

SciCOFish

SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AND
OCEANIC FISHERIES IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS REGION

Fifth Steering Committee report



Noumea, 12 March 2015

This project is funded by



This project is implemented by



The fifth and last SciCOFish Steering Committee meeting took place on the 12th March 2015 in Noumea, New Caledonia, at SPC headquarters. This project will officially close operations on the 3rd September 2015 although funding will be fully spent by May or June 2015.

The participants to this meeting were:

P-ACP representatives	
Cook Islands	Korea Raumea
Federated States of Micronesia	Valentin Martin
Fiji	Aisake Batibasaga
Kiribati	Tuake Teema
Marshall Islands	Florence Edwards
Nauru	Monte Depaune
Niue	James Tafatu
Palau	Charley Matsutaro
Papua New Guinea	Jeff Kinch
Samoa	Joyce Samuelu Ah Leong
Solomon Islands	Rosalie Masu
Timor-Leste	Narciso Almeida de Carvalho
Tonga	Siola'a Malimali
Tuvalu	Fulitua Siaosi
Vanuatu	William Naviti
Others	
EU Delegation for the Pacific – Attaché Fisheries	Juan Ignacio de Leiva
EU Delegation for the Pacific	Jesús Laviña
European Commission- EuropeAid	Isabelle Viallon
SciCOFish supervisor – FAME Director	Moses Amos
SciCOFish Administrator	Anne Lefeuvre
Deputy Director FAME (Coastal Fisheries)	Lindsay Chapman
Deputy Director FAME (Oceanic Fisheries)	John Hampton
SciCOFish staff	
FFA	Mike Batty and Hugh Walton

PIFS	Ryan Medrana
USP	Colin Shelley
SPREP	Warren Lee Long
LMMA Network	Hugh Govan

Introduction

Moses Amos, the Director of the SPC Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Division and Supervisor of the SciCOFish project, opened the fifth and final SciCOFish Steering Committee. He welcomed the participants to this important event describing the SciCOFish project as an immense contribution to the management and development of fisheries resources through the provisions of services and technical assistance to many Pacific Island Countries (PICs). He invited country representatives to make useful comments and propose ways to move forwards, to build a basis for the forthcoming European Development Fund (11th EDF) proposal development.

Moses Amos also welcomed the European Union (EU) representatives, who stated that they wanted to hear what has been done during this last year and what progress has been made over the life of the project.

Moses finally encouraged all participants to reflect on how the SciCOFish project has contributed to improved management of coastal and oceanic fisheries in their countries and across PICs overall.

SciCOFish Component 2 – Coastal Fisheries

SciCOFish activities that were conducted in 2014 with overall results were presented for coastal fisheries by Lindsay Chapman, the Deputy Director for FAME's Coastal Fisheries Programme. These activities are summarised in Annex 1.

Presentations on work conducted included:

- invertebrate work presented by Kalo Pakoa, Fisheries Scientist (Invertebrates);
- finfish work presented by Bradley Moore, Fisheries Scientist (Climate Change); and
- information and database management presented by Franck Magron, Reef Fisheries Information Manager.

Comment 1: Niue, Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Vanuatu, Tuvalu expressed their sincere appreciation to EU for the crucial assistance. It was a well-managed and easy project to access and they hope that EU funding will continue.

Comment 2: ACP-countries expressed their satisfaction for the SPC response to their requests and for the project administration and technical assistance, particularly on:

- coconut crab management plan and data server installation in Niue;
- effective and own reporting, resources assessments conducting to management plans for Cook Islands;

- trochus stock update and management plan drafting for Samoa; Samoa raised the need for its 'trochus management plan formulation' given the assessment has been conducted back in 2014 and still awaiting the analysis from the SPC;
- sea cucumber assessment, market surveys and biological sampling in Tonga;
- market surveys for Kiribati; bêche de mer management plan for Solomon Islands;
- server installation, sea cucumber and aquarium fish regulations in Marshall Islands;
- creel surveys for Palau; green snail and lobster works, documentation for communities in Vanuatu;
- data collection system for Tuvalu.

PICs further requested that the EU note these inputs via SciCOFish.

Comment 3: Tonga, Kiribati, Niue and Marshall Islands mentioned that the work done allowed their Fisheries Agencies to address the lack of data they had in some areas and communicate this at the Ministerial level, making coastal fisheries production and value clearer, showing its contribution to their GDP for formulating management measures.

Comment 4: Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, Niue, Federated States of Micronesia, Tuvalu and Nauru outlined the importance of databases management trainings and server deployment. This deployment was welcomed, though it was also noted the intermittent nature of internet and electricity in many PICs.

Summary of requests and priorities:

1.	Niue, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, Cook Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include a Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) component for long term management of coastal fisheries. - Set up a database to support management plans.
2.	Vanuatu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiate work on indicators to evaluate and be more precise on projects impacts on populations.
3.	Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suggest having a larger SPC team to help with those coastal activities, particularly for trainings on creel market surveys and biological sampling.
4.	Niue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work on their coconut crab management plan.
5.	Samoa, Cook Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have ciguatera monitoring put back into the fisheries projects. - Reviving the ciguatera network. There is a need for a better coordinated effort from the SPC given there has been work since 2008 and SPC (Coastal) was identified as the coordinator for a network among its members for this work, which is yet to take place.
6.	Nauru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appreciated the Marshall Islands poster on maximum/minimum fish sizes legislation. - Would like to work on a similar project.
7.	Samoa, Tuvalu and Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organise a specific training for IT persons from the Fisheries agencies to maintain the mini server and set up databases.
8.	Cook Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adapt the data collection form already existing for pelagic species to finfish.

SciCOFish Component 1 – Oceanic Fisheries

John Hampton, the Chief Scientist and Deputy Director of FAME's Oceanic Fisheries Programme presented activities conducted on oceanic fisheries in 2014 under the SciCOFish project and their results. These activities are summarised in Annex 1.

Specific presentations were given for:

- bioeconomic modelling activities by Shelton Harley, Principal Fisheries Scientist (Stock Assessment and Modelling); and
- Seapodym modelling by Simon Nicol, Principal Fisheries Scientist (Ecosystem monitoring).

Comment 5: Niue, Fiji, Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia, Cook Islands and Samoa thanked the SPC Oceanic Fisheries Programme for providing the best scientific advice contributing to good regional tuna management.

Comment 6: A discussion was launched by Kiribati on bigeye tuna spawning, in effect to use fish spawned in captivity and then released into the wild to rebuild the stock of this important species. John Hampton and Johann Bell advised that tuna hatcheries have been tested but there are technical and economic realities that make the approach unfeasible for tropical tunas. Re-stocking is best directed at invertebrates, in situations where they have been severely depleted and where hatchery technology can produce juveniles in sufficient numbers to make a difference. It is unlikely to be applicable to marine finfish generally and that releases of juvenile tuna spawned in captivity would have little benefit to the fishery. For now, tuna management is the best way to rebuild tuna stocks, and that's what SPC is working on with the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). As an example, reducing the catch by purse seiners has an important impact on tuna stocks.

Comment 7: Niue expressed their satisfaction on the bioeconomic work done, showing the value of fisheries and the limits. They commented that it is an important tool for assessing fisheries sustainability, including economic sustainability, under various management approaches.

EU conclusion on the SciCOFish steering committee

The EU thanked SPC for the results of the Project and commended SPC experts for the quality of the presentations made during the Steering Committee. The EU noted with satisfaction the recognition expressed by member countries to the activities implemented by the SciCOFish Project. EU representatives particularly appreciated seeing concrete impacts of policies and capacity building.

It was also appreciated the fact that the recommendations made by the EU at the previous steering committee were taken into consideration during the last year of the project implementation and that considerable progress has been achieved in coastal fisheries.

The EU also welcomed the fact that in the cases where funds were not sufficient, means were found to bridge the gaps and coordination with partners and other Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) agencies was organised. It will be something to continue in the future.

An evaluation of the program, to extract the lessons learnt and conclusions that could feed into the formulation of any future regional fisheries programme proposal to be funded under EDF 11 is still recommended.

EDF 11 stakeholder consultations for a joint, large multi-agency fisheries project

The EU informed the participants on the status of the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) for the Pacific Region under the 11 EDF. A possible Regional Fisheries Programme would be mainly falling under the second priority area of intervention, i.e. the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and the Environment and Management of Waste, but also address some of the issues identified within the first priority area of intervention, which is the Regional Economic Integration, especially those addressing the support to Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Services (SPS) and in the field of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT).

The EU representative briefly outlined the project formulation process and explained that the concept note is still in a pre-identification phase. Further assessment of the country needs and mapping of existing and upcoming initiatives in the sector will be essential in order to design a sound proposal. The budget, the coherence between the different components, the role of the main actors and, overall, the scope of the proposal are to be reconsidered and properly justified.

Proposal of a joint, large multi-agency fisheries project

Mike Batty, the Director of Fisheries Development at FFA, presented the proposed concept note draft for a regional project, prepared by a consortium of partners: FFA, SPC, SPREP, USP, LMMA and PIFS.

The document aligns with the Regional Indicative Program (RIP) and with a number of other requirements. The Indicative Program is still under discussion but three sectors have been identified as priorities.

The current EDF 11 draft proposal is focused on Sustainable Management of Natural Resources as its primary area and subsequently a fisheries program is logical for the region with emerging needs and opportunities identified, including:

- Supporting NGOs in CBFM;
- New technologies – e-reporting, e-monitoring, integrated info systems;
- Mitigation of fisheries impacts on species such as turtles;
- Capacity building and career development at USP; and
- Materials and training for community support workers.

The budget is tentative at the moment, though an indicative figure of € 40 million has been estimated with approximately € 5-8 million per component.

For this EDF11, there will be a small number of large programs with the EU's preference for projects that should involve those agencies and institutions with a relevant role to play in the sector. The identification and formulation process for the projects will be discussed in a Regional Steering Committee with the National Authorizing Officers (NAOs; situated in individual PIC's National Planning and Finance Departments, which are not necessarily familiar with fisheries or regional projects). Subsequently it is important to know now whether PICs support the proposed concept, and if not then why not and is this something individual PICs will benefit from.

Comment 8: PNG, RMI, Kiribati, Nauru and Vanuatu indicated that they endorsed the proposed document and that the proposal covers what they would like to see addressed as priorities. No PIC representative spoke against the concept and it was taken that the meeting supported the proposal, subject to some comments tabulated below.

However, some countries indicated that they had to come back to their capitals for further consultation with other departments.

Comment 9: EU explained that the RIP budget is limited and shared between various priorities areas, tentative amounts are as follows:

- Regional economic integration (private sector and trade): € 50 million;
- Sustainable use of natural resources and waste management : € 52 million;
- Governance (civil society, gender...): € 18 million;and
- Investment facility for the Pacific (infrastructure/private sector): € 46 million.

Comment 10: The EU appreciated the positive reaction of PICs and its constructive comments and welcomed the fact that four regional organizations and one NGO are working together for the benefit of PICs and encouraged the participation of other relevant actors. In addition, the following comments were made:

- EU encouraged further consultations between the leading agencies and PICs in order to reach a large consensus on what should be the main goals for this new EDF program (15 countries, a range of issues to be addressed);
- While recognising the effort made by Regional Organizations to develop an integrated approach and the early stage of the process, as it stands, the Programme looks more like a number of independent components to be implemented by each partner.
- A large number of regional and national fisheries interventions are already ongoing or in the pipeline in the Western and Central Pacific, especially those funded by the World Bank, Australia, New Zealand and the GEF. Pacific Regional Organizations and PICs should ensure that synergies are identified and duplication avoided.
- In this regard, a comprehensive and detailed analysis of the needs and gaps of the region would be needed. A mapping of the current fisheries interventions will allow having a clear picture of the support needed, both in terms of gaps and budget.
- The governance framework should be reinforced. The past relation donor/recipient should be totally reversed. A real partnership should be established between the EU and the Pacific and the Fisheries Programme should serve to reinforce the political dialogue within the region.

Finally, the EU underlined that any Regional Programme is intended to serve PICs and PICs should make sure that their priorities are taken into account.

Summary of comments and queries:

13.	Samoa	Why is aquaculture not included in the concept note? SPC responded that this is covered by other funding. What is the the role of the FLAMMA network, and the fact that there are now more CROPS & NGOs coming in this project is perhaps a possibility of diluting the funds to these other CROPS& NGOs rather than for the ‘coastal fisheries management’?
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14.	PNG	Have a clear definition of each agency's role.
15.	PNG	Involve more the private sector for coastal fisheries management
16.	PNG	Adjust the capacities of the project to answer countries' requests.
17.	Cook Islands, FSM, PNG	Proposed to send further comments after having studied the concept note. FFA confirmed that countries can submit their comments until June, and that the proposal would be discussed again at the FFC meeting in May.

Conclusion

Moses Amos concluded the meeting insisting that this project proposed for EDF11 funding is ACP countries' project. SPC and that SPC's and other institutions' role is to facilitate the preparation process. Moses insisted on the fact that representatives should undertake consultations and communicate on FFC discussions outcomes at the national level so that NAOs meeting in June are fully briefed about the importance of this project.

Moses finally thanked the EU representatives, the observers, FFA, SPC, SPREP, USP, LMMA network and PIFS for their input and feedback on the current draft concept note, which is also a good example of regional integration and genuine partnerships between regional agencies and institutions as well as with the PICs.

Annex 1 – Description of activities 2014

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2014-2015	Progress /issues	Action required for the project closure
Overall objective: conservation and sustainable use of coastal and oceanic fisheries resources in the Pacific Islands region			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effort on yellowfin and bigeye tuna reduced to at least the level required to reach Fmsy (the fishing mortality associate with the maximum sustainable yield) or lower, for both species 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The estimated total catch of the four main target tuna species was approximately 2.6 million mt in 2013. New stock assessments for yellowfin and bigeye tuna estimate: yellowfin spawning biomass has declined to 38% of the average 2002-2011 unexploited level, which is above the limit reference point of 20% and fishing mortality remains beneath the level providing the maximum sustainable yield; and bigeye tuna spawning biomass is estimated to have declined to 16% of the average 2002-2011 unexploited level, and has breached the agreed limit reference point of 20% and fishing mortality remains well above the MSY level. Conservation and Management Measure (CMM2013-01) is predicted to result in reduced fishing mortality for bigeye tuna to around Fmsy by 2017. This expectation may be compromised by the increasing number of purse seine vessels operating in the fishery (~300, excluding domestic vessels in Philippines and Indonesia). Moreover the tonnage of 80 new purse seiners currently being built is in excess of the tonnage of vessels to be replaced. This excess is equivalent to approximately 40 new vessels. During 2013, the estimated tuna discard on 	

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2014-2015	Progress /issues	Action required for the project closure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuna discards by purse seiners reduced to less than 1% of catch (<12,000 t) confirmed by 100% observer coverage At least some management measures adopted in each of 5 coastal areas with measureable signs of recovery observed in baseline monitoring (indicators to be established under this project) 		<p>purse seine vessels was 1%, the lowest rate since 1995. The average tuna discard rate for 1995-2015 was 2.6%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the project, management advice continues to be given to countries for sea cucumber fisheries, yet some of this advice is ignored as a result of political pressure to open or not close the fishery even when stocks are severely depleted. Other countries are following the advice to allow stocks to rebuild, although this will be a long (3 to 10 year) process in some countries. A coastal fishery management plan was developed for Kiribati as well as a sea cucumber management plan for Fiji. In the Fiji case, there was extensive stakeholder consultations held as well. Indicators or regional reference densities for healthy sea cucumber stocks have been established as well as for several other invertebrate species. These have been published in the "Assessing Tropical Marine Invertebrates – a manual for Pacific Island resource managers" survey manual, page 41 for sea cucumbers and in Appendix 4 for other selected invertebrate species. 	
Project purpose: to provide a reliable and improved scientific basis for management advice and decision making in oceanic and coastal fisheries			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of project stock 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock assessments for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna were accepted by the WCPF Commission and used as the basis for 	

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2014-2015	Progress /issues	Action required for the project closure
<p>assessment results for 4 main tuna species accepted by WCPFC Scientific Committee and forwarded to full Commission for decision-making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observer coverage rates reach regionally-agreed levels by 2012 (100% for purse seine vessels) with no decrease in data quality 		<p>forming management advice for these three tuna species. In addition a stock assessment for blue shark in the north Pacific was completed to advise fishing nations and authorities on the conservation status of this stock. A trend analyses for the south Pacific albacore longline fishery was used to assist with management advice in the absence of a stock assessment for this species in 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An evaluation was undertaken to estimate the risks of exceeding limit reference points for south Pacific albacore. The results of this work have implications for the setting of target reference points with fishing mortality rates well below Fmsy and spawning biomass levels over double those at SBmsy needed to satisfy industry standard risk profiles. From available information, purse seine observer coverage rates in 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 were 84%, 78%, 84% and 76%, respectively. Observer data currently received by SPC represents 92%, 82%, 75% and 63%, respectively, of all trips. More data are expected to be received. E-monitoring trials have started as an approach to assist with reaching observer coverage targets (particularly for long-line vessels where observer placement is logistically difficult). 	

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2014-2015	Progress /issues	Action required for the project closure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5 P-ACP countries adopt coastal fisheries management measures in line with project recommendations 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea cucumbers fisheries remain a focal area for management in the region; however, countries are now looking at other invertebrate species as well. Management advice was provided to Samoa for their Trochus fishery, Kiribati for their anadara fishery at Abaiang, and Niue for their coconut crab fishery. There is a growing interest in data collection using creels surveys and biological sampling to get more fishery dependent data on finfish stocks on which to base management measures. In 2014, Tonga, Palau and PNG received training in these methodologies using the manual (in final draft form at present) developed by the project. 	
Result 1: P-ACP governments, the FFA and the WCPFC are provided with scientific data, modeling, and advice to underpin their management decision making and strategic positioning			
1.1. Observer training			
300 observers trained, 10 observer trainers and 10 observer debriefers operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of observer training for all P-ACP countries. Continuation of trainers' training. Continuation of debriefers' training. Organisation of 2014 ROCW. Production of training tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six observer training courses were held in Marshall Islands (May), Nauru (Jun), Solomon Islands (Jun-Jul), Tonga (Jul), Vanuatu (Aug-Sep) and Tuvalu (Nov-Dec). A total of 67 observers were trained for the national observer programmes of the countries listed above and for Cook Islands, Fiji and Samoa, of which 62 were certified. There are now eleven certified trainers, from FSM (1), Kiribati (1), Nauru (1), PNG (5) and Solomon Islands (3). During 2014, two trainee trainers from FSM and Fiji did attachment training during four courses. Eleven trainers and trainee trainers from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of observer training for all P-ACP countries, coordinated by SPC, but with the training increasingly by the newly-certified trainers. Continuation of trainers' training. Continuation of debriefers' training. Organisation of 2015 ROCW.

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2014-2015	Progress /issues	Action required for the project closure
		<p>FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, PNG and Solomon Islands attended the Regional Observer Trainers Workshop in Noumea in November.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five debriefer workshops were held in PNG (Feb, Apr, May, Aug) and Fiji (Sep); 87 trainees from Fiji, Kiribati, Marshalls, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu received introductory training. Following on-the-job training of debriefer trainees, seven trainees from FSM, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu were recommended for certification. • The Regional Observer Coordinators Workshop was held in Noumea, Mar 10-14. • A species ID guide for use by observers on purse seiners was completed. A purse-seine observer training video was completed. 	
1.2. Integrated tuna fisheries databases			
<p>National tuna fisheries databases operational in 15 P-ACPs</p> <p>Tuna data audits conducted for at least 10 P-ACPs</p> <p>14 P-ACP's report data to WCPFC as per their obligations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep maintaining the web-based data audit and electronic-reporting tool. • Make the tool more user friendly to be used by any data management staff during country visit. • Four in-country data audits to be conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latest version of the TUFMAN system (v6.40) has been installed in P-ACP countries. • The TUFMAN web-based reporting is fully operational and has been used by P-ACP's to produce the WCPFC Part 1 reports for the SC10 meeting (August 2014). • The TUBS (Observer) web –based reporting tool is fully operational and was used by P-ACP's to respond to obligations for flag state WCPFC CMM reports and WCPFC Part 1 reports during 2014. • All countries trained in using these new products during the Eighth Regional Tuna Data Workshop (April 2014), SPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems have been developed and implemented. • Document the proposed future work to extend systems into the next major phase involving comprehensive E-Reporting and data auditing and data sharing via the internet “cloud”.

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2014-2015	Progress /issues	Action required for the project closure
		attachments and in-country visits. • Three in-country audits conducted during visits by SPC staff. • Remote audits of 2013 data at SPC of the data from the TUFMAN databases of 8 countries.	
1.3. Bioeconomic modeling and national advice			
10 region-wide stock assessments (RWSA) for key tuna species, using the latest updated data, provided to decision-makers during 2010-2013 1 regional and 10 national reports providing bioeconomic modelling advice	• Continuation of RWSA production for region-wide advice on tuna fishery. • Continuation of Issue Specific National Reports. • Refinement of the regional bioeconomic model for the south longline fishery. • Development of the bioeconomic model based on the stock assessment for skipjack. • Capacity building at national level on stock assessment.	• Activity completed • Eight ISNRs on the economic impacts of FAD closures on foreign and domestic purse seine fleets; and five ISNRs on oceanographic and climate impacts on longline catch rates of albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin tuna – including economic considerations. • Further development of two potential bioeconomic models for the southern longline fishery – applied to define several potential economic target reference points for the South Pacific albacore stock. • A fully integrated bioeconomic model including the four main tuna species in the tropical and south Pacific fisheries was developed for SC10 and is currently undergoing testing. • No stock assessment training course was possible in 2014 due to turnover of key staff.	• Further testing and finalization of the longline and tropical tuna fishery bioeconomic models.
1.4. Ecosystem modeling of management and climate change			
1 regional and 10 national reports (including Timor Leste) providing advice on tuna resource	Activity completed	Activity completed	Activity completed

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2014-2015	Progress /issues	Action required for the project closure
vulnerability to environmental variability including climate change			
1.5. Validate key model parameters through tagging			
5,000 tuna tagged of which 80% are bigeye ¹	Activity completed	Activity completed	Activity completed
Result 2: P-ACP governments, private sector and communities are equipped to monitor coastal fisheries to provide scientific advice in support of sustainable management of these resources. P-ACP governments, private sector and communities will be provided with technical methods and training to monitor coastal fisheries, scientific advice to inform management decisions, and development of in-country capacity to evaluate their effectiveness.			
2.1. Conduct stakeholder consultation			
Country specific needs prioritised for all P-ACPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reassess priorities at the 2014 project steering committee meeting for final year of project. Incorporate management and monitoring priorities in at least 3 joint country strategy documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity completed Activity completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity completed Activity completed
2.2. Develop local capacity to implement field monitoring protocols			
Standard monitoring protocols implemented and sustained in at least 5 P-ACPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake at least 2 national workshops/trainings on creel survey methodologies, biological sampling methodologies or spawning aggregation survey techniques. Undertake at least 3 national workshops/trainings on invertebrate survey methodologies. Finalise the market and creel survey manual and publish. Finalise all formal reports on data analysis and management advice for countries where survey work was undertaken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological sampling training undertaken in Tonga (13 people), Palau (9 people) and PNG (8 people), with growing interest in this area by other countries. Invertebrate survey training undertaken in Kiribati for anadara (6 people), Samoa for trochus (11 people) and Tonga for sea cucumbers (6 people). Market and creel survey manual in final draft form with database queries to develop. Invertebrate survey report completed for Solomon Islands (sea cucumber), Vanuatu (green snail) and Palau (sea cucumber). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity completed as no time for more training in-country. Activity completed as no time for more training in-country. Finalisation, printing and distribution in first half of 2015. Remaining reports will be completed for Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Palau and PNG.

¹ Suggested indicator: non provided in Contribution Agreement

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2014-2015	Progress /issues	Action required for the project closure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake at least 2 national workshops/trainings on market and/or creel survey methodologies. • Undertake at least 1 ad hoc request by a country covering an urgent issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training undertaken in Palau (9 people) and PNG (8 people) with growing interest in creel survey work by countries. • Undertook a coconut crab training and survey in Niue (8 people) as an urgent request from the fisheries department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity completed as no time for more training in-country. • Activity completed as no time for more training in-country.
2.3. Develop and implement secondary data collection protocols			
Regional data repository maintained and national data provided for backup from at least 5 countries/fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export database covers CITES permits, but need to look at linking this to the CITES global database. • Undertake training/workshop on how to use the export database. • Establish market and creel database in at least 2 countries. • Undertake database training with staff from at least 2 countries through attachment training in Noumea. • Develop additional modules for the in-country servers (document repository; query system for databases etc.). • Develop country specific databases as required (water quality for the Cooks etc.). • Install 1 or 2 additional servers to meet any specific requests. • Produce an on-line GIS training package. • Undertake in-country GIS training in at least 2 countries. • National data from monitoring training and subsequent surveys provided from at least 3 additional countries. • Expand the current on-line training programme to include the identification of another 2 species groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES export database being field tested at present and will be finalised in early 2015. • Workshop undertaken in December 2014 with 12 participants from 9 countries (Fiji, Cooks, Tonga, Solomons, RMI, Palau, FSM, Kiribati and Vanuatu). • Creel survey database in use in Tonga and Palau. • Attachments from PNG and Fiji plus a workshop on database use conducted with 13 countries participating. • No progress in 2014, with activity deferred to early 2015. • Cook Island water quality database work deferred to early 2015 at their request. • Servers installed in Chuuk and Yap in FSM. • Insufficient time so activity cancelled • GIS training undertaken in FSM (Chuuk and Yap), Palau and Cook Islands. • Some data provided by Kiribati, Tonga and Fiji, with countries starting to think more about this for back-up of data. • Insufficient time to do this so activity cancelled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise CITES export database • Activity completed • Training in Fiji in early 2015 in database use. • Activity completed • Document management system to be developed in early 2015. • Develop water quality database for the Cook Islands. • Activity completed • Activity cancelled • Activity completed • Activity completed, however, SPC will maintain this service. • Activity cancelled

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2014-2015	Progress /issues	Action required for the project closure
2.4. Develop management advice			
Assessments and management recommendations given for at least 5 major coastal fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of finfish monitoring, biological sampling and/or survey data undertaken for 2 countries and management advice provided. Assessment of invertebrate survey and/or monitoring data undertaken for 3 countries and management advice provided. Attachments from at least 5 countries undertake training and analysis of their own data at SPC for developing management arrangements. Provide management advice for specific fisheries in at least 2 countries. Assist the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) members develop and implement national plans under the MSG Roadmap. Participate in regional and international meetings covering coastal fisheries monitoring and/or management. Produce at least 2 management posters, possibly on sea cucumbers/green snails. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management advice for paddle-tail and bonefish in Kiribati, and minimum and maximum sizes for 22 species in the Marshall Islands. Invertebrate management advice provided for trochus in Samoa, coconut crabs in Niue and anadara in Abaiang in Kiribati. Attachments from Kiribati (2), Pohnpei FSM (2) Cook Islands (1) and Samoa deferred their attachments to early 2015. General coastal fisheries management plans develop for Kiribati and Niue. No requests received and MSG countries seem to be using consultants to assist them. Attended REPICORE workshop in Germany, Ciguatera workshop in Noumea and Sea cucumber summit in Fiji. Poster for Marshall Islands on max and min sizes of 22 species and minimum size of sea cucumbers poster for Vanuatu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice to be provided to Tonga. Advice to be provided to Tonga for sea cucumbers. Attachments from Samoa. Activity completed Activity completed Activity completed Activity completed
3. Shared project activities			
3.1. Cross-cutting issues			
SciCOFish contribution to environmental sustainability, gender equality, good governance and human rights ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalisation of Observers training tools and code of conduct introducing gender equality. Continuation of activities, contributing to environmental sustainability, gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity completed 2014 activities were related to environmental sustainability, gender equity, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of activities, contributing to environmental sustainability, gender equality, good governance and human rights.

² Suggested indicator: non provided in Contribution Agreement

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2014-2015	Progress /issues	Action required for the project closure
	equality, good governance and human rights.	good governance and human rights respect.	
3.2. Coordination			
SciCOFish project run efficiently in terms of time and resources ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding of fourth SciCOFish steering committee meeting. • Following-up the activities in terms of finances and plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity completed • Activity completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding of fifth SciCOFish steering committee meeting. • Following-up the activities in terms of finances, plan and project closure.
3.3. Dissemination of results			
Project results presented to ACP as tools –for fisheries management and decision making- and adopted ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication on SciCOFish activities and results. • Promotion of EU visibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TUNANOMICS initiative raised awareness and standards of reporting in Pacific media about the scientific and economic dimensions of Fisheries management. • Update of SciCOFish webpages: 5 web articles; 6 pages on meetings and trainings and 10 SciCOFish productions and contributions. 21 articles or interviews on SciCOFish activities in various national newspapers, websites, radio and television. Production and distribution of 1 video for observers training, 4 published reports and a manual. EU funding mentioned on all materials published and visible for all regional trainings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication on SciCOFish activities and results. • Promotion of EU visibility.