



Civil Society Organisations (CSO) Roundtable: Workshop on Regional Oceanic Fisheries Governance, Management and Policy in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO)

12th - 14th June 2018 Tanoa Plaza Hotel, Suva, Fiji

WORKSHOP REPORT



PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT



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Participants of the Civil Society Organisations (CSO) Roundtable: Workshop on Regional Oceanic Fisheries Governance, Management and Policy in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO)



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Front Row Sitting (L-R): Katherine Radway (TNC-Australia), Martin Tofinga (Kiribati Association of NGOs (KANGO)), Keleraani Kunahau (PDL Fiji), Faiatea Latasi (Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO)), Christina Tony (Bismarck Ramu Group PNG), Dr Patricia Kailola (PDL Fiji), Dr Desmond Amosa (Workshop Co-Facilitator), Donald Papaol (Fishing Industry Association (PNG))

Standing Front (L-R): Kepa Kumilgo (WWF-PNG), John Lee (PDL), David Power (FFA), Peter Bosip (CELCOR PNG), Litiana Mataitoga (FELA), Ernest Kolly (TNC - Solomon Islands), John Maefiti (Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA)), Patrick Sakiusa Fong (Consultant), Noelene Nabulivou (Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA)), Nicole Lowrey (WWF Solomon Islands), Margaret Vakalalabure (Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network (FLMMA)), Lavenia Tawake (Women in Fisheries Network (WiFN)), Seremaia Tuqiri (WWF)

Standing Back (L-R): Alfred Ko'ou (University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG)), Jone Dakuvula (PDL), Primo Ugulu (Tuna Industry Association of the Solomon Islands (TIASI)), William Abuinao (USP Postgraduate Student), Ian Cartwright (Workshop Facilitator), Craig Bohm (GIZ Pacific), Elliot Tovaboda (TNC PNG), Emily Darlison (Climates/PIDF), Duncan Williams (WWF)

Absent from photo: Kristyn Lobendahn (PIPSO), Dr Milika Sobey (WiFN), Leanne Fernandes (IUCN), Francis Areki (WWF), Ravai Vafo'ou (WWF), Ledua Tuiyalani (WWF), Karalaini Rereavosa (WWF)

Abbreviations

ACIAR	-	Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research
BRG	-	Bismarck Ramu Group
CELCOR	-	Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisations
CMA	-	Catch Management Agreement
CMMs	-	Conservation and Management Measures
DIVA	-	Diverse Voices and Action
DWFN	-	Distant Water Fishing Nation
EBFM	-	Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management
EEZ	-	Exclusive Economic Zone
EM	-	Electronic Monitoring
ENSO	-	El Nino Southern Oscillation
EOI	-	Expression of Interest
ER	-	Electronic Reporting
EU	-	European Union
FADs	-	Fish Aggregation Devices
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FELA	-	Fiji Environment Law Society
FFA	-	Forum Fisheries Agency
FFIA	-	Fiji Fishing Industry Association
FLMMA	-	Fiji Locally Managed Marine Areas
FSM	-	Federated States of Micronesia
GEF	-	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	-	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
HS	-	Harvest Strategy
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
IUCN	-	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IUU	-	Illegal Unreported and Unregulated fishing
KANGO	-	Kiribati Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
MPA	-	Marine Protected Area
MSC	-	Marine Stewardship Council
MTCs	-	Minimum Terms and Conditions
MoF Fiji	-	Ministry of Fisheries Fiji
MoU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NDPs	-	National Development Plans
NFA	-	National Fisheries Authority
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
OFMP2	-	Oceanic Fisheries Management Project II
Pacific SIDS	-	Pacific Small Island Developing states
PCC	-	Pacific Conference of Churches
PDL	-	Pacific Dialogue Ltd
PANG	-	Pacific Network on Globalisation
PIANGO	-	Pacific Islands Association of Non-Government Organisations
PIFs	-	The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PICTs	-	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PIPOS	-	Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation

PITIA	-	Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association
PNA	-	Parties to the Nauru Agreement
PNG	-	Papua New Guinea
PPGCCSD	-	Pacific Partnerships to Strengthen Gender, Climate Change Responses and Sustainable Development
PSMA	-	Port States Measures Agreement
RFMO	-	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
SC	-	Scientific Committee
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedure
SPC OFP	-	Secretariat of the Pacific Community Oceanic Fisheries Programme
TANGO	-	Tuvalu Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
TCC	-	Technical and Compliance Committee
TIASI	-	Tuna Industry Association of the Solomon Islands
TNC	-	The Nature Conservancy
TVM	-	Te' Vaka Moana
UPNG	-	University of Papua New Guinea
USA	-	United States of America
USP	-	University of the South Pacific
VDS	-	Vessel Day Scheme
VMS	-	Vessel Monitoring System
WCPFC	-	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WCPO	-	Western and Central Pacific Ocean
WIFN	-	Women in Fisheries Network
WWF	-	World Wide Fund for Nature

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

WWF hosted the Civil Society Organisations (CSO) Roundtable: Workshop on Regional Oceanic Fisheries Governance, Management and Policy in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) on 12 to 14 June 2018, at the Tanoa Plaza Hotel in Suva, Fiji (Annex 1: Workshop Agenda). The workshop was made possible with the generous support of the EU-funded Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Non-State Actors Programme (PIFS NSA), the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) under the UNDP/FAO/GEF funded Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project II (OFMP2) and WWF, and with the active participation of regional experts and various Pacific Island CSO representatives (Annex 2: List of Participants).

WWF has and continues to support initiatives to improve oceanic fisheries management through coordinated advocacy and awareness-raising with CSOs on regional tuna fisheries management policy issues. This is an ongoing effort to develop capacity among those individuals and organisations to understand and advocate for their interests within their respective national and regional fisheries management processes. The CSO Roundtable: Workshop on Regional Oceanic Fisheries Governance, Management and Policy in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO), represents one of those efforts. To ensure wide representation of regional CSOs, an Expression of Interest (EOI) for support to attend the CSO Roundtable Workshop was sent out to a comprehensive list of Pacific Island CSOs. The successful candidates included CSO representatives from PNG, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu and were funded by WWF, the PIFS-NSA, and FFA-GEF grants coordinated by WWF-Pacific. The successful representatives included Martin Tofinga (KANGO), Faiatea Latasi (TANGO), Primo Ugulu (TIASI), Elliot Tovaboda (TNC-PNG, CELCOR, Christina Tony (BRG) Donald Papaol (Fishing Industry Association (PNG) Inc.), Alfred Ko'ou (UPNG), Ernest Kolly, (TNC-Solomon Islands) Kepa Kumilgo (WWF-PNG) and Nicole Lowrey (WWF Solomon Islands).

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Enhance awareness and understanding of the network of fisheries management arrangements in the Pacific, including national, sub-regional i.e. Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) and multilateral i.e. Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) levels; and understanding of the work and policy priorities of the WCPFC and FFA, emphasising the requirement for transparency, and opportunities for engagement by Pacific Island nationals including CSOs
- Enhance understanding of the current status of oceanic fisheries, with an emphasis on the four key tuna species in the WCPO and associated by-product and bycatch; appreciation of fisheries management issues, and the importance of maintaining healthy marine ecosystems, with an emphasis on fish stocks and habitats
- Conduct training on the application of a policy analysis model framework for fisheries policy appraisal

- Identify information, training, gaps and other (capacity) needs of NGOs and CSOs to support involvement in offshore fisheries policy engagement at the national and/or regional level and development of a training plan
- Agree on the potential areas of policy interest and involvement by Pacific NGOs and CSOs in oceanic fisheries issues and potential coordination mechanisms and structure and
- Develop a draft CSO position statement to and take nominations for the CSO delegation to attend the 14th Session of the WCPFC Scientific Committee Meeting (WCPFC SC14)

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

The workshop was held over three days and the agenda structured to ensure adequate information was presented by issues experts from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) under the expert guidance of the workshop facilitator Mr Ian Cartwright, former Deputy Director General of FFA who ensured that opportunities were provided for questions, comments and additional input which encouraged learning and exchanging of views and ideas.

Day One was focused on providing an overview of the Western and Central Pacific Oceanic (WCPO) tuna fishery and its management frameworks. The following presentations were provided:

- Oceanic Fisheries Resources of the WCPO (Dr Graham Pilling, SPC)
- The WCPO Oceanic Environment (Dr Graham Pilling, SPC)
- Tuna fisheries and fisheries management – The need for fisheries management (Mr Ian Cartwright)
- Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management – Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (David Power, FFA):
 - Part 1: Overview of Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO)
 - Part 2: Commercial issues: Access, monitoring, regulating catch and effort (Vessel Day Scheme and Catch Management Agreement), PIC development and cost recovery
 - Part 3: Role of WCPFC Commission and upcoming challenges

Day Two included open plenary discussions on past and current activities and priority areas of interest of CSOs in relation to tuna fisheries management, identification of capacity gaps and training needs and potential future roles for CSOs to collaboratively engage in fisheries policy and development through a coordination mechanism.

Day Two sessions included briefs by each CSO on areas of interest in tuna fisheries, an analysis and identification of information gaps, training and capacity needs to support involvement in offshore fisheries policy engagement at both the national and regional level. The workshop considered actions that CSOs would usefully undertake collaboratively to achieve the strategic objectives in the areas of interest jointly identified.

In addition to open plenary discussions, the following power point presentations were provided:

- The Crew – Crew Labour Conditions) (Dr Patricia Kailola, PDL)

- Ocean Governance for Sustainable Ocean Fisheries (Katherine Radway, TNC)
- NSA Capacity Assessment Overview (Patrick Sakiusa Fong, WWF Consultant)

Day Three, the final day, focused on training participants in the application of WWF's *Policy Analysis and Engagement Toolkit: A Guide for Pacific Non-Government Organisations in the Fisheries Sector*. The session was facilitated by Dr. Desmond Amosa, a Pacific Island public administration specialist. The training aimed to enhance the ability of NGOs representatives primarily working on fisheries-related policy issues in evaluating policies and developing policy position submissions at all policy levels.

WORKSHOP OUTCOMES

Key outcomes from the three-day CSO Roundtable Workshop on Regional Oceanic Fisheries Governance, Management and Policy in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) workshop included the establishment of an interim CSO Committee on Oceanic Fisheries, an expertise-based committee comprising of 8-10 members, and the development of a tentative joint action plan that would guide follow-up actions of the committee. A key follow-up action included developing a CSO position statement to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Fourteenth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee (WCPFC SC14) which was later jointly-developed and submitted by WWF to the WCPFC SC14 (Annex 3)¹. Expressions of Interest (EOI) for nominations to be part of the CSO delegation to attend the 14th Session of the WCPFC Scientific Committee Meeting (SC14) were also circulated to participants (Annex 4). Other key outcomes include a list of areas of policy interest and information, training, and other capacity needs to enhance involvement in offshore fisheries policy-making at the national and regional level. All participants received a copy of WWF's *Policy Analysis and Engagement Toolkit: A Guide for Pacific Non-Government Organisations in the Fisheries Sector* and were trained on how to apply the toolkit.

¹ <https://www.wcpfc.int/file/218229/download?token=R8jRtf8T>

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

DAY ONE: UNDERSTANDING THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEANIC FISHERY AND ITS MANAGEMENT

1. OPENING

The meeting was officially opened by Mr Shiu Raj, Trade and Economic Advisor for the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS). Mr Raj emphasised the importance of fisheries to the region and efforts by the PIFS to support trade in fish and fisheries products. Mr Francis Areki, Conservation Director for WWF-Pacific provided welcome remarks (Annex 5) on behalf of WWF and emphasised the importance of understanding key issues associated with the sustainable management of tuna in the region and welcomed participants to the workshop.

2. OVERVIEW OF WORKSHOP

The workshop facilitator, Mr Ian Cartwright, outlined some of the key objectives of the workshop and presented an overview of the workshop agenda. During the course of the workshop the agenda was modified to meet the needs of participants. In summary, the agenda comprised three days of activities.

- Day 1- Overview of the WCPO oceanic fishery and its management.
- Day 2- Discussing the current and past activities of NGOs and CSOs, regional organisations and other stakeholders in respect of fisheries management.
- Day 3- Training on policy analysis for CSOs and NGOs in the fisheries sector.

3. UNDERSTANDING TUNA RESOURCES AND THEIR HABITAT

The oceanic fisheries resources of the WCPO-target species and their stock status, by product and bycatch (Annex 6) – Dr Graham Pilling, Principal Fisheries Scientist (Stock Assessment)

Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea, New Caledonia

Participants were updated on the types of fishing vessels and gear, and fishing by main tuna fishing gear type including purse seine, longline, pole and line and troll fisheries. Total landings of tuna from the WCPO in 2016 were around 2.5 million tonnes, having a value of US\$5-6 billion. Catches were dominated by skipjack tuna, in the purse seine fishery. It was noted that the WCPO fishery provided around 60% of the global catch in 2016.

It was also noted that fishing patterns have changed as a result of certain management measures. Following the closures of FAD fishing under the Tropical Tuna Measure, the number of non-associated sets increased steadily from around 2006 and it was noted that longline catch and effort on yellowfin and bigeye have been relatively stable, with a drop-in bigeye catch rates. Southern longline catch rates (focusing on albacore) have dropped substantially since 2010 and while not a sustainability issue, it has significant implications for the economics of longline vessels. The need for regional cooperation, given the highly migratory nature of the resource was highlighted.

Although regional tuna stocks were relatively healthy it was noted that some fisheries were experiencing poor economic conditions. It was noted that at the time of the workshop all four major tuna stocks, following the revised bigeye stock assessment, were in the green zone according to the Kobe plot, i.e. they are not overfished and no overfishing is occurring.

It was emphasised that while South Pacific albacore was in the green, catch rates were too low for many

fleets to be profitable and there is a need to maintain efforts at economical sustainable levels. It was noted that harvest strategies (HS) were being developed to improve the long-term management of tuna stocks. The process consisted of identifying operational management objectives for the fishery which relate to stock-level reference points. The fishery is then managed using the pre-agreed management prescribed in the HS, making decisions through a harvest control rule. HS options are tested through simulation and the one that best meets objectives is adopted.

Key priority issues for discussion at the upcoming 14th Scientific Committee of WCPFC were highlighted. This included the new assessment for South Pacific albacore; the re-assessment of bigeye tuna; development of the harvest strategy; consideration of South Pacific albacore management and the evaluation of CMM-2017 on tropical tunas.

Q & A Session

Q. Is there any information available on the general State of the Tuna stock, where they breed and migrate in terms of temperature and oceanic currents?

Response: In addition to the assessment work highlighted in the presentation, work is underway on genetics to inform stock structure and movements within the tuna population. Other research is considering tuna stock status and movement in relation to environmental conditions, including the Southern Oscillation (El Nino, La Nina).

Q. What is being done to better understand the use, costs and benefits of coastal Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs) in the context of coastal fisheries communities?

Response: Currently there is a lack of data and recognised need to look at the interaction between coastal fisheries and offshore fisheries, including the effects of coastal FADs. SPC and ACIAR are doing some work in this area.

The WCPO oceanic environment, including the effects of el Nino/la Nina on tuna fisheries and their management, ecosystem consideration (Annex 6) – Dr Graham Pilling, Principal Fisheries Scientist (Stock Assessment) Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Noumea, New Caledonia

Participants were briefed on the ‘food web’ of tuna in the Pacific and it was noted that the fishery is concentrated around areas of high productivity, which are, in turn related to areas of upwelling and nutrient-rich waters. Ecosystem modelling is helping to provide an understanding of how primary production (plankton), forage groups (including krill, small fish, etc.) and the life stages of target species are connected, and influenced by Environmental constraints, temperature, currents, oxygen, euphotic depth and ocean acidification.

Climate change is affecting the ENSO cycle which will in turn influence the purse seine tuna fishery and the derivation of benefits from the fishery as the distribution of tuna across the WCPO changes. It was noted that environmental change impacts in tuna populations would be directly addressed through the PNA Vessel Day Scheme (VDS). Predicted changes do have implications for levels of bigeye catch (greater further east) and high seas effort levels (more high seas fishing in east).

Participants were updated on bycatch in the tuna fishery noting the highest incidence of catches being in the longline fishery. Key species groups are billfish (marlin, sailfish, spearfish and swordfish), which

are targeting in some areas and taken mostly by longline. Over 100 species of sharks and rays have been observed as bycatch in the longline fishery.

Sharks were at a higher risk of negative impacts from bycatch. Sharks are slower growing, have low fecundity and a late age at maturity. These characteristics put these species at higher relative risk. Many other fish species (approximately 150 other species) have also been observed to interact with the fisheries targeting tuna in the WCPO. Non-fish species including sea birds, marine mammals and turtles interact with the WCPO fishery.

Q&A Session

Q. Deep Sea Mining and its potential impact on the marine environment, including tuna fisheries was raised as an issue, to what extent is SPC conducting its impact on Fisheries and In particular Tuna fisheries?

Response: SPC noted that it would be difficult to determine the impact until it can be observed, and then ways to approach it could be developed. At first consideration, it appears that environmental impacts on the tuna fishery from Deep Sea Mining are likely to be minimal.

Q. Is there a linkage between tuna fisheries, food security and human rights and the ability for Pacific people to feed ourselves?

Response: There are strong social and economic linkage associated with fisheries management although social issues are mostly associated with employment and coastal communities. Using harvest strategies, fisheries can be managed towards specific objectives, such as maximising employment.

Q. To what extent can Kiribati claim ownership of the so-called high seas pockets?

Response: Kiribati and other PNA countries have cooperated to effectively close areas of high seas pockets by agreeing not to licence any vessels that fish there. As such, there is no national 'ownership' other than the power to influence fisheries management in those areas.

Q. Are MPAs for tuna effective?

Response: To be effective, closing an area for an MPA should have clear objectives. Tuna is a migrating resource and consequently closing a small area would not have any effect as Tuna migrates.

Q. Which countries in the world are targeting tuna in the Pacific and what is there extent of the operation in Pacific waters?

Response: Data on fishing fleets operating in the region and their catches are provided in the SPC Yearbook obtainable on the web. The most active fishing nations include China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan and the United States of America.

4. TUNA FISHERIES AND FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The Need for Fisheries Management: Basic Principle, Including Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management (EBFM) – Mr Ian Cartwright

Participants were introduced to the principles of fisheries management and noted its importance given that if there are inadequate property rights there will tend to be overfishing. It was noted that it is important to define objectives clearly in order to direct management and ensure that progress towards them can be measured. The sustainable catch curve was presented, illustrating how overfishing (excess fishing mortality) can lead to overfished stocks.

Participant were given an overview of the range of fisheries management tools available to fisheries managers noting that such tools fall broadly into two categories; i) input controls that limit the fishing techniques or effort that is put into the fishery - vessel and gear restrictions, license limitation, closed seasons and areas and ii) output controls, that limit what is produced or taken out of the fishery - catch limits, size limits, quotas, etc.

There are three major components to fisheries management; fisheries regulation, compliance and research. There is a need to ensure all three components are effective to ensure fisheries remain sustainable. Finally the 'precautionary approach' to fisheries management was described.

Q&A Session

Q. What is the extent of the powers of fisheries observers and how effective are they?

Response: Most fisheries observers provide scientific observations of the catch and the gear and methods used to catch them. In the Pacific, however, observers have the additional role of observing and reporting on non-compliance. To promote safety of observers at sea, they do not attempt to prevent illegal activity, but report on such action when the return to port.

Observer coverage on purse seine vessels is 100% i.e. all purse seiners must carry an observer. Observer coverage in the longline sector is much less, with an overall target of 5%. Placing observers on longline vessels is a challenging task due to the limited accommodation, poor living conditions and other features non-conducive to the carriage of Pacific islanders. To address these challenges, substantial progress is being made in the use emerging technologies, based on Electronic Monitoring (EM) and Electronic Reporting (ER).

Q. If there was no purse-seine fishery would it make long-line and polling-line more profitable?

Response: Yes, but catching tuna by pole and line is not a viable economic option since purse seining is very efficient and can land several hundred tonnes in a single instant, whereas pole and line fishing is based on taking one fish at time from a feeding school. That said, pole and line fishing has a high labour component, which could contribute to employment.

Fishing Method, Vessel and Gear Including FADs, Key DWFN Fleets, Interaction between Surface and Long-Line (Deeper Water) Fisheries – Mr Ian Cartwright

Participants were introduced to the major types of fishing gear and their operations. Participants learnt that purse seining, is a high-technology, intensive, high efficiency method, targeting small, surface schools of tuna, mostly the equatorial region. The main target species is skipjack, but some small bigeye and yellowfin tuna are also caught by purse seiners. There are two sorts of tuna 'set' (of the net); *associated sets*, usually based on FADs and *free-school* sets based on free-schooling tuna.

Longlining, is an extensive method of fishing based on setting large amounts of line (>100km) from onto which are set baited hooks. Each boat can set more than 3,000 hooks. Target species in the tropics are single, large, deep-swimming bigeye and yellowfin, while the key species targeted by the sub-tropical tuna fishery is south Pacific albacore.

Pole and line fishing, is a low-technology 'one-at-a-time' fishery, which targets surface schools of skipjack using a single hook lure, a short length of line and a fishing pole.

Q&A Session

Q. Would it be possible to stop the catch of tuna during spawning season?

Response: Such an action is neither practical nor possible, since tuna spawn throughout the year and widely in their range.

Q. If there was no purse-seine would it make long-line and pole-and-line more profitable?

Response: Yes, but it would result in considerable loss of vital revenue to Pacific Island countries.

Q. is it possible for unlicensed foreign fishing vessels to operate in the region

Response: Very unlikely, all fishing vessels, including those vessels servicing catching vessels (carriers and bunker ships) are licensed and are required to carry vessel monitoring systems which constantly track their position.

Q. Is transiting considered fishing?

Response: If a fishing vessel is deemed to be searching for fish, this will be considered a 'fishing day' under the VDS.

5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN

Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management – Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (Annex 7) – Mr. David Power, Fisheries Management Adviser Forum Fisheries Agency, Honiara, Solomon Islands

Overview of fisheries management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Participants were introduced to the concept of Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMO) such as the WCPFC. WCPFC tuna fishery is the largest in the world scale, with landings of 2.7 million tonnes worth around US\$5.3 billion, representing 60% of the global catch and characterised by having most of the fish being taken in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) of Pacific island countries.

In terms of applications, the WCPF Convention applies to all stocks of highly migratory fish within the Convention Area except Sauries², including EEZs and Conservation and Management Measures (CMMS) have been negotiated in such a way that the Commission only has responsibility for the high seas. In terms of management approaches, FFA and PNA countries use zone based management

The WCPO tuna management framework comprises measurable objectives, performance indicators and management measures to manage achievement of objectives. The indicators are reviewed regularly and the management strategy adjusted.

The objective of the WCPFC Convention is to ensure, through effective management, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the western and central Pacific Ocean. To date, a range of 45 CMMs and resolutions have been agreed.

The FFA seeks to maximise social and economic benefits from the tuna fishery and is guided by a plethora of plans including the Regional Roadmap that includes specific objectives and indicators such as employment, food security, value of catch etc.

FFA members manage their fisheries through Access and licensing, Vessel Day Scheme monitoring, and surveillance and data collection using a range of modern technology and communications. Registration of vessels ensures access is regulated through licencing under certain fees and conditions

The sustainability of stocks is a significant priority to FFA and although tuna stocks in the WCPO are in generally good conditions, there is a need to increase stock size for albacore to ensure fisheries are economically viable. Bigeye tuna was considered overfished and that overfishing was occurring, however, changes to the stock assessment methodology based on new biological information has placed bigeye in the 'green' along with yellowfin, skipjack and albacore under the Kobe plot, i.e. they are not overfished and not subject to overfishing. Skipjack is above target reference point.

EBFM is a management approach used by FFA to manage tuna resources. EBFM considers and manages impacts on all aspects of the marine environment including commercial species, bycatch

² "The saury (*Cololabis adocetus*) is a member of the family Scomberesocidae, or the saury family (Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saury>). It is an edible marine fish with a slender body and elongated beak-like jaws.

species, protected species, habitat and the ecological community. EBFM and ecological risk management helps fisheries meet standards required for market access via co-labelling schemes such as Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), which raises fisheries management standards and provides new market opportunities.

FFA future priorities include reforming of the management of longline fisheries ensuring science-based limits with agreed harvest strategies effective bycatch management are in place and strengthening rights based management to increase benefits to Pacific Island people in all sectors and strengthening the ecosystem approach to fisheries.

FFA also prioritises increasing decent employment in tuna fisheries for greater Pacific Island involvement in fishing and greater onshore processing which supports increased participation in the value chain with the intention of greater benefits flowing to Pacific Island states and their people with more locally based business.

Q&A Session

Q. In the context of the WCFPC, where would the NGO and Private sector fit in?

Response: It is a Government forum with private sector and NGO participating as accredited observers. Civil Society could also identify government representative who attend this forum and discuss position on issues.

Commercial Issues

Participants learnt that commercial factors are important considerations in managing tuna fisheries. Purse seine fishery management revolves around the VDS which is based on allocated Tradeable Effort Management Units (days) to PNA member countries which are sold at an agreed access price and has achieved greater benefits than previous means of granting access.

The value of access fees has increased dramatically following the introduction of the VDS from approximately US\$160 million in 2010 to US\$500 million in 2016. The purse seine fishery predominantly occurs in the waters of PNA countries where approximately 70% of the WCPO catch is taken.

A key challenge in the southern longline fishery which targets southern albacore tuna is to negotiate reduction in total catch and agree to allocations for southern albacore tuna. Attempts by FFA members to reach a catch limit agreement under the Tokelau Arrangement are ongoing and 'aspirational' limits agreed between countries of 63,918 tonnes is still above the objective limit baseline 2012-2016 average catch of 30,294 tonnes.

Most PICTs have aspirations to develop locally based fleets and/or domesticate existing foreign fishing activity, ideally with local capital and ownership. The competitive advantage of distant water fishing nations and the provision of subsidies is a major challenge facing local fleet development.

It was highlighted also that more effort by FFA members is needed to increase employment and exports.

Role of the WCPFC and Upcoming challenges

Participants were given an overview on the WCPFC which was established to oversee the development of effective management arrangements throughout the range of the tuna stocks given that, as a highly migratory species tuna must be managed cooperatively on an international basis.

The Commission provides a framework for collaborative management and a forum for establishing objectives and CMMs. A variety of key instruments drives tuna fisheries management is either binding where members are obligated to uphold decisions or; non-binding where implementation is voluntary. Binding instruments include the WCPFC Convention; CMMs and WCPFC decisions on issues such as CMMs. Resolutions are general statements of intent and are non-binding.

On managing capacity, participants learnt that limits are in place to prevent too many vessels fishing in the region in both the purse seine and longline fishery. These limits can be found in various CMMs including Purse seine vessel limit for vessels greater than 24m (CMM 2013-01); Longline freezer vessel limit targeting bigeye (CMM 2013-01); Longline ice chilled and fresh fish vessel limit for targeting bigeye (CMM 2013-01).

Although capacity limits are in place there are no restrictions on the ability of SIDS to develop domestic fleets. There are also a number of measures for bycatch, including: five CMMs covering sharks; guidelines for the release of sea turtles; CMMs to prevent setting nets on marine mammals and guidelines for their release; and seabirds.

The work of the WCPFC Secretariat was highlighted and includes administration and management of the WCPFC vessel registry, ensuring compliance with data requirements, coordinating and ensuring mandatory data collection, administration of the WCPFC Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), securing scientific service provider services and administering compliance assessment of members in relation to implementing the binding requirements in CMMS.

Participants learnt that the WCPC is made up of a number of sub committees and relevant working groups that convene throughout the year in the lead-up the Annual Meeting of the Commission that convenes in December. The committees include the Scientific Committee (SC) and the Technical Compliance Committee (TCC) which supports the work of the Commission by providing scientific and management advice.

The work of the FFA secretariat was highlighted. FFA provides services to its member countries at a number of levels including regional actions for ecosystem management which is directed at the WCPFC

level and with a high seas focus to ensure effective participation of FFA members in implementing CMMs effectively and ensuring effective participation in scientific monitoring and assessments.

FFA works also at the sub-regional level a number of actions for ecosystem management is provided to various sub-regional arrangements that fall under the FFA umbrella including the PNA and the TVM. Actions include the provision of services and management advice on effort and catch management; purse seine and longline VDS; Surveillance and enforcement. At the national level FFA supports members on a range of issues including development of management plans, integrated bycatch management; and improving monitoring of fishing activities and data collection

A key issue and challenge highlighted is securing an agreement for a comprehensive and effective tropical tuna measure to manage the tropical purse seine and longline fisheries.

It was emphasised that a bridging measure was agreed in 2017 that acts as an interim measure until the adoption of harvest strategies for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack are adopted. Under the measure, purse seine catch is managed through a three-month FAD closure, including limits on FAD sets; zone-based purse seine effort is controlled including through the VDS, and a high seas limit on purse seine effort was established however these are pending hard limits on high seas set to be agreed in 2019. Other provisions include mandatory catch retention for all skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye, the carriage of observers and VMS. Participants also learnt that the Commission will need to confirm 'hard limits' and harvest strategy for bigeye and yellowfin by 2020.

DAY TWO: THE ROLE OF NGOs IN PACIFIC FISHERIES

The facilitator provided a recap of Day 1 and video presentations of the three main tuna fishing methods including Purse Seine, Longline and Pole and Line Fishing were shown.

6. NGO INTERESTS IN TUNA FISHERIES

Each NGO participant briefed the workshop on the particular areas of interest in oceanic fisheries for their organisations. These are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Areas of CSO interest and advocacy

Name of CSO	Key areas of interest
Pacific Dialogue	Human rights elements of tuna fisheries; crew rights, welfare working conditions, remuneration etc
Bismark Ramu Group	Threatened coastal communities, and especially impacts of seabed mining
Kiribati Association of NGOs	Importance of tuna to coastal communities and livelihoods
Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association	Increase domestic development in Tuna Industry in the Pacific Is; maintenance and expansion of 2500 people employed in tuna fisheries
GIZ Pacific	FAD deployment programme; advocacy for DWFN transparency and nature of their investment

The Nature Conservancy	Coastal Fisheries including the deployment of inshore FADs to relevant communities, development of protocols/methodologies for assessing the social impacts of tuna fisheries on coastal communities, data collection to inform coastal fisheries management.
Fiji Locally Managed Marine Protected Area Network	Dealing with offshore fisheries to inshore communities after Impact of cyclone Winston, role of offshore fisheries in support of coastal communities, effects of communities shifting from coastal to pelagic species, inshore FAD design and application, wrecks of fishing vessels on reefs.
Women in Fisheries Network	Improvement in the roles of livelihoods of women in communities, value adding of fisheries products, dealing with the sex trade
Diverse Voices and Actions	Food security and the role of women in fisheries within communities increased engagement by women in the politics, economics and other aspects of tuna fisheries by working with relevant stakeholders
WWF – Solomon Islands	Livelihoods, research and development around inshore FADs
Fiji Environmental Law Association	Community awareness of legal issues relating to fisheries; policy /law review and reform
Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights (PNG)	Deep sea mining and its impact on the marine environment, including fisheries
Fishing Industry Association (PNG) Inc.	Tuna industries in the Pacific, global sourcing, looking into new markets for tuna, keeping abreast of, and having input to WCPFC processes
WWF – PNG	Development of a Memorandum Of Agreement with the Fisheries Authority and WWF Solomon Islands for cooperation in the area of tuna management, represent WWF to Coral Triangle Initiative

7. PRESENTATIONS BY PARTICIPANTS

Crewing, crew welfare and conditions (Annex 8) - Dr Patricia Kailola, Pacific Dialogue Ltd

Participants were briefed on key issues that are affecting fishing vessel crew in the Pacific. Issues included:

- Lack of understanding of obligations under international law, including ILO and port state provisions
- Lack of awareness among crew on their rights/contracts of employment
- Poor pay and dangerous conditions
- Lack of safety and operational training
- Lack of policy to protect working conditions

- Some crew on foreign vessels being retained against their will in what may be considered as 'slave' conditions
- Withholding of crew wages causing personal hardship and an inability to purchase essentials, send money to family or travel home
- No clear avenues of responsibility for enforcement among government departments concerning national and port state responsibility for crew issues.

Recommendations to address these issues were suggested, including improved terms and conditions, training and certification. Areas where NGOs would make a difference were highlighted. The crewing issue was discussed extensively.

The Nature Conservancy: Ocean Governance For Sustainable Oceanic Fisheries (Annex 9) – Ms Kathy Chaston Radway, Pacific Ocean Policy Advisor, The Nature Conservancy

TNC outlined its role in oceanic fisheries in the Pacific. The workshop learnt that TNC is an international NGO, headquartered in the USA, working in 72 countries that started in Palau in 1990 – and has a Micronesia and Melanesia program with staff based in Palau, FSM, Solomon Islands and PNG.

IUU is a priority area costing globally US\$23 billion annually and in the WCPO costing US\$518m - US\$740m annually, with actual lost revenue to Pacific Island Countries of approximately US\$153m. Over the last few years, IUU fishing has also been seen as a security issue.

TNC believes that a comprehensive governance system at the national, regional and global levels will help to end this issue. No single solution to solving IUU fishing, and need for a governance scheme in place at the national, regional and global levels.

TNC is focused on enhancing new policies in key countries such as Japan, while strengthening the relationship with other players like the EU. As two of the major global seafood markets, if their policies are coordinated and information exchange takes place, many operators would find it really difficult to continue their activity.

TNC's role in the WCPO fisheries includes identifying barriers for implementing the PSMA. TNC have conducted a gap analysis that compares a nation's legislation and practice with the provisions established in the newly adopted WCPFC CMM on Minimum Standards for Port States.

TNC provides solutions to overcoming barriers to ratification and implementation of the PSMA through sharing lessons learned from policy and legal matters in Europe and elsewhere and organizing training or workshops to address identified barriers.

8. DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES, COMMUNICATION METHODS AND OTHER NEEDS OF CSOS TO SUPPORT INVOLVEMENT IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT
IDENTIFICATION OF KEY CAPACITY AND TRAINING NEEDS

Mr Patrick Sakiusa Fong updated the workshop regarding an ongoing WWF-Pacific commissioned study titled - *Civil Society Organisation (CSO) and Non-State Actors (NSA) Capacity Assessment for Enhancing Engagement with Tuna Fisheries Policy and Governance Frameworks in the Western and Central Pacific*

The study interviewed selected CSOs to gather background information and key thematic areas. A range of criteria were assessed including background of establishment, legal requirements, organizational structure and governing body, project management capacity offshore fisheries interests and needs and offshore fisheries experience. Further analysis on the gaps and capacity building needs for those CSOs not included in the initial targeted survey was recommended to strengthen the study (Annex 10).

Having determined key areas for training and capacity building in Table 1 above, the workshop considered actions that CSOs would undertake to achieve the strategic objectives in the areas of interest. These are summarised in Table 2 below. Additional areas of focus were recommended by WWF to enhance the outputs of the workshop.

Table 2. CSO Priority Issues and Key Actions

Priority Area	Key Actions
Crewing and Port State measures (PSM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide voluntary training for industry employees (crew and industry workers) - Support efforts to increase intake of local crews in fishing boats - Develop crew minimum terms and conditions (MTCs) and standards as a license condition - Big regional, collaborative campaign of awareness raising - Recognize, protect & monitor existing laws, protecting labour & human rights – decent work & global supply chains as an offshore fisheries issue - Develop a discussion paper (led by WWF Pacific and the Pacific Island Tuna Roundtable) on the Maastricht principles on extraterritoriality and its application in human rights issues affecting the tuna fisheries sector. - Consider developing a one-day induction for all crew men before they go out fishing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o understand their rights o know what are the fisheries law and o Ensure adequate safety training has been provided. - Establishing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) guiding PICT crewing - SOP should take into consideration national law and ILO provisions for crewing standards and conditions - Harness international mechanisms to leverage pressure –such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The EU “Yellow Card” system o Conditions of “Trade Agreements” - Work with FAO, Asia-Pacific Office, to provide training on PSMA framework and implementation requirements and advocate for appropriate framework and implementation
Domestic Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study of economic constraints to the development of domestic fish industries and markets (N.B. Build on existing FFA work in this area)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create investment incentives (cheaper license fees and other concessions to create a 'level playing field') - Conference on domestic fishing industries development potential - Training workshops for women in communities on value-adding of tuna (drying, smoking, dishes preparation) at the small business level - Making crewing on domestic vessels attractive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Improved pay rates - Continual training relating to Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) - Design mechanisms that promote active participation by women in small scale, value added activities in the region e.g. Initiative promote by PNA canning for tuna and pelagic species - Skills & knowledge in developing fisheries based domestic industries - Conference on Human Rights at Sea - Strategic Training on Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Documentation o Inspection/ Internal Audits o Requirement of MSC o Facilitate process of attaining MSC
Offshore-Inshore interaction Fish Aggregation Devices Coastal Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSO regional conference on legal frameworks dealing with offshore/inshore interactions - Increased information sharing through blogs to CSO websites - Developing alternative livelihoods with offshore fisheries as outlined in the regional roadmap for fisheries. - Use networks to engage relevant agendas in discussion i.e. Government ministries , community groups - Provide understanding of biodiversity (food webs) interactions between coastal and pelagic fisheries zones - Train CSOs to understand and differentiate the offshore & coastal fisheries management framework both at national and regional level
Gender & Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation on this workshop by DIVA to the Pacific CSO Organising Mechanism this month. This is an informal working group on gender, human rights, and social justice. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ad-hoc working group/plan to include: - Annual forum on gender with regional stakeholders in fisheries - Training for all relevant fishing/fisheries stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o National 'Woman & Fisheries' consultation o Links to gender coordination mechanism, to include cannery workers, FFA, WWF, DIVA, PPG CCSD, Women & fisheries - Gender reporting (data) based on a regional template <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Pilot/Case Studies showcasing women's role in fisheries - From mid-2019, DIVA/PPG CCSD will be providing Gender 101 & SD training, which will ensure offshore fisheries are included in content and roll-out regionally
Marine Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determine objectives of MPA before and ensure effectiveness for tuna and related species before establishment

(MPAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide alternative sources of living for locals where MPAs lead to displacement of fishers - Consider different forms of closures including spatial, temporal and gear closures/MPAs.
Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop MoUs between government departments internally (e.g., Police, Navy, Fisheries and externally (other PICs) to share monitoring and surveillance data. - Ensure adequate resources available (including through the Trust Fund) to enable MCS to be improved and emerging technology be introduced - Funding training observers - Ensure every PIC takes responsibility for every vessel it licenses and flags including meeting its responsibility to monitor all boats they control - Ban all DWFN boats who don't meet safety and crew requirements - Research the dynamics of bait fishes that is supporting both coastal and oceanic fisheries.
Management Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the establishment of formal and informal consultation process to enable CSO input into the development of management arrangements for tuna, including management plans and national positions to be taken forward in the region and at the Commission - Joint advocacy for the creation of a fisheries consultation process at the national and regional level driven by Pacific Islands Leaders Forum. - Improved opportunities for CSO engagement with FFA/WCPFC - Having regular interaction with a consolidated regional/country position prior to. - Representation in Government decision making committees such as the NFA board (PNG) - Government partners and national CSO forum to be involved in developing national position before Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission meeting. - More consultation with regional relevant bodies for advice. - Actions by CSOs as 'honest brokers to ensure coherence of management arrangements 'keeping them officials honest and aligned to needs and aspirations of public constituents' - Specific linkages to tuna fisheries in gender national plans and national development plans - Propose a steering committee(Fiji) with the Government to champion strategies to improve engagement in tuna fishery management and development
Deep Sea Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examine marine spatial management options and environmentally friendly methods - Regional conference on deep sea mining policy - Ensure through framework for approvals, based on sound policies and regulation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand roles of the international maritime law related to sea bed mining (potential training/awareness material) - High seas alliance (NGO partnership) - Establish regionally agreed legal framework to ban Deep Sea Mining in the Western and Central Pacific. - Highlight dangers posed by deep sea mining to locally identified marine environments, and cultural and social values. - Facilitate regional forum for researchers in the region to share and discuss potential risks (environment, social, economical of deep sea mining)
Communication, Collaboration and Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop MoUs with managing authorities to access information and collaborate in areas of need with offshore fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ensure availability of scientific information on pelagic species & bycatch in formats that is easily understood by the general public. o Training and awareness materials of offshore fisheries - Social marketing campaigns around pressure points focused on changing behaviour. - CSO/NGO to work as a coordinated group and address issues of concern - Provide skills in Fisheries Policy Analysis - Have a (visualised) map that shows how institutions are linked/connected so CSOs can see different entry points for engagement with such forums. - Set up ad-hoc CSO group for coordinated engagement with relevant tuna fisheries management organisations

Issues to Be Addressed Through a National/Regional Engagement Approach

The workshop further determined issues that would be addressed at the National level that would include:

- Corruption and bribery in fisheries
- Seabed mining

and at the Regional level that would include:

- Crew Welfare
- Support for meaningful/viable domestication operation
- Improve longline monitoring
- Inshore and offshore
- Port state responsibility
- Gender Based
- Harvest strategies and monitoring planning

10. Way Forward

The workshop discussed how best to address the many issues raised and proposed the establishment of a regional committee of CSOs, which was endorsed by participants and key issues and ways forward for such a committee were agreed as follows:

NGO COMMITTEE ON OCEANIC FISHERIES

i. KEY FEATURES:

Funding: Initial funding to be provided by WWF through a number of current and potential future projects however opportunities for future funding in relation to the work of the committee would be explored jointly.

Criteria for participation: An expertise– based committee.

Chair. The Chair will be provided by WWF in the interim until a Terms of Reference (ToR) is developed.

Membership: 8-10 members, with current expertise, or a willingness to develop expertise, in priority areas. Possibility of organisations as members to be explored

Relationship with the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Government Organisation (PIANGO): Some links will be developed, but this Committee is specialised and differentiated by membership and activities.

ii. EXPERTISE AND RELATIONSHIP WITH REGIONAL AGENCIES

Membership:

Name	Responsibility
Chair (WWF)	Committee Coordination and Providing Information on Fisheries Management Issues
Ms Noelene Nabulivou (DIVA)	Gender
Ms Katherine Radway (TNC)	Port State other than crew
Ms Keleraani Kunahau and Mr John Lee (Pacific Dialogue)	Port State – crew
Mr Peter Bosip	Longline Fishing monitoring (policy and legal)
Ms Nicole Lowrey	Longline fishing monitoring (operational)
Mr John Maefiti (PITIA)	Domestication of the Tuna sector
Mr Eliot Tovaboda (TNC)	Certification
Ms Margaret Vakalalaure	Inshore and offshore interactions

(FLMMA)	
Mr Bubba Cook (WWF NZ)	Harvest strategies

Other members may be considered in future as addition issues are covered.

iii. TIMING AND LOCATION OF FIRST MEETING

It was suggested the first meeting of the Committee take place via teleconference mid-July primarily to prepare for the Fourteenth WCFPC Scientific Committee meeting.

iv. SECRETARIAT

WWF will serve as secretariat to the Committee. Papers will be developed by the Secretariat on key issues and circulated at least 10 days before the meeting.

v. ACTIONS

A tentative list of proposed actions endorsed by the Committee is provided below:

Action	Responsibility	When
Convene skype meeting	WWF	30 June
Develop draft committee TORs and template for submissions	WWF, Committee	30 June
Discuss and clear TORs	Committee	Mid-July
Select SC delegation	Committee	Mid-July
Prepare joint submission	Committee, each member to prepare position paper on specialist topic	
Update capacity training report	WWF consultant	End-June
Training priority-setting	Committee	Tbc
Commence training	Committee	Tbc
Develop Communication Strategy (internal between NGOs and with external stakeholders)	Committee	Tbc
Develop meeting schedule to fit with Commission and subsidiary meetings	Committee	Tbc
Joint proposal development to ensure ongoing funding	Committee	Tbc

DAY 3: POLICY ANALYSIS TRAINING FOR NGOS IN PACIFIC FISHERIES

11. POLICY ANALYSIS AND ENGAGEMENT TOOLKIT TRAINING

Workshop participants were provided with copies of WWF's *Policy Analysis and Engagement Toolkit: A Guide for Pacific Non-Government Organizations in The Fisheries Sector*. WWF-Pacific provided an overview of the toolkit and acknowledged the support of the EU-funded Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat Non-State Actors Programme (PIFS NSA) and the Forum Fisheries Agency for funding its development and subsequent production.

The author of the toolkit, Dr Desmond Amosa provided a comprehensive presentation of a toolkit (Annex 11) that can be used to analyse and improve policies, including those related to fisheries. The following topics were covered:

- Understanding and definition of public policy concepts including the difference between strategic and operational policy, and the importance of sound policy.
- Public policy processes and the role of major elements of government and CSOs
- A five-step model of policy analysis: defining the problem, generating alternative solutions, projecting the outcomes, evaluation alternatives and making a decision.
- Making policy analysis engaging and participatory,
- Putting together policy submissions
- Evaluating others' policy submissions
- The ethics of policy analysis

Attention was drawn to the following:

- The importance of engaging all relevant stakeholders effectively, e.g. through workshops with inter-ministry involvement.
- Policy making requires specific expertise, merged with experts who are familiar with the field for which the policy is developed.
- Bridge the disconnect between policy makers and research, so views are aligned together
- CSOs have a bad record with government ministries, e.g. NGO has externally imposed timeline from donors, and ministries have their own (usually slower) timelines and strategies.
- Venue of meeting influence people's participation. Accessibility to the venue is very important always consider the participants involved e.g. Villages, etc.
- Importance of knowing and understanding current policies as well as suggested changes so as to be prepared to respond to arguments for/from ministries.

GROUP EXERCISE – APPLYING THE TOOLKIT

Workshop participants were divided into working groups to apply the policy analysis model to three key challenges facing tuna fisheries in the region including crew welfare, lack of monitoring for the long-line fishery and offshore/ inshore interactions.

Approaches taken were analysed and feedback, where relevant, was provided by the facilitator and workshop participants following presentations by each group. Outcomes of the group exercise are provided below.

GROUP PRESENTATIONS

Group 1

Interaction between Inshore and Offshore fisheries



The Problem

Too much focus on offshore fisheries leading to the decline of inshore fisheries

- Funds earned, higher profile leads to neglect of coastal/inshore fisheries
- This extends to:
 - Smaller budgets
 - Less political attention and will to change policy
 - Less infrastructure available
 - Less access to technology (VMS, TUFMAN)
 - Fewer training opportunities
 - Less unison due to greater dispersion of voices



Evidence of Problem

SPC employs **22** scientists for offshore fisheries to **1** scientist for inshore

Coastal fisheries accounts for over \$73 m FJD contribution to Fiji GDP

Government's budget allocation approx 60:40 to offshore

Staffing ratio 3:1 to offshore

International and regional meetings 10 offshore : 3-4 coastal

8x more
contribution to GDP
than coastal
fisheries

Alternatives

Ecosystem services - emphasising importance of connectivity of inshore to offshore fisheries

Increase the human rights framed policy narrative

Socio-economic benefits to emphasise importance of coastal fisheries

As a multi sectoral issue NGOs can help tie the issue into existing Government Frameworks and Policies - showing that this will help Government achieve other, existing goals

Gendered policies to reflect high representation of women in non-fin fish fisheries

Alternatives

Show connection/negative impacts but to decouple the solutions (of offshore/inshore)

Increased community access to technology leading to increased inshore data access and availability for comparative analysis to long term effects of offshore fishing on inshore (ie TAILS)

Added benefits

- Increased efficiency through community engagement in data collection
- Decreasing risk through dispersed collection and storage

Alternatives

Women in community based management plans - recognition of women's traditional knowledge. Intimate awareness of spawning areas for offshore species (women's origin vs Vasu knowledge)

Contribution to communicating the functioning of fisheries as a whole system to communities.

Maintenance of Ecosystem Services

Likely outcome:

- Food security
- Sustainable livelihoods
- Protected biological health
- Economic security
- Community health benefits

Is this the outcome we are looking for?

- Yes

Maintenance of Ecosystem Services

Who benefits from this outcome?

- Communities
- Long term offshore fish stocks

Who doesn't benefit from this outcome?

- Extractive industries
- Developers (Coastal development)
- Corrupt individuals and organisations

Maintenance of Ecosystem Services

What would be unexpected outcomes?

- Exploitation of inshore fisheries due to increased resourcing (ie sea cucumbers)
- Declined interest in offshore fisheries
- Decline in sex industry
- Pressure on local infrastructure (ice, storage, electricity, etc)
- Reduction in non-communicable diseases (NCDs)
- Decline in purchase of imported and pre-packaged food for coastal communities

Evaluation

Efficiency

- Multiple outcomes can be achieved beyond solutions to this specific problem (ie social, ridge to reef, gender)

Effectiveness

- Fish stock spawning ground benefited

Evaluation

Political Acceptability

- It has a strong public interest narrative
- In line with Agenda 20:30 and the SDGs

Conservation, community, livelihood and poverty

- Ecosystem and cultural conservation
- Women continue/are encouraged to participate in fisheries
- Food security maintained
- Economic income to communities maintained
- Support local employment - family unit, work conditions

Decision

Balanced decision making

Lots of priorities in terms of investment and resources allocated to coastal fisheries.

Group 2

Policy Issue – Monitoring
Long line Fishery

Problem : Lack of Effective Monitoring on Long Line Fishing Vessels

Two key issues

- 80-90% IUU activities by licensed vessels
- Only 5% Monitoring Coverage

- Lack of Data
- Non verified Data
- Inconsistences in Data collection
- Lack of financial support

Risks

- not reporting the catch leads to loss of data and revenue
- By catch issues (especially sharks)
- Transshipment at sea which is not allowed

Alternative Solutions

1. E-monitoring Technology installation (retrieval/ download of data at port) and Increase Observer coverage (5% to 20%)
2. Strengthen Observer Program
 - Provide sustainable financing (trust fund) for observers training
 - Reduce Observer high turnover
3. Tougher penalties for non-compliance

Projected Outcomes

- Improve reporting and compliance
- Reduce incidents of IUU activities
- Better understanding of resources
- Better understanding of the value of long line fisheries

Evaluating Alternative Solution 1

E-monitoring Technology installation (retrieval/ download of data at port) and
Increase Observer coverage (5% to 20%)

Value /Criteria	Results
Efficiency	Yes
Effectiveness	Yes
Political Acceptability	Yes
Conservation Community livelihood and Poverty	

Evaluating Alternative Solution 2

- Strengthen Observer Program
 - Provide sustainable financing (trust fund) for observers training
 - Reduce Observer high turnover

Value /Criteria	Results
Efficiency	Yes
Effectiveness	Yes
Political Acceptability	Yes
Conservation Community livelihood and Poverty	Indirectly Yes

Evaluating Alternative Solution 3

- Tougher and standardized penalties for non-compliance in the region

Value /Criteria	Results
Efficiency	Yes
Effectiveness	Yes
Political Acceptability	Yes
Conservation Community livelihood and Poverty	

Decisions Made

- All three Solutions to be implemented to achieve the desired outcome
- To be evaluated when new technology becomes available

Group 3

CREW WELFARE

Defined as

RECRUITMENT & PAY

Step 1 – Define the problem

- No control over recruitment of crew and no control over their pays.
- No control over contracts issued and no control over any penalties
- Lack of gov't enforcement on employment conditions – gov't not checking the crews' contracts to ensure they meet gov't laws.
- Lack of effective policies to protect working conditions

CAUSES

- Gov't not enforcing policies because they don't monitor and check that monies paid and laws followed
- Govt policies are weak – not enforced
- Terms of employment may be the issue - explanation of contract terms is missing

Step 2 - REMEDIES

- 1. Crew should not be engaged through recruiting agents or individuals – can only be engaged through gov't-approved employment agencies familiar with the nation's laws
- 2. Should be reasonable time ashore between voyages over the 2-3 years of contracts
- 3. Minimum work, pay, safety standards need to be put in place & agreed to by all regional PICS
- 4. ILO convention #188 to be supported regionally -> uniformity of the law.
- 5. Training and awareness of Labour depts on the convention.
- 6. Crew applicants should have done some training and have certificates
- 7. Certs recognised by DWFN company and crew paid to qualifications. No licence to fish if don't agree

Evidence

- Gov't (F) policy – originally 40% of crew composition is supposed to be nationals -> 4-5 crew/boat. Now only have 10% of PIC crew.
- O'seas companies set up in PICS, learned fishing skills from locals, told gov't's they were bringing in more money, identified loopholes in labour laws, etc
- No monitoring of conditions of contracts
- Crew may be injured; not compensated, can't work elsewhere
- Locals wanting fish jobs not trained in safety, fishing

Effect of the problem

- Family breakdown & no money, no savings; no answers from Labour Dept about what to do
- Reduced tax for the gov't
- Bonuses from shark fins don't make up loss
- Skill loss in PICS – boats, other trades -

How do NGOs deliver these decisions

- Propose /encourage the gov't to review and evaluate its laws
- Persuade the gov't to enforce its laws
- Persuade the gov't (as part of Port States) that the DWFN vessels have to follow its (PICs) laws – "we don't need you but you need us"
- Make representation to gov'ts that the contracts are fair, conditions better
- Persuade gov't to agree to ILO Convention #188

Step 3 – Project outcomes

- Better control of labour law implementation on vessels.
- More interest in fisheries by locals and less social problems
- Minimum work, pay, safety standards agreed to by all PICS -> regional consistency to prevent 'cherry-picking'
- Training and awareness of Labour depts on the convention -> enhance better monitoring/enforcement.
- Empower crew through training -> better understanding of conditions and contracts
- Certs recognised by DWFN company and crew paid to qualifications. No licence to fish if don't agree

Step 4 - Evaluate

Labour laws effective on vessels (High)

More locals engaged on fishing boats – better trained; more money in the community; few social problems (High)

Regional consistency ensures DWFN fleets fully compliant with national laws (Med-Low)

National labour depts empowered (Medium)

Increased enrolment in fisheries training institutes (High)

Step 5 – Make a decision

- Crew should not be engaged through recruiting agents or individuals – can only be engaged through gov't-approved employment agencies familiar with the nation's laws
- Should be reasonable time ashore between voyages over the 2-3 years of contracts
- Minimum work, pay, safety standards need to be put in place & agreed to by all regional PICS
- Crew applicants should have done some training and have certificates

Group 4

Policy Issue: Monitoring Long-line

Overarching problem statement:

IUU fishing is occurring in the LL industry and monitoring is not adequate.

Consequences:

Observer coverage is less than target of 5% set by WCPFC, compared to Purse Seiners that have 100% coverage

One third of big eye catch is from IUU

In the WCPO costing US\$518m - US\$740m annually, with actual lost revenue to Pacific Island Countries ~ US\$153m (MRAG report 2016)

Lack of data about IUU occurring in the WCPFC

Causes of the problem

- Not enough space for the observers
- Observers not wanting to go on boats because of safety and living conditions on vessels and length of time on sea
- EM is expensive to install
- Sustainability of EM
- EM is not mandatory regionally in WCPFC
- Legal framework not in place regionally
- Capacity to analyse EM data is limited regionally

Solutions

- Advocate to national government for implementation of EM on LL vessels at national level (start national, then sub-regional, regionally)
(the revenue lost to government from IUU is far greater than cost of installing EM and EM has been proven in the Pacific and other parts of the world)
- NGO's will assist with development of regulatory framework and other policies issue
- Training and capacity for use of EM
- NGO's could support resources for initial EM installation
- Advocate to change 5% measure from observers to EM

Solutions Continued

Subregional

- Lobby for mandatory agreement on EM within the PNA
- Can offer resources (capacity building) to PNA countries

Regional

- Lobby for changes at the WCPFC (100% monitoring thru observers or EM)

Project the outcomes

Overarching

- Reduction in IUU with effective monitoring
- More fisheries data

- Subregional
- Improved data coverage
- Improved harmonisation across fishery industry
- Less incidence of IUU
- Standardised agreement

- Regional
- Decrease in IUU
- Economic benefits (usually lost through IUU)
- Improve standards for observers
- Improved data
- Stock recovery

National outcomes

- More boats with EM

Evaluating solutions

- Advocating for national EM – high effective, less efficient than working regionally, politically acceptable assuming economic, environment, social benefit is a priority of government

Best option

- We strongly propose that national governments, sub-regional organizations, and regional organizations consider the mandatory implementation of EM on L/L vessels

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Workshop Agenda

AGENDA

Civil Society Organisations (CSO) Roundtable: Workshop on Regional Oceanic Fisheries Governance, Management and Policy in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO)

12th -14th June 2018, Suva, FIJI

Venue: Tanoa Plaza Hotel, Suva

Facilitator: Mr. Ian Cartwright

Policy Analysis Trainer: Mata'afa Desmond U. Amosa

Workshop Objectives:

- Enhance awareness and understanding of the network of fisheries management arrangements in the Pacific, including national, sub-regional (PNA) and multilateral (WCPFC; FFA) levels; and understanding of the work and policy priorities of the Tuna Commission and FFA, emphasising the requirement for transparency, and opportunities for engagement by Pacific Island nationals including NGOs
- Enhance understanding of the current status of oceanic fisheries, with an emphasis on the four key tuna species in the WCPO and associated by-product and by-catch; appreciation of fisheries management issues, and the importance of maintaining healthy marine ecosystems, with an emphasis on fish stocks and habitats;
- Training on the application of Policy Analysis Model Framework for fisheries policy appraisal
- Identification of information, training, gaps and other (capacity) needs of NGOs and CSOs to support involvement in offshore fisheries policy engagement at the national and/or regional level and development of a training plan.
- Agreement on the potential areas of policy interest and involvement by Pacific NGOs in fisheries issues and potential coordination mechanisms and structure.
- Develop a draft CSO position statement to and take nominations for the CSO delegation to attend the 14th Session of the WCPFC Scientific Committee Meeting (SC14) in Busan, Republic of Korea 8 Aug 2018 to 16 Aug 2018.

Workshop Strategy:

As the title infers, the workshop is intended to provide an opportunity for learning and equally (or perhaps more) importantly, an exchange of views and ideas. It is a packed agenda and we are aware of the danger of participants being swamped with information and talks. To avoid this, plenty of opportunity has been provided for questions, comments and additional input. A successful outcome will require participation by all.

Day 1: Primarily about getting an overview of the WCP oceanic fishery and its management. Rather a lot of talks, but each session is divided into approximately 66% talk and 34% questions and interactions. The day will finish off with a preliminary exploration of where NGOs and CSOs can fit into the overall picture to have maximum impact.

Day 2: Looking at and discussing the current and past activities of NGOs and CSOs, regional organisations and others in respect of fisheries management. There will be a focus on potential future roles for NGOs and CSOs in increasing the effectiveness of fisheries management initiatives. Advice will be sought from participants on means for improving communication, increasing information flows and achieving maximum impact.

Day 3: Training on Policy analysis for CSOs and NGOs in the fisheries sector. This session aims to strengthen current engagement capacities to effectively contribute to both national and regional policy development processes and dialogues for effective formulation and implementation of public policy in the fisheries sector. The training will enhance the ability of NGOs representatives primarily working on fisheries-related policy issues by delivering a comprehensive yet simple and practical approach to evaluating policies and developing policy position submissions and will be facilitated by Dr Desmond Amosa.

Workshop Programme

Day 1: 0830 – 1700 Tuesday 12th June – Understanding the WCP oceanic fishery and its management

Time	Activity	Presenter/ Responsibility
0800-0830	Welcome and refreshments	
0830-0845	Opening remarks and agreement of programme	Facilitator
1. Understanding the resource and its habitat		
0845-0925	The oceanic fisheries resources of the WCPO – target species and their stock status; by-product and bycatch	SPC
0925-1005	The WCPO oceanic environment, including the effects of el Niño/la Niña on tuna fisheries and their management; ecosystem considerations.	SPC

2. Tuna Fisheries and Fisheries Management		
1005-1040	The need for fisheries management; basic principles, including ecosystem based fisheries management	Ian Cartwright
TEA 1040 – 1100		
1100-11.45	Fishing methods, vessels and gear including FADs, key DWFN fleets, interactions between surface and longline (deeper water) fisheries	Ian Cartwright
3. Fisheries management in the WCPO		
1145-1220	Commercial issues: bilateral and multilateral access agreements; the Vessel Days Scheme, onshore investment including processing; PIC involvement in the tuna fishery.	FFA
1220-1300	Fisheries management in the WCPO; national, regional and multilateral approaches	FFA
LUNCH 1300-1400		
1400-1445	The WCPF Convention and Commission; role and functions, funding, structure, committees (SC, TCC etc) and working groups	FFA
4. Key issues facing the Commission/Fishery		
1445-1630 (Afternoon tea will be taken at a suitable point in proceedings)	<p>Conservation and management measures (target species); controlling effort/catch; in-zone vs high seas considerations; vessel day scheme and other catch/effort caps.</p> <p>Conservation and management measures (bycatch/ by-product species, including non-target and dependent species)mitigating bycatch (sharks turtles, seabirds etc);</p> <p>MCS measures: vessel monitoring system, regional observer programme and High seas boarding and inspection procedures</p> <p>Monitoring compliance and sanctions: flag and port state measures; catch documentation scheme vs. statistical documentation schemes</p>	FFA
1630-1700	<p>So, where do NGOs fit in all this? A preliminary consideration of the potential roles of NGOs in WCP oceanic fisheries management</p> <p>Distribution of EOI forms for nominations to be part of the CSO Delegation to attend the 14th Session of the WCPFC Scientific Committee Meeting in Busan, Republic of Korea 8 Aug 2018 to 16 Aug 2018</p>	<p>Participants</p> <p>WWF</p>
1700	Close	

Workshop Programme

Day 2: 0830 – 1700 Wednesday 13th June – The role of NGOs in Pacific Fisheries

Time	Activity	Presenter/ Responsibility
0800-0830	Welcome and refreshments	
0830-0850	Summary of day one and overview of day two	Facilitator
5. Current activities of NGOs		
0850-1015	Open Discussion NGOs of their work and interest in relation to	NGO participants

	oceanic fisheries management and related issues (Presentations: TNC) Presentation of Capacity Building and Training Report	WWF
TEA 1015 – 1035		
1035-1140	Group Exercise: Training and capacity Needs assessment and Planning	NGO participants
6. Roles of regional fisheries organisations		
1140-12.15	ILO and Labour Crew Conditions	Ian Cartwright/Pacific Dialogue
1215-1245	Forum Fisheries Agency, WCPFC and Secretariat of the Pacific Commission	FFA/SPC
LUNCH 1245-1345		
7.Potential role for NGOs in the context of the WCPFC		
1345-1445	Possible roles, activities and impacts including national and regional approaches. Group Exercise: (Regional/CSO Policy Priorities and Potential Areas for engagement; Structure and Steering committee and activity plan/scope of activities: nominations for members of steering committee)	Participants
8. Planning for the future		
1445-1530	Identification of information gaps, communication methods and other needs of NGOs to support involvement in fisheries management	Participants
TEA 1530-1545		
1545-1645	Agreement of an action plan and coordination structure	Participants
1645-1700	Close	Facilitator/WWF

Workshop Programme

Day 3: 0830 – 16:30 Thursday 14th June – Policy Analysis Training for NGOs in Pacific Fisheries

Time	Activity	Presenter/ Responsibility
0800-0830	Welcome and refreshments	
0830-0850	Summary of day two and overview of day three	Facilitator
6. Policy Analysis Toolkit		
0850-1015	Introduction to Policy Analysis	Dr Desmond Amosa
TEA 1015 – 1035		
1035-1140	Policy Analysis Toolkit	Dr Desmond Amosa
1140-12.15	Policy Analysis Toolkit	Dr Desmond Amosa
7. Group Work 1: Applying Policy Analysis Framework		

1215-1245	Group Work Applying the Toolkit 1	Participants
LUNCH 1245-1345		
8. Group Work 2: Applying the Policy Analysis Framework		
1345-1445	.Group Work: Applying the Toolkit 2	Participants
9. Group Presentation		
1445-1530	Group Presentation	Participants
TEA 1530-1545		
1545-1630	Group Presentation	Participants
1630-16:45	Concluding remarks Closing Refreshments	Facilitator/WWF

Annex 2: List of Participants

Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Roundtable: Workshop on Regional Oceanic Fisheries Governance, Management and Policy in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO), 12-14 June 2018.

Name of Participant	Organisation	Location/Country
Martin Tofinga Email: martintofinga@gmail.com	Kiribati Association of NGOs (KANGO)	Kiribati
Faiatea Latasi	Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO)	Tuvalu
Kepa Kumilgo Email: kkumilgo@wwfpacific.org	WWF PNG	PNG
Elliot Tovaboda Email: Elliot.tovaboda@tnc.org	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	PNG
Peter Bosip Email: pbosip@gmail.com	Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights (CELCOR)	PNG
Christina Tony Email: chrisamoka20@gmail.com	Bismarck Ramu Group (BRG)	PNG
Donald Papaol Email: donz.papaol@gmail.com	Fishing Industry Association (PNG) Inc.	PNG
Alfred Ko'ou Email: alfredkoou@gmail.com	University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG)	PNG
Nicole Lowrey Email: nlowrey@wwfpacific.org	WWF Solomon Islands	Solomon Is
Ernest Kolly Email: ernest.kolly@tnc.org	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Solomon Is
Primo Ugulu Email: primo@tiasi.com	Tuna Industry Association of the Solomon Islands (TIASI)	Solomon Is
Katherine Radway Email: katherine.radway@tnc.org	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Australia
Kristyn Lobendahn Email: krystinl@pipso.org.fj	Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO)	Fiji
William Abuinao Email: abuinaow82@gmail.com	Postgraduate Student (University of the South Pacific)	Fiji
Dr Milika Sobey Email: milikasobey@gmail.com	Women in Fisheries Network (WiFN)	Fiji
Lavenia Tawake Email: lavenia@livingwealthsolutions.com	Women in Fisheries Network (WiFN)	Fiji
Litiana Mataitoga	Fiji Environmental Law Association	Fiji

Email: litiana.mataitoga@gmail.com	(FELA)	
Leanne Fernandes Email: leanne.fernandes@gmail.com	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Fiji
Noelene Nabulivou Email: noelenen@gmail.com	Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA)	Fiji
John Maefiti Email: jmaefiti@pacifictuna.org	Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA)	Fiji
Margaret Vakalalau Email: mvakalalau@fijilmma.org.fj	Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network (FLMMA)	Fiji
Craig Bohm (Observer) Email: craig.bohm@giz.de	GIZ Pacific	Fiji
John Lee Email: leejohnanthony50@gmail.com	Pacific Dialogue Limited	Fiji
Dr Patricia Kailola Email: pkailola@gmail.com	Pacific Dialogue Limited	Fiji
Keleraani Kunahau Email: kkunahau@gmail.com	Pacific Dialogue Limited	Fiji
Emily Darlison Email: emily.darlison@climates.org.au	Climates/Pacific Islands Development Forum	Fiji
Jone Dakuvula Email: jonedakuvula66@gmail.com	Pacific Dialogue Limited	Fiji
David Power Email: david.power@ffa.int	Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)	Solomon Is
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Ravai VaFo'ou Email: rvafou@wwfpacific.org	WWF-Pacific	Fiji
Karalaini Rereavosa Email: kbasaga@gmail.com	WWF-Pacific (Volunteer)	Fiji
Ledua Tuiyalani Email: leduatuiyalani@yahoo.com	WWF-Pacific (Volunteer)	Fiji
Desmond Amosa Email: damosa69@gmail.com	Workshop Co-Facilitator	Samoa
Ian Cartwright Email: thalassa@bigpond.com	Workshop Facilitator	Australia
Patrick Sakiusa Fong Email: fongsaki@gmail.com	Consultant	Fiji

Annex 3: Joint Civil Society Organisations (CSO) Statement to WCPFC SC14

JOINT CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSO) STATEMENT TO THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION 14TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE (SC14)

8-16 AUGUST 2017, BUSAN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

WWF submits this joint position statement on behalf of the undersigned Civil Society Organizations that participate in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) process, or may seek to do so in future. This position statement was developed with support from the Pacific Island Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) Offshore Fisheries Management Project (OFMP II), and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) Non-State Actor (NSA) Programme funded through the European Union's (EU) European Development Fund (EDF10) and implemented by PIFS³. The legitimacy and importance of public participation in multilateral environmental agreements including fisheries is broadly recognised as international best practice and mandated for in a range of international instruments and agreements. In relation to fisheries, this participation has been codified in the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA)⁴.

The WCPFC 14th Regular Session of the Scientific Committee (SC14) provides for the review of best available scientific information before member states collaboratively develop recommendations for the Commission's consideration. These recommendations ultimately shape the future of tuna stocks in the Western and Central Pacific. In addition, through the WCPFC's responsibility to address social and economic factors, we look forward to the WCPFC continuing to apply a rigorous science-based approach to gathering evidence and developing analyses to attend to rising human rights concerns including observer and crew well-being and support, and vessel safety.

We are grateful for the opportunity to contribute our views to the all-important work of this forum and appreciate the open engagement in this process through representative observer participants⁵ at the SC14. We recognise that well-managed tuna populations provide economic security and livelihoods for many countries, particularly the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) both presently and into the future. To ensure that this socially and economically valuable natural resource continues to provide equitable benefits and greater returns to Pacific Island people, we respectfully

³ Disclaimer: This position submission is produced with the assistance of the European Union and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; and the Forum Fisheries Agency. The contents are the sole responsibility of the undersigned Civil Society Organisations and can in no way be reflected to be views of the European Union, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Forum Fisheries Agency.

⁴ Article 12 Agreement For The Implementation Of The Provisions Of The United Nations Convention On The Law Of The Sea Of 10 December 1982 Relating To The Conservation And Management Of Straddling Fish Stocks And Highly Migratory Fish Stocks *United Nations Conference On Straddling Fish Stocks And Highly Migratory Fish Stocks Sixth Session New York, 24 July-4 August 1995*

http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/fish_stocks_agreement/CONF164_37.htm

⁵ World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); the Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA); Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA) country delegation.

offer the following positions and recommendations for the consideration of WCPFC SC14 in its deliberations:

1. We recognise and support the commitment made by the Commission to develop and put in place harvest strategies for tuna stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) as referenced by CMM 2014-06. We recommend that SC14 take steps necessary to provide the required recommendations to the Commission that will allow for the timely adoption of Target Reference Points (TRPs) for ALL tuna stocks in accordance with the harvest strategy workplan⁶ as a matter of urgency. In making such recommendations to the Commission, we urge and remind the SC14 to ensure consistency with international principles (such as the limit reference point-related principles and guidelines of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) relating to acceptable levels of risks of breaching limit reference points)⁷ is applied and observed.
2. We express our particular concern over the status of South Pacific Albacore (SPA). The sustainability and economic viability of this fishery is of particular importance for those PSID Coastal State members that depend on the domestic fishery for their livelihoods and economic opportunities and we have experienced the downward trend in the Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE). Even though the stock is in a reasonably healthy state and is not overfished or experiencing over-fishing, the scientific services providers acknowledge that a higher degree of uncertainty in the stock status when compared with previous years' assessment results⁸.
3. We note with concern the recent estimated SPA catch levels for 2017 showed increased catches across all gears culminating in an overall 35% increase in the fishery from 2016 and a 14% increase from the average 2012-2016.⁹ We support and call for the practical consideration of previous advice from SC11 and SC12 that longline fishing mortality and longline catch be reduced to avoid further decline in the vulnerable biomass so that economically viable catch rates can be maintained. We also urge the SC14 to take steps necessary to provide the required advice that will ensure the Commission upholds its commitment to adopt a TRP for SPA at the Commission's Fifteenth Regular Session (WCPFC15). We consider this work as of utmost importance to SC14.

⁶ Work Plan For The Adoption Of Harvest Strategies Under CMM 2014-06 *Western And Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Fourteenth Regular Session Manila, Philippines 3 – 7 December 2017*

<https://www.wcpfc.int/file/158892/download?token=95Q6vpO6>

⁷ Agreement For The Implementation Of The Provisions Of The United Nations Convention On The Law Of The Sea Of 10 December 1982 Relating To The Conservation And Management Of Straddling Fish Stocks And Highly Migratory Fish Stocks *United Nations Conference On Straddling Fish Stocks And Highly Migratory Fish Stocks Sixth Session New York, 24 July-4 August 1995* http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/fish_stocks_agreement/CONF164_37.htm

⁸ Tremblay-Boyer L, J. Hampton, S. McKechnie and G. Pilling 'Stock assessment of South Pacific albacore tuna' *Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Scientific Committee Fourteenth Regular Session Busan, Republic of Korea 8-16 August 2018* available at <https://www.wcpfc.int/node/31182>

⁹ Peter Williams and Chris Reid 'Overview of Tuna Fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, including Economic Conditions – 2017' *Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Scientific Committee Fourteenth Regular Session Busan, Republic of Korea 8-16 August 2018* available at <https://www.wcpfc.int/node/30997>

4. **We note with concern that the adoption of harvest strategy work plans for the key species has continuously been delayed which may impact PSIDS that have invested in eco-labelling catch certification. We support and reiterate calls from private-sector participants with eco-labelling catch certification, sustainably conscious actors, and consumers along the tuna supply chain to support harvest strategy development and adoption. The provision of scientific advice by SC14 lays the foundation for the adoption of precautionary Target Reference Points and Harvest Control Rules for the key target tuna species. We believe this step should be taken while these stocks are in a generally healthy biological state.**
5. **We continue to observe the benefits derived from robust observer reporting and, noting the gaps reported in the level and quality of observer data, urge the SC14 to make recommendations to the WCPFC for the continued strengthening of observer reporting and data collection in relation to monitoring of bycatch species.**
6. **We support the efforts of the WCPFC SC14 to address the issue of overfishing of sharks and rays within the WCPO, and call for advice from SC14 that will ensure the adoption of a Comprehensive Management Measure for sharks and rays that includes an obligation to land sharks with their fins naturally attached to their bodies.**

We once again wish to thank the WCPFC SC14 for the opportunity to table our joint concerns. We again urge the Commission and its subsidiary committees to continue to observe openness and transparency of all WCPFC proceedings, and recognise the value that other constituents bring to the table.

We wish to re-emphasise that the concern about the sustainability of the tuna resource is a concern that is shared by the undersigned in solidarity. We 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. We remain hopeful that the outcomes from the SC14 will take these considerations into account.

The following organisations hereby endorse this statement:



Annex 4: Expression of Interest Application to Attend WCPFC SC14

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST APPLICATION TO ATTEND FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS IN THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN (WCPFC-SC14) BUSAN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, FROM 8TH (WEDNESDAY) TO 16TH (THURSDAY) AUGUST 2018.

Closing Date for EOI: Monday 25th June 2018

Background

WWF Pacific through its Sustainable Fisheries & Seafood (SFS) Programme is pleased to invite expressions of interest from Pacific Island Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) and Civil Society Organisation (CSO) representatives wishing to attend the Fourteenth Regular Session of The Scientific Committee of The Commission For The Conservation And Management Of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks In The Western And Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC-SC14) Busan, Republic of Korea, from 8th (Wednesday) to 16th (Thursday) August 2018.

Eligibility

Applications for funding support will be considered from regional and national NGOs and CSOs based in the Pacific Islands region with work programmes relevant to oceanic fisheries management. Applicants must be willing to take part in joint NGO preparations and engagement activities.

Applicants must attach a cover letter to the application explaining:

- i) What is your organisations purpose and objectives for attending the WCPFC-SC14 meeting
- ii) How your organization intends to engage the WCPFC-SC14 process
- iii) What specific fisheries management policy issue (s) your organization will focus on

Funding for CSO Participation

Successful applicants can either opt for partial or full financial support. Applicants selecting partial support should indicate the components they need funding for from the following: (i) return economy airfare; (ii) visa costs; (iii) accommodation (including transit if this is part of the official travel itinerary); and (iv) a modest stipend to cover for meals for the duration of the travel (v) local travel. Please indicate the level of support requested in the EOI form below.

Expression of Interest (EOI)

Please complete the EOI form below accompanied by a letter of support from your office and send an e-copy to stuqiri@wwfpacific.org. Alternatively you can fax your application to: Programme Manager - Sustainable Fisheries and Seafood Programme, WWF Pacific Programme Office, 4 Ma'afu Street, Suva, Fiji | Fax: +679 331-5410

Note to Overseas-based Applicants: Please include a photocopy of the biodata page of your passport. All information will be kept confidential.



**EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI)¹⁰ TO ATTEND FOURTEENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS IN THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN (WCPFC-SC14) BUSAN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, FROM 8TH (WEDNESDAY) TO 16TH (THURSDAY) AUGUST 2018.
FOR FUNDING SUPPORT**

[Name of Country]

1. Name _____ of _____ Applicant _____ (Mr/Ms/Mrs):

2. POSITION : _____

3. Name of Organization and Contact Details:

4. OFFICE ADDRESS : _____

5. PHONE NO : _____ EMAIL: _____

6. Grant Request: ☐ Full support ☐ Partial support*

*If you are requesting partial support, please indicate the components that you would like this grant to cover. (i) return economy airfare; (ii) visa costs; (iii) accommodation (including transit if this is part of the official travel itinerary); and (iv) a modest stipend to cover for meals for the duration of the travel (v) local travel SUPPORT (for Fiji-based participants residing outside of Suva).

¹⁰ Please complete this form and send an electronic copy to stuqiri@wwfpacific.org. Alternatively you can send via fax to: Programme Manager - Sustainable Fisheries and Seafood Programme, WWF Pacific, 4 Ma'afu Street, Suva, Fiji | Fax: +679 3315410

7. Please attach a photocopy of the biodata page of your passport.

8. Please list active visa's below.

9. Do you require a visa to enter the destination country?

10. NO. PASSPORT : _____

FOOD: Vegetarian Non-Vegetarian Other: _____

MEDICAL HISTORY/ALLERGIC INFORMATION:

EMERGENCY CONTACT (Name, Phone & Email) :

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION meeting organizer should know:

Requested departure city : _____

ATTACH BIODATA PAGE OF PASSPORT HERE

Closing Date for EOI: Monday 25th June 2018

Note that due to funding 3 NGO representatives will be selected.

Annex 5: WWF-Pacific Conservation Director Welcome Remarks

The chief guest Mr Shiu Raj, Director Programmes & Initiatives of the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat; Mr David Power of the Forum Fisheries Agency; Distinguished representatives of national, regional and international non-governmental organisations and civil societies; friends and colleagues

Ni sa bula vinaka and good morning to you all!

On behalf of the WWF Representative, Ms Kesaia Tabunakawai, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome and thank you all for being here this morning and would like to acknowledge the presence of our regional participants from PNG, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Samoa, Niue and Australia

This workshop would not have been possible without the support of our donors and I would like to take this time to acknowledge the support from the EU-funded Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat-Non State Actors programme and the Forum Fisheries Agency's OFMP II project.

This workshop is part of WWF's efforts - to improve Non State Actors engagement in the regional policy making and governance processes and improving wider stakeholder involvement in the management of the regions tuna fishery resources.

Tuna as you may know is a multi-dollar resource which contributes enormously to the economies of all Pacific island countries.

In 2016 the economic value of catches was approximately USD 5.28 billion of which an estimated \$2.59 billion come from the waters of the Pacific Islands FFA members. The current 2.7 million ton annual Western and Central Pacific Oceans sustainable tuna catch accounts for 60 percent of global production with 60 percent of this coming from the waters of the Pacific Islands FFA members. Tuna fisheries provided almost 25,000 jobs to FFA member countries in 2017.

Pacific Small island states control a vast majority of ocean territory and thus the rights to harvest tuna within.

Therefore the manner in which these precious resources are harvested and ultimately managed should concern all of us in particular civil societies and non-governmental organization that represent the interests of Pacific islanders.

Pacific island CSOs and NGOs have the potential to support officials in national and regional agencies to identify and critically examine key issues and problems in the Tuna fisheries sector that are facing Pacific Islanders on the ground. CSOs are also in a good position to explore opportunities for collaborative actions with regional and national government officials.

This workshop is one of a few actions that WWF is undertaking to facilitate greater Non State Actor engagement with tuna management and policy making forums in order to promote good governance in the Pacific and ensuring that Non state Actor perspectives are reflected in effective regional policy development processes and dialogues.

The intention of this workshop is to create the space needed for dialogue and awareness on tuna fisheries to help facilitate meaningful collective engagement by NGOs and CSOs in the management processes.

We hope that by the end of the three days, participants have a better understanding of the network of tuna fisheries management arrangements in the Pacific and an appreciation of fisheries management issues, and the importance of maintaining healthy marine ecosystems and are confident of undertaking structured policy analysis. I also urge you to have open discussions on capacity and training needs and ways we as NGOs can be better coordinated for not only more effective policy engagement but supporting regional agencies deliver services that ensure sustainable tuna fisheries development in the region.

At this time I'd like to thank the resource team including our expert facilitator Mr Ian Cartwright, Mr David Powers of FFA, Mr Graham Pilling of SPC and our policy expert Mr Desmond Amosa who over the course of the next three days will share their knowledge of the tuna fisheries to provoke and inspire respectful and meaningful discussions on the topic for effective long-term engagement that supports sustainable tuna fisheries in your countries and the region.

We trust that participation in this workshop will empower each of you to engage confidently in the developments with Western Pacific Ocean tuna management over the coming years.

Thank you very much and I hope you find the next three days a rewarding experience.

Vinaka


Mr Francis Areki
Conservation Director
WWF-Pacific.

PRESENTATIONS

Annex 6: Oceanic Fisheries Resources of the WCPO & The WCPO Oceanic Environment

Oceanic fisheries resources of the WCPO

Dr Graham Pilling
Oceanic Fisheries Programme
The Pacific Community



Contents

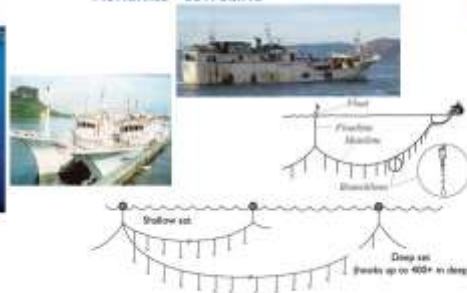
- What types of vessels are fishing?
- What do they catch?
- Fisheries patterns
- Regional tuna stock assessments and stock status
- Issues for 14th Scientific Committee



Fisheries –Purse-seine




FISHERIES - LONGLINE



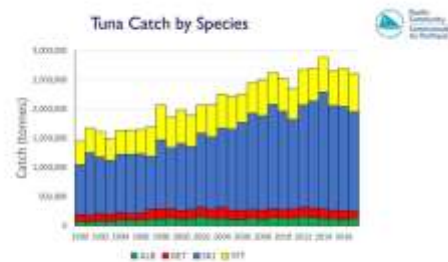
Fisheries – Pole and Line



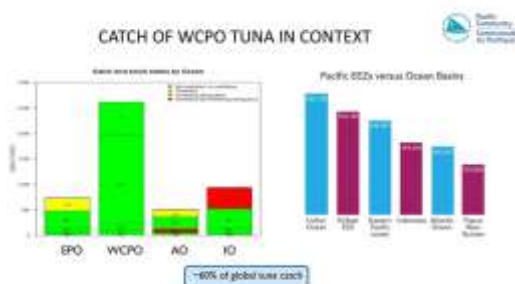
TROLL

- Carried out in the coastal water to the south and north of the Pacific Islands region.

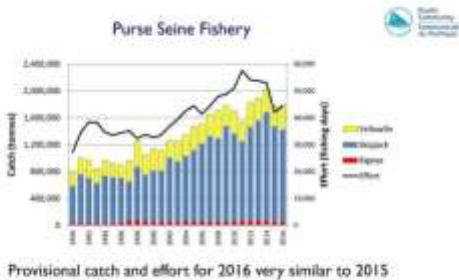




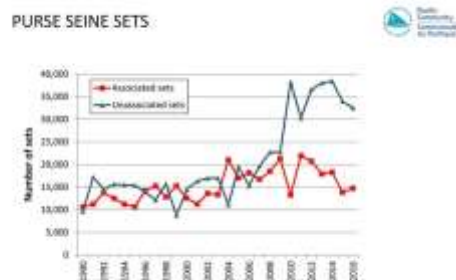
Over 2.5 million tonnes, catch value ~ USD 5 to 6 billion

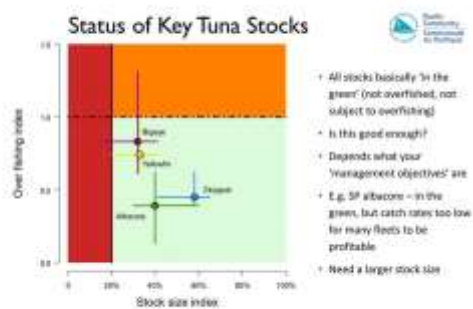
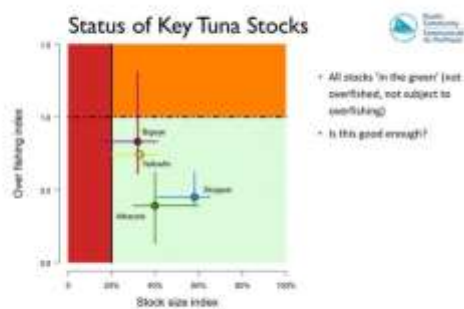
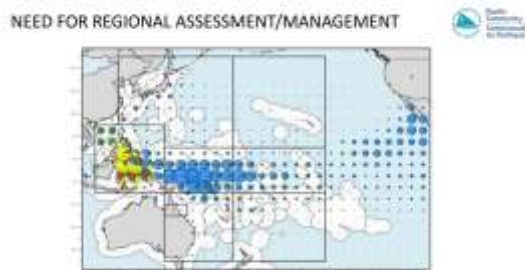
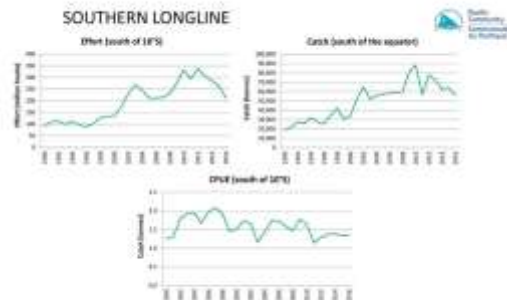
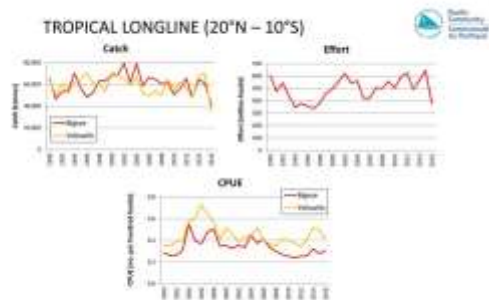


~60% of global tuna catch



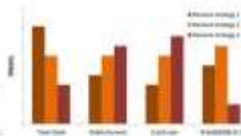
Provisional catch and effort for 2016 very similar to 2015





HARVEST STRATEGY APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT

- Aim : improve the long-term management of tuna stocks
- Identify management 'objectives' for the fishery
- Relate to stock-level 'reference points'
- Pre-agree management decisions through a 'harvest control rule'
- Test these through simulation and adopt the one that best meets objectives



Key issues for SC14

- New assessment for SP albacore
- Re-assessment of bigeye tuna – 'new growth'
- Development of the harvest strategy
- Consideration of SP albacore management – how to make progress!
- Evaluation of the 2017 tropical tuna CMM

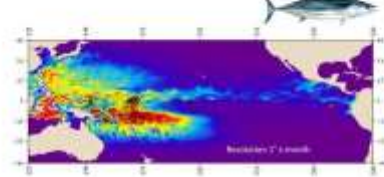
The WCPO oceanic environment

Dr Graham Pilling
Oceanic Fisheries Programme
The Pacific Community

Contents

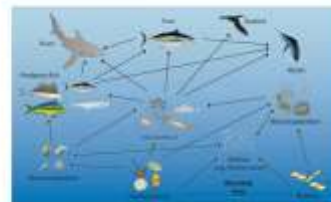
- Oceanic environment
- ENSO and impact on fisheries
- Climate change forecasts
- Bycatch issues
- Fish aggregation devices
- Wider bycatch management
- Other issues

OCEANOGRAPHIC DRIVERS



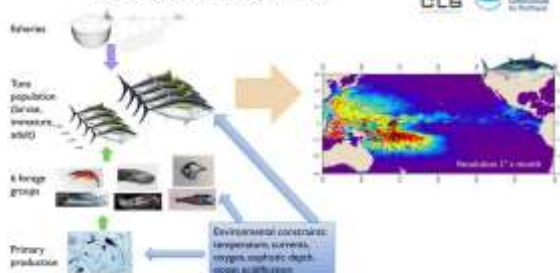
- Oceanographic conditions driver speedings – areas of high productivity

OCEANOGRAPHIC DRIVERS

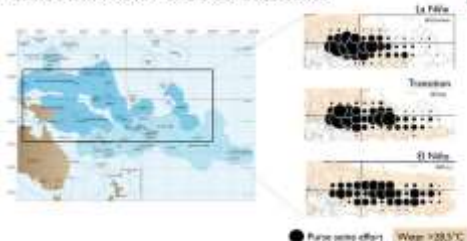


- Productivity drives the ecosystem
- Concentrates the fishery

ECOSYSTEM MODELLING

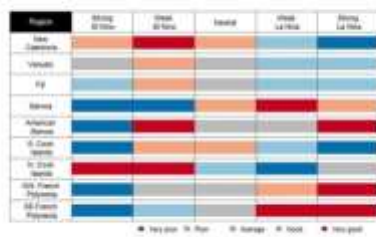


CLIMATE IMPACTS – ENSO & PURSE SEINE



CLIMATE IMPACTS – ENSO & LONGLINE

Relationship between ENSO state and observed CPUE



Management issues



- Directly - largely 'dealt' with through PNA VDS
- Does have implications for levels of bigeye catch (greater further east)
- Does have implications for high seas effort levels (more high seas fishing in east)

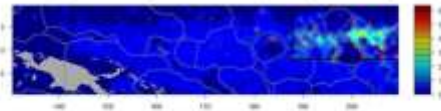
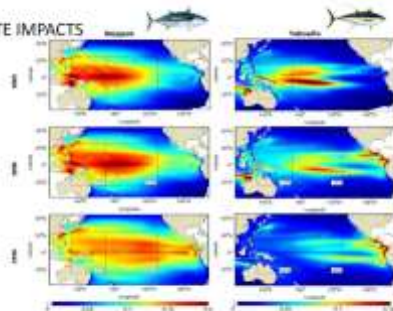


Figure 13. Distribution of bigeye CPUE over the 2013-2020 period for each 3° cell. Red line represents quantile 0.05% of the data, black line quantile 90% and the black rectangle the selected continuous CPUE hotspot.

CLIMATE IMPACTS



BYCATCH SPECIES



- Fishing gears don't just catch tuna – also non-target species



Birdfish

Marlin, sailfin, spearfish and swordfish (targeted in some areas) mostly caught on LL, some PL and in recreational fisheries.

Sharks and rays

Over 150 species observed. Slower growing, live long, late age at maturity, two-thirds species at higher risk of extinction.

Other fish

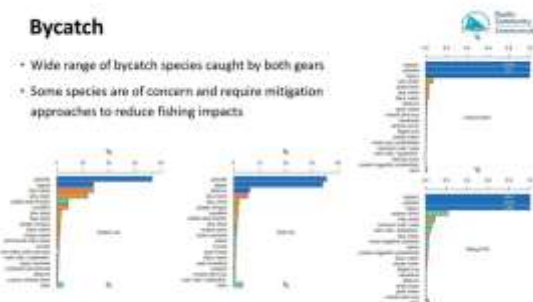
Many other fish species (~150) have also been observed to interact with the fisheries targeting tuna in the WCPFC.

Non-fish species

Sea birds, marine mammals and turtles interact with the WCPFC fishery. There is significant international focus on these interactions.

Bycatch

- Wide range of bycatch species caught by both gears
- Some species are of concern and require mitigation approaches to reduce fishing impacts



MITIGATION MEASURES



- Focus on longline gear
- CMMs in place for particular sharks (could be improved)
- CMMs in place for turtles
- CMMs in place for birds (south 30°, north of 23°N, encouraged otherwise)



Fish aggregation devices (FADs)

- Bycatch
- Bigeye



Fish aggregation devices (FADs)

- Bycatch
- Other species
- Key issues include entanglement



Fish aggregation devices (FADs)

- Bycatch
- Beaching/Pollution

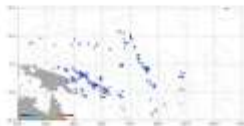


Photo credit: A. Hernandez

SIMPLE SOLUTIONS: NON-ENTANGLING FAD DESIGNS

- Relatively mature area of research



FAO 2015

DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS: BIO-DEGRADABLE FAD DESIGNS

- Immature area of research
- Trials ongoing



OTHER ISSUES: MICROPLASTICS

- Noted area
- Consequences?
- Nano-plastics?
- Needs science!



KEY ISSUES FOR SC14

- FAD discussions to feed into FAD Working Group (October)
- Shark data, assessments and CMM



Annex 7: Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management – Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean



Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management

Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean

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www.sustainpacific.net
www.ffa.int



Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs)



Tuna fisheries sustain Pacific nations



WCPFC objectives and measures

- WCPFC Convention objective
 - Ensure, through effective management, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the western and central Pacific Ocean
- Conservation and management measures (CMM)
 - Includes all measures agreed by members to pursue the objectives of the Commission
 - Specific objectives, indicators, actions, monitoring, reporting and review
 - 45 CMMs and Resolutions (Feb 2016)



Session overview

- Part 1** - Overview of Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO)
- Part 2** – Commercial issues: Access, monitoring, regulating catch and effort (VDS/CMA), PIC development and cost recovery
- Part 3** – Role of WCPFC Commission and upcoming challenges



WCPO Tuna Management framework



Tuna Fisheries scale (2016):

- 2.7 mil mt
- \$5.3 b
- 60% of global catch

WCPFC
WCPO standards and high seas

FFA/PNA
Zone based management with benefits to members



Tuna Management framework

- Set measurable objectives (1) and performance indicators
 - WCPFC Convention, Regional Plan, National Policy and Legislation
- Implement management measures
 - Listening, access and registers (2)
 - Monitoring and data collection (3)
 - Manage commercial species (4)
 - Manage bycatch and impacts (5)
 - Surveillance, compliance and enforcement action (6)
 - WCPFC, FFA and national vessel registers
 - Scientific data collection (SPC), observers, logbook, VMS, e-monitoring
 - Tuna management plans, harvest strategy, effort and catch management schemes
 - Research and assessment
 - Ecological risk management, bycatch plans
 - Compliance MCS strategy
- Review indicators and adjust management strategy
 - Annual reports to the Commission, new and reviewed CMMs – Adjust management



What are FFA's objectives and values?

- Vision of the Members of the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency**

Our people will enjoy the highest levels of social and economic benefits through the sustainable use of our offshore fisheries resources.
- Values**
 - Respect
 - Regional cooperation
 - Ethical behaviour



Tuna management objectives

Regional Roadmap

- Outcome – Ecologically sustainable tuna fisheries that provide food, employment and value to the Pacific Islands
- Objectives and indicators
 - Sustainable – Target reference points agreed for tuna up by 2015, all tuna up approaching target by 2024, overfishing of bigeye stopped, significantly reduce impacts on skipjack (stocks, turtles and seabirds)
 - Value – Double the value of regions catch by 2024 (from 2014 level)
 - Employment – 18,000 new jobs created by 2024
 - Food security – Increase domestic supply by 40,000 tonnes per year by 2024



Access rights and licensing

- Registrations
 - FFA and WCPFC vessel registers
 - Authority to access area
- Licensing
 - National control on who can fish
 - Fees and conditions
- Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) example of rights based Management



Image Credit: David Power

Image Credit: FFA

MONITORING, SURVEILLANCE AND DATA COLLECTION



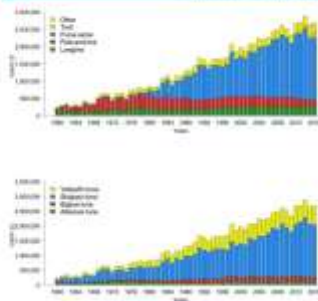
E-MONITORING SYSTEMS



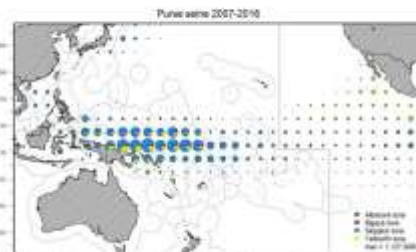
Image credit: FAO/University of the Pacific Research Ltd



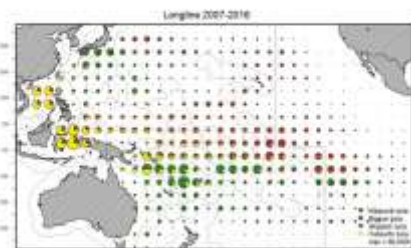
How much is caught?



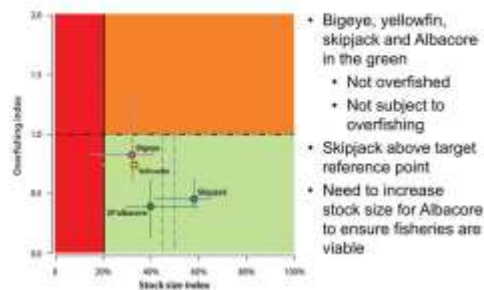
Where is the catch?

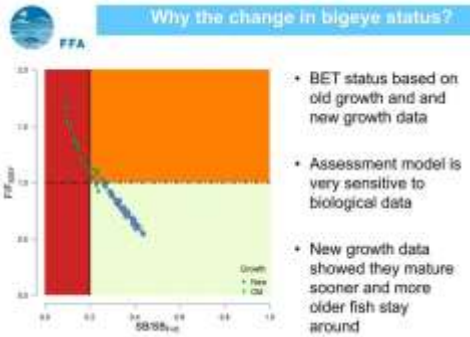
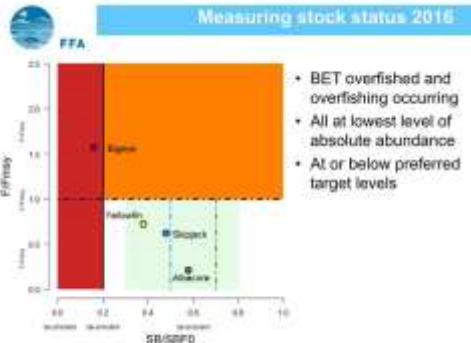


Where is the catch?



Measuring stock status 2017





Ecological risk management

- Ecosystem based management
 - Standards required for market access
 - US dolphin safe Tuna – new rules to start this year
- Eco-labeling schemes
 - Raising standards and new market opportunities





Future priorities for Pacific Islands

- Reform of the management of longline fisheries;
 - Science based limits with agreed harvest strategies and effective bycatch management
 - Rights based management to increase benefits to Pacific Island people in all sectors
 - Strengthen the ecosystem approach to fisheries
- Increasing decent employment in tuna fisheries;
 - Greater Pacific Island involvement in fishing and greater onshore processing
- Increased participation in the value chain
 - Greater benefits flowing to Pacific Island states and their people with more locally based business



FFA

Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management

PART 2: Commercial Issues

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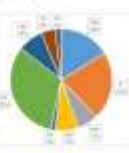
Purse seine management



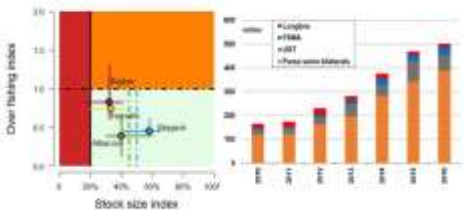
The Vessel Day Scheme - Tradeable Effort Management

- Science based limits, agreed access price and greater benefits

	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Estimated 2020					
Longline effort	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Length Adjustment	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Net 2020	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
2020-2021					
Longline effort	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Length Adjustment	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Net 2021	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
2021-2022					
Longline effort	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Length Adjustment	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Net 2022	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000



Is it working? – Sustainability and Value



Tuna stock status

Value of access fees



Longline - Tokelau Arrangement

	EEZ catch limit re: Albacore	2016 catch	Average catch (2012-2016)
Australia	2,726	827	644
Cook Islands	9,898	5,364	5,976
Fiji	7,294	4,935	4,618
Niue	2,550	92	174
New Zealand	6,700	233	267
Samoa	4,824	947	1,253
Solomon Islands	14,500	5,165	5,620
Tokelau	2,500	2,456	914
Tonga	2,500	1,239	682
Tuvalu	2,500	1,531	970
Vanuatu	8,376	5,195	5,293
PNG		110	365
Total	63,918	30,120	30,984



Group exercise – Negotiate reduction

Negotiate reduction in catch and allocations for Albacore tuna

In your groups discuss how you would achieve agreement on catch reductions and catch shares for Albacore?



Development aspirations – Local fleets?



Commercial / Subsistence fishing



Buffer zones around coast

- Opportunity for catch by small scale fishers

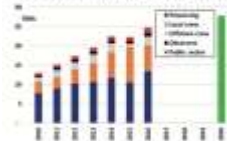
- 3 – 12 – 24 – 50 miles





Is it working? – Employment and exports

Employment in sustainability by sector 2014-2016 and 2020 target



Employment

Value of tuna exports from FFA members, 2010-2016 and 2020 target



Value of exports

Who pays for management and monitoring?



FFA

Regional Oceanic Fisheries Management

PART 3: Role of WCPFC and upcoming challenges

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FFA

WCPFC objectives and measures

- WCPFC Convention objective
 - Ensure, through effective management, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the western and central Pacific Ocean
- Conservation and management measures (CMM)
 - Includes all measures agreed by members to pursue the objectives of the Commission
 - Specific objectives, indicators, actions, monitoring, reporting and review
 - 45 CMMs and Resolutions (Feb 2017)



FFA

WCPFC obligations

- Convention – **binding**
- Conservation and Management Measures (CMM's) – **binding** – adopted under Art. 10
- Resolutions – **non-binding/statements of intent**
- Commission Decisions – **binding**



FFA

WCPFC services

- The Commission is the member countries
- Secretariat services for members
- Framework for collaborative management
 - Establish objectives and CMMs
 - Vessel register, data requirements, data collection, Vessel Monitoring System, Scientific service provider, Compliance assessment
- Annual meetings:
 - Full Commission – December
 - Scientific Committee – August (Working groups)
 - Technical Compliance Committee – October
 - Northern Committee



FFA

FFA Services

- Regional actions for ecosystem management
 - WCPFC level and high seas focus
 - Participation, effective CMMs
 - Scientific monitoring and assessment
- Sub regional actions for ecosystem management
 - FFA, PNA and TVM participation
 - Effort and Catch management
 - Purse seine VDS and Longline
 - Surveillance and enforcement
- National work
 - Tuna management plans
 - Bycatch management (integrated)
 - Improving monitoring and data collection



Image Credits: FFA



FFA

Data and reporting requirements

- Scientific Data to be provided to the Commission
 - Provide annual catch estimates, active vessel nos. operational data, aggregate data, size data **by 30 April**
- Annual reports to the Commission
 - Part 1 – Science & Fisheries Summary due 1 month prior to Scientific Committee. Due July
 - Part 2 – Management and Compliance due July
 - Compliance assessed at Technical and Compliance Committee – Produce a compliance monitoring report



FFA

Final compliance monitoring report



FFA

Upcoming challenges at the Commission

- Review Compliance Monitoring Scheme with focus on risks and priorities
- Tropical tuna measure revised with harvest strategy adopted for key tuna species
- Integrated bycatch management
- Better monitoring and compliance in the longline fishery



Managing commercial tuna species

Tropical tuna bridging measure 2017

- Measure creates bridge to the adoption of harvest strategies for Yellowfin, Bigeye and Skipjack
- Targets
 - Skipjack agreed at 50% of unfished spawning biomass
 - Bigeye and Yellowfin – interim – Keep spawning biomass depletion ratio at or above average for 2012-2015 levels
- Purse seine management
 - Maintain 3 month FAD closure (July, August, September)
 - Additional two months FAD closure (Apr/May or Nov/Dec)
 - Non-entangling FADs encouraged



Managing commercial tuna species

Tropical tuna bridging measure 2017

- Purse seine management
 - FAD limit of 350 instrumented buoys per vessel (Rev 2018)
 - Zone based purse seine effort control and VDS
 - High seas limit on purse seine effort – Interim pending hard limits on high seas to be agreed in 2019
 - Mandatory catch retention for all skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye
 - All purse seiners must have VMS and observers (ROP)
- Longline management
 - Catch limits for each CCM – overcatch to be deducted in following year
 - Catch limits too to be reviewed based on assessment 18/19



Managing commercial tuna species

Tropical tuna bridging measure 2017

- Longline management
 - Monthly reporting by CCMs of bigeye catch
 - By 2020 commission shall agree hard limits for bigeye
 - [need yellowfin harvest strategy and limit setting process]
- Capacity management for purse seine and longline
 - Purse seine vessel limit for vessels greater than 24m (CMM 2013-01)
 - Longline freezer vessel limit targeting bigeye (CMM 2013-01)
 - Longline ice chilled and fresh fish vessel limit for targeting bigeye (CMM 2013-01)
 - Nothing shall restrict ability of SIDS to develop domestic fleets



Managing commercial tuna species

Tropical tuna bridging measure

- Current components
 - Complex – covers multiple methods
- Issues
 - Exemptions, delays, non-binding elements
- Needs and direction
 - Targets agreed for all species – Albacore 2018
 - Harvest strategies
 - High seas capacity/catch limits
 - Zone based management



Managing Bycatch

Shark measures (five CMMs)

- Targeting shark fishing largely ceased among Pacific Islands
- CMM prohibits wire trace or shark lines, must carry line cutters and de-hookers to support release of live sharks and mandatory live release of Silky sharks and Oceanic white tip
- Many FFA members have higher standards than WCPFC measures – E.g. Large sanctuaries, banning both wire trace and shark lines and retention bans for all sharks.

Turtles

- Circle hooks effective at minimizing bycatch (most effective when used with whole finfish bait only)
- Release guidelines



Managing Bycatch

Marine mammals

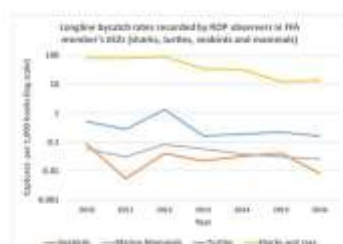
- CMM to prevent setting on marine mammals
- Release guidelines

Seabirds

- CMM requires use of mitigation measures in waters where seabirds are abundant (South of 30° S and North of 25° N)
- ENGO proposal to add hook pods as mitigation device
- NZ proposal to change boundary where mandatory mitigation is needed to reflect risk to albatross and petrels



Bycatch trends



<https://www.bmes-bycatch.org>





Is it working? - IUU Estimate 2016

Estimated total value of tuna taken in IUU activities ~US\$600 million – mainly misreporting and post harvest: around 10% of catch value. **Economic losses to PICs ~US\$152 million**
Unlicensed fishing very low: ~US\$20 million.

Sub	94 (\$)	95% range (\$)	94 (\$)	95% range (\$)
Unlicensed fishing	11,879	2,351 – 14,945	\$20,650m	\$10,280m – \$26,220m
Reporting violations	967,341	237,387 – 1,709,948	\$113,430m	\$276,900m – \$177,000m
Other license conditions	88,480	88,557 – 108,557	\$117,090m	\$12,060m – \$143,490m
Post harvest risks	19,580	21,428 – 41,151	\$266,120m	\$80,600m – \$266,490m

Source: MRAG 2016 – Towards quantification of IUU



MCS Issues

- Monitoring in purse seine – 100% observer
- Monitoring in Longline – 5% observer plus EM
 - Move to full EM plus observers/port sampling?
- Transshipment and carrier monitoring
- High seas boarding's arrangements
- Flag and port state measures and obligations
- Full traceability with CDS not just trade documentation scheme
- Enhanced surveillance



FFA member Response Capacity



- Surveillance flights by military aircraft of AU, NZ, USA, FR;
- Civil charter starts 2018 (AU funding);**
- National patrol vessels in 12 member countries;
- Cooperative arrangements – cross endorsement of officers, 'ship-rider' agreements;
- WCPFC is the first RFMO to agree a high seas boarding and inspection scheme.

Annex 8: The Crew

THE CREW

Pacific Dialogue Ltd



The Pacific (incl Hawaii, NZ) isn't 'above the rest'

The numbers

Observers 'vs' crew

The crew (1)

Where do they come from?, and why, who are they?,

How are they brought in/moved out?

Recruiting agencies

Why a mixed crew?

Language, food ...

[Craig GIZ – "culture of the vessels' company"]

The crew (2)

Contract (2), conditions

Do they get paid? Get home?

Where do they wash up?

Can we follow their travel?

What rights do they have? – unions or worker associations?, national labour departments

The Taiwan Ship rules

- Handout

Not all boats are bad; Some men manage, some don't.

(follow the captain, not the boat)

And domestic operators aren't necessarily angels.

- Crew well-being vs costs (safety)

-> Joseva, others; the six Indons

- Why not more PIs?

-> Roadmap asks for 18,000 more jobs in industry b4 2024

-> Workers in processing plants

- Open registry countries & DWFN ducking and weaving
- Pacific: no legal requirements re crew; no political will (2001 Pacific Maritime Legislation & Regulations Shipping Act)
- Int'l agreements to support crew
- Some organisations are moving towards social responsibility requirement (MSC, Pacifical)

Reputation & Economics

- International markets and consumers react negatively to confirmed reports of worker abuse and environmental damage.

[examples]

- Recovering is extremely expensive (Western countries) – consumers seek & expect fair work conditions and labour standards (Cosco, other cases ...)

Will Pacific aspirations be met?

- Lack of regional unity (5 countries); competing
- Govts' ignorance of how the fishing **business** operates
- Members not following national laws; confused over whose responsibility; Pls cf others
- Nonchalant attitude to crew safety & vessel standards -> not bothering w int'l treaties
- -> undermine members' Roadmap, e.g.
- -> potential earnings won't be met

Readings

- Crew and fishing vessel safety
- Reports on crew working the Pacific
- Taiwan ship rules
- Encouraged to read "Mr Able Seaman"
- Encouraged to read Francisco Blaha's blog pp – www.franciscoblaha.info/blog/

What we'd like to do

1. Case studies of some PICs
2. Emulate www.missingseafarers.org/s Incidents Search

'Take home' messages

If you don't have crew, you don't have a fishery
"elephants & grass"

Annex 9: Ocean Governance for Sustainable Oceanic Fisheries



Defining the issue

OUTSTANDING GLOBAL SOLUTIONS



Barriers to the PFMA:
Jan 2018
Feb 2019

We need to explore: 33 states including India, Taiwan (China), Tonga, Vanuatu

LEGISLATION & POLICY:

- PFMA-EU
- PFMA
- CMMs in RFMOs (non standards in WCPFC)
- Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS)

TECHNOLOGY:

- PPA regional surveillance
- Ocean Mind
- Global Fishing Watch
- Skylark

INTER-COUNTRY INITIATIVES:

- Push Africa
- Interest Project Scale
- Joint statements (Japan-EU, US-EU)

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY CONTRIBUTION



- 1st step: Focus on seabed market States
- Focused on **enhancing new policies** in key countries such as Japan / Leverage global standards for import controls and PFMA
- Strengthening the relationship** with other players like the EU, building on Joint Statements from 2012
- EU's role beyond the EU - impact for better governance

Defining the issue



However, we are not currently on course to combat IUU fishing by 2020 (SDG14 target)

IUU fishing is still profitable for some / Economic incentive still exists

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY CONTRIBUTION

JAPAN CASE STUDY

In order to see an import control scheme, and accompanying measures being adopted we are working with decision makers, industry, NGOs and academia to educate, increase understanding and support, and reach policy and legislative action.

- Private-public conference on Seabed Transparency and IUU fishing (2017)
- EU-Japan high-level seminar (2017)
- Providing recommendations to decision makers in Japan
- First gathering between European and Japanese companies in Brussels (April 2018)
- New import control discussion with Japanese Research Agency (May 2018)



GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

We believe that a comprehensive governance system at the national, regional and global levels will help to end this issue. We have good solutions already: **policy, legislation, technology and science.** Adoption and implementation are key.

GOVERNANCE



TRANSPARENCY



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



THE NATURE CONSERVANCY CONTRIBUTION

UPCOMING EVENTS



September: Japanese MPs tour in Europe
Ahead of Tokyo Olympics 2020: Exploring engagement with clubs in main Tokyo hotels

TNC's role in the WCPFC Fisheries

Port State Measures




Identifying barriers to implementing the PSMA

Eg. Conduct a gap analysis that compares a nation's legislation and practice with the provisions established in the newly adopted WCPFC Code of Minimum Standards for Port States

Overcoming barriers to ratification and implementation

Provide technical support and build local capacity to overcome barriers and support ratification and implementation of the PSMA

Share lessons learned from policy and legal systems in Europe and other places

Organize training or workshops to address identified barriers

OCEAN PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Resources Financial for Marine Protection



Science to Promote the Values of the Ocean



International Ocean Governance



Mark Zering, Indo-Pacific Tuna Region Dir

INDUSTRIAL FISHERIES: TUNA & ANCHOVETA


To address data gaps that are relevant to management, we engage fisheries experts and scientists in data collection and management. Tuna monitoring tools that allow the identification of vessel movements and management options that are cost-effective and adaptive to local conditions, creating a baseline foundation for successful fisheries management.

We are working with our partners to develop a baseline for the Indo-Pacific Tuna and Anchoveta Fisheries.



TECHNOLOGY FOR TUNA IN THE PACIFIC

TNC is partnering with international nations and applying artificial intelligence in a comprehensive way. In 2017, TNC established an artificial intelligence team to develop a baseline for the Indo-Pacific Tuna and Anchoveta Fisheries. The team is currently working on a baseline for the Indo-Pacific Tuna and Anchoveta Fisheries.



THE NATURE CONSERVANCY CONTRIBUTION

IN SUMMARY

- SUN listing is still an issue despite current available solutions – There is increasing political will to tackle it. Let's use it.
- In order to end this matter by 2020, we need a **comprehensive governance system, transparency and int. cooperation**.
- The Nature Conservancy endeavours to continue to **strengthen relations** with major global seafood markets and promoting nations towards Governance, Transparency and Int. Cooperation.



Vinaka vaka levu



SOME GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS



- Market and Coastal States incorporating the PSMA (go beyond the Treaty)
- Coastal and Flag States complying with UNCLOS and related legislation and policy
- FAO Global Record of Fishing Vessels & Global CDS Guidelines (information exchange)
- MCS schemes
- NGOs and industry working together
- Technological support for countries
- Public and private donors coordinating support





PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

FISHERIES

USE TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE PACIFIC OCEAN TUNA AND PROTECT SHARKS AND SEA TURTLES

Overfishing of Pacific Tuna is threatening habitats, livelihoods and important marine animals

Solution:
Use technology on ships to prevent overfishing and stop illegal bycatch of sharks and sea turtles

Electronic monitoring also provides key scientific data to improve fisheries management

Protects \$10 billion tuna industry and important food source

BRING FISHPATH TO SCALE GLOBALLY

Lack of data and capacity for coastal fisheries leads to mismanagement

Solution:
Develop a process that quickly, objectively and consistently shows which fishery management solutions are most likely to work in any given fishery considering the existing vessel and governance context

Engage and empower fishers to be agents of change

Protects \$50 billion global fishing industry and important food source

Annex 10: Capacity Assessment for Engagement in Tuna Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific

NSA/CSO Capacity Assessment for Engagement in Tuna Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific

Objectives

- Identify the scope of operation of CSOs/NSA
- Assess selected CSO/NSA interest and experience in the area of offshore fisheries
- Identify gaps and capacity building need for CSO/NSA
- Feedback and recommendations for types and approaches of capacity building, training and support (eg. coordinated/joint policy discussion etc), activities to develop future engagement capacity and/or improve knowledge and awareness

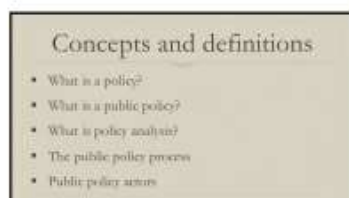
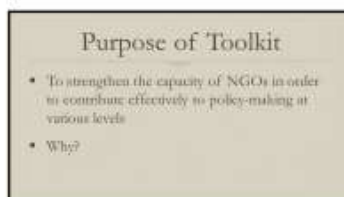
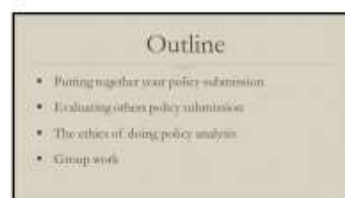
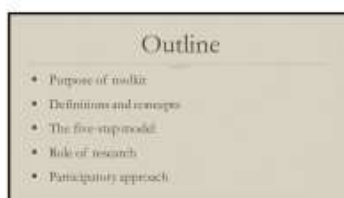
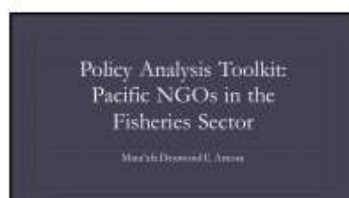
What has been done

- Secondary data collection (Technical reports etc.)
- Consultation with CSOs/NSAs
- Key informant interviews (face to face, Skype and emails)
- Analysis of findings
- Production of a draft report

Group Work

1. What are some of the gaps and capacity building needs for CSO/NSA in the area of Offshore Fisheries Management
2. Focus discussions on the following thematic area:
 - Technical knowledge
 - Funding
 - Communication
 - Partnership and collaboration
 - Gender
 - Sustainability
 - Others

Annex 11: Policy Analysis Toolkit: Pacific NGOs in the Fisheries Sector



What is public policy?

☛ Scon and Bachler 2010: 11

☛ "a series of action (or sometimes deliberate inaction) taken by a government using its various powers and authorities to shape the world around it".

☛ It's about means and ends

What is public policy?



What is public policy?

☛ Aulich et al 2001: 20

☛ A public policy is a product such as a Cabinet decision, a piece of legislation, or a promise made by a political party; it expresses an intention or a choice, made by the government.

What is public policy?

☛ Thomas Dye

☛ "What the government chooses to do or not to do"

What is public policy analysis?

☛ Policy analysis is about answering the question of "what should we do?"

What is public policy analysis?

- ☛ A form of problem solving
- ☛ Attempts to provide useful information for decision making
- ☛ Normally uses scientific and art methodologies
- ☛ It is a social, political, economical and vocational and personal process
- ☛ It is about answering the question of "what should we do?"

What is public policy analysis?

- ☛ Policy analysts
 - ☛ search for feasible courses of action,
 - ☛ generating information and
 - ☛ evaluating evidence of the benefits and other consequences that would follow their selection and implementation.
- ☛ in order to help the policy-makers choose the most advantageous action.

Why is public policy analysis important?

☛ Thomas Dye (2005)

- ☛ Explanation
- ☛ Causes
- ☛ Consequences

Actors influencing policy making





How to do policy analysis?

- Define the problem
- Generate alternatives
- Predict outcomes
- Evaluate alternatives
- Make a decision

Step1: Define the problem

- *What is the problem?*

Step1: Define the problem

- *Why is it important?*
- Direction
- Sense of motivation
- Helps defining the right solution

Step1: Define the problem

- Think of deficit and excess
- Quantify if possible
- Diagnose cause of problems
- Cause(s) of the problem is important
- When we look for solutions, we need to select a solution that addresses the causes of the problem

Step1: Define the problem

- **Avoid:**
- Assuming causal claims as realistic
- The causes must be real not assumed
- It's a tough task when dealing with complicated or "wicked" problems
- Example: what causes poverty?

Exercise:

- Is the problem clearly defined – what is the problem the proposed policy is trying to address?
- Are the causes of the problem clearly stated?

Step 2: Generate the alternatives

- *What can we do as an NGO to solve the problem?*
- Generating policy options
- Alternative courses of action
- This is the X – how does X link to Y?

Step 2: Generate alternatives

- Very often this step is poorly done and leads to poor policy advice and poor policy decisions
- Policy analysts tend to:
 - Take it lightly
 - Have their own preferred option
 - Favor an option to please donor or others

Step 2: Generate alternatives

- Start comprehensive, end up focused
- Identify critical assumptions
 - how does this option generate the planned outcome? why?
- Identify risks – what are the risks involved?

Step 2: Generate the alternatives

- Conceptualize and simplify list
- Be innovative
- Do the research

Case study

- Discuss whether proposed solution is clearly stated

Step 3: Project the outcomes

- Hardest step in the model
- Policy is about the future
- Be realistic

Step 3: Project the outcomes

- If we put this option into effect, what would be the likely outcomes
 - is it the outcome that we are looking for?
 - Who benefits from this outcome?
 - Who is going to be worse off from this outcome?

Step 3: Project the outcomes

- Proposed methodologies:
 - Create a movie in your mind
 - Scenario writing
 - The other guy's shoes
 - 51-49 principle

Case study:

- Discuss and identify the predicted outcomes projected in the proposal
- Discuss and identify any evidence used to support the projected outcomes
- Identify and discuss any undesirable effect of the projected outcome

Step 4: Evaluate alternatives

- How good are the alternatives?
- Policy analysis is about being analytical and evaluative
- Evaluative criteria is to test the feasibility/acceptability of each alternative proposed

Step 4: Evaluate alternatives

- Common values/criteria:
 - Efficiency
 - Equality; equity, fairness, justice
 - Freedom, community
 - Process values

Step 4: Evaluate alternatives

- Alternative 1:
 - Efficiency
 - Is it going to be cost effective?
 - Is it affordable?
- Alternative 2:
 - Equity
 - Is it going to treat everyone equally?
- Alternative 3:
 - Who is going to be worse off?

Step 4: Evaluate alternatives

- Alternative 1:
 - Legality
 - Is it within policy, regulation, constitution?
- Alternative 2:
 - Political acceptability
 - Would it tarnish the image of government?
- Alternative 3:
 - Is it within government's priorities?

Step 4: Evaluate alternatives

- *Commonly used practical criteria:*
- Legality
- Political acceptability
- Community

Case study:

- Identify and discuss the criteria used for the alternative proposed
- Would you consider other criteria? why?

Step 5: Make a decision

- Assume you are the decision-maker
- If difficult to make a decision – something is wrong
- Apply twenty dollar bill test



Role of research

Role of research

- The importance of evidence-based policy making is well documented
- Adds value to the analysis by bringing in existing knowledge that proves critical to the analysis

The role of research

- Three main use of research:
 - assess the nature and the extent of the problem
 - assess policies used in the past
 - justify policy options/alternatives
- Evidence should be relevant and genuine

The role of research

- What evidence do we need?
- Where is the evidence located?
- How do we collect the evidence?

The role of research

- Think before you collect
- Use relevant methodologies
 - interview
 - questionnaire
 - survey

The role of research

- What can we do if the evidence does not exist?
- What can we do if time is not on our side?
- What can we do if we do not have the resources to collect the evidence?

The role of research

- institutional knowledge
- Teamwork
- Form a network
- Create your own database

Case study:

- Discuss whether adequate evidence is used to determine the scope of the problem
- Discuss other critical information that should be part of the proposal.



Making your analysis engaging...

Making your analysis engaging

- Participatory approach emerged to complement rational policy analysis
- in government policy analysis is heavily influenced by the views of public officials, politicians, consultants/experts and donors
- Rarely the view of the community is adopted

Making your analysis engaging

- Strength of model is to about making the views of the community count in the decision-making process
- NGOs/CSOs are in the best position to do that

Key assumptions

- The political world is socially constructed and subjected to various perspectives
- Policy analysis is neither linear nor objective
- Citizens or those affected by the policy are often left out of the process hence the process is dominated by an elite group

Key assumptions

- Policy problems are complex and fluid in nature and therefore the optimal solution is found in society knowledge and values through dialoguing and consensus building

Designing participation

1. Determine the need for public participation
2. Identify the goal(s) of the process
3. Determining who should participate
4. Select a tool for participation

Determine rationale for participation

- ☛ Three rationales for determining the need for public participation:
 - ☞ *instrumental*
 - ☞ *substantive*
 - ☞ *normative*

Exercise

- ☛ As NGOs what rationale that usually underpins your community engagement?

Identify the goal of the process

- ☛ What is the purpose or the goal of the process?
- ☛ Is it about solving the problem?
- ☛ Is it about producing recommendation?
- ☛ Is it about identifying community values and priorities?

Identify the goal of the process

- ☛ Is it about resolving a conflict?
- ☛ Is it about strengthening partnership?
- ☛ Is it about information gathering?

Determining who should participate

1. Who should participate?
2. What is the desirable representation?
3. What kind of engagement is appropriate?
4. How much influence the community should have?

Choose tool of participation

- ☛ What is the most appropriate tool(s)?
- ☛ Depends on what the agency wants from the process

Select a participation tool

Tool/setting	Values & settings goals	Implementation
Public meetings: public consultation	Advisory consultation: workshops: surveys: select panels	Advisory consultation: select panels

Participatory tools

- ☛ More than 50 tools
- ☛ Check: <http://participationcompass.org/article/index/method>

Participatory tools

- Citizen advisory group
- Citizens' panel
- Citizens' assembly
- Consensus conferences
- Deliberation
- Focus groups



Putting together your submission

Specify the problem

- What is the problem?
- How serious is the problem? Quantify.
- What are the consequences of the problem?
- What are the causes of the problem?

State the proposed solution(s) clearly

- What is the proposed solution?
- How effective is this solution?
- Is it going to work – how and why?
- What is the supporting evidence?

State the the outcome(s) of proposed solution

- What is the immediate outcome of the proposed solution?
- What are the medium and long-term outcomes?
- How are these outcomes linked to the the NGO strategic goals

Why is the proposed solution a good/correct one?

- What is the justification that this is a good/right policy?
- Who is going to be worse off?



Evaluating others Policy Submission

Policy problem

- Is the problem definition clear?
- Does the definition reflect the views of the NGOs involved?
- How serious is the problem?
- How bad is the problem – is there consensus to get it on the agenda?
- What is the NGO's role and responsibility? (Has someone already done this before?)
- What are the causes of the problem?
- Do NGOs and communities have experience doing with such problem?
- Do NGOs and communities have experience doing with such problem?

Proposed solution

- Is the proposed solution clearly defined?
- Does the proposed solution reflect the view of the NGOs and the communities they represent?
- How realistic is the proposed solution?
- Is there any evidence it was successfully applied elsewhere?

Solution outcomes

- Are the outcomes of the proposed solution clearly presented?
- How useful are the proposed outcomes?
- What will the outcomes affect the NGOs and the countries they represent – positive or negative?
- Do these outcomes reflect with the expectations of NGOs and the communities they represent?
- Do NGOs and communities that represent need such outcomes?

Why is the proposed solution a good one?

- Is the proposed solution the right? Good one the NGOs and communities they represent?



The ethics of doing policy analysis

Ethics of doing policy analysis

- NGOs face numerous constraints that may pressure them to take some short cuts when conducting analysis
- Donors' influence
- Limited resources

Ethics of doing policy analysis

- Integrity
- Respect
- Concern
- Courage

Integrity

- People display integrity when they :
 - follow high standards of honesty
 - show commitment to the values of justice and fairness
 - do not seek unfair, short-term gains through opportunistic actions that harm others
 - take the view that commitment to honesty and fairness will produce the best outcomes all-around

Source: McIntire 2010

Integrity

- Integrity is undermined when:
 - advice based on limited engagement
 - with inappropriate exclusion
 - lack of consideration for how various policy approaches could result in poor outcomes both for those affected by the policies and the decision makers who adopted them
- That is why policy analysts must act with integrity

Source: McIntire 2010

Respect

- When we show respect for others, we acknowledge their humanity, their dignity and their right to be the people they are
- it is an important attribute in policy analysis

Source: McIntire 2010

Respect

- First, policy analysts need to respect others who they engage with when they are conducting their analysis and developing ideas for ways to address policy problems
- Often policy discussion can be heated up – learn from listening and respect

Source: McIntire 2010

Respect

- Second, policy analysts need to respect the lives, the needs, and the aspirations of the people who will be directly affected by policy change
- Policy analysts work to develop policies that will significantly affect the lives of people with whom they share little in common

Source: Melvin, 2010

Respect

- Making conscious use of:
 - gender analysis
 - differences across racial groups
 - people of different ethnicities
 - the poor
 - the children and women

Source: Melvin, 2010

Concern

- Living an ethical life requires that we show concern for others, and not just those who are close family members or friends
- Concern means caring about, showing an interest in, and being involved in the lives of others
- When people devote their lives to working with and advancing the interests of the poor, they demonstrate exceptional levels of concern for others

Source: Melvin, 2010

Courage

- NGOs need to have the courage to say what is in the interest of their communities
- Should not be bullied by external forces

Final word..

"Live, so that when your children think of fairness and integrity, they think of you"

H. Jackson Brown Jr.

Group exercise

- Choose one of the policy issues (next slide) and apply the five-step model

Policy issues

- Over-inflation
- Support for domestic operations
- Monetary U/L
- Balance of trade
- Real wage
- Gender-based

Annex 12: Workshop Photos





Annex 13: Media Links

1. **CSO workshop builds capacity on tuna fisheries** <https://www.fijione.tv/news-posts/cso-workshop-builds-capacity-on-tuna-fisheries/>
2. **WWF launches policy analysis toolkit** <http://www.fijitimes.com/wwf-launches-policy-analysis-toolkit/>
3. **Policy analysis toolkit to benefit stakeholders**
(<http://www.wwfpacific.org/?uNewsID=329350>)
4. <http://www.wwfpacific.org/?uNewsID=329233>

