

Report of the

**SECOND MEETING OF REGIONAL FISHERY BODY SECRETARIATS
NETWORK**

Rome, 9–10 March 2009



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PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This is the final version of the report as approved by the Second Meeting of the Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network held in Rome on 9 and 10 March 2009.

FAO.

Report of the Second Meeting of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network.
Rome, 9–10 March 2009.

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ABSTRACT

The Second Meeting of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network (RSN-2) was held at FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy, on 9 and 10 March 2009. The Meeting reviewed the decisions of the twenty-eighth session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) relevant to regional fishery bodies (RFBs). The Meeting discussed factors affecting fisheries management, including illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, overcapacity and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/105 on Sustainable Fisheries. It also addressed the role of RFBs with emphasis on performance enhancement and small-scale and inland fisheries and aquaculture. The Meeting reviewed the status of the Fisheries Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS), the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP), the RSN webpage and other related matters.

The meeting reached a number of conclusions regarding matters that meriting the attention of RFBs, governments and FAO.

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OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. The second meeting of the Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network (RSN-2) (being the sixth meeting of regional fishery bodies) was held at FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy, from 9 to 10 March 2009. Participants included representatives from thirty-two Regional Fishery Body Secretariats and organizations with mandates that are related to fisheries, a representative of the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UN/DOALOS) and the Secretary of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI). Representatives of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (FI) were also in attendance. A list of participants is in Appendix B.

2. Mr Ichiro Nomura (Assistant Director-General, FAO/FI) opened the meeting. He described the unique role played by regional fishery bodies (RFBs) in facilitating cooperation for the conservation and management of fish stocks and noted the special recognition accorded to some for their work in the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (Code of Conduct). Mr Nomura referred to the wide range of issues addressed by RFBs, and reaffirmed the strong expectation and commitment of FAO to work with RFBs continuously and in a collaborative manner. He noted the consensus of COFI in preferring the current meeting schedule, and undertook to convey these views within FAO. In closing, Mr Nomura emphasized that cooperation and coordination among RFBs was one of the most effective ways to strengthen regional fisheries governance and affirmed that FAO would endeavour to collaborate to facilitate decisions that may be taken during the Meeting. The full text of the Assistant Director-General's statement is in Appendix D.

3. The Chairperson of the Meeting, Professor Denzil Miller, announced that the Executive Secretary of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), Mr Alain Bonzon, would be unable to attend and undertook to convey to him the Meeting's warm wishes for recovery and good health.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND MEETING ARRANGEMENTS

4. The Meeting adopted the agenda in Appendix A. A list of documents provided to the Meeting is in Appendix C. Mr Hiromoto Watanabe coordinated meeting arrangements and Ms Judith Swan served as rapporteur.

5. The Chair noted that thematic sessions would be held under Agenda Item 6, the Role of RFBs. It was agreed that aquaculture would be also be addressed by the group on small-scale and inland fisheries issues, noting that discussion could also take place in relation to aquaculture networks.

6. It was agreed to maintain the status quo regarding the participation of observers in the Meeting so as to preserve the informality of the proceedings and to allow a free exchange of views.

REVIEW OF THE DECISIONS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF COFI (COFI-28) RELATING TO REGIONAL FISHERY BODIES

7. The Secretary of COFI, Mr Ndiaga Gueye, reviewed COFI-28 issues relevant to RFBs. He noted that there was no specific COFI agenda item on RFBs, but their important role was repeatedly underscored in several substantial agenda items. In particular, he drew attention to

progress in the implementation of the Code of Conduct, noting that response rate to the FAO questionnaire by Members and RFBs was low, and encouraged RFBs to respond more appropriately in future. Referring to deep-sea fisheries, Mr Gueye emphasized the key role of RFBs, particularly with respect to actions agreed in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries 61/105 and as agreed by COFI. He noted the development of a vessel identifier system by some regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements (RFMO/As) and noted its possible contribution to the development of a Global Record of Fishing Vessels. He acknowledged that the proposed timing of COFI meetings could conflict with the schedules of some RFBs. In closing, Mr Gueye reaffirmed the importance of strengthened institutions and FAO's strong commitment to work with RFBs continuously and in a very collaborative manner.

8. The Chairperson highlighted the following issues from the COFI-28 report as being important for RFBs.

- Responses to the FAO questionnaire on implementation of the Code of Conduct. (COFI-28 Report, Paragraph 10)

The RSN expressed concern about the low rate of responses to the questionnaire, resulting in a weak information base in relation to the impact of implementation. In this regard, the Meeting encouraged quantitative analysis based on performance indicators to help to assess how the Code of Conduct is being implemented. Some reasons for the low response rate were discussed. It was agreed that the RSN should promote the Code of Conduct in the best possible way among RFB members.

- Implementation of the Code of Conduct. (Paragraph 11)

The RSN recognized the important coordinating role that the Network plays in advancing implementation of the Code of Conduct. It was suggested that responses to the FAO questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct should be made publicly available. However, a need for confidentiality was understood and it was acknowledged that the FAO summary of responses identifies the respondents and summarizes all information submitted. In the interests of transparency, it was noted that any RFB may decide to make its response to the questionnaire publicly available.

- Implementation of the International Plans of Action (IPOAs) elaborated under the Code of Conduct. (Paragraph 13)

The RSN noted that the Committee agreed on further actions to be taken by RFMO/As in relation to the four IPOAs. Further discussion is under Agenda item 4.

- Fundamental importance of subregional and regional cooperation. (Paragraph 14)

The RSN noted the call by COFI to improve regional cooperation, especially with respect to monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Further discussion is under Agenda items 4(b) and 6(b).

- Performance reviews of RFMO/A. (Paragraph 15)

The RSN took strong note of the call to strengthen regional governance by conducting and implementing performance reviews, and that consequences of the failure of some RFMO/A members to implement agreed management measures was to erode the effectiveness and credibility of these organizations. Further discussion is under Agenda item 6(b).

- Failure to implement the Code might undermine its objective and the role of FAO and RFMO/As. (Paragraph 22)

The RSN expressed serious concern about the consequences of failure to implement the Code.

- Development of best practices guidelines for catch documentation schemes and for traceability for consideration by the next Session of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade (COFI: FT). (Paragraph 34)

The RSN noted the recommendation for the Secretariat to develop best practices guidelines, mindful that this issue had been flagged at previous RSN meetings along with the need to review the outcomes on harmonization of catch documentation of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade. Further discussion is addressed under Agenda item 4(b).

- Regional aquaculture networks. (Paragraph 41)

It was acknowledged that the RSN could facilitate the exchange of information between aquaculture and blue water fisheries and vice versa. Equally, it could assist the development of relevant networks. Further discussion is under Agenda item 6(c).

- Implementation of UNGA Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries 61/105. (Paragraph 52)

The RSN noted COFI's conclusion that, in some cases, additional efforts by RFMO/As were required to respond fully to Resolution 61/105. Further discussion is under Agenda item 5.

- New RFMO/As. (Paragraphs 53, 82)

The Network noted that the establishment of new RFBs (in the South Pacific, North Pacific and Red Sea regions) would promote cooperation in fisheries management. Once established, these organizations would be welcome to become members of the Network. There had been no further developments regarding the establishment of an RFMO in the South China Sea since the Coordination Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) reported this lacuna to RSN-1.

- Strengthen high seas governance. (Paragraph 61)

The RSN noted that the call to strengthen high seas governance related to both deep-sea fisheries and IUU fishing. The network has a facilitation role in strengthening high seas governance *inter alia* by sharing best practice information. Further discussion is under Agenda items 4(b) and 5.

- Action by RFMO/As to combat IUU fishing. (Paragraph 64)

It was noted that COFI cited measures adopted by RFMOs that have had some success in combating IUU fishing. Further discussion is under Agenda item 4(b).

- Development of a Global Record of Fishing Vessels. (Paragraph 70)

The development by the tuna RFMOs of unique vessel identifier systems and its potential usefulness to the FAO Global Record initiative was noted. Further discussion is under Agenda item 4(b).

- Climate change and fisheries management. (Paragraph 88)

Active collaboration on information gathering encouraged by COFI was noted, and further discussion is under Agenda item 5.

- Developing country assistance and capacity building. (Paragraphs 17, 21, 27, 55, 69, 80, 90 and 91)

The RSN endorsed development assistance and capacity building for developing countries and recognized that without sufficient capacity it would not be possible to attain many of the goals elaborated by COFI and RFMO/As at a global level. It was strongly emphasized that development assistance and capacity building is fundamental to the work of all RFBs.

- High priorities among activities relating to Organization Results of the FAO Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture. (Paragraph 100)

All of the priority activities identified by COFI were noted.

- Small-scale fisheries. (Paragraph 102)

The RSN recognized the importance of small-scale fisheries as an organizational result for FAO as a whole. This was discussed under Agenda item 6, where the issue of how the Network can make space for such considerations in the future was addressed.

- Timing of the next COFI meeting. (Paragraph 104)

Some members expressed difficulty with the proposed timing of the next COFI meeting in the later part of 2010, noting conflicts with international and regional meetings.

9. In discussion, it was noted that the role and effectiveness of RFBs in fisheries management is heavily dependent on the financial and human resources available to each and every organization, particularly in the current global economic climate.

FACTORS AFFECTING FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

General

10. Note was taken of the outcomes from the conference on the World Ocean in Globalization: Challenges for Marine Regions held in August 2008 in Oslo, Norway, sponsored by the Nansen Institute.

IUU fishing

11. It was noted that IUU fishing undermines the work of RFBs and diverts financial and human resources, making sustainable management of fisheries resources very difficult.

12. Mr David Doulman, Senior Fishery Liaison Officer, International Institutions and Liaison Service, FAO, briefed the Meeting on current FAO activities with respect to IUU fishing. He announced that the second resumed session of the Technical Consultation to draft a legally-binding agreement on port State measures would be convened in Rome, Italy, from 4 to 8 May 2009, and an Expert Consultation on flag State performance, originally called for by the twenty-seventh session of COFI, would be held in Rome, Italy, from 22 to 26 June 2009. He noted that the COFI-28 had also agreed to proceed with a Technical Consultation on flag State performance and reported that FAO would endeavour to coordinate this prior to the next COFI.

13. The RSN strongly emphasized the importance of regional cooperation and robust institutional arrangements to combat IUU fishing, both on the high seas and particularly in the coastal and inland fisheries under areas of national jurisdiction. It was acknowledged that wherever IUU fishing occurred, it was imperative for RFBs and their members to cooperate and exchange and disseminate good information, ensure adequate resources to deal with the problem, including bringing collective wisdom to bear on it. In relation to recent developments, problems and successes in efforts to combat IUU fishing, the Meeting noted that a range of issues under review in the tuna RFBs included: (a) a minimum vessel size limit for inclusion on an IUU vessel list; (b) achieving consensus in the decision-making process where a flag State can exercise a veto in preventing their vessels from being included on an IUU vessel list; (c) varying criteria for inclusion on an IUU vessel list among RFBs; (d) reciprocal recognition of the IUU lists of other RFBs and the consequences of automatic listing of vessels from another RFB; (e) the impact of IUU listing of one vessel on other vessels controlled by the same owner; and (f) follow up on how members monitor landings and implement their obligations for prohibiting IUU vessels from landing their catch.

14. The RSN also noted that some tuna organizations were reviewing three other issues in relation to a process for identifying and taking action against IUU fishing. These comprised: (a) recognition of IUU vessel lists from other RFMOs; (b) expanding the reach of penalties for confirmed IUU fishers so that the inclusion of a vessel on an IUU vessel list would result in all other vessels in a fleet owned by that person or entity being listed; and (c) achieving consensus in the decision-making process, where flag States of vessels being considered for inclusion on an IUU vessel lists participate in the discussions leading to a listing.

15. One tuna RFB reported on additional developments including: (a) new modifications on a comprehensive catch documentation scheme; (b) a stricter approach to positive and negative vessel lists, including the possibility of including member countries in the IUU vessel list; and (c) encouraging non-members to join and comply with conservation and management measures.

16. The effectiveness of an IUU vessel list that is maintained by a further RFB for contracting and non-contracting parties was described. Other new developments in that organization include the adoption of measures that deal with the control of nationals, a policy of cooperation for capacity building in respect of both trade documentation and cooperation for contracting parties and non-contracting parties.

17. In one region, controlling access into national zones was used as a RFB compliance tool. This requires good standing on a regional register prior to entry and prohibiting access if a vessel has carried out IUU activities on the high seas such as illegal catch or transshipment. The need for investment in various MCS tools has been highlighted, including strengthening members' capacity to conduct joint high seas patrols, addressing cross-jurisdictional issues relating to observers, and commissioning a study of the MCS capacity of all RFB members in the region, with a view to developing the next set of tools. In this regard, one of the options proposed is a regional MCS centre.

18. A RFB with eleven members, three of which are least developed countries, faced a lack of resources and capacity as a key constraint. In addressing this situation, the RFB members agreed that one member should take the lead in advancing progress to combat IUU fishing in the region, and as a result two regional fora have been held and regional organizations have been mobilized. A plan of action is being prepared to address the feasibility of setting up a regional MCS centre. Concerted efforts are being made to examine the special requirements of developing countries, and discussions are taking place on how to address this at the resumed session of the Technical Consultation to draft a legally-binding agreement on port State measures, with a focus on training and capacity development.

19. The RSN recognized that one of the most important challenges for small-scale fisheries is traceability of catch and product. In this respect, there is a strong need for capacity building, especially in monitoring, surveillance and compliance enforcement.

20. The RSN noted the success of a two-pronged approach which herds vessels flying flags of non-compliance from the area of an RFB's competence, and establishes an IUU vessel list which prohibits listed vessels from receiving services in areas where two or more RFBs cooperate. In addition, RSN highlighted the importance of a port State control system that requires flag State verification that a vessel has been licensed, allocated a catch quota and was fishing legally.

21. The RSN noted that in some RFBs the minimum size limit of vessels eligible for inclusion on an IUU vessel list has been extended from vessels 24 metres in length to vessels less than 24 metres that are capable of fishing on the high seas. A clear definition of IUU fishing would be needed to confirm that such fishing can occur anywhere, and not just in zones under national jurisdiction as some States currently assert.

22. To ensure that vessels to be placed on IUU lists can be rigorously identified, the RSN acknowledged that a unique vessel identifier would facilitate production of a single global

IUU vessel list. It would also ensure that vessel information provided by different RFB IUU vessel lists is comparable. The latter consideration was seen as being relevant to the future establishment of a Global Record of Fishing Vessels.

23. In addressing compliance enforcement, the successes of one RFB were attributed to proper planning, the building of experience through the exchange of enforcement personnel, use of modern information technology (IT) for coordination of enforcement efforts and regional cooperation.

24. The RSN agreed that good planning and adequate coordination are essential for effective MCS and compliance enforcement. It was also noted that effective cooperation and planning were key, and that problems arose with the breakdown of compliance by a vessel and not necessarily by the flag State. The RSN reiterated that funding and coordination are fundamental in effective compliance enforcement.

25. The Chair summarized the discussion, and identified in order of priority the following areas that had repeatedly been addressed.

- Capacity building: the need for the right tools and people to do the job.
- The need for MCS cooperation with respect to information sharing and coordination of activities.
- The clear fact that political mobilization has been helpful, noting that comprehensive information sharing and political mobilization are interdependent.
- The need for transparency. Irrespective of how vessels are listed, publicly available information on vessels facilitates informed judgements by operators. Major factors include public access to information, making available information on RFB IUU vessel lists as well as on vessel identification. Such information would also facilitate recognition by RFBs of the IUU vessel lists of other RFBs.
- Targeting of the operators: knowing who is responsible for the vessels concerned supports compliance processes, including traceability.
- For coastal States, the requirement for fishing vessels to be in good standing offers a means of controlling access for responsible vessels only.

The RSN concurred with this summary.

26. Mr Stephen Stuart, Global Record Project Manager, FAO Fishing Technology Service, outlined FAO development of a Global Record of Fishing Vessels. He explained that the Record was being designed as a tool to combat IUU fishing, and recalled the Expert Consultation on the Development of a Comprehensive Global Record of Fishing Vessels held in Rome, Italy, from 25 to 28 February 2008 (FAO Fisheries Report No. 865) and programme of work endorsed by COFI-28. He underlined the importance of assessing MCS in a wider group of user needs, and reported that the experts had agreed that a Global Record would be most useful if a unique vessel identifier were adopted; this would offer increased transparency and traceability with regard to the movement of vessels. In this regard he expressed interest in the work of the tuna bodies, and an intention to collaborate with the work they have undertaken. Mr Stuart stated that the ultimate outcome would be a technical report to outline a range of matters, especially costs and benefits and recommendations on development of a comprehensive Global Record.

27. In discussion, it was noted that the Global Record could cover fisheries support (i.e. refrigerated transport and supply) vessels, as well as fishing vessels. The RSN noted that the outcomes of the meeting of tuna RFMOs to be held in June in San Sebastian, Spain, relating to work on a unique vessel identifier offers potential as a component of a pilot project to test the Global Record's implementation.

28. The potential role of the CWP in combating IUU fishing was noted, including its service as a mechanism for global coordination and data sharing, and for ensuring consistency of data. It was noted that the CWP could provide a forum to address implementation of a unique vessel identifier, and less urgently the requirements for data to be reported correctly to facilitate the implementation of port State measures. The RSN noted that, in terms of end use of information, CWP has an extremely important role to play.

29. The Chair drew attention to the issue of catch documentation harmonization as an outcome of the eleventh session of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade, Bremen, Germany, 2–6 June 2008 (RSN/II/2009/Inf.6) and endorsed by the COFI-28. He noted that harmonization of the documentation schemes is still an objective of the FAO. While there has been limited commitment to changing the reporting forms with respect for catch documentation and certification schemes, the use of electronic data has improved sharing and harmonization of data largely attributable to the contemporaneous nature of the data. It was noted that modification of individual schemes would not be required as long as similar categories of information were collected. The Session identified the information that would be needed, and FAO has been asked to develop harmonized procedures in that regard.

30. The RSN noted that harmonized catch document information is necessary for verification and certification of:

- catches
- landings
- transshipments
- export and import operations
- fish caught for farming purposes
- landings for domestic consumption

31. The Chair drew attention to the Sub-Committee's discussions on ecolabelling, and to the conclusions and recommendations of COFI (COFI-28 Report, Paragraphs 26–32). It was noted that some developing countries may have concerns on the question of ecolabelling.

Overcapacity

32. The RSN noted the IPOA on the Management of Capacity, and that the ongoing work on the matter is important to sustainable fisheries management. It was recognized that the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) is the only RFB that has a strict capacity limitation regime in place.

33. In one region, overcapacity has been identified as a driver of other problems including IUU fishing. However, tackling this in the context of small-scale fisheries would require balancing overcapacity mitigation with considerations of community livelihoods. It would be important to continue sending the message to governments that sustaining overcapacity is

doing no favours to fisheries management in the long term. In this regard, the RSN acknowledged the importance of capacity building, outreach and education.

34. The RSN noted that overcapacity will be addressed by the tuna RFBs meeting in San Sebastian in the form of a special workshop. The RSN also noted that tuna RFBs are addressing socio-economic impacts. A key consideration in this regard is how capacity restrictions impact on coastal States' legitimate aspirations to develop tuna fisheries.

UNGA Resolution 61/105

35. Mr Andre Tahindro, Secretary of the Informal Consultations of States Parties to the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), provided information on behalf of UN/DOALOS to highlight developments in the work of DOALOS that are directly relevant to the work of RFBs. He reported on the status of UNSFA and on the forthcoming UNSFA Review Conference in 2010, the eighth round of informal consultations of States Parties to UNSFA (ICSP), implementation of UNGA 61/105 and the UN Open Ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea. The full text of Mr Tahindro's statement is in Appendix E.

36. The Chair recalled the availability to developing States of the assistance funds from Part VII Trust funds of the UNFSA. He also noted that RFBs will be called on to contribute to the Secretary General's report for the UNFSA Review Conference. The RSN acknowledged the importance of input by RFBs to the Conference.

37. The RSN again emphasized the vital role of capacity building and attendance at meetings for developing member countries, and it was considered important that different options be made available to support such activities. The RSN urged RFBs to bring information on the use of Part VII funds to the attention of their members.

38. The RSN recalled that information on the Network's activities had been presented in 2005) to ICSP. It noted the positive benefits for the RSN in continuing such communications. It agreed that the RSN should provide a statement for presentation at ICSP-8 (16 to 19 March 2009 in New York, United States of America). The statement is attached as Appendix F and will be delivered by the incoming Chair of the RSN.

39. The RSN agreed that a report of its 2009 meeting would be presented to ICSP-9 in 2010. It was agreed that the continuity of RSN information presentations to the ICSPs would be beneficial.

RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES AND MANAGEMENT IN AQUATIC, PARTICULARLY MARINE, ECOSYSTEMS

40. The Chair encouraged an open discussion on responsible fisheries and management in aquatic, particularly marine, ecosystems. He recalled a range of issues that have been discussed including the need to strengthen high seas governance through implementation of UNGA Resolution 61/105 on sustainable fisheries, port State measures, flag State performance and the Global Record of Fishing Vessels. He drew attention to discussions on discards, the results from the High Level Conference on Food Security in June 2009 and the meeting of parties to the Regional Seas Convention from 25 to 27 November 2008. Additional considerations included a global approach to marine protected areas (MPAs) and

their designation, developments to regulate bottom fisheries, vulnerable marine ecosystem designation and management, monitoring bycatch of non-target dependent and related species, implementation of the IPOA-Sharks and threats to fisheries by climate change. He noted the relevance of RSN-2 documents 6, 9, 11 and information documents 8 and 15 (see Appendix C).

41. In addressing the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), the RSN pointed out that members may wish to consider the role of new technologies in facilitating ecosystem management. One tuna RFB reported their work in this regard, noting developments in scoping activities and priorities for stock assessment and capacity building.

42. The need for a global approach to MPAs was suggested, noting that the emphasis should be on fisheries management as this is sometimes not taken into account. Other impediments to establishing MPAs include cultural restrictions and management of non-target species.

43. A further MPA issue relates to promoting area networks without due regard to alternative employment for fishers, and those which establish no-take fishing zones where sustainable fishing is possible. In this regard the RSN took note of the value of MPAs as a tool for fisheries management, but encouraged a deeper understanding of the complexities and consequences of their establishment. The important role of scientific advice in this regard was emphasized.

44. The RSN acknowledged that its regional seas counterparts favour initiatives to form a representative network of MPAs, but that more dialogue with fishers should be undertaken. For example, one RFB finds it more useful to declare closed areas establishing measures for the whole ecosystem. Dialogue with other organizations (e.g. the International Maritime Organization [IMO] and the International Seabed Authority [ISA]) focusing on the marine environment is being undertaken).

45. One Programme reported on regional MCS initiatives, including the January 2008 Chittagong Resolution on MCS, which included plans to develop a regional MCS action plan. This Programme includes the formulation of a regional plan on sharks and a global project on safety at sea to link marine safety considerations with fisheries management.

46. The broad understanding of EAF attributed to one RFB considered it necessary to plan and support capacity building initiatives among its members.

47. The RSN underscored the difficulty for some RFB members, especially developing countries, to understand the EAF. In this regard, it agreed that it would be a high priority to improve understanding through outreach, education and capacity development.

48. One RFB reported on the scientific discovery of vulnerable marine areas that overlap with intensively fished areas. This situation is likely to be addressed later in 2009.

49. The RSN noted that FAO is about to declare a large marine ecosystem (LME) project for the Bay of Bengal, and that the Nansen Institute has initiated a number of EAF related projects in southwest Africa in cooperation with the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC).

50. The provision of scientific advice to fisheries managers by the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) on a wide range of topics is evolving, and the need for more clarity of scientific information in the context of multiple objectives was underscored. The increasing importance of scientific advice on climate change was reported, as well as development of advice on good environmental status indicators for fisheries and ecosystem management as well as interactions between predators and prey.

51. An RFB noted, it is essential that an EAF be pursued for the sustainable management of salmon. The RFB concerned has developed a plan of action on habitat, and salmon aquaculture was considered to be an important issue, particularly in relation to the transmittal of genetic abnormalities, disease and parasite impacts.

52. For marine mammals, the multispecies aspects of management were underlined by another RFB. The interaction among predators and prey is being studied, and bycatch monitoring activities are being considered as important.

53. An ecosystem risk study is being undertaken by one RFB, and is likely to be completed by the end of 2010. This RFB has adopted binding measures relating to seabirds, sharks and sea turtles. Efforts have been made to address the catching of non-target finfish species and fishing with long driftnets has been prohibited. Two high seas areas in the West and Central Pacific will be closed to tuna fishing from 1 January 2010. These encompass 450 000 square kilometres of ocean. Another two areas are under consideration.

54. In another region, activities were described where the objectives of the concerned RFB Convention provide guidelines relating to the EAF and the application of precaution in the face of uncertainty. Related measures include a ban on driftnets and gillnets and a prohibition on the taking of sharks. A process of bioregionalization to identify specific areas by their biotic and abiotic character has been undertaken. The examination of potential areas for MPAs, including multiple use MPAs, is under evolution. Measures have been promulgated on bottom fishing, including definitions of vulnerable marine ecosystems. The requirements of UNGA Resolution 61/105 on vulnerable marine ecosystems had been met and six areas have been closed to fishing. Bycatch measures have also been initiated. Climate change is being addressed, and account is being taken of potential interactions between predators and prey where prey are also fishery target species. In the latter respect, management measures have allowed for escapement of prey species where these are targeted by both fisheries and predators.

55. The RSN acknowledged progress and the high levels of consistency in measures adopted to mitigate seabird bycatch by fisheries. It noted that there is still a need for ongoing research on the effectiveness of some measures and development of new mitigation techniques.

56. The RSN noted that the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) had reported that it was entering into memoranda of understandings (MOUs) with RFBs to facilitate the exchange of information on seabird distribution, and the need to develop sea-based observer programmes targeting seabird bycatch. The RSN reemphasized the ongoing need for information exchange on seabird bycatch mitigating measures between relevant RFBs.

57. In summary, the Chair noted that issues arising from general discussion highlighted the lack of uniform understanding of what is meant by an EAF. He also noted that financial and human resource capacity limitations are being faced by a number of RSN members in addressing the EAF and in providing for the mitigation of potential impacts of fisheries on non-target species.

ROLE OF REGIONAL FISHERY BODIES – THEMATIC SESSION

Presentation on the updated FAO Fisheries Circular on the role of RFBs

58. Ms Florence Poulain, Fishery Liaison Officer, International Institutions and Liaison Service, FAO, presented background to the publication by FAO since the 1980s of Fisheries Circulars that provide information on RFBs. She explained that the latest publication, in 2003, had also provided an analysis of emerging trends in fisheries governance by RFBs, and that an updated version was currently under preparation on the basis of responses to FAO questionnaires that had been distributed to forty-one RFBs in 2008. Ms Poulain reported that thirty-one responses had been received, and that the updated Circular was expected to be published in the coming months.

59. The Network noted this development and encouraged those RFBs that had not yet responded to the FAO questionnaire to do so.

RFMO/RFB performance enhancement

60. Mr Kjartan Hoydal, Secretary of the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) and Chair of the theme session relating to RFMO/RFB performance enhancement, reported on the outcomes of the session. Six fisheries organizations (NEAFC, ICCAT, IOTC, CCAMLR, NASCO, and CCSBT¹) reported that they have already concluded performance reviews and many others have started with the process (e.g. GFCM, NPAFC, IATTC, ICES²). Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) has just finalized a comprehensive reform process and intends to review its performance after most elements of the reform have been implemented. Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) is only 3 years old and anticipates a full performance review in a few years time. The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) reported that it is responsible for scientific advice and technical assistance only and has not yet initiated a performance review since it is not a body responsible for management. All final reports are accessible through the public web pages of the organizations. The UN/DOALOS representative communicated his satisfaction at this progress.

61. The theme session noted the many similarities of the procedures set up by the different organizations. In all cases the review process focused on similar areas including the efficiency and adequacy of management and conservation measures, scientific assessment and advice, compliance and control, and finance and administration. In some cases the review panel also

¹ NEAFC: North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission; ICCAT: International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas; IOTC: Indian Ocean Tuna Commission; CCAMLR: Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources; NASCO: North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization; CCSBT: Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna.

² GFCM: General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean; NPAFC: North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission; IATTC: Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission; ICES: International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

assessed the cooperation with other organizations as well as transparency and public relations. Furthermore, all reviews compared the performance of the organization with the requirements formulated by international agreements such as UNCLOS, UNFSA, Code of Conduct and relevant UNGA Resolutions.

62. Each review process involved external experts who were either tasked to carry out the assessment or who reviewed the assessment carried out by an internal panel (CCSBT). NASCO reported that its review was actually performed by stakeholders and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who during dedicated meetings gave feedback on their perception of how well the organization was performing in different areas. Opportunities were also provided to question Contracting Parties on their implementation of and compliance with NASCO measures. The results of the reviews differed considerably among organizations – some were found to operate quite satisfactorily, others are faced with substantial recommendations for improvement. All representatives reported that their organizations were committed to take on board the suggestions made by the review panels even if that involved serious consideration of amending the Convention (as in the case of IOTC).

63. The RSN agreed that the approaches to performance review needed to be flexible. Each RFB is in a different position with respect to the Parties involved, their interaction with organization, the species managed, the NGO community involved, the other stakeholders and the nature of its remit. As long as there is a real element of an independent outside view of what the organization is achieving or not achieving, the RSN believed that each performance review should have its own characteristics.

64. The RSN also recommended that FAO produce a summary report of all performance reviews carried out by regional fisheries organizations. This would enhance transparency and comparability of the process and could prove very useful for a future assessment of the effect the global review process has had on the efficiency of managing and preserving the fishery resources.

65. Mr Hiromoto Watanabe, Fishery Liaison Officer, International Institutions and Liaison Service, FAO, informed the RSN that funds were available to prepare an FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular summarizing the outcomes of the various performance reviews. The RSN welcomed this information and agreed on the benefits of an analysis of outcomes as well as a compilation of information. The analysis should refer to areas such as the terms of reference of the performance review, common generalities, conservation and management, science, financial administration, dispute resolution and decision-making.

66. The RSN agreed that the publication of the document should be undertaken in 2009 if possible.

67. In addition, Mr Ichiro Nomura indicated that thought was being given to producing an information document for COFI on the performance review process. He emphasized that it would be very important for COFI to be notified of the action being taken by RFBs because it would provide information for those which have conducted reviews and encouragement for those which have not yet done so. He undertook to consult with members of the RSN on the content of the paper.

Small-scale and inland fisheries and aquaculture

68. Mr Simon Funge-Smith, Secretary of the Asia-Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC) presented information on small-scale and inland fisheries and aquaculture. He referred uncertainty in identifying small-scale fisheries, and suggested that the RSN may be able to assist in clarifying the concept. Interactions with inland fisheries, aquaculture and the impacts of climate change were elaborated.

69. The RSN noted that the parallel session had emphasized the problem of undervaluation of small-scale fisheries in terms of national planning and policy. It examined issues that related to the work of the RSN and linkages to RFBs and to inland fisheries where FAO could play a role in the sensitization of the agriculture sector for fisheries, market chains and value chains. It stressed that food quality is undervalued, especially in the context of nutritional value and market activities. The interlinkages between these sub-sectors and fisheries access, IUU fishing and port State measures were noted, and the RSN agreed that RFBs have a major role in outreach and advising in this context. For example, they could explain how measures such as catch documentation will affect small-scale fisheries and aquaculture relating to the work of the RSN. It was suggested that the RSN Web site portal could reflect the special interests of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture. For aquaculture, it was suggested that RFBs have a major role in promoting risk assessment and a precautionary approach. An outline of the session's presentation of its conclusions is in Appendix G.

70. The RSN expressed deep appreciation for the comprehensive and highly informative presentation. It underscored the continuum of increasing interaction among fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors from deepwater fishing to inland rivers. The RSN agreed that it would be very constructive to identify mechanisms for interaction among the sub-sectors of small-scale fisheries and aquaculture. The RSN took note that the sub-sector of recreational fisheries should be given further consideration in the future.

71. The RSN acknowledged that the EAF is inordinately difficult to address in the context of the above sub-sectors and emphasized a need for education and future strategic, and projection, planning to be undertaken.

72. The RSN also expressed deep appreciation for the opportunity to attend thematic sessions, but noted that both themes addressed at this meeting were of significant interest to some of the participants and the choice of session was difficult. It was agreed that consideration should therefore be given to holding thematic sessions in the future, but not necessarily in parallel. Further discussion is under Agenda item 9.

STATUS OF FIRMS AND CWP DEVELOPMENTS

73. Mr Marc Taconet, FIGIS Officer, Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistic Service, FAO, presented recent developments in the Fishery Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS), and drew attention to cooperation with its partners and objectives stated on its webpage, <http://firms.fao.org/firms>. He described the marine inventory (fishery fact sheets), explained FIRMS geographic coverage and demonstrated features on the webpage. He noted that extrabudgetary funds were available to assist partners to fill information gaps and fulfil reporting responsibilities, and sought feedback from RFBs.

74. The RSN noted that the number of visitors to the FIRMS Web site has doubled in the past year and visitors are spending less time on the content. It noted that there is room for improvement and that identification of the FIRMS target audience, along with ways to adapt FIRMS products to its target audience, was under review.

75. The RSN advised that, while generally pleased with progress, it would prefer FIRMS to focus on fisheries management at present in order that an authoritative and reliable source of information for fisheries management can be developed. In this regard, the RSN agreed that priorities should be to generate comprehensive fishery fact sheets and expand the partnerships.

76. It was recalled that ownership in a reporting system was identified as important to RFBs at their first meeting, and an element of the early process was the goal of producing biennial reporting on the status and trends of fisheries. The RSN noted that a FAO fishery officer had been recently recruited to address this, and it was emphasized that this should continue to be a goal. The information provided by RFBs should be linked as closely and transparently as possible to ownership of the FIRMS process by RFBs.

77. The RSN noted that the concept of FIRMS as a one-stop, global, fishery information shop was welcomed by their members, but that RFBs could do more in promoting the attached benefits of having the facility available. The RSN encouraged FIRMS to send e-bulletins in a timely manner to all RFBs in the Network, updating them on new developments.

78. Ms Sachiko Tsuji, Secretary of CWP, reported on three major developments in CWP: (a) the establishment of an aquaculture group and, when procedures and terms of reference are amended, of an independent group on capture fisheries that is expected to be formalized in 2010; (b) the current focus of activities is the revision of a handbook for the aquaculture component to reflect emerging requests for data reporting, including for the EAF, and for the format of reporting (the importance of participation by members was emphasized in this regard); and (c) a mechanism for the integration into one place of existing statistics on the catch database. In the process experiments with IT technology are being undertaken to guarantee automatic updating of the FAO catch database.

79. The RSN noted that both the FIRMS steering committee and CWP will meet in February 2010.

RSN WEBPAGE

80. Mr Hiromoto Watanabe, Fishery Liaison Officer, International Institutions and Liaison Service, FAO, referred to paragraph 99 of the RSN-1 Report which mandated FAO to circulate a concept note on establishment of an RSN webpage to be used as a common platform for RSN intersessional discussion. He announced that Japan has provided extrabudgetary funding to elaborate a pilot webpage, which was presented by Mr Aureliano Gentile, Fishery Information Management Officer, Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistic Service, FAO. The online presentation showed the webpage, which was restricted for RSN members pending a decision by the Network.

81. The RSN complimented FAO, Mr Watanabe and the others for their good work. It agreed that the RSN webpage should be publicly available and reflect the informal nature of the RSN. It was agreed that the content should be crisp and concise, avoid duplication,

provide links to other Web sites wherever possible and should not be expanded in the short term. Further, a system for updating information would be crucial. The RSN encouraged RFBs to create links to the RSN Network webpage on their respective websites.

ADVICE AND FUTURE WORK

82. The RSN agreed that the theme-based discussions had been highly valuable at the current meeting, and this approach should continue on the basis of cross-cutting themes. The RSN considered that a session on IUU fishing would allow discussion of some fundamental definitions, particularly in relation to the term “IUU”. The scientific aspect of fisheries in the management process was also considered, especially in terms of sources, processes and the interface between science and management, acknowledging that all organizations are different in the way they generate scientific advice and present it to managers/decision-makers.

83. Noting the extensive discussion that had taken place on best practices at the current meeting, it was suggested that best practices be considered in terms of science, MCS, environmental mitigation (such as the impact of fishing activities, pollution and bycatch), decision-making, transparency and implementation of the ecosystem and precautionary approaches. RFB performance reviews would also be important.

84. It was agreed that the membership of the RSN should remain as it currently stands, considering the growing importance of the global agenda for fisheries governance, and that RSN meets for a short period of time every two years. In this regard, it was recognized that the opportunity for interaction among RFB Secretariats must be maximized if the RSN is to fulfil its objectives. However, the Meeting endorsed the concept of inviting key organizations to make presentations on relevant agenda items to inform the members from time to time.

85. The RSN acknowledged that, as a Network, funds regrettably would be unavailable for interpretation during meetings, which would be conducted in English. It was agreed that this should be made clear to the Network prior to each meeting.

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRPERSON AND VICE-CHAIRPERSONS

86. The RSN acclaimed the nomination of Mr Kjartan Hoydal, Secretary of NEAFC, as the Chair of RSN, and the leaders of SEAFDEC and the Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO) as the two Vice-chairs.

DATE AND VENUE OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE REGIONAL FISHERY BODY SECRETARIATS NETWORK (RSN-3)

87. Most RFBs indicated they would be unable to attend RSN-3 if it were convened separately from COFI, primarily due to constraints of time and budget. Several RFBs also indicated they would be unable to attend if COFI is rescheduled for late 2010 because of conflicts with their annual sessions and UN meetings. The RSN agreed that the interests of the network would be served if the Meeting remained adjacent to COFI but that the timing of COFI would significantly impact on Network’s work and representativeness.

88. In this context, the RSN aligned itself with the COFI-28 Report, paragraph 105, and agreed that it could be useful for RFB Secretariats to contact their members encouraging them to seek a more favourable decision from the FAO Conference on the timing of COFI sessions

and that this should remain unchanged from the current practice. In this way, maximum participation would be promoted both in COFI and the RSN.

ANY OTHER MATTERS

89. Ms Johanne Fischer, Executive Secretary of NAFO, stated that she would be leaving NAFO and, noting the great strides of the Network over the past six years in which she has attended meetings, stated that she would remain interested in its work.

90. On behalf of the Network, Mr Victor Restrepo, Assistant Executive Secretary of ICCAT, thanked the Chair for his unselfish dedication to the RSN over the years. He drew attention to the great body of work achieved by the RSN under the Chair's guidance, and stated that all colleagues pay tribute to him for his excellent leadership. In response, the Chair noted that the world of fisheries management is full of challenges and reflected that it has been rewarding to observe the strong single network which has evolved where issues may be considered and easily communicated among colleagues. He also thanked Ms Swan and Mr Watanabe for all their support over the six years he had been in the Chair.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

91. The Chairperson closed the Meeting at 14.30 hours on 10 March 2009.

APPENDIX A**Agenda**

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of the Agenda and meeting arrangements
 - (a) Adoption of Agenda
 - (b) Meeting arrangements
 - (c) Observers
3. Review of the decisions of the twenty-eighth session of COFI relating to regional fishery bodies
4. Factors affecting fisheries management
 - (a) General
 - (b) IUU fishing
 - (c) Overcapacity
 - (d) UNGA Resolution 61/105
5. Responsible fisheries and management in aquatic, particularly marine, ecosystem
6. Role of regional fishery bodies – thematic session
 - (a) Presentation of the new FAO Fisheries Circular on the role of RFBs
 - (b) RFMO/RFB performance enhancement
 - (c) Small-scale and inland fisheries
7. Status of FIRMS and CWP developments
8. RSN webpage
9. Advice and future work
10. Election of the Chair and Vice-Chairs
11. Date and venue of the Third Meeting of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network (RSN 3)
12. Any other matters
13. Adoption of the report and closure of the meeting

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APPENDIX C**List of documents**

RSN/II/2009/1	Agenda and timetable
RSN/II/2009/2	Draft Report of the twenty-eighth session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, Rome, Italy, 2–6 March 2009
RSN/II/2009/3	Progress in the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, related International Plans of Action and Strategy (COFI/2009/2)
RSN/II/2009/4	Decisions and recommendations of the eleventh session of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade, 2–6 June 2008, Bremen, Germany (COFI/2009/3)
RSN/II/2009/5	Decisions and recommendations of the fourth session of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, 6–10 October 2008, Puerto Varas, Chile (COFI/2009/4)
RSN/II/2009/6	Management of deep-sea fisheries in the high seas (COFI/2009/5)
RSN/II/2009/7	Combating IUU fishing, including through a legally-binding instrument on port State measures and the establishment of a global record of fishing vessels (COFI/2009/6)
RSN/II/2009/8	Securing sustainable small-scale fisheries: bringing together responsible fisheries and social development (COFI/2009/7)
RSN/II/2009/9	Climate change and fisheries and aquaculture (COFI/2009/8)
RSN/II/2009/10	Implementation of the Fisheries Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS) Partnership Agreement: status and prospects
RSN/II/2009/11	Compilation of information provided by Regional Fishery Body Secretariats for discussion
RSN/II/2009/Inf.1	List of documents
RSN/II/2009/Inf.2	List of participants
RSN/II/2009/Inf.3	Opening statement by Mr Ichiro Nomura, Assistant Director-General, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
RSN/II/2009/Inf.4	Annotations on agenda items
RSN/II/2009/Inf.5	Report of the First Meeting of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network, Rome, 12–13 March 2007 (R837)

- RSN/II/2009/Inf.6 Report of the eleventh session of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade, Bremen, Germany, 2–6 June 2008 (COFI/2009/Inf.8)
- RSN/II/2009/Inf.7 Report of the fourth session of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, Puerto Varas, Chile, 6–10 October 2008 (COFI/2009/Inf.9)
- RSN/II/2009/Inf.8 Report of the FAO Expert Workshop on Climate Change Implications for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Rome, 7–9 April 2008 (R870)
- RSN/II/2009/Inf.9 Report of the twenty-fifth session of the European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission, Antalya, Turkey, 21–28 May 2008 (R871)
- RSN/II/2009/Inf.10 Final report of Coordinating Working Party on Fisheries Statistics (CWP) Ad Hoc Aquaculture Meeting, Puerto Varas, Chile, 3–4 October 2008
- RSN/II/2009/Inf.11 Regional Fishery Bodies Established Under the FAO Constitution: decisions and recommendations taken in 2007–08
- RSN/II/2009/Inf.12 Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments (A/RES/61/105)
- RSN/II/2009/Inf.13 Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments (A/63/L.43 or A /RES/63/112)
- RSN/II/2009/Inf.14 Compilation of the responses from RFBs to the questionnaire by the UN/DOALOS on A/RES/61/105
- RSN/II/2009/Inf.15 Managing bycatch and reducing discards: taking it to the next level (FIIT, FAO)

APPENDIX D

**Opening statement by Mr Ichiro Nomura,
Assistant Director-General, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
for the Second Meeting of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network**

**FAO headquarters, Rome
9 March 2009**

Mr Chairman, Distinguished Representatives of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats, Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I know some of the colleagues here also attended the twenty-eighth Session of FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) just held last week, but once again, I greatly appreciate the opportunity to be with you today at the opening of this Second Meeting of the Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network and to extend to you all a warm welcome to Rome and to FAO on behalf of the Director-General.

Regional fishery bodies play a unique role in facilitating international cooperation for the conservation and management of fish stocks. Regional Fishery Bodies represent the only realistic means of governing highly migratory fish stocks and straddling or shared stocks. Regional fishery bodies also promote regional and global cooperation toward sustainable and responsible fisheries and aquaculture by providing advice and common platforms to exchange views and information.

The essential contributions by RFBs in implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) are also recognized and appreciated by the Organization through the Margarita Lizárraga Medal Award. This is awarded biennially by the FAO Conference to a person or organization that has served with distinction in the application of the Code. The medal has been awarded five times since it was instituted in 1997 and last two winners were RFBs, namely the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP) in 2005, for which the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) provides the Secretariat, and the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) in 2007.

The twenty-seventh session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI 27) held in March 2007 discussed the regional fishery bodies related matter, as a stand-alone agenda item, if my understanding is correct, for the first time in the history of COFI. Many Members requested that FAO continue supporting regional fishery bodies. While the same agenda item did not come up as a stand-alone agendum this time in the twenty-eighth session of COFI (COFI 28) just held, this of course does not mean at all that we degrade the level of importance situated in this matter. On the contrary, it should be interpreted that regional fishery bodies are heavily involved in many issues which cannot be discussed under the single agenda item. In fact, under several substantial agenda items of COFI last week, in particular such as Progress in the Implementation of the Code and International Plans of Action (Item 4), Management of deep-sea fisheries in the high seas (Item 7) and Combating IUU fishing (Item 8), the important role of regional fishery bodies are repeatedly underscored. I also wish to touch upon the positive role of Regional Fishery Bodies in the small-scale fisheries, aquaculture and inland fisheries as well. In this highly internationalized fisheries arena, it is

now almost impossible for FAO to work on global and regional or even national fisheries issues without cooperation from you. Therefore, I would like to reaffirm FAO's strong expectation and commitment to work with Regional Fishery Bodies continuously and in a collaborative manner.

This relationship between regional fishery bodies and FAO works in both directions. In this respect, I wish to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for the high level of cooperation lent to FAO by you, a contribution of which is highly valued and of significant importance to FAO in the implementation of its activities³.

Since the responsibility of regional fishery bodies is increasing as well as the expectations vested in them, their further strengthening and the improvement of regional and global fisheries governance is continuously required.

I wish to reiterate that cooperation and coordination among regional fishery bodies is one of the most effective ways to strengthen regional fisheries governance. As far as I know, this meeting is the unique and only opportunity for all regional fishery bodies to get together regularly and exchange their views and information. As in the previous ones, since this meeting is being held just after the conclusion of COFI, you may review the relevant conclusions and recommendations made by COFI and elaborate further implication for your own activities as regional fishery bodies. This, however, never prejudices the consideration of specific matters on your own agenda which are directly related to the work of your bodies.

As usual, FAO will pay particular attention to the discussions throughout your meeting, provide technical input, as necessary, and, following its conclusion, will endeavour to collaborate further with you in order to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations that you might agree. For this purpose, relevant staff of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department will remain fully available during the meeting.

Lastly I would like to touch upon the possible change of the date of a next session of COFI, which was discussed last week during COFI. The Resolution 1/2008 and Immediate Plan of Action for FAO Renewal (IPA) recommended that the date of FAO Conference will move to June starting from 2011 with a corresponding shift in the dates of all other meetings including COFI in the reforming process of FAO. COFI, as one of technical committees, was recommended to be convened before the FAO Conference in the third quarter of the first year of the next biennium, 2010. Many COFI Members did not like this idea and preferred to the current schedule, namely February/March in the second year of each biennium, because it conflicts with the timings of various important RFBs' meetings as well as the UNGA resolution consultations. I am not optimistic about this matter, but the COFI's view will be conveyed to the Conference Committee on Follow-up to the Independent External Evaluation of FAO.

In conclusion, I wish you the greatest success in your deliberations during this Second Meeting of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network.

Thank you very much for your attention.

³ For example, 14 regional fishery bodies responded to the Code Questionnaire 2008, which were reflected to the COFI/2009/2. Those which responded are APFIC, CCAMLR, CCSBT, CPPS, GFCM, IATTC, IPHC, MRC NASCO, NEAFC, NPAFC, RECOFI, SEAFO and WCPFC.

APPENDIX E

**Statement by Mr Andre Tahindro,
Secretary of the Informal Consultations of States Parties
to the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement
for the Second Meeting of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network**

**FAO headquarters, Rome
9 March 2009**

Mr Chairman, distinguished colleagues,

It is my pleasure to address you today on behalf of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), and in my capacity as the Secretary of the Informal Consultations of States parties to the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), in order to highlight several developments in the work of DOALOS that are directly relevant to the work of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements (RFMO/As).

STATUS OF UNFSA

I am pleased to report that participation in the UNFSA continues to increase at an encouraging pace. Since the beginning of 2008, seven States have become party to the Agreement, raising the number of States parties to 75. The current States parties include many of the major fishing States, as well as an increasing number of developing coastal States, which may now benefit from the Assistance Fund established under Part VII of the Agreement. In this connection, we would appreciate it if RFMO/As could draw the attention of their member States to the availability of this Fund to developing States parties to the Agreement, which can be used to defray expenses related to participation in fisheries-related meetings or to provide financial assistance for capacity-building activities and programmes.

REVIEW CONFERENCE OF UNFSA

I would like to bring to your attention that, following the recommendations of the seventh round of the informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement, in March 2008 (ICSP-7), as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 63/112 of 5 December 2008, the Secretary-General will resume the Review Conference pursuant to article 36 of UNFSA in New York in the first part of 2010, with a view to assessing the effectiveness of the Agreement in securing the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. The Secretariat has already begun its preparations for the resumed Review Conference and, in this connection, it will be preparing a report on behalf of the Secretary-General to assist delegations in the review process. As in the case of the report of the Secretary-General for the Review Conference in 2006, this report will be based on contributions from States, RFMO/As and other international organizations . Given the key role that RFMO/As play in the implementation of the Agreement, we would be particularly grateful to receive contributions from all of you for inclusion into that report. As DOALOS has done in the past, requests for contributions to the report will be conveyed to RFMO/As through the FAO in due course.

EIGHTH ROUND OF INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS OF STATES PARTIES

During this year's eighth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement (ICSP-8), which will take place next week (from 16 to 19 March), delegations are expected to begin initial preparatory work for the resumed Review Conference. Chief among the preparatory work is the guidance to be given to DOALOS for the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General to be presented to the Review Conference. In addition, the first two days of this year's informal consultations will be dedicated to a "continuing dialogue" to promote participation in the Agreement, which will feature panel presentations and open discussions on various key issues of importance, with a view to encouraging further participation in the Agreement.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY 61/105

As you may know, the General Assembly at its 64th session this fall will be undertaking a review of the actions taken by States and RFMO/As to give effect to paragraphs 83 to 90 of its resolution 61/105 of 8 December 2006, addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems, with a view to further recommendations, where necessary. A report of the Secretary-General, to be prepared by DOALOS, will provide the basis for these discussions. In January of 2009, FAO, on behalf of DOALOS, requested all RFMO/As to provide information on their activities relevant to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/105. DOALOS wishes to thank those organizations that have already provided it with information, and looks forward to receiving additional contributions.

INFORMAL CONSULTATIVE PROCESS ON OCEANS AND THE LAW OF THE SEA (ICP)

The tenth meeting of the United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, to be held 17 to 19 June 2009, will be dedicated to a review of "the implementation of the outcomes of the Consultative Process, including a review of its achievements and shortcomings in its first nine meetings". As you will recall, the Consultative Process has, over the years, contributed significantly to discussions on oceans and the law of the sea, including matters pertaining to fisheries policy and governance. The General Assembly, in particular, has benefited from these discussions, as the global institution having competence to undertake annual consideration and review of these issues, I would invite you to actively participate in the meeting of the Consultative Process this summer.

I thank you.

APPENDIX F

**Statement of the Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network
to the Informal Consultation of States Parties to the United Nations Fish Stocks
Agreement (UNFSA)**

**UN headquarters, New York
18 March 2009**

The Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network (RSN) is an informal consortium of secretariats representing up to 46 regional fisheries bodies (RFBs)⁴ responsible for inland, coastal and oceanic fisheries. It provides a forum for promoting dialogue and consultation. In executing its function the RSN serves to underpin the important role played by RFBs in the conservation and management of fish stocks.

This role has been stressed in international law and instruments and UNGA resolutions. RFBs face similar challenges in their efforts to support collaborative processes that assist their members in their collective and individual endeavours to achieve sustainable resource use, conservation and management. They reflect the consensus policy position of their Contracting Parties. RFB mandates are varied and include one or more of the following:

- Organizations with a management mandate and organizations that simply support cooperative arrangements for information sharing;
- Convention-based, informal agreement or FAO-affiliated bodies;
- Development and provision of scientific advice;
- Highly migratory oceanic pelagic stocks, demersal and pelagic straddling stocks, shared inland and riverine stocks and anadromous stocks;
- Single species organizations, to organizations dealing with a large number of target species and species taken incidentally, to organizations that address entire ecosystems and multiple industry sectors;
- Artisanal, small-scale fisheries or high technological, capital intensive, large-scale fisheries.

The members of the institutions participating in the RSN include most States with an economic interest in marine or freshwater fisheries; these states account for the vast majority of the annual global harvest of wild-caught fish. Many inter-governmental and non-government organizations participate as observers in the work of these bodies. .

Members of the RSN are undertaking performance review as a mechanism for improving transparency as well as performance. Six fisheries organizations have concluded a performance review and at least six others have commenced or have ongoing review processes. The review processes employed have been similar, largely drawing on the uniform set of criteria drafted at the Review Conference in 2006, but taking into account unique characteristics that may be associated with individual organizations. Each review process involved external experts who were either tasked to carry out the assessment or who reviewed the assessment carried out by an internal panel; in one case, the review was performed by stakeholders and NGOs. Members of those organizations that have completed a review are

⁴ The term RFB is used in this document to encompass regional fishery bodies, regional fishery management organizations and regional arrangements.

now actively engaged in programmes of work to assess and implement their Review's recommendations and advice.

The most recent meeting of the RSN took place 9-10 March at FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy. One of the important agenda items was an exchange of ideas and experience of network members in combating IUU fishing. The discussion identified several important factors that should be considered in the design of strategies to combat IUU fishing:

- Port State measures
- Establishment of fishing and fish transport vessel “black lists”
- Catch documentation schemes to enhance traceability of fish products
- The establishment of a global record of fishing vessels
- The capacity of developing countries
- Regional cooperation and information sharing

Issues discussed during RSN biennial meetings include:

- The role of RFBs
- External factors affecting fisheries management
- Global fisheries governance
- IUU fishing
- Overcapacity
- Incorporating ecosystem considerations into management arrangements
- Relations between RFBs and other multi-lateral agencies with shared interests
- Market and trade-related issues
- Small-scale fisheries
- Inland fisheries
- Aquaculture
- Capacity development in developing countries

FAO serves as the secretariat to the RFB Secretariats Network that meets biennially immediately after FAO's Committee on Fisheries meeting. The RSN provides a valuable international resource for disseminating information relating to the Agreement and discussing regional and sub-regional experiences associated with it. More information can be found at www.fao.org/fishery/rsn.

APPENDIX G

Presentation by the RSN Working Group on Small-scale Coastal and Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture

RSN working group

Small-scale coastal and inland fisheries
Aquaculture



- Yugraj Yadava, BOBP-IGO (chair)
- Simon Funge-Smith, Secretary APFIC (secretary)
- Somboon Sirisaksophan, SEAFDEC
- Dick Nyeko, Secretary LVFO
- Dedi Nadje Seraphin, Secretary FCWC
- Bissessar Chakkalai, Secretary, WECAFC
- Piero Manini, Secretasry, RECOFI
- Xaypladeth Choulamany, Programme Coordinator, MRC
- Aubrey Harris, Secretary SWIOFC
- Al Haji Jallow, Secretary, CECAF
- Jorge De la Rocha, Secretary COPESCAL
- Alessandro Lovatelli (FAO, FIMA)

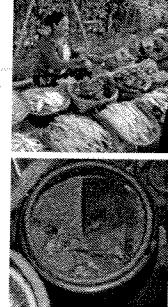
Small-scale fisheries

- Most coastal fisheries have significant small-scale component.
- Few/no substantive small-scale fisheries undertaken on the high sea or in international waters
 - e.g. Sri Lankan multi day boats <17-20m
- The issues of definition for small-scale
 - causes headaches (e.g. PSM, IUU, subsidies etc.)
 - small family operations can still be highly powered vessels capable of operating offshore
 - where do we draw the line?
- Inland fisheries are largely small-scale therefore issues of small scale fisheries cross cut.
 - They have also been largely ignored in terms of fishery management.
 - Many of the RFB's do not have a mandate in inland fisheries.
- Aquaculture takes place inland or close to shore.
- Climate change effects
 - probably going to have a greater impact on the coastal/inland fisheries,
 - may be more immediately felt.



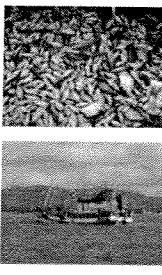
Fisheries and policy

- (Small-scale/inland) Fisheries are poorly integrated into national planning such as the Poverty Reduction Strategies Papers.
 - support to the role of fisheries is undervalued or remains unaddressed.



Some issues that relate to the work of RSN?

- Interactions between large and small-scale sectors
- Combating IUU fishing both national and trans-boundary
 - PSM, EU measures etc.
- Trans-boundary small-scale fisheries issues between countries
- Impact of by-catch and discarding on small-scale fisheries
 - larger scale fishery impacts on systems
- Interactions between small-scale fisheries and species covered by the RFMO's
 - e.g. juveniles, migratory species, spawning grounds, anadromous species,
- Closures, MPA's and conservation measures
 - impacts on small-scale
- Aquaculture and fisheries interactions



Linkages to RFMO's

- The catch of artisanal fisheries (within coastal/national waters)
 - may be of significance to the RFMO's
 - are clear links in sharing information on the extent of these fisheries.
 - coastal pelagics taken by SSF
 - management of territorial waters as they are a matter of national sovereignty.
- Overlapping responsibilities between the RFMO's and those RFB's that work with members and their EEZ fisheries.
 - share information
 - obtain more detailed national information for use in decision making by RFMO's
 - e.g. IUU, vessel lists, registers, access arrangements.



Inland fisheries

- Inland fisheries issues relate to the competition for water resources and use of water bodies for other purposes
 - (e.g. hydro-power, irrigation, agriculture runoff)
- Addressing inland fisheries often means addressing shared resources
 - water (basins/rivers/watersheds/ecosystems)
 - trans-boundary or migratory stocks.
- This also typically requires a cross-sectoral approach
 - issues may lie outside of the fishery sector.
- The large rivers often have commissions that deal with the water aspect
 - e.g. MRC, Lake Victoria Basin Commission
 - how do fisheries interact with this?
- FAO could play a role** in sensitization of the agriculture sector for fisheries.
 - Use multidisciplinary teams of FAO.



Market chains and value chains

- Market chain is poorly understood in terms of valuation of the fisheries.
- Taking a market chain approach significantly increases the total value of the fishery
 - often only valued at the point of production
- small-scale fisheries contributes to poverty reduction
 - look at value chains, eco-labelling, processing and post harvest value addition
 - nutrition



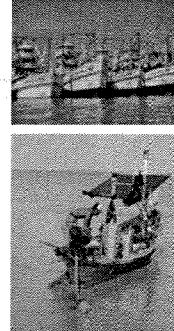
Access

- Resource and access rights-management arrangement.
- Most countries have an open access regime.
- Co-management is increasing in interest.
- Closure of access is also required
 - how do you do this in an equitable manner
- Access rights and rights to fisheries have to be addressed through group-based approaches.



IUU fishing

- IUU poorly understood in the small scale and inland fisheries
 - but there are widespread examples.
- unregulated or unreported fishing is also a significant issue for small-scale fisheries
 - typically very small-scale or trans-border type operations.
- The matter of transshipment is clearly a major issue
- The activities may legal but
 - maybe contraventions of access agreements
 - scale of the operation is almost impossible to enforce.
- When combating IUU, blacklisted vessels (or IUU vessels) may enter the EEZ waters of developing countries due to loss of access to RFMO areas.
 - This also then leads to interactions with the small-scale sector.



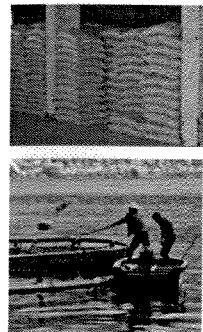
Port state measures

- Small-scale fisheries providing products based on trans-boundary fishing and landing in neighboring states.
- The Port State Measures agreement is largely targeted at high seas fishing and larger scale of operations.
 - leaves some significant grey areas with respect to how application may be extended to the matter of small scale trans-boundary operations
- Therefore PSM relating to high sea fishing operations (or within RFMO areas) is clear and generally agreeable,
 - there remain reservations as to how this could impact the smaller scale trans-boundary operations.
- RFB's have a major role in sensitizing national fisheries & agencies that are operating trans-boundary**
 - a bout the impacts of EEU catch documentation
 - other measures in which they may be non-compliant that may affect their market access.



Aquaculture relating to the work of RSN?

- Interaction between fisheries and aquaculture
 - key area where RFB/RFMO's can cooperate
 - exchange information and promote awareness or recommend best practices.
- How many of the RFB's/RFMO's have a mandate for aquaculture?
- The absence of aquaculture in the agenda diminishes interest in RSN.
 - e.g. NACA, EIFAC, NACEE, ANA Latin American
- Recommend to include aquaculture
 - working group within the framework the RSN meeting.
 - Parallel sessions with a plenary report back
- The RSN portal
 - mechanism for communicating and improving awareness between the bodies.
 - RSN website could include sub-groupings for small-scale fisheries and one for aquaculture



Increasing aquaculture production and demand for marine resources

- Increasing aquaculture production
 - going to have a significant draw on marine fisheries resources under current practices
- Demand for marine fish as feeds is increasing
 - some work done on the use of low value trash fish for feeds for aquaculture and livestock.
- This is an area that requires attention by the RFB's
- RFB's should be looking potential implications for their fisheries
 - assess to what extent they are vulnerable to increasing exploitation for "fish for feed"
 - particularly from the trawl fisheries,



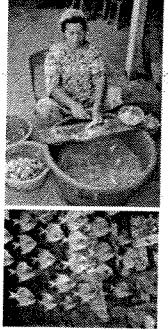
Aquaculture demand for wild fish "seed" and translocations

- The use of wild caught seed
 - significant for a number of aquaculture species.
- Seed translocations
 - implications for introduction of genetics materials into different regions of the world (inland and marine fisheries).
- The introduction of non-indigenous species into aquaculture in open waters remains relatively common.
 - e.g. cases in lakes/marine waters or coastal ponds
- Risk assessment, precautionary approach and effective quarantining is needed
- RFB's can promote this application by member countries.
 - FAO is currently developing technical guidelines on the use of "fish as feed" and "fish as seed".



Other aquaculture

- Aquaculture in trap ponds
 - sustainability of the system may be acceptable,
 - under modernization pressures there impacts may become cumulative
- Culture based fisheries
 - offers some opportunities for improving depleted fisheries :
 - sea cucumbers
 - restocking/enhancement of inland waters with indigenous species
 - Stocking of (degraded or artificial) inland waters with exotic species
 - Restoration of critically endangered species (e.g. giant Mekong catfish)
 - Some concerns , particularly with respect to genetic impacts and health.
 - Best practice could be communicated
- Sea ranching
 - Hatchery produced stocks released to open waters such as salmon and a number of other species.

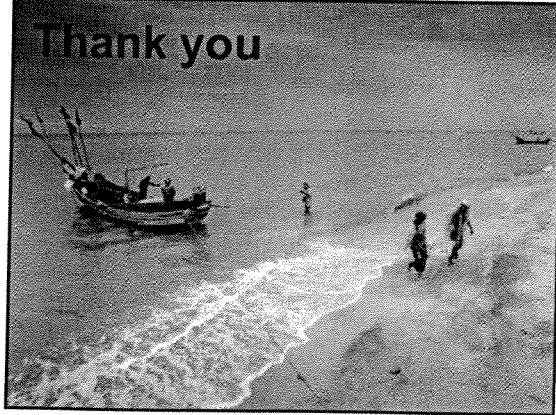


Communication /sharing between RFB members

- Exchange of best practices in co-management.
 - individual rights may not work well in small scale fisheries and thus the use of group rights offers greater applicability.
- Marginalization of small-scale fisheries in national and international policy and weak representation of small-scale fisheries in the policy debate.
 - Improve visibility
 - Try and formulate coherent investment
- Need to improve the valuation of the contribution of the small-scale fisheries
 - improve awareness of the importance in land small scale fisheries.
- The focus of RFMOs on stock management in the high sea
 - cannot ignore the stages of the lifecycle in nearshore/coastal waters.



Thank you



The Second Meeting of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network (RSN-2) was held at FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy, on 9 and 10 March 2009. The Meeting reviewed the decisions of the twenty-eighth session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) relevant to regional fishery bodies (RFBs). The Meeting discussed factors affecting fisheries management, including illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, overcapacity and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 61/105 on Sustainable Fisheries. It also addressed the role of RFBs with emphasis on performance enhancement and small-scale and inland fisheries and aquaculture.

The Meeting reviewed the status of the Fisheries Resources Monitoring System, the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, the RSN webpage and other related matters. The meeting reached a number of conclusions regarding matters meriting the attention of RFBs, governments and FAO.

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