



TECHNICAL AND COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

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Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia

SUMMARY FROM PART 2 CMM 2013-07 PARAGRAPH 19 ANNUAL REPORTS

WCPFC-TCC10-2014-09

19 September 2014

Secure

1. Conservation and Management Measure on the Special Requirements of Small Island Developing States and Territories, CMM 2013-07 paragraph 19, states that:
“CCMs shall provide an annual report (Part 2 report) to the Commission on the implementation of this measure”.
2. In the 2014 Annual Report Part 2 covering 2013 activities, a question was asked of CCMs on the implementation of this paragraph (Q-109 in the AR Part 2). This paper provide in Table 1 CCMs’ responses to this question. It also provides thereunder, any additional information that CCMs chose to include as an attachment in its response in Annual Report Part 2.

Table 1. CCM's response to Q-109 (CMM 2013-07 19) in 2014 Annual Report Part 2 covering 2013 activities

CCM	Implemented?	Further Information	Secretariat's Note
Australia	YES	<p>"AFMA provided capacity and technical assistance to PNG and Kiribati (DFAT funded) on concepts of MCS to support sustainable fisheries management including Port State Measures and the legal and administrative frameworks in which fisheries are managed. AFMA Officers regularly partake in Regional Operations providing assistance to SIDS patrol boat boarding parties and joint operation coordination centres. Australia (DFAT) supports the FFA with approximately AUD 5.1m p.a. to assist Members in the sustainable development of their offshore fishery (principally tuna).</p> <p>Australia (DFAT) supports SPC FAME with approximately AUD 4m p.a. to assist Members in the sustainable management and development of their coastal and aquaculture fisheries; and provide monitoring and scientific advice on offshore fisheries.</p> <p>Australia is supporting ocean governance through maritime boundary delimitation and marine spatial planning in FFA member countries. Known as a 'Australian Government Partnership for Development', this support totals AUD 5.2m over 3 years (2014-2016).</p> <p>Through the International Finance Corporation-Australia Pacific Partnership, Australia has provided AUD 1.2m of support to assist fisheries industry development in Solomon Islands.</p> <p>Australia has provided AUD 1m over 2 years to assist Nauru develop its offshore fisheries sector as part of the Australia - Nauru Bilateral Fisheries Assistance."</p>	
Belize	N/A		
Canada	N/A		
China	YES	<p>China invested and developed local companies in some of the SIDS thus provides employment opportunities for local people and contributes local economic development.</p> <p>More than 70 China-flagged longliners are chartered to some SIDS, this is of help for the SIDS concerned to develop local fishery development.</p>	
Chinese Taipei	YES	Please see the attachment for Q-109.	<i>See Annex 1 below</i>
Cook Islands	N/A	Cook Islands is a Small Island Developing State	
Ecuador	N/A		
El Salvador	YES		

CCM	Implemented?	Further Information	Secretariat's Note
European Union	YES	http://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/WCPFC10-DP37%20EU%20Report%20on%20Article%200%20and%20Resoluton%202008-01.pdf	See Annex 6 below
Federated States of Micronesia	YES	FSM had participated in number MCS Joint Cooperation Surveillance Operations with RMI, Palau in 2013. FSM NORMA and Marshall Islands MIMRA also jointly developed our own National Information Management System (IMS) with the assistance of SPC, WCPFC and FFA. newly developed NPOA-IUU for FSM	
Fiji	N/A	Fiji is a recipient of this measure.	
France			Annual Report Part 2 still outstanding
French Polynesia	N/A		
Indonesia	N/A		
Japan	YES	Some projects were implemented in 2013. The list attached herewith.	See Annex 2 below
Kiribati	YES	Kiribati is part of SIDs that require special consideration and assistance from developed CCMs	
Korea (Democratic Republic of)			Annual Report Part 2 still outstanding
Korea (Republic of)	YES	Korea contributed to the capacity building of Small Island Developing States and Territories by convening an International Fisheries Cooperation Conference in 2013 as attachment	See Annex 3 below
Marshall Islands	N/A		
Mexico	N/A		
Nauru	NO	Nauru is a SIDS	
New Caledonia	YES	In 2013 New Caledonia did not benefit from any specific action from or in cooperation with a WCPFC CCM in a field covered by CMM 2013-07	
New Zealand	YES	This has been implemented through New Zealand's ongoing assistance to SIDs in fisheries management assistance, MCS capacity building and assistance.	See Annex 4 below
Niue	YES	Assist other members in terms of MCS cooperation.	
Palau			Annual Report Part 2 still outstanding
Panama			Annual Report Part 2 still outstanding
Papua New Guinea	NO		

CCM	Implemented?	Further Information	Secretariat's Note
Philippines	YES	Philippines is a developing state but fully support SIDS vision on various aspects such as capacity development, transfer of technology, fisheries conservation and management, MCS and support for the domestic fisheries sector and tuna-fisheries related businesses and market access. Philippine investors have been working with SIDS (e.g. PNG, SI, etc) to develop their domestic tuna fisheries. There are vessels /canneries / processing plants that were owned/co-owned by Philippine investors in SIDS territories. Our Philippine tuna operators in SIDS territories are cooperating, complying and in support with various conservation and management measures implemented by SIDS and WCPFC.	
Samoa	YES	Currently approaching developed CCMs in relation to Capacity needs for Fisheries Officers in the proper application of CMMs for species covered under Convention.	
Solomon Islands	YES		<i>See Annex 5 below</i>
Thailand	N/A		
Tokelau	N/A	Tokelau is a participating territory in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission.	
Tonga	YES		
Tuvalu	NO		
United States of America	YES	The U.S provided all relevant information at the 2013 Annual Meeting and information will be provided again at the 2014 Annual meeting in Apia, Samoa.	
Vanuatu			
Vietnam	N/A		
Wallis and Futuna			<i>Annual Report Part 2 still outstanding</i>

Annex 1: Chinese Taipei

Following are brief report on the implementation of CMM 2013-07

Capacity Development of Personnel & Monitoring, control and surveillance

With respect to these 2 items, we have launched a Regional Observer Training Project for SIDS since 2010. The Training Project aims at the assistance to enhance MCS capacity of SIDS. By the end of 2013, we totally held three observer trainings, and traveling expenses, lodging and tuition for trainees from SIDS to attend the classes in our training center in Kaohsiung are supported by this project. And there are 13 trainees finished training in October, 2013. We believe this training project can also enhance the capacity of the trainees and they will be ready to be placed on board fishing vessels under the regional observer program. Furthermore, we have also continued to provide funding to the fisheries development programs proposed and hosted by SPC, FFA, PIF and other academic institutes.

Technology transfers

We have kept assigned our scholars and technical training missions to several SIDS to provide fisheries techniques and knowledge to local students, fishermen and technical staffs for many years.

Support for the Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-Fisheries Related Businesses and Market Access

We have assisted SIDS in building fishing vessels over the past years. Also, we provided financial assistance to a number of SIDS in the assistance of vessel repairs. Moreover, we have also provided financial support to a number of SIDS for the acquisition of facilities such as aquaculture equipments, docks, aquatic products centers and maritime training schools, etc.

Furthermore, to encourage the investment in the fisheries sector of SIDS has been one of our continued efforts. Several canning and processing plants have been built in island countries with the investments from our industry. We will continue to encourage our private business sector to extend further cooperation with SIDS to assist their fisheries development.

Annex 2: JAPAN

Japan Trust Fund

Beneficiary Member(s)	Project
RMI and FSM	Development of an Integrated Fisheries IMS for RMI and FSM.
SPC	Stock Assessment, ecosystem and bycatch workshops for fisheries officers from developing states of the WCPFC.
SPC	Introductory Training Workshop on Observer Data Reporting Tools.
Tonga	Support for the collection and improved management of commercial tuna data in Tonga as well as providing awareness on conservation and management of tuna.
Tonga	Observer training, debriefing and capacity building for the Tonga National Observer Programme.
Vietnam	Consolidating Vietnam tuna catch estimates through the development and application of appropriate estimation methodology to additional provinces and incorporation of these into annual catch estimates
Vietnam	Collection of baseline data from the developing handline fishery of Vietnam and incorporation into annual catch estimates for 2012

OFCF Projects

Beneficiary Member(s)	Project
FSM, PNG, Kiribati, Fiji, Solomon	Training of Japanese and Fisheries special skills.
Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon, FSM, RMI, Palau, Nauru, Fiji, PNG	Repair of ice machines, processing plants, solar heating systems, vessels, power plants.
Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon, FSM, RMI, Palau, Nauru, Fiji, PNG	Training sessions of repair, handle of vessels.
Solomon	Project of Sea Cucumbers Management
PNG	Project of Developing Traps
Kiribati, FSM, Solomon	Advice for Fisheries and Development
Kiribati, FSM, Solomon	Giving FRP vessels, outboard engines, diving gears, cars with guidance.

Annex 3: REPUBLIC OF KOREA

**Draft Record of the Third Korea International Conference on
Fisheries Cooperation (KICFC)**

20-22 November, 2013

The Westin Chosun Hotel

Busan, Korea

Prepared by Secretariat of KICFC

** This Record has been drafted by MOF for distribution amongst the participants for their reference.*

Day 1

Background

1. On 20-22 November, 2013, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) of Korea hosted the 3rd Korea International Conference on Fisheries Cooperation (here in after the “KICFC” or the “Conference”), with the objective of providing a platform for the exchange of ideas and for discussions focusing on fisheries cooperation between Korea and its developing partners around the globe. The Conference took place at the *Westin Chosun Hotel*, Busan, Korea, attended by roughly 120 participants, including leading professionals and academics in the field of fisheries. The list of participants is attached as Attachment A. The Conference consisted of three sessions: 1) Possible ways to improve inequality in fisheries utilization through aquaculture development; 2) Making sustainable fisheries through observer programs and IUU prevention; and 3) Strengthening fisheries ODA and sharing best practices.

Opening, Keynote and Introduction

2. Dr. Jin Sook Yoon, the Minister of Oceans and Fisheries, opened the Conference at 10:00 on October 20th, 2013. Addressing the participants, she asked to take stock on the current situation, in which the ocean and fishery resources are being devastated by reckless human activities and she reiterated the need to turn this situation around. Having a long way to go to achieve sustainability and responsibility in conserving and managing the ocean and the resources therein, she underlined the importance of international cooperation.

3. Following the Minister’s opening remarks, Mr. Nam Sik Hur, Mayor of Busan City, welcomed the participants on behalf of the hosting city. Lawmaker Mr. Tae Kyung Ha delivered a message that contained his political commitment to strengthen Korea’s effort in promoting sustainable fisheries.

4. Mr. Ib Kollavik-Jensen, the Program Coordinator at the UN FAO, delivered the keynote speech, under the title of “*the Global challenges and opportunities for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development.*” He started his presentation reminding the participants of the importance of oceans as the heritage shared by humankind. The following is the summary of his presentation:

As an importance source of food and livelihood around the globe, fisheries and aquaculture have been placed on the center stage of the global policy framework and legislation. The Asian region, in particular, is playing a significant role in aquaculture, with the potential to

feed the world's growing population in the future. However, the world's oceans and related resources are facing various challenges including environmental degradation, stock overexploitation, IUU fishing, post-harvest losses and climate changes. To address these challenges, regional and global efforts are being made, based on a set of international rules and guidelines, through the likes of regional fisheries bodies (RFBs) and regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs). Also, to realize so-called the Blue Economy, a number of global processes and initiatives have been, and are being underway, with various organizations under the UN System(e.g FAO) taking the lead in cooperation with relevant countries. To align to these efforts, the FAO is taking the Blue Growth Initiative off our components(i.e. capture fisheries; the Global Aquaculture Advancement Partnership(GAAP); livelihoods and food systems; and economic growth from ecosystem service) in cooperation with partner countries including Korea and Indonesia, aiming to contribute to the realization of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture as away forward. This initiative is a comprehensive approach that covers both marine waters and inland waters and focuses on the social and economic role of fisheries. In this con text, Korea's ODA projects are well inline with the news strategies employed by the FAO and Korea is expected to strengthen its contribution to the sustainable fisheries.

5. Following Mr. Jensen's presentation, Dr. Young-seup Kim, the President of the Pukyong National University (PKNU), delivered the second keynote speech. The following is the summary of his presentation:

Fisheries management has become ever more challenging due to such factors as overexploitation and climate changes. Widely varying fisheries and gear types are not helping the situation, either. Given this, one-size-fits-all approaches no longer stand, and cooperation and coordination amongst different actors are needed. With this understanding, the Korean government, in cooperation with the industry and academia including PKNU, is putting in efforts to address the current challenges in fisheries management through broader and multi-pronged approaches not only to address fisheries management issues at home but also to contribute to solving global fisheries including the imbalances in the utilization of fishery resources. One of the best ways to restore the balance is to strengthen international cooperation and to share knowledge and build capacity of developing partners based on education through ODA programs with higher standards.

Session 1 - Possible way to improve inequality in fisheries utilization through aquaculture development

6. Session 1, facilitated by Dr. Jeong Sook Park (NFRDI), consisted of three presentations on the subject.

7. Dr. Young-shil Kang, Director General of National Fisheries Research and Development Institute provided the first presentation of Session 1 under the title of *“The current status and prospects of the NFRDI’s fisheries ODA projects.”* She first provided a brief introduction on the work of the Institute and then went on to present the Institute’s activities in the field of international fisheries cooperation. The following is the summary of her presentation:

Fisheries and related industries play an important role, supplying food, creating jobs and income and contributing to economic growth and gender equality. Korea is not an exception when it comes to the significance of the fisheries. The sector was a main driving force of Korea’s economic development, contributing to turning the country from a recipient into a donor of official development aids. The sector still takes up a large part in the country’s economy as one of the most important primary industries. Korea fully understands the importance of fisheries and is working to improve the management on various fronts. The National Fisheries Research and Development Institute is a government agency in charge of fisheries-related research and studies, taking the scientific and technology front. The Institute is actively working to contribute to sustainable fisheries through a number of innovative research programs and technology transfers to developing partners. Some cases in point include shrimp farming in Algeria and technology transfers with Tunisia and Senegal. Currently, fisheries technology-related ODAs are being carried out through the KOICA, Korea’s official channel for development assistance, but the Institute has plans to come up with its own ODA programs in the near future.

8. The second presentation of Session 1 was delivered by Dr. Matthias Halwart, the Senior Aquaculture Officer at the FAO under the title of *“Inequality of per capita fish consumption by countries and regions and directions for improvement of such inequality.”* He first provided the analyses on the trend in global fish supply and consumption in the past, present and the future, whose gap is ever growing. He then presented the problems of global hunger and malnutrition, and the importance of fish as a good solution to these devastating challenges. The following is the summary of his presentation:

Hunger is one of the most serious global problems, the solutions to which include producing more food. Fisheries and aquaculture can play an import role in increasing food production as nutritional and affordable source of animal protein, especially for least developed countries. However, they have their fair share of challenges, such as pollution and climate changes that could affect the health of their consumers. Also, gaps are growing between supply and demand especially in Asia. In this context, it is expected that aquaculture will become even more important to narrow the gap and aquaculture production will be likely to surpass that of capture fisheries within the next decade. This growth in

aquaculture should take place in a sustainable manner free from pollution and contamination, thereby providing real benefit to human health and nutrition. The FAO and its partners are working to this end, to achieve higher fish production and consumption that contribute to the global food security.

9. Dr. In-Kwon Jang, Director of Aquaculture Department at the National Fisheries and Development Institute, delivered the third presentation under the title of “*A case study of fisheries ODA project: Development of shrimp farming in Algeria.*” He introduced two ODA projects carried out by the NFRDI for shrimp farming development in two different places in Algeria as part of fisheries technology transfers to developing partners. He provided the participants, using various visual aids, with the detailed accounts of how the relevant technologies had been applied. The following is the summary of his presentation: The NFRDI has conducted two shrimp farming technology transfer projects since 2008, in cooperation with Algeria. The first project included the establishment of hatchery and outdoor ponds, and Algerian experts were also invited to Korea for training necessary for the operation of the farms. The first project turned out to be a success, producing marketable size of shrimps and this farm is currently serving as a reference case for commercial shrimp farms. The second project, which is still ongoing, is more ambitious than its predecessor-- to develop shrimp farming in the northern Sahara desert using underground salt water. As in the first case, the NFRDI provided training to Algerian experts to build their capacity to attend the farm, which is scheduled to be completed in 2014. The NFRDI is committed to continuous cooperation with the Algerian partners every step of the way.

10. A panel discussion took place on the issues addressed in the first Session, moderated by Dr. Jensen (FAO) and participated by Professor Su-Am Kim (PKNU), Mr. Sang-Ahn Lee (KOICA) and Mr. Dong-Sik Woo (MOF) as panelists. The Moderator invited the panelists to provide their observations on the topic and asked the presenters to share supplementary thoughts.

10. Prof. Suam Kim said the world’s population was expected to grow to almost 9 billion within the next four decades and the role of fisheries and aquaculture would be even bigger to feed them. However, given that capture fisheries was not expected to grow significantly in the near future, the only viable option would be to develop aquaculture to increase food production. He also added that while aquaculture had been playing an ever more important role in terms of food production since the 1980s, it also had been posing a number of challenges, such as high capital costs, environmental impacts, possible production monopolies (e.g. China) and inherent vulnerability to natural and anthropogenic disasters. In

that context, he said that the fisheries development cooperation between Korea and its partner countries could contribute to striking the geographical balance in aquaculture yields by diversifying aquaculture producers. With regard to the subject of climate changes, he inquired about the FAO's concern about climate changes in relation to sustainable aquaculture, pointing out that while the impact of climate changes in capture fisheries had been widely studied, they still remained as a weak link in the aquaculture sector. In response to that inquiry, Mr. Halwart from the FAO said that the Organization also recognized climate changes as one of the driving factors in changes in fisheries and aquaculture, and the FAO was working on genetic resources studies focusing on climate change issues, and funds were being made available through GEF for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

11. Introducing KOICA's work in the field of development assistance, Dr. Sang-Ahn Lee said oceans and fisheries resources could be the key to resolving the problems of hunger and poverty and aid harmonization is important to set the direction for ODA to avoid duplication problems. Having said that, he also pointed out that the current share agriculture and fisheries in the KOICA's overall budget was only 13%, and much would need to be done to increase the share, and the importance of fishery resources were currently under-represented in Korea's fisheries ODA. He also complimented on the shrimp farming projects in Algeria and said he saw this Conference as an opportunity for the participants to discuss further the ways to achieve sustainable fisheries that could address many global challenges.

12. Mr. Dong-Sik Woo, Director of Fisheries Policy at MOF joined the previous panelists in complimenting the Algerian projects. He said that many advanced countries were providing ODA to realize the shared benefit of humankind and Korea was also playing its part as a Member of the OECD. He suggested that Korea's ODA should not only cover technological aspects but also should follow through the commercialization of transferred technologies. He also said there still were obstacles such as complicated trade processes and access limitations and cited an example where a recipient country successfully produced aquaculture products with transferred technologies but had to face an obstacle meeting the requirements in international trade of such products. He added that trials and errors should be avoided, learning from the experiences of advanced countries.

13. Mr. Halwart commented that the FAO was making efforts to secure necessary funds to implement various aquaculture projects, and suggested that regionally-integrated projects might be useful, where adjacent counties could benefit from regionally pooled technologies. He also informed that the Organization was currently working to conduct research on

genetic resources to be used in aquaculture.

14. The Moderator opened the floor for the participants for comments and questions.

15. Dr. Chang-Mo Ma (KMI) requested the floor first and said considering that technologies acquired by different countries had reached a certain level at the moment, it was time to pool the technologies together and share benefit. Also, continuity and re-generation of the benefit of an ODA were needed through, for example, creating trickle-down effects and he also informed the participants that GPO was raising funds and asked for their interest in the funding. Responding to his comment, the Moderator said the benefit from development assistance often discontinued due to funding problems and a number of projects were not being followed up due to limited availability of funding.

16. Dr. In Kwon Kang said that the NFRDI was primarily a research institute for fisheries and aquaculture, and thus there was not much it could do in terms of distribution, marketing and trade support necessary for commercialization of transferred technologies. To overcome those limitations, he said, that the Institute established a fisheries ODA plan and had been closely cooperating with the FAO, which would take up the part of social and economic aspects.

17. The Moderator asked for comments from trainees from developing countries.

A representative from Vietnam took the floor and highlighted the importance of south-south cooperation, where the donor provides funds to one developing country and the recipient then cooperate with another developing country. He also said despite the fact that developing countries in East Asia, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar, in particular, are the main provider of seafood from aquaculture, they were under-represented in terms of development assistance provided by Korea, and suggested that Korea should consider a regional approach that covers multiple countries in the same region. Responding to this comment, Dr. Lee from KOICA appreciated the suggestion and shared the view about the importance of south-south cooperation.

18. A representative from Indonesia said while technology transfer was important, fisheries-related business activities should also be considered. If the objective of official development assistance is to reduce hunger and poverty, better access to market and balance in value chains should be ensured. Responding to his comment, the Moderator said a lot of work had been done and more needed to be done on this and various market standards such as health requirements and HACCP were usually set by developed countries and not were not always scientifically based. He added that how to rebalance profits should be

considered in the overall context of development assistance.

19. A representative from Tanzania raised three issues: 1) IUU fishing and post-harvest losses in capture fisheries; 2) tapping into potential of freshwater fisheries; and 3) FAO's initiatives to yield high production from fish farming in African countries. On the first issue, he said almost one-third of catches were lost in the post-harvest processes in the capture fisheries and the same problem should be avoided in aquaculture. On the second issue, he asked the NFRDI if the Institute had any plan to focus more on freshwater fisheries development in developing countries, since fisheries in many African countries were taking place in freshwater like Lake Victoria. He also posed a question to FAO regarding the organization's work to increase aquaculture production in Africa. Responding to his inquiries, Dr. Young-shil Kang said the NFRDI was making efforts in research and development of freshwater aquaculture, and as improvements were made, they would be shared with Korea's developing partners. Mr. Halwart from the FAO said while the Organization was making effort to support capture fisheries and aquaculture in Africa, respective national priorities should be first set on the aquaculture sector at the political level. The Moderator added his response to the issue of post-harvest losses that works were being done to prevent such losses in the context of food security and this issue called for serious consideration.

20. Mr. Andrew Wright requested the floor and raised the question about environmental consideration. He said the world was in dilemma, where it needed to increase food production from fisheries and aquaculture while having to take care of the environment. He asked the participants to take the consideration forward. Responding to this, the Moderator shared the view that the environmental consideration was important, but it was still a difficult issue to resolve when hundreds of millions of people were still suffering from hunger and malnutrition. Mr. Halwart gave some examples of FAO's effort in aquaculture, selecting species at the bottom of food chain thereby removing the need to use fish to feed fish, and utilizing flood in rice paddies as a source of aquaculture. He also shared the view of Mr. Wright that emphasis should be given to ecosystem services as well.

21. A representative from Sri Lanka raised an issue of reasonable distribution of fish products, citing his country's case, where most fish were exported (e.g. to the EU) resulting in higher fish prices in the home market. He also emphasized the role of China in increasing the global aquaculture production.

22. A representative from the Philippines suggested that the harmonization of food safety standards amongst different developed countries might be helpful in helping to improve

market access for developing countries. She also said consideration should be given to those developing countries that are prone to climate changes when it comes to aid programs and projects undertaken by the FAO.

23. The representative from Uganda inquired Dr. Kang about some practical strategies Korea had applied to handle donations in terms of fisheries before 1996 and suggested that the FAO should help Uganda with aquaculture of species like Nile perch. Responding to this, Dr. Kang said that the current assistance work of the Institute was linked to KOICA and was operated by the KOICA standards. Mr. Matthias said that the FAO responded to requests from governments. He added that if Uganda prioritized fisheries and aquaculture as opposed to other commodities, they could request assistance to FAO.

24. With the comments made by the representative from Uganda as the last one, the Moderator wrapped up the panel discussion, ending Session 1.

Day 2 (November 21, 2013)

Session 2- Making Sustainable Fisheries through Observer Programs and IUU Prevention

25. Day 2 started with the second Session on the subject of observer programs and IUU prevention. This Session was facilitated by Dr. Chang-Mo Ma (Senior Researcher, Korea Maritime Institute, KMI) and consisted of four presentations.

26. The first presentation was provided by Mr. Andrew Wright, the Executive Secretary of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) under the title of "*Implementation of the control regulation and IUU*". He opened his presentation with a brief introduction about the mandate and activities of the Commission, of which IUU prevention is a flagship activity. He then went on to touch on the definition and impact of IUU, its significance and implications, measures to be taken, observer programs, and new initiatives. At the end of his presentation, he complimented the amendment of Korea's Distant Water Fisheries Development Act, which had strengthened the flag state control over its vessels. The following is the summary of his presentation:

Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing is a significant hindrance to sustainable fisheries, not only adversely affecting fish stocks (e.g. annual losses of millions of tonnes of stocks) and the environment, but also affecting the health of the coastal communities and the economy (e.g. annual losses of billions of dollars). The implication is global, but developing countries are being affected hardest due to such factors as poor governance. Recognizing this, the UN FAO came up with the International Plan of Action for IUU

prevention (IPOA-IUU) to provide a set of guidelines to be referred to in the effort to fight IUU fishing and RFMOs are taking their own actions either as legally binding or non-binding measures. At the global and regional level, response options, such as open registers of fishing vessels and an international high seas fisheries information database, are being considered. Still, much has to be done to improve governance, to strengthen monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and to properly use existing tools such as market measures and observer programs.

27. Second presentation was provided by Dr. Dean Swanson, the Chief of International Fisheries Affairs Division at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the US (NOAA) under the title of “*Dealing with IUU fishing in the United States.*” He started his presentation highlighting the seriousness of IUU fishing as a global problem with environmental, social and economic ramifications. The following is the summary of his presentation:

IUU fishing threatens the health of fisheries, society and the economy. The US has various fisheries management and stock building measures in place, but their effectiveness are undermined by IUU fishing activities. To address this, actions are being taken on four fronts-vessel specific measures, supply chain, market measures and resource management. The common denominator for all these four fronts is international cooperation: vessel-specific actions can be taken through the identification of non-cooperating parties; supply chain issues can be addressed through port state measures and product tracking and resources, especially highly migratory species can be effectively managed through RFMOs. In the fight against IUU, the US has a legal basis called the “Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act,” which provides a set of step-wise IUU fishing identification processes. The US is also extending international cooperation and capacity building assistance through science, stewardship, monitoring and enforcement to address the root cause of IUU problems. The efforts of the US in the fight against IUU also include stakeholder engagement, cooperation with NGOs and multilateral organizations. For example, the US is currently working with the Interpol in the fight against IUU and the US and the FAO jointly provided port state measures-related training to the Fiji port authorities.

28. The third presentation was provided by Mr. Peter Sharples, Regional Observer Support and Development Coordinator of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) under the title of “*Nurturing first-rate observers-the challenge.*” He first introduced major organizations involved in the fisheries management in the South Pacific region, including SPC/OFP, FFA, PNA and the WCPFC. His presentation then mainly dealt with regional observer programs in the region (PIRFO), challenges they face and areas for improvements. The following is the summary of his presentation:

The Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) is one of the most important part of the world's fisheries. Regional observer programs in the region began in the late 1980s with a small number of observers locally recruited. However, ever-growing activities within the WCPO call for stronger MCS that leads to higher demands for qualified observers. To meet these demands, the SPC introduced Observer Coordination Program and has been working to recruit and train regional observers that contribute to the effective MCS in the region through Pacific Island regional fisheries observer programs. Although these efforts have led to a number of achievements in terms of data quantity and quality and regional employment, there still remain major obstacles including the lack of operational support and resources, new but poorly coordinated tasks, no feedback about how data are being used and data processing backlogs. Also, fisheries managers are asking more of regional observers without good understanding about the special requirements of Pacific island regional observers to support their work onboard and even donors for observer training tend not to fully understand what really works in the region. These challenges need to be addressed in order to achieve the objectives of PIRFO programs.

29. The fourth presentation was provided by Mr. Gyeongsam Choi from the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, under the title of *"Fisheries Resources Protection System in Korea."* His presentation focused on a vessel decommissioning scheme employed by the Ministry as part of adjusting fishing capacity to achieve sustainable fisheries within the Korean waters. The following is the summary of his presentation:

Since the early 1990s, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea has been operating a national program for vessel decommissioning to reduce the domestic fishing capacity commensurate with sustainable fishing opportunities. As a result, fleet over-capacity and related overfishing problems have significantly been reduced. However, the implementation has not always been smooth and there is still a long way to go to call the program success. For example, the decommissioning is not effectively taking place on large-scale vessels and its voluntary nature presents limitations.

Panel discussion on Session 2

30. Wrapping up Session 2, a panel discussion took place moderated by Mr. Andrew Wright (CCAMLR). Dr. Chang Mo Ma (KMI), and Prof. Yong Min Shin (PKNU) participated in the discussion as panelists. The Moderator invited Dr. Ma and Prof. Shin to provide their supplementary observations specific to the subject of IUU and observer programs.

31. Dr. Ma briefly talked about the history and the current trend of international effort in

the fight against IUU fishing, among which port state measures (PSM) and catch documentations schemes (CDS) were two main pillars. Individual countries are taking actions through market measures and making necessary legislations or amending existing ones. He said, however, there was still a plenty of room for improvement when it comes to raising awareness on the significance of IUU and many countries lacked capacity to implement measures like PSM and CDS. RFMOs and other relevant organizations would need to come up with ways to lessen the burden put on these countries through, for example, harmonizing various requirements.

32. Prof. Shin shared the view expressed by Dr. Ma that many countries currently did not have enough capacity and resources to keep in line with international measures taken to fight IUU fishing. Regarding MCS activities, he said information and communications technologies could be utilized for improved monitoring, but these technologies could not completely replace human interventions. He emphasized the need to increase observer coverage, while recognizing the short supply of qualified observers. To address this, he suggested more programs should be developed to nurture first-rate observers and follow-up actions such as debriefing, should also be taken after the completion of observers' missions. He also said that observer training could lead to job creation. Before closing his observation, he asked Mr. Choi (MOF) if the Ministry had any plan to expand vessel decommissioning programs to also cover distant water fishing fleet. To that inquiry, Mr. Choi responded that domestic and distant water fleet managements fell under the responsibilities of different divisions and he was not in a position to provide a clear answer to the question.

33. After the panelists sharing their views, the Moderator requested comments or questions around the floor.

34. A representative from Vietnam said when it comes to fight IUU, developing countries faced a plenty of challenges, having their hands already full managing fisheries in their EEZ, and having not enough resources to carry out MCS activities outside their waters and to meet the requirements under PSM and CDS. Having said so, he added, developing countries in Asia were committed themselves to following internationally adopted guidelines for the prevention and elimination of IUU, and were cooperating with the international communities through RFMOs either as a full Member or a Cooperating Non-member.

35. A representative from Tanzania shared his views on the issue of pirate fishing in the African region which deprived especially tuna resources from the waters of African coastal states. He said that while African countries were making efforts to prevent this, there were

already huge markets for these illegal catches and he asked Mr. Wright about what he made of this situation. Responding to that, Mr. Wright said that the terms IUU and pirate fishing were increasingly being used hand-in-hand and it was true that there would be no fishing unless there was a market. He added that was why the FAO and RFMOs had developed various certification schemes and port state measures to verify the legitimacy of fish and fish products and the compliance with relevant laws and measures. He also commented that addressing these challenges was a long-term process.

36. Ms. Sujeong Lee, the Observer Coordinator from the Korea International Fisheries Cooperation Institute, pointed out the issue of observer supply shortages experienced by many countries and asked Mr. Sharples if the SPC had any special measures in place to ensure the supply of observers and prevent turn-over. She also asked if observer debriefing and data verification had to be conducted by debriefing experts, not by scientists. Responding those questions, Mr. Sharples said at least for the Pacific island region, turn over would not be a big issue if they had good management observers and observers tended to be satisfied with their work. He added that there were some cases where observers left their work due to the lack of recognition and respect they deserved. Regarding the question about debriefing, he answered that while scientists could provide valuable feedback on the data collected, the best debriefers would be those who had had experiences on board as observers themselves.

37. A representative from the Philippines commented that the country was focusing on the law enforcement of on illegal fishing activities. The Philippines was applying Catch Certificate Scheme only to comply with the EU requirements for the exported product and wished to be considered in capacity building training to tackle IUU fishing to broaden its participation in the global effort.

Session 3-Strengthening Fisheries ODA and Sharing Best Practices

38. The third session dealt with the issue of strengthening fisheries ODA and sharing best practices. Four presentations were provided in this Session, followed by a panel discussion on the subject. Prof. Sang-go Lee at Pukyong National University served as the facilitator for this Session.

39. The first presentation of Session 3 was given by Mr. Kwang--HyoBae, Director General for Agriculture and Fisheries of Busan Metropolitan City, under the title of “*Busan’s Oceans and Fisheries Prowess and Enhanced World Friendship.*” He shared the City’s history of economic development, mainly taken thanks to development assistance provided by a number of development partners. The following is the summary of his presentation: Right after the Korean War, Korea was one of the least developed countries, where poverty

was a way of life. However, with help from the international community and aid organizations, the county was able to build the foundation for its economic development. Busan, as the home of oceans and fisheries of Korea, benefitted greatly from this assistance and now has become the country's second largest city with robust industrial infrastructure related fisheries and maritime affairs. With the experience of rising from poverty and lessons learned, and today's strong competitive edge in the field of oceans and fisheries, Busan is in a good position to reach out for Korea's development partners to contribute to their economic development.

40. The second presentation was provided by Dr. Eun-pyo Hong, Head of TEC Unit of the OECD under the title of "*Current Trends of ODA in the International Community and Korea's Efforts to Strengthen Fisheries Cooperation.*" He first gave a brief overview of global initiatives to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the progress that has been made so far through the four rounds of High Level Forum for Aid Effectiveness. He then went through areas for improvement to increase not only aid effectiveness but also development effectiveness. The following is the summary of his presentation:

Since the adoption of 8 Millennium Development Goals, the OECD has been taking various initiatives to achieve them and the leaders of the international development cooperation communities had four rounds of high level fora to follow through the progress in achieving the goals, the fourth of which discussed issues related to post MDGs. Today, the UN has set 12 post MDGs, some of which have linkages with the field of fisheries such as poverty eradication, job creation and sustainable environment. Although fisheries can play an important role in the context of balanced development around the globe and meeting the MDGs, the sector is currently under-represented. Making the best of this potential through re-evaluation and strengthening links with other sectors can be a good solution to address many unresolved global problems.

41. The third presentation was provided by Mr. Salvador Kokom Navaro from El Salvador Fisheries Authorities under the title of "*KOICA-PKNU International Graduate Program of Fisheries Science.*" After opening his presentation with a brief introduction of the fisheries in El Salvador, where gillnet fisheries took an important part, he shared his experience under the program and how it was applied to his work contributing to the global fisheries management. He went under the program to build capacity in the field of fisheries science and brought back home what he had learned through the program to apply to the work of a tuna research team he created. His research and related work got him promoted to the El Salvador tuna Commissioner and in this newly given position, he joined the work supporting silky shark research in the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission and developing the National Plan of Action for Shark Conservation of El Salvador. He ended

his presentation by suggesting that the KOICA-PKNU graduate program and its related information should be more widely known, so that more people from developing countries could benefit from the program.

42. The last presentation was provided by Mr. K.Suraj Chandrakumara, Fisheries Resource Management Assistant of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development of Sri Lanka under the title of *“Preparation and Implementation of Fisheries Management Plans for Selected Fisheries in South and East Coast in Sri Lanka.”* He shared his experience of joining the KOICA-PKNU Graduate Training Program and how lessons learned from the experience were applied back home. He also made suggestions for future improvements. He joined the program to learn from Korea’s accumulated experiences in the field of fisheries and found the program useful and helpful. Back home, he applied the knowledge gained from the program to Fisheries Management Plans in Sri Lanka. He also worked to have relevant national laws amended for the implementation of this milestone fisheries management plan to promote stakeholder involvement. He is still pursuing his academic work based on what he learned from the program, which will eventually contribute to the further development of fisheries in Sri Lanka. He suggested that although programs like the one he joined provided great benefit, there were areas for improvement, for example, expanding them to cover PhD; including Korea’s history and culture in their curricular (e.g Saemaul movement);and ensuring the continuity of benefit even after the completion of the programs.

Panel discussion on Session 3

43. Following the last presentation, a panel discussion took place moderated by Prof. Sang-go Lee, with Dr. Nan-ju Kim (Research Fellow, Busan Development Research Institute) and Dr. Sang-Ahn Lee (KOICA) as panelists. The Moderator requested the panelists to share their observations on the topic.

44. Dr. Lee first took the floor and said Korea’s experience of overcoming poverty and achieving economic growth could serve as a good reference for developing countries, sharing his stories of working with Korea’s development partners. He said that ODA should not be an end in itself but should serve as the means with which the recipients create long-term benefit for themselves. He also made a reference to the Saemaul movement mentioned by Mr. Chandrakumara in his presentation as an exemplary model that could be applied to developing partners.

45. Dr. Kim highlighted the importance of smooth communication amongst development

partners to increase the effectiveness of development aid. She also said ODA projects should include various stakeholders, and more focus should be placed on public-private partnerships as an important tool for better development assistance.

46. After the panelists sharing their thoughts, the moderator opened the floor for comments and questions.

47. A representative from Indonesia pointed out that differences between Korea and its developing partners, such as racial composition and geographical characteristics should be analyzed before applying Korea's success stories to individual countries, so that necessary adjustments could be made to enhance the effectiveness. He also said cooperation with the private sector could be better utilized. Responding to this comment, Dr. Lee said KOICA was actively engaged with the recipient countries to identify their needs and was also extending cooperation with the private sector and NGOs.

48. A representative from the Philippines took the floor and said she found the case studies presented in the Session very inspiring and helpful and appreciated the host for putting the Conference together.

49. With the representative from the Philippines making the last comment, the Moderator wrapped up Session 3 and following panel discussion. All Sessions and panel discussions were officially concluded at 5:30, November 21, 2013 with one day left for an excursion.

Annex 4: NEW ZEALAND

(CMM 2013-07) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES AND TERRITORIES

Part 2 Annual Report – covering 2013 calendar year

Members are to report on initiatives to implement Article 30 of the Convention. Article 30 outlines Commission obligations to recognise the special requirements of developing states. New Zealand supports special recognition of developing states through the structuring of management measures, providing for effective participation in Commission work, and assistance (including financial assistance). New Zealand sees Article 30 as a critical feature of the Convention text as, by facilitating active engagement and participation by development states, it ensures the long term success of the Commission in meeting its fisheries management and conservation objectives.

Over the next three years to 2015/16, New Zealand is contributing close to NZD 50 million to Pacific Islands' fisheries management, development and compliance. Examples of our support include funding of the Regional Observer Programme, SPC stock assessments for Pacific Island countries, and FFA fisheries management, development and compliance advice and services.

Examples of NZ Aid Programme Support to Pacific Fisheries Management and Development: 2013/14 to 2015/16

Programme	Description
Forum Fisheries Agency Work programme Support	Support to core work areas of FFA, the regional agency mandated to support Forum members in the development and management of oceanic fisheries resources.
SPC work programme support	Support to improving scientific understanding of Pacific tuna stocks leading to improved fisheries management and development outcomes.
MPI Pacific Fisheries Management and Development Programme	Support to New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries so it can provide technical advice and support to Pacific Island fisheries agencies in the areas of: fisheries management, monitoring, control and surveillance, and science.
Regional Observer Training and Management	Support to FFA and SPC to train and equip PICs to better monitor their fisheries and increase employment in observer related work.
Pacific Fisheries Training Programme	Support for a training programme to improve the skills of Pacific Islanders in the private and public seafood sectors.

Annex 5: SOLOMON ISLANDS

CMM 2013-07 paragraph 19 states: "CCMs shall provide an annual report (Part 2 report) to the Commission on the implementation of this measure."

General

Solomon Islands is one of 8 Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) in which it engages collectively in the application of the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) and the Implementation of Measures Under the 3rd Interim Arrangement (PNA 3IAs). In the context of actions pertaining to the VDS, Solomon Islands monitors its uptake of its annual Party Allowable Allocation (PAE), and reports through the Fisheries Integrated Monitoring System (FIMS).

PNA 3IAs are also advanced and have been the precursor to management and conservation measures adopted by WCPFC. These include the adoption of the High Seas pocket limits, the FAD closures, catch retention, designated ports and whale shark measures.

Solomon Islands is also a member of the Melanesia Spearhead Group in which it seeks to formulate cooperative management and enforcement actions with Fiji, Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea.

Solomon Islands is also a member of the Forum Fisheries Committee, and supports the actions undertaken by the Forum Fisheries Agency. Specific issues where Solomon Islands is seeking to strengthen the application of management actions includes the development of zonal limits for southern albacore, under the auspices of the Southern Committee for Tuna and Billfish.

FFA has also developed the Niue subsidiary arrangement, which seeks to strengthen cooperation between Pacific Island Parties (PIP) on fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance.

Capacity Development of Personnel

Solomon Islands is assisted in its capacity building by FFA and the NZ Aid funded programme, Mekem Strong *Solomon Islands Fisheries (MSSIF)*. *Capacity building activities have focussed on the following areas:*

MSSIF related training of its offshore division relates to capacity building in the following areas:

- *Monitoring and management of the VDS, awareness raising of international obligations including UN, FAO and WCPFC, and specific principles applied to territorial waters, e.g Management Options for the Main Group Archipelago*
- *The preparation of fisheries management documents such as the National Tuna Fisheries and Development Plan (NTFDP), and National Plans of Action (NPOAs) on FAD management and baitfish and turtle management*
- Training and general capacity building related to the Draft Fisheries Management Bill
- Training in the preparation of a MFMR annual reports

PNA supported by SPC has undertaken two elements of training, one in the development of Target and Limit Reference Points, the other in design and understanding of fleet specific economic issues in order to understand more closely the likely rents that can be extracted from Distant Water, charter and domestic fleets.

FFA provides the largest form of human capacity development including the strengthening observer training through the Pacific Island Regional Fishery Observer Programme, MCS Training and training in Catch Documentation processes and formulation of the NPOA-IUU.

Support in data management is provided regularly by SPC and includes participation in data management workshops and application of data management tools.

Technology transfers

MFMR regularly participates in joint working groups organised by FFA, SPC and PNA to evaluate the impacts of management measures, and to share experiences with other Pacific Island Parties (PIPs).

Fisheries conservation and management.

MFMR has received awareness training, from FFA in relation to the WCPFC Convention and Management Measures, and is in the process of strengthening its reporting functionality.

Monitoring, control and surveillance

Training has been provided by FFA in the context of implementation support for the Solomon Islands NPOA-IUU. These relate to areas such as risk assessment, identification of enforcement actions and Standard Operating procedures.

Support for the Domestic Fisheries Sector and Tuna-Fisheries Related Businesses and Market Access

The MSSIF programme is in the process of enhancing its linkages with offshore interest to facilitate an increased commitment to onshore processing and employment of Solomon Island fishermen.

Annex 6: EUROPEAN UNION



WCPFC10

Tenth Regular Session

2nd December – 6th December 2013
Cairns, AUSTRALIA

REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ON ARTICLE 30 AND RESOLUTON 2008-01 OF WCPFC

**WCPFC10-2013-D37
1 December 2013**

Report of the European Union on Article 30 of the Convention and Resolution 2008-01 of WCPFC

1 December 2013

The main EU source of support to the Pacific region is the European Development Fund. For the period 2008-2012 (including EDF9/10) some 45 million USD have been allocated for fisheries projects in the Pacific to pursue the double objective of promoting sustainable management and ensuring maximum economic benefits for the region from these resources. This includes about 26 million USD allocated to fishery under the EDF10 regional program. Consultations on the regional program under EDF11 have started and will intensify in early 2014. During the first consultation in October 2012, continued support to the fishery sector was suggested by the Pacific countries as a priority to be included under sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

The projects funded by the EU are in their majority implemented by the two regional agencies: FFA and SPC and directly benefit the work of WCPFC. In addition, individual EU Member States also provide assistance to the region, for example the Netherlands have in 2010 contributed nearly 26 000 USD to the WCPFC Western Pacific East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project. The definition of the priorities and the implementation take into account the need of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The involvement of SIDS in the process is a key principle of our action. The European Consensus on Development (2005) reflects the EU's willingness to eradicate poverty and build a more stable and equitable world. One of the key principles is that the EU is not imposing solution. To the contrary, developing countries are mainly responsible for their own development - based on national strategies developed in collaboration with non-government bodies, and mobilising domestic resources. EU aid is aligned with these national strategies and procedures.

The Communication 'Towards a renewed EU-Pacific development partnership' published in 2012 also highlights the importance of cooperation on fishery. With a strong focus on adaptation to Climate Change, the Communication puts the focus on the need to step up political cooperation and pursue a coherent agenda in terms of development assistance, sustainable exploitation of national resources and trade. The EU is willing to pursue and step up its dialogue and cooperation with the countries of the region and the regional agencies, FFA and SPC.

The actions are funded by the EU under 3 projects: DEVFISH2, SCICOFISH and ACP FISH 2.

I/ DEVFISH2

The Financing Agreement between the European Union and the ACP States of the Pacific Region represented by the Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Regional Authorising Officer, for the «Development of Sustainable Tuna Fisheries in the Pacific ACP countries Phase II» (DEVFISH2 project) has an initially estimated total cost of 8,200,000 euros.

The project is implemented through two Contribution Agreements. The Contribution Agreement between the EU and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community is planned for execution from the 16 November 2010 to the 2nd of September 2014, with a budget of 2,730,854 euros.

The Contribution Agreement between the EU and the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency is planned for execution from the 20 November 2010 to the 2nd of September 2014, with a budget of 4,973,146 euros. An addendum to the Financing Agreement has been approved by HQ and will increase the budget by 518,000 euros from the Regional 10 EDF envelope and extend the implementation and operational periods by 18 months. The additional funds increase the original total project budget by about 6.3%.

The overall objective of the programme is to increase the contribution from the sustainable use of highly migratory marine resources, particularly tuna, to the alleviation of poverty in P-ACP states, including Timor Leste.

The project purpose is to reduce constraints to domestic tuna industry development. These arise from economic and environment vulnerabilities, including lack of capacity to manage and support the tuna industry; and IUU fishing activities which divert economic benefits and threaten efforts to sustainably manage the resource.

Activities and progress against the objectives in 2012-2013

Support has been provided to develop the domestic tuna capacity in a number of countries with the focus to improve market access conditions through the establishment or effective operation of Competent Authorities and compliance with EU IUU regulation.

Concerning the support to Competent Authorities, the main activities were as follows:

- External audits of the established Competent Authorities were completed and reported (Fiji, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea).
- Assistance in the development of Competent Authorities is on-going in several countries (FSM, Kiribati, Cook Islands, Marshall Islands and Vanuatu).
- Both countries with established Competent Authorities and the ones trying to set up new ones benefit from capacity building and inspector's training.
- A Regional Competent Authorities Standard Fish Inspectors course was developed and delivered in collaboration with SPC.

With regard to the support to Pacific countries to comply with EU IUU regulation, the main activities were as follows:

- Preparation of a National Plan of Action (NPOA) for IUU fishing and associated Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) were formulated for Fiji, FSM, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. An update of the NPOAs for IUU fishing was done in PNG and Timor Leste.
- Strategic support to MCS IUU detection operations and coordination is underway.
- Work underway to improve IUU detection data and information systems and systems integration.

Activities are underway to provide assistance in the preparation of tuna development and management strategy in Cook Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga

Technical assistance in policy development was provided to Solomon Islands, Fiji, Tonga and the Cook Islands.

Technical Assistance is being provided to assist in the facilitation of domestic tuna processing opportunities in Solomon Islands, PNG and Cook Islands.

Support to the work of the of the Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA)

Assistance in support of small scale fisheries, incl assessment of alternate energy source for small scale fisheries and Fish cooler bags trial for small scale fisheries

Training of observers

In collaboration with SPC, assistance was provided to support the training of fisheries observers, and Fisheries Observer Debriefers placements and training.

Reports and Studies

- Regional Study of Transshipment.
- Regional Study on MCS Training Needs.
- Curriculum outline for regional standard MCS Officers Course.
- Albacore fisheries management study completed for Melanesian Spearhead Group.

II/ SCICOFISH

The SciCOFish project, « Scientific support, for the management of coastal and oceanic fisheries in the Pacific Islands region », implemented through a Contribution Agreement between the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and European Union is planned for execution from the 17th of April 2010 to the 3rd of March 2014, with a budget of 8,655,765 euros. An addendum (1) to top-up the by 578,000 euros and to extend the implementation period has been approved by Headquarters in Nov 2013.

The project's overall objective is the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and oceanic fisheries resources in the PACP region.

The project purpose is to provide a reliable and improved scientific basis for management and decision making in oceanic and coastal fisheries. The project will provide the P-ACP countries with the means to develop efficient management measures, the skills to monitor their effectiveness, and some important tools to combat IUU fishing.

Main achievements up to 2013 (2010-2013)

Training and Capacity Building

- Seven observer trainers and 110 observers de-briefers trained.
- 398 observers from the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, were trained during 36 observer training courses.
- Observer Training materials were developed, and sampling material was provided for the sub-regional and national observer programmes.
- Capacity development in survey methodologies and biological sampling implemented (more than 154 staff trained along the region).
- Production of 23 information sheets for fisheries management for communities).

- Brochure on community-managed no-take areas in fisheries management produced in association with the locally-managed marine area (LMMA) network.
- Capacity building through four regional and one national tuna data workshops.

Databases

- Work on electronic reporting initiatives which will improve the quality of data has started.
- Improvement on the coverage and quality of fisheries data has been achieved.
- Mini-servers are being set-up in 15 countries for storage of coastal fisheries data in support of the data collection

Reports and Analysis

- Regional stock assessments were completed for bigeye (2010, 2011), yellowfin (2010, 2011), skipjack (2010, 2011) south Pacific albacore tunas (2011, 2012), southwest Pacific striped marlin (2012), southwest Pacific swordfish (2013), oceanic whitetip shark (2012), and silky sharks (2012, 2013) (work supported with WCPFC funding).
- Regional analyses on the impacts of climate change for skipjack tuna have been revised and published in scientific journal “Climatic Change”.
 - A bioeconomic model of the Fiji longline fishery was developed.
 - Economic data from longline fleets in Samoa and Fiji compiled.
 - Recent analyses examining FAD use in the WCPO has been published.

National Advice

- Dissemination of key national fishery information through country-specific web pages.
- Issue Specific National Reports (ISNRs) prepared. ISNRs are reports to advice countries on particular issues, proposing options for tuna management planning, including economic aspects. In 2012, seven ISNRs on FAD closure impacts and seven ISNRs on artisanal / industrial fishing interactions were completed. In 2013 seven ISNRs were completed on purse seine edible bycatch and a further seven countries are having artisanal / industrial fishing interaction work undertaken.
- National and regional reports on vulnerability of tuna to climate variability including climate change have been completed.

Tagging Programme

- The tuna tagging activities in the central Pacific Ocean resulted in over 6,014 bigeye tuna being tagged including the release of over 18 with electronic archival data collection tags. The total number of tagged tuna in the WCPO is now in excess of 366,000 and is the most extensive tuna tagging dataset available for stock assessment. The rate of tag recoveries currently exceeds 16% of releases.

III/ ACP FISH 2

The ACP FISH II Programme is a 4.5-year programme financed by the European Development Fund on behalf of ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of states) countries. The Programme aims to contribute to the sustainable and equitable management of fisheries in ACP regions, thus leading to poverty alleviation and improving food security in ACP States. The specific objective of the Programme is to strengthen fisheries sectoral policy development and implementation.

The expected results of the Programme coincide with the five Programme components:

1. Improved fisheries policies and management plans at regional and national levels
2. Reinforced control and enforcement capabilities
3. Reinforced national and regional research strategies and initiatives
4. Developed business supportive regulatory frameworks and private sector investment
5. Increased knowledge sharing on fisheries management and trade at regional level

The major focus of the ACP FISH II Programme is to improve fisheries management, both at the national and regional levels, by supporting the development, review and update of fisheries policy instruments to ensure that they incorporate internationally recognised principles and standards as reflected in international fisheries instruments. It is a demand-driven programme, responding to the requests made by the beneficiaries.

The programme has now ended its operational phase. For the Pacific a total amount of 2,741,368 euros has been allocated, and a total of 24 projects have been or are under implementation,

Summary of Activities in the Pacific

Legislation

- A comprehensive review of the Republic of Marshall Islands fisheries Legislation was implemented. Fisheries legislation was updated, incorporating latest regional requirements and needs.
- Fiji fisheries legislation awareness. Fiji fisheries legislation awareness materials created and stakeholders' training conducted.

Seafood safety

- Review of Seafood Safety Standards. A Study to identify the present situation and issues and requirements for selected countries in their seafood safety standards was implemented (Palau, Niue, Samoa, Timor Leste and Tonga).

Monitor, Control and Surveillance

- Support to the WCPFC Observer programme in Tuvalu. A senior Tuvalu fisheries observer trained to be an observer de-briefer.
- Development and updating of national MCS strategic plans in line with the regional MCS strategy. The project assisted Pacific ACP States to support the development of, or update, their National Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) strategies with a view to aligning them with the Regional Monitoring Control and Surveillance Strategy (RMCSS) adopted during the 74th meeting of the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Committee as part of a suite of new management measures designed protect oceanic fish stocks in the Pacific Ocean. The 14 participating ACP Pacific States have heightened awareness of their obligations under the RMCSS to close the identified gaps in their respective national MCS strategies. Country specific recommendations

for each of the 14 ACP Pacific States were identified. A template for recording and reporting on RMCSS implementation was developed during the regional workshop.

- Technical assistance to develop a standard national MCS operations manual in five ACP countries in the Pacific region (Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Tonga and Vanuatu). The MCS officers Operational Manual is now approved and used by some of the 5 countries.
- Workshop to train MCS officers in designing national MCS strategies and implementation plans. A training manual was developed and training for MCS officers on designing MCS strategies and implementation plans undertaken. Training module developed and 15 participants from 8 ACP countries participated in a training workshop.
- A regional Workshop on Port State Measures was organised.

Policy and Management

- Technical Assistance on training for officers in formulating policy instruments. A training module was developed and 16 participants from 8 ACP countries participated in the training workshop.
- Vanuatu, Tonga and Samoa snapper fisheries management plans developed or reviewed and validation workshops implemented.
- Technical Assistance to the Cook Islands to develop its National Fisheries Management Plans for trochus and sea cucumber taking into consideration the recent national, regional and international requirements and international best practices.
- Technical Assistance to support the review of the PNG national beche-de-mer fisheries management plan.
- Profiling of provincial fisheries resources in Papua New Guinea. Profiles drafts developed for selected provinces and training workshop undertaken for stakeholders.
- Regional training workshop on building capacity of ACP member States of the SPC in information sharing and communication for fisheries management.
- Pacific aquaculture policy development. Aquaculture policy development materials developed and training for workshop for Pacific ACP countries conducted.

Data analysis

- Capacity building in data analysis and interpretation in support of stock assessment of inshore fisheries resources (Fiji, FSM, Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati and Palau).

Trade

- PNG and Solomon Islands trade issues reviewed, materials developed and trainings conducted.

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In 2011 the European Commission adopted a strategic document proposing principles to guide the actions of the European Union in its external fisheries policy¹. It expresses strong commitment to ensure coherence of the EU's policies in fisheries, development, trade, research and innovation, among others.

The EU strongly supports the process of reviewing the steps taken in recognising the special requirements of Small Island Developing States and Territories. The EU will continue to report regularly on relevant new initiatives.

¹ Commission Communication on the External Dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy (COM(2011) 424 final)