SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION

WEST PACIFIC EAST ASIA PROJECT

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WPEA PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT (August 2014 – July 2015)

WCPFC-SC11-2015-RP/WPEA-01

Secretariat, Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam

I. BACKGROUND

1. A new GEF-funded 3-year project commenced on 28 October 2014. The following process details the development of this project since 2011.

Project Framework Document (PFD)

1) Project title: Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments

2) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) prepared PFD since mid-2011, submitted it to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) on 29 March 2012, and a revision submitted on 12 April 2012. The PFD was endorsed by the GEF Secretariat in June 2012.

3) List of projects under the project framework include:
   a) YS LME Project: Implementation of the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Strategic Action Program for Adaptive Management (USD 7,562,430)
   b) WPEA: Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas (USD 2,293,578)
   c) PEMSEA[1]: Scaling up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (USD 10,143,992)

4) Participating countries: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam

[1] PEMSEA: Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia, Manila, Philippines (http://www.pemsea.org),

Project Identification Form (PIF) for WPEA Project

1) Project title: Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas (WPEA-SM)
   - Name of parent program: (PFD) Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments

2) UNDP and WCPFC started to develop a new WPEA project PIF since early 2010 and the final PIF was submitted to GEF on 5 April 2013. The PIF was approved by the GEF Council on 1 May 2013.

3) Total project cost is USD 2,233,578, a 3-year full size project, with the three participating countries (Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam).

4) PIF includes i) Indicative Project Framework, ii) Indicative co-financing, iii) Project Preparation Grant, iv) Project Justification, and v) Approval/Endorsement by GEF Focal Points of each country.

Project Document

1) Drs Tony Lewis and Anna Tengberg developed the Project Document with UNDP, WCPFC Secretariat and the three participating countries since mid-2013.

2) After several reviews and revisions, the Project Document was endorsed by the GEF Secretariat on 12 May 2014, the final version was submitted to the GEF Council on 17 September 2014, and received their approval on 30 September 2014.

Commencement of WPEA-SM

1) Project Appraisal Committee Meeting
   - The *Project Appraisal Committee*, met in Manila on 28 May 2014, agreed that all three project partner countries (Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam) accepted WCPFC as the Project Implementing Partner.

2) Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and WCPFC was made on 14 October 2014, and the WPEA-SM was officially commenced on 28 October 2014.

3) The Project Inception Workshop was held in Da Nang, Vietnam, 4-5 November 2014, and the Inception Workshop Report was adopted as a legal document, which was submitted to the UNDP (**Attachment A**)

II. SUMMARY OF KEY WPEA ACTIVITIES IN 2014-2015

2. Along with the revised Project Results Framework in the Inception Workshop Report, a more realistic version of 2015 WPEA-SM Annual Work Plan and Budget was finalized and submitted to the UNDP on 2 March 2015. The title of each project activity and related budget for 2015 is in the **Attachment B**.

3. A consultation meeting was convened among UNDP, PEMSEA and WCPFC in Manila, 25

March 2015, to address areas of collaboration between PEMSEA and WCPFC/WPEA under the project framework. The meeting covered the establishment of a WCPFC/WPEA and PEMSEA Consultative Forum, reporting requirements among PFD partners (WPEA, YS LME and PEMSEA), hire of a Project Knowledge Management Associate, etc. The meeting minutes are in the **Attachment C**.

4. One of the key activities of the WPEA project is data collection of tuna catches and production of annual catch estimates of the participating countries. The WPEA project hired over 70 port sampling enumerators to collect landing and biological data from selected landing sites. Data collection continued in Indonesia and Philippines as of today but there was a hiatus in Vietnam because of the delayed process of their internal approval of the WPEA project.

Indonesia

5. Indonesia (RCFMC) agreed that activities numbered 10 and 11 in the annual work plan (see the table below) related with harvest strategy will proceed together with the Indonesian government's initiative in establishing a harvest strategy framework through a series of workshops assisted by the CSIRO. As a joint activity, a WPEA team from DGCF and RCFMC participated in the second Indonesia's Harvest Strategy WS, 18-22 May 2015, and produced a work programme for a harvest strategy case study for Indonesian tuna fisheries in archipelagic waters. To further collaborate with the government, NGOs and CSIRO; WPEA will partially support future organization of the harvest strategy workshops (**Attachment D**).

6. Indonesia also took a long time to reach the internal approval of the project. No activities have been conducted since the Inception Workshop except for port sampling and data collection related activities until late June 2015. After the approval, and a new official bank account is established, the first project activity could be conducted in late June, that is, the convening of the Indonesian Annual Tuna Catch Estimates Workshop in Bogor, 24-26 June 2015. A provisional estimate of skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye for 2014 is around 483,000 mt, where catches from archipelagic waters comprise 75% of the Pacific-side tuna production. The workshop adopted a recommendation for intersessional activities until next workshop in 2016 (**Attachment E**)

7. The status of Indonesia's work plan is summarized in the table below.

Outcomes	Activity (IDN)	Period scheduled	Q1 and Q2	Q3 and Q4
1.1	1. (DGCF) Logbook awareness WS	Q1-Q4		Will be implemented
1.1	2. (DGCF) Capacity building of the country science	Q3	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
1.1	3. (DGCF, RCFMC) National tuna coordinator	Q1-Q4	Implemented in Q1 and Q2	Continued
1.1	4. (DGCF) Annual Tuna Catch Estimates Workshop	Q2	Implemented in Q2	
1.2	5. Prior Study on Climate Change	Q1-Q4	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
1.2 and 2.2	6. Review WS on CC, Supply Chain Analysis, and Sustainability/Certification	Q4	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
2.1	7. (DGCF) Implementing national compliance review monitoring	Q1-Q4		Will be implemented
2.2	8. Consultancy - Supply chain analysis/traceability	Q1-Q4	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
2.2	9. Consultancy on sustainability/certification	Q1-Q4	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
2.3	10. Research on harvest strategy	Q2-Q4	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
2.3	11. Convene a review WS on harvest strategy (RPs and HCRs)	Q4	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
2.3	12. (RCFMC) Conduct data review WS	Q1-Q4		Will be implemented
2.3	13. (RCFMC) Sub-regional stock assessment	Q4		Will be implemented

	workshop			
2.3	14. (RCFMC) Data collection from port sampling	Q1-Q4	Implemented in Q1 and Q2	
3.1	15. Database	Q1-Q4		Will be implemented
3.1	16. IW Learn activities	Q1-Q4		Will be implemented

Philippines

8. There have been few problems in implementing WPEA project in the Philippines, though some consultancies have been delayed because of insufficient domestic expertise or limited budget for the hire of international level experts. The project however will try to hire domestic experts as part of a capacity building, which includes prior studies in the areas of climate change, reference points and harvest control rules, certification and eco-labeling, and supply chain.

9. The project executing agency, NFRDI, noted that workshops for reference points (RPs) and harvest control rules (HCRs) need to be held in the first quarter of 2016 to meet their government schedule on this issue. So project activities numbered 6 and 15 will be delayed but preparatory work will continue during Q3 and Q4.

10. Several activities have been conducted in the second quarter, including:

1) The sixth WPEA/NSAP Tuna Data Review WS, 21-22 May 2015.

2) The eighth Philippines/WCPFC Annual Tuna Fisheries Catch Estimates Review WS, 25-26 May 2015. WS recommendations were adopted for future work (**Attachment F**). The following table shows the estimated catches of oceanic tunas for 2014:

Workshop Outcome	
Domestically-based Fleets	2014 total tuna catch
Purse seine	78,153
Ringnet	45,502
Handline (large-fish)	31,444
Hook-and-line	15,356
Gillnet	3,031
Troll	6,125
Tuna LL	465
Others	280
TOTAL ESTIMATES	**180,356**

3) Expansion of observer data collection: Deployed a total of 6 observers (2 observers in Infanta, 2 observers in Bicol and 2 observers in Surigao); Observers boarded in RingNet/Purse Seine Vessels every month.

4) Observer Handbook and Species ID Guide published: Operation Manuals and Species ID are currently in their final drafts for review prior to printing/publishing.

5) Consultancy on the selection of proper port sampling sites: consultancy contract was made and proposal was presented at the May Review WS.

6) Data collection from port sampling: during Jan - June 2015, tuna catch data were collected from 22 landing sites and these data will be encoded in the NSAP Database System upon completion of 2014 data encoding. Port sampling, data encoding, field supervision and other activities are ongoing activities.

11. The status of Philippine work plan is summarized in the table below.

Outcome	Activity (VNN)	period	Q1 and Q2	Q3 and Q4
1.1	1. Capacity building in country's science	Q3	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
1.1	2. Catch estimation WS	Q2	Implemented in Q2	
1.1	3. NTC	Q1-Q4	Implemented in Q1 and Q2	Continued
1.2	4. Prior study on CC (consultancy)	Q2	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
2.1	5. Update *Operational Guide for Filipino Fishermen*	Q1	Implemented in Q1	
2.1	6. WS on national RPs and HCRs	Q4	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Preparatory actions continued Will be implemented in Q1, 2016
2.2	7. Prior study on certification and eco-labeling	Q2	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
2.2	8. Consultancy on Philippine Tuna Supply Chain Analysis	Q2	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
2.2	9. National workshop on three Consultancy Reports from pilot study	Q2	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
2.3	10. Sub-regional stock assessment workshop	Q4		Will be implemented
2.3	11. Data review WS	Q2	Implemented in Q2	
2.3	12. MCS and VMS programs established	Q1-Q4	Implemented in Q2	Continued
2.3	13. Port sampling	Q1-Q4	Implemented in Q1 and Q2	Continued
2.3	14. Training WS on E-logbook	Q3		Will be implemented
2.4	15. Orientation on EAFM and WS on EAFM (combined with WS on RPs and HCRs)	Q2-Q3		Will be implemented WS will be held in Q1, 2016
3.1	16. IW Learn / PEMSEA EAS Congress	Q4		Will be implemented

Vietnam

12. There was a government reshuffling last November 2014, which continues in some provinces. The former agency in central government (DECAFIREP) that implemented the WPEA project was demolished last December 2014. As a consequence, the WPEA official bank account was also closed. Hence, since December 2014 project funds could not be transferred to Vietnam.. Because of this, most WPEA project activities were paused.

13. All foreign projects above with a certain value should be endorsed by the Prime Minister in Vietnam. As of the 1st July, the Minister of Planning and Investment sent a recommendation letter to the Prime Minister to propose implementing the WPEA project in Vietnam. Recently, Vietnam reported that the final decision was made by the Prime Minister and sent the approval to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Once all settled, then a new official bank account for this project will be opened, project funds will be transferred, and all activities will be commenced as planned.

14. The project manager visited Hanoi to facilitate the process of the Prime Minister's endorsement and to activate planned activities in advance, promising that all funds will be reimbursed once the project is approved and bank account is open. The project manager and the national tuna coordinator (NTC) traveled to provinces to encourage sub-DECAFIREP staff and enumerators in each province to resume as soon as possible the routine data collection from port sampling using WCPFC protocol. So far, very limited activities have been conducted in both central government and provinces. The project manager and the NTC consulted with other relevant staff, and prepared a preparatory work plan to facilitate the 2015 activities in the near future.

15. The status of Vietnam's work plan is summarized in the table below.

Outcome	Activity (VNN)	period	Q1 and Q2	Q3 and Q4
1.1	1. Support participation of Vietnam to SC11	Q3	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
	2. National tuna coordinator	Q1-Q4	Implemented in Q1 and Q2	Continued
1.1	3. Convene A Data Review and catch estimation workshop	Q2	Deferred to Q3	Will be implemented
1.1	4. Reconstruction of catch histories	Q2	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
1.2	5. Prior study on CC	Q3	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
2.1	6. Implementing national compliance review monitoring	Q1-Q4		Will be implemented
2.1	7. Consultancy on RPs and HCRs	Q4		Will be implemented
2.1	8. WS on Consultancies for CC and RPS	Q4		Will be implemented
2.1	9. Participation in Tuna Data WS at SPC	Q2	Implemented	
2.2	10. Consultancy – TUNA Supply chain analysis/traceability	Q2	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
2.2	11. Consultancy on sustainability/certification	Q2	Preparatory actions taken in Q2	Will be implemented
2.2	12. WS on Market-based Sustainability Consultancies	Q4		Will be implemented
2.3	13. Sub-regional SA scientists' meeting	Q4		Will be implemented
	14. Port sampling	Q1-Q4	Partially implemented	Will be implemented
3.1	15. website			
3.1	16. Participation in the regional knowledge platform	Q1-Q4		Will be implemented

Attachment A

Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas (WPEA SM Project)

PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP AND FIRST PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
4-5 November 2014, Da Nang, Vietnam

INCEPTION WORKSHOP REPORT

05 November 2014

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

1. The WPEA Project Manager (Dr SungKwon Soh) formally opened the WPEA-SM Inception Workshop at 08:30am on 04 November 2014, and was appointed as Chair. Participants were welcomed and introduced. Following some minor rescheduling of the Introduction Section, the provisional agenda (WPEA-2014/IW-01 Rev 1) was adopted (**Attachment A**). A list of participants is attached (**Attachment B**).

2. INTRODUCTION

2. UNDP Regional Technical Advisor (Dr. Jose Padilla) briefly reviewed the background of the project, noting that this is a 'Full Size Project (over USD 2 million)' and explained how this designation affected GEF processes. For WPEA-SM, WCPFC is directly engaged to implement the project on behalf of UNDP and the Countries, instead of operating through the UNOPS. The Inception Workshop runs back to back with the first annual Steering Committee Meeting. The project document has been signed by the national implementing partners for Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. Indonesia as the final signatory signed the project document on 28 Oct 2014, which is the official date for the commencement of this project.

3. Dr Lewis presented background on the development of the project proposal from conception to date, and the principal factors affecting its final design. It was recognized that funding is less than anticipated and the partner countries should give consideration to prioritizing the scale and timing of activities to best meet their national needs. He highlighted two areas that should be further considered by this group: climate change and regional stock assessments. Synergies with existing and proposed projects should be sought to maximize outputs, avoiding duplication and some cost saving. PEMSEA's existing capacity in knowledge management may well be useful, given that this was an area which was found, by the terminal evaluation, to be wanting in the previous WPEA project.

3. LOGFRAME, BUDGET AND ANNUAL WORK PLAN

4. The Project Manager explained the key sections of the project document, including the project log-frames, annual work plans for each partner country, budget notes and project activities. UNDP reminded the workshop that the maximum change that could be applied to budget was 10%, and any budget changes approved by the Project Steering Committee should include references to the precise UNDP budget codes. It was further noted that the PEMSEA Inception Workshop was scheduled for April 2015 and that a representative from WCPFC should attend the PEMSEA Steering Committee meeting in Da Nang scheduled for October 2015.

5. The Project Manager reviewed each of the following Components and Project Outcomes, detailing issues and proposed actions/activities for discussion amongst project countries, UNDP and the Project Technical Advisor, Dr Tony Lewis.

Component 1: Regional Governance for building regional and national adaptive capacity of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam in the management of highly migratory fish stocks

Outcome 1.1: Improved regional mechanisms for monitoring and assessment of highly migratory fish stocks and IUU fishing in the Pacific Ocean Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem (POWP LME) and the EAS LMEs

6. UNDP indicated that the total budget of USD 160,000 for the establishment of Joint WCPFC/PEMSEA Consultative Forum may be excessive. All that is required is a link to advise PEMSEA of WPEA developments. The issue will be put on hold until UNDP, WCPFC and PEMSEA have an opportunity to meet and discuss collaboration. Dr Lewis explained that this element of the Project Document was intended to raise the profile within the WCPFC of the three partner countries who take more than 30% of WCPFC tuna catch. Establishment of a sub-regional database (see later) might be associated with this initiative as well as other consultative activities

7. Indonesia raised a potential political complication. PEMSEA falls under the Ministry of Environment, not Fisheries, and so it would be difficult for Fisheries to interact directly with PEMSEA, an organisation which focuses on coastal issues. Vietnam reminded members that SEAFDEC had created a working group for tuna, which will meet for the first time in November 2014, although neritic tuna are now the main focus of SEAFDEC tuna activities

8. The Steering Committee agreed that WPEA/WCPFC/UNDP will liaise with PEMSEA and SEAFDEC as soon as mutually convenient, to agree an optimal level of cooperation.

Outcome 1.2: Enhanced capacity of technical staff, policy and decision makers in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam to integrate climate change impacts on highly migratory stocks into management regimes.

9. Responding to an expression of uncertainty regarding the anticipated outcomes, Dr Lewis explained that existing models could be reviewed, and SPC may contribute to an initial information workshop using the Spatial ecosystem and Population dynamics model (SEAPODYM), with the only cost to participants being for travel. It was noted that there was existing climate change architecture within countries, i.e. organisations and projects etc.

10. The workshop was advised that Dr Patrick Lehodey, the lead researcher on SEAPODYM, would be attending the SPC Pre-Stock Assessment Workshop in Noumea in April 2015. WPEA country participants of the Tuna Data Workshop may stay on for a few extra days if Drs Lehodey and Simon Nicol (SPC) might be persuaded to hold a small meeting/workshop. Dr Lewis indicated that the SEAPODYM model is already being applied sub-regionally, and Dr Nicol would be prepared to attend a

three country workshop to present and demonstrate SEAPODYM, as noted above. Dr Lewis further suggested that the CLS Argos project should be contacted to see if they would attend .the same workshop, as they are currently supporting projects in Indonesia and Vietnam. It was noted however that climate change modelling is not currently sufficiently advanced to directly inform stock assessments, but is used primarily to indicate potential risks and uncertainty associated with those stock assessments, especially with longer term projections.

11. The Steering Committee agreed that to comply with the project document the following activities will be conducted:

- **SEAPODYM – an existing model for the Pacific could be extended to include the WPEA area.**
- **Climate Change considerations may need to be included in the country's National Tuna Management Plan (NTMP).**
- **SPC should be invited to contribute to a sub-regional training workshop on climate change impacts on oceanic tuna fisheries.**
- **WCPFC will update and confirm availability of SEAPODYM specialist availability to meet with WPEA participants in Noumea around the time of the SPC Tuna Data Workshop, then to liaise with and assist country representative participation.**
- **WCPFC to contact existing regional CLS Argos (Patrick Lehodey) and determine if they are prepared to support the WPEA regional climate change workshop.**

Outcome 1.3: Climate change concerns mainstreamed into national fishery sector policy in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam.

12. In response to the leading question on how climate change is to be incorporated into national tuna management plans, Indonesia revealed that during the Tuna Conference in Bali from 19-21 November, the National Tuna Management Plan would be launched, and the Minister would expound upon the relationship between tuna fisheries and climate change.

13. Vietnam suggested that Outcome 1.2 should feed into 1.3. The National Assembly will in 2016, with the support of contracted experts, pass a revision of fishery law. The WPEA and other budgets may support this process. The Vietnamese NTMP is not yet approved, but it should be in place next year, once the current restructuring of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is completed.

14. In the Philippines, fisheries adaptation to climate change already exists, and the current focus is on data collection. There exists a Climate Change Commission which fisheries report to; however if technical gaps are identified, external expertise may be requested under WPEA.

15. In summary, there isn't sufficient information available currently to develop climate change policy; however actions may be developed during the life of the project.

Component 2: Implementation of policy, institutional and fishery management reform

Outcome 2.1: Enhanced compliance of existing legal instruments at national, regional and international levels

16. In his presentation, the Project Manager identified a relatively small budget shortfall in the proposed Indonesian budget for the national tuna coordinators (NTC) which may be recovered by reallocation.

17. Indonesia made the point that changes in national legislation took so long to complete that there would always be a lag behind organisations such as WCPFC who were able to modify or create new regulations annually. Dr Lewis appreciated the point made, and indicated that if support was needed to accelerate changes in legislation, then funding would be available, but only if required and requested.

Outcome 2.2: Adoption of market-based approaches to sustainable harvest of tunas

18. Dr Lewis explained the importance of documenting supply chains in relation to traceability and other issues, and detailed some examples in the WPEA area. Data would likely exist with other agencies outside fisheries, for example veterinary, customs etc. Data to be collected would be at a high level to provide an overview on general flow of tuna chain processes and corroborate catch statistics and landings data.

19. The Philippines clarified an item in the logframe, confirming that there were ongoing workshops working towards MSC certification in Mindoro. This is currently supported by industry, but extra funding assistance would be needed, which might be provided under WPEA.

20. Indonesia would be better positioned to identify fisheries that would be suitable for MSC certification once the NTMP was adopted.

21. Dr Lewis pointed out that the Vietnamese handline and longline fisheries for yellowfin are under a FIP (Fisheries Improvement Plan) now, and this was heavily reliant on outputs from the previous WPEA project. Vietnam indicated that the FIP for tuna caught by longline and handline fisheries may be a candidate for MSC certification, noting that a supply chain study is underway. The WPEA project may contribute, perhaps via a joint venture workshop with the FIP process and include more participants and for supply chain and certification. Furthermore, in several provinces in Vietnam, there is a restructuring of production, processing, consumer and export chains which is closely related to this WPEA outcome.

22. Philippines suggested that prior research to inform the partner countries of the current status of tuna fishery supply chains and related issues should be a priority.

23. UNDP referred the workshop to a UNDP project on sustainable supply chains, which may also support this WPEA objective, and Indonesia indicated that they were already communicating with the relevant agencies in this project. It needed to be confirmed whether this project would include tuna fisheries.

24. The workshop was advised that for Vietnam information packaging is more important than data collection which is ongoing.

25. The Steering Committee agreed the following actions:

- **The hiring of a national consultant to collate all supply chain related issues and provide a country report/available data summary (Terms of Reference to be developed in line with the needs of each country].**
- **UNDP will provide the fishery focus for the global project on sustainable supply chains with a view to obtaining additional support to achieve these WPEA outcomes.**
- **It is recommended that prior research on supply chains/traceability etc. should be conducted, by a consultant within a budget of USD 2,000 per country. Individual ToRs for reports will be agreed with each project country.**

Outcome 2.3: Reduced uncertainty in stock assessment of POWP LME and EAS LMEs highly migratory fish stocks, and improved understanding of associated ecosystems and their biodiversity

26. UNDP noted that data collection is the most important component, and should be fully supported. Where additional funding might be required, this may be done via reallocation between different project components and/or future co-financing grants, noting that care should be taken since this could affect the budget codes

27. Vietnam concurred indicating that data collection is their priority activity. All three partner countries would support reallocation of their budgets to support data collection.

28. The Project Manager gave an overview of the WCPFC SPC stock assessment process and proposed a three country workshop with the following implications:

- Three country stock assessment scientists and data managers will have a meeting to consider the possibility of conducting a sub-regional stock assessment with any applicable model to EAS area only, and conduct a trial assessment;
- Invite SPC staff to a stock assessment training workshop for presentation on the results of sub-regional stock assessment (from 2014 onwards) after changes to MF-CL model structure, and try to develop a sub-regional stock assessment framework;
- A suggested process throughout the project period will be:
  a) Step 1: Consultation meeting among stock assessment scientists and conduct a trial sub-regional stock assessment;
  b) Step 2: Conduct a sub-regional stock assessment training workshop;
  c) Step 3: Develop a sub-regional stock assessment framework.

29. Dr Lewis offered guidance indicating that the stock assessment was just that, an assessment of the stock – through its range. Where relatively small areas within the range are assessed, variability and uncertainty increases, and such assessments may not be appropriate analyses on which to base reference points (RPs) or harvest control rules (HCRs). Other options to conduct assessments at a national level are less reliable than those across the range of the stock. Regarding the development of a sub-regional database to support the proposed Consultative Forum with e.g. SEAFDEC and PEMSEA, it will require extensive consultation and should initially be kept simple, e.g. for catch and effort data which is already collected, and an online database is probably ambitious – but ultimately the individual countries should decide how much and what type of data should be provided.

30. The issue of data sharing between the three partner countries was raised, querying the current policies which should be worked through before a joint stock assessment could be considered. Another early action would be for a national consultant to review what data are available and which models should be used in country. It was suggested that all stock assessment training could be combined into a single three-country workshop with international expert advice as required. There would likely be a need to define the type of data to be collected and shared, and ultimately the partner countries would want a web based system that could be accessed on line.

31. There followed discussion on the potential for SPC to conduct stock assessments in model region 7 in detail. The member countries were encouraged to request through their country delegates at WCPFC and SC meetings that SPC conduct stock assessments on EAS on their behalf.

32. In recognition that the fisheries in question are for highly migratory species (HMS), the question of distinguishing local catches from those outside of the WPEA region was raised. However it was pointed out that VMS and logbooks indicate where fishing has occurred, and there may be historical data by country, for example landed catches have been monitored for more than 10 years in the Philippines,

where a stock assessment is currently being conducted for straddling stocks of small pelagics. In addition, research vessels are conducting studies on larvae and spawning ground; hence there is a need to catalogue existing data by country before considering work on a sub-regional level.

33. The workshop noted that participants who had attended stock assessment workshops at SPC, found them useful to understand the WCPFC regional stock assessments, but the partner countries could not use MF-CL. It was noted that there will be other options which might be appropriate for the partner countries. The workshop also noted the wording in the logframe target: "Tuna management strengthened through applying scientific procedure using RPs and HCRs at national level once applied at regional level".

34. Regarding the biodiversity element in the logframe, outcomes can be addressed through increased information from observer programs and bycatch sampling, leading to reductions of bycatch and especially a range of conservation measures for endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species.

35. The Steering Committee agreed the following actions:

- **Catalogue existing data by country before considering work on a sub-regional level stock assessment.**
- **Hold a meeting of sub-regional stock assessment scientists (and data manager) in year 1 to discuss available data, appropriate models and cooperation with the aim of conducting sub-regional stock assessments, and to finalise the details of preparing the sub-regional stock assessment training workshop.**

Outcome 2.4: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) guiding sustainable harvest of the oceanic tuna stock and reduced by-catch of sea turtles, sharks and seabirds

36. Dr Lewis noted that without observer data collection (and bycatch sampling) this outcome isn't possible. Furthermore, bait used to catch tuna should be considered along with bycatch. The ecological risk assessment (ERA, also known as productivity and susceptibility analysis, PSA) is for bycatch only. The review of the NTMPs is included because there is reference in each of them to EAFM, and recommendations may be made for the NTMPs. PSA work to date indicates that there is generally a low risk for most bycatch species, but there may be a need to consider in greater detail threatened or endangered species where extensive CMMs are already in place at regional level. The information gathered could be reviewed at a workshop in year 2 and the outputs from that workshop could then be applied to policy and NTMPs in year 3.

37. In Vietnam, all data including bycatch is captured, which is sufficient for a risk assessment that could be conducted in year 1 or 2.

38. The Philippines suggested that the existing NTMP should be reviewed in the first year. EAFM WS planning and EAFM WS Policy would be in year 2 and then the risk assessment and EAFM application could be in year 3, although it may be useful earlier to inform planning for EAFM activities. UNDP supported this approach, but noted that there may be an issue in terms of funding to complete the outputs and recommended reviewing the output to be more realistic in light of available resources.

39. It was noted that the Vietnam handline fishery may have much of the information needed for an EAFM pilot study, and suggested that selecting several appropriate target fisheries would be a good option, a suggestion which UNDP supported.

40. It was recognised by the Philippines that there was a need to train planners and fishers in EAFM; and UNDP noted that after some training the project countries would be better placed to know what was required to deliver EAFM.

41. In response to Dr Lewis's query as to whether the application of an EAFM would be the responsibility of Ministry of Fisheries or Environment, in the Philippines there would be an overlap, whereas in Vietnam and Indonesia the responsibility would fall to the Fisheries.

Component 3 Knowledge sharing on highly migratory fish stocks

Outcome 3.1 Knowledge sharing on highly migratory fish stocks in the POWP and EAS LMEs.

42. UNDP drew the participants' attention to the International Waters Conference in 2015 in Da Nang; the project should support the attendance of one representative per country and from WCPFC. WCPFC should prepare experience notes for IW Learn.

43. UNDP suggested consideration should be given to having a dedicated project website for better visibility. An example of an appropriate page was given: www.pacific.iwrm.org, although for this relatively small project, the website may have smaller scope content.

44. Following the suggestion that the specialist knowledge manager would maintain the website, there was considerable discussion about that position and the other contracted post for a project management assistant given the limited budget available.

45. The recommended course of action to meet the WPEA knowledge management needs, is to explore the possibility of a contract with PEMSEA.

46. UNDP presented financial management (**Attachment C**) and M&E procedures of UNDP-GEF projects & Adaptive Management (**Attachment D**).

47. Following a brief discussion regarding future Steering Committee meetings, **the Steering Committee agreed an efficient and economical approach as follows:**

- **The Steering Committee meetings will be held for two days and be scheduled back to back with 3-country project workshops; it was further agreed that the next Steering Committee meeting would be held in November 2015 and will be hosted in the Philippines.**

48. The Project Manager presented the budget for year 1 and noted that detailed annual work plans and budget allocation will be finalized at consultation meetings during December 2014 and January 2015.

49. The Steering Committee endorsed the first year annual work plan and budget (Attachment E) along with the revised Project Results Framework (Attachment F).

50. WCPFC will hire the Finance Associate along with the WCPFC's recruitment policy and the TOR for the position will be prepared by the Project Manager and WCPFC. UNDP emphasized that earlier recruitment of the Associate will facilitate to the smooth commencement of the project.

51. Country representatives, UNDP and WCPFC were congratulated everyone on the fruitful outcomes of the meeting. The Inception Workshop and the first Steering Committee meeting were closed at 1600 hrs, Wednesday, 5 November 2014.

Attachments of the Inception Workshop Report are available from the Secretariat.

Revised PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK provided by the Inception Workshop

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD:
INDONESIA - Outcome 5: Climate Change and Environment: Strengthened climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental sustainability measures in targeted vulnerable provinces, sectors and communities
PHILIPPINES- Outcome 4: Resilience Towards Disasters and Climate Change: Adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities and ecosystems will have been strengthened to be resilient toward threats, shocks, disasters, and climate change
VIETNAM – Focus Area One: Inclusive, Equitable and Sustainable Growth

Country Programme Outcome Indicators:

Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one):
Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance

Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: IW-2

Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4

Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:

	Expected Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Project Objective[1] To improve the management of highly migratory species in the entire West and Central Pacific (WCPF) Convention area by continuing		Status of harvesting of shared oceanic tuna stocks in the WCPF Convention area in the EAS vis-à-vis sustainability criteria set by the WCPF Convention Application of market-based approaches to sustainable harvesting of oceanic tunas	WCPF Convention and its adopted Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) on e.g. IUU fishing, by-catch. Current coverage in average of the three countries fishery monitoring is around 15%. Little compliance with bycatch reduction requirement No reflection of climate change in the current management framework Tuna supply chains not well	Sustainable harvesting of oceanic tunas in the EAS, including: Improved monitoring of oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS and coverage increased to 40% Reduction of catch of ETP species by 25% Enhanced adaptive capacity to manage oceanic fisheries in the EAS under climate change conditions through	WCPFC reports and statistics	Changes in policy and decision makers, or other events beyond the control of the project, lead to changes in support for the project objective to improve the sustainable management of highly migratory species in the EAS

[1] *Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR*

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to strengthen national capacities and international participation of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam in WCPF Commission activities			documented, no oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS certified	revision of management framework Progress to possible certification of at least two oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS, through FIPs		
Component 1:[2] Regional governance for building regional and national adaptive capacity of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam in the management of highly migratory stocks	1.1 Improved regional mechanisms for monitoring and assessment of highly migratory fish stocks and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in the POWP LME and the EAS LMEs	**Regional** (WCPF Convention area): Status of participation in WCPFC activities (CMMs, compliance monitoring, MCS etc.) and membership (CCM) **Sub-regional** (Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam): Establishment of WCPFC/PEMSEA Consultative Forum (CF) to coordinate monitoring of oceanic tuna stocks across EAS LMEs in association with PEMSEA ,WCPFC and others	**Regional:** Close to full participation by Indonesia and Philippines as members; Vietnam not compliant in some aspects and CNM status **Sub-regional:** Three countries work cooperatively within WPEA project but no coordinating mechanism which includes all fishing entities in SCS and other LMEs	**Regional:** All three countries ~~fully compliant~~ comply with WCPFC requirements, and ~~all~~ relevant CMMs. Improved monitoring of oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS and coverage increased to 40% **Sub-regional:** Countries once a year share information which contributes to development of harvest policy for oceanic tunas across the relevant LMEs and within the WCPFC framework; project coordinates with the EAS Program through the PEMSEA Resource Facility	**Regional:** Annual forum meetings with extensive public reporting. Annual statistical reports and technical reports showing improved coverage and data quality. Signed agreement between WCPFC and PEMSEA	Political support for regional coordination activity, and participation by all parties and fishing entities. Membership acceptable to WCPFC (Vietnam)
		National (common) Formation of task force to	**Indonesia:** National logbook	**Indonesia:** Logbook coverage of all	Reports from CF	Resources including trained

[2] *All outcomes monitored annually in the APR/PIR.*

		prepare and package information for CF Comprehensive national databases for all aspects of oceanic tuna fisheries, including logsheet data, port sampling data, vessel register, MCS data, and bycatch. Comprehensive VMS, IUU monitoring and catch certification system in place for each country	monitoring system gradually being established under PSDKP MMAF, mainly starting to cover large vessels (>30GT) and not fully integrated with fisheries data. Species composition by gear by species currently available under port sampling programme covering only FMAs 716 (Bitung), 717 (Sorong) 714 (Kendari); Limited data from surveys by research vessel. Statistical data for AW fisheries are available, but biological data and scientific database to verify currently is not available (FMAs 713, 714, 715). VMS and catch certification scheme under development and limited application to deter IUU. No mechanism in place for regional knowledge sharing on oceanic tuna though CF **Philippines:** Current monitoring coverage for small and medium scale tuna fisheries is less than 10% (development of	commercial gears and fleets improved up to 50% for fishing vessels >30 GT ~~(>50%)~~; Coverage of artisanal fleet landings improved up to 50%; catch of retained and by-catch species well documented. Dependent and independent data available (port sampling, observer, logbook, surveys); Scientific database for archipelagic fish resources developed and implemented; extend port sampling to cover AW FMAs up to 25% VMS and catch certification system in place to address IUU. National task force in place for packing of information for CF **Philippines:** Monitoring coverage for small and medium scale tuna fisheries improved by 30%. VMS monitoring and/or other technologies	VMS compliance, IUU and catch certification reporting Database holdings listed Reports of task forces in each country with information packaged for CF	manpower, available to implement monitoring systems and establish databases

			prototype for small scale fisheries). Current monitoring by VMS limited to PS/RN Phil-flag vessels operating in WCPO HSP1 and other countries' EEZs; limited application of VMS in Phil waters to address IUU. Delays in manual submission of logsheets resulting in proposing an elogbook system to facilitate timely submission. No mechanism in place for regional knowledge sharing on oceanic tuna **Vietnam:** Monitoring systems established in three central provinces (Binh Dinh, Phu Yen & Khanh Hoa) under WPEA in compliance with WCPFC requirements, but not covering for all gears and all other provinces. Current coverage of monitoring landing data is around 35% No bycatch data are currently documented No integrated database system established No mechanism in place for regional knowledge sharing on oceanic	applied to selected tuna fishers operating in the Phil national waters and WCP CA to reduce IUU elogbook developed and pilot tested ready for implementation and adoption by stakeholders. National task force in place for packing of information for CF **Vietnam:** Monitoring systems expanded to 6 other provinces; increased coverage and quality of logsheet data for all tuna fishing fleets. Landing data coverage of tuna fishing fleets significantly improved up to 70%. Catch of retained and by-catch species well documented. Integrated database established within National Fisheries Statistics system, including data entry, verification and database maintenance.		

			tuna. VMS scheme being implemented but not yet integrated with fisheries data. VMS, IUU and catch certification scheme not in place - under development and initial implementation.	National task force in place for packing of information for CF VMS scheme being developed for selected fisheries to apply for catch certification scheme and to reduce IUU		
	1.2 Enhanced capacity of technical staff, policy and decision makers in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam, to integrate climate change impacts on highly migratory stocks into management regimes	Prediction of climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and development of adaptive management strategies Capacity building to interpret climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and to develop adaptive management strategies and incorporate these into management regimes	**Sub-regional:** Some information available on impacts on POWP LME but model outputs not yet extended to EAS and integrated with existing data	**Sub-regional**: Trial prediction of c~~C~~limate change impacts on EAS and western part of POWP LME ~~predicted~~ and appropriate adaptive management strategies developed	**Sub-regional:** Workshop outputs and climate change stakeholder meeting reports Consultancy reports Reports and attendance of training and capacity building courses	Expertise, appropriate climate change models and associated data available to predict impacts, as well as national/regional capacity to undertake necessary ongoing research and monitoring
			Indonesia: Though National Climate Change Council established in 2008 (Presidential decree no 46/2008), climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and its ecosystems not studied and current analytical capacity in this area is very limited. **Philippines:** National climate change strategy developed, but	**Indonesia:** Task force established to study climate change impacts on oceanic fishery sector; results of preliminary research/modelling on oceanic fisheries ~~(SKJ)~~ available; adaptive management strategies to mitigate impacts of climate change developed. **Philippines:** Trial prediction of climate change impacts on	Reports with relevant data to support modelling activities and development of indicators of change and adaptation success.	

			impacts on oceanic fisheries and its ecosystems not yet studied and current capacity limited. **Vietnam:** Lack of trained/skilled personnel and no existing assessment of capacity needed to interpret climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and to develop adaptive management strategies.	oceanic fisheries developed; 4 or more skilled personnel trained to interpret climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and to develop adaptive management strategies. **Vietnam:** Trial prediction of climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries developed; 4 or more technical staff, policy & decision makers to integrate climate change impacts on highly migratory stocks.		
	1.3 Climate change concerns mainstreamed into national fishery sector policy in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam	Incorporation of oceanic fisheries indicators and modelling outputs into overall national climate change strategy Policies/strategies/plans/program that integrate climate change into national fisheries policies and even legislation/regulations.	**Indonesia:** National policy formulation specific to oceanic fisheries under climate change is very limited, but some information available for adjacent POWP LME, as a suitable model/precedent. **Philippines:** No pool of experts to mainstream climate change concerns into national fisheries sector policy. No specific regulations on climate change related to fisheries management established. RA9729: Philippine Climate Change Act of 2009 has served as the basis for the creation of the Climate Change Commission. **Vietnam:** No inputs to national policy formulation on climate change currently available for Vietnam, nor to oceanic	**Indonesia:** Climate change adaptive management strategy for oceanic fisheries developed and incorporated in national cross-sectoral climate change strategy. **Philippines:** Policies/strategies/plans/programs that integrate climate change into national fisheries regulations approved and/or implemented. **Vietnam:** Climate change concerns articulated and integrated into the national fisheries policy	Inclusion of oceanic fisheries in national climate strategy, policy and legislation, as necessary	Necessary outputs available from 1.2 (adaptive management strategies) and political acceptance of any recommendations and guidelines

			fisheries.			
Component 2: Implementation of policy, institutional and fishery management reform	2.1 Enhanced compliance of existing legal instruments at national, regional and international levels	Legal instruments fully compatible with WCPFC requirements, and compliance with WCPFC management requirements, including compliance with CMMs, ROP, RFV and application of reference points, and harvest control rules	**Regional:** No collaborative governance on tuna fisheries among the three countries and limited compliance with technical application of WCPFC requirements due to limited involvement in WCPFC's technical processes (SC and TCC)	**Regional: Sub-regional** collaborative governance on tuna fisheries established. Participation in WCPFC's technical processes enhanced through full participation in WCPFC technical meetings (SC, TCC and other technical WG meetings)	**Regional:** Compliance monitoring reports (CMRs) at TCC, annual reports to SC (Part 1) and TCC (Part 2) and participation in regular sessions of WCPFC.	Funding and personnel available to attend meetings;
			Indonesia: Some fisheries legislation under revision to accommodate all WCPFC requirements, framework for AW management through FMAs currently minimal but progressively being developed (7 FMAs); no RPs and HCRs considered yet as a scientific procedure. **Philippines:** Existing FAD management policy and other CMMs needs to be revisited for compliance, but Philippines currently compliant with most of the WCPFC CMMs. **Vietnam:** Limited compliance with CMMs or other management arrangements; no RPs and HCRs considered yet as a scientific procedure.	**Indonesia:** Tuna management strengthened through applying scientific procedure using Reference Points (RPs) and Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) at national level once applied at regional level; Archipelagic Water (AW) management regime established. **Philippines:** Compliance with CMMs of special concern to the Philippines primarily FADs committed. **Vietnam:** Incorporation of compatible measures into national legal frameworks and incorporation of relevant WCPFC requirements completed. Full application of relevant CMMs; and ~~development~~	Legislation reviewed/revised, achieving compatibility with WCPFC requirements Trial r~~R~~eference points and HCRs developed once applied at regional level; and incorporated into national tuna management plans	Country status can be resolved and full membership in WCPFC achieved (~~Indonesia and~~ Vietnam)

				proposed~~of~~ reference points (RPs) and harvest control rules (HCRs) at national level.		
	2.2 Adoption of market-based approaches to sustainable harvest of tunas	Supply chain characterized for tuna fishery sector, including processing, and custody systems established for tuna fisheries Improvements to fisheries to meet sustainable fishery standards for selected fisheries ~~Number of p~~Private sector companies ~~that~~ cooperate in relevant project activities	**Indonesia:** Limited data available on supply chain, and monitoring and custody system not established for any fishery. Growing market demand for sustainable certification but limited eco-certification conducted ~~30 companies already cooperate in project activities~~ **Philippines:** Supply chain complex, information available but not compiled Growing market pressure for ecolabelling certification relating to sustainable fishing. Several pre-assessments initiated. 16 companies already cooperate with BFAR **Vietnam:** Incomplete data available on supply chain and chain of custody scheme not established	**Indonesia:** Supply chain characterized for selected tuna fisheries, monitoring systems established and information annually updated; custody system in place for selected fisheries. ~~Eco-certification achieved for selected tuna fisheries.~~ ~~Sustained participation of 30 companies and increase in number of companies by at least 5 as appropriate~~ **Philippines:** Supply chain fully documents and annually updated. Several tuna fisheries progressing towards full certification. Sustained participation of ~~16~~ fishing companies ~~and increase in number of companies by at least 5 as appropriate~~ **Vietnam**: Supply chain characterized for tuna fisheries, with	Reports with characterization of supply chains and information regularly updated and made available to CF ~~Reports documenting eco-certification for selected fisheries, with custody systems~~	Selected fisheries able to meet required standards

			for any fishery MCS pre-assessment of yellowfin/bigeye handline and longline fishery unfavourable and need for FIP identified. 9 companies already cooperate in project activities	emphasis on export-oriented fisheries, and monitoring system established; Chain of Custody in place for selected tuna fisheries. FIP process implemented for longline/handline fishery Sustained participation of ~~9~~ fishing companies ~~and increase of companies by at least 5 as appropriate~~		
	2.3 Reduced uncertainty in stock assessment of POWP LME and EAS LMEs highly migratory fish stocks, and improved understanding of associated ecosystems and their biodiversity	Integration of data from oceanic tuna fisheries in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam into regional assessments of target tuna species Sub-regional/national assessments for target species; regular national assessments of target species Documentation and risk assessment of retained species and by-catch, including ETP species, in all fisheries/gears	**Sub-regional:** Assessments not explicitly available on sub-regional scale because of data gaps and lack of assessment model spatial structure	**Sub-regional:** Preliminary ~~S~~sub-regional assessments undertaken with available data ~~available~~ and assessment model ~~restructured~~	**Sub-regional:** Sub-regional assessments reported as component of regional assessments	WCPFC science provider able to undertake sub-regional assessment within new model area Resources available to undertake all necessary activity Necessary data collected to undertake national stock assessment and scientists adequately trained Necessary data gathered to undertake risk assessments of selected species
			Indonesia: Some target species data available from WPEA-1 with coverage of FMA 716, 717 and 714 for assessment. National stock assessment board exists and plans for national assessment underway. Limited information on retained/by-catch species and no risk assessment study for tuna by-catch and ETP species **Philippines:** Limited understanding of ecosystem supporting the oceanic tuna fishery. Retained species and by-	**Indonesia:** Indonesian data included in regional and sub-regional assessments; National assessments for target species ~~completed~~ commenced and annually updated. Risk assessment of retained, by-catch and ETP spp. ~~undertaken~~commenced. ~~(National Commission for fish stock assessment)~~ **Philippines:** Comprehensive	Reports of assessment outcomes at regional and national level (Vietnam only) Updated FIPs with data incorporated to eventually meet requirements for ~~full~~ MSC ~~assessment~~. Reports with national stock assessments to guide implementation of National	

			catch species for all gears incompletely characterized. **Vietnam:** Data collection on target species initiated under the WPEA project, but coverage incomplete for some fisheries; data not fully incorporated in regional assessments; Limited research on retained/by-catch species conducted but not regularly studied. Research surveys using two gears undertaken - no national stock assessment currently available but planned.	observer, catch sampling undertaken and risk assessment available for by-catch and ETP species. **Vietnam:** • Annual total catch estimates produced and biological data collected for national and/or regional stock assessment of target tuna species; • Information for risk assessment collected of retained and by-catch species and preliminary assessments undertaken; • National level stock assessments of target tuna ~~undertaken~~commenced.	Tuna Management Plan	
	2.4 Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) guiding sustainable harvest of the oceanic tuna stock and reduced by-catch of sea turtles, sharks and seabirds	Application plan of ecosystem modelling to EAS EEZs to complement those for POWP LME and EEZs Incorporation of EAFM principles in national tuna management plans Pilot scale application of EAFM for oceanic species at selected sites/fisheries Reduction of by-catch of endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species, such as sea turtles, sharks and seabirds	**Sub-regional:** Ecosystem models available for POWP LME but not EAS	**Sub-regional*:*** Application of ecosystem models to EAS planned	**Sub-regional:** ~~Model outputs applied to~~ A sub-regional EAFM application plan ~~at national level~~	Funding and resources available to support sub-regional modelling Capacity building to support modelling activity and interpretation
			Indonesia: Limited data collected for the application of ecosystem modelling; Some commitment to EAFM exists through community-based activities. NTMP lacking EAFM components Turtle by-catch studied and some mitigation	**Indonesia:** Data collection to support application of ~~appropriate~~ ecosystem models. EAFM strategy ~~developed~~ commenced for trial implementation in one FMA. EAFM conditions incorporated in	Trial application of EAFM ~~applied~~ to selected tuna fisheries/sites Revised NTMPs with EAFM included Linkage to mitigation	

			measures underway; shark catch and seabird interactions not well documented; low level of compliance. **Philippines:** No study of EAFM for oceanic fisheries, legal basis uncertain. NTMP may lack EAFM compatibility Turtle by-catch studies and some mitigation measures underway; shark catch and seabird interactions poorly documented; low level of compliance. **Vietnam:** No EAFM application and legal basis uncertain No inclusion of EAFM in NTMP Few data on ETP species and no compliance on bycatch mitigation	revised NTMP Mitigation measures applied in selected fisheries; compliance with shark and sea turtle CMMs and NPOAs ~~committed~~. **Philippines:** Potential study area that applies EAFM for oceanic fisheries selected. NTMP revised to include EAFM. Mitigation measures applied; Compliance with shark CMMs committed, ~~Smart Gear~~ selective environment-friendly fishing gears developed . **Vietnam:** Plan for the ~~P~~pilot application of EAFM at one selected site/fishery Revised NTMP with EAFM included Compliance with ETP CMMs and NPOAs	measures in adjacent areas; compliance with a range of CMMs in EAS	
Component 3 Knowledge sharing on highly	3.1 Regional knowledge platform established on POWP	Monitoring and knowledge sharing between POPW LME and EAS LMEs for target and associated species and their	Limited information shared via WCPFC mechanisms, meetings and WPEA website and limited outreach to	Active website maintained in collaboration with PEMSEA, and commitment to preparation and	Website promotion with hits recorded; feedback from stakeholders;	Regional and national commitment to sharing of information on

migratory fish stocks	LME and EAS LMEs shared tuna stocks and associated ecosystems	management Commitment to information sharing at all levels amongst WPEA members and beyond Current provincial/FMA resource profiles updated and disseminated Participation in global knowledge sharing events	stakeholders at national and sub-regional level No interagency cooperation mechanism such as CF established Limited participation in knowledge sharing events, including IWLearn.	dissemination of project publication, newsletters and other information products Consultative Forum activity reported. Increased participation in international and (sub-)regional knowledge sharing events (one per year), such as IWLearn and related activities and the PEMSEA's EAS Congress	project newsletter widely distributed. Presentations at international and (sub-)regional knowledge sharing events available on IWLearn and EAS websites	highly migratory stocks

Attachment B

WPEA Project Annual Work Plan 2015

INDONESIA

Outcomes	Activity	period	Budget
1.1	1. Logbook awareness WS	Q1-Q4	3,820
	2. Capacity building of the country science – participating in the WCPFC SC	Q3	6,362
	3. National tuna coordinator's activities	Q1-Q4	12,000
	4. Annual tuna catch estimates workshop	Q2	20,010
1.2	5. Prior study on climate change and fisheries	Q1-Q4	2,500
1.2 and 2.2	6. Review workshop on consultancy outputs related with climate change, supply chain analysis, and sustainability/certification	Q4	18,940
2.1	7. Implementing national compliance review monitoring	Q1-Q4	6,000
2.2	8. Consultancy on supply chain analysis/traceability	Q1-Q4	2,500
	9. Consultancy on sustainability/certification	Q1-Q4	2,500
2.3	10. Research on harvest strategy	Q2-Q4	6,500
	11. Convene a review workshop on harvest strategy (reference points and harvest control rules)	Q4	2,500
	12. Data review workshop on port sampling	Q1-Q4	1,7490
	13. Sub-regional stock assessment workshop	Q4	7,000
	14. Data collection from port sampling	Q1-Q4	85,180
3.1	15. Database review and development	Q1-Q4	4,000
	16. IW Learn activities	Q1-Q4	4,000
GRAND TOTAL FOR YEAR 1			**201,302**

PHILIPPINES

Outcome	Activity	period	Budget
1.1	1. Capacity building in country's science	Q3	4,200
	2. Catch estimation workshop	Q2	3,310
	3. National Tuna Coordinator's activities	Q1-Q4	7,800
1.2	4. Prior study on climate change (consultancy)	Q2	5,000
2.1	5. Update *Operational Guide for Filipino Fishermen*	Q1	2,000
	6. WS on national reference points and harvest control rules	Q4	22,100
2.2	7. Prior study on certification and eco-labeling	Q2	2,000
	8. Consultancy on Philippine tuna supply chain analysis	Q2	2,000
	9. National workshop on three Consultancy Reports from pilot studies a) Consultancy on climate change; b) Consultancy on certification and eco-labeling; and c) Philippine tuna supply chain analysis	Q2	13,600
2.3	10. Sub-regional stock assessment workshop	Q4	7,000
	11. Data review workshop	Q2	19,830
	12. MCS and VMS programs established	Q1-Q4	47,380
	13. Port sampling and field supervision	Q1-Q4	43,818
	14. Training WS on E-logbook	Q3	5,500
2.4	15. WS on EAFM, RPs and HCRs	Q2-Q3	4,000

3.1	16. IW Learn / PEMSEA EAS CONGRESS	Q4	4,000
GRAND TOTAL FOR YEAR 1			**193,538**

VIETNAM

Outcome	Activity	period	Budget
1.1	1. Capacity building in science. Support participation of Vietnam to SC11	Q3	6,496
	2. National tuna coordinator's activities	Q1-Q4	8,400
	3. Data review and catch estimation workshop	Q2	29,660
	4. Reconstruction of catch histories prior to 2000	Q2	2,170
1.2	5. Prior study on climate change	Q3	2,351
2.1	6. Implementing national compliance review monitoring	Q1-Q4	2,400
	7. Consultancy on reference points and harvest control rules	Q4	2,500
	8. WS on consultancies for climate change and reference points	Q4	15,340
	9. Participation in tuna data WS at SPC	Q2	3,600
2.2	10. Consultancy – Tuna supply chain analysis/traceability	Q2	1,500
	11. Consultancy on sustainability/certification	Q2	2,500
2.3	12. WS on Market-based Sustainability Consultancies	Q4	15,600
	13. Sub-regional SA scientists' meeting	Q4	7,000
	14. Port sampling	Q1-Q4	94,010
3.1	15. website		
	16. Participation in the regional knowledge platform	Q1-Q4	6,000
GRAND TOTAL FOR YEAR 1			**199,527**

Attachment C

UNDP, PEMSEA and WCPFC Consultation Meeting

Manila, Philippines
25 March 2015

PEMSEA, UNDP and WCPFC

UNDP-GEF Program Framework Document for the East Asian Seas, both the PEMSEA and WPEA Projects are project partners and the WPEA Project Document requires collaboration with PEMSEA for building regional and national adaptive capacity of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam in the management of highly migratory stocks through establishing a WCPFC-WPEA/PEMSEA Consultative Forum. After the PEMSEA's Inception Workshop (*PEMSEA Project on the Scaling up of the SDS-SEA Implementation*), there was a consultation meeting among Regional Technical Advisor Dr Jose Padilla (UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub), PEMSEA Executive Director Mr Stephen Adrian Ross, and WPEA Project Manager Dr SungKwon Soh, and the following issues were discussed at Manila Diamond Hotel, Manila, 25 March 2015.

1. WCPFC-WPEA/PEMSEA Consultative Forum

a. PEMSEA will consider the possibility of designating the WCPFC-WPEA Project as PEMSEA's Project Partner. It was noted that the notation of "WCPFC-WPEA" will be suitable for the process of partnership and cooperation between the two project partners. (Mechanisms for including the YSLME-2 Project into the Forum will be assessed by PEMSEA to be able to report on the entire East Asian Seas Program.)

b. **For the Consultative Forum (CF), both project partners agreed to have a regular session at either PEMSEA's East Asian Seas Partnership Council (EAS PC) meeting or WPEA's Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting, preferably at WPEA's PSC meeting.** Agenda for the CF may include cooperation and collaboration between project activities of the two project partners, including enhancement of regional knowledge platform.

2. Reporting requirements among WPEA, UNDP, GEF, and PEMSEA

a. WPEA will submit Quarterly Progress Report (about 3 pages, QPR), Annual Progress Report (APR, including National Report), Project Implementation Review (PIR, WPEA-SM Project, which was signed on 30 September 2014, will prepare the first PIR in 2016), and Mid-term and Final Evaluation Report.

b. **In order to identify any reporting needs between PEMSEA and WPEA Project, WPEA will provide its Project Document and Inception Workshop Report to PEMSEA Executive Director**.

3. WPEA Project allows hiring of two project staff, one locating in Pohnpei and the other in PEMSEA office in Manila. Duties and budget level for this recruitment in the WPEA Project Document are annexed below.

4) Project Knowledge Management Associate (PKMA)

Background

The Project Knowledge Management Associate (PKMA), will be a locally recruited national selected based on an open competitive process. He/she will report to the Project Manager (PM) and assist the PM in developing reports and knowledge management products, and maintaining the website of the UNDP-GEF project. S/he will assess support requirements against project objectives and operating environment.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Prepare GEF quarterly project progress reports (QPRs), as well as any other reports requested by the Executing Agency and UNDP
- Assist in the preparation of meeting reports and records of discussion, including the Consultative Forum and the Project Board
- Prepare reports that compile lessons learned from the project and distribute a quarterly project e-newsletter with information on current activities and plans for future activities
- Maintain and continuously update the project website, incorporating all reports and products from the project and other material of relevance
- Participate fully in IW Learn activities, and maintain links with related projects.

Qualifications

- University degree in Information Management or Environmental Sciences or related fields;
- 3 years of experience in the area of knowledge management at medium and small scale
- Good computer skills in common word processing (MS Word), spreadsheet (MS Excel), and accounting software.
- Strong English language communication skills, both spoken and written.
- Experience in the development and maintenance of websites (preferable but not essential)

Knowledge management specialist	3 years	**45,000** (salary and some travel/DSA)	➢ Specialist appointed and based in PEMSEA, Manila ➢ Information dissemination of project knowledge products at all levels (see ToR) ➢ Preparation of Consultative Forum, meeting and workshop reports ➢ Develop WPEA website – talk with Pemsea; refer to IW Learn

a. WPEA and PEMSEA will further consider the process of hiring this staff. **WPEA will prepare practical TOR of the staff for WPEA Project. For the recruitment process, PEMSEA Executive Director will send a contract template (ask Administration Officer) for the staff's service agreement between WCPFC-WPEA and PEMSEA, including budget transfer method from WPEA to PEMSEA. Email communications will be copied to Dr Jose Padilla**.

b. PEMSEA commented that they will need to see the staff's TOR, including expected outputs annually. (Note that $15,000 per year would provide you with an estimated 100 workdays for a KM specialist) If $3,750 is allocated per year for travel and DSA, the annual workdays will be reduced to about 75 workdays.
    - PEMSEA asked: What is a reasonable annual budget for travel/DSA for the KM specialist?

c. WPEA Project will establish an independent project website which may be linked by PEMSEA

website if available. The website may be managed by the PKMA. PEMSEA and WPEA will further consider the website development.

4. PEMSEA and WPEA may consider mutual collaboration in implementing EAFM and climate change related activities.

5. WPEA will attend IW Learn Conference tentatively scheduled in November 2015 (Sri Lanka) and EAS Congress in November (Vietnam) 2015.

Attachment D

The Second Indonesian Harvest Strategy Workshop

18-22 May 2015, Bogor, Indonesia

Summary Report for the Reference Points, Harvest Strategies and the Precautionary approach in the management of Indonesian Tropical Tuna Fisheries

Background

1. Establish a common understanding within Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and Indonesian tuna fishing industry of the role and purpose of reference points and harvest strategies in fisheries management and the steps and considerations required for their development.

- Increased understanding of reference points and their relationship with higher level objectives of fisheries management;
- Clarified relationship between reference points at RFMO (whole stock) and Indonesian domestic fisheries management (see below);
- Agreed to recommend Indonesia adopt tiered framework of reference points recommended by WCPFC SC;
- Noted it was important to approach this development in a practical and pragmatic manner that was appropriate to the particular Indonesian context and explicitly adaptive. That is, design and implement harvest strategies based on current understanding and available information and monitoring systems, with an explicit priority on identifying important uncertainties and addressing them in the 1st cycle of review and revision of the harvest strategy.

2. Review and consider alternative approaches to the development and implementation of harvest strategies, including, conceptual understanding of the fishery system, available time series data and information sources, methods of assessment and practical management measures that are appropriate to Indonesian fisheries management.

- Reviewed experience from CCSBT and Australia in development and implementation of RP and HS and the use of MSE to design and select HS that are most likely to meet objectives (reference points) and provide desired mix of trade-offs between social and economic benefits and conservation of the productivity of the stock(s) (see presentations and discussion)
- Agreed that it was important (for effectiveness of management and to meet Indonesia's international obligations) for RP and HS to be consistent (from both conceptual and process perspective) and compatible (from a fisheries management perspective) with those being considered (and/or adopted) in the WCPFC and IOTC. (Note issues identified in terms of connectivity, "complementary measures", consistency with objectives for Indonesia's domestic fisheries management and objectives for sustainable tuna production).
- Reviewed process and current status of RP and HS development in WCPFC and IOTC and recognized opportunities for support for capacity building and for advancing Indonesia's NPA for tuna resources.
- Agreed that 713, 714,715 (or some subset) were appropriate areas for a case study to develop HS, given their importance to Indonesia for continued development of their tuna fisheries and significance in the wider international tuna fisheries.

3. Identify preferred approach(es) and requirements for development and evaluation of potential harvest strategies, including, essential times series data and other information requirements, and; the actions required to make then available at the national level for the purposes of tuna harvest strategy implementation.

- Reviewed extensive range of government, NGO and industry data sources, monitoring programs and information available for tuna fisheries in 713, 714, and 715
- Agreed, in principle, that empirical (rather than model based) harvest strategies are more likely to be appropriate to the Indonesian context.
- Recognised the need for different categories of i) monitoring data and ii) information on the nature and dynamics of the fish stocks and fishing fleets.
    - Stock monitoring data: (To be completed):
        - Estimates of total removals (e.g. total catch, discards, use as bait etc)
        - The level of uncertainty in estimates of total catch
        - Estimates of total effort (and uncertainty)
        - Catch and effort data suitable for estimating CPUE for use as an index of relative abundance (by sector)
        - Size (length/weight) composition of the catch
        - Tagging data for estimating rate of fishing mortality, connectivity and growth (and potentially abundance and natural mortality)
        - Size/Age at maturity (for estimating impact of fishing on the reproductive component of the population
    - Fishery monitoring data (To be completed):
        - Fleet characteristics by sector (vessels size, operational range, target and bycatch etc)
        - Gear characteristics
        - Business/Employment profile
        - Market/value chain

4. Scope an action plan and implementation schedule to develop, evaluate and select potential harvest strategies for tuna fisheries management in areas 713, 714 and 715 of Indonesia, including a working paper for:

- Broader consideration and decision by MMAF;
- Seeking additional support and appropriate expertise for the HS development process; and
- Communication to the relevant tuna RFMOs.

5. Tentative work programme for harvest strategy case study for Indonesian tuna fisheries (WPP 713, 714, 715)is annexed below:

Work programme for harvest strategy case study for Indonesian tuna fisheries (WPP 713, 714, 715)

Scoping and preparatory analysis for workshop	1) Establish Technical Working Group (TWG) and Harvest Strategy Steering Committee a) Completion date: 29 May b) Responsibility: DGCF (SC), RCFMC (TWG) 2) Meeting for the Collation of existing data (Advice from CSIRO on collation of data for HS use) ➢ (DGCF) Data series from as presented in workshop – Responsibility: Yayan ➢ (RCFMC) Biological and other information on population biology and fisheries from regional institute/ agencies/ universities/ NGOs – Responsibility: Lilis

	➢ (Associations) Buyer/industry data – Responsibility: Wildon and Yayan a) Completion date: 3 August b) Responsibility: as above 3) Pre-workshop for data anlaysis (18-20 August, DGCF) ➢ CSIRO expert attend for advice on data analysis (WPEA support the expert's travel cost + time) a) Completion date: 15 August b) Responsibility: TWG, Expert, SC 4) Analysis of existing data for input to HS development (according to guidelines made from Pre-WS) ➢ Exploratory analysis for identifying and scoping case studies, see below (catch, effort and biological data) ➢ Specific analysis for designing of monitoring system for HS data series ➢ Characterizing the uncertainty in data and information input. Advice from CSIRO for: • Scoping of potential modeling approaches • Interpretation: Population dynamics, fisheries economics (supply chain and market/fisheries profile), and HS development • Summarize relevant HS literatures (Input for WS) a) Completion date: 15 August b) Responsibility: HS expert, TWG, SC
Technical Workshop 3-day WS in conjunction with RCFMC' s stock assessment training WS (23-28 August) (late September 2015 contingency) (RCFMC will host this WS)	WS convened by TWG (hosted by RCFMC) and assisted by CSIRO HS expert (WEPA support CSIRO expert's meeting time and preparation time) ➢ Reviewing analysis of available data ➢ Identifying data gaps and/or additional data sets ➢ Confirm case study (utilizing data from Kendari/Sodohoa, Sorong, Majene, Bitung and Ternate) – develop one HS ➢ Explore alternative forms of HS – input/output ➢ Form of model/platform for analysis ➢ Discussion and design for information management ➢ Develop detailed work programme a) Completion date: 28 August b) Responsibility: TWG, HS expert, SC, NGO
Intersessional analysis	TWG with advice and input from CSIRO HS expert ➢ Additional analysis and data collation (TWG) ➢ Preliminary model development (CSIRO, TWG) ➢ Draft stakeholder engagement strategy (SC) a) Completion date: 16 October b) Responsibility: as above
WS Preparation (HS SC and TWG Meeting, teleconference)	➢ Review analysis and model development ➢ Finalize detailed agenda for November WS a) Completion date: 20 October b) Responsibility: SC, NGO
HS Stakeholder WS	➢ Introduce and overview of HS work program ➢ Demonstration of the case study a) Completion date: 18 November

	b) Responsibility: SC, TWG, HS expert, NGO
HS Technical WS (DGCF will host this WS)	➢ Review intersessional work ➢ Demonstration of case study ➢ Scope activities for 2016 and 2017 a) Completion date: 19-20 November, Bali b) Responsibility: TWG, HS expert, SC

NOTE

1) Bold indicated priority
2) HS SC: Saut, Fayakun, Retno, Ibes, Wudianto, HS expert (Campbell)
3) TWG: Duto, Lilis, Bayu, Anas, Dicky, NGO, Industry, Association, HS expert (Dale?)

Attachment E

Sixth Indonesian (WCPFC Area) Annual Catch Estimates Workshop (ITFACE-6)

24-26 June 2015
Hotel Salak, The Heritage, Bogor, Indonesia

RECOMMENDATIONS
Adopted

1. The workshop recommended **DGCF** and **WCPFC** consider a process for the inclusion of additional data from NGOs, industry and other relevant stakeholders into the annual catch estimates workshop. The first part of this process would require relevant stakeholders to provide additional data about one month before a STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION WORKSHOP is convened, just before the annual ITFACE workshop; the stakeholders consultation workshop would focus on ONE GEAR (per day) and involve all relevant stakeholders (including **DGCF**, **DG of Surveillance**, **DG of Marketing**, **P4KSI/RCFMC** , **Industry**, **NGOs**, **WCPFC)**. The objectives of this process are to provide a mechanism for (i) consolidating additional data to be used as input into the main annual catch estimates workshop, and (ii) provide an opportunity for all stakeholders to review and comment on the provisional estimates produced for that GEAR. In regards to this process, the workshop specifically recommended that …

    a. **DGCF** and **WCPFC** prepare (i) an agenda for the stakeholders workshop, and (ii) the data provision requirements from each stakeholder to be submitted at least 1 months prior to the stakeholders workshop so the provisional estimates can be determined well in advance.
    b. The first stakeholders consultation workshop in 2016 should focus on the LONGLINE gear.

2. **DGCF, P4KSI/RCFMC** and **WCPFC** consider how to produce clear guidelines and a systematic set of procedures to estimate species composition in the annual catch estimates workshop which might require input from a statistical expert.

3. The workshop recommended that future annual catch estimates workshops should consider further breakdown of fishery data to improve the accuracy of catch estimates where there are diverse components within the currently defined gear types. This would require **P4KSI/WCPFC Consultant** consider conducting a prior-commissioned study to identify the relevant sub-components within the currently defined gear types ("fisheries") for which data could be compiled (e.g. separation of catch from large industrial-type purse seine vessels versus the *pajeko/*mini purse seine*).*

4. In order to get a better understanding of the tuna species catch by gear and area, **DGCF** and **P4KSI/RCFMC** provide the following summaries of the original data for future workshops in respective working papers:
    - LANDED CATCH by GEAR, FMA and BROAD LANDING AREA for the oceanic tuna SPECIES by GEAR (longline, pole-and-line, purse seine, Handline gears) according to the table below.

Table x. Sampled LANDINGS of Oceanic tuna species by GEAR, FMA and Landing site for Year 2014 (Source Data compiled by P4KSI)

GEAR	FMA	Broad Landing area / PPS/non-PPS	Tuna Species Catch						
			SKJ MT	SKJ %	YFT MT	YFT %	BET MT	BET %	TOTAL
LL	FMA 716	NUTRINDO / non-PPS	0	0%	1,203	90%	201	10%	1,403
LL	FMA 716	BMU / non-PPS	0	0%	876	85%	123	5%	1,000
...	...	...	...		...		...		...

5. The workshop again noted the benefits to the work in producing annual catch estimates of additional independent information compiled and presented by the **Directorate of Surveillance** (VMS and port entry/exit data) and the **Directorate of Fisheries Resources Management (Sub-directorate Evaluation of Fisheries Resources)** (logbook data) and strongly recommended their participation at future workshops. These agencies were requested to prepare and present the following information for future workshops:

    i. **Directorate of Surveillance** (for VMS and port entry/exit data) should present
        a. a summary of the VMS days-at-sea broken down by GEAR and Area (FMAs 713/714/715 and FMAs 716/717)
        b. an indication of VMS data COVERAGE by GEAR and FMA Area
        c. These summaries should concentrate on longline, purse seine and pole-and-line vessels, where possible

    ii. **Directorate of Fisheries Resources Management (Sub-directorate Evaluation of Fisheries Resources)** (logbook data)
        a. The number of completed logbooks by GEAR and Area (FMAs 713/714/715 and FMAs 716/717)
        b. A summary of Annual catch for the key species, effort (number of trips and number of days) and species composition by GEAR and Area (FMAs 713/714/715 and FMAs 716/717), according to the completed logbooks
        c. These summaries should concentrate on longline, purse seine and pole-and-line vessels, where possible.

6. In order to satisfy the reporting obligations of the WCPFC, the workshop recommended that **DGCF** extend the breakdown of species composition by AREA and GEAR for the 2014 estimates to cover the relevant WCPFC key species (by August 2015), and that this be continued in future years. At this stage, the breakdown in the form of a simple table should cover each BILLFISH species, ALBACORE TUNA and the neritic tuna species (as a group), with consideration of the KEY SHARK SPECIES later. The table below outlines the requirements. This table covers two objectives: (i) extends the species list to cover all key species of the WCPFC, and (ii) shows the relative proportion of oceanic tuna species to the total catch for each gear.

Species / Species Group	2014 SPECIES COMPOSITION by WEIGHT -- FMA's 713/714/715						
	LONGLINE	PURSE SEINE	POLE-AND-LINE	HANDLINE	TROLL	GILLNET	OTHERS
Skipjack Tuna							
Yellowfin Tuna							
Bigeye Tuna							
Albacore Tuna							
Striped Marlin							
Blue Marlin							
Black Marlin							
Swordfish							
Sailfish							
Neritic tuna							
Others							
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

7. **DGCF** and **P4KSI/RCFMC,** in collaboration with **WCPFC**, work towards obtaining more information from the GILLNET fishery, in particular, reviewing port sampling to determine the reliable species composition of oceanic tuna taken by this gear and through communication with the provincial offices and other stakeholders involved in this fishery.

8. WCFPC requested that **DGCF** compile and submit aggregate catch/effort data (according to the reporting obligations under the SCIENTIFIC DATA TO BE PROVIDED TO THE COMMISSION) from the available 2014 logbook data to ensure they satisfy the WCPFC Scientific Data Submission obligation before mid-July 2015 (which will then be reported to the 11th WCPFC Scientific Committee and the 11th WCPFC Technical and Compliance Committee).

9. **WCPFC** requested the **DGCF** to produce an English version of the fisheries data and estimates validation process that DGCF currently holds in Bahasa-Indonesia version only. In addition, the WPEA Project Manager suggested that the WS participants use English wherever possible in both presentation and discussion in the future workshops.

10. The workshop recommended that the annual workshop to review P4KSI data be reconvened by **P4KSI and WCPFC** as soon as possible (noting it has been two years since the last review).

11. The workshop recommended that future workshops include agenda items on a wider range of related data which would be useful to compare with the annual catch estimates but also to include in the WCPFC AR Part 1 (which is a sectoral review); for example, tuna export/imports, processing details, observer and MCS details, and other activities, (e.g. eco-labelling/sustainability certification).

Attachment F

EIGHTH PHILIPPINES/WCPFC
ANNUAL TUNA FISHERIES CATCH ESTIMATES
REVIEW WORKSHOP

25-26 May 2015

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The workshop recommended that **WCPFC/SPC** (in collaboration with **BFAR/NFRDI**) develop an instructions document (initially an electronic version) clearly outlining how to undertake the catch estimation process, including data review process, for purse seine, ringnet and large-fish Handline gears. This document should include, *inter alia*, flow-charts describing the steps involved, what needs to be included/excluded and responsibilities in compiling and providing data to be used in the catch estimation process (**for example, see ANNEX A**). In particular, the following should be included:
   i. The table showing the breakdown of the Philippines-flagged purse seine fleets into categories of sub-fleet which is to be used to compile catch estimates.
   ii. A list of the Philippines-flagged purse seine vessels and an indication as to what category they belong to. This list should be used in the compilation of data.
   iii. Template tables to be used for data review WS for each Region and for catch estimates WS as an appendix of the document.
   iv. Previous year Data Review WS and Catch Estimates WS reports attached as an illustration.

   This document should be distributed to all relevant stakeholders **before the end of 2015, with subsequent reminders leading up to the next workshop**, to prepare for the estimation of 2015 catches. All stakeholders (**BFAR, PSA, PFDA** and **Industry Associations/Representatives)** will be expected to provide presentations of their estimates at future workshops. This document should be reviewed and updated each year to take into account any improvements in the process. This may also require inter-agency (BFAR/NFRDI, PSA and PFDA) validation workshops to be conducted throughout the year to facilitate the process (coordinated by BFAR/NFRDI).

2. The workshop recommended that **BFAR and NFRDI, in collaboration with WCPFC/SPC,** continue to review the differences observed in (i) catch/effort reported and (ii) species and size composition, produced from different data sources (observer data, logbooks, NSAP, cannery data), and report the findings at the next workshop. If necessary, BFAR/NFRDI will have a one-day meeting to finalize the sources of such differences. The primary focus should be on the HSP purse seine vessels but the work should also be extended to other fleets, where relevant.

3. The workshop recommended that **BFAR/NFRDI** and **Industry** follow-up with the fishing companies identified as not providing logsheets to ensure the timely submission of logsheet data, highlighting this requirement as an important WCPFC member-country data submission obligation. (The purse seine fishery is the primary focus at this stage).

4. In regards to initiatives related to E-Reporting, the workshop recommended

   i. **BFAR/NFRDI** liaise with the MARLIN E-Logbook technical service provider to obtain and provide WCPFC/SPC with a sample data file, and then
   ii. **WCPFC/SPC** will develop a data loader so that detailed vessel logbook data produced from the MARLIN E-Logbook system can be loaded into the NFRDI's version of the TUFMAN, thereby

facilitating the submission of operational data to the WCPFC as a member country reporting obligation.

5. **BFAR/NFRDI** will compile NSAP data collected under BFAR 1-year project from all landing sites and convene a consultation meeting with **University of Philippines Statistical Team (UPST)** to brief the frame and scope of NSAP data. **BFAR Regional offices** should submit their 2014 NSAP data as soon as possible to the BFAR/NFRDI central office to ensure all data are available for this study. **UPST** will finalize detailed proposal and submit it to **BFAR/NFRDI** and Project Manager by the end of September 2015. UPST will conduct analysis according to the agreed TOR and present a progress report at a workshop in October/November 2015. Further analysis will continue to provide preliminary results at 2016 NSAP Data Review and Annual Catch Estimates WS.

6. **BFAR/NFRDI** will liaise with **PSA** to review their respective 2014 regional estimates (NSAP-derived and PSA) that differ considerably and report to the next workshop. The regions identified as high priority to be addressed before the other regions are:

   i. Region 9 - Zamboanga Peninsula
   ii. Region 12 - SOCCSKSARGEN
   iii. Region - ARMM

7. The workshop recommended a dedicated agenda item at next year's workshop to review the methods used in each region to estimate catches in non-NSAP sites, in order to determine the best approach for a standardized estimation process to be used by all regions for the non-NSAP sites (for example, the rapid assessment, interviews, gear/vessel inventory, other approach, etc.). **BFAR/NFRDI** and **BFAR regional offices** will provide a detailed explanation of the methodologies they use to estimate catches in non-NSAP sites to be presented at the 2016 NSAP Data Review and Annual Catch Estimates WS.

ANNEX A. Categories of Philippines-flagged PURSE SEINE fleet used for catch estimation

Category of purse-seine catch	Landing Base	FLEET in the WCPFC estimates
1. Catch from Philippines-based vessels	Philippines	Philippine "domestic"
2. Catch from Philippines-flagged vessels based in PNG operating under bilateral access (e.g. TPJ)	PNG	Philippine "distant-water" [distinguish from "domestic"]
3. Catch from Philippines-flagged catcher vessels, based in PNG (bilateral access) landed into the Philippines (catch may arrive via carrier)	PNG (catcher) Philippines (carrier)	[do not include – counted in logsheets provided from 2. above]
4. Foreign-flagged catcher vessels, landed into Philippine ports (catch may arrive via carrier)	Philippines	FOREIGN-FLAG CATCH [do not include – counted elsewhere]
5. Catch from Philippines-flagged vessels operating under joint-venture fishing companies in PNG (RD Fishing in PNG and Frabelle (PNG) Corporation)	PNG	PNG purse seine catch - charter arrangement [do not include – counted elsewhere]