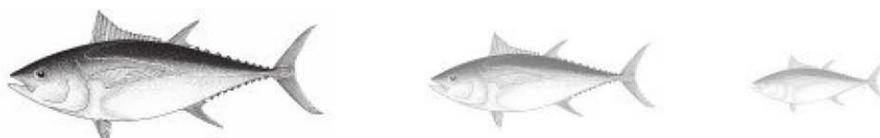


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Editorial



Welcome to the first issue of 2014 and Bula from the team at the University of the South Pacific's Lower Campus Library (PIMRIS) in Suva, including our two new staff (p.2) who joined us in February. The first semester at USP started off well with student and staff orientations, meetings and training and we are now well underway with the year's planned and normal activities.

The USP library's much awaited external review (postponed from October 2013), was carried out in early March. The review panel consisted of two external reviewers and three USP senior staff will report back to USP with their findings soon. PIMRIS (as Lower Campus Library and a branch of USP library) was also part of this review.

This quarter's issue is dominated by the latest on new initiatives, projects and learning experiences. The island nation of Palau is planning to ban commercial fishing (pp.4-5) and create a marine reserve through its entire Exclusive Economic Zone. We have also included news on the launch of the Crab Company (Fiji) Ltd's new facility in Navua (p.3), the USP Institute of Marine Resources' new seaweed project (p.6), Tonga's effort to protect its marine resources (p.10), and the latest on Pacific Islands tuna fisheries (pp. 8-9, 11-13). We also congratulate Lydia Keppler on her selection to be part of the MoorSPICE cruise (p.7) which ends by the time this issue is published.

We invite you to submit and share any news items or articles for our next issue by May and thank those who have contributed items in the past. All the best for 2014!

Susana Macanawai, *PIMRIS Coordinator*

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40th IAMSLIC Annual Conference

September 14-18 2014, Noumea, New Caledonia



Forty Years of Sailing: Connecting Islands in a Digital World

We invite you to join us for the 40th IAMSLIC Annual Anniversary and 2nd Pacific Islands Regional Group (PIRG) Meeting at the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), Noumea, New Caledonia

For more details please visit:
<http://www.iamsllic.org/conf2014/>

Directory

PIMRIS is a cooperative network of fisheries and marine resources libraries and information centres in the Pacific. Participants include national ministerial libraries and regional agencies listed below.

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New Faces, New Places

Welcome back Suzi!

Susan Rollings, a former staff of USP Laucala library has returned to the main library after five years away. Her last stint with USP library was from 2004 to 2008. She has been re-allocated her previous role as serials librarian.



Suzi Rollings

USP Lower Campus (PIMRIS) new staff!



Jone Batiwale

Jone Batiwale is the new Library Attendant at the USP lower campus library, replacing Manoj Prasad who has been transferred to the USP main library at Upper Campus. Jone (or JB as he is known) has spent twenty years with the

main library and recently received his award for long service before joining us. He is well known around Laucala campuses and within local rugby circles due to his active involvement with club rugby administration and activities. We are looking forward to his contribution to services and the team at lower campus this year.



Amalaini Naivaluvou

Amalaini Naivaluvou, our new part-time junior library assistant (PTJLA), has joined PIMRIS, after two years at the Laucala main library (upper campus). She replaces Sala Duituturaga who has been transferred to the main library.

Amalaini holds a Certificate in Library and Information studies from USP and hails from Nadroga, Fiji.

We welcome Jone and Amalaini to the lower campus library.

Fiji aquaculture enterprise gets assistance from the European Union and Secretariat of the Pacific Community

The European Union and the Government of Australia have jointly helped support the first ever commercial mud crab business in Fiji. The Crab Company (Fiji) Ltd. started operating in 2011, and today it celebrated the launch of its new and improved farming and processing facilities in Navua.

The facilities are expected to help the business increase their production and better serve the market demands for Fiji's mud crabs.

The European Union-provided support came from the Increasing Agricultural Commodity Trade (IACT) project. This EU-funded initiative is a regional programme undertaken in 15 Pacific ACP countries and implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).

The crab company is also supported by the Australian Government through the Market Development Facility (MDF), its flagship program for private sector development in Fiji.

Speaking at the launch, both donors described the event as a significant development for the aquaculture industry in the country and applauded the company's progress since it began operations.

The importance of trade as one of the most effective ways to help boost economic development was highlighted by the European Union Delegation for the Pacific representative, Jesús Lavina.

'Through the IACT project, 42 enterprises are supported in order to modernise their operations, expand their business and create sustainable employment opportunities for the local communities. This project is an important part of our efforts to improve the export capacity within the private sector. Therefore we actively support enterprises, particularly those that will help create meaningful jobs for the people of the Pacific and help improve their livelihoods,' he added.

Similar views were expressed by Deputy Australian High Commissioner, Karinda D'Aloisio. 'Today's event is significant, not only as the official launch of the Crab Company of Fiji's farm and facilities in Navua, but the beginning of a new commercial mud-crab industry for the country. This is an industry that will help to improve income opportunities for local women and families dependent on the mangroves for their livelihood,' she said.

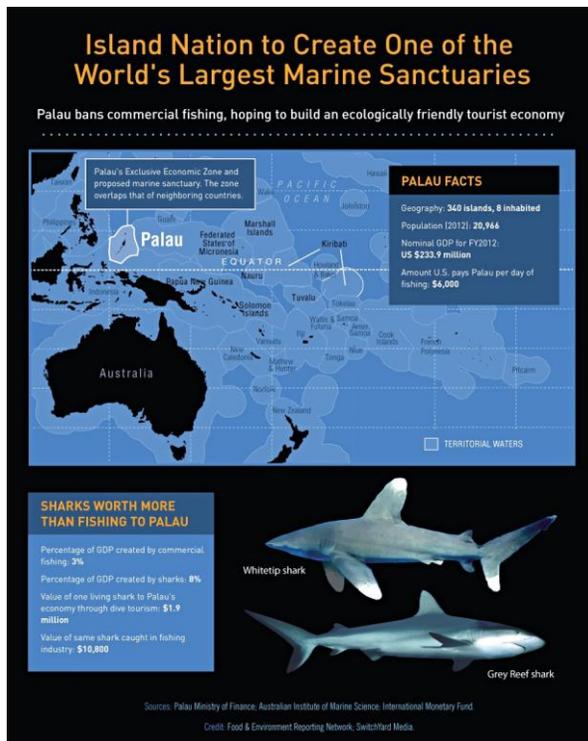
MDF's assistance has focused on improving hatchery production, rehabilitation and construction of new crab ponds, and piloting of the new grow-out mangrove pens, while EU assistance has focused on capacity building, processing and packaging training and equipment.



The Crab Company of (Fiji) Ltd representative, Colin Shelley, explains details about mud crabs to the Deputy Australian High Commissioner, Ms Karinda D'Aloisio and the European Union representative, Mr Jesús Lavina. (Photo credit: SPC)

More on: <http://www.spc.int/en/component/content/article/216-about-spc-news/1562-european-union-and-australian-government-provide-boost-for-new-aquaculture-enterprise.html>

Palau's plans to ban commercial fishing could set precedent for tuna industry



(Photo credit: www.theguardian.com)

GDP – to Palau. But still, the island state says it will allow existing fishing licenses to expire.

The move, hailed by ocean conservationists, sets a worrying precedent for the tuna industry. While the commercial catch inside Palau is minimal, captains covet the freedom to chase warm-blooded, migratory tuna across jurisdictions.

If Palau goes through with the plan, it will mark the first time a nation has completely banned fishing vessels from its entire Exclusive Economic Zone.

"Our concern is not so much a practical one as it is a concern with the precedent of closing areas with no scientific basis for it," says Brian Hallman, executive director of the American Tunaboat Association.

"The migratory range of tunas is vast, covering the waters of many countries and the high seas. So the only way to conserve stocks is by international treaty arrangements and this is already being done."

Palau's decision to act alone could be seen as a warning to the fishing industry to take the sustainability concerns of smaller, fish-rich nations more seriously and to work with these countries on more nimble and responsive solutions.

(continued next page)

The Pacific nation wants to conserve fish for its economy and marine reserves. How will this impact the fishing industry?

The Pacific island-nation of Palau is close to kicking all commercial fishing vessels out of its tropical waters. The move will single-handedly section off more than 230,000 sq miles of ocean, an area slightly smaller than France, to create one of the world's largest marine reserves. The sanctuary, which Palauan President Thomas Remengesau Jr announced at the United Nations last month, would also sit inside the world's last healthy stand of lucrative, tasty tuna.

Giving fishing vessels the boot is bold for any nation, but perhaps more so for Palau, a smattering of 300 islands east of the Philippines. Tuna, America's favorite finned fish, is a regional boon worth an estimated US\$5.5bn. Commercial fishing, largely by boats from Japan and Taiwan, represents US\$5m annually – or 3.3% of

A domino effect?

Palau currently works with seven of its island neighbors to co-operatively manage a large swath of ocean. Jointly, these eight nations set fishing quotas and sustainability standards to manage nearly a third of the world's tuna stock. Balancing conservation and business, the alliance became the first group of countries certified by the Marine Stewardship Council for managing its tuna grounds sustainably.

But this arrangement hinges on allowing more-sustainable fishing inside member waters. If Palau bans commercial fishing, it's unclear how this will impact the broader regional effort.

"There's nothing in these agreements that require we allow fishing in our waters," Remengesau says in a telephone interview. "It's all about the regional area. Our conservation efforts would ensure that the stocks are healthy and that they gain in economic value as they move out of our territorial waters into other waters."

When it comes down to it though, banning commercial boats simply appears to be in Palau's interests.

Even though the bulk of commercial fishing in the region focuses on tuna, sharks are frequently hauled in as bycatch. Yanking sharks out of the sea directly hits Palau's biggest moneymaker: the US\$85m dive tourism industry.

"We feel that a live tuna or shark is worth a thousand times more than a dead fish," Remengesau says.

A visionary move?

A 2010 Australian study backs him up. The researchers calculated that shark divers bring Palau US\$18m per year, with each swimming shark worth US\$1.9m in diving and tourism. Through this lens, sharks contribute 8% of Palau's GDP.

Matt Rand, director of the global oceans legacy at Pew Charitable Trust, says taking full stock of the value of living marine resources makes both economic and conservation sense.



More valuable alive than dead. (Photo credit: Brian J Skerry /Getty Images/National Geographic)

"I think it's visionary," he says. "[Remengesau] looked at the global picture for the oceans and decided to preserve the marine ecosystem, not only for the seas, but for his economy and for his people. I think there's tremendous conservation value in what Palau is trying to do."

But there's still a long way to go. While several studies show marine protected areas enhance fisheries and biodiversity, a study published in the scientific journal, *Nature*, last month shows that not all are created equal.

More on: <http://thefern.org/2014/03/palau-plans-to-ban-commercial-fishing-could-set-precedent-for-tuna-industry/>

USP Institute of Marine Resources signs contract for new seaweed project

The Institute of Marine Resources (IMR) recently signed a contract with James Cook University (Australia) to collaborate on a new seaweed project for several Pacific Island countries. The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) funded project is for the diversification of the seaweed industry in the region and complements previous work undertaken by IMR in Samoa, Fiji and Tonga.

This 4-year project and new partnership between James Cook University and USP's Institute of Marine Resources is an excellent opportunity for high quality aquaculture research, beneficial for Pacific Island coastal communities especially in Fiji, Samoa and Kiribati where the project will be carried out.



Fisheries officer Eloni Takali holding a seaweed (nama) plant on Naviti Island in Yasawa. (Photo credit: USP News)

The Institute of Marine Resources will play a leading role in the production of seagrapes *Caulerpa racemosa* from selected sites in Fiji and according to a report by USP news the IMR Director Dr Colin Shelley is delighted with this new project especially the potential opportunities it will provide post-graduate students attached to it.

Project activities planned include workshops with key industry stakeholders and engaging them to determine their interest in new bio-products and value added opportunities. The IMR staff will also hold awareness sessions about seagrapes farming and benefits.

Other major activities include trialing new methods of post-harvest handling and transporting the product as well as on environmental conditions and their potential impact on the physical characteristics of seagrapes in different locations.



Seagrapes at the Suva market. (Photo credit: www.afar.com)

The IMR will also collate information on the status of the commercial seaweed, *Kappaphycus* apart from '*Caulerpa racemosa*', by assessing current farming methods, biomass and product quality in both Fiji and Kiribati.

This project is led by Dr Nicholas Paul of James Cook University. Other collaborating partners include the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and fisheries departments from the targeted project countries.

(Adapted from USP News)

USP student invited for international expedition

It is a milestone achievement for the University of the South Pacific (USP) final year marine science student Lydia Keppler, who has been invited to be part of the MoorSPICE cruise from 26 February to 31 March, departing from New Caledonia.

Ms Keppler is the only student representing USP in this international co-operative effort known as Moorings for the Southwest Pacific Experiment.

This is designed to study the velocity, temperature and salinity of the transport via the Solomon Sea through simultaneous mooring deployments in the major passages and cruise measurements of the interior sea flow and water properties.



Lydia Keppler. (Photo credit: USP)

"I am expecting to gain more practical experience in the field of physical oceanography and see what it is like to be working on a boat for such a long time," an ecstatic Keppler said.

She said this expedition will also help her make new contacts and talk to scientists about their experiences and learn from them.

Keppler was amongst many who had to apply in writing, after which she had to go through an interview process to make the final cut.

"I think it is an achievement for PACE-SD and for USP, and a great way to connect with other scientists and research institutions overseas," she said.

Meanwhile, a letter received from Chief Scientist, Dr. Janet Sprintall, mentioned that quantification of the mean and variable mass, heat and freshwater fluxes associated with the Solomon Sea will allow for proper representation of the region within climate models and improve their prediction of future climate variability.

"The key scientific objective is to obtain a quantitative view of the mean and variability of the equatorward South Pacific western boundary current flow through the main exit channels of the Solomon Sea to the equatorial Pacific, as well as the sea water transformations when transiting through the Solomon Sea," Dr. Sprintall said.

She said this will also lead to improved predictions which would benefit many people living in areas affected by El Niño/La Niña and the Asian-Australian Monsoon.

"The data will provide an improved understanding of the processes that sustain fisheries stock in these regions," she said. MoorSPICE is a co-operative programme involving Papua-New Guinea (University of Papua New Guinea), France (Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, Noumea) and the United States (Scripps Institution of Oceanography).

(Reprinted from USP News online)

What is the Pacific's biggest economic story?

Reprinted from <http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/international/2014-03-29/what-is-the-pacifics-biggest-economic-story/1287278>, Radio Australia's Pacific correspondent Sean Dorney shares his insight on the tuna industry after participating in a conference organized by the Asian Development Bank.

The Asian Development Bank has just held a two-day conference in Sydney with media people drawn from a wide range of Pacific Island countries. I was part of a panel invited to address the final session on the subject: "Reporting Pacific Business - What's the Biggest Story?"

The first speaker chose renewable energy and it was an informative address about the dramatic increase in renewable energy use in the Pacific and how costs are constantly coming down. But my choice was tuna and I began by speaking about a story I had covered when I was in my first stint as the ABC correspondent in Papua New Guinea in 1982.

I told the gathering that when I began my journalistic career - which admittedly was a fairly long time ago, 1971 - if somebody had been talking about something that had happened 32 years previously they would have been speaking about 1939, the year the Second World War broke out. That was 12 years before I was born and, to my mind back then, almost pre-history.

So I offered my apologies to those who might have thought that 1982 - 32 years ago - is some time way, way back in the distant past.

But, to me, it was a really significant year in relation to what I regarded as the biggest story in reporting Pacific business.

1982 – the year of the tuna.

Why 1982? Well that was the year eight Pacific governments gathered in Nauru to establish the PNA - the Parties to the Nauru Agreement - in an effort to try to exercise some control over the economic resource that is most common to them all, tuna.

I was fortunate enough to be one of the few journalists there in Nauru all those years ago to witness and report on the signing of that agreement.

Noel Levi, then Papua New Guinea's foreign minister who later became the Secretary General of the Pacific Islands Forum, invited me and one or two other journalists from PNG to accompany him to Nauru on the PNG's Government's VIP jet, the Kumul.

The creation of the PNA was not welcomed by some. In fact, the United States was quite cross about the fact that its then three United Nations' Trust Territories, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Marshall Islands and Palau were all intending signatories.

All had by then achieved self-government, but they were still some years away from independence.

The FSM and the Marshall Islands gained their full independence four years later in 1986 and it was not until 1994 that Palau was fully independent.



(Photo credit: www.radioaustralia.net.au)

But these three self-governing Trust Territories thumbed their noses at the US and its powerful tuna lobby joined with the five independent Pacific nations (Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Kiribati) in setting up the PNA. American officials who had flown into Nauru to try to talk them out of signing were far from happy at the outcome.

In recent years the PNA really has started to flex some muscle.

But my interest in this big Pacific business story, tuna, was sparked a couple of years earlier than that signing ceremony, It was in 1980 at the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders meeting in Kiribati. It was then called the South Pacific Forum. Incidentally, 'South' was dropped from the name after those three northern Pacific island countries, Palau, the FSM and the Marshall Islands joined the Forum when they did emerge to full independence.

The late Robert Keith-Reid was at that 1980 Pacific leaders' forum writing for the Fiji Times. Soon after, Robert took over Islands Business magazine. Robert helped convince me how important the tuna story was, and at one of the social functions associated with the Forum we spoke with an official from the PNG Government who told us of a grand plan to get the Pacific nations together to create what he described as the OPEC of the tuna industry.

OPEC - the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries - was then at the height of its power setting the world price for oil. I sent a radio report off to the ABC and Radio Australia not identifying my source but using the information. It created a bit of a stir but that is exactly what the signing in Nauru two years later was all about - Pacific nations trying to take control over what is paid for their tuna resources.

Fishing limits for foreign fleets

It took a while but the PNA eventually set up its own secretariat thanks to two countries in particular - the Marshall Islands where it is based in the capital, Majuro, and Papua New Guinea.

The recently dumped head of Fisheries in PNG, Sylvester Pokajam, provided \$US1 million from his department's budget to help fund this creation of a PNA headquarters. It is headed up by one of the Pacific region's best technocrats, Transform Aqorau, who previously was deputy director of the Forum Fisheries Agency.

The PNA has introduced a Vessel Day Scheme where Purse Seiner fishing fleets have to bid in something like an auction for fishing days in the Exclusive Economic Zones of the eight member countries. Just last week at a meeting in Honiara, the PNA agreed on a 44,623 day limit for 2014 and to freeze the days at that level for 2015 and 2016.

The current minimum price of a fishing day for foreign fishing vessels is \$6,000 and according to the PNA the Vessel Day Scheme is now worth \$240 million to member countries.

At the Pacific Media Summit in New Caledonia last month there was a whole session called "Tunanomics" at which we heard that the tuna catch from the Central and Western Pacific is now worth an estimated \$7 billion US dollars a year.

We also heard from Monica Miller about the problems facing the local fishing industry in American Samoa and from Robert Matau from Islands Business about how the fishing company his son works for as a marine engineer has 35 boats but only five have been operating lately because there is not enough fish. "Their tuna catch has dropped and it's not viable for them to continue fishing in Fiji's waters anymore," he said. Part of the blame for that is put on heavily subsidised Chinese fishing fleets.

(More on: <http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/international/2014-03-29/what-is-the-pacifics-biggest-economic-story/1287278>)

News from around the Region

Tonga's Fafa Special Management Area



The signboard for the new marine reserve
(Photo credit: Tonga fisheries)

The Honourable Minister for Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFFF), Sangster Saulala, marked the official establishment of the Fafa 'Special Management Area' (SMA) on Tuesday 4 February 2014 at the Fafa Island Resort.

Also present at this historic event was the Honourable Minister for Labour, Tourism and Trade (MLTT), Dr. Viliami Latu, chief executive officers and representatives from the MAFFF, MLTT, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC) and nearby communities.

The Fafa SMA was gazetted on December 4th 2013, under the mandate of the Fisheries Management Act 2002. No fishing activities are permitted within the SMA and this initiative is a result of growing concerns of overfishing and destructive fishing practices within the Fafa reef.

The Fafa SMA serves as a Fish Habitat Reserve for the conservation and sustainable management of its marine resources. Fafa Island is located a few kilometres north of the capital Nuku'alofa.



Chief guest with officials during the marking of the establishment of the Fafa Special Management Area. (Photo credit: Tonga Fisheries)

Meanwhile, the Government of Tonga through the Cabinet approved and established the "Fisheries Development and Export Fund" (FDEF) with a starting capital of T\$300,000.

The objective of this fund is to improve the cooperation between fishermen, vessel owners and exporters (fisheries businesses) so that all parties can work effectively together to increase exports and generate income and employment within the fisheries sector.

(Source: Tonga Fisheries – www.tongafish.gov.to)

Samoa National Tuna Data Workshop



Samoa Fisheries Division staff with Deirdre Brogan (trainer) from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). (Photo credit: Samoa Fisheries)

The collection and management of tuna data is crucial to national fisheries agencies, as it helps provide the information needed for decision making relating to tuna fishery.

Late last year, a week-long training, for Samoa fisheries staff on tuna data collection and management was held with assistance from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) as part of their series of national workshops aimed at sharing the best practices for gathering and preparing tuna data. The same data is also used in the management of the tuna fishery in the Western and Central Pacific.

Deirdre Brogan from SPC conducted the training starting with an introduction to the work and roles of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission's (WCPFC) tuna fishery, as well as other regional agencies, such as SPC and the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA).

Participants of the training also learned about tuna data types associated with tuna data monitoring and management, ways to collect good quality and reliable data, components of data management (ie. reconciliation, security, storage, accessibility, dissemination) and about 'TUFMAN', the comprehensive, integrated database system developed by SPC for this purpose.

According to a report by Maria Sapatu (Samoa Fisheries Newsletter, Vol.8, Iss.3), the outcome of the workshop resulted in the reviewing of a draft form of 'Samoa's National Tuna Data Collection Procedures Document', a guide which holds all descriptions of data collection systems conducted in the past, as well as those currently in place.

The document also contains procedures to be followed and forms to be used by staff in the tuna data program.

The SPC also donated some tools for tuna data collection work during this workshop which included gloves for port samplers, calculators and stationeries.

The tuna data team of Samoa Fisheries were grateful for the donation, and especially for the opportunity to learn more about tuna data collection and fishery, which will not only be beneficial to the national fisheries division, but also regional organisations involved.

(Adapted from: Samoa Fisheries Division newsletter report & SPC news)

Transparent Fijian tuna fisheries - the start

Transparency in tuna fisheries is starting in Fiji with the installation of Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) on a major fishing fleet in the country.

The installation of AIS transponders on eight longline fishing vessels owned by Sea Quest has enhanced an existing partnership with WWF South Pacific, which was forged with the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification of the longline albacore tuna (*Thunnusalalunga*) fishing fleet.

With the AIS system, Sea Quest will further demonstrate their commitment to sustainable fisheries through an additional transparency and traceability measure for their MSC certified fishery.

Sea Quest(Fiji) Limited owner, Brett Haywood, said the installed units have greatly helped in serving as an additional aid to the other equipment on his vessels and that reports from his Captains have been positive.



(Photo credit: www.wwfpacific.org.fj)

AIS technology is an automatic tracking system used on ships that identifies and locates vessels electronically by exchanging data with other nearby ships, AIS base stations, and satellites.

The system offers information that pinpoints vessel location, speed, and course providing maritime officers with a more powerful view beyond the scope of binoculars and radar technology.

Haywood said while some vessel operators would be wary of the tracking aspect of AIS, he hoped they would also see that the introduction of the units would improve the safety of the industry.

“In terms of the AIS units, it’s up to each company how transparent they want to be, but privacy isn’t a concern for Sea Quest as the safety aspect far outweighs the benefits of keeping that information (position of the boats in relation to other boats),” Haywood said.

“Maritime Safety Authority of Fiji could look at implementing mandatory use of AIS units on all Fiji flagged vessels on the safety issue and this could also be back-up surveillance for fisheries.”

The system is funded through WWF’s Smart Fishing Initiative that brokered the installation deal with Sea Quest.

WWF Western Central Pacific Tuna Programme Manager Alfred Cook said AIS technology will help ensure the sustainable management of tuna fisheries in Fiji by providing both an opportunity for conservation minded fishermen to demonstrate their commitment to sustainability while, ultimately, furthering efforts to address illegal fishing.

(continued next page)



(Photo credit: www.wwfpacific.org.fj)

“Should AIS be implemented more comprehensively to both the domestic and distant water fleets, it will aid the detection of illegal fishery issues like unreported transshipment, controlling and protecting zones and time area closures, and monitoring of black listed vessels to name a few,” he said.

“The added values for Sea Quest in implementing AIS are additional safety mechanism for boat and crew, greater recognition in meeting higher compliance and regulatory standards like being on the white list and in promoting sustainability have

doors opened to new markets and discerning buyers.”

WWF agrees to provide Sea Quest with Class A marine vessel AIS units, place the fishing company on a designated “white list” upon installment and fully operation activation of the units, and feature the company on WWF’s Smart Fishing Initiative website.

The company is also committing to lobbying for full transparency and sustainability in fisheries.

Background Information:

Sea Quest that was established in Fiji in 2006 is one of four longline fishing companies that are members of the Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association (FTBOA).

WWF South Pacific worked with the FTBOA in the provision of technical advice that helped the association secure Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Certification of the fishery in December 2012.

The accreditation has meant FTBOA tuna bears the blue MSC ecolabel, proof that it is sourced from a sustainable fishery and selling for the first time in European markets in April this year.

Sea Quest also exports tuna, predominantly in the fresh form to markets in Japan and USA.

(Reprinted from: <http://www.wwfpacific.org.fj/?213934/Transparent-Fijian-Tuna-Fisheries---The-Start>)



Fishing boats at Princes wharf, Suva. (Photo credit: www.fiji4me.com/suva.html)

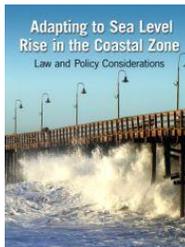
New Additions to PIMRIS Library



IMO 1581E Guidance document on the implementation of an Incident Management System (IMS) by the International Maritime Organisation, c2012. ISBN: 9789280115536.

This publication provides guidance on the establishment of an incident management system (IMS) for marine pollution incidents. It was prepared by the OPRC-HNS Technical Group and approved by IMO's Marine Environmental Protection Committee.

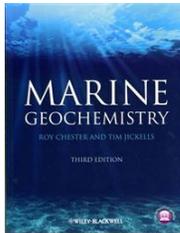
<http://www.imo.org/Publications/Documents/Newsletters%20and%20Mailers/Mailers/I581E.pdf>



Adapting to sea level rise in the coastal zone: law and policy considerations edited by Chad J. McGuire. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, c2013. ISBN: 9781466559806.

This book provides a legal policy framework for facing the challenges of sea level rise and includes an analysis of sea level rise adaptation strategies that examines the legal impacts of coastal land use decisions based on the current interpretation of private property rights in relation to public control over those rights.

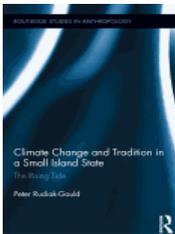
<http://www.crcpress.com/product/isbn/9781466559806>



Marine geochemistry by Roy Chester and Tim Jickells. 3rd ed. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, c2012. ISBN: 9781118349076.

This edition of Marine Geochemistry offers a fully comprehensive and integrated treatment of the chemistry of the oceans, their sediments and biota as well as coverage on recent advances on topics such as the carbon chemistry of the oceans, nutrient cycling and its effect on marine chemistry, the acidification of sea water and the role of the oceans in climate change.

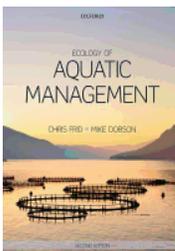
<http://au.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-1118349075.html>



Climate change and tradition in a small island state: the rising tide by Peter Rudiak Gould. New York: Routledge, c2013. ISBN: 978-0415832496.

This publication investigates how grassroots Marshallese society has interpreted and responded to the threat caused by climate change as intimated by local observation, science communication and Biblical exegesis.

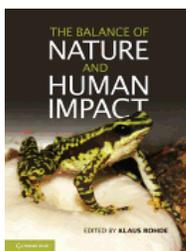
<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415832496/>



Ecology of aquatic management by Chris Frid. 2nd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press, c2013. ISBN: 9780199693290.

This new edition offers a holistic overview of the exploitation and management of marine and freshwater systems from an ecological perspective. It also explores current exploitation practices, discusses underlying scientific principles, and provides case studies and references.

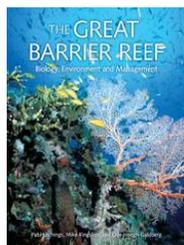
<http://ukcatalogue.oup.com/product/9780199693290.do>



The balance of nature and human impact edited by Klaus Rohde. New York : Cambridge University Press, c2013. ISBN: 9781107019614.

Nature is undergoing rapid changes as a result of human activities such as industry, agriculture, travel, fisheries and urbanisation. This book examines the effects of these activities by providing evidence for equilibrium and non-equilibrium conditions in relatively undisturbed ecosystems.

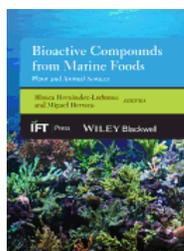
<http://www.cambridge.org/us/academic/subjects/life-sciences/ecology-and-conservation/balance-nature-and-human-impact>



The Great Barrier Reef: biology environment and management edited by Pat Hutchings, Mike Kingsford and Ove Hoegh-Guldberg. Collingwood, VIC : CSIRO Publishing, c2008. ISBN: 9780643095571.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is 344 400 square kilometres in size and is home to one of the most diverse ecosystems in the world. This comprehensive guide describes the organisms and ecosystems of the Great Barrier Reef, as well as the biological, chemical and physical processes that influence them.

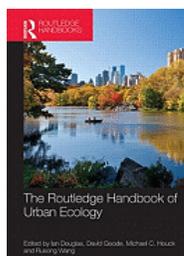
<http://www.publish.csiro.au/pid/5921.htm>



Bioactive compounds from marine foods: plant and animal sources by Blanca Hernandez-Ledesma and Miguel Herrero. Chichester, West Sussex : Wiley, c2014. ISBN: 9781118412848.

Part of the IFT Press series, this book reviews the myriad published information on bioactive components derived from marine foods, enabling researchers and product developers to select appropriate functional ingredients for new products.

<http://au.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-1118412842.html>



The Routledge handbook of urban ecology edited by Ian Douglas [et al.]. New York : Routledge, c2011. ISBN: 9780415498135.

This handbook provides the science to guide policy and management to make cities more attractive, more enjoyable and better for our own health and that of the planet. It contains 50 interdisciplinary contributions from leading academics and practitioners from across the world to provide an in-depth coverage of the main elements of practical urban ecology.

<http://www.routledge.com/books/details/9780415498135/>



Managing ocean environments in a changing climate: sustainability and economic perspectives by Kevin J. Noone, Ussif Rashid Sumaila, Robert J. Diaz. Amsterdam : Elsevier, c2013. ISBN: 9780124076686.

This publication summarises the current state of several threats to the global oceans. It begins with a holistic, global-scale focus and provides an example of how this approach can be applied on a regional scale, for the Pacific region.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/book/9780124076686>

Conference and Workshop Notices & Events

- 14 – 18 Apr. 2014 **SPC – Eighth Tuna Data Workshop**, SPC Headquarters, Noumea, New Caledonia. URL: <http://www.spc.int/en/meetings.html>
- 22 Apr. 2014 **Earth Day**: URL: www.earthday.net/
- 5 – 9 May 2014 **Ocean Biogeographic Information System (OBIS) Training Course**. UNESCO/IOC Project Office, Oostende, Belgium. URL: http://www.ioc-unesco.org/index.php?option=com_oe&task=viewEventRecord&eventID=1407
- 11-12 May 2014 **World Migratory Bird Day** (UNEP/CMS): URL: www.worldmigratorybirdday.org/
- 22 May 2014 **International Day for Biological Diversity: 'Island Biodiversity'**: URL: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/notifications/2013/ntf-2013-094-idb-en.pdf>
<https://www.cbd.int/idb/2014/>
- 24 May 2014 **World Fish Migration Day 2014: 'Connecting Fish, Rivers, People'** URL: <http://www.iucnffsg.org/ffsg-activities-2/world-fish-migration-day-2014/>
- 27 - 29 May 2014 **SPC – Twenty sixth Meeting of the Council of Pacific Arts and Culture**, Suva, Fiji. URL: <http://www.spc.int/en/meetings.html>
- 2 – 4 Jun. 2014 **SPC – 2014 Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management**, Suva, Fiji. URL: <http://www.spc.int/en/meetings.html>
- 5 – 6 Jun. 2014 **SPC – 20th Regional Disaster Managers Meeting**, Suva, Fiji. URL: <http://www.spc.int/en/meetings.html>
- 5 Jun. 2014 **World Environment Day** (UNEP): URL: www.unep.org/ecalendar/e_details_view_new.asp?EventID=1335
- 8 Jun. 2014 **World Oceans Day** (United Nations): URL: <http://www.un.org/en/events/oceansday/>