](#) linked to the WCPFC IUU vessel blacklist.

- <https://improvements.msc.org/database/labour-requirements/background>
- MSC clear policy on the issue of forced labour – by end of 2018.
- From 1 April 2015, fisheries or supply chain companies [successfully prosecuted](#) for forced labour violations in the previous 2 years shall be ineligible for MSC certification. Companies, fishery client group members and their subcontracted parties should ensure compliance with national and international laws on forced labour and follow relevant guidance where available
- In July 2016, MSC announced a risk based approach that assures the public that labour practices throughout the MSC certified supply chain, from ocean to consumer, meet international accepted norms.

www.missingseafarers.org

- <https://www.missingseafarers.org/IncidentSearch>
- Name, vessel name, Flag, nationality, date reported missing, status (missing, dead), photo, Report number (last known contact, last known port, date of embarkation - - - etc)
- Need one for the Pacific: advocacy, respect, families

Annex 9b

Presentation 5 Q&A:

- A participant with experience as an observer indicated that overfishing was one of the least concerning things happening at sea pertaining to human and sex trafficking. This is basically the ‘wild west’ of tuna management.
- Fishing boats are guilty of bringing contraband including paraphernalia and women.
- People who are in charge of hiring crew take ninety-five percent of their pay, as well as their passports. It is basically like legalized slavery.
- Who is in charge of the slavery issue (in the fisheries in Fiji)?
- Fiji Revenue Customs Authority (FRCA), and the Department of Immigration.
- The WCPFC is very specific to the management of fish stocks. How will we use the WCPFC framework to push this issue of slavery at sea? Could this be something that can be solved by creating a license and permit regulation?
- This is not just a fishing issue. We need to include the Revenue, Customs, and Immigration authorities. In terms of information, there is no central database. Agencies are not communicating with each other. There may be an opportunity for CSOs as a group to convene a dialogue between stakeholders. It is something CSOs can effectively address.
- Laws are being manipulated. Fishing vessels management will go to whatever port that benefits them when they are dealing with issues relating to crew including assisting them in falsifying stories of the crew in order to escape penalties. French Polynesia for example does not deal with crew issues. Many Asian fishing boat owners and senior officers are not concerned about health and safety of their crew members.
- The human rights issues could create an entry point for female observers who have been subjected to ill-treatment by senior crew. In one incident a female observer had to remain on board for several months as the fishing boat did not dock as required.
- It has been known that foreign crew is under the mercy of the officers on board. They do not have legal rights. Vessels designed for twenty are filled with forty people for example with poor working and living conditions on board.
- At the regional level, we can affect change by focusing on what we can control. The FFA needs to direct some of their focus on working on the social standards of fishing crew. Moreover, where legislation may be difficult or time consuming to introduce or change, working with markets to affect change can be an effective alternative. The WCPFC has some jurisdiction on the guidance of what to do about crew and their welfare.

Annex 10

Workshop Photos



