IPNLF
FOR ONE-BY-ONE FISHERS

International Pole & Line Foundation
Fishery Improvement Toolbox

Sustainability Through Ecolabels: FIPs for MSC

IPNLF FIT CASE STUDY SERIES
FISHERY IMPROVEMENT TOOL: ECOSYSTEM AND MANAGEMENT TOOL AREA 2.1
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INTRODUCTION

Seven economically significant tuna species are harvested throughout the waters of 80 nations, involving thousands of vessels and impacting in some way on many marine environments and species. There is increasing attention being paid to the sustainability of seafood by stakeholders all over the world. Whilst one-by-one tuna fisheries are among some of the most environmentally, and socially, responsible methods of fishing, it can be difficult for small-scale one-by one fishers to obtain certifications with bodies like the MSC. Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs) are one way of evidencing the positive work being done in a fishery.

Fishery Improvement Projects are a market-based tool that harnesses the power of the private sector and seafood markets to incentivize environmental sustainability in fishery supply chains . FIPs have been widely used by many seafood buyers in international markets to responsibly source their capture fishery raw materials, and likewise by seafood suppliers to source new clients that have sustainability commitments. Comprehensive FIPs score fisheries against the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) environmental standard. These FIPs have time-bound work plans to implement fishery improvements that address all the MSC performance indicators (PIs), typically 5-years, in order to achieve MSC certification. The credibility and progress of FIPs are monitored and publicly reported by a third-party NGO and their website, Fishery Progress.

In Indonesia, IPNLF works with the local pole-and-line and handline industry association (AP2HI), and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), to implement FIPs for coastal pole-and-line and handline tuna fisheries. The objective of these FIPs are to: demonstrate industry best practices from Indonesia, implement an Action Plan to achieve MSC certification, support cross-sectoral collaboration to develop sustainability management measures, improve the transparency of Indonesian one-by-one tuna fisheries, increase market access and market demand for Indonesia's one-by-one tuna fisheries, and support local livelihoods and sustainable businesses for coastal communities.

ACTIVITIES

To achieve MSC ecolabel, IPNLF implements several activities and formal collaboration with relevant partners in a comprehensive and industry-led fishery sustainability platform. The series of activities are monitored and evaluated through a regular and independent review to systematically address all of the fishery's environmental challenges. The implementation progress is then consolidated into a rating that reflects its performance. Key activities in the FIP include but are not limited to:

1.Partnership with the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries (DGCF) that outlines collaboration to:

- Develop Harvest Strategies and Management Plans for tuna fisheries
- Implement FIPs to achieve ecolabel certification
- Collaborate on scientific fishery data collection such as deploying onboard observers
- Develop e-monitoring technology for one-by-one tuna fisheries

2. Partnership with the Indonesian one-by-one industry association (AP2HI) and their member supply chains to coordinate FIPs to achieve MSC outcomes AP2HI has a membership of roughly 51 Indonesian processors, traders, and vessel owners that work in domestic one-by-one tuna supply-chains. In addition, IPNLF is also engaged in a formal collaboration with other NGO such as Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI) and Global Fishing Watch (GFW) to strengthen the FIP implementation.

ACTIVITIES

3. Scientific data collection to support science-based policy at the national and regional level, the activities include:

- Onboard observer deployments
- Portside enumerators
- Vessel Tracking Devices (VTD)
- Time-Lapse Cameras (TLC)
- Fish Aggregation Device (FAD) and Lift-net (bagan) mapping

4. Policy Development to support effective fishery management

- Fishery Co-Management Committees (FCMC) establishment in West Northeast Sulawesi
- Indonesian Archipelagic Waters (IAW) Harvest Strategy (HS) and National Tuna Management Plan (NTMP)
- Regional fisheries management organisation (RFMO) Engagement
- Fishery Compliance Reviews
- Vessel Registration

OUTCOMES

Effective collaboration is one of the key successes in implementing FIP that requires improvement not only in the environmental aspect but also in the management aspect of the fishery. Since the establishment of Yayasan IPNLF Indonesia (YII), we have finalized an official collaborative agreement with the DGCF to work on various interventions under the scope of works of the Directorate of Fish Resource Management (DFRM). YII and partners' roles in providing data and technical information during the technical HS meeting have been highly acknowledged by the Research Center for Fisheries (PURISKAN) who are responsible for formulating the management objective of IAW tuna fisheries. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as MDPI and GFW has also been established to synergize the FIP implementation and to strengthen ground implementation. The MoU will enable these organizations to extend the collaboration beyond the current engagement.

Scientific information regarding the fishery is addressed through various scientific data collection and analysis from the government-led initiative and independent data collection that are consistent with the RFMO requirements. Currently, IPNLF has sponsored 260 observer deployments, 487 portside enumerators deployment, VTD deployments in 125 fishing trips, and TLC deployment in 119 fishing trips. These activities are still ongoing and consistently monitored to observe the tuna fishery performance in the IAW. It is strongly confirmed that the fishery is very selective to the target species and no significant interaction with Endangered Threatened and Protected (ETP) species.

OUTCOMES

Fishery Improvement, best practices, and lessons learned from ground level works are advocated to improve science-based policy development at the provincial and national level. Engagement at the provincial level is conducted through the existing Fisheries Co-management Committee (FCMC) at the given location. When FCMC in the target locations do not exist, IPNLF and partners coordinate with the Provincial Marine and Fisheries Office to establish it. Currently, IPNLF is supporting the establishment of two FCMC establishments in West Papua and Southeast Sulawesi. At the national level, IPNLF focuses its engagement with DGCF at MMAF.

Utilizing the strength in the international experience of the world tuna fisheries, IPNFL has provided significant support to MMAF in positioning Indonesia as an important player in the regional tuna management organizations. We have been involved in several scientific discussions in the regular Steering Committee (SC) meetings and the Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMO) general sessions as a support to the MMAF. Our mission is to assist the Indonesian government to comply with the set of rules within the RFMO and align them with the national fisheries regulation. These interventions have been supported by several donors such as Walton Family Foundation Marine Stewardship Councils and the David & Lucile Packard Foundation.

ABOUT

About IPNLF

The International Pole and Line Foundation (IPNLF) promotes the sustainable management of the world's responsible pole-and-line, handline and troll (collectively known as 'one-by-one') tuna fisheries while also recognising the importance of safeguarding the livelihoods they support.

IPNLF's work to develop, support and promote one-by-one tuna fisheries is subsequently fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We believe effective and equitable global governance is essential to protect and restore the ocean, and this should be achieved by ensuring the participation of local and coastal communities in decision-making processes.

Environmental sustainability in tuna fisheries can only be fully achieved by also putting an end to the overfishing and destructive fishing practices that are driving the degradation of already threatened marine species, habitats and ecosystems. Allied with its members, IPNLF demonstrates the value of one-by-one caught tuna to consumers, policymakers and throughout the supply chain. IPNLF works across science, policy and the seafood sector, using an evidence-based, solutions-focused approach with strategic guidance from our Board of Trustees and advice from our Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) and Market Advisory Group (MAG).

IPNLF was officially registered in the United Kingdom in 2012 (Charity 1145586), with branch offices in the UK, South Africa, Indonesia, The Netherlands, and the Maldives.

About FIT

IPNLF are the global one-by-one tuna fishery and supply chain specialists, and the Fishery Improvement Toolbox (FIT) provides a framework whereby we can offer tailor-made project support and consultancy services to our members. When IPNLF members seek to demonstrate their responsible seafood sourcing on IPNLF's Sourcing Transparency Platform (STP), they can also target strategic improvements to specific seafood supply chain issues by engaging IPNLF directly through its FIT. The FIT is designed to work collaboratively alongside IPNLF's STP and when combined, these tools offer members a way to transparently demonstrate their ongoing improvements and responsible performance to all stakeholders in seafood supply chains, including end-consumers.

The FIT also provides a clear pathway to our members so that they can actively engage in collaborative improvements made in the fisheries they source from, and in their associated supply chains. The FIT is underpinned by a holistic understanding of sustainability, offering a framework for social, economic, environmental and operational improvements. The FIT has five main components that will help facilitate targeted improvements in one-by-one supply chains:

- Social Responsibility
- ToolEcosystem and Management Tool
- Traceability Improvement Tool
- Plastic Neutrality Tool
- Seafood Quality Assurance Tool