



## PACIFIC ISLANDS





#### **IW LEARN 8**

GEF Pillar 1.2 Promoting Transformational
Change in Major Global Industries
GEF Oceanic Fisheries Management Project –
Towards Transformation Change

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Agency





## PACIFIC ISLANDS



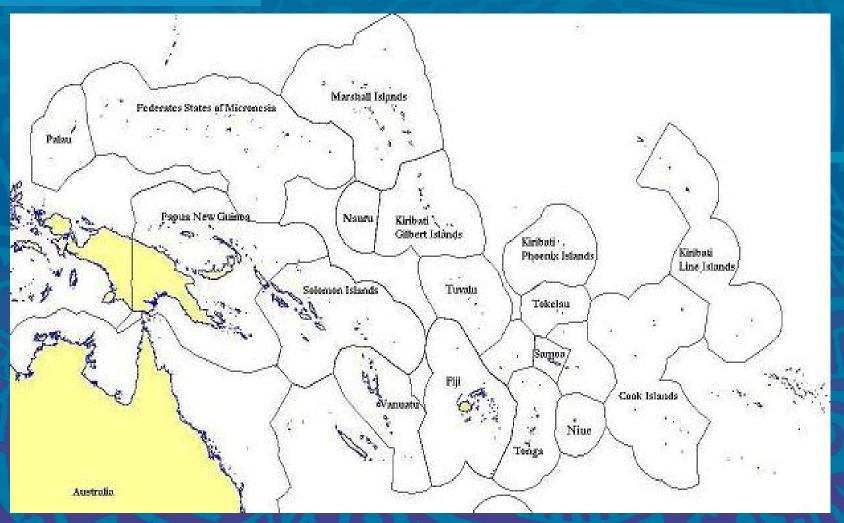


### PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

Background - The FFA region
GEF OFMP - 2001 - 2004 & 2005 - 2011
Evaluation in the context of transformational change
OFMP 2 - 2015 - 2019 - Setting the stage for institutional change

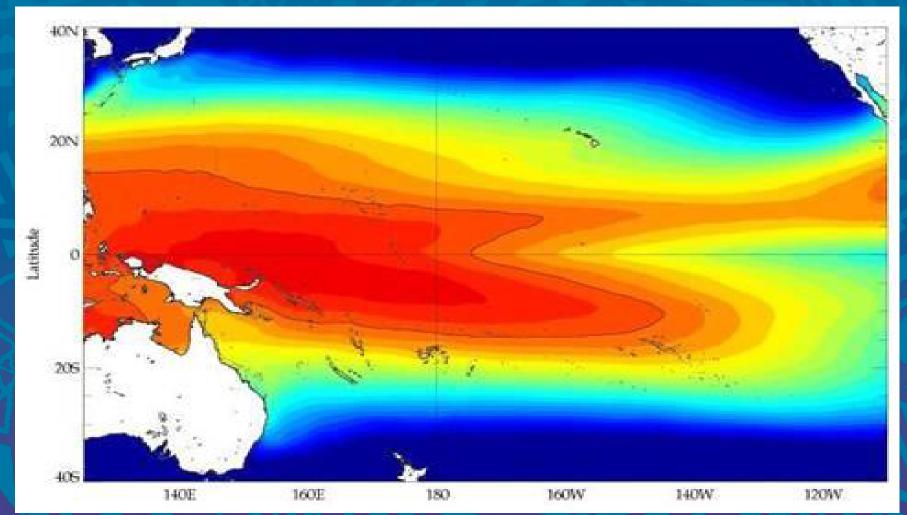


# FFA MEMBER COUNTRIES EEZ'S AND ADJACENT HIGH SEAS



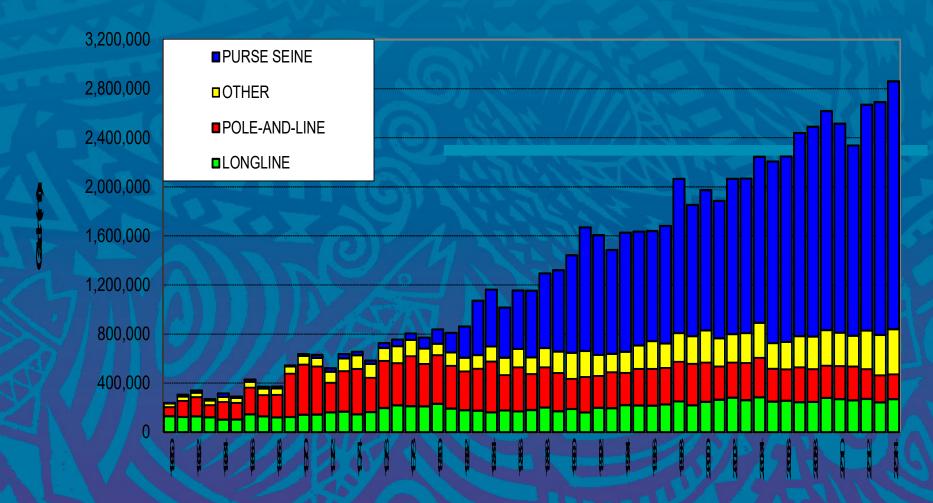


## THE TROPICAL PACIFIC WARM POOL





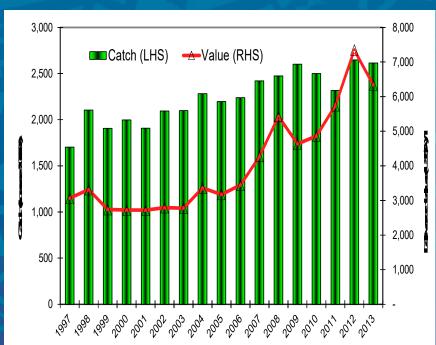
## WCPO CATCH BY GEAR TYPE

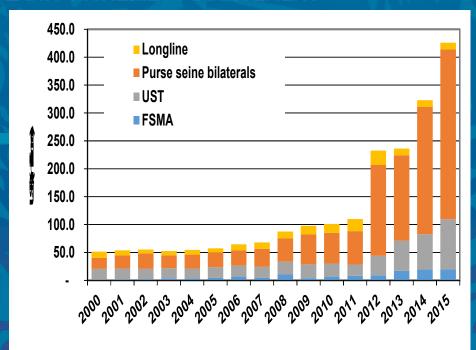




# PACIFIC ISLANDS | Description | Description

OCEANIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT





WCP-CA catch and estimated delivered values, all gears, 1997-2013

Estimated access fees, 2000-2015





#### **FFA BACKGROUND**

FFA was established to help countries sustainably manage their fishery resources that fall within their 200 mile EEZs.

FFA is an advisory body providing expertise, technical assistance and other support to its members who make sovereign decisions about their tuna resources and participate in regional decision making on tuna management through agencies such as Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).

Since 1979, FFA has facilitated regional cooperation so that all Pacific countries benefit from the sustainable use of tuna – VERY important for many people's livelihoods in the Pacific.





### **OFMP HISTORY - 2001 - 2011**

FFA is globally unique – it is the only agency across all the RFMOs where a single technical Secretariat represent the collective aspirations of a group of 14 member countries





#### **OFMP HISTORY - 2001 - 2011**

The 1997 South Pacific GEF International Waters Strategic Action Programme (SAP) identified that the biggest threat to the environmental integrity of the waters of the western and central Pacific, and the island countries dependent on this environment, was the actual or potential overexploitation of the region's oceanic fishery resources





#### **OFMP HISTORY - 2001 - 2011**

Issues with the extent to which senior decision-makers were able to access information needed by them to understand the root causes of unsustainable conditions and actions, and to respond to imminent threats.

A lack of strategic information presented in an appropriate manner to decision-makers, resource users, managers and communities which could allow them to evaluate costs and benefits of alternate activities, and allow them to decide between different actions

The root cause of this threat was identified as weakness in regional fishery governance, and limitations in understanding the inter-relationship between fish stock condition and the Western and Central Pacific Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem (LME)





#### **OFMP HISTORY – 2001 – 2011**

Remedies were explored during the (Phase I) GEF / UNDP Oceanic Fisheries Management Project, 2000-2004. A key element of this was the largely regional initiative to draft the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention, ratification of which would bring into being the last of the Regional (tuna) Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs).

This was a significant multi agency /multi year process involving both resource owners (SIDs) and resource users





#### **OFMP HISTORY – 2005 – 2011**

A Phase II project was then developed to:

achieve ratification of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention,

facilitate the establishment of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC),

support the South Pacific Small Island Developing States (PacSIDS) in engaging with and meeting the obligations of membership of the WCPFC, and to contribute to the knowledge and understanding necessary for the Commission and its membership to assess fish stock condition and to make informed and responsible decisions about the management of those stocks.





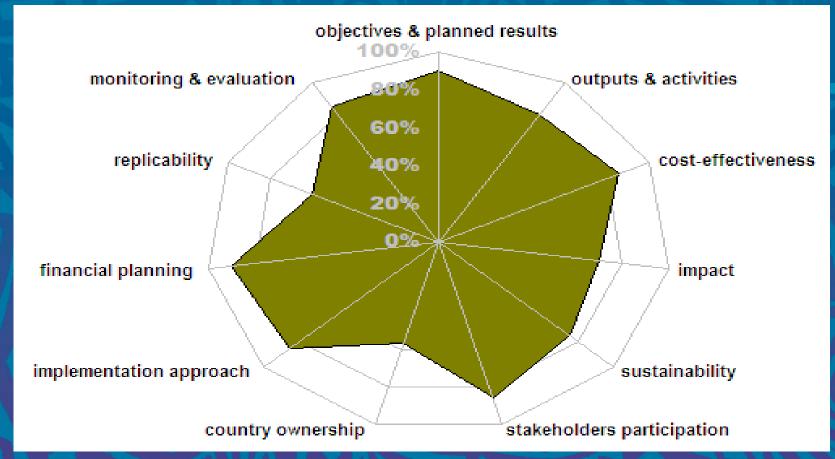
## OFMP HISTORY – 2005 – 2011 Two key components:

FFA: Law, Policy and Institutional Reform and Project Management.

SPC: Realignment and Strengthening and Scientific Assessment and Monitoring Enhancement











Component 2 (FFA) – Law, Policy and Institutional Reform, Realignment and Strengthening

- ☐ Contributed to the ratification and early entry into force of the Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Convention
- Contributed to the establishment of the Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and its complement of standing and ad hoc committees
- ☐ Contributed to the full involvement of participating PacSIDS in the work of the Commission, and has also facilitated the involvement of a number of eNGOs and other islands stakeholders in the work of the Commission





Component 2 (FFA) – Law, Policy and Institutional Reform, Realignment and Strengthening

- ☐ The project has contributed to the review and realignment of PacSIDS' fisheries legislation to meet Commission Standards
- ☐ The project has contributed to strengthened PacSIDS vessel registers and licensing systems and strengthened the national and regional Vessel Monitoring System
- ☐ The project has strengthened landing and transshipment inspection capabilities amongst PacSIDS and facilitated the development of national tuna industry development overviews and strategies for each PacSID





Component 1 (SPC Fisheries) – Scientific Assessment and Monitoring Enhancement

- ☐ The project has facilitated and strengthened PacSIDS' capacities to interrogate information and assess positions with regard to regional management of fish stocks, and the evolution of the WCPFC
- □ The project has supported the establishment and/or strengthening of catch and landing data collection, management and analysis in all PacSIDS
- ☐ The project has strengthened fishery monitoring capacity at regional and PacSIDS levels





**Component 1 (SPC Fisheries) – Scientific Assessment and Monitoring Enhancement** 

- □ The project has greatly improved national comprehension of stock assessment procedures, and the role of fishery related data in such assessments, understanding that has been used in PacSIDS' contribution to WCPFC deliberations
- ☐ The project has facilitated a range of research and modeling that contribute to improved assessment of the state of WCPO tuna stocks
- ☐ The project has facilitated the further development of ecosystem-based modeling and , and in evaluating the likely implications of different management measures
- ☐ The project has facilitated substantial improvements in the range and depth of information recorded in FVB log sheets and Observer reports





#### OFMP EVALUATION CONCLUSION

- ☐ This project forms but one of a range of regional and national projects aimed at improving the management of regional tuna resources, and improving the economic benefits that PacSIDS derive from this regionally and internationally valuable resource.
- ☐ This project could not have taken place without the considerable long-term efforts to develop national and regional capacity in these areas.
- ☐ Crucially the very significant and on-going changes in the regional management and governance of tuna stocks and fisheries in the western and central Pacific would not have taken place as quickly as they have done without the intervention of this project.





#### TRANSORMATION CHANGE

- ☐ Clearly, the GEF OFMP made a significant contribution to WCPFC processes during the period of activity
- ☐ The project integrated into and enhanced the established FFA and SPC processes and activities to influence change in the WCPFC and to build member capacity to effectively contribute to WCPFC management measures
- ☐ The project was thus a significant contributor, among others to change in WCPO fisheries management
- ☐ Mention must also be made of the role of the evolution of the Vessel Day Scheme's they key PNA tuna fisheries management tool t









- ☐ After a 5 year hiatus of negotiation, the OFMP2 commenced in May 2015
- ☐ The project is funded by GEF, managed by UNDP and FAO and implemented by FFA with key components delivered by SPC and PNAO.
- ☐ The Project Objective is to support Pacific SIDS in meeting their obligations to implement & effectively enforce global, regional & sub-regional arrangements for the conservation & management of transboundary oceanic fisheries thereby increasing sustainable benefits derived from these fisheries





□ the Project has three technical components designed to address the project objective with outcomes regional, sub-regional and national levels, plus components covering stakeholders and knowledge management and project management:





Component 1: Regional Actions for Ecosystem-Based Management,

Component 2: Sub-regional Actions for Ecosystem-Based Management,

Component 3: National Actions for Ecosystem-Based Management,





**NEW GROUND – OFMP 2 – 2015 – 2019 Structured in this way, the Project:** 

- (a) supports Pacific SIDS as the major bloc at the WCPFC to adopt CMMs
- (b) supports the innovative approaches being developed by Pacific SIDS at sub-regional level as they collaborate in fisheries of common interest





(c) assists SIDS to apply measures nationally in their own waters and to their fleets

A fourth technical component targets enhanced stakeholder participation, including industry participation in oceanic fisheries management processes



With the establishment of WCPFC and associated sub committees FFA and SPC meeting processes have been aligned with WCPFC schedules

Key FFA meetings are MCS Working Group, FFC Officials, FFC Ministers, Science Committee, Technical Compliance Committee, Management Options Consultations, WCPFC and selected Inter sessional Workings Groups (CDS, EM and ER)



For all these meetings, key processes have been established: For example - TCC

- 1. TCC issues considered at MCSWG and conveyed to FFC
- 2. WCPFC TCC papers posted website and reviewed and analyzed by FFA Secretariat
- 3. FFA TCC brief prepared and distributed to members
- 4. FFA members pre TCC meeting to review brief
- 5. Brief summarised in agreed TCC meeting talking points



- 6. TCC meeting held FFA members present talking points as agreed
- 7. FFA members skype group active throughout the meeting

Key result: FFA members are well informed on TCC issues and united on key positions

These processes apply to all WCPFC meetings



WCPFC processes have been more than 20 years in the making with inputs from multiple agencies and countries

OFMP projects have been a small and incremental part of these inputs

In the current project the GEF contributes US\$ 2 million per annum of an FFA budget of US\$ 24 million



## CONTEXT – THE FUTURE OF FISHERIES AND THE FISHERIES ROADMAP

In 2015 FFA Members adopted a new fisheries roadmap to target where Pacific Fisheries should be in 10 years time. Key targets are as follows:

- 1. Sustainability: A sustainable resource is a pre-requisite to sustainable development. Within 3 years, there will be agreed Target Reference Points for the four key tuna species. Within 10 years, the status of each species will be clearly moving towards these targets.
- 2. Value: The region's tuna catch in 2024 will be worth double what it is in 2014. This will be achieved by increasing value rather than volume, by eliminating oversupply and targeting higher value products and



## CONTEXT – THE FUTURE OF FISHERIES AND THE FISHERIES ROADMAP

- 3. Employment: 18,000 new jobs will be created in the tuna industry within 10 years. Standards to ensure that employment is safe and worthwhile will be harmonised.
- 4. Food security: The supply of tuna for domestic consumption in the region will increase by 40,000 tonnes per year by 2024. Depending on national circumstance, small-scalecatches, supplies from processors in the region, and by-catch from industrial vessels will all contribute to this increase.



## CONTEXT – THE FUTURE OF FISHERIES AND THE FISHERIES ROADMAP

#### Key Strategies:

- 1. Effective zone- based management
- 2. Continue to reduce IUU fishing
- 3. Progressively restrict fishing on the high seas by foreign fleets
- 4. Prioritise the supply of raw materials to processors in the region
- 5. Establish high standards for employment in the fishing and processing industry
- 6. Establish regional processing hubs in partnership between countries





## **OFMP 2 and Institutional Change**

- 1. EM and ER technology and e CDS is fast evolving data entry at source = more focus in administrations on data analysis and follow up (ie anomalies)
- 2. Potential for change in the way administrations do business structure function organisation
- 3. Significant HR implications training nature of jobs





## **OFMP 2 and Institutional Change**

4. Potential change in decision making processes – greater organisational efficiency

Highlights the importance of OFMP 2 component three





OUTPUT 3.1.1 9 new national oceanic fisheries management plans and/or policies in support of ecosystem-based management adopted with enhancement of fisheries management skills of 60 SIDS fisheries management personnel in all 14 SIDS

OUTPUT 3.1.2 11 revised national laws and regulations, &/or strengthened MCS programmes, and updated licence conditions in all 14 SIDS to operationalise WCPFC CMMs & other relevant conservation & management instruments with support through skills enhancement of law and compliance in 14 SIDS





OUTPUT 3.1.3 Mitigation measures for key bycatch species, including key shark species, integrated into national management planning processes by at least 11 SIDS

OUTPUT 3.2.1 Upgraded national data & information management systems developed & operationalized in 10 SIDS with training for around 350 personnel

OUTPUT 3.2.2 National scientific analysis & support for ecosystem-based management provided to all 14 Pacific SIDS, with training for around 120 personnel





## Thanks for your time

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