

Drivers of conflict and resilience in shifting transboundary fisheries



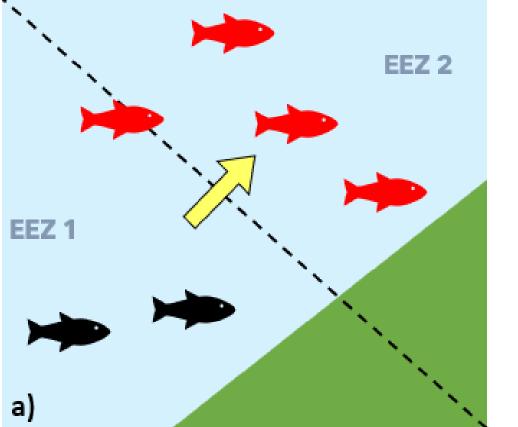
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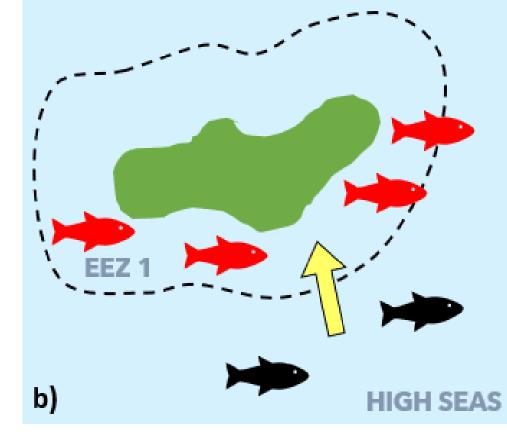
ABSTRACT	METHODS	
	Theoretical	Empirical
 Climate-driven fish stock shifts create and exacerbate fisheries conflicts. Distribution changes between Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) or between EEZs and the high seas are especially concerning as they bring into play a variety of geopolitical factors and equity issues. 	Virtual 2-day workshop convened in March 2022 delivers causal model of fisheries conflict	Survey created and distributed.
 Based on four case studies of transboundary stock shifts, we have developed a causal model of fishery conflict, highlighting the initial response stages where inclusion of proactive and cooperative measures can greatly improve a system's resilience to conflict. 	Expert working group convenings provide iterative input to case study selection and development	Case study authors selected based on survey responses, and case studies written by experts Case study-specific causal models
 Cooperation and equitable decision-making processes are recognized as vital components of internationally shared stock 	Final Model formed as synthesis of case study-specific causal models	developed based on expert-written narratives

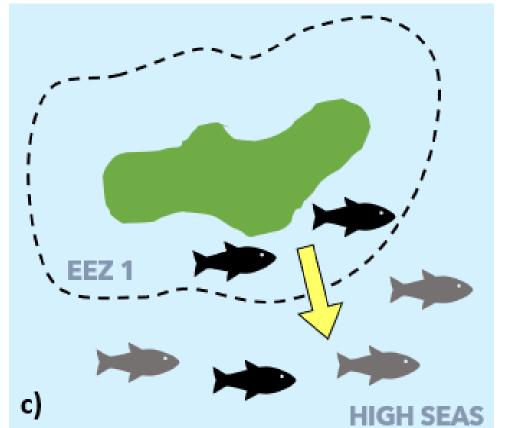
rec management which can promote lasting, effective, and conflictresilient fisheries.

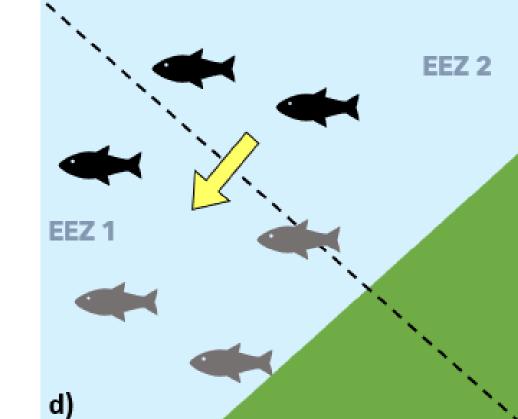
Analysis of case studies and Final Model determine risk and resilience factors for conflict

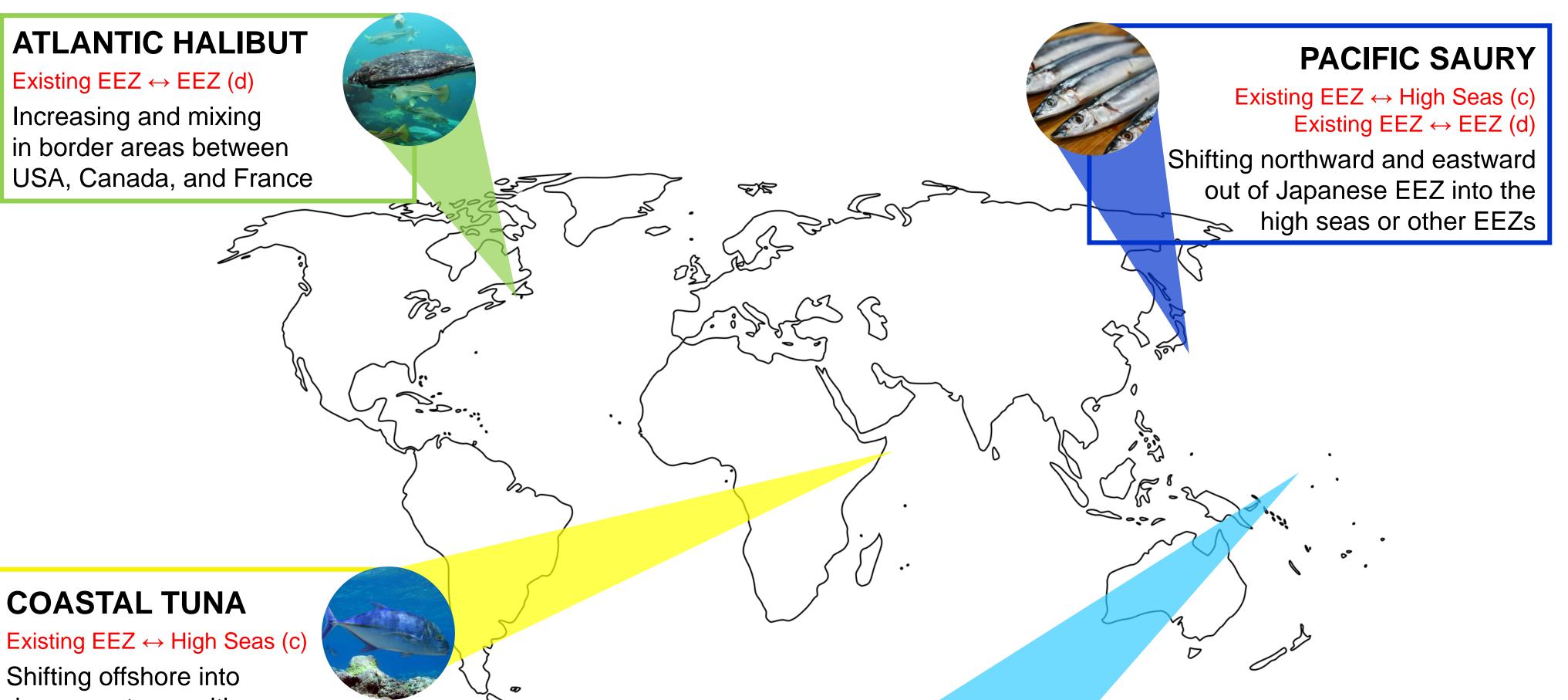
STOCK SHIFT ARCHETYPES











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CASE STUDIES

Novel stocks shifting across jurisdictional boundaries for the first time

Existing stocks shifting across jurisdictional boundaries and altering historic distributions

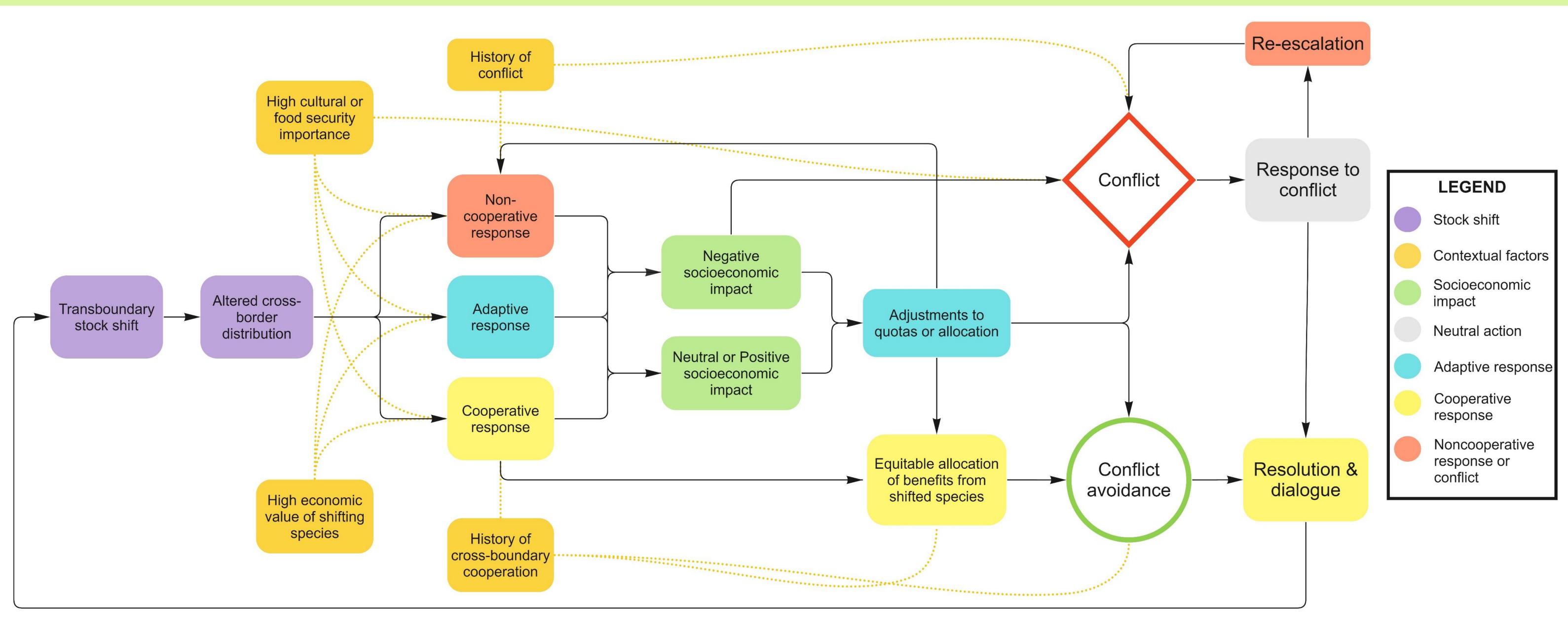
deeper waters, exiting Somalia's artisanal fishing zone and approaching the high seas

WESTERN CENTRAL PACIFIC TUNA

Existing $EEZ \leftrightarrow High Seas$ (c)

Shifting eastward out of Pacific island nations' EEZs and into the high seas

CAUSAL MODEL OF FISHERIES CONFLICT



KEY FINDINGS

Shifts between an EEZ and the high seas increase management complexity and exacerbate power imbalances by increasing foreign fleet access to the fishery.

One-sided **stock assessments** and allocations contribute to ineffective multilateral governance.

Future **conflict potential** is heavily modulated by the quality of fisheries management, flexibility in the face of change, and the magnitude or abruptness of stock change.

Enhanced cross-border data sharing and conflict mediation policies are key for conflictresilient fisheries.