



WCPFC10
Tenth Regular Session
2th December – 6th December 2013
Cairns, AUSTRALIA

DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN

WCPFC10-2013-24
25 October 2013

Background

As agreed to in WCPFC7, the Strategic Plan would be adopted “as a living document that will incorporate the ongoing work of the Commission subsidiary bodies and Annual Sessions.” The attached document is the Draft Strategic Plan for the Commission for the period from 2014-2016 adopting the recommendations from the WCPFC8 and the Subsidiary bodies.

WCPFC9 adopted the recommendation from FAC6 that the Strategic Plan for the Commission be move from FAC to the commission as the strategic plan is outside of scope of the FAC. The Secretariat has updated the plan based on the outcomes of SC9 and TCC9, for WCPFC10s consideration.

STRATEGIC PLAN 2014-2016

1. Introduction

1.1. Context

STRATEGIC VISION:

Effective management, long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the WCPO for present and future generations through the application of precautionary fisheries management, based on the best scientific information available, while minimizing adverse social and environmental impacts and giving full recognition to the special requirements of developing States Parties to the Convention, in particular of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and territories.

The Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (the Commission) is the custodian of the world's largest tuna fishery. The harvest of tunas from the WCPO in **2012 was estimated at 2.56 million tonnes**. This harvest represents just over 84% of the Pacific Ocean tuna catch and 60% of the global tuna catch.

The principal fishing methods in this fishery are purse seine (75%), pole and line (7%), and longline (10%). The remainder of the harvest is taken by a variety of commercial and artisanal gears including troll and hand-line principally in eastern Indonesia and the Philippines.

The tuna catch is dominated by skipjack, accounting for approximately 71% of the harvest, yellowfin (19%), bigeye (5%) and albacore (5%). Non-target associated, dependent species and bycatch taken in association with tuna fishing operations include billfish, turtles, sharks, rays and sea birds.

A substantial portion of the WCPO falls under the national jurisdiction of coastal States that exercise sovereignty over their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). The majority of these coastal States in the WCPO are Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Territories. Unique among tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), approximately 80% of the catch of species under the purview of the Commission is taken within EEZs.

In addition to national and regional socio-economic importance within the WCPO, the region's tuna resource makes a major contribution to global food security. Since 2000 the tuna harvest from the WCPO has increased by approximately 50% with vessels based

in developing coastal States in the region gradually accounting for a larger proportion of the catch.

The Commission's membership exhibits a range of cultural, social and economic diversity. It includes some of the world's largest industrialized economies and some of the least developed. Coastal States, some with developing fleets and fishing industries, as well as the traditional distant water fishing nations that have operated in the area for many years participate in the Commission on an equal footing. Although the Commission's small island State members are currently reliant on revenue from the licensing of foreign fleets they have aspirations to maximize long term sustainable returns from the harvest of tuna resources, including developing their own domestic fisheries in high seas waters of the WCPO.

1.2. Purpose

This Strategic Plan (the Plan) is a living document and has been prepared to provide a structured guide that will help both the Commission and the Secretariat to identify how the actions will be taken, tasks accomplished and challenges met in an efficient and timely way so as to provide the best possible support to the Commission and its Members, Cooperating non-Members and Participating Territories (CCMs).

This Plan has been updated to guide the development of the Commission and the activities of the Secretariat through 2015. It describes the priority tasks and principle strategies for the effective and efficient implementation of the Convention. Without prejudice to future decisions of the Commission, it elaborates on the objectives and direction that are necessary to address these priorities, the benchmarks (performance indicators) against which an assessment of progress towards achieving objectives can be measured, and the relationships and partnerships that will assist in achieving the objectives for the successful implementation of the Plan.

2. Strategic Objectives

Table 1 – Planned operational activities and performance measures

Objectives	Operational activities	Measure (PI)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation and management measures that ensure long-term sustainability and promote optimum utilization of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt enforceable conservation and management measures that reflect the consideration and application of the advice of the Scientific Committee; Apply the precautionary approach in accordance with articles 5 (c) and 6 and relevant internationally agreed accepted standards, practices and procedures; Prevent or eliminate overfishing and excess fishing capacity, and to ensure that levels of fishing effort do 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of the stocks; Number of decisions that reflect or apply the advice of the Scientific Committee; Level of fishing, fishing effort/capacity as related to levels commensurate with the sustainable utilization of fisheries resources; Number of CMMs that meet their objectives for sustainable management of fish stocks; Management strategies are

	<p>not exceed those commensurate with the sustainable use of fishery resources;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain and evaluate economic and other fisheries-related data and information; • Take into account the special requirements of developing State Parties, in particular small island developing States, and of territories, including the interests of artisanal and subsistence fishers; • Without prejudice to the sovereign rights of coastal States, agree and implement criteria and procedures for the allocation of total allowable catch or total level of fishing effort in accordance with Article 10(3); • Ensure coverage of all stocks within the competence of the WCPFC; • Development and incorporation of stock specific reference points into management strategies. • Develop and implement a full CMS scheme including monitoring and a penalty regime. 	<p>adopted and implemented;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of fishing access by developing State Parties, in particular small island developing States, and of territories, including artisanal and subsistence fishers; • Ensure socio-economic studies and analysis considered by the SC; • Number of decisions that reflect agreed to allocation criteria; • Record of Compliance; • Adopt reference points • Adoption of the outcomes of the CMS process.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and management measures that minimize impacts on non-target species in the Convention Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement the ROP at levels that provide manageable levels of uncertainty on by-catch numbers and locations; • Collect complete and accurate data on non-target species; • Assess the impacts of fishing on non-target species; • Adopt and implement effective measures to reduce the incidental mortality of other species, particularly, sharks, turtles, birds and mammals; • Conduct stock assessments or ecological risk assessments for non-target species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which decisions on non-target species are taken consistent with the best available scientific advice and in accordance with the ecosystems-based approach, Precautionary Approach and Annex II of UNFSA; • Number and effectiveness of measures adopted by the Commission to reduce the incidental mortality of sharks, turtles, birds and mammals and other non-target and associated species; • Estimated proportion of fishing effort that uses selective fishing gears that minimize impacts on non-target species; • Record of Compliance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and share, in a timely manner, complete and accurate data concerning fishing activities on, inter alia, vessel position, catch of target and non-target 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt standards and decisions for collection, verification and for the timely exchange and reporting of data on fisheries for highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area; • Addressing identified data gaps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which data provision and reporting decisions are complied with by CCMs; • The number and scope of data gaps; • The extent to which data is protected, accessed and

<p>species and fishing effort, as well as information from national and international research programmes</p>		<p>disseminated in accordance with Commission rules and procedures.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective monitoring, control and surveillance conservation and management measures are adopted and implemented by the Commission and enforced by its members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and implement appropriate cooperation mechanisms for effective MCS and enforcement; • Monitor the level of compliance with conservation and management measures adopted by the Commission and develop processes to address non-compliance, including through the use of positive and negative remedies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCS tools are adequately funded and operational; • Level of non-compliance and trends in contraventions; • Extent of detected IUU fishing activities; • Level of implementation of MCS measures (i.e., number of CCMs conducting port inspections, HSB&Is, etc).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full recognition of the special requirements of developing State Parties to the Convention, in particular small island developing States, and of territories in relation to conservation and management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Convention Area and development of fisheries for such stocks • Enhancing the participation and role of developing State CCMs in the work of the WCPFC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conservation and Management Measures adopted by the Commission take into account the special requirements of developing State Parties, in particular small island developing States and of territories; • Establish mechanisms for cooperation with developing States and territories, which may include provision of financial assistance, assistance relating to human resources development, technical assistance, transfer of technology including through joint venture arrangements, and advisory and consultative services. These may be delivered on a bilateral basis with developing States and territories, or through WCPFC Special Requirements or other funds established for this purpose; • Adopt and implement a capacity development strategy, including a fisheries scholarship scheme, for nationals from developing States, particularly SIDS and territories; • Distribution of funds available in the Article 30 Fund in accordance with TORs for the full range of allowable activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Requirements Fund, and other WCPFC funds established for this purpose, assessed for their contribution to capacity building for developing State members ; • SIDS representation among office bearers and Secretariat of the Commission; • The level of funding contributed to the Article 30 Fund or the Commission to assist developing CCMs; • Number of nationals from developing States, in particular from SIDS and territories, who have received scholarships and have completed degrees in the areas of fisheries science, fisheries management, fisheries MCS, fisheries development, and law.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality and efficient administrative and technical support to the Commission Members and other stakeholders are provided by the Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive and transmit the Commission's official communications; • Compile and disseminate the data necessary to accomplish the objective of the Convention; • Prepare administrative and other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of satisfaction by CCMs with provision of support by Secretariat; • Ensure pay and remuneration are competitive with other regional organizations; • Ensure housing is of a standard

	<p>reports for the Commission and subsidiary bodies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer arrangements for monitoring, control and surveillance and the provision of scientific advice; • Publish and promote the decisions of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies; • Provide treasury, personnel and administrative functions that are operational and efficient; • Deliver the agreed annual work program of the Commission within budget; • Manage the logistics of the annual meeting of the Commission and any meetings of the Commission's subsidiary bodies; • Retention of staff. • Improve and develop the IMS system to support the activities of the Commission 	<p>acceptable to Secretariat staff.</p>
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Principle strategies (2014-2016)

- **Adopt conservation and management measures for bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin tunas that will ensure long-term sustainability and promote optimum utilization.**
- **Ensuring that WCPFC conservation and management measures do not result in transferring, directly or indirectly, a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto SIDS and Territories.**
- **Ensure that Scientific Committee has appropriate capacity to provide Commission with best scientific advice available.**
- **Adopt measures to ensure that the Commission has the necessary monitoring, control and surveillance tools in place to ensure compliance with CMMs and address illegal fishing.**
- **Manage the impacts of highly migratory species fisheries on vulnerable bycatch species (e.g sharks) and non-fish bycatch (e.g. seabirds, turtles).**
- **Ensuring that measures adopted permit or promote the development of domestic fishing and related industries of developing States, in particular the least developed SIDS and Territories, year on year, of the total Western and Central Pacific fisheries-associated industry, while also ensuring that such**

measures do not undermine the conservation and management of HMS stocks.

- **Provide the Secretariat with necessary capacity to support the work of the Commission, while recognizing the need for budgetary restraint.**

Table 2 – Associated program of work (2014-2016)

2014	2015	2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve IMS • Improve IMS to facilitate CMR process • Investigate ROP Direct Data Entry Technology • Investigate the use of electronic observing technologies • Obtain and review stock assessments bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna • Review Southern Albacore measure • Develop framework for managing catch and effort on the high seas • Develop metric for managing catch and effort • Review and enhance port state measures. • review stock assessments for Pacific bluefin tuna (NC) • Review the shark management plan and management measures for sharks • Implement recommendations from the Performance Review (\$) • Implement the results of the CMR process. • Conduct a third Management Objective Workshop • Work on the implementation of the GEF ABNJ project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt reference points for assessing the status of the main multispecies tuna fisheries • Stock assessments for Striped marlin Sand N and Swordfish SWP . • Development of allocation mechanisms. • Review CMM Turtles • Develop a CDS • ROP enhancement • Continue to improve management measures for sharks • . • Collect catch information on edible fish species • Collect market information from canneries on tuna catch. • . • Finalise arrangements for IATTC overlap area. • Review catch discarding monitoring • Trail metric for measuring effort and capacity • Target capacity assistance for countries identified in CMR • Further improve IMS • ROP observer mechanism to be developed to provide observer data to master 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review CMM for Key tuna Stocks • Stock assessments as determined and agreed • Improve CMR process. • Implement ROP direct data entry • Implement CDS • Compare market information to SPC assessments. • Review mechanism to give full effect to SIDS obligations. • Adopt metrics for measuring fishing effort and capacity • Develop response for non compliance • Target capacity building to members identified under CMR. • Review compatibility with WCPFC HS and coastal VMS systems • Review implementation of ROP TAG recommendations.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise measures that are ambiguous or misunderstood • Review transshipment guidelines • E-HSP review • Implement ROP-TAG recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HSBI- review implementation and effectiveness. 	
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3. Monitoring and Review

Every other regular session of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission will review the elements of this Strategic Plan that relate to its functions. The outcomes of the review in each subsidiary body will be consolidated by the Secretariat in a concise summary report that identifies the achievements and challenges associated with the implementation of this Strategic Plan. The report will be presented to the next regular session of the Commission.

The report will identify those tasks and strategies described in the Strategic Plan that have been successfully completed, progress with implementation of those tasks that are on-going and those tasks scheduled for future implementation. The Commission will consider options for addressing constraints and challenges associated with implementation of this Strategic Plan.

A comprehensive review of this Strategic Plan will be undertaken by the Commission in the third year of its implementation. The review will assess the content of the Strategic Plan, and progress with its implementation, against international obligations and the provisions of the Convention. On the basis of the review the Commission will adopt a revised Strategic Plan to serve the subsequent 3 years.