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COMMON OCEANS

Report of the Fourth Project Steering Committee:

Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ

16th - 18th July 2018
Rome, Italy

ABNJ-Tuna-2018-PSC-Rep

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List of Acronyms

AIS	Automatic Identification System
ABNJ	Areas beyond national jurisdiction
BDEP	Bycatch Data Exchange Protocol
BMIS	Bycatch Management Information System
CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
CLAV	Consolidated List of Authorized Vessels
CMM	Conservation and Management Measures
COFI	FAO Committee on Fisheries
CPC	Contracting party and cooperating non-contracting party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation …
DOS	Digital Observer Service
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
EBFM	Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management
EMS	Electronic Monitoring
EMS	Electronic Monitoring Systems
e-PSM	IOTC Electronic Port State Measures Application
EU	European Union
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	Pacific Islands Fisheries Forum Agency
FTBOA	Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association
FFIA	Fiji Fishing Industry Association (previously FTBOA)
FORS	ICCAT Fisheries Online Reporting System
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GR	Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels ad Supply Vessels
HCR	Harvest Control Rule
HS	Harvest Strategy
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
IDDRI	Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales
IMCSN	International Monitoring Control and Surveillance Network
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
ISSA	International Seafood Sustainability Association
ISSF	International Seafood Sustainability Foundation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU fishing	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
IWC	International Whaling Commission
IW-LEARN	International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network
JWG	Joint Working Group
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance

Moodle	Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Management Procedure
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPAC	Marine Programme Advisory Committee
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MSE	Management Strategy Evaluation
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
OPAGAC	Organización de Productores Asociados de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores
OPP	Ocean Partnerships Project (Common Oceans Project by the World Bank)
OSPESCA	Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Organization of the Central American Isthmus
PA	Precautionary Approach
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNA	Parties of the Nauru Agreement
PSMA	Port State Measures Agreement
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PVR	ISSF Proactive Vessel Register
RBM	Rights-Based Management
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
RP	Reference point
SPC	Pacific Community
STAR	GEF System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TCN	Tuna Compliance Network
t-RFMO	One of the tuna RFMOs, i.e. CCSBT, IATTC, ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC
UNEP	UN Environment
VDS	Vessel-Days Scheme
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WB	World Bank
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

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I. Opening of the Meeting

1. The fifth meeting of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) of the Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project was held in FAO Headquarters in Rome from 16-18 July 2018. A total of 46 participants attended the meeting. The list of participants is provided in Annex 1.
2. Jacqueline Alder, Common Oceans ABNJ Global Program Coordinator, welcomed the participants and opened the meeting. She highlighted achievements of the project so far and was pleased to see the project coming to fruition. She encouraged the PSC to start thinking about potential future activities beyond the project.

II. Election of the Chair

3. Alexandre Aires-da-Silva, Senior Scientist at IATTC was confirmed as Chair of the PSC.

III. Adoption of the Agenda

4. The PSC adopted the Agenda provided in Annex II. The list of documents presented to the PSC is provided in Annex III.

IV. Progress of the Common Ocean ABNJ Tuna Project

5. The Global Tuna Project Coordinator, Alejandro Anganuzzi, presented a plan for the meeting, which should provide a forum for Partners to discuss:
    a. The effectiveness of the Project
    b. A plan for completion of outstanding activities and follow-up on mid-term evaluation recommendations
    c. A draft timeline for the remaining implementation phase and a consultation strategy for the next phase.
6. The PSC noted that it had agreed that the Project be extended until the end of 2019 with operations expected to end in September 2019. The extension will be funded by the saving accumulated so far, financed from savings originating in lower-than-expected expenditures in procurements, as well as from changes in the implementation strategy resulting in more efficient delivery.
7. The PSC noted that GEF Secretariat had expressed favourable views with regard to a second phase of the Common Oceans ABNJ Program, including the Tuna Project, and the had emphasized the need to agree on a strategy for consultation and clear criteria and guidelines for ranking proposed activities.
8. The PSC noted that a potential joint meeting in 2019 of all tuna RFMOs could provide a forum to present ideas for phase II and to seek endorsement from individual RFMO members.

Component I : Strengthening governance

9. The PSC noted overall progress of component 1 (Table 1).)

10. The PSC noted the overall progress towards the adoption of harvest strategies with all tuna RFMOs being committed to develop harvest strategies for major stocks under their mandate.

Table 1: Overall progress summary for Project component 1

Out-put	Brief title	Progress rating[1]				Implemen-tation status
		2015	2016	2017	2018	Overall
Component 1						
1.1.1	Harvest Strategies-capacity building	HS	S	MS	S	90%
1.1.4	Harvest Strategies - development	S	S	S	S	80%
1.1.5	EAF evaluations and plans	S	MS	S	S	60%
1.2.1	Review-Pilot Vessel Day Scheme	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1.2.2	RBM lessons learned	MS	MS	MS	NA	5%

Output 1.1.1. Capacity Building on Harvest Strategy

- The Global Tuna Project Coordinator presented the progress under Output 1.1.1 that aims at building capacity of developing States for a better understanding of the process required for the development and adoption of harvest strategies, including harvest control rules and reference points, to support better decision making concerning management actions. During the last year, three additional capacity-building workshops were organized by WWF through the consulting firm Ocean Outcomes:
  - 5th Workshop in Bali, Indonesia, from 01-02 August 2017 targeting WCPFC members;

[1] Rating scale is a combined rating between progress towards reaching objectives and implementation progress; in case of discrepancy between the two, the first one is given higher importance for the combined rating:

- Highly Satisfactory (HS): Expected to achieve or exceed **all** its objectives, without major shortcomings. Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan; can be presented as "good practice".
- Satisfactory (S): Expected to achieve most of its objectives with only minor shortcomings. Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action.
- Moderately Satisfactory (MS): Expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.
- Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): Expected to achieve of its major objectives with major shortcomings. Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
- Unsatisfactory (U): Expected not to achieve most of its major objectives. Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.
- Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): Has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its objectives. Implementation of all components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

- 6th Workshop in Dakar, Senegal, 30-31 January 2018, targeting francophone ICCAT members; and
- 7th Workshop in Fiji, 20-21 February 2018, targeting WCPFC members.

A final workshop will be held August 24-25, 2018 in San Diego, California in partnership with IATTC.

11. The WWF Representative added that the responses to the workshops were positive and that the aim is to build on these workshops for phase II.

Output 1.1.4. Science management dialogue

12. The PMU presented the progress achieved under Output 1.1.4, an output closely linked to Output 1.1.1., which supports the dialogue between science and management and the development of harvest strategies through, for example, testing of candidate harvest control rules.
13. During the last year, the project has supported:
    a. the WCPFC Intersessional Meeting to progress the draft Bridging CMM on Tropical Tuna from 22-24 August 2017, in Honolulu, Hawaii
    b. In collaboration with Pew Charitable Trust, an MSE Communications Workshop held in San Diego, California, USA from 14-16 January 2018.
    c. Scientific and technical support for the second phase of the Indian Ocean yellowfin and bigeye MSE executed by CSIRO through an LoA.
    d. the 2nd Kobe Joint Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) Technical Working Group meeting in Seattle, 13-15 June 2018
14. The IOTC Representative presented main outcomes of the 2nd Kobe Joint MSE Technical Working Group. The PSC noted that clear ToRs, a work plan, and reporting lines for this group are needed; the potential joint Tuna RFMO meeting in 2019 was considered an opportunity to clarify these questions.
15. The PSC welcomed the progress achieved under Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.4.
16. The PSC noted the need
    a. for continued training on harvest strategies to sustainably build capacity e.g. embedding learning contents into university curricula;
    b. to explore additional ways of delivering learning content related to harvest strategy concepts, in particular online, whilst still maintaining a share of face-to-face training;
    c. to involve communication experts who could deliver complicated scientific concepts in an understandable way;
    d. to involve developed countries, even if the project cannot fund their participation, in order to promote a common understanding; and
    e. to harmonize the way MSE results are being presented.
17. The PSC noted the important role of certification schemes providing incentives for the adoption of harvest strategies and the need for quality standards for HS implementation in that context.

Output 1.1.5. Formulation of plans for implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries.

18. The PMU presented the progress achieved under Output 1.1.5, which supports the development of plans for implementation of an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) / Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management (EBFM) as another tool to strengthen management. During the last year, there were discussions in ICCAT and IOTC of the outcome of the first project-supported *Joint meeting of the tuna RFMOs on the implementation of the EBFM*, initiated

by ICCAT, held in December 2016 in Rome. Scientists in ICCAT and IOTC also further advanced the scorecard concept plus decision rules which could be supported for presentation at a 2nd joint WG on EAFM. The EU is currently funding a project looking at ecosystem indicators for fisheries targeting highly migratory species including a case study developing EAFM plans linking policy with implementation actions.

19. The PSC noted that the EAFM/EBFM is often perceived as complicated and that there is a strong need to clarify basic steps of EBFM implementation, and to follow a step-wise approach to enhance understanding and engagement of decision-makers.
20. The PSC noted the similarities with the process of harvest strategy development which could offer the opportunity for connecting the two processes.
21. The PSC noted that there will be national and regional aspects of EBFM implementation which will need to be addressed at the respective level.
22. The PSC noted that IOTC will prepare a scoping study on socio-economic data and indicators of IOTC fisheries to describe the economic and social aspects of the fisheries, with project support.
23. The PSC noted a new approach to ecological risk assessment in IATTC for quantifying the cumulative impacts of fisheries on bycatch species in the Eastern Pacific Ocean.

Output 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 Rights based management

24. These two outputs had the objective of reviewing the Rights Based Management system developed in the Western Pacific, *i.e.* the Vessel Day Scheme (VDS) of the Parties of the Nauru Agreement (PNA) and disseminating the review's conclusions and lessons. Due to the delays in the approval and start of the Project, PNA undertook the review of the VDS without the support of the Project. The Mid-Term Evaluation therefore suggested to eliminate these two outputs.

Component 2. Component 2: Reducing IUU fishing

25. The PSC noted overall progress of component 2 (Table 2)

Table 2: Overall progress summary for Project component 2

Output	Brief title	Progress rating				Implementation status
		2015	2016	2017	2018	Overall
Component 2						
2.1.1	Global best MCS practices	MS	MS	S	S	50%
2.1.2	MCS Network	S	MS	S	HS	96%
2.1.3	MCS certification program	S	MS	MS	MS	30%
1.1.2	Compliance improvement	S	S	S	S	80%
2.1.4	PSM legislation template	HS	HS	HS	HS	>100%
2.1.5	CLAV and GR harmonized	HS	HS	HS	HS	>100%
2.2.1	Electronic monitoring Fiji longliners	S	HS	MS	S	75%
2.2.2	Electronic monitoring Ghana purse seiners	S	MS	S	S	90%
2.2.3	Integrated MCS FFA	S	S	S	S	95%
2.2.4	Assessment supply chains for CDS	S	S	S	S	100%

Output 2.1.1 Best practices in MCS

26. The PMU presented the progress achieved under Output 2.1.1, which originally aimed at developing a document on Best Practices for Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) which would be endorsed by all t-RFMOs. During last year, it was decided that the preferred approach would be the development of generic and practical MCS implementation sheets targeting national compliance officers in a joint effort with the ABNJ Deep Seas Project, which could be published online. This would for a more appealing product with practical guidelines, and for continuous updates depending on developments in RFMOs.

27. The PSC noted the need to coordinate with ongoing initiatives and to produce a modular document that can easily updated.

Output 2.1.2 Sharing of Experiences in MCS

28. Adriana Fabra, Coordinator of the Tuna Compliance Network (TCN) presented the progress achieved under Output 2.1.2, which aims at enhancing capacity by facilitating cooperation, experience and information sharing among MCS practitioners by establishing a tuna compliance network. The TCN met for the first time during its Inception Workshop in Spain between 27-31 March 2017 (report), held a second Workshop in 15-18 February 2018 (report) and plans on holding a third Workshop in February 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand. During the period 2017/2018, activity among members of the TCN has consolidated, with continued exchanges around compliance assessment, data reporting and online systems, as well as issues related to transshipment and MCS best practices. TCN members have collaborated bilaterally around matters of mutual interests (i.e. ICCAT and IOTC). The Network has produced a brochure and its own logo.

29. The PSC welcomed the progress achieved regarding the TCN and thanked the TCN Coordinator for her essential support. The PSC considers the TCN an opportunity for exchange of experiences

as well as for joint activities such as discussing the development of electronic reporting across t-RFMOs.

30. The Secretariats of the tuna RFMOs expressed interest in the continued involvement of their staff in the TCN. The PSC noted that models for long-term funding beyond the Project for the TCN are currently being explored.

31. The PSC noted the opportunity for establishing TCN sub-groups on specific topics such as data management or transhipment. BirdLife expressed interest interested in getting involved in the TCN extended network.

Output 2.1.3 Certification-based program for training in MCS

32. The PMU presented the progress achieved under Output 2.1.3, which aims at strengthening the capacity of developing countries through the establishment of a MCS certification-based course. The development of the curriculum by the Projecthas been slower than expected which is reflected in the marginally satisfactory rating for this output. Support continued for the Certificate IV in Fisheries Enforcement and Compliance Training by FFA and the University of the South Pacific, which trained, assessed and certified 55 MSC officers from Pacific countries. Additional 15 officers are still awaiting their final results. During the final year of implementation, it is planned to evolve the FFA course into a global one, supplemented by regional elements, as appropriate.

33. The FFA Representative added some details on the recent developments of the course, which initially targeted exclusively MCS personnel, but has not been opened to a broader audience. Efficiency, relevance and effectiveness of the course as well as the content are being assessed on a regular basis. Experiences with facilitated online learning using Moodle to minimize absences of professionals from the work place (which is of particular relevance in small countries) are positive.

34. The PSC stressed the importance of this output focussing capacity building and noted the need to identify universities where the course could be embedded and to explore ways to secure a sufficient number of students in the medium-term.

35. The PSC noted other ongoing initiatives, which might offer opportunities for synergies, such as the FAO training hub in Vigo developed in collaboration with the Vigo Port Authority, the Junta de Galicia and the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which aims at preparing inspectors for the monitoring of the efforts of the signatories of the PSMA to intensify the controls to prevent the unloading of irregular fish catches, and the EU-funded PESCAO Project where the European Fisheries Control Agency plays a key coordination role, aiming to improve the fight against IUU fishing in Western Africa.

Output 1.1.2. Support to improve compliance by t-RFMO members.

36. The PMU presented recent progress achieved under Output 1.1.2, which is designed to supplement capacity building efforts in the t-RFMOs to improve compliance of members with t-RFMO rules. During the last year, the project supported IOTC and ICCAT in their efforts to move towards online reporting with the development of the e-Maris in IOTC including 1st Consultation/Validation workshop on the development of e-MARIS, 25-27 October 2017 in Cape Town, and FORS in ICCAT. With support of the Project, IOTC is also sharing with ICCAT the lessons learned in their development of an online facility for implementation of the provisions of the PSMA.

37. The ICCAT Representative informed the PSC that trials of the statistical part of the FORS are currently taking place whereas the compliance part is still under development. Collaboration is also ongoing on the e-PSM system with South Africa sending reports to ICCAT through the system.

38. The IOTC Representative informed the PSC about ongoing work on the e-Maris under the World Bank- funded SWIOFish Project, progress on the roll-out of the e-PSM application, and a project to support the Indian Ocean Regional Observer Scheme.

Output 2.1.4 Legal framework for Port State Measures

39. Judith Swan presented the progress achieved under Output 2.1.4, designed for the development of a legislative template to facilitate the implementation of the PSMA, which was successfully completed in mid-2016. The publication *Implementation of Port State measures - A legislative template; framework for procedures; the role of RFMOs* has been used in national workshops involving 25 different countries and three regional activities in Africa and Asia. As of end of June 2018, a total of 2,930 hard copies (2,330 in English, 270 in French, and 330 in Spanish) have been distributed globally, and the publications have been downloaded a total of almost 2,200 times.

40. The Global Coordinator highlighted opportunities for future work on the PSMA, in particular with reference to the advancement of a number of provisions in IOTC which could benefit members from other RFMOs.

Output 2.1.5 Harmonization of the Consolidated List of Authorized Vessels and the Global Vessel Record

41. The PMU presented the progress achieved under Output 2.1.5 on the Consolidated List of Authorized Vessels (CLAV), an initiative taken in 2007 by the t-RFMOs in the context of the Kobe process. The CLAV combines the records of authorized vessels of each t-RFMOs into one global online database[2,] which, since 2014, is automatically updated daily. Quality control reviews of the CLAV data led to significantly increased data quality.

42. The PSC welcomed the continued support for the CLAV and noted that the t-RFMOs still need to discuss the CLAV operation and maintenance beyond the project duration. A reduction of the frequency of CLAV reports from two to six months was proposed as a potential cost-saving measure.

43. The PSC noted the launch of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (GR)[3] during COFI33 from 09-13 July 2018. The inclusion of vessels in the GR is currently not mandatory and excludes vessels from Taiwan, Province of China. The information flow from the CLAV to the GR is still to be determined, although it is anticipated that the CLAV will serve as an information source for the GR.

Output 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 Pilot trials of Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS)

44. The Fisheries Department of Fiji and the Fishery Commission of Ghana presented the progress achieved under Output 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 on the two pilot EMS activities, in Fiji on board longliners, and in Ghana on board purse seiners. The objective of these outputs is to facilitate the integration of this new technology into domestic MCS activities in order to improve compliance with, and enforcement of, international, regional and national regulations.

[2] http://tuna-org.org/GlobalTVR.htm

[3] http://www.fao.org/global-record/tool/extended-search/en/

45. The PSC noted progress of the EMS pilot in Fiji with 27 additional longline vessels equipped with EMS during last year, with now 43 vessels being equipped (less one sunken vessel). As of June 30, 2018, a total of 416 trips have been analysed by the Fiji EMS unit since the beginning of the pilot activities, 266 of them during the last 12 months. The study on the business case for EMS in Fiji has started and a first draft, showing full costs of operating the EMS continuously, is expected to be ready by the end of August 2018.

46. The PSC noted a Sub-Regional Technical Workshop on EM, Western Pacific, hosted by the Ministry of Fisheries in Suva, Fiji, 22-24 May 2018 with support from the project, SPC, the Nature Conservancy, and WWF, to share experiences on implementation of EMS on longline vessels and to further explore ways of regional integration of EMS data. Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu participated, as well as the service providers Satlink and Digital Observer Services (DOS), and the Fisheries Forum Agency (FFA).

47. The FFIA renewed their interest and commitment to the EMS pilot activity in Fiji, and highlighted the need to overcome some challenges related to human interactions with the EMS and to facilitate industry access to the EM footage and analysis reports. FFIA also brought an additional EMS project on longliners using Fiji as their base, owned by Bumble Bee, to the attention of the PSC.

48. The PSC noted the need for integration of VMS and EMS information, issues with backlogs in data analysis and the need for a structured way of storing and managing the increasing amounts of EMS data.

49. The PSC noted concerns arising from the need to continuously update the review software creating ongoing costs and the possibility to switch to open source software offered by one provider.

50. The PSC reiterated its view of EMS as a tool complementary to observers, especially for catch data collection, which can provide independently verifiable information.

51. The PSC noted progress of the Ghanaian EMS pilot with all 14 active Ghanaian tuna purse seine vessels equipped currently with EMS equipment. As of June 30, 2018, 195 fishing trips have been completed by vessels equipped with EMS and 172 of these trips have been analysed by the Fisheries Commission and, in some cases, vessels owners. All the findings were shared with the respective project partners in Ghana. The Business Case study was presented to the Government and discussed at the Annual Project Team meeting from February 5-7, 2018 in Accra, Ghana. Human interactions with the EMS are not an issue in the Ghanaian EMS pilot.

52. Ghana expressed interest in trialling EMS on pole-and-line vessels and highlighted additional potential benefits of EMS in terms of security in areas affected by piracy.

53. The PSC noted the need for further validation of the EMS generated information by comparing it to observer-generated information and, potentially, with data from canneries.

54. The PSC noted the meeting of representatives of the governments of Ghana and Fiji and the Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA) in Accra, Ghana, on 05 February 2018 to exchange experiences from having conducted trials on the use of EMS as a MCS tool onboard vessels in their respective fleets.

55. The PSC welcomed the progress achieved under Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 and the valuable lessons emerging from the EMS pilots which should be shared more widely.

56. The PSC noted the *Workshop on Technological tools for MCS in ABNJ* organized by the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI – France) on 09-10 July 2018 and attended by Kim Stobberup on behalf of the Project. The workshop outcomes are expected to feed into ongoing international negotiations on ABNJ.

Output 2.2.3 Integrated MCS system FFA

57. The FFA Representative presented the progress achieved under Output 2.2.3 which aims at increasing the capacity of FFA members at national and regional level to conduct fisheries intelligence analyses. FFA has successfully set up a system which integrates different sources of information coming from various MCS tools. Since project start, through the Regional Surveillance Picture, FFA produced over 1140 observer incident reports (400 during the last year) from sub-regional and regional trips accessed online from SPC/FFA Dorado online reports and over 400 Vessel of Interest Reports (200 during the last year) identified through different sources of information. FFA is strengthening national capacity through the MCS course and additional regional MCS Data Analysis training and in-country coaching and mentoring programs.
58. The PSC noted that FFA is producing intelligence reports that are sent to Members, but there is still limited percentage of detected anomalies which are being acted upon. This is due to the lack of capacity and human resources in the national administrations. A clear procedure and guidelines for follow-up at the national level are currently being developed by FFA.
59. The PSC noted that FFA has recently adopted a 5-year regional MCS strategy including MCS priorities and objectives.

Output 2.2.4 Assessment of Catch Documentation Schemes

60. Output 2.2.4, which aims at identifying best practices and weaknesses in existing catch documentation schemes led to the preparation of Design options for the development of tuna catch documentation schemes[4], authored by Gilles Hosch. This publication clarifies the nature of CDS and what they can achieve, and identifies the factors to be considered in the design of such schemes as a management and monitoring, control and surveillance tool in tuna fisheries.
61. The PSC noted that this activity has been successfully completed in 2016 with strong international interest, including amongst t-RFMOs.
62. The PSC noted ideas to implement a trial CDS including the use of block chain technology and discussions the PMU had with Bureau Veritas, which could provide services to ensure appropriate verification procedures for data entered into the block chain.

[4] **Hosch, G.** 2016. Design options for the development of tuna catch documentation schemes. Rome, FAO (http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5684e.pdf)

Component 3. Reducing ecosystem impacts of tuna fishing

63. The PSC noted overall progress of component 3 (Table 3)

Output	Brief title	Progress rating				Implementation status
		2015	2016	2017	2018	Overall
Component 3						
3.1.1	Shark data	S	HS	HS	HS	94%
3.1.2	Shark assessment and management	S	HS	HS	HS	90%
3.1.3	Bycatch mitigation information system	S	S	HS	S	85%
3.2.1	Seabird mitigation longliners Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean	S	S	S	S	95%
3.2.2	Purse-seine trials of bycatch mitigation	S	S	HS	HS	>100%
1.1.3	Gillnet bycatch Northern Indian Ocean	S	S	S	S	98%

Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.3 Pan-Pacific shark and bycatch work

64. The Technical Coordinator-Sharks and Bycatch of the Project, Shelley Clarke, presented progress of the WCPFC-led work under Outputs 3.1.1 to 3.1.3. Main achievements include:

    a. One shark data improvement initiative has been adopted by WCPFC (improvements to Minimum Data Standards and Fields for bycatch);

    b. The Bycatch Data Exchange Protocol (BDEP) has been endorsed by WCPFC and IOTC subsidiary bodies and currently being used;

    c. On the basis of a Project proposal the WCPFC adopted safe release guidelines for encircled animals (including whale sharks) in December 2015;

    d. WCPFC adopted a plan to produce a new shark CMM for 2018 and designated manta and mobulid rays as key species;

    e. Completion of all four shark assessments with the silky shark and the whale shark assessments to be presented to the WCPFC SC in August 2018;

    f. The global Bycatch Management Information System[5] was launched in May 2017 and a problem-solving workshop based around the BMIS was held at SPC in May 2018; and

    g. WCPFC and SPC completed the analysis of the largest compilation to date of Pacific sea turtle-longline fishery interactions which were submitted to the WCPFC Scientific Committee in August 2017.

65. The PSC welcomed progress achieved and acknowledged in particular the high quality of the recently completed silky shark stock assessment.

66. The WCPFC Representative thanked the Technical Coordinator-Sharks and Bycatch, now based in Rome, for her continued involvement with WCPFC.

67. The PSC noted

[5] www.bmis-bycatch.org

a. that the quality, availability and consistency of bycatch data are a concern affecting all oceans regions;

b. the need to create incentives for fishers to increase their involvement in bycatch data collection;

c. CCSBT's role in developing the initial concept upon which the BDEP was later built; and

d. an idea for fishery-independent shark estimates of population size using close-kin mark-recapture and genetic tagging.

68. The IATTC Representative presented progress of its activity to improve shark data collection in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in collaboration with OSPESCA. This includes a two-day workshop on analytical methods for data-poor shark stocks, and a three-day workshop to develop a pilot study for sampling Central American shark fisheries, in Sept 2017. The first phase of the pilot study was initiated in April 2018 in five different countries with eight sampling technicians.

69. The PSC welcomed progress achieved, and noted plans to establish an IATTC regional office in Costa Rica and the focus of the sampling program on Central American countries with major data deficiencies.

Output 3.2.1 Mitigation of seabird mortality

70. The Birdlife Representative presented the progress achieved under Output 3.2.1 during the last year, in particular:

a. Three National Awareness workshops targeting Mozambique, Brazil and Korea;

b. Three Observer Training workshops targeting Namibia, Indonesia and South Africa;

c. Compliance Training Workshops targeting Seychelles and South Africa;

d. Port-based outreach activities in Cape Town and Fiji; and

e. A global data preparation workshop held in Cusco, Peru in February 2018, which should lead up to an estimate of total tuna longline seabird mortality.

71. The PSC welcomed the progress achieved and noted that, based on the available data and methodology, the estimate of total tuna longline seabird mortality is anticipated to aggregate all species concerned, but that high risk areas for particular species could be identified using information from a global seabird tracking database.

Output 3.2.2 Mitigation of bycatch of small tunas and sharks

72. The ISSF Representative presented the progress achieved under Output 3.2.2 which aims at developing mitigation measures on board tuna purse seine vessels. ISSF activities in this field started in 2010/2011 and since then data collection cruises, 13 of which received support from the Project (equipment), have been undertaken in cooperation with the industry to test mitigation measures for use by purse seiners. This includes work towards increased understanding of FADs and FAD management, acoustic research for species discrimination, and tests of biodegradable FADs in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans in collaboration with AZTI, the EU and other partners, which might be expanded to the Pacific Ocean. Since July 2017, trials were conducted in excess of 200 sea days with ISSF scientists and data collection by the crews and ISSF held 17 skipper workshops involving 667 participants.

73. The PSC also noted ISSF's activities contributing to additional areas of work of the project such as Harvest Strategies and the Ghanaian EMS pilot.

74. The PSC acknowledged the significant amount of co-financing by ISSF to the Project (which has already exceeded the amount of 22 million USD originally foreseen).

Output 1.1.3. Estimation of bycatch rates in gillnet fisheries in the Northern Indian Ocean.

75. The WWF Pakistan Representative presented progress achieved under Output 1.1.3 which aims at better estimating bycatch rates of the gillnet fisheries in the northern Indian Ocean. Achievements include:

    a. 15% on-board tuna gillnets crew-observer (75 in total) coverage has been achieved;

    b. 2017 data from crew observers for annual landings of tuna and tuna like species, including bycatch i.e. sharks were reconciled and submitted to the Government of Pakistan to meet the deadline of 30 June 2018 for submission to IOTC;

    c. A bycatch entanglement training workshop was held from 21-25 January 2018 in Muscat, Oman, where 21 experts took part in the workshop to develop a strategy for mitigating cetacean bycatch in tuna gillnet fisheries of Pakistan;

    d. Four vessels have been identified for gear conversion; and

    e. WWF-Pakistan has constituted the Marine Programme Advisory Committee (MPAC) including 16 representatives of fisheries departments and other stakeholders (two meetings so far, in January and April 2018).

76. The PSC welcomed the progress achieved and noted WWF Pakistan's engagement with the government to ensure sustainability of the data collection activities.

77. The PSC noted that there are other gillnet fleets in the Northern Indian Ocean region, such as fleets from Iran, Oman, Yemen, Somalia, and Sri Lanka, and noted WWF Pakistan's plan to engage with Iran and Oman in the future.

Component 4. Information and best practices dissemination and M&E

78. The PSC noted overall progress of component 4 (Table 4).

Output	Brief title	Progress rating				Implementation status
		2015	2016	2017	2018	Overall
4.1.1	Dissemination of results	S	MS	S	S	80%
4.1.2	Results and next steps	NA	S	HS	HS	80%
4.1.3	IW:LEARN	S	S	S	S	60%
4.2.1	Evaluations	NA	S	S	S	70%

Project communication and knowledge management

79. The PMU presented progress achieved under Output 4.1.1, in particular:
    a. Four issues of the Programmatic Newsletter were circulated in during the last year.
    b. A new leaflet presenting the Tuna Compliance network (TCN) was prepared in collaboration with IMCS and TCN.
    c. During the last year, the programmatic website had a total of 6,958 users (+44% compared to the previous year) and 9,494 sessions (+25%), and the total average of sessions per month increased by 25%, from 632 to 791 compared to the previous year.
    d. 289 (+32%) tweets incorporating the hashtag #CommonOceans were posted, followed by 1,934 retweets and 2,132 likes. In June 2018 @FAOFish had 22.5k followers and @FAOPesca 9.7k followers.
80. Görkem Hayta, who recently joined the team to support the programmatic communications presented her vision for the remaining time of the project/program, which builds on strengthening the storytelling and identification of emotional selling points, starting with interviewing the Partners during the PSC
81. The PSC welcomed the improved communication efforts and noted that it would be important to tell stories from the field.
82. The PSC encouraged all partners to contribute to the production of communications content and storytelling.
83. The PSC noted that the next GEF International Waters Conference will be taking place in Marrakesh, Morocco in from 05-08 November 2018 in Marrakech, Morocco.

Mid-Term Evaluation follow-up

84. The Global Tuna Project Coordinator recalled that during its last session, the PSC endorsed the recommendations of the Mid-term evaluation (MTE).
85. The PSC noted that implementation of most recommendations already started before the completion of the MTE with the exception of Recommendation 3.iv, which recommended to 'undertake a global review of existing evidence on the impact of the FADs in tuna fisheries with recommendations for effective management strategies' with ISSF as the proposed lead. To avoid some of these sensitivities, it was proposed to contact the Chair of the JWG on FADs, and offer doing this as a contribution (consultancy), maybe in coordination with some of the t-RFMO staff.

Review of the Project Results Framework

86. The PMU presented the revised project results framework provided in Annex IV. This review was to respond to one of the main recommendations of the MTE, which recommended to 'FAO, Project Management Unit and project partners to simplify and improve the Project's M&E framework, which should also help to improve the understanding of the Project's structure, aims and planned results.' As recommended, the revised project results framework follows the reconstructed Theory of Change provided by the MTE and include a revised set of indicators.
87. The PSC noted that the target values at the outcome level of the project were changed only where explicitly recommended by the MTE.
88. The PSC noted the usefulness of this exercise in terms of setting the scene for the next phase.
89. The PSC agreed to provide comments on the results framework within three weeks i.e. by 08 August 2018. Following any modifications arising from the comments, the new framework will be considered as endorsed by the PSC.

V. Annual Work Plan and Budget

i. Budgetary situation

90. The PMU presented the status of expenditures for total project resources including financial transactions up to 15 July 2018 provided in Annex V. As of 15 July 2018, USD 20,369,657 have been spent or committed, corresponding to 75% of the project budget, leaving an available balance of USD 6,803,279. The slightly higher available budget at this point of implementation than indicated in the project document, can mainly be attributed to:
    a. Significantly lower cost of the Electronic Monitoring Systems than was originally estimated;
    b. the legislative template for Port State Measures Agreements (Output 2.1.4) was considerably overbudgeted for; and
    c. 50% of the cost of the Global Project Coordinator was reimbursed by IOTC during the 15 months he was acting as Executive Secretary of IOTC.
91. The PSC noted the draft budget until 31 December 2019 (provided in Annex VI), in addition to already committed funds through contractual arrangements, taking into account 12 months no-cost extension of the Project as recommended by the MTE.
92. The PSC noted that under the current scenario presented in Annex VI, there are still approx. USD 700,000 unallocated funds.

ii. Annual work plan and budget

93. The PMU presented the annual work Plan and budget that covers the period July 2018-June 2019 provided in Annex VII.
94. The PSC broadly approved the annual work plan and budget and noted the one week time frame for providing additional comments ending on 25 July 2018.

VI. Development of a second phase

95. The Global Tuna Project Coordinator informed the PSC that the GEF Secretariat expressed favourable views with regard to a second phase of the Common Oceans ABNJ Program including

the Tuna Project. The GEF7 Programming Directions[6] include three objectives under the International Waters Focal Area including:

a. Objective 1. Strengthening Blue Economy opportunities
b. Objective 2. Improve management in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)
c. Objective 3. Enhance water security in freshwater ecosystems

96. The Global Tuna Project Coordinator informed the PSC that a programmatic approach will most likely be considered for a second phase of the Program, but that integration among the projects needs to be improved and that the final evaluations for all the Projects need to be completed before submitting documents for the next phase of the Common Oceans Programme to GEF Secretariat.

97. The PSC noted the timeline for closure of the current Program with the Capacity and Ocean Partnerships Projects expected to close end by the end of 2018, whereas the Tuna and Deep-Seas Projects will run until the end of 2019.

98. The PSC noted that it is anticipated that the preparations for the next phase of the Program will start in early 2019 with the preparation of a programmatic Theory of Change in consultation with main stakeholders and GEF Secretariat to ensure alignment with GEF7 programming directions. The Tuna Project will develop and prioritize activities in parallel in consultation with its partners and ensuring full integration with programmatic discussions.

99. The PSC noted the need for the development of a explicit partnership strategy specifying the role of each partner based on the requirements of specific activities.

100. The Global Tuna Project Coordinator reminded the PSC of the key principles agreed during the Project inception workshop in 2014, which could also guide the development of the next phase:

a. The Project will extend the benefits of the Project activities globally, even when activities are regional or national.
b. The Project will facilitate and accelerate existing processes in the t-RFMOs consistent with the Project objectives;
c. The activities of the Project will complement existing efforts and avoid duplication;
d. Where appropriate, implementation of activities will be in the hands of the partners;
e. The Project will support collaboration between partners, especially between t-RFMOs;
f. The Project will communicate effectively with the partners, but only when required;
g. The Project will work with partners to make monitoring and reporting as easy as possible;
h. The Project will ensure visibility for all relevant partners while disseminating results;
i. Some activities target developing countries that are eligible for assistance by GEF, so when resources need to be distributed amongst RFMOs, the relative membership will have to be taken into account.

101. The PSC noted that the funding anticipated for ABNJ under GEF7 is expected to be significantly lower compared to the current phase, and encouraged FAO and Partners to approach GEF National Focal Points to explore ways of accessing funds distributed through the STAR allocation to other Focal Areas.

102. The PSC noted the need for substantial coordination at all levels in order to prepare the next phase of the Program and the Project.

103. The PSC encouraged partners to submit ideas for activities for the next phase of the Project using the template provided in Annex VIII.

[6] https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gef-7-programming-directions

104. The PSC noted that it could be beneficial to explore opportunities for broadening the partnership including organizations which could bring additional value as e.g. selected NGOs, sub-regional organizations and selected RFMO member States and to consider participation in specific multi-stakeholder initiatives. In particular, new partners need to be invited to contribute financially to expand the possible reduced funding contribution from GEF.

VII. Other business

i. Cooperation with other Projects under the Common Oceans ABNJ Programme

105. The PSC noted progress of the other three projects of the Common Oceans ABNJ Program and invited representatives from each of the projects to present the current situation. In particular:

a. The ABNJ Deep-Seas Project, presented by Hassan Moustahfid, implemented by FAO and UNEP, presents opportunities for collaboration with the other Common Oceans projects, in particular with the Tuna Project on:

   i. monitoring, control and surveillance;
   ii. application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management;
   iii. application of catch documentation schemes to deep-sea fisheries;
   iv. e-monitoring trialing for bottom trawl vessels in SIOFA; and
   v. application of rights-based management in deep-sea fisheries;

b. The Ocean Partnerships Project (OPP), presented by Daniel Lyng, implemented by the WorldBank in collaboration with five partner organizations, consisting of four different regional pilots aiming at the preparation of bankable business cases, mostly in the sector of tuna fisheries and resulting guidelines for the preparation of such business cases prepared by Conservation International;

c. the Capacity Project, presented by Biliana Cicin-Sain, executed by the Global Ocean Forum and FAO translating some of the experiences of the other Common Oceans ABNJ projects into lessons learned and experiences that could be applied in the development of future approaches for multi-sectoral management of ABNJ, and contribute to the communication of these experiences and lessons to the relevant audiences, in particular in the context of the BBNJ process.

ii. Other activities of relevance for the Project partners

106. The PSC noted presentations on the following activities:

a. Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics activities regarding reference harmonization and data exchange, in particular a *Technical workshop on harmonization of global tuna fisheries statistics* organized by FAO in Rome from 19-22 March 2018; and

b. The recently establish Bycatch Mitigation Initiative by the International Whaling Commission.

iii. Time and place of the sixth PSC meeting

107. The PSC noted that its next and final meeting will take place from 08-10 July 2019, with the place still to be determined.

VIII. Closing of the meeting

108. The meeting was closed on 18 July 2018, by the Chair who thanked all the participants for their support and collaboration, and the PMU of the Project.

Annex I. List of participants

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Annex II. Agenda of the Meeting

1. **OPENING OF THE MEETING**
2. **ELECTION OF THE CHAIR**
3. **PROJECT PROGRESS IN 2017-18**

A. Component 1: Strengthening governance

i. Implementation of precautionary approach via Harvest Strategies (Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.4)
ii. Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (Output 1.1.5)
iii. Other outputs

B. Component 2: Reducing IUU fishing

i. Increasing Capacity to combat IUU fishing
   - Best practices on MCS processes (2.1.1)
   - The Tuna Subnetwork of the iMCS Network (2.1.2)
   - Certification-based training (2.1.3)

ii. Support to compliance
   - Electronic Reporting
   - Electronic Monitoring Systems: Fiji (Output 2.2.1) Ghana (Output 2.2.2) and Seychelles (Output 1.1.2)

iii. Expansion of MCS tools
   - CLAV and its relationship with others (Output 2.1.5)
   - PSMA Legislative template and other documents (Output 2.1.4)
   - Options for Catch Documentation Schemes (Output 2.2.4)
   - Integrated MCS system in FFA (2.2.3)

109.

C. Component 3: Reducing ecosystem impacts of tuna fishing

i. WCPFC: Shark data collection and assessments and bycatch mitigation (Output 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3)
ii. IATTC: Shark data collection (Output 3.1.1)
iii. Bycatch Mitigation measures for seabirds on board longliners (Output 3.2.1)
iv. Bycatch Mitigation measures on board purse seiners (Output 3.2.2)
v. Bycatch in Northern Indian Ocean gillnet fisheries (Output 1.1.3)

D. Component 4: Dissemination of information and M&E

i. Project communication and knowledge management (Output 4.1.1 and 4.1.3)
ii. Mid-Term Evaluation follow-up
iii. Review of the Project Results Framework

4. ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

i. Budgetary situation
ii. Work plan and budget for Project Year 5 (July 2018 – June 2019)

5. DEVELOPMENT OF A SECOND PHASE

a. Possible timeline
    - Closure of operations
    - Closure of Project and the Programme
b. Terminal evaluation
c. Consultation process for Project (and Programme)
    - Theory of Change (Programme and Project)
    - Partnerships
    - Submission of proposals
    - Final submission to GEF

110.

6. OTHER BUSINESS

i. Cooperation with other Projects under the Common Oceans Programme
ii. Other activities of relevance for the Project partners
    a. Harmonization of global tuna fisheries statistics: key outcomes of CWP workshop, and ways forward
    b. IWC Bycatch Mitigation Initiative
iii. Time and place for the 6th PSC meeting

Annex III. List of documents

Meeting documents

ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_01	Provisional Agenda
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_02	List of Documents
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_03	Component 1: Strengthening of sustainable fisheries management, including precautionary approach and ecosystem approach to fisheries - Summary of progress -
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_04	Component 2: Strengthening and Harmonizing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) to Address Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU) - Summary of progress
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_05	Component 3: Reducing Ecosystem Impacts of Tuna Fishing Activities - Summary of Progress
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_06	Component 4: Component 4: Information and Best Practices Dissemination and M&E - Summary of progress -
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_07	Revised project results framework
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_08	Work Plan and Budget for Project Year 5
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_09	Review of budgetary situation
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_10	Process of preparation towards a second phase

Information documents

ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_01	Report of the Fourth Project Steering Committee: Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/common_oceans/docs/ABNJ-Tuna-2017-PSC.pdf
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_02	WWF: ABNJ Workshop Summary Report: Western and Central Pacific Ocean Tuna Management (Nadi, Fiji 20-21 February 2018) http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/common_oceans/docs/NadiTunaManagementWorkshopReport.pdf
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_03	Pew/FAO: MSE Communications Workshop, San Diego, California, USA, 14-16 January 2018
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_04	IOTC Bigeye Tuna Management Procedure Evaluation Update May 2018 http://iotc.org/documents/indian-ocean-bigeye-tuna-management-procedure-evaluation-update
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_05	IOTC Yellowfin Tuna Management Procedure (MP) Evaluation Update May 2018 http://iotc.org/meetings/2nd-technical-committee-management-procedures-tcmp02
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_06	Sharma et al. The current status of Operating Model Design in tRFMOs: Issues and lessons learned as compared to IWC. CONFIDENTIAL
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_07	IMCSN: Report of the Second meeting of the Tuna Compliance Network, 15-18 February 2018, Solomon Islands
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_08	CLAV. The Consolidated List of Authorized Vessel. Monthly Report of the CLAV: April 2018
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_09	IOTC: Report and documentation of the Consultation and Validation Workshop on the Development of an IOTC Electronic Monitoring and Reporting Information System (e-MARIS), Cape Town, South Africa, 25-27 October, 2017 http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/common_oceans/docs/Report_en.pdf
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_10	Building the business case for EMS in the Ghanaian Tuna Purse Seine Fleet - Final Report
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_11	IATTC: Report of IATTC 6th Technical meeting on sharks: Assessment methods for shark species, 28-29 September 2017, La Jolla, California (USA), in English and Spanish
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_12	IATTC: Workshop to develop a pilot study for a shark fishery sampling program in Central America. 25-27 September 2017 La Jolla, California (USA) in English

ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_13	WCPFC and NIWA: Southern Hemisphere porbeagle shark stock status assessment http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/common_oceans/docs/Tuna/PorbeagleAssessmentReport.pdf
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_14	BirdLife South Africa: Report of the Common Oceans Seabird Bycatch Data Preparation Workshop, 20-24 Feb 2018, Cusco, Peru http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/common_oceans/docs/CODataPreperationWorkshopReport.pdf
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_15	WCPFC/SPC: Report of the Workshop on WCPFC Bycatch Mitigation Problem-Solving, 28-30 May 2018, Nouméa, New Caledonia http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/common_oceans/docs/1_BMIS_Workshop_Report.pdf
ABNJ_Tuna_2018_PSC_Inf_16	Internation Whaling Commission: IWC Bycatch Mitigation Initiative- BMI

Annex IV: Revised Project Results Framework showing Project Objective indicators (green heading) and Intermediate Outcome Indicators (yellow headings)

Green shading: Currently fully achieved
Blue shading: Currently partially achieved or not yet achieved

Indicator	Target	Baseline (2013)	Current value (2018 if not indicated otherwise)
Project objective: Responsible, efficient, sustainable production of tuna			
Number of stocks of major commercial tuna species which are subject to overfishing	Decrease	13 out of 23 stocks	8 out of 23 stocks
Joint initiatives of tuna RFMOs addressing priorities identified in the Kobe framework and by t-RFMO members	Support to at least three initiatives	Kobe MSE and BYC WGs established, funds lacking	- Joint t-RFMO meeting on EBFM implementation, held 2016 - Joint t-RFMO meeting on FADs, held 2017 - Joint Working group on MSE, held 2016 and 2018 - Tuna Compliance Network, held 2017, 2018 and ongoing online.
Major commercial stocks of targeted tuna species with harvest control rules adopted	6 stocks	1 stock: SBT	6 stocks: SBT, EPO-BET, EPO-YFT, EPO-SKJ, IO-SKJ, AO-ALB-N
Overall compliance in IOTC, ICCAT and WCPFC (CCSBT and IATTC do not produce overall compliance scores)	Improved overall compliance	**IOTC:** 46% overall compliance **ICCAT** Percentage of CPCs with No compliance issues: 58% Some degree of non-compliance: 36% Serious issues of non-compliance: 6% **WCPFC:** Compliant CCMs 15 Non-compliant CCMs 21 Not applicable CCMs 3	**IOTC 2016:** 62% overall compliance **ICCAT 2016:** Percentage of CPCs with: No compliance issues: 39% Some degree of non-compliance: 54% Serious issues of non-compliance: 7% **WCPFC 2016** NA (system changed)

Indicator	Target	Baseline (2013)	Current value (2018 if not indicated otherwise)
Number of new tuna RFMO CMMs or data rules addressing bycatch issues	New measures	NA	**Sharks:** 5 in total: 1 Shark CMM (IATTC, Res C-16-06) 2 Shark observer data improvement initiatives (WCPFC and IATTC) 2 Shark data harmonization initiatives (WCPFC and IOTC) **Non-Entangling FADs:** 3 in total: ICCAT requirement (Rec. 15-01) IOTC gradual adoption (Res 15/08) IATTC encourages (Resolution C-15-03)
IO1. Elements of Harvest strategies for selected commercial tuna stocks developed			
Progress towards the full adoption of harvest strategies/management procedures for stocks of targeted species	Significant progress for 10 stocks	No development or development of harvest strategies in very early stages in tuna RFMOs, except CCSBT where a HS is adopted.	TBD
Number of proposed/adopted CMMs containing elements of harvest strategies/management procedures	Increase	Discussions on HS/MPs in very initial stages in all t-RFMOs (except CCSBT). **ICCAT:** 1 relevant proposal/ 1 adopted CMM before 2014 **WCPFC**: 0 relevant proposals before 2014 **IOTC:** 0 relevant proposals before 2014 **IATTC:** 0 relevant proposals before 2014	**ICCAT:** 9 relevant proposals/7 adopted CMMS **WCPFC:** 11 relevant proposals/2 adopted CMMs **IOTC:** 7 relevant proposals/4 adopted CMMs **IATTC:** 3 proposals/1 adopted
IO2. Roadmaps to operationalise EAFM/EBFM in t-RFMOs developed and submitted for adoption			
Regional model roadmaps for EAFM/EBFM operationalization developed and submitted to t-RFMOs	Developed and submitted in one t-RFMO	Management frameworks address target stocks but do not address associated species and ecosystems.	Some elements have been adopted, but not as a comprehensive framework (all t-RFMOs).

Indicator	Target	Baseline (2013)	Current value (2018 if not indicated otherwise)
IO3. Improved shark fisheries management framework (proposed) across the Pacific			
Improvements in management of shark bycatch issues in the two Pacific tuna RFMOs (and beyond, if the project was involved)	2 new processes, initiatives and guidelines addressing shark bycatch issues in the two Pacific tuna RFMOs (and beyond, if the project was involved)	NA	Total of 3: - Inter-sessional Working Group–Sharks established to develop a comprehensive shark CMM (WCPFC, 2017) - Designation of manta & devil rays as key species (WCPFC, 2016) - Safe release guidelines for whale sharks (WCPFC, 2015) - Central American Port Sampling (IATTC, 2017)
IO4. Bycatch mitigation best practices adopted by RFMOs and/or targeted tuna vessels			
Improved bycatch data from the Northern Indian Ocean gill net fishery	Data reported to IOTC enabling IOTC to estimate the bycatch in those fisheries.	Initial report on the Northern Indian Ocean gillnet fishery highlights significant data gaps.	Reports from the WWF data collection program in Pakistan have been shared with IOTC, but are still to be subjected to quality control.
Percentage of Pakistani tuna gillnet vessels with on-board crew observer	15% of Pakistani tuna gillnet vessels with on-board crew observer	No Pakistani tuna gillnet vessels with on-board crew observer	15% Pakistani tuna gillnet vessels with on-board crew observer
Number of references in BMIS and number of users and page-views	New information on bycatch mitigation effectiveness for turtles and seabirds available in BMIS and being used.	Information is limited to WCPFC with significant data and knowledge gaps for all ocean regions. No user statistics available.	The BMIS website, re-launched in May 2017, currently includes ~1,600 references from all oceans and has been widely used by more than 4,300 users who have viewed more than 19,200 pages. The portal appears at the top of three major search engines.
Level of compliance of purse seine vessels in the ISSF PVR with requirement 3.5 for non-entangling FADs	Increase	No data on use of non-entangling FADs available.	>89% of the 591 purse seine vessels listed in the PVR are compliant with requirement 3.5 on non-entangling FADs ISSF Conservation measure 3.5 requiring transactions with vessels that use only non-entangling FADs became effective in October 2016.

Indicator	Target	Baseline (2013)	Current value (2018 if not indicated otherwise)
Percentage of tuna longline vessels of targeted fleets in IOTC and ICCAT implementing best practice seabird mitigation measures	40%	South Africa (15 active vessels): 100%, high confidence Brazil (58 active vessels): 5%, medium confidence Korea (10 active vessels): 20%, medium confidence Namibia (7 active vessels) NA, no data available Overall uptake in targeted vessels: 22%	**2017 data:** South Africa (41 active vessels): 100%, medium confidence Brazil (36 active vessels): 80%, medium confidence Korea (13 active vessels): 100%, high confidence Namibia (10 active vessels) 50%, medium confidence Overall uptake in targeted vessels: 88%
IO5. Improved operational capabilities through improved MCS tools and better intelligence integration			
Percentage of fishing operations in target countries covered by fully functioning EMS	100% of fishing operations on Ghanian tuna purse seiners covered by fully functioning EMS 50% of fishing operations on Fijian tuna longliners covered by fully functioning EMS.	0% (Ghana) 0% (Fiji)	14 out of 14 of active tuna purse seine vessels representing 100% of fishing operations (Ghana) 43 out of 89 tuna longliners representing TBD % of fishing operations (Fiji) - pending information from Fiji
Inclusion of requirements for EMS in fishing license conditions for targeted domestic fleets in pilot countries	EMS required in one country	No such requirements.	No such requirements. However, both Fiji and Ghana have stated their intention to make the installation of EMS a licensing condition
Number of observer incident reports generated by FFA regional surveillance and number of Vessel of Interest Reports identified through different sources of information	400 observer incident reports and 100 of Vessel of Interest Reports.	No such reports.	1140 observer incident reports and >400 Vessel of Interest Reports (2014-2018)

Indicator	Target	Baseline (2013)	Current value (2018 if not indicated otherwise)
Strengthened MCS toolbox (including improved CLAV, PSM templates, CDS Design options, MCS best practices) to fight IUU promoted across tuna RFMOs	Improved data quality in the CLAV (duplicates eliminated, increased completion of minimum data requirements) PSMA legal templates published and widely used in FAO PSMA-related capacity building. Design options for development of catch documentation schemes published.	CLAV exists, but is not updated regularly. Limited knowledge of CDS and PSMA legal requirements in countries.	CLAV updated daily with improved data quality. PSMA legal templates completed and widely used in FAO PSMA-related capacity building. Design options for development of catch documentation schemes published.
IO6. Strengthened capacity of compliance officers in member states via capacity building and mechanisms for knowledge and experience sharing			
Establishment a global competency based certification program for tuna MCS embedded in a university program	Business plan that identifies potential financial backers, agreement on the hosting of the course at one university with a commitment (and resources) to run it for 5 years.	No such program exists.	No such program exists.
Number of MCS course-certified national fisheries staff from WCPFC region (FFA course)	70 staff certified	0 staff certified	55 staff certified

Annex V: Statement of Expenditures (including commitments) for total Project Resources (including financial transactions up to 15 July 2018)

C1 Promotion of Sustainable Management (including Rights-Based Management) of Tuna Fisheries, in Accordance with an Ecosystem Approach	**2,582,942**
Outcome : 1.1 Improved management decision-making concerning tuna and associated species in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five Regional Fisheries Management Organizations for tuna (t-RFMOs)	2,306,666
Output : 1.1.1 At least ten developing coastal states agree to harvest strategy framework plans at the national level, that supports the development of the t-RFMO harvest strategies, through capacity building	1,362,549
Output : 1.1.4. Regional Action Plans developed, agreed (through MSE science management dialogue reports containing revised and new CMMs, HCRs and RPs) and involving at least 250 personnel from t-RFMO G77 Members	894,071
Output : Output 1.1.5 Integrated Ecosystem Evaluations and Plans prepared for each t-RFMO to support an EAF.	50,046
Outcome : 1.2. An efficient and effective RBM system has been designed, tested and implemented in one t-RFMO region with greater management control exercised over fishing fleets	276,276
Output : 1.2.1 Pilot enhanced Rights Based Management system in the Western Pacific Ocean (PNA VDS) implemented	1,416
Output : 1.2.2 Lessons learned from RBM pilot shared globally.	274,860
C2 Strengthening and Harmonizing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) to Address Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU)	**5,561,779**
Outcome : 2.1 Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems, particularly those addressing IUU fishing and related activities, are strengthened and harmonized over all five t-RFMOs	1,599,182
Output : 2.1.1. Global Best practices for MCS in tuna fisheries prepared and agreed by the five t-RFMOs	43,003
Output : 2.1.2. MCS practitioners IUU reporting capacity is enhanced through training in regional cooperation, coordination, information collection and exchange of 100 MCS professionals	343,664
Output : 2.1.3. Ten G77 National Fisheries offices effectively implement and enforce national and regional MCS measures through training in a new competency based certification program	201,478
Output : 1.1.2 Increased capacity of ten coastal developing states to comply with t-RMO member states obligations	633,869
Output : 2.1.4. PSM Agreement legislation drafted for ten coastal developing states	139,671
Output : 2.1.5 CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all t-RFMO regions	237,497
Outcome : 2.2 The number of illegal vessels operating in one t-RFMO is reduced by 20% from the baseline at project start.	3,962,597
Output : 2.2.1 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna longline vessels successfully completed in Fiji with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to sub- regional organizations	1,144,968
Output : 2.2.2 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna purse seine vessels successfully completed in Ghana with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to all t-RFMOs for upscaling	2,127,143

Output : 2.2.3 Integrated MCS system in FFA	390,850
Output : 2.2.4 Fully compliant Best practices on Traceability / CDS systems developed through assessments of 10 G77 tuna fishery supply chains with weak links identified and recommendations made for improvement	299,636
C3 Reducing Ecosystem Impacts of Tuna Fishing	**8,022,116**
Outcome : 3.1 Reducing Ecosystem Impacts of Tuna Fishing	3,896,280
Output : 3.1.1 Harmonized and integrated bycatch data collection on sharks from WCPFC and IATTC regions including four additional species assessment (including species risk assessments)	1,917,797
Output : 3.1.2. A t-RFMO shark data inventory and assessment methods catalogue prepared for one ocean basin with results made available globally	759,834
Output : 3.1.3. Management decision making processes enhanced and accelerated through all t-RFMOs, their Members, the fishing industry and other stakeholders having access to all relevant material on bycatch	1,218,649
Outcome : 3.2. Bycatch mitigation best practices adopted by at least 40% of the tuna vessels operating in the two t-RFMOs areas.	4,125,836
Output : 3.2.1. Longline sea trials in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans demonstrate the effectiveness of seabird mitigation measures by two different fleets in IOTC and ICCAT critical fishing areas which result	1,370,229
Output : 3.2.2. Purse seine sea trials in one ocean basin demonstrate the effectiveness of small tuna/shark mitigation measures and results disseminated to other ocean regions.	2,141,495
Output : 1.1.3 Bycatch and catch data gaps in the northern Indian Ocean tuna-directed driftnet fisheries effectively filled through engagement of fishing communities and CSOs using co-management approaches	614,112
C4 Information and Best Practices Dissemination and M&E	**326,319**
Outcome : 4.1 Evidence that best practices from the project are being taken up and replicated elsewhere	193,074
Output : 4.1.1. Information, best practices, technical reports on individual components and communication material prepared and delivered to be published on ABNJ web portal demonstrated through monthly update	139,966
Output : 4.1.2 Synthesis of immediate project results, compilation of catalytic results globally, and projection of feasible next steps toward transformation for the next 5 years	19,084
Output : 4.1.3 One percent of IW budget is allocated to IW:LEARN activities during project implementation demonstrated through publishing of 2 project experience notes and 25 key government representatives	34,024
Outcome : 4.2 Project well monitored and evaluated	133,245
Output : 4.2.1. Midterm and final evaluations carried out and reports available	133,245
C5 Project Management	**3,876,504**
PMU	3,257,543

PMU travel	158,168
Project Inception workshop	52,844
PSC Meetings	202,423
ICRU charges	205,526
Project Total	**20,369,657**

Annex VI: Draft budget for planned and proposed activities to be undertaken during the remaining duration of the project

C1 Promotion of Sustainable Management (including Rights-Based Management) of Tuna Fisheries, in Accordance with an Ecosystem Approach	**530,000**
Outcome : 1.1 Improved management decision-making concerning tuna and associated species in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five Regional Fisheries Management Organizations for tuna (t-RFMOs)	530,000
Output : 1.1.1 At least ten developing coastal states agree to harvest strategy framework plans at the national level, that supports the development of the t-RFMO harvest strategies, through capacity building	0
Output : 1.1.4. Regional Action Plans developed, agreed (through MSE science management dialogue reports containing revised and new CMMs, HCRs and RPs) and involving at least 250 personnel from t-RFMO G77 Members	400,000
Output : Output 1.1.5 Integrated Ecosystem Evaluations and Plans prepared for each t-RFMO to support an EAF.	130,000
Outcome : 1.2. An efficient and effective RBM system has been designed, tested and implemented in one t-RFMO region with greater management control exercised over fishing fleets	0
Output : 1.2.1 Pilot enhanced Rights Based Management system in the Western Pacific Ocean (PNA VDS) implemented	0
Output : 1.2.2 Lessons learned from RBM pilot shared globally.	0
C2 Strengthening and Harmonizing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) to Address Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU)	**920,000**
Outcome : 2.1 Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems, particularly those addressing IUU fishing and related activities, are strengthened and harmonized over all five t-RFMOs	600,000
Output : 2.1.1. Global Best practices for MCS in tuna fisheries prepared and agreed by the five t-RFMOs	100,000
Output : 2.1.2. MCS practitioners IUU reporting capacity is enhanced through training in regional cooperation, coordination, information collection and exchange of 100 MCS professionals	125,000
Output : 2.1.3. Ten G77 National Fisheries offices effectively implement and enforce national and regional MCS measures through training in a new competency based certification program	25,000
Output : 1.1.2 Increased capacity of ten coastal developing states to comply with t-RMO member states obligations	300,000
Output : 2.1.5 CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all t-RFMO regions	50,000
Outcome : 2.2 The number of illegal vessels operating in one t-RFMO is reduced by 20% from the baseline at project start.	320,000
Output : 2.2.1 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna longline vessels successfully completed in Fiji with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to sub- regional organizations	205,000
Output : 2.2.2 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna purse seine vessels successfully completed in Ghana with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to all t-RFMOs for upscaling	115,000
Output : 2.2.3 Integrated MCS system in FFA	0

Output : 2.2.4 Fully compliant Best practices on Traceability / CDS systems developed through assessments of 10 G77 tuna fishery supply chains with weak links identified and recommendations made for improvement	0
C3 Reducing Ecosystem Impacts of Tuna Fishing	**1,805,000**
Outcome : 3.1 Reducing Ecosystem Impacts of Tuna Fishing	660,000
Output : 3.1.1 Harmonized and integrated bycatch data collection on sharks from WCPFC and IATTC regions including four additional species assessment (including species risk assessments)	120,000
Output : 3.1.2. A t-RFMO shark data inventory and assessment methods catalogue prepared for one ocean basin with results made available globally	120,000
Output : 3.1.3. Management decision making processes enhanced and accelerated through all t-RFMOs, their Members, the fishing industry and other stakeholders having access to all relevant material on bycatch	420,000
Outcome : 3.2. Bycatch mitigation best practices adopted by at least 40% of the tuna vessels operating in the two t-RFMOs areas.	1,145,000
Output : 3.2.1. Longline sea trials in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans demonstrate the effectiveness of seabird mitigation measures by two different fleets in IOTC and ICCAT critical fishing areas which result	50,000
Output : 3.2.2. Purse seine sea trials in one ocean basin demonstrate the effectiveness of small tuna/shark mitigation measures and results disseminated to other ocean regions.	920,000
Output : 1.1.3 Bycatch and catch data gaps in the northern Indian Ocean tuna-directed driftnet fisheries effectively filled through engagement of fishing communities and CSOs using co-management approaches	175,000
C4 Information and Best Practices Dissemination and M&E	**395,500**
Outcome : 4.1 Evidence that best practices from the project are being taken up and replicated elsewhere	295,500
Output : 4.1.1. Information, best practices, technical reports on individual components and communication material prepared and delivered to be published on ABNJ web portal demonstrated through monthly update	108,500
Output : 4.1.2 Synthesis of immediate project results, compilation of catalytic results globally, and projection of feasible next steps toward transformation for the next 5 years	Under PMU
Output : 4.1.3 One percent of IW budget is allocated to IW:LEARN activities during project implementation demonstrated through publishing of 2 project experience notes and 25 key government representatives	187,000
Outcome : 4.2 Project well monitored and evaluated	100,000
Output : 4.2.1. Terminal Evaluation	100,000
Additional Activities and Contingencies	**900,000**
Fourth Joint t-RFMO Meeting	400,000
Contingencies	500,000
C5 Project Management	**1,540,000**

PMU	1,180,000
ICRU charges	160,000
PMU travel	100,000
PSC Meetings 2018 and 2019	100,000
Total budget	**6,090,500**
Unallocated	**712,779**
Grand Total	**6,803,279**

Annex VII: Annual work plan and budget covering 01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

		Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Component 1 Promotion of Sustainable Management (including Rights-Based Management) of Tuna Fisheries, in Accordance with an Ecosystem Approach													
Output 1.1.1 MSE – Capacity building	**Lead: WWF**												
	Budget allocation for Year 5: USD [WWF has not provided of budget for year 5 for this output, should be the remaining funds for this output under the Execution Agreement]												
Planned work: One workshops focused on the IATTC are planned for project year 5. The workshop will be an evolution of previous workshops and tailored to the EPO ecosystem and socio/politics. Discussion will include harvest strategy frameworks and the current management strategy evaluation (MSE) process. It will further equip participants with the skills and background necessary for effective and informed participation in the development of Eastern Pacific Ocean harvest strategies. Using an innovative and 'hands on' simulation tool workshop participants will learn how MSEs can test and contribute to the development of robust control rules within an overall harvest strategy approach. To avoid contention, the workshop will present general examples of control rules, focusing on principles and process. A final evaluation will be conducted after the last workshop scheduled in August 2018.													
Training curriculum revision													
Directed training of fisheries admin personnel on t-RFMO processes and development of harvest strategy framework plans (one additional workshops)													
Final Evaluation of output													

	Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Output 1.1.4 MSE - Development	**Lead: FAO**			**Budget allocation for Year 5:** 400,000 USD								
Planned work: The Project will continue supporting the dialogues between science and management in IOTC and IATTC. In IOTC this will happen through the Technical Committee on Management Procedures in the second quarter of 2019 and in IATTC, a combined output 1.1.1 and 1.1.4 workshop is planned for IATTC countries in San Diego in collaboration with WWF for the third quarter of 2018. IATTC has requested support for a workshop on application of new software to MSE applications in data-poor situations (to be confirmed). IOTC is planning a second workshop on 2nd Training on data-limited stock assessment methods for Tuna species (to be confirmed). ICCAT has requested support for a Science Management dialogue and an MSE-related training. A third meeting of the Joint t-RFMO MSE Working Group will be supported on request. Support to IOTC MSE work for bigeye and yellowfin tuna through CSIRO will continue. Support to ISSF HCR/MSE Outreach and capacity development												
Support to Science Management dialogues in t-RFMOs - tentative	IATTC	IATTC	IATTC	ICCAT	ICCAT	ICCAT				IOTC	IOTC	
Support to MSE development on request												
Support for a 3nd joint t-RFMO MSE Working Group - tentative												
Support for MSE-related trainings (IATTC, ICCAT and IOTC) - tentative	?	?	?	?	?	?						
Support to ISSF HCR/MSE Outreach and capacity development												

		Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
1.1.5 Integrated Ecosystem Evaluations and Plans prepared for each t-RFMO to support an EAF.	**Lead: FAO with ICCAT**				**Budget allocation for Year 5** 130,00 USD								
Planned work: A 2nd joint t-RFMO meeting on the implementation of the ecosystem approach is planned for the Q4-2018 or Q1-2019. A consultant will elaborate a background strategy to support the meeting. The project will support an IOTC Scoping study on socio-economic data and indicators on IOTC fisheries to describe the economic and social aspects of the fisheries, bearing in mind, in particular, the interests of developing coastal States, and identify the availability of data and socio-economic indicators.													
2nd Joint t-RFMO meeting on EBFM implementation - tentative													
IOTC study on socio-economic data and indicators													
New output Fourth Joint t-RFMO Meeting	**Lead: FAO**				**Budget allocation for Year 5** up to 400,000 USD								
Planned work: Support to the fourth Joint t-RFMO Meeting and preparatory work; to be shared with other funding sources													
Fourth Joint t-RFMO Meeting – tentatively planned for September 2019													

	Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Output 1.2.1 Pilot enhanced Rights Based Management system in the Western Pacific Ocean (PNA VDS) implemented	**Lead: FAO with PNA**						**Budget allocation for Year 5** 0 USD					
Planned work: The activities anticipated to be covered by the Project have already been executed. There is still an opportunity to facilitate up-scaling and replication by assisting in presenting an unbiased review of the conditions that enabled PNA Members to benefit from the VDS. No further activities planned.												
Output 1.2.2 RBM discussions at the RFMO-level, and disseminating lessons learned from the RBM pilot implementation shared globally	**Lead WWF**						**Budget allocation for Year 5** 0 USD					
Planned work: No work planned for year 5.												

	Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Component 2 Strengthening and Harmonizing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) to Address Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing (IUU)												
Output 2.1.1 Global Best practices for MCS in tuna fisheries prepared and agreed by the five t-RFMOs	**Lead FAO**			**Budget allocation for Year 5** 100,000 USD								
Planned work: The generic and practical MCS implementation sheets will be developed in a joint effort with the ABNJ Deep Seas Project. Development of additional chapters will continue on issues not addressed in the first draft (such as port State measure and catch documentation). The revision of the draft chapters at the the 3rd Workshop of the TCN, scheduled for February 2019 in connection with the 6th Global Fisheries Enforcement Training Workshop (GFETW) in Bangkok, will be an opportunity to discuss these MCS best practice implementation sheets.												
Develop second draft of Best Practices including additional chapters												
Review by the Tuna Compliance Network and other interested parties												
Output 2.1.2 MCS network	**Lead FAO with IMCS Network**			**Budget allocation for Year 5:** 160,000 USD (FAO 120,000, IMCS 40,000)								
Planned work: With the Network established, the Project will further develop collaboration, information exchange and capacity development among its members. For the next year, the network is planning to: • Provide technical input into MCS-related projects (Best Practices in MCS, FAO Study on transshipment) • Continue information-sharing, technical exchange and discussion on MCS-related issues, e.g. Port State Measures; Compliance Procedures • Hold a 3rd Workshop in February 2019, which will also involve the Chairs of the Compliance Committees of the tuna RFMOs. • Work towards developing research on levels of compliance with existing obligations in tuna RFMOs and on the underlying causes of non-compliance • Continue to incorporate new MCS experts and provide outputs that strengthen the work of compliance officers in RFMOs and beyond. The Network Coordinator will continue to animate the network through News, Updates and development of further Network activities. The next meeting of the network is planned for early 2019.												
Set-up network - COMPLETED												
Facilitated activities of the network												
2nd Workshop of the Tuna Compliance Network, with a special emphasis on "Data Management and Reporting"- COMPLETED												

3rd Workshop of the Tuna Compliance Network, with a special emphasis on "RFMO Compliance Procedures"													
Business case for sustainability													
	Q3-2018			**Q4-2018**			**Q1-2019**			**Q2-2019**			
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	

Output 2.1.3 Competency based certification program for MCS	**Lead FAO**	**Budget allocation for Year 4:** 300,000 USD

Planned work The development of a curriculum and a training strategy for a global course will be completed. FFA has presented a proposal to complete the preparation of the curriculum and explore ways to regionalize its content. This proposal will be executed during the last year of the Project.

Further development of training curriculum including regional considerations													
Organize and implement first global course													
Support to FFA MCS capacity building activities													

Output 1.1.2 Increased compliance	**Lead FAO**	**Budget allocation for Year 5:** 350,000 USD

Planned work The project will continue supporting Compliance Support missions with the IOTC Secretariat for the Members of the Commission, supporting the exchange of experiences with other RFMOs staff.

Planned work under this output includes:

- Support to ICCAT Fisheries Online Reporting System and the further development of the IOTC e-Maris - tentative
- Support to the second meeting of the joint t-RFMO FAD Working Group under ICCAT lead on request
- Support to the second ICCAT Port Inspection Expert group meeting

Support t-RFMO Compliance activities													
Support to development of IOTC e-Maris electronic reporting facility - tentative													
EMS pilot Seychelles – Completed													
ICCAT web based reporting of validated information by CPCs - tentative													
Second meeting of the joint t-RFMO FAD Working Group (dates TBD, ICCAT lead)							?	?	?	?	?	?	
Support to second ICCAT Port Inspection Expert group meeting													

		Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Output 2.1.4 PSM legislative template	**Lead: FAO**				**Budget allocation for Year 5:** 0 USD								
Planned work This output has been completed. Distribution and use in FAO PSMA-related capacity building activities will continue.													
Dissemination of the template to stakeholders													
Support for PSMA implementation - completed													
Output 2.1.5 CLAV and GR harmonized to provide a complete record and search tool for tuna vessels authorized to fish in all t-RFMO regions	**Lead: IOTC**				**Budget allocation for Year 5:** 50,000 USD								
Planned work After the successful completion of the revision of the CLAV, work to identify and address issues and inconsistencies will continue in collaboration with t-RFMOs													
Improving data quality in collaboration with RFMOs													
Output 2.2.1 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna longline vessels successfully completed in Fiji with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to sub regional organizations and t-RFMOs for upscaling.	**Lead: FAO with Fiji**				**Budget allocation for Year 5:** 200,00USD								
Planned work The six remaining EMS sets will be deployed on Fijian longline vessels by the end of 2018. The positions for EMS analysts will be established by the end of 2018. The business plan and the legal review will be completed by Q3 and Q4 2018, respectively. . The PMU will continue to support the activities according to the contractual arrangement with Fiji. Project support for activities in Fiji should be completed by the end of Q1-2019.													
Installation of equipment													
Conduct trials													
Training for land-based observers on software, and collection of compliance and biological data – completed													
Specialized training and establishment of position for EMS analysts													

Review reports on compliance and biological catch data													
Business plan for continuation of activities after Project													
Legal review													
	Q3-2018			**Q4-2018**			**Q1-2019**			**Q2-2019**			
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	
Output 2.2.2 Pilot trials of electronic observer systems aboard tuna purse seine vessels successfully completed in Ghana with lessons learned and best practices disseminated to all t-RFMOs for up-scaling	**Lead: WWF with Ghana**			**Budget allocation for Year 5:** [WWF has not provided of budget for year 5 for this output, should be the remaining funds for this output under the Execution Agreement] 15,000 USD for EMS maintenance provided by FAO									
Planned work. Continue with conducting trials and the analysis of the completed trials, strengthen staff capacity to interpret data and streamline the operationalization of the EM program through training and technical assistance. A focus on disseminating "Making the Business Case" among tuna stakeholders, particularly at COFI.													
Installation of equipment - completed													
Conduct trials													
Data Analysis													
Review													
Land-Based Observer Training – completed													
Making the Business Case – completed													
Output 2.2.3 Integrated MCS system in FFA	**Lead: FFA**			**Budget allocation for Year 5:** 150,000 USD									
Planned work: Continuing support for a Data Analyst position contributing to the production of intelligence reports and risk assessments of IUU fishing													
Real time assistance to national MCS officers and national MCS data analysis trainings													
Integrated analysis of MCS data with updates, development of Standard Operating Procedures and of tools and models to automate MCS data analysis													

		Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Output 2.2.4 Best practices on Traceability / CDS systems	**Lead:FAO**				**Budget allocation for Year 5:** 0 USD								
Planned work: Output has been successfully completed. Dissemination of Final Technical study will continue.													
Publication of the document through FAO's Fisheries Technical Paper series – Completed													
Dissemination of the document													

	Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Component 3 Reducing ecosystem impacts of tuna fishing												
Output 3.1.1 Shark data Improvement and Harmonization:	**Lead WCPFC with IATTC**			**Budget allocation for Year 5** WCPFC: USD 46,300 IATTC: USD 136,500								
Planned work: ***WCPFC:*** Work during the next period will focus on completing the shark post-release mortality tagging programme recently completed in New Zealand, underway in Fiji and planned for New Caledonia and the Marshall Islands. This project will require technical and logistical management of tags and equipment, as well as coordination with government officials and observer coordinators. The Global t-RFMO Shark Browser prototype will be updated for loading into BMIS, and a paper will be produced to draw out insights on data quality and trends. SPC will continue with BDEP work for WCPFC and IATTC, and ABNJ Tuna Project collaborators will advocate in t-RFMO bycatch working groups for public sharing and combining holdings into a global dataset. SPC will support the designation of manta and mobulid rays as WCPFC key shark species through better observer training and identification guides. **IATTC**: Year 5 will consist of the implementation of the pilot Study to investigate experimental designs for a shark fishery sampling program in Central America. Task 1 (April-March 2018) of the Pilot Study consists of a "Fact finding mission" on the artisanal component of the fishery. Sampling technicians, coordinated by the project's expert on shark data collection, are carrying out this task, which consists of identifying all landing sites along each nation's Pacific coastline (using online mapping tools and local sources), visiting as many of these sites as possible), and collecting the information. The data will be used to map all landing sites, estimate the order of magnitude of the shark catches landed at each site, and develop other information useful for designing the program. At this point (July 2018), Task 1 is mostly completed but the iterative map will keep receiving improvements through the duration of the study. Task 2 (April-March-2018): Considering results of task 1, a survey of landings sites will be conducted by sampling technicians to identify the different unloading strategies. Following analysis of the resulting data, different sampling designs, customized to the various unloading schemes will be developed, and then tested by the sampling technicians, working in pairs. Task 2 will take place mostly in Costa Rica and Panama, where the industrial fleet predominates in the shark fishery, but the results of these experiments could be applied to all countries as part of the long-term sampling program. Initial training of the sampling technicians was conducted via conference call. This training consisted mainly of providing instructions to build the map with landing site information (Task 1) and surveys to captains on different unloading methods for sharks (Task 2). An in-situ training workshop will be conducted in July 2018 to strengthen field work sampling procedures to conduct in Task 2. Quarterly summary reports will be delivered throughout the Pilot Study as well as a Final Report (April 2019).												
Pan-Pacific Shark and Bycatch Technical Steering Group (via skype, in blue) and ABNJ Tuna Project-Sharks and Bycatch Consultative Committee (at WCPFC Annual Commission meeting, in green)												
WCPFC: Produce peer-reviewed paper from global shark data inventory prototype and pursue development of an "app" for auto-updated public use												
WCPFC: Continue to develop the Bycatch Data Exchange Protocol (BDEP) as a common format for all t-RFMOs; work toward public posting and data sharing												
WCPFC: Develop manta and mobulid ray training and identification materials												
WCPFC: Complete shark post-release mortality tagging study												

	Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
IATTC: Task 1: Fact-finding mission and survey												
IATTC: Task 2: Development and testing sampling designs for composition data												
IATTC: Capacity building Workshop												
IATTC: Quarterly activity summaries												
IATTC: Analysis and final report												

Output 3.1.2 Shark Assessment and Management:	**Lead WCPFC**	**Budget allocation for Year 5:** 84,000 USD

Planned work: Methods development for data-poor pelagic sharks has been progressed through bigeye thresher shark risk assessment and southern hemisphere porbeagle shark indicators and risk assessment. A scientific paper describing the methodological advances made in these assessments will be prepared upon completion of all assessments. The third assessment is underway in collaboration with IATTC on Pacific-wide analysis of the silky shark. The fourth assessment, on whale shark interactions with the purse seine fishery is also underway. Both the silky and whale shark assessments will be presented to the WCPFC's SC14. If any of these assessments identify a need for management action, the ABNJ Tuna Project will explore drafting conservation and management measures for consideration by the t-RFMOs. Residual funding in the amount of $30,000 has been re-programmed to support the development of shark limit reference points. This study which was identified by the WCPFC as a priority, has remained underfunded for several years and the supplemental ABNJ funding has allowed the project to progress. The study is being managed by the WCPFC Secretariat.

Develop and disseminate methods for assessing shark populations which are data poor or have other data quality issues												
Conduct Pacific-wide silky shark assessment in collaboration with IATTC												
Conduct whale shark stock status assessment												
Develop limit reference points for sharks												
Formulate new conservation and management measures (dependent on assessment outcomes)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Output 3.1.3 Global Bycatch Management and Information System and Mitigation Workshops	**Lead WCPFC with SPC**	**Budget allocation for Year 5** WCPFC and SPC: 5,000 USD Plus additional activities in IOTC/ICCAT: 300,000 USD

Planned work:

Now that the BMIS has been launched with its new web interface, work has turned to publicizing it and expanding its content. Shark tagging information, mapping functions and integration of BDEP summaries are being developed, while updating and rectification of existing content continues. The sea turtle workshops are complete but it remains for the various management bodies to discuss the results and consider what actions are required. The bycatch problem-solving workshop using BMIS, held in May 2018, was designed to facilitate discussion of sea turtle and other mitigation options by the WCPFC SC in August 2018. The second expert workshop on shark mitigation will be planned once all of the shark post-release mortality tags have returned. This workshop will assist with interpreting the results, designing appropriate handling techniques, and advising on how the information should be utilized in stock assessments. More broadly, the workshop is planned as a forum for synthesizing the data from multiple studies across a range of fisheries, thus setting a future shark mitigation agenda based on remaining data gaps.

Further updates and improvements to the re-designed BMIS													
Expansion of the BMIS functionality to encompass shark tagging, mapping and BDEP bycatch summaries													
Dissemination of outcomes from sea turtle workshop, including consideration of conservation and management measures							**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**?**
Monitor the mitigation implications of shark post-release mortality tagging studies and plan for the final workshop in late 2018													
Support to replicate shark and bycatch activities in IOTC/ICCAT													

		Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Output 3.2.1 Seabird mitigation long liners	**Lead BirdLife**				**Budget allocation year 5:** 630,000 USD								
A *The use of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures is enhanced and accelerated, and additional methods to monitor the uptake, use and effectiveness of these measures are tested* Work in year 5 will include the planning and implementation of the final National Awareness Workshop (Malaysia). There will be a strong focus on implementing the observer and Fisheries Compliance Officer training sessions for South Africa, and continued engagement with Indonesia on the at-sea demonstrations of line weighting. There will be continued implementation of the port visits through the pilot outreach initiative in Cape Town and Fiji. The Namibian and South African Seabird Bycatch Mitigation Instructors will continue to collect at-sea data and demonstrating the use of seabird bycatch mitigation measures within these domestic fleets. Ultimately we hope to implement seabird bycatch regulations within the Namibian fleet before the finalisation of LOA4. Final evaluations on uptake and use of best practice, from the multiple threads of the project, will be analysed and presented by BirdLife before July 2019. **B** *The capacity of national institutions to manage and conduct analyses of seabird bycatch data and the effectiveness of bycatch mitigation measures is strengthened, and assessment methods are harmonised to facilitate a joint tuna RFMO assessment of the current bycatch mitigation measures contained in the relevant Conservation and Management Measures* During year 5, intersessional work with the relevant CPCs will continue as a follow-up of the third (Data Preparation) workshop, which focused on getting agreement on likely outcomes for this component of the project, and mechanisms/approaches to assist countries to deliver analyses of their own datasets, in time for the final workshop in 2019. The data consultants will host a small working group meeting focussed on developing tools and heuristics for analysis. The intersessional work will focus on providing assistance to all countries that will be presenting assessments at the final Global Seabird Bycatch Assessment Workshop in South Africa in February 2019.												
A Seabird bycatch mitigation outreach, liaison and training													
A Design and implement trial of port-based visits of vessels in Suva, Fiji for outreach and monitoring in relation to seabird bycatch and mitigation in the Chinese longline fleet													
A Design and implement trial of port-based visits of vessels in South Africa for outreach and monitoring in relation to seabird bycatch and mitigation													
A Data collection and seabird bycatch estimation in the South African and Namibian local tuna longline fleets													
B Regional seabird bycatch data analysis workshops, including training and data preparation													

		Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Output 3.2.2 Purse-seine trials of bycatch mitigation	**Lead WWF with ISSF**				**Budget allocation for Year 5:** [WWF has not provided of budget for year 5 for this output, should be the remaining funds for this output under the Execution Agreement] Plus procurement by FAO and LoAs USD 920,00								
Planned work: ISSF will continue to assimilate Skipper's Workshop 'Best Practices' updates into training materials for dissemination based on most recent workshops and sea trial outcomes. ISSF will continue Sea Trials testing biodegradation rates of FAD materials in the Maldives. ISSF will continue the 2nd NIRSA sea trials testing deep vs shallow FADs as a mitigation method for reducing bigeye tuna catch. ISSF will initiate a large-scale biodegradable FAD sea trial in the Indian Ocean, co-financed by ABNJ, ISSF, the EU, and European fishing industry. ISSF will initiate planning for a year 5 sea trial for safe removal of sharks from purse seine sets and subsequently initiate that sea trial. ISSF will initiate planning for the Y5 Synthesis workshop.													
Purse Seine sea trials AO, PO, IO													
Results analysis													
Incorporation of results into best practices													
Workshops to disseminate best practices													
Plans for synthesis workshop (to be held late Y4 or early Y5)													

		Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Output 1.1.3 Bycatch and catch data gaps in the northern Indian Ocean tuna-directed driftnet fisheries effectively filled through engagement of fishing communities and CSOs using co-management approaches	**Lead WWF with WWF-Pakistan/SFI** Cooperating Partners: MFD (Pakistan),IFRO/Shilat Iran and MOFW, Oman/IOTC												
	Budget allocation for Year 5 [WWF has not provided of budget for year 5 for this output, should be the remaining funds for this output under the Execution Agreement] Plus 175,000 USD for gear conversion												
Planned work: Scale-up the observer program in Pakistan and continue dialogue with Iran on replicating the approach. Pilot AIS/VMS on Pakistan fleets and digital observer technology with Maldives yellowfin tuna fleet. Convert several gill-nets to long-line, pilot/trial LED light sticks on gillnet vessels to reduce bycatch and exchange experiences between Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Work with IOTC on addressing capacity gaps in the Northern Indian Ocean through workshops (ROS2) and other training. Second national level workshop focusing on delivering the two NPOA's (Sharks and IUU) by end-December 2018.													
Capacity building workshop													
RFMO compliance program													
Evaluation of alternative gear configurations													
Stakeholder consultations													
Synthesizing data to t-RFMO by reporting to science committee of IOTC													

	Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Component 4 Component 4: Information and Best Practices Dissemination and M&E												
Output 4.1.1 Communications	**Lead FAO**			**Budget allocation for Year 5:** 108,500 USD								
Planned work: The PMU through the Communications Professional in collaboration with Partners will continue to communicate project key messages, progress, results and best practices to relevant stakeholders at meetings, workshops and events, and by using various channels and communicative means. The PMU, with inputs from Partners, will finalize the newly revised Programmatic Communications Strategy (CS) based on the Communications Strategy document from 2014, by developing a Communication Activity Plan, to facilitate planning of upcoming communication and outreach efforts. The Activity Plan will be a semiannual programmatic document, reflective of main activities scheduled under the Program and the individual Projects' components, updated as necessary during reporting periods by PMU and inputs from Partners. The website will be updated with content regularly; 2-4 monthly news bulletins, recent project reports, publications and communications products. Work will continue with the Programmatic Newsletter that incorporates news, information and events from all four Common Oceans ABNJ Projects, scheduled to be sent out on a bimonthly basis (6 issues per year). Particular attention will be given to further increase the Project's presence on social media; weekly website updates and messages will be forwarded for dissemination by the corporate Twitter accounts FAOFish and FAOPesca. Additional social media updates will posted by the PMU and other Partners as they see fit, labelling their content with the hashtag #CommonOceans.												
Communicate key messages, progress, results and best practices to stakeholders												
Produce content for website												
Finalize revised Communication Strategy												
Develop and update Communication Activity Plan												
Newsletter dissemination quarterly												
Increase visibility on Social media												

		Q3-2018			Q4-2018			Q1-2019			Q2-2019		
		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
Output 4.1.2 Synthesis of immediate project results, compilation of catalytic results globally	**Lead FAO**				**Budget allocation for Year 5:** Total allocated under PMU costs								
Planned work: The PMU will continue to compile information on progress for the different Project outputs and outcomes and prepare Project progress reports and the PIR as required.													
Monitoring and documentation of project progress													→
Preparation of PPRs and PIRs													→
Output 4.1.3 IW:Learn	**Lead FAO**				**Budget allocation for Year 5:** 187,900 USD								
Planned work: The Project will participate in the GEF IW:Learn Conference which will be taking place in Marrakesh, Morocco in November 2018. Two Project Experience Notes will be prepared. Learning exchanges are tentatively planned at the end of year 5.													
Participation in GEF International Waters conference (tentative)													
Project Experience Note													
Learning exchanges - tentative													
Output 4.2.1 Midterm and final evaluations	**Lead: FAO Office of Evaluation**				**Budget allocation for Year 5:** 100,000 USD								
Planned work: The final Evaluation will start in Q2 2019.													
Mid Term Evaluation - completed													
Final Evaluation													→

Annex VIII: Template for concept modules for phase II

Common Oceans (ABNJ) Tuna Project Phase II Concept Menu		**Capsule 5 Seabirds**
Topic:	**Potential Partners:** •	
ABNJ Tuna Project Phase I link: yes/**no**	**Linkages to**: •	
Objective:		
Rationale:		
Technical Approach: •		
Assumptions:	•	
Budget:		
Next steps:	• •	
Key words:		

EXAMPLE:

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Common Oceans (ABNJ) Tuna Project Phase II Concept Menu</th><th>Capsule 1
Shark Genetics</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Topic:
Apply cutting edge genetic techniques to create new tools for shark management and monitoring</td><td colspan="2">Potential Partners:
• tRFMOs/members to obtain samples
• CSIRO for methods development & analysis
• tRFMOs for management uptake</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">ABNJ Tuna Project Phase I continuation: no</td><td colspan="2">Linkages to:
• Component 1 – stock management
• Component 3 – shark data improvement</td></tr>
<tr><td>Objective:</td><td colspan="3">Generate an estimate of population size for at least one highly migratory shark species in one ocean for use as a baseline for management reference points.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rationale:</td><td colspan="3">Measures of endangered species status are traditionally based on long-term, standardized catch records which are often not available for shark species. Using genetic methods provides an alternative means of assessing stock size opening up new options for management.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Technical Approach:
• Simple tissue sampling is conducted according to stock delineation information (i.e. subpopulations, sex and life-stage segregation)
• The degree of relatedness of samples is used to estimate the number of mature females in the population, and from there the total adult population size
• Juvenile population size may be estimated through mark-recapture techniques to estimate total population size
• In addition to population size, the population trend may be estimated by applying assumptions about reproductive biology and population age structure
• Results can be used for ongoing stock monitoring via reference points and/or to groundtruth current stock assessment models
• The technique has been demonstrated for southern Bluefin tuna[7] (a species of high individual value) and great white sharks[8] (a species of high conservation concern and research focus) in Australia</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assumptions:</td><td colspan="3">• Stock structure is sufficiently understood to allow informative tissue sampling
• Relatively large numbers of samples can be obtained and transported (e.g. for CITES-listed species)
• Sampling and model design can be developed around constraints
• Estimates certain enough to prove useful for management
• CSIRO know-how available</td></tr>
<tr><td>Budget:</td><td colspan="3">?</td></tr>
<tr><td>Next steps:</td><td colspan="3">• Choose a stock and ocean basin as the test case
• Explore and develop sampling and modelling approach
• Seek partners for sample collection
• Build in a process for management uptake (e.g. via a t-RFMO)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Key words:</td><td colspan="3">Shark, genetics, close kin mark recapture, population, stock, abundance, trend</td></tr>
</table>

[7] Bravington, Mark V., Peter M. Grewe, and Campbell R. Davies. "Absolute abundance of southern bluefin tuna estimated by close-kin mark-recapture." Nature communications 7 (2016): 13162.

[8] Hillary, R. M., M. V. Bravington, T. A. Patterson, P. Grewe, R. Bradford, P. Feutry, R. Gunasekera et al. "Genetic relatedness reveals total population size of white sharks in eastern Australia and New Zealand." Scientific reports 8, no. 1 (2018): 2661.