



**SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
EIGHTEENTH REGULAR SESSION**

Online Meeting
10 –18 August 2022

**Draft PROPOSAL
for a Project to improve the coverage of cannery receipt data
for WCPFC scientific work**

WCPFC-SC18-2022/ST IP-11 **rev1**

Oceanic Fisheries Programme (OFP)
Pacific Community (SPC)
Noumea, New Caledonia.

Revision 1

- Minor text updates suggested by one CCM on first year activities of the project;
- Inclusion of coastal states (where relevant) in the project (under Scope).

Draft plan for a project to improve the coverage of cannery receipt data for WCPFC scientific work

PROJECT xx.	
Improved coverage of cannery receipt data for WCPFC scientific work	
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Project	Improved coverage of cannery receipt data for WCPFC scientific work
Objectives	<p>This project's overarching objective is to continue the work first started by Lewis (2017) to improve the coverage of cannery receipt data through collaboration with relevant port state CCM authorities.</p> <p>The specific objectives will cover :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Identifying the gaps in the cannery receipt data submissions to the WCPFC;</u> 2. <u>In Year 1 of the project (as an initial step),</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2-a) <u>collaboration with one interested port state CCM, to approach several (but, at least one) companies to request the provision of cannery data, using the WCPFC Guidelines for the Voluntary Submission of Purse seine Processor data by CCMs to the Commission¹.</u> It is envisaged that agreement to submit cannery data will require agreement for data confidentiality and other aspects, to be set out in Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) similar to that outlined in Lewis (2017). 3-b) <u>The documentation of the experience from Year 1 to outline a plan for approaching other processor companies in Years 2 and 3 of the project.</u> As a key activity, document the protocols for how cannery receipt data are collected, including an assessment of the accuracy of species identification, particularly on how to distinguish juvenile bigeye and juvenile yellowfin tuna, and any requirements for sub-sampling certain size/species categories, noting the confidentiality of this information; 3. <u>The documentation of the experience from Year 1 to outline a plan for approaching other processor companies in Years 2 and 3 of the project;</u> 4. <u>In Years 2 and 3 of the project, continuation of the work in collaborating with additional relevant port state CCMs, to approach companies to request the provision of cannery data. Also, to revise/improve the protocols as mentioned in 2(b2) as necessary;</u> 5. <u>The provision of annual reports of project activities to the WCPFC Scientific Committee;</u> 6. <u>Where coverage of cannery data is adequate, the continuation of the analyses started in Peatman (2020b);</u> 7. <u>The WCPFC Science Service Provider (SSP) continuing the management and data quality assurance of purse seine processor data submission, including the identification of key gaps and resolving duplicate processor data (e.g. when valuable Final Outturn [FOT] data are provided from a different source).</u>
Rationale	<p>Observers on purse seine vessels collect tuna species composition data which is a fundamental input to estimating the purse seine tuna catch by species. However, even at 100% observer coverage, only ~0.1% of the catch can be sampled for species composition estimation, given the disruptions sampling causes to the brailing operation (see Hampton and Williams, 2016, Lawson, 2014 and Peatman, 2020a). At this level of sampling, the precision of the estimates declines with progressively higher resolution of the strata required (that is, estimates at the set level are not precise).</p> <p>Purse seine processor (cannery) data have been identified as a potentially important source of data for verifying the estimates of purse seine tuna species catch determined from observer data (Lewis and Williams, 2016; Williams, 2017). The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a reduction in observer coverage in recent years (~50% in 2020 and ~10% in 2021), and therefore represents another important reason for considering the use of cannery data in estimation of purse seine tuna species composition as a supplement to observer information (Peatman et al., 2022).</p> <p>Peatman (2020b) demonstrates the utility of cannery receipts data (for the US purse seine fleet) as an independent dataset for validation of observer sample-based species composition estimates.</p> <p>Wider availability of comprehensive cannery receipts data would enable the benefits of cannery data to be realized for other purse seine fleets operating in the WCPO.</p>

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¹ <https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/data-07/guidelines-voluntary-submission-purse-seine-processor-data-ccms-commission>

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	The Guidelines for the Voluntary Submission of Purse seine Processor data by CCMs to the Commission provide a mechanism for improving the coverage of cannery data for potential use.												
Assumptions	Achievement of the objectives is subject to the following assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with relevant port state CCM authorities; • Cooperation with processor companies; • Cannery receipt data align to the <i>Guidelines for the Voluntary Submission of Purse seine Processor data by CCMs to the Commission</i>; • The quality of cannery receipt data is appropriate; 												
Scope	The proposed activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking interest from relevant port-state CCMs to participate in Year 1 of the project; • Selection of a suitable contractor; • Initial collaboration (through email/virtual meetings) to plan a visit to the port state CCM country, include potentially identifying a cooperative processing company before the visit; • Informing relevant flag <u>and coastal</u> state CCMs of <u>any</u>the planned visits <u>in Year 1, and engaging with these CCMs during the project as required</u>; • Conduct the visit (1-2 weeks) under Year 1 objectives; • Contractor liaison with the WCPFC Secretariat and SSP; • Preparation of consultant report for year 1 activities (objectives 1, 2 and 3), including a plan for Year 2 and 3 activities; • Consultant conducting Year 2 and 3 activities (Objective 4), in liaison with SSP and WCPFC Secretariat; • Preparation and presentation of reports to SC; • Ongoing work required under Objectives 6 and 7. <p>It is intended that annual reports will be prepared for SC19, SC20 and SC21.</p>												
Timeframe	36 months (from January 2023 through December 2025)												
Budget	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Indicative budget</th> <th>Anticipated work</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>US\$35,000</td> <td>Covers the cost of an appropriate consultant and travel to cover Objectives <u>2, and 3, and 5</u> (and Objective 1, in collaboration with the SSP).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024</td> <td>US\$60,000</td> <td>Covers the cost of an appropriate consultant and travel to cover Objectives 4 and 5 (in collaboration with the SSP).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2025</td> <td>US\$35,000</td> <td>Covers the cost of an appropriate consultant and travel to cover Objectives 4 and 5 (in collaboration with the SSP).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The consultant will be managed/coordinated through the WCPFC Secretariat and the SSP.</p> <p>Note that the involvement and resources provided by the SSP for this project are anticipated to be covered under the WCPFC SSP contract. The SSP will be directly involved in activities under Objectives 1, 5, 6 and 7.</p> <p>A revision to the indicative budgets for Years 2 and 3 (2024 and 2025) may be necessary after the first year's activities.</p>	Year	Indicative budget	Anticipated work	2023	US\$35,000	Covers the cost of an appropriate consultant and travel to cover Objectives <u>2, and 3, and 5</u> (and Objective 1, in collaboration with the SSP).	2024	US\$60,000	Covers the cost of an appropriate consultant and travel to cover Objectives 4 and 5 (in collaboration with the SSP).	2025	US\$35,000	Covers the cost of an appropriate consultant and travel to cover Objectives 4 and 5 (in collaboration with the SSP).
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References	Hampton, W.J. and P.G. Williams, 2016. Annual estimates of purse seine catches by species based on alternative data sources. SC12 ST-IP-03. Twelfth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee of the WCPFC (SC12). Bali, Indonesia. 3–11 August 2016.												

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	<p>Lawson, T. 2014. Comparison of the species composition of purse-seine catches determined from logsheets, observer data, market data, cannery receipts and port sampling data. WCPFC-SC10-2014-ST-WP-02.</p> <p>Lewis, A.D. and P.G. Williams, 2016. Potential use of cannery receipt data for the scientific work of the WCPFC. SC12 ST-WP-03. Twelfth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee of the WCPFC (SC12). Bali, Indonesia. 3–11 August 2016.</p> <p>Lewis, A.D. 2017. Pilot Study of the Potential for using Non-ISSF Associated Cannery Receipt Data for the work of the WCPFC. SC13 ST-IP-05. Thirteenth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee of the WCPFC (SC13). Rarotonga, Cook Islands. 9–18 August 2017.</p> <p>Peatman, T., Smith, N., Park, T., and S. Caillot. (2018). Better purse seine catch composition estimates: recent progress and future work plan for Project 60. WCPFC-SC14-2018/ST-WP-02. Fourteenth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee of the WCPFC (SC13). Busan, Republic of Korea. 8–16 August 2018.</p> <p>Peatman, T. (2020a). Project 60: Progress towards achieving SC15 recommendations. WCPFC-SC16-2020/ST-IP-04. Sixteenth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee of the WCPFC (SC16). Online Meeting. 11–20 August 2020.</p> <p>Peatman, T. (2020b). USA Purse seine catch composition. WCPFC-SC16-2020/ST-IP-05. Sixteenth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee of the WCPFC (SC16). Online Meeting. 11–20 August 2020.</p> <p>Williams, P.G. 2017. An update on cannery data with potential use to the WCPFC. SC13 ST-WP-04. Thirteenth Regular Session of the Scientific Committee of the WCPFC (SC13). Rarotonga, Cook Islands. 9–18 August 2017.</p>