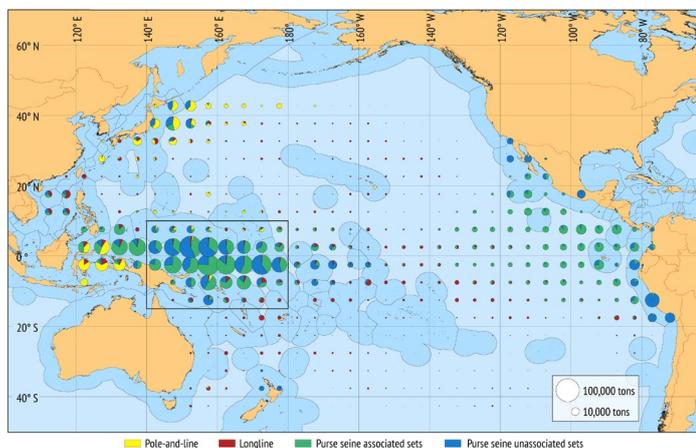


Western and Central Pacific Oceanic Fisheries Management: Summary of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, 2018

OFMP2 fact sheet

The Western and Central Pacific Oceanic fisheries, which involve harvesting of highly migratory tuna populations, are currently assessed as sustainable. This is thanks to 20 years of action by Pacific Island States and Territories (PICTs) working together under the 2004 agreed Convention, and with the support of the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and the Pacific Community (SPC).

- Keeping these fisheries sustainable requires action to:
- + Improve fisheries management and compliance
 - + Understand, assess, model and adapt to the impacts of climate change on the fish stocks
 - + Base fisheries management on a better understanding of the oceanic ecosystem
 - + Identify, mitigate and reduce land-based and marine-based pollution.



A transboundary diagnostic analysis (TDA) examines problems that have no borders. Tuna are highly mobile species that move large distances across many countries' Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) as well as the high seas. This makes tuna fisheries a 'transboundary problem'.

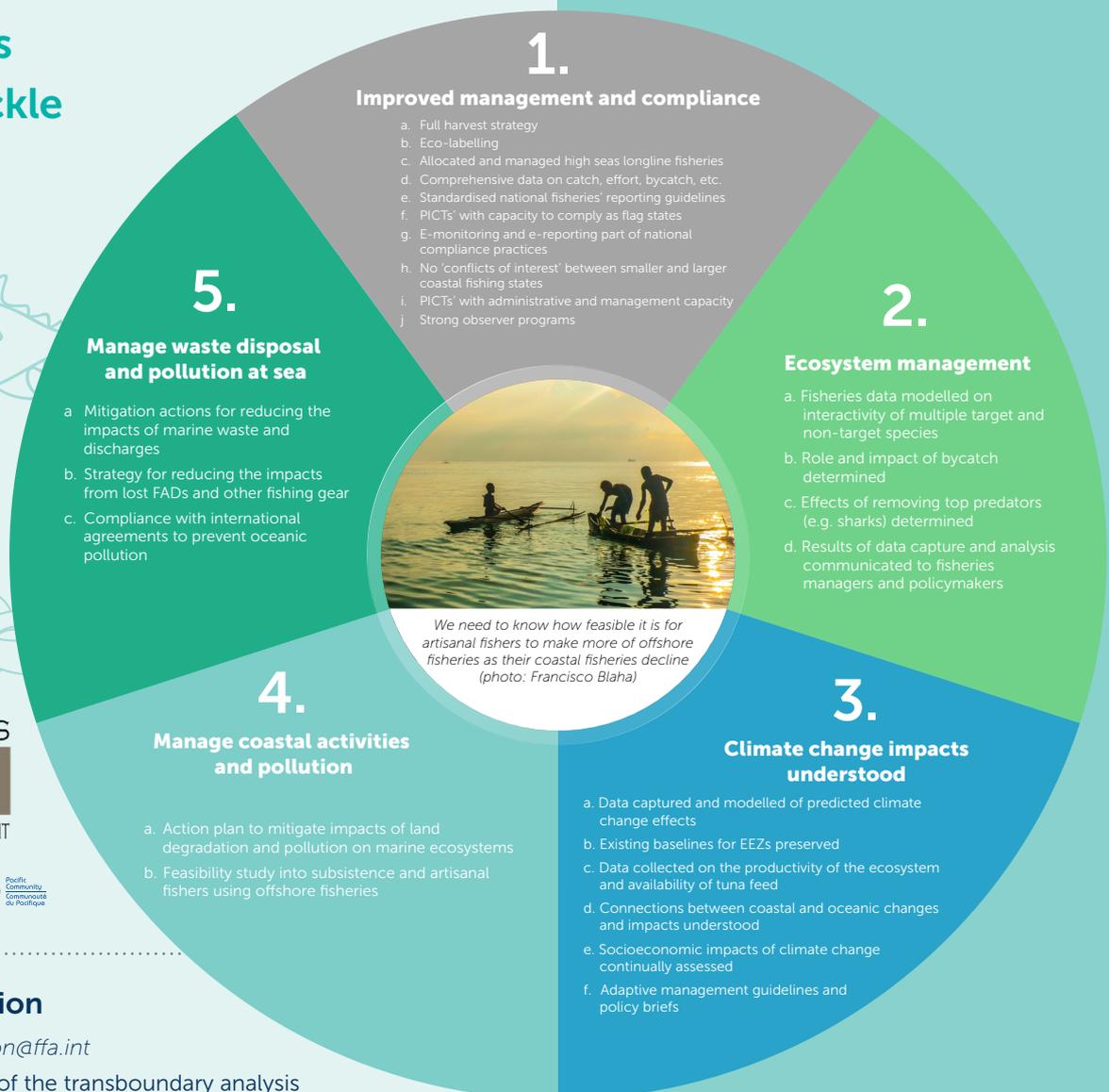
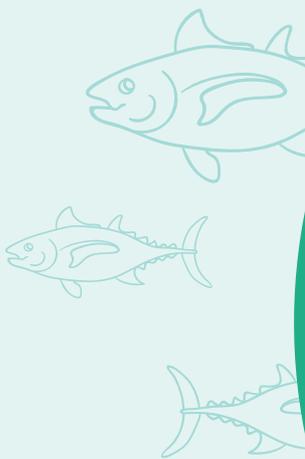
The waters of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. More than 50% of the world's commercial tuna supplies are harvested here.

TDA analyses Western and Central Pacific tuna fisheries threats, effects, and root causes

Threat	Effects	Root causes
Risk of overfishing due to gaps in scientific understanding, lack of compliance, limitations of data	Collapse in fisheries revenue and livelihoods	1. Weaknesses in management and compliance 2. Inadequate ecosystem management
Bycatch of non-target species (e.g. other fish like marlin, and turtles, sharks and sea birds) unknown or too high	Loss of food sources for PICTs Loss of species important to healthy ecosystems (e.g. sharks)	1. Weaknesses in management and compliance 2. Inadequate ecosystem management
Change in the range and distribution of tuna stocks, likely expanding and moving east	Increased access to tuna stocks in the eastern area (e.g. Kiribati) Decreased access to tuna stocks in western area (e.g. PNG)	3. Climate change impacts
Decrease in the ocean's productivity, including the amount of food available for tuna	Lower fishery yields and catch per unit effort (CPUE) Decline in market supply of tuna	3. Climate change impacts

Threat	Effects	Root causes
Decline in ecosystem health	<p>Reduced services provided by ecosystem</p> <p>Loss of biodiversity</p> <p>Threats to PICTs' food security and livelihoods</p> <p>Threats to national and regional economies</p>	<p>1. Weaknesses in management and compliance</p> <p>2. Inadequate ecosystem management</p> <p>3. Climate change impacts</p> <p>4. Coastal activities and pollution affecting ocean ecosystem</p> <p>5. Waste disposal and pollution at sea</p>
Coastal degradation and pollution affecting coastal marine species, important for the oceanic food chain and for local subsistence and artisanal fisheries	<p>Reduced food available for oceanic food webs</p> <p>Threats to PICTs' food security and livelihoods</p>	<p>4. Coastal and land-based activities and pollution affecting ocean ecosystem</p>
Pollutants and toxins killing target and non-target species	<p>Threats to PICTs' food security and livelihoods</p>	<p>5. Waste disposal and pollution at sea</p>

TDA identifies actions to tackle root causes



PACIFIC ISLANDS



OCEANIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT



For more information

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Full report on the results of the transboundary analysis

More detailed fact sheet on the TDA

<http://www.sustainpacfish.net/pacific-oceanic-fisheries-resources/>

Fact sheet produced April 2019