

# Cape Town International Symposium on FishCRIME

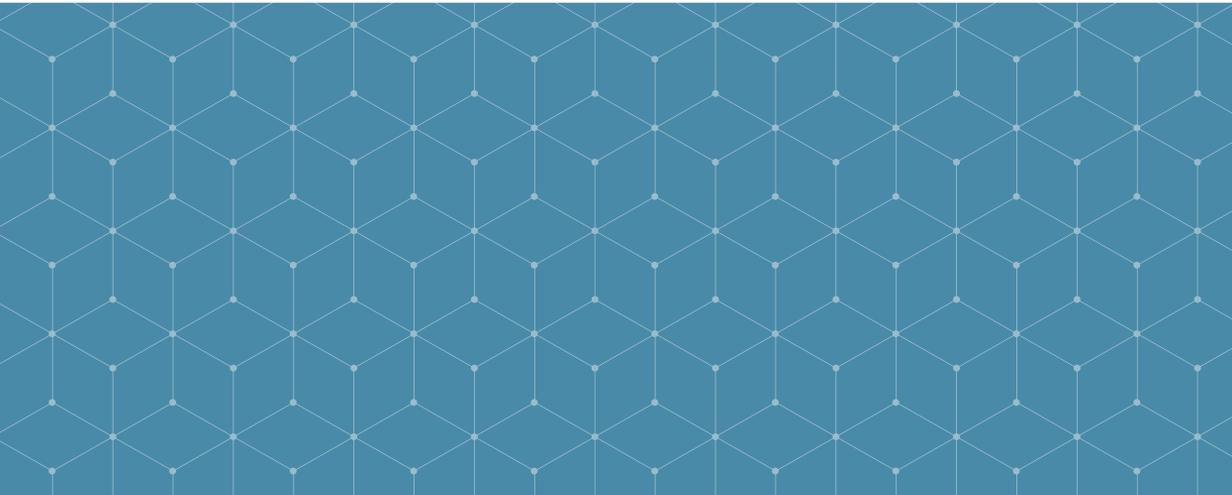
## CHANGE

Kirsten Bjøru

Norad

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

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# Issue: Transnational organized crime in fisheries

## What needs to change?

- National ratification and implementation of international conventions and agreements. Revise national legislation, and build enforcement
- Ensure transparency and improved cooperation at all levels and between all levels
- Poverty reduction and development in general is closely connected to the basis for this organized crime involving fishers
- Companies' CSR and code of conduct. Ex: Flag states need to ensure that the operators have sufficient standards in place, and adhere to the states legislation.

## Who shall change?

- Business' must change behaviour (CSR)
- Flag states. Port states. Countries' regulation and enforcement institutions. Transparency
- International and development partners do more
- We all have to change our perceptions and priorities

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# **We have an international tool box**

- **The tool box includes:**
  - UNCLOS, UN Fisheries Agreement, Flag State Agreement (eg. Compliance Agreement) and implementation guidelines, Port State Measures Agreement, Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and its International Action Plans on Capacity, on IUU, ILO Work in Fishing Convention, and guidelines on tenure, small scale fisheries, right to food etc. International Conventions on Human rights and resolutions of the UNODC. UNTOC etc.
- **Need ratifications and implementation at all levels, in all countries**
  - Particularly: Coastal states, states with important harbours for fish landings and services. States from where fishers are recruited.

# How to reduce fisheries crime? What Options do we have? What are the obstacles?

- **Increase the risks and reducing returns for operators/actors**  
Ban foreign-flagged vessels (like NZ). Re EUs yellow card, import restrictions, catch certificates, but more important: Flag states has a particular job to do. Compliance Agreement and the guidelines agreed. Use of new technology, Swift international cooperation.
- **Increase the costs for operators** – implement PSMA in all relevant harbours, and have basic legislation for fisheries crime in place. Police and courts prioritise, and make swift actions on confiscation. Court cases make operators pay a high cost in addition to confiscating vessels
- **What are the obstacles for countries/regions being targeted by criminal operators in order to act:**
  - Financing, re low budgets. Must work strategic, and select the best and most strategic partners and methods. Inter-agency cooperation
  - Lack of capacity. Educate, professionalize. Agencies work closely together
  - Lack of implementation of the «tool box» - Countries must commit, prioritize and cooperate. Instruments, adaptive manuals need to be developed. Need for new `tools`?

# All partners must carry out their roles/duties

- **Fulfill Mandates** of multilateral agencies/organizations, regional organizations and national agencies must be followed up
  - FAO, UNODC, ILO, IMO, INTERPOL,
  - RFMOs, other regional fisheries bodies
  - Institutions national level
  - CSOs, international and national, re ITF
- **Cooperation** is key
  - Between agencies within countries, police, fisheries, customs, etc
  - Between countries (esp. between flag states and port states), within regions and globally. I.e. *Transnational* crime
  - Between multilateral organizations
- **Organize fishers**, re actions of International Transport Workers' Federation
- **CSOs** can play a crucial role in addressing the issue, use social media, assist fishers associations

# New Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs

## UN September 2015

- Ambitious vision, 17 goals, and 169 targets. Many of these relevant for this Symposium
  - Goals 1 and 2: End poverty and hunger, ...promote sustainable agriculture (incl. fisheries)
  - Goal 8: Decent work, eradicate forced labour and child labour
  - Goal 14: End overfishing, IUU; prohibit certain subsidies
  - Goal 16: Reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms (16.5), and develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions (16.6)
  - Goal 17: Improve capacity for tax and revenue collection, Enhance global partnership
- Rio+20, "The Future we want"

# Development Partners' role – Case of Norway.

## 1% of GNI for Development Cooperation

- In aid budget: Many issues of importance, emphasis on education, health, but also on anti-corruption, human rights, environment and climate
- Norway has reduced to 84 countries eligible for ODA, but still many
- Multilateral organizations receiving approx. 50% of ODA funding
- Increasing humanitarian catastrophes, assistance to refugees financed over ODA budget in Norway
- Fisheries 0,5 % of aid budget. Must deliver strategically, globally as well as bilaterally. Fish for Development – new program
- Lessons learned, what function well:
  - Long term and flexible cooperation. Ownership with the country. Adaptive solutions. Fisheries management incl. legislation/regulations, institutional cooperation between sister institutions a good tool for technical assistance
  - Strong national institutions important also for good regional cooperation
  - Multilateral partners play a crucial role – normative and operational
- FishCRIME: Norad presently supports INTERPOL, TMT-West-Africa.

Most important – **partner countries' and organizations' commitment**

Without **political will and technical skills** countries will not be able to show any results to its people

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- **We all have a job to do!**
  - **Thank you**