



Annex A – Table of Activities

This Annex details where the Working Group (WG) agencies have identified specific ongoing and planned activities to implement the Recommendation 6 Plan strategies. Where unspecified, these activities will be targeted in geographies as noted in the Scope section. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list and the WG hopes for and expects further collaboration among agencies and with the broader community of entities working on capacity building to address IUU fishing particularly for those strategies where the USG may not have as much engagement.

For each strategy, the tables below indicate current or planned: 1) USG engagement with activities implementing strategies; 2) lead agency(s); 3) collaboration with entities outside the USG; and 4) timeframe for the activity.

Regarding timeframes:

- “Short-term” refers to immediate opportunities for engagement and action within the next 12 to 18 months.
- “Long-term” indicates goals and objectives that can be realized through engagement and action over the next 3 to 5 years.

The WG recognizes that our efforts cannot be strictly divided into the short and long-term – capacity building is ongoing and often takes place along a time continuum. An activity noted as “short-term” is not meant to indicate that it will not continue afterwards.

1. Industry and Market Incentives:

Strategies	Agencies	Collaboration	Timeframe
Activities			
1.1 Support capacities needed to meet international trade requirements			
1. Build the capacities of producers, particularly small-scale fishers, to meet traceability requirements			
USAID/RDMA, Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (OCEANS), OCEANS supports the development of a transparent and financially sustainable catch documentation and traceability system to help ensure that fisheries resources are legally caught and properly labeled. This risk-based, electronic system will be applied to wild capture fisheries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.	USAID	SEAFDEC, Coral Triangle Initiative, NOAA, others	Short-term pilot; Long-term expansion
2. Pilot seafood supply chain verification technologies and systems			
USAID/RDMA, Oceans and Fisheries Partnership, see above.	USAID	SEAFDEC, Coral Triangle Initiative, NOAA, others	Short-term pilot; Long-term expansion
1.2 Collaborate on investment strategies that transform fishing practices to enhance sustainability and livelihoods			
Activities to be planned.			



2. Transparency

Strategies		Agencies	Collaboration	Timeframe
	Activities			
2.1 Promote systems for identifying vessels and their fishing authorizations				Short-term
	Continue to advance concepts of transparency and public access to the Global Record.	NOAA, State, USCG	FAO	Short-term
	Endeavor to participate in the FAO's pilot of the Global Record Phase 1 (all vessels 100 GT or 24 m and above) by providing relevant U.S. vessel data.	NOAA, State, USCG	FAO	Short-term
	Assist in the expansion of the Global Record to progressively smaller vessels in Phase 2 and 3.	NOAA, State, USCG	FAO	Long-term
	USAID/Philippines, Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH), ECOFISH has registered over 1.5 million fishers using technological and policy innovations and is building on that success to register fishing vessels and gears.	USAID	Philippines government, others	Short-term and on-going
	USAID/Ghana, Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP), SFMP is promoting the registration of all fishing vessels, including small-scale canoes as a foundation for strengthening fisheries management	USAID	Ghana government, others	Short-term and on-going
2.2 Promote the use of electronic, inter-operable catch documentation and traceability systems for business operations and fisheries management				
	USAID/RDMA, Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (OCEANS), OCEANS is demonstrating how electronic catch data can be linked to fishery information systems to strengthen fisheries management through pilot sites in Indonesia and the Philippines. As the project evolves, it will foster partnerships with businesses to demonstrate the use of this catch and traceability data for strengthening business operations.	USAID		Short-term and on-going
2.3 Facilitate public access to fisheries information to promote stewardship and accountability				
	USAID/Washington, Wildlife Crime Technology Challenge, USAID is supporting one of the Challenge winners to address corruption through the development a global platform that allows individuals to safely and anonymously file reports of wildlife crimes.	USAID	National Geographic, Smithsonian, Traffic	Short-term
	USAID/Philippines, ECOFISH, USAID is supporting a nation-wide expansion of its Daloy 700 activity from a pilot in Mindanao. Daloy 700 allows Filipinos to report suspected violations through a sms and receive a case number. The responses to each sms are posted on a publically-available website; this transparency has proven to be a strong catalyst for reporting.	USAID	Philippines government, others	Short-term
	USAID/Washington, Supply Unchained. Through its Supply Unchained initiative, USAID is working with Project Issara to develop an app that fishers can use to report labor violations and request assistance.	USAID	Project Issara	Short-term



3. Governance and Management

Strategies		Agencies	Collaboration	Timeframe
Activities				
3.1 Support and strengthen local, national, and regional governance arrangements to enable sustainable fisheries management.				
1. Advance science-based fisheries management measures at RFMO/As.				
	Promote collaborative and transparent approaches to joint management of shared fishery resources by advancing the use of Management Strategy Evaluations (MSE). MSE relies on input from such groups to test and simulate potential practices and rules before they are actually applied to indicate which rules and procedures are likely to be effective.	NOAA, State		Short-term
	Engage with RFMO non-members (including cooperating parties) who have demonstrated interest in the fisheries resources managed by the RFMOs to which the United States is a member to assess their capacity building needs in order to determine if these are barriers to membership. Where they may be, the USG will consider whether and how to address those needs.	NOAA, State, USCG		Long-term
	Increase support for the establishment of capacity building funds in RFMOs to assist developing State members in meeting their management and reporting obligations	NOAA, State, USCG		Long-term
2. Support the incorporation of contextually-appropriate resource access arrangements into fisheries management.				
	USAID/Philippines, Global Development Alliance with Rare and Bloomberg, This partnership is expanding the use of managed access to strengthen small scale fisheries	USAID	Rare, Bloomberg, Philippines Government	Long-term
	USAID/Washington, Tenure and Global Climate Change activity on Securing Marine Tenure in Small-scale Fisheries	USAID		Long-term
3. Promote ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management.				
	Provide support, training, and technical assistance to foster the development of policies and legal frameworks that enable ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management.	USAID, NOAA	Multiple global and local partners	Short-term
	USAID/Indonesia, Sustainable Ecosystems Achieved (SEA), SEA is demonstrating ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management at local to national scales, with a focus on eastern Indonesia	USAID	WWF, WCS, Coral Triangle Center, others	Long-term
	USAID/Philippines, ECOFISH, is scaling up EAFM demonstration sites to eight key areas with exceptional marine biodiversity	USAID		Long-term
	USAID/RDMA, OCEANS, is demonstrating the use of catch data to strengthen ecosystem-based management in the Sula Sulawesi Sea	USAID	SEAFDEC, Coral Triangle Initiative, others	Short-term
	USAID/Senegal, Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future (COMFISH), COMFISH is promoting sustainable fisheries co-management to support the government of Senegal's efforts to achieve reform of its fisheries sector	USAID	URI/CRC, Senegalese Government, others	Long-term
	USAID/Caribbean Regional, Caribbean Marine Biodiversity Project This five-year initiative seeks to improve the management of marine protected areas (MPAs); reduce threats to ecosystems including coral reefs, mangroves and sea grass beds; strengthen fisheries management and promote sustainable livelihoods for coastal residents in four seascapes across five countries	USAID	The Nature Conservancy, others	Long-term
	USAID/Ghana, Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SFMP), SFMP aims to rebuild targeted marine fish stocks that have seen major declines in	USAID	URI/CRC, Ghana	Long-term



	landings over the last decade, particularly small pelagic fisheries that are important for food security and are the mainstay of the small-scale fishing sector.		Government, others	
	4. Strengthen systems to collect key fisheries data for management and traceability.			
	Implement a series of workshops bringing together fisheries managers from Asian countries significantly involved in tropical trawl fisheries to develop mechanisms for data analysis that will lead to a common template for catch reporting from trawl fisheries.	NOAA	APFIC	Short-term
	USAID/RDMA, OCEANS, Electronic catch documentation and traceability	USAID	SEAFDEC, Coral Triangle Initiative Secretariat, others	
	3.2 Strengthen financial resources and structures for fisheries management.			
	USAID in multiple countries	USAID		Long-term
	3.3 Strengthen capacities for the collection and analysis of fisheries data.			
	Enhance utilization of the Embassy Science Fellows Program to facilitate placements of NOAA fisheries scientists in U.S. embassies [in key source market countries] who can assist national management by providing technical expertise on fisheries.	NOAA, State	Other partner governments	Short-term
	Host fisheries scientists from key source market countries to aid in knowledge exchange.	NOAA	Other partner governments, U.S. and international universities	Short-term
	Host the 8th International Fisheries Observer and Monitoring Conference to aid in knowledge exchange, particularly on issues related to fisheries observer training, the intersection of science and compliance functions, and incorporation of technology.	NOAA	Governments of Chile, New Zealand, Australia, Canada	Short-term Aug. 28- Sept. 2 2016
	Seek ways to support human fisheries observer programs and continue exploring the use of electronic monitoring as appropriate to supplement data collection efforts.	NOAA		Long-term
	Explore mechanisms to support ongoing technical training for data-poor methodologies as needed, as well as more comprehensive assessments which incorporate fisheries independent data as better data becomes available.	NOAA		Long-term
	USAID/Ghana, SFMP, Collaborating with local universities to strengthen fisheries information and evidence-based decision-making	USAID	URI/CRC, Ghana Government, others	Long-term
	USAID/Philippines, ECOISH, Developing software for data collection and consolidation and building capacities for data collection	USAID	Philippines government, local organizations	Long-term
	USAID/Indonesia, SEA, Working with the national government to improve Indonesia's system for collecting fisheries data and for determining harvest catch levels	USAID	Indonesian government, others	Long-term
	3.4 Enhance the capacities of stakeholders engaged in fisheries management.			
	USAID in all countries where we have fisheries projects	USAID	Multiple	Long-term
	Host a second workshop in Ghana through the Security Governance Initiative, a	NOAA,	Government of	Short-term



<p>multi-year interagency partnership between the United States and Ghana to improve security sector governance and capacity, by providing a platform for discussion of the various ongoing and proposed projects aimed toward improving fisheries governance in Ghana and to provide a basis for future projects to better leverage resources.</p>	State	Ghana	
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4. Enforcement

Strategies	Agencies	Collaboration	Timeframe
Activities			
4.1 Enable effective implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA).			
Develop and pilot a port inspector training program by October 2016 in Indonesia with anticipation of a similar pilot in the Philippines in early 2017.	NOAA, USAID, State		Short-term
Once piloted successfully, disseminate port inspector training to fisheries MCS personnel.	NOAA	IMCS Network	Long-term
Potentially expand port inspector trainings to the member countries of the RPOA-IUU for Southeast Asia, Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) trade partners, and other key countries as resources and opportunities allow.	NOAA, State	FAO, RPOA-IUU Secretariat	Long-term
4.2 Support the development and strengthening of legal frameworks for fisheries enforcement.			
1. Train fisheries enforcement personnel on the foundation and understanding of the legal tools available to monitor and enforce national fisheries regulations.			
Implement workshops focusing on (1) legal and policy issues and (2) investigative techniques and procedures in fisheries enforcement for countries in West, East and Southern Africa, including the mechanics of cooperation, transparency, and coordination between flag, port, and coastal States.	NOAA		Short-term
Serve as a technical legal advisor on the <i>West Africa Task Force</i> - an initiative made up of six West African countries and the West Central Gulf of Guinea to improve information sharing, cooperation, and governance in fisheries resources in West Africa and contribute to increased legal compliance with domestic and international fisheries laws by governments and fisheries operators in the region.	NOAA		Short-term
2. Assist in the development of legislation.			
Serve as a member of the Advisory Team for the Environmental Law Institute's project, <i>Enabling MPA Enforcement through Legal Authority: Handbook and Model Law</i> .	NOAA	Environmental Law Institute	Short-term
3. Build the capacities of prosecutors and judges.	NOAA, DOJ, State		Long-term
USAID/Indonesia and USAID/Ghana	USAID		Long-term
4.3 Leverage MDA capacities to combat IUU fishing.			
Implement the Recommendation 3 WG's Implementation Plan to Enhance IUU Fishing Threat Analysis and Monitoring (http://www.iuufishing.noaa.gov/RecommendationsandActions/RECOMMENDATION3.aspx), including by providing a baseline suite of exportable technologies that could be offered to international partners that lack a robust technological base / infrastructure.	USCG, DOD, NOAA, State		Short-term
Continue conducting regional maritime exercises in the Gulf of Guinea, which include scenarios that include combatting IUU Fishing.	DOD		Long-term



4.4 Strengthen local, national, and regional enforcement efforts.				
1. Leverage the Safe Ocean Network initiative.				
	Identify and execute pilot projects that fulfil Safe Ocean Network objectives with the goals of improving international cooperation and coordination and building self-sustaining international partnerships.	State, other USG agencies	Short-term	
2. Build the capacities of fisheries enforcement entities				
	See as relevant, activities under 4.1 and 4.2.	NOAA, USCG	Long-term	
	Conduct law enforcement boarding, boat handling, and trainer training courses and maritime officer professional education through the U.S. Coast Guard’s Office of International Affairs Training and Technical Assistance program.	USCG	Long-term	
	Conduct shiprider patrols ¹ and maritime law enforcement outreach and training in the Pacific Islands and Western Africa using law enforcement detachments from the USCG and host nations as well as operational resources (ships, aircraft, and personnel) from the USCG, host nations, DoD under the OMSI and AMLEP programs, and third-party governments.	USCG, DOD	Ongoing	
	USAID in multiple countries, including Indonesia, the Philippines, Ghana	USAID	Long-term	
4.5 Coordinate with international fisheries enforcement organizations.				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage coordination, information-sharing, and collaboration between the IMCS Network and INTERPOL, including joint participation at IUU fishing-related meetings and workshops; ▪ Supporting INTERPOL’s focus on international intelligence gathering operations to inform regional capacity building needs; ▪ Collaborating with INTERPOL, its FCWG, and the IMCS Network to increase understanding and capabilities through training and workshops of investigators, prosecutors, and judges on IUU fishing issues; and ▪ Supporting close coordination between the FCWG’s capacity building subgroup and the IMCS Network, including through utilization of the existing expertise of the Network’s members. 	NOAA, DOJ	IMCS Network, INTERPOL	Ongoing

5. Political Will

The WG agencies will implement strategies related to Political Will through diplomatic channels and at a variety of high-level fora and stakeholder engagements. Please refer to the work of Recommendation 7 and 13 Working Groups for specific details. In regards to Strategy 5.3, FTAs contain provisions concerning many of the issues included in the previous strategies (i.e., effective enforcement of labor and environmental laws, fisheries management, implementation of port state measures, public participation, IUU fishing, and fisheries subsidies.) The environment and labor cooperation activities, some of which are already captured in the previous tables, to support these FTA commitments therefore cuts across many strategies, and involve a number of agencies, including the Departments of State and Labor, NOAA, USAID, and EPA.

6. Coordination

This category of strategies does not have associated specific activities, but will be ongoing as noted in Section 8.

¹ The U.S. Coast Guard has shiprider agreements with nine Pacific Island nations (Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu) and five Western African nations (Cape Verde, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia). These shiprider agreements expand host nation maritime law enforcement capability by providing vessel platforms and Coast Guard boarding team expertise to help host nation law enforcement personnel more effectively exercise their authority and enforce their laws and regulations where they have jurisdiction.