Three-Year Audit Template

## Introduction to the tool

The three-year audit template was developed by FishChoice and is based on the FisheryProgress FIP Review Guidelines and feedback from the FisheryProgress Technical Oversight Committee. The audit template is designed to present key information about the current performance of the fishery and to verify reported progress on [www.FisheryProgress.org](http://www.FisheryProgress.org). **FisheryProgress requires the use of three-year audit template.**

Text in italics provides additional guidance about information that should be included in each section. Text in red provide examples for possible responses.

## Basic FIP information

*Fill in the following table. The management authority is the regulatory authority with fishing management responsibilities; there may be multiple authorities where joint jurisdictional responsibilities occur.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Target species scientific name and common name |  |
| Fishery location |  |
| Gear type(s) |  |
| Catch quantity (weight) |  |
| Vessel type(s) and size(s) |  |
| Number of vessels |  |
| Management authority |  |

## Stakeholder consultation & meetings

*Fill in the following table and include a high-level summary of the subjects that were discussed. Additional rows may need to be added or modified depending on number of participants and meetings completed.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Affiliation | Date and Subjects Discussed |
| James Smith | Good Seafood, Inc. | 1st January 2019   * Audit scope * Logbooks used for data collection * Voluntary size limit |
| Maria Garcia | Good Seafood, Inc. |
| Zhang Wei | Seafood Audit Co. |
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## Summary of MSC performance indicator scores

*Fill in the likely scoring category (<60, 60-79, ≥80) for each performance indicator (PI) and provide a rationale for the score by referring to the text used in v2.0 of the MSC Standard’s scoring guideposts for the related Performance Indicator.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Principle | Component | Performance Indicator | | Current Score | Rationale and Justification |
| 1 | Outcome | 1.1.1 | Stock status | >80 | According to the most recent stock assessment conducted in 2017, the estimated spawning stock biomass is above the target reference point of 50,000 metric tons. Estimates of spawning stock biomass from the past five years have shown a stable trend. Therefore, it is highly likely that the stock is above the point at which recruitment would be impaired (PRI) and at a level consistent with MSY. |
| 1.1.2 | Stock rebuilding |  |  |
| Management | 1.2.1 | Harvest Strategy |  |  |
| 1.2.2 | Harvest control rules and tools |  |  |
| 1.2.3 | Information and monitoring |  |  |
| 1.2.4 | Assessment of stock status |  |  |
| 2 | Primary species | 2.1.1 | Outcome |  |  |
| 2.1.2 | Management strategy |  |  |
| 2.1.3 | Information |  |  |
| Secondary species | 2.2.1 | Outcome |  |  |
| 2.2.2 | Management strategy |  |  |
| 2.2.3 | Information |  |  |
| ETP species | 2.3.1 | Outcome |  |  |
| 2.3.2 | Management strategy |  |  |
| 2.3.3 | Information |  |  |
| Habitats | 2.4.1 | Outcome |  |  |
| 2.4.2 | Management strategy |  |  |
| 2.4.3 | Information |  |  |
| Ecosystem | 2.5.1 | Outcome |  |  |
| 2.5.2 | Management strategy |  |  |
| 2.5.3 | Information |  |  |
| 3 | Governance and Policy | 3.1.1 | Legal and customary framework |  |  |
| 3.1.2 | Consultation, roles and responsibilities |  |  |
| 3.1.3 | Long term objectives |  |  |
| Fishery specific management system | 3.2.1 | Fishery specific objectives |  |  |
| 3.2.2 | Decision making processes |  |  |
| 3.2.3 | Compliance and enforcement |  |  |
| 3.2.4 | Management performance evaluation |  |  |

## Workplan results

*Fill in the following table by reviewing the FIP’s workplan and summarizing the key results that have been achieved over the last three years (or since the last audit took place) as a result of the FIP’s workplan. Provide an explanation of steps that the FIP participants took in supporting and achieving each result.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Result | Related Action on FisheryProgress | Related MSC Performance Indicator | Explanation |
| Target stock was assessed in 2018 | Assess stock status | 1.2.4 | A stock assessment specialist was appointed and a field visit undertaken in May 2018.  The 2018 fishing season was extensively monitored (5 observers with 3 fishers, 2 x per week). Data was collected by observers and logbooks on landings, bycatch, size composition, catch composition, and ETP species. This will be reduced to weekly over 2019 season and beyond.  There has been a stock assessment designed that is appropriate for this salmon stock and for the harvest control rules. The assessment estimates the stock status relative to reference points. Uncertainties in the stock assessment have been identified and assessed. The stock assessment has been scheduled to be updated with new data and reviewed on an annual basis. In addition, a harvest strategy document was created and includes stock definition, stock status, reference points, HCR, monitoring, stock assessment and risks. |
| Information on Bycatch species are regularly collected and monitored | Incorporation of non-target species on logbooks | 2.3.3 | On December 2017, the recommendation done during the FIP review of adding a space in the fishing logbook for bycatch species was made. The activity was fulfilled and a box was included in the pre-existing form (i.e., catch report form). It was discussed if the form is clear on the way bycatch should be reported, since it does not indicate if bycatch is reported per number of bycatch individuals, or if it should be reported per species or, if each catch individual should be weighted. In such sense, despite the task was fulfilled, this detail could be reviewed in order to improve the form.  DIGEPESCA stated that during season 2017-2018 the catch report form was implemented; in such sense, to the date of evaluation of FIP progress (i.e., June-July 2017), results from the implementation are not yet available. After the evaluation of quality and quantity of reports, the implementation of the space for the report of bycatch species will be assessed as successful. If there are improvements to be made, these would be included to update the form for the following seasons of spiny lobster fishery in Honduras. |
| Written agreement was signed two-plus research institutes and government agencies in 2018 | Establish a Network System of BSC Fishery Information | 3.1.2 | A meeting was held in October 2018 between Thai Frozen Foods Association (TFFA) and World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF Thailand) and 3 educational institutions: Kasetsart University, Walailak University, and Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University. The organisations agreed to collaborate in academic matters and research and development related to the BSC FIP. An MoU has been signed. This provides a useful group to be able to feed into consultations in a meaningful way. Ongoing updates of the activities of the group would be useful to demonstrate it is feeding into management decision processes.  Within the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC), the Marine Department is responsible for new vessel registration, vessel permit renewal, vessel lists and issue of seaman books. Management of the marine environment is the responsibility of the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMRC) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE). The Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Centre (ThaiMECC) is controlled by the Thai Royal Navy who control security and protection of marine resources. As well as this national level of government, fisheries are also managed at the provincial and local levels. Each province has a provincial fisheries committee appointed by the National Government and act as their representatives. Provinces are divided into a number of districts, headed by district officers falling under the responsibility of the Provincial Governor. These Provincial Fisheries Committees have the power to compile and propose recommendations and approaches to the national committee on the management and conservation of marine resources for consideration in the preparation of policies. In the case of an emergency can have the power to issue notifications that take effect immediately, which is later discussed by Ministers. These Provincial Fishing Committees must consist of representatives from local fishing community organisations, as detailed in the Act. The Draft FMP, sets out the responsibilities of those involved in the management of BSC in Surat Thani specifically. Under the Act the participation of stakeholders is a key objective. Consultation is facilitated through the Provincial Fisheries Committees which are made up of representatives of the local community and people with knowledge or operational experience of the field of fisheries or in natural resources.  The roles and responsibilities of these Committees are noted above and help to promote the inclusion of local knowledge and advice into policy development. When new legislation or rules are brought out, all fishers are invited to attend meetings to discuss the changes and support is provided to help with the implementation of these new rules. However, although consultation processes are in place to collect information it is not clear how these data are used or not used and how much influence local recommendations have on policy development. The draft FMP explains the decision making processes specific to BSC and regional areas. There is a National Committee and a National Working Group on Sustainable BSC Resource Management; there is also a Provincial Fisheries Committee among various other relevant groups. |
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