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### OUTLINE SAP II PROJECT: NATIONAL PROJECT PREPARATION REPORTS

#### *Papua New Guinea*

#### **Foreword**

This brief report was prepared by Ian Cartwright and Seremaia Tuqiri during a visit to Papua New Guinea from 16 to 23 July 2004. It aims to assemble information relating to PNG necessary for the preparation of the GEF SAP II Project.

The main aims of the report are to:

- make an assessment of the implications of the WCPF Convention for PNG;
- identify possible activities to support implementation by PNG of the WCPF Convention;
- make an analysis of the incremental costs to PNG of activities related to the Convention;
- undertake an analysis of stakeholders in PNG with interests in the regional oceanic fisheries resources;
- identify relevant consultative mechanisms in PNG for the GEF SAP II Project; and
- collect information relating to available indicators of performance in areas related to the WCPF Convention and to the financial sustainability of PNG's participation in the Commission and implementation of the WCPF Convention.

The report is based on available published information and information provided to the mission by the stakeholders listed in Annex 3.

#### **1. Background**

##### ***1.1 Status of Oceanic Fisheries***

PNG has a highly productive and extensive EEZ, with an area of 2.4 million km<sup>2</sup>. These waters produce up to around 10% of the world's catch of major tuna species. Catches from the PNG EEZ are highly variable due to El Niño/La Niña effects, with total tuna catches varying between 125,000 tonnes and 374,000 tonnes over the last five years. The 374,000 catch was taken in 2003 and is the highest to date. More than 95% of this catch in most years is purse seine-caught skipjack, destined for canning. PNG has a long history of foreign fishing, initially licensing the Japanese fleet and in turn vessels from the US, Korea, Taiwan and Philippines. Apart from the Japanese longline fleet, most of these vessels have been purse seiners.

PNG has put in place active policies to encourage PNG national involvement in the fishery and onshore investment in tuna processing for export, with considerable success. There is a cannery (120 tonnes/day) and a high capacity loining plant (potential 200 tonnes/day) in operation, with plans for expansion of these operations and two new canneries. If all planned expansions occur, up to 175,000 of tuna per annum could be processed in PNG.

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Current purse seine fishing activity is a mix of access arrangements with the DWFN fleet and increasingly, by licensing domestic and locally based vessels. Catches for the latter group have increased from 31,800 tonnes in 1998 to 107,000 tonnes (or 28% of total p/s landings) in 2003. As at July 2004, 138 purse seine vessels are licensed to fish in PNG's EEZ, including the DWFN fleets of the US(25), Korea(27), Taiwan(33) Philippines(10) and China(6). A number of other purse seine vessels are domestically based and flagged to such countries as Vanuatu and Philippines. A number of these vessels fish in the high seas or the EEZs of other FFA members under the FSM Agreement. In 2003, 370,000 tonnes of purse seine tuna was taken in PNG waters

Since 1987 longline effort by foreign longliners has been minimal and in 1995, a domestication policy was introduced to encourage local development of the tuna longline fishery. Since then this sector of the tuna fleet has expanded considerably with catches increasing more than four-fold since 1998 to 4,400 tonnes in 2003. There are currently 42 tuna longliners and 8 shark longliners licensed to fish in PNG waters.

The total value of the tuna exports has more than doubled since 1999 and is now estimated to be worth around US\$50 million (2003). In 2001 the domestic tuna industry in Papua New Guinea accounted for some 460 jobs on vessels, with a further 2,700 employed in shore-based facilities. These numbers have increased significantly since that time, as domestic vessel and shore based activities, including the loining plant commissioned this year at Wewak (creating 1,000 additional jobs alone), has increased.

A significant volume of purse seine caught tuna is transhipped at PNG ports, and in particular by Taiwanese and Korean vessels (xx% of total transhipments in 2003). In 2003 a total of around xxx tonnes of tuna and related species was recorded as being transhipped, around xx of which was caught outside PNG waters.

PNG supplies a substantial domestic market (10,800 tonnes in 2003) and other markets in the region with canned tuna products, as well as export markets, mainly in US and Europe. In the same year, 2,081 tonnes of chilled tuna was exported, primarily to the Japanese sashimi market and a lesser amount to Australia. Frozen tuna is mainly exported to Philippines, Japan and Taiwan.

### ***1.2 Oceanic Fisheries Management***

The objectives of oceanic (tuna) fisheries management stated in the National Tuna Fishery Management Plan 1999 are to:

- (a) maximise benefits to Papua New Guinea from sustainable use of its tuna resource;
- (b) satisfy Papua New Guinea's regional and international obligations to the management and conservation of tuna resources, while ensuring the national interest comes first and foremost;
- (c) minimise any adverse impacts of tuna fishing and related activities on the marine environment;
- (d) minimise any adverse impacts on the artisanal and traditional fishing sectors;
- (e) improve decision-making in relation to management of the tuna fishery through effective information and communications network; and
- (f) ensure that the provisions of the Plan are developed, implemented, administered and monitored in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

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Catch and effort and other restrictions for the tuna fishery are specified in the 1998 Tuna Management Plan.

Commercial tuna fishing in PNG now consists of purse seine and longline operations. The purse seine fishery is managed under a TAC of 338,000 tonnes. Purse seine vessel numbers are managed under the Palau Arrangement. Longline fishing is prohibited within 12 miles from any land, island or declared reef.

The tuna longline fishery is managed by under a TAC of 10,000 tonnes and vessel limits, with a maximum of 100 licences. The longline shark fishery is managed separately, with a TAC of 2000 tonnes dressed weight (including by-catch from longline vessels) and effort limits (9 vessels and 1,200 hooks per vessel). Longline fishing is prohibited within six miles from any land, island or declared reef.

### ***1.3 Oceanic Fisheries Institutional Arrangements***

Oceanic fisheries management is under control of the National Fisheries Authority (NFA), a statutory fisheries body established under the Fisheries Management Act 1998. NFA is required to implement government policy for managing and developing fisheries as a national asset. In 2004, NFA had a total staff of 71, and an annual operating budget of K<sup>1</sup>19.5 million. NFA receives no recurrent funding from Treasury, operating on an approved budget funded from income derived from access fees, licensing fees, penalties and other miscellaneous charges. In 2003, income from these sources totalled K61.0Million, K23.25 million was returned to government as the annual dividend, with the balance held in investments.

The NFA has four activity areas (business groups) directly related to oceanic fisheries management. These are: Provincial and Industry Liaison, Fisheries Management, Licensing and Information and Monitoring, Control and Surveillance.

Oceanic fisheries are a high priority within the NFA and around 60% of resources are devoted to its management.

While the Minister of Fisheries has overall and ultimate responsibility for policy direction, the NFA Managing Director and Board play a role in developing fisheries policy at an operational level. Consultation between NFA, government departments and other stakeholders (including industry and NGOs) on policy matters is dealt with through:

- **The Tuna Consultative Committee (TCC)** whose membership includes representatives from NFA, the fishing industry, Attorney Generals, Foreign Affairs and the Maritime Operations Section of the Defence Force. The TCC has direct input into NFA papers on tuna management issues prior to their submission to the Board for decision.
- **The Tuna Stakeholders Group**, which meets immediately prior to the TCC and is open to all stakeholders in the tuna fishery, including industry, NGOs and the wider public.

The TCC is scheduled to meet on a quarterly basis and more often when required.

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<sup>1</sup> US\$1.00= K(kina)3.141

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The Department of Environment and Conservation is responsible for broader aspects of environmental management, including marine pollution. The Department is actively involved in turtle conservation and considers the significant turtle migratory route in the Bismarck/Solomon seas as a priority for research and monitoring. Reflecting PNG's status as a member of CITES, the Department has particular responsibilities towards controlling the trade of protected and endangered species.

### ***1.4 Donor Involvement***

A US\$6.51 million ADB loan financed institutional strengthening project for NFA was completed in 2003. The major ongoing donor involvement is through the provision of four Pacific Patrol Craft and associated training and logistical support by the Australian Defence Force. A range of donors contribute to the regional programmes of oceanic fisheries assistance provided by FFA and SPC.

### ***1.5 Other Oceanic Fisheries Management Issues***

Other significant oceanic fisheries management issues that arose in the mission to Papua New Guinea include:

- uncertainty over (but strong support for) the vessel days scheme and how it will operate in detail at the national level;
- instability in executive level positions at NFA and instances of political influence which have hampered NFA's ability to operate effectively and transparently at arms length from the Minister;
- a need for strong policy positions that balance PNG's desire to develop a domestic industry and reap the full economic potential of oceanic fisheries in its EEZ, with a need to participate effectively in regional management arrangements;
- pressure on licensing arrangements caused by vessels seeking licenses from Provincial Authorities as a result of proposed changes to the Palau Arrangement and the entry into force of the Convention;
- criticism by DWFN on the issue of overcapacity resulting from increasing numbers of Vanuatu-flagged locally based purse seiners; and
- potential difficulties with the management of large numbers of Philippines 'pump' boats, if licenses are issued to handline for tuna in PNG waters.

## **2. Papua New Guinea and the WCPF Convention**

### ***2.1 Overview***

Papua New Guinea's primary aims in the MHLC and PrepCon process have been:

- to achieve effective high seas management, especially in high seas pockets (PNG was successful in negotiating an article requiring 'special attention' to ensuring compatibility between high seas and in-zone arrangements in these areas);
- to achieve the overall conservation of tuna resources within the WCPO, with particular attention to retaining the right to issue licenses to bilateral partners of choice;

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- to ensure the protection of the sovereign rights of coastal states to take conservation and management measures over the stocks within their EEZ and that the convention/commission measures enhances these sovereign rights;
- to prevent pre-emptive attempts by certain DWFN to further restrict capacity (beyond the resolutions agreed at MHLIC);
- to prevent an excessively high country contribution to the Commission budget;
- to derive an equitable share for PNG of the overall TAC for the WCPO; and
- to ensure equal and active participation in the Prep Con/ Commission process.

As a Member of the Commission and a Party to the WCPF Convention, major short term areas of implications for PNG are seen as follows:

- modification of legislation to incorporate requirements of the convention and capacity control measures that will be required under the vessel days scheme;
- need to improve flag state control, including the establishment of a process to authorise PNG flagged vessels fishing on the high seas, and to exert effective control over PNG flagged vessels fishing in the EEZs of other FFA states; and
- increase current levels of surveillance to include better coverage of EEZ, particularly in eastern waters.

Overall, PNG has a well structured oceanic fisheries management framework and is well placed to comply with the Convention.

### **2.2 Implications of the Convention**

#### **2.2.1 Legal**

The 1998 Fisheries Management Act is compatible with the requirements of recent regional and international instruments, including LOSC and the UN Fish Stocks Agreement. It is believed that general provisions within the Act will be sufficient to accommodate the requirements of the Convention, but that in the medium term (2-3 years) some amendment will be appropriate to make more specific provisions. Uniquely among FFA Island member states, PNG has a statutory management plan which, like the Act, may require minor changes in the medium term.

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Status</b>
WCPF Convention	Ratified
UN Convention on the Law of the Sea	Ratified
UN Fish Stocks Agreement	Ratified
Driftnet Convention	Signed, awaiting ratification
Convention on Biological Diversity	Ratified
FAO Code of Conduct	Accepted
FAO Compliance Agreement	Endorsed
FAO International Plans of Action	Endorsed, not yet implemented
WSSD Fisheries Targets	Not formally adopted

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FFA Minimum Terms and Conditions	Implemented
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Responsibility for ocean fisheries legal issues is shared between the International Law Division (ILD) of the Office of the State Solicitor and NFD. ILD have three lawyers working part-time on fisheries issues and NFD has three legal staff, dealing primarily with licensing, compliance and other national issues. The level of communication between AGs and ILD is considered to be good. Overall, between ILD and NFD, PNG is in a relatively sound position to deal with the legal implications of the Commission.

In common with other FFA members, PNG has become frustrated with the lack of progress made on boundary delimitation issues. This work is considered a priority in dealing with enforcement issues, and particularly those associated with baselines and archipelagic waters. PNG has sought and will be receiving assistance from the Commonwealth Secretariat during the second half of 2004.

There is currently a good understanding of the legal commitments under the Convention, and matrix of legal obligations has been drawn up and is will be addressed by ILD staff over the next 12 months or so.

**2.2.2 Policy/Institutional**

There is a well developed oceanic fisheries management framework in Papua New Guinea operated by the NFA. The NFA was established as a self-financing statutory authority model as a result of a complete restructuring of the former PNG fisheries administration under a US\$6.51 million ADB loan financed institutional strengthening project completed in 2003.

Some difficulties have been experienced in ensuring continuity of Board Members and the Managing Director and this has tended to hamper some operational aspects of NFA.

PNG's participation in the formative years of the WCPF Commission will continue to be led by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with technical input from NFD. Consultation with stakeholders will be undertaken using the Tuna Consultative Committee and associated Stakeholder Committee, and statements made at the recent Public Forum, indicate that there is a commitment by NFA to improve and extend the process.

The cost of financial contributions for PNG to the WCPF commission is expected to be in the range of US\$30-38,000 per year once the Commission is fully established, although it may be more in the first year or two if major fishing states delay becoming Members of the Commission. While PNG pays the highest contribution by any FFA member, the 0.4 weighting for catch taken in PNG waters by PNG flagged has been significant in keeping these costs manageable.

**2.2.3 Compliance**

Compliance, monitoring, licensing and enforcement activities are carried out by the NFA, in a unique collaboration with the Marine Element (i.e. the Navy) which is an arm of the PNG Defence Force (PNGDF). PNG has had difficulties with maintaining their fleet of four patrol boats, and with funding for fuel and allowances. At the time of the country mission, only one patrol boat was operational, one was being refitted (completion due November 2004), and two were awaiting repairs. An MOA exists

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between the NFA and the PNGDF Maritime Element under which NFA funds the cost of 10 patrols per year for a K1 million. Without this support, very little ship-borne surveillance would occur. In the last five years approximately PGK5 million was expended on fisheries surveillance activities, and over K5.5 million was collected in terms of penalties imposed on illegal fishers. The Navy is looking to improve links with NFA to improve data flow (e.g. by the use of a remote VMS station at the Surveillance Centre and more regular updates on vessel licensing), and to gain an increased understanding of the implications of the Convention and other fisheries legal instruments for compliance activities .

The FFA VMS facility is located with the NFA and is operational at around 80% efficiency. PNG also operates its own national VMS. While the level of compliance has increased, the NFA and the Maritime Element are aware that regulations are not being fully observed by foreign fishing vessels that do not carry an ALC for monitoring purposes, and the use of illegal fish aggregation devices (FADs) continues to occur. There has also been anecdotal evidence of IUU fishing involving pump boat handline fishers from Indonesia illegally fishing in FAD areas.

NFA has its own enforcement section, dealing primarily with compliance with licence conditions and cooperating with the Navy during surveillance operations.

Coordination between NFA and the Navy is generally good, and relies on regular informal communications. PNG has yet to develop an authorisation process for high seas fishing although the Fisheries Act allows for this.

Expanded subregional cooperation in surveillance is considered important to PNG. Together with Kiribati they will be observers during the 2004 Australian-funded *Operation Island Chief*, a sub-regional exercise between the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and Palau. Data obtained through their respective VMS facilities are shared. PNG is also interested in developing a Niue Treaty-based agreement with Palau, FSM, and RMI.

Possible assistance to address the compliance needs created by the entry into force of the Convention includes:

### ***2.2.4 Monitoring***

NFA operates a licensing database that contains full information on vessel characteristics.

Logsheets are required to be submitted by both foreign and domestic licensed vessels. Currently there is approximately 100% coverage for purse seiners and 70% for the domestic longline fleet.

There is a large observer programme in PNG which is well supported and coordinated by NFA. The programme currently has 50 active observers, with a target of 80 which should be achieved in the next 12 months. Target coverage of 20% for purse seiners, 5% for longliners and 100% for mothership operations are reported as currently being achieved. PNG is solely reliant on SPC and FFA services for observer training and the NFA will need further training using SPC/FFA staff in the next 12 months to meet the required planned complement of 80 trained observers. Landings data are currently available for approximately 15% of the purse seine catch and while all transshipments are currently observed, systematic recording of transshipments is not currently undertaken. Port sampling of the longline fishery occurs at Port Moresby, Lae, and Rabaul. Given the high level of observer coverage of the domestic purse seine fleet,

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there is no need to increase port sampling for this sector. However SPC has suggested that increased port sampling coverage of the foreign vessels landing in Wewak and Rabaul is required.

Overall, PNG is situated well to meet the requirements of the Commission with respect to monitoring.

### **2.2.5 Scientific Analysis**

#### *Scientific Analysis*

PNG generally has sufficient data available to support regional stock assessments. Logsheet and landings data are processed by NFA, with data entry verification (quality control) provided by SPC. Observer, port sampling and packing list data are forwarded to SPC for processing, although there are plans to provide these data electronically to SPC. All PNG data are incorporated into regional databases and the PNG national database. NFA uses SPC-supplied software for generating reports of catch and effort data which it uses for STCB reports and other uses. There is a need for further capacity building to enable NFA staff to undertake more detailed data interpretation using statistical packages to analyse nationally and regionally held data.

Advanced data processing, capacity building and stock assessment advice is expected to continue to be an important regional role for the SPC particularly with regards to modelling management scenarios and deciding on effort and catch limits to inform management decisions.

There is strong support for activities geared towards meeting nationally identified research needs (e.g. the impact of FAD fishing on species composition).

#### *Ecosystem analysis*

Tuna by-catch is not a significant issue at the present time. Non-target species landed catch (by-product) are valued both economically and as a food source. Fishers are being encouraged to land by-product ashore so that information on the different species types, sizes, and age are documented, a requirement under PNG access agreements. Buyers are also encouraged to buy non-target species. PNG has a relatively new Shark Management Plan that provides guidance for its shark fishery. At the time of the mission, 9 boats were involved in the shark fishery with a TAC of 2000 metric tonnes annually. Sharks are also caught by tuna longliners as by-product. Observer data on by-catch is forwarded to and coordinated by the SPC.

The work done by the SPC on climatic impacts on oceanic fisheries is creating a deeper understanding and appreciation of the effect of environmental factors on tuna resources. While a FADs management policy introduced in 2003, there remains some concern that the large number of FADs currently in the Bismark Sea (around 700) may be having some impact on resident stocks of tuna and other species. The policy will require review in the near future, partly as a result of the impending introduction of the VDS and pump boats. A tuna tagging programme would provide an opportunity to do this particularly in the Bismarck Seas, preferably with the involvement of local scientists in order to build and strengthen local capacity. There is a need for training in the understanding of the application of reference points (an aspect of the precautionary approach) and of the application of ecosystem based approaches to management.

### **3. Potential Contribution of SAP II Project**



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Potential areas in which the SAP II Project could contribute to assisting Papua New Guinea in the implementation of national activities related to the WCPF Convention are summarised in the table below.

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>Incremental Actions</b>	<b>Possible Interventions</b>
<b><i>Legal</i></b>		
Revise Legal framework	Provide legal advice in support of review of fisheries legislation	Legal review
Support Commission participation	Provide legal input into national positions	Training for AG and NFA staff on the legal implications of the Convention. Regional Legal Workshops
Implement Commission decisions	Provide legal advice, change regulations, licences	Sub-regional workshops, preferable with other members implementing the VDS
<b><i>Policy</i></b>		
Participate in the Commission and new regional management arrangements	Meet commission financial contributions Additional Commission and FFA meeting participation Develop regional and national vision for future management arrangements	Regional Fisheries Management Training/Consultations Attachments  Workshops on alternative fisheries management strategies
Strengthen In-Zone Management/ Provide data to the Commission	Develop defensible and compatible national reference points	Regular (biennial) management plan review
<b><i>Compliance</i></b>		
Increase IUU deterrence in-zone	Increase understanding and implementation of legal instruments Support for collaborative surveillance operations. Implement high seas authorisation process	Technical assistance and training on national and regional compliance implications of Convention  MCS working groups at regional and sub-regional levels, with technical support
<b><i>Monitoring</i></b>		
Improve at-sea data	Expand Observer Programme	Ongoing assistance from SPC with designing and strengthening overall monitoring strategy
Improve catch composition data	Expand Port Sampling Programme	Capacity building focussing on statistical methods and the design of sampling programmes  Increase standardisation of forms and procedures
<b><i>Science</i></b>		
Improve national statistical info	Strengthen national capacity to analyse national data	Ongoing support and training from SPC
Provide catch/effort	Strengthen national capacity to	

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estimates to the Commission	interpret regional analyses	
Improve understanding of oceanic resources and ecosystem	Enhanced capacity to interpret fishing vs environmentally driven changes to the fishery, and oceanographic information	Training for national scientific staff to interpret stock assessments and oceanographic information

### ANNEXES

- Annex 1 Incremental Cost/Co-financing Analysis
- Annex 2 Stakeholder Inventory and Analysis (including consultative mechanism inventory)
- Annex 3 Record of Stakeholder Consultation
- Annex 4 Indicator Availability
- Annex 5 Sustainability Analysis

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**Annex 1 Incremental Cost/Co-financing Analysis**

**Summary**

<b>National Funding</b>		
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Total 2005-2009 Baseline</b>	<b>Total 2005-2009 Incremental</b>
<b>(K'000)</b>		
<b>1 Law</b>	215	345
<b>2 Policy/Management</b>	3913	2725
<b>3 Compliance</b>	10890	1835
<b>4 Monitoring</b>	4320	655
<b>5 Science</b>	330	100
<b>Total</b>	19668	5660

**Base Data**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>2004 Budget</b>	<b>%OFM</b>	<b>2004 OFM Budget</b>
<b>NFA</b>	Executive/Mgmt	Policy/Mgmt	4,000	30%	1200
<b>NFA</b>	Offshore Fisheries	Monitoring	1200	80%	960
<b>NFA</b>	Data entry	Science	165	40%	66
<b>NFA</b>	Reg&Enforce	Compliance	2200	50%	1100
<b>PNGDF</b>	Maritime Element	Compliance	2200	60%	1320
<b>For Aff</b>	Poltical/Treaties	Policy/Mgmt	185	50%	92
<b>S.G.</b>	Int. Law. Div	Law	200	20%	40
<b>NFA</b>	Enforcement	Law	70	50%	35
<b>Total</b>					<b>4813</b>

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**Annex 1 Incremental Cost/Co-financing Analysis  
Details**

Theme	Institution	Programme	2004 OFM Budget	2004 WCPF Increment	2004 Non- WCPF Baseline	2005- 2009 Baseline	New WCPF Increment						Total Incr	
							2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total		
<b>1 Law</b>	S.G.	Int Law	40	24	16	80	12	12	12	12	12	60	180	
	NFA	Enforcement	35	8	27	135	25	25	25	25	25	125	165	
<b>2 Policy/Mgmt</b>	Fisheries D	Executive/Mgmt	1200	480	720	3600	150	150	150	150	150	150	2550	
	For Aff	Pacific	93	30	63	312.5	5	5	5	5	5	25	175	
<b>3 Compliance</b>	NFA	Reg&Enforce.	1100	110	990	4950	25	25	25	25	25	125	675	
	Maritime Element	Compliance	1320	132	1188	5940	100	100	100	100	100	500	1160	
<b>4 Monitoring</b>	OFMSD	Offshore Fisheries	960	96	864	4320	35	35	35	35	35	175	655	
<b>5 Science</b>	OFMSD	Data Entry	66	0	66	330	20	20	20	20	20	100	100	
			<b>4810</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>3934</b>	<b>19668</b>							<b>1260</b>	<b>5660</b>

The vast EEZ and extensive fishing activities by both domestic and DWFN fleets in the waters of Papua New Guinea provide a number of major challenges, including data collection and analysis, and the prevention of IUU. Pressure to access its waters will continue, as neighbouring states and DWFN seek new or expanded fishing opportunities. Papua New Guinea is relatively well-placed to meet the requirements of the Convention, funding an extensive range of OFM activities directly from licensing fees and other OFM related revenue. A strong national policy commitment to sustainable fisheries, combined with the 'investment' of a proportion of tuna fisheries income and strong donor support will continue to enable Papua New Guinea to be at the forefront of the development of OFM initiatives in the WCPO.

Co-financing cost estimates are based on:

Law: Commission participation and additional enforcement

Policy/Mgmt; Commission participation and follow-up; Commission contributions

Compliance: Additional patrol boat operations, especially in the north east of the zone.

Monitoring: 2 additional VMS officers.

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**Annex 2 Stakeholder Inventory and Analysis (including consultative mechanism inventory)**

Country: Papua New Guinea  
 Date: 21<sup>st</sup> July 2004  
 Data Recorder: Seremaia Tuqiri E-mail: [stuqiri@wwfpacific.org.fj](mailto:stuqiri@wwfpacific.org.fj)

Stakeholder	Representative / Post	Contact details  Country Code (679)	Description of interests (factors that may influence participation)	Stakeholder analysis and preliminary participation plan		
				1 <sup>st</sup> stakeholder (role in decision making)	2 <sup>nd</sup> stakeholder (2-way flow of information)	
National Fisheries Authority	Mr Ludwig Kumoru Manager Fisheries Management Business Unit (Tuna)	P.O. Box 2016 11 <sup>th</sup> Floor Deloitte Tower Port Moresby NCD Tel: (675) 309 0444 Fax: (675) 320 2061	National Fisheries Authority & Fisheries Compliance	X		
Department of Foreign Affairs	Mr Denis T. Bebego Director Bilateral & Regional Economic Affairs Branch	Political & Security Division Tel: (675) 3014156 Fax: (675) 3231011	Foreign policy and Treaty administration and negotiation	X		
PNG Defence Force	Lt Thomas Ponjom Director Maritime Operations  or LCdr Chris Read Surveillance Operations Plans Officer, NSCC	HQPNGDefenceForce Murray Barracks PMB, Boroko, NCD.  National Surveillance Coord. <sup>n</sup> Centre Locked Bag 129 Waigani NCD  Tel: (675) 321 3463 Fax: (675) 323 1011	Fisheries compliance	X		
National Fisheries Authority	Mr Lamiller Pawut /					

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	Steve Surveillance Management	P.O. Box 2016 11 <sup>th</sup> Floor Deloitte Tower Port Moresby NCD Tel: (675) 309 0444 Fax: (675) 320 2061				
Department of Justice & Attorney General	Masio Nidung Deputy State Solicitor (International Law)	Office of the State Solicitor P.O. Box 591 Waigani NCD Tel: (675) 301 2871 or 302 2872 Fax: (679) 323 0241	Drafting of legislation and legal advise (international law)	X		
Department of Environment & Conservation	John Genolagani First Assistant Secretary	Dept. of Environment & Conservation P.O. Box 6601 Somare Foundation Building Boroko NCD Tel: (679) 321 2157 Fax: (679) 325 0182	GEF Focal Point		X	
Environmental NGOs e.g. Greenpeace and WWF	Oceans Campaigner/Fisheries Conservation Officer	-	Conservation interests		X	
The University of Papua New Guinea		-	Training and education provider		X	
Vessel Operators		-	Industry	X		
Fish Processing plant operators		-	Industry	X		
General Public		-	Socio-economic			X

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**Inventory of Project-related national consultative mechanisms**

<b>Consultative body</b>	<b>Parent/host body</b>	<b>Representative/contact details</b>	<b>Area(s) of interest</b>	<b>Frequency of meetings</b>	<b>Members and affiliations</b>
Tuna Stakeholder Committee	National Fisheries Authority	Manager, Tuna Fishery	Provides a forum for all stakeholders to obtain information on, and discuss significant issues relating to tuna management	Quarterly, currently (2004) on an ad hoc basis. NB Meets alongside the TCC	Representatives of industry, relevant government departments, NGOs and civil society
Tuna Consultative Committee (TCC)	National Fisheries Authority	Manager, Tuna Fishery	Provides advice to the NFA MD on management plans and amendments and	Quarterly, currently (2004) on an ad hoc basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Managing Director, NFA</li> <li>- Fisheries Management Adviser, NFA</li> <li>- Manager, Tuna Fishery (Chair)</li> <li>- Chairman, Fishing Industry Association</li> <li>- Representative, tuna longline fishery</li> <li>- Representative, shark longline fishery</li> <li>- Representative, Provincial Fisheries Officer</li> <li>- Representative, purse seine fishery</li> <li>- Representative, processing sector</li> </ul>

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**Annex 3 – Record of Stakeholder Consultation**

**GEF SAP II Country Mission – Papua New Guinea**

**PRIMARY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION**

**Wednesday, 21<sup>st</sup> July 2004**

**National Fisheries Authority**

**Port Moresby**

**Participant List:**

William L. Kewo, Deputy Observer Manager, NFA; Emma P. Wangi, Legal Officer, NFA; Timothy Numilengi, Audits & Certification, NFA; David Karis, Vessel Monitoring System Officer, NFA; Lamiller Pawut, Manager, MCS, NFA; Joyce Agaru, Team Leader-Enforcement, NFA; Philip Polon, Manager-Sedentary, NFA; Augustine Mubiha, Advisor-Fisheries Management, NFA; Luanah Koren, Prawn Scientist, NFA; Leban Gisawa, Manager-Inshore Fisheries, NFA; Barre Kare, Manager-Prawn & Lobster, NFA; Gisa Komangin, Enforcement Officer; Norman Barnabas, Manager-Provincial & Industry Liaison Business Group Masio Nidung, Deputy State Solicitor (International Law), Attorney General's Department; Jack Kariko, Senior Legal Officer, Attorney General's Department; Kesi Lane, Principal Legal Officer, Attorney General's Department; Lt Thomas Ponjom, Director-Maritime Operations, PNG Defence Force (Maritime Element); Max Itu, Principal Development Officer, Trade & Industry; Vagi Rei, SMO, Department of Environment & Conservation (DEC); Rodney Kalama, Senior Marine Ecologist, DEC; James Kyle, Director, Manus Fisheries Corporation; Thomas Naggings, General Manager-POM, South Seas Tuna Corporation (SSTC); Jonathan Manuela, Vessel Operations Manager, SSTC; David Mai, Managing Director, Coco Enterprise Ltd.; Renne Subido, VP Corporate Business, RD Tuna Cannery Ltd (RDTC); Vicente E. Rivero Jr., AVP, RDTC; Lohia T. Kapena, Director, GLDL; Francis Houji, Fair Well Fishery (PNG) Ltd; Gilbert Kose, Pacific Blue Sea Fishing Ltd; Fabian Chow, Neptune Fishery Co. Ltd; Blaise Paru, Managing Director, Equatorial Marine Resources Ltd; David Pondros, Manager, Tycoon Investment; Molean R. Chapau; Rebecca Samuel, Marine Policy Officer, WWF PNG; Raela Wari, Reporter, The National; Ludwig Kumoru (**CHAIR / TECHNICAL ASSISTANT**), Manager, Fisheries Management Business Unit (Tuna); Ian Cartwright, Mission Consultant (International); Seremaia Tuqiri, Mission Consultant (Regional)

The mission to PNG held a primary stakeholder consultation after the public forum. It was held at the National Fisheries Authority Conference Room to discuss the purpose and development of the GEF SAP II project.

Mr Ian Cartwright gave a presentation on GEF SAP II Project: Strengthening National Fisheries Management (on the implementation of the new Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention). Issues that were raised in the discussion and ideas mooted on how PNG can benefit from the GEF project in terms of implementing the WCPFC Convention were as follows:

- A workshop on the VDS directed largely at Government and Industry to raise awareness and understanding of the Scheme.
- Further stock assessment work on bigeye tuna (BET) given its continued decline. It was suggested that a desktop study be conducted initially focussing on existing data and studies. This would include addressing longline impacts on BET, identifying areas where they are caught and suggesting management measures to address these impacts.
- Building national/internal capacity within the NFA particularly in data analysis to reduce reliance on SPC for more routine data analysis needs.

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- Development of a regional longline management plan would strengthen regional management of the longline fishery and increase negotiating power at the Commission.
- Concern over catch information from Philippines and Indonesia particularly when taking into consideration that the impact of tuna fishing in these areas is also felt in PNG waters.

Other consultations were held prior to and after the two meetings. These were with:

- **National Fisheries Authority**
  - Mr Ludwig Kumoru, Manager, Fisheries Management Business Unit (Tuna)
  - Mr Norman Barnabas, Manager, Provincial & Industry Liaison Business Group
  - Mr Lamiller Pawut, Manager, Monitoring & Enforcement Division
  - Mr Terence Ward, Acting Financial Controller
- **PNG Defence Force (Naval Division)**
  - Lt. Thomas Ponjom
  - LCDR Chris Read, Surveillance Operations Plans Officer NSCC
- **Department of Foreign Affairs**
  - Mr Dennis T. Bebeg, Director, Bilateral & Regional Economic Affairs
- **Department of Environment & Conservation**
  - Mr John Genolagain, First Assistant Secretary & GEF Focal Point
  - Mr Vagi Rei, Marine Officer
  - Mr James Sabi, Principal Ecologist – Biodiversity Branch
  - Godfried Angi, Coordinator – International Treaties & Conventions
  - Billo Polloe, Marine Officer
- **Department of Justice & Attorney General**
  - Ms Masio Nidung, Deputy State Solicitor (International)
  - Mr Douvery Itenao, Legal Officer
  - Mr Jack E. Kariko, Senior Legal Officer

A courtesy call was made to:

- Mr John Genolagain, First Assistant Secretary & GEF Focal Point, Department of Environment and Conservation

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### GEF SAP II Country Mission – PAPUA NEW GUINEA

#### PUBLIC FORUM

Wednesday, 21<sup>st</sup> July 2004

Crowne Plaza Hotel

Port Moresby

#### Participant List

William L. Kewo, Deputy Observer Manager, NFA; Emma P. Wangi, Legal Officer, NFA; Timothy Numilengi, Audits & Certification, NFA; David Karis, Vessel Monitoring System Officer, NFA; Lamiller Pawut, Manager, MCS, NFA; Joyce Agaru, Team Leader-Enforcement, NFA; Philip Polon, Manager-Sedentary, NFA; Augustine Mobiha, Advisor-Fisheries Management, NFA; Luanah Koren, Prawn Scientist, NFA; Leban Gisawa, Manager-Inshore Fisheries, NFA; Barre Kare, Manager-Prawn & Lobster, NFA; Gisa Komangin, Enforcement Officer, NFA; Aquina Kango, Team Leader-Audit & Certification, NFA; Masio Nidung, Deputy State Solicitor (International Law), Attorney General's Department; Jack Kariko, Senior Legal Officer, Attorney General's Department; Kesi Lame, Principal Legal Officer, Attorney General's Department; Lt Thomas Ponjom, Director-Maritime Operations, PNG Defence Force (Maritime Element); Max Itu, Principal Development Officer, Trade & Industry; James Kiele, Director, Manus Fisheries Corporation; Thomas Nigints, General Manager-POM, South Seas Tuna Corporation (SSTC); Jonathan Manieva, Vessel Operations Manager, SSTC; David Mai, Managing Director, Coco Enterprise Ltd.; Renne Subido, VP Corporate Business, RD Tuna Canners Ltd (RDTC); Vicente E. Rivero Jr., AVP, RDTC; Lohia T. Kapena, Director, GLDL; Francis Houji, Fair Well Fishery (PNG) Ltd; Gilbert Kose, Pacific Blue Sea Fishing Ltd; Blaise Paru, Managing Director, Equatorial Marine Resources Ltd; Molean R. Chapau; Rebecca Samuel, Marine Policy Officer, WWF PNG; Luanne Losi, Marine Officer, WWF PNG; Barbara Masike, Partnership Coordinator, TNC; Augustine Mungkaje, Lecturer, UPNG; Raela Wari, Reporter, The National; Norman Barnabas (**CHAIR**), Manager, Provincial & Industry Liaison Business Group, NFA; Ludwig Kumoru (**TECHNICAL ASSISTANT**), Manager, Fisheries Management Business Unit (Tuna); Ian Cartwright, GEF SAP II Country Mission Team; Seremaia Tuqiri, GEF SAP II Country Mission Team

The Mission to Papua New Guinea held a public forum prior to the stakeholder consultation, to create awareness of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention and the tuna industry in the Pacific Islands. The forum was held at the Crowne Plaza Hotel. Those present included representatives from line departments with oceanic fisheries components, fishing industry, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and the media (refer to participant list above). The forum was chaired by the Manager, Provincial & Industry Liaison Group, NFA.

Mr Ian Cartwright gave a presentation on the Management of Oceanic Fisheries of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Significant issues and observations raised in the public forum were as follows:

- The effect of fishing mortality on certain species of tuna (yellowfin, bigeye) will require effective management regimes to be put in place to ensure their long term sustainability.
- Fisheries management is more about managing the users (i.e. the fishers) that about managing the resource (i.e. the fish). Participation by industry in resource conservation and management decisions (e.g. on licensing requirements) should be encouraged.
- Any decision to manage areas of the high seas by, for instance seasonal or area closures, or would have to come from the new Tuna Commission but could be initiated by a member.
- Information dissemination is a key factor in ensuring that primary stakeholders are kept abreast of fisheries development. Collaboration and consultation between government

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(regulators) and the fishing industry therefore must be strengthened, particularly in understanding the positions and interests. The feedback loop should also include the general public. A forum run through the NFA would ensure that information is disseminated as well as provide an opportunity for issues to be discussed.

- There was hope expressed annual financial contributions to the new Commission would be adequate to ensure its smooth operation and to adequately meet the needs of PNG and other Pacific Island Countries in terms of effective coordination of management in the WCPO.
- There was some concern raised concerning the proposed Vessel Day Scheme. With the possible advent of the VDS in January 2005 primary stakeholders need to be more informed on how it will operate, and potential areas of conflict with any future Convention regime.
- If the VDS system is implemented effectively, countries can be expected to have control on overcapacity in the P/S sector, which will stand them in good stead for the Commission

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**GEF SAP II Country Mission – Papua New Guinea**

**Annex 4 – Availability of National Indicators**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Current Value, if easily available</b>
1. Coverage of:		
a) catch and effort logsheets: domestic fleet	✓	100%
b) catch and effort logsheets: foreign fleet	✓	100%
c) port sampling	✓	-
d) observers: domestic fleet	✓	(6% longline, 20% p/s)
2. Levels of budgets and staffing for these programmes	✓	
3. Levels of fleet capacity and fishing effort	✓	
4. Catch of target species,	✓	
5. Levels of mortality of related species, including by-catch and seabirds	×	

Note: this analysis does not include a range of national indicators which are known to be available for all countries such as status of legislation, undertaking of national reforms etc.

**Annex 5 - Sustainability Analysis**

Annual Government Revenue from Licensing: K61 million

Annual In-Zone Catch Value:

Annual Domestic Catch Value:

Annual Production Value (including value of processing):

Expected Annual Commission Contributions: US\$34,000 – US\$38,000

Estimated Annual Government Incremental Costs: K1.25 million