

IUU Fishing

Challenges and solutions in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape

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Marco A. Quesada
Conservation International
Director – Costa Rica
mquesada@conservation.org

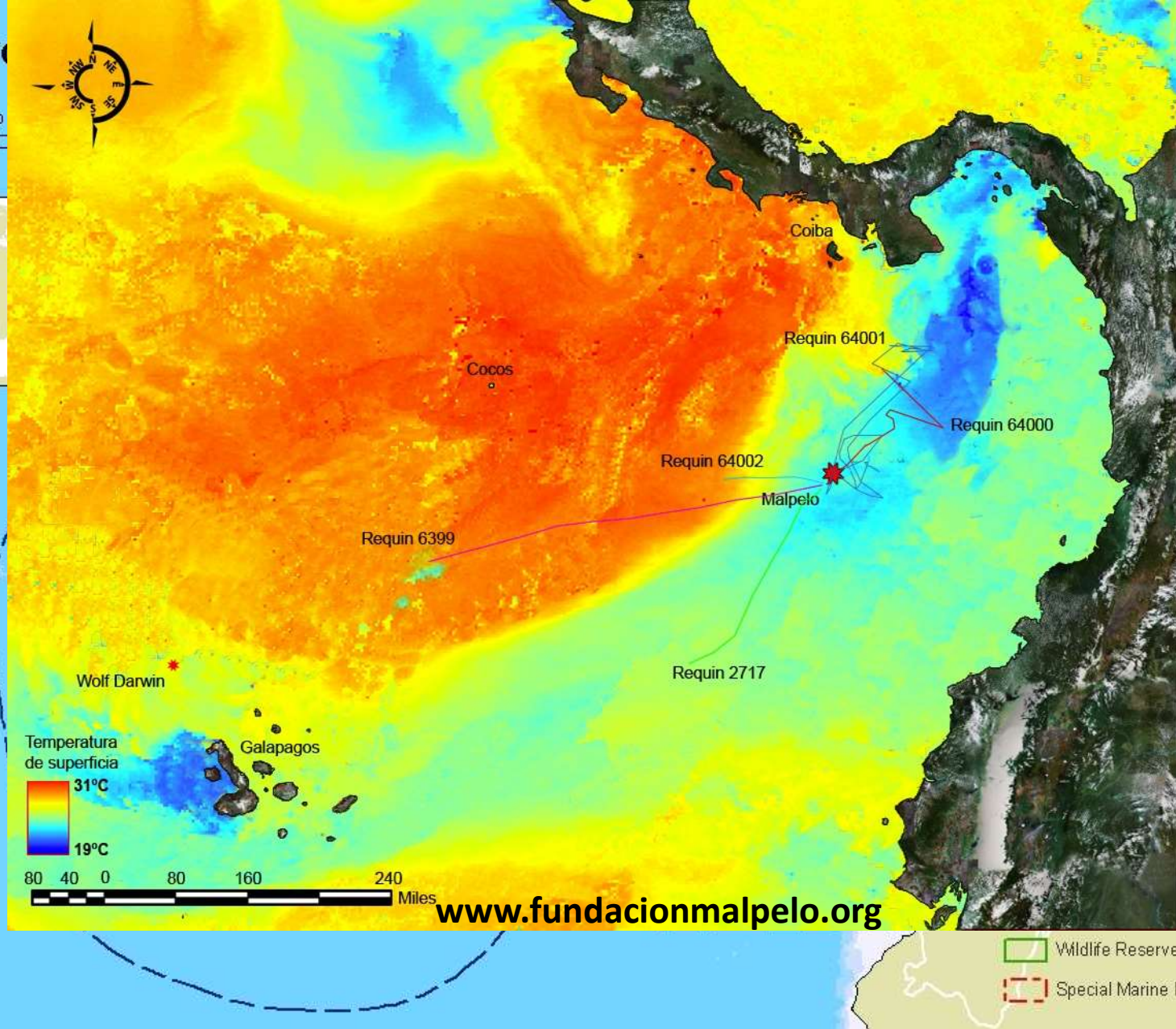
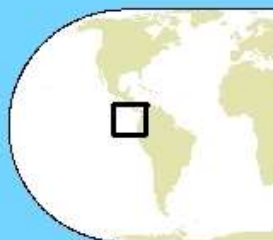


Outline

- Eastern Tropical Pacific Seascape region: context
- IUU problem from two perspectives:
 - Small vs Large scale vessels.
- Detection vs judicial/administrative response
 - Weak/absent regulations Example 1
 - Limited capabilities + technology Example 2
 - Weak evidence and intelligence (INFO!) Example 3

Eastern Tropical Seascape

100 50 0 100
kilometers



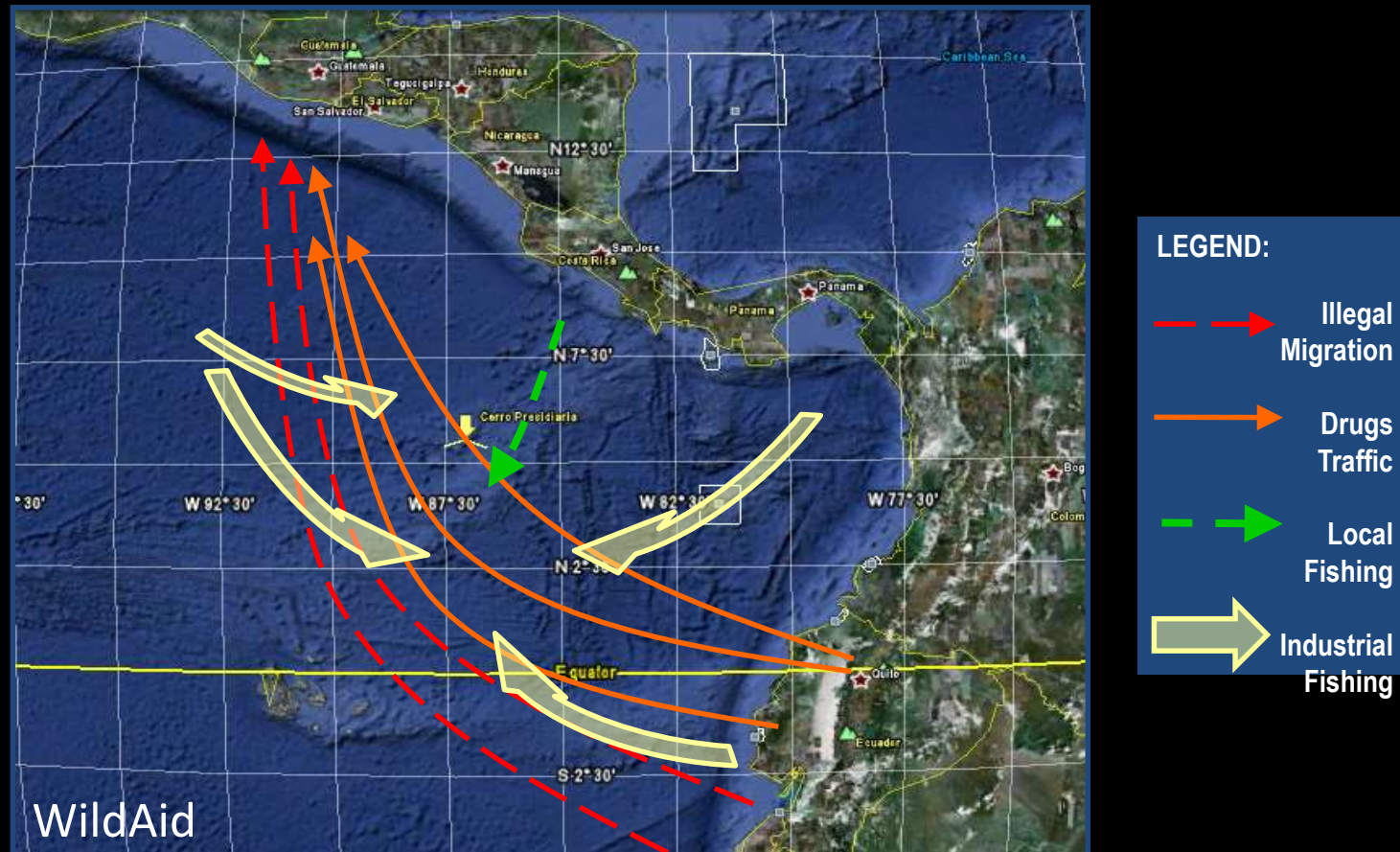
www.fundacionmalpelo.org

CONSERVACIÓN
INTERNACIONAL



June 2006

IUU is a multi dimensional problem



IUU in the ETPS

- Coastal vs oceanic
- Small-scale vs semi industrial, industrial

Coastal, small-scale



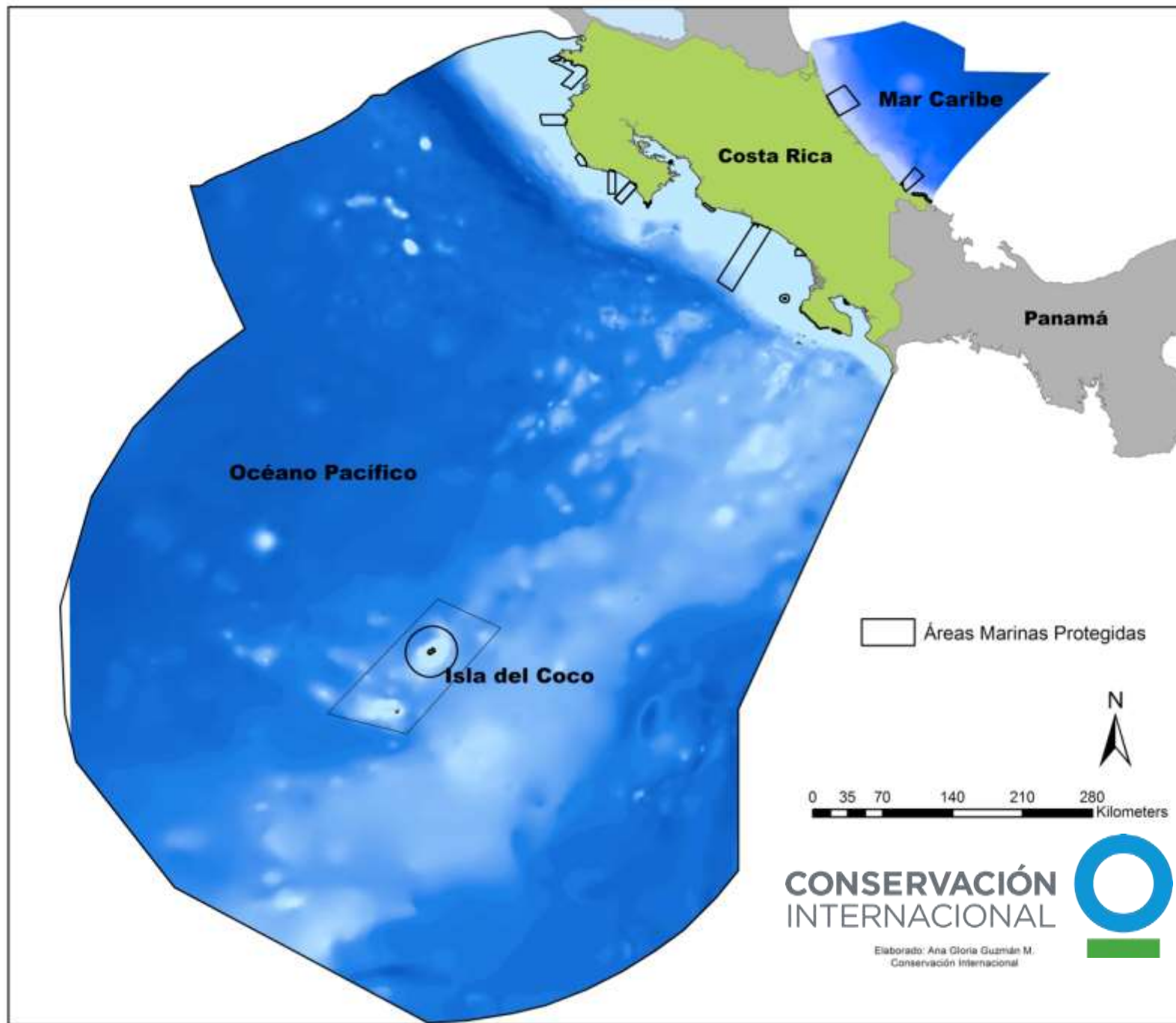
Food

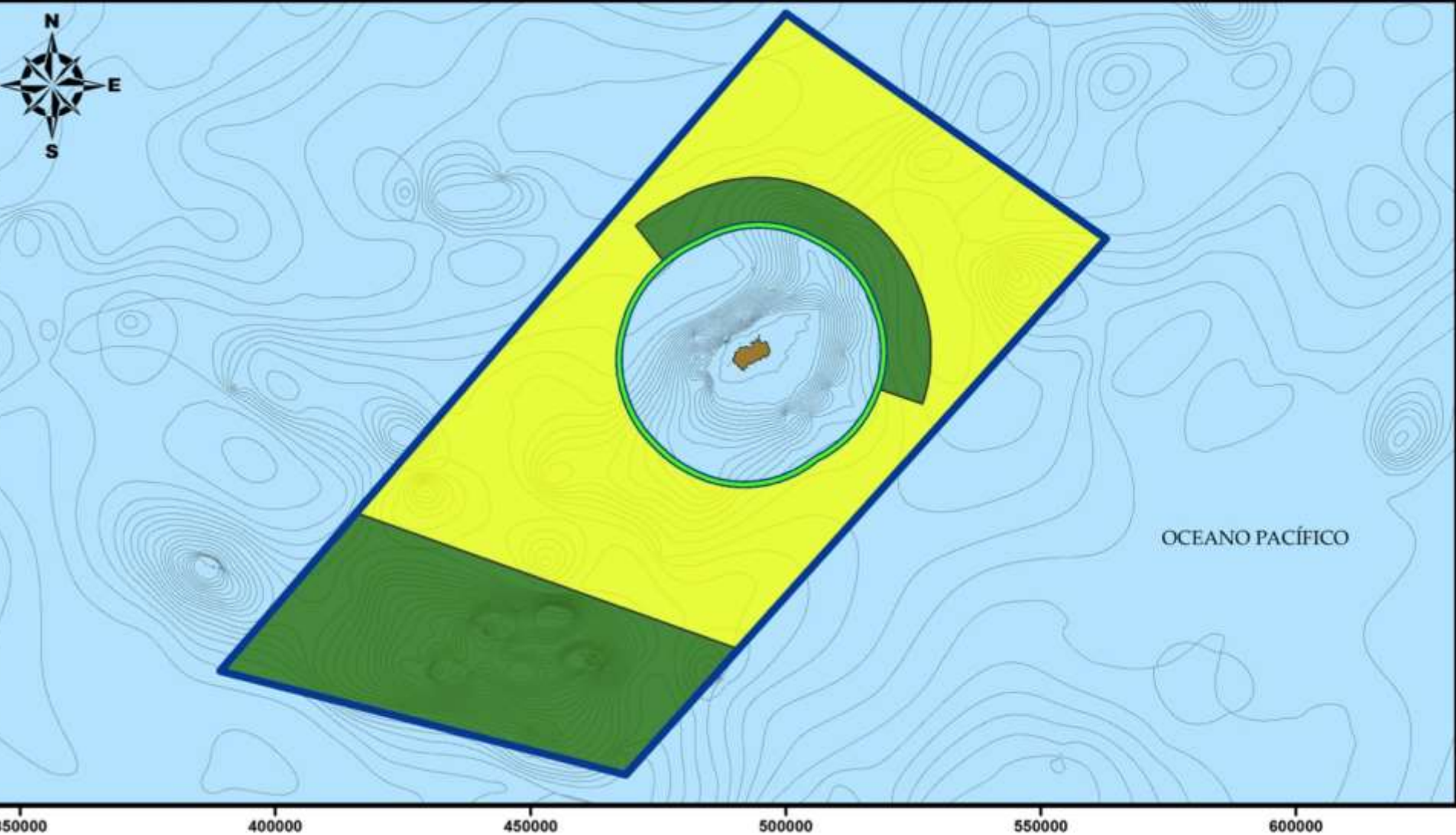
Health/Education

Cover fishing costs, fuel

Oceanic, large-scale







Cocos Nat Park: 1997 km² NTZ (100%)

Seamounts MMA:

6144 km² Regulated fishing (64%)

2720 km² + 724 km² = 3444 Km² NTZ (36%)



2004-2009

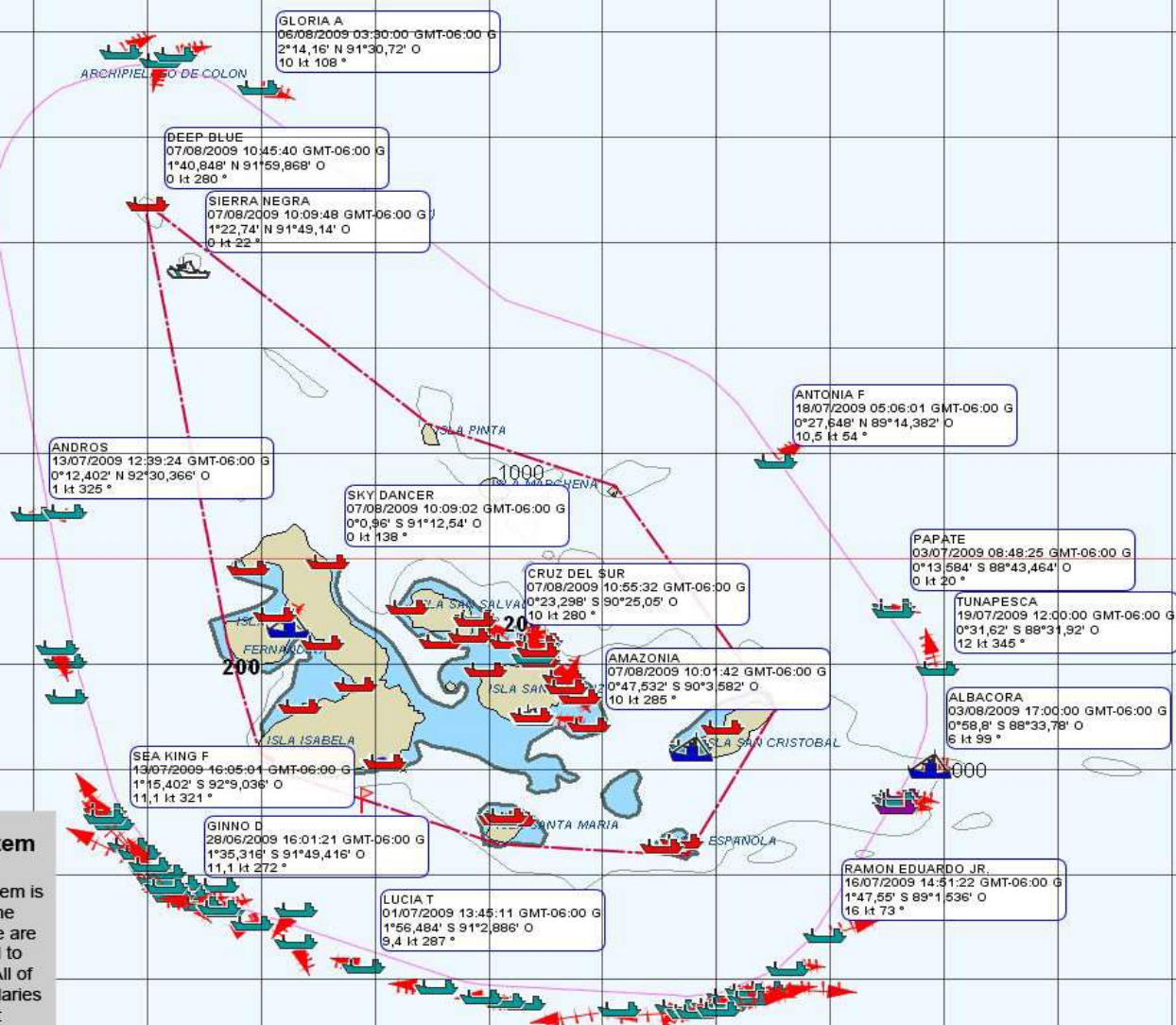
- 940 miles of illegal longline
- 48,552 hooks
- 459 sharks

07/08/2009 11:28:27 GMT-06:00

Galápagos Vessel Monitoring System

The Galápagos satellite Vessel Monitoring System is paying dividends with recent captures made. The red boats inside the Galápagos Marine Reserve are all the tourism boats that can now be monitored to ensure they are in the proper visitor locations. All of the green boats just outside the Reserve boundaries are industrial fishing vessels that are clearly not bothering to come in anymore!

Red: Tour boats
Green: Industrial fishing boats
Blue: Local artisanal fishing boats over 20 tons
Purple: Cargo boats
White: Park enforcement boats



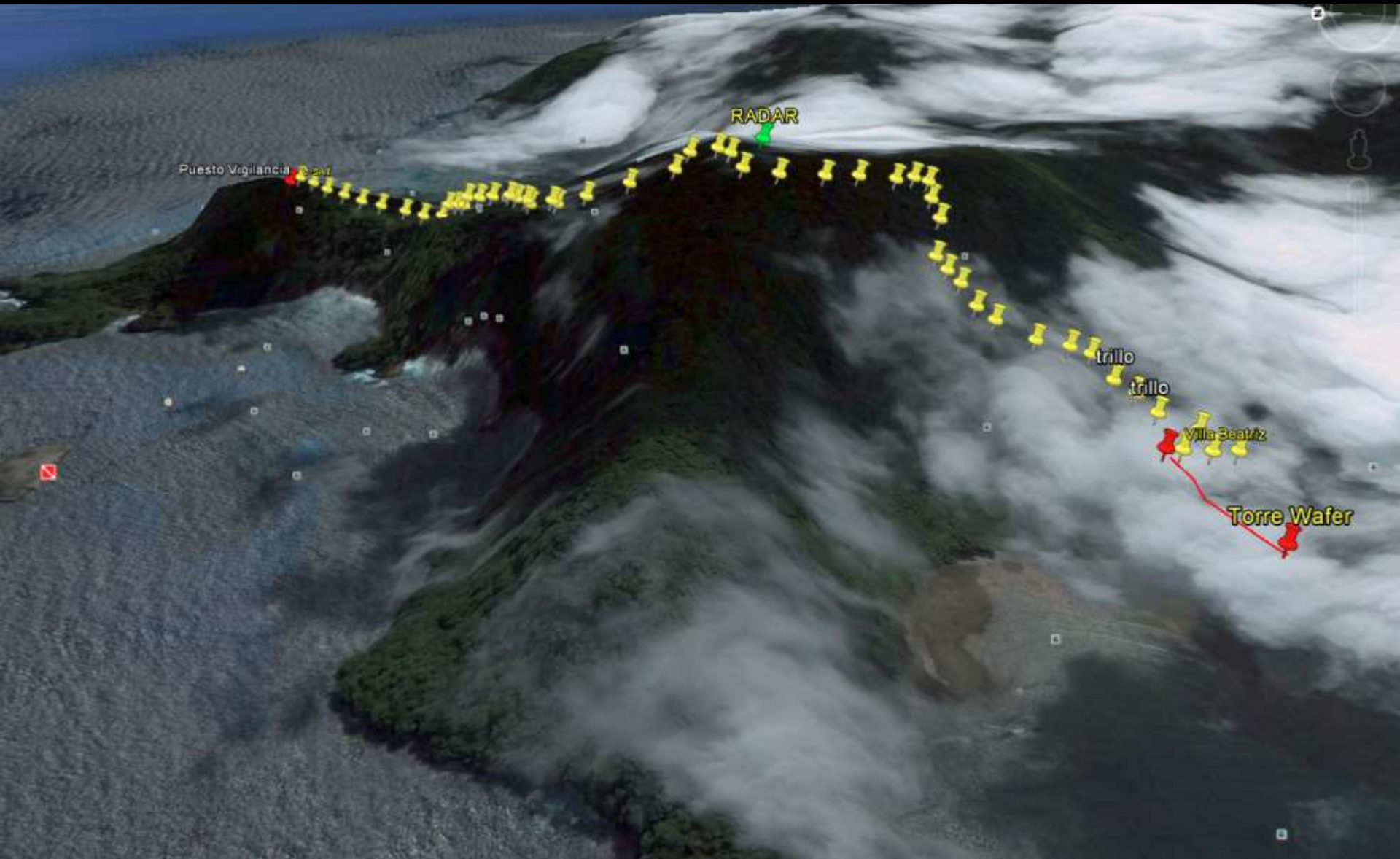
50 nm

What happens when detected / caught?

Example 1. National regulations



Example 2. Technology: radar Installation in Cocos Island



Partners: Forever Costa Rica, Oceans Five, MINAE, SINAC, ACMIC, MOPT, SNG, ICE, CNFL

Example 3. Evidence and the value of information sharing



06 November 2013 - Media release

Costa Rica uses INTERPOL Purple Notice to warn about illegal shark finning

LYON, France – An alert for a method of shark finning aimed at avoiding detection of illegal practices has been circulated to all 190 INTERPOL member countries after a case was identified by Costa Rican authorities.

An INTERPOL Purple Notice has been circulated for a modus operandi of the technique where only a band of skin to keep the fin attached to the spine is retained and the remainder of the body discarded at sea. This method is aimed at circumventing legislation banning finning which states that the fins of the shark must be 'naturally attached' to the body.

Details of the case, which were identified by the Costa Rican National Coast Guard, were presented by the head of the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) in San José, during the second INTERPOL Fisheries Crime Working Group meeting which opened in Nairobi, Kenya on Monday, 4 November.

Head of NCB San José Gustavo Chinchilla said: "This is an opportunity to encourage other member countries to share types of modi operandi, in order to alert enforcement authorities to environmental crimes. I strongly believe that international cooperation and use of INTERPOL's tools, such as Purple Notices, allow us to provide a more coordinated and effective response to addressing fisheries issues."

The Purple Notice – to seek or provide information on modi operandi, objects, devices and concealment methods used by criminals – was requested by Costa Rica following its first National Environmental Security Seminar (NESS) held in San José in August of this year.

The Seminar brought together law enforcement officers from national environmental enforcement agencies, the national police, NCB San José and specialized officers from INTERPOL's Environmental Security unit from the General Secretariat headquarters in Lyon, France, and provided an opportunity for discussion and information exchange on illegal fishing and other related crimes.



Final thoughts

- IUU occurrence
 - Proximate causes: lack of enforcement, fines, etc.
 - Ultimate causes: money and food.
- Find common interest
 - Across agencies.
 - Across sectors.
- Develop broad *security* objective
 - e.g., SOLAS; National, Environmental & Food securities.
- Understand the legal system
 - e.g., PSMA, VMS.
 - Small vs Large scales.