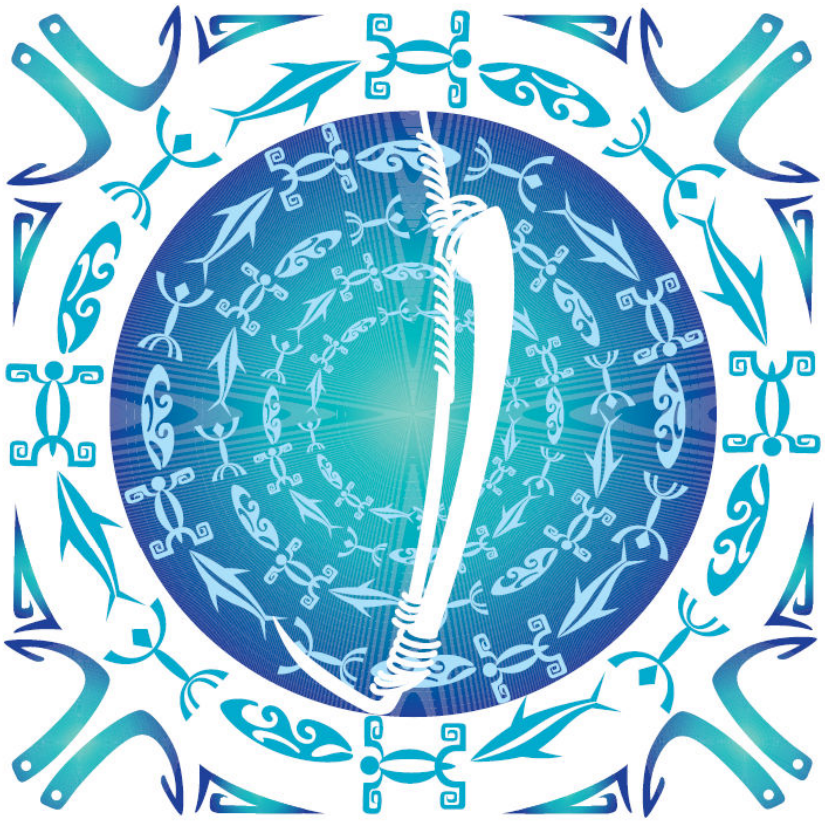
SciCOFish

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

Year 2 Progress report and Year 3 Work Plan



DECEMBER 2011

This project is funded by

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Signature page:

On behalf of the implementing agency, I have pleasure in providing herewith the 2011 annual report and 2012 work plan and cost estimate.

Signed: Date: 16th December 2011

Dr Jimmie Rodgers
Director-General
Secretariat of the Pacific Community

Seen and noted on behalf of the European Union

Signed: Date:

Dr Abdoul Aziz M'Baye
Head of Delegation
European Union Delegation to the Pacific

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
ENSO	El Nino-Southern Oscillation
EU	European Union
FAME	Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Marine Ecosystems
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
ISNR	Issue Specific National Report
IUU	Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported
JCS	Joint Country Strategy
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NORMA	National Oceanic Resource Management Authority
NTFSR	National Tuna Fisheries Status Report
OFP	Oceanic Fisheries Programme (SPC)
P-ACP	Pacific-African, Caribbean and Pacific
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
ROCW	Regional Observer Coordinators Workshop
RWSA	Region-Wide Stock Assessment
SciCOFish	Scientific support for the management of coastal and oceanic fisheries in the Pacific Islands region
SEAPODYM	Spatial Ecosystem and Population Dynamics Model
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPC HQ	Secretariat of the Pacific Community Headquarters
TUFMAN	Tuna fishery data management system
UVC	Underwater Visual Census
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

INTRODUCTION

The SciCOFish project, « Scientific support, for the management of coastal and oceanic fisheries in the Pacific Islands region », implemented through the Contribution Agreement between the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and European Union, is planned for execution from the 17th of April 2010 to the 3rd of March 2014, with a budget of 8,655,765 Euros.

Its overall objective, the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and oceanic fisheries resources in the P-ACP region, addresses a key aspect of the Regional Indicative Programme, namely, the development of cost-effective solutions for the sustainable management of marine and land-based resources.

The project purpose is to provide a reliable and improved scientific basis for management and decision making in oceanic and coastal fisheries. The project will provide the P-ACP countries with the means to develop efficient management measures, the skills to monitor their effectiveness, and some important tools to combat IUU fishing. A 'demand-driven' approach to implementation will ensure that assistance is provided to those countries which are most likely to take up management advice.

For **oceanic** fisheries, progress towards the overall objective during 2011 has been mixed. Three of the region's main tuna stocks (skipjack, yellowfin and South Pacific albacore) are estimated to be on the healthy side of routinely-used overfishing benchmarks, while one, bigeye tuna, continues to be experiencing overfishing with the most recent (2006-2009) estimates of fishing mortality estimated to be around 40 % in excess of the level supporting the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). On the positive side, the conservation and management measures being implemented by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) have been partly effective in constraining fishing mortality of bigeye tuna. Assessments conducted by the SPC Oceanic Fisheries Programme (OFP) indicate that overfishing would be removed if the pattern and extent of fishing that occurred in 2010 were continued into the future. This therefore provides a concrete example of the type of harvest regime for bigeye tuna that would be required to achieve long-term sustainability. While skipjack, yellowfin and South Pacific albacore continue to be assessed as not overfished and overfishing is not occurring, there are now signs in the fishery that all three of these stocks may have reached the limit of their exploitation potential. The most recent catch estimates (2010) for skipjack and South Pacific albacore are in the region of MSY and further increases in fishing effort would not be expected to increase long term catches of these species. For yellowfin also, in the western equatorial Pacific where around 90 % of the catch occurs, the stock is estimated to be fully exploited. Consistent advice on the above has been provided by SPC-OFP to members individually, to the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and its sub-regional groups as well as the WCPFC during 2011. The advice is having the desired impact at the WCPFC level, with a new conservation and management measure for tropical tunas (skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye), underpinned by scientific advice from SPC-OFP, currently being developed.

Progress towards achieving the project purpose in 2011 has been solid. Four regional tuna assessments (skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and South Pacific albacore) were conducted and presented to the WCPFC Scientific Committee in August 2011. All assessments were used in the formulation of the Committee's scientific advice to WCPFC8. These assessments incorporated improved data from the fisheries, including

high coverage observer data, and new tagging data, which have substantially improved their reliability. These are tangible contributions of SciCOFish to an improved scientific basis for management advice and decision making in the region's tuna fisheries.

For **coastal** fisheries, good progress was made towards the overall project objective in regard to the monitoring and sustainable management of sea cucumber fisheries, however, little progress was made in the area of finfish resource. Capacity building in the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Marshall Islands on sea cucumber monitoring methodologies during the reporting period has provided local counterparts with the skills and experience to undertake the monitoring of the sea cucumber resource themselves, with this work undertaken in different part of each country and is still ongoing. To progress monitoring and sustainable management of finfish resources, the development of standardised survey methodologies have commenced for both market and creel surveys, with this work scheduled for completion in the first quarter of 2012.

Good progress has also been made against the project purpose, again in the sea cucumber fishery area. With both Solomon Islands and Vanuatu currently having a moratorium in place on the harvest and sale of sea cucumbers, the results of the current monitoring and survey work will be critical for the assessment of whether or not to lift the moratorium, while forming the basis for sustainable management arrangements for the fishery in future in each country. For the Marshall Islands, management arrangements are being progressed while the survey of sea cucumbers continues in some locations, and this plan is passing through the legislation process and should become law in early 2012. In Tonga, the management advice provided to close the fishery for several years following the analysis of monitoring and survey data collected in 2010, lead to a reduction in quota for 2011, however, this will be reassessed for the 2012 season, with a strong chance the fishery will be closed in line with the original scientific and management advice provided in early 2011.

This report summarizes the activities during the project's second year (January-December 2011). It has been prepared with the collaboration of Section heads from the SPC Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (FAME) Programme concerned with the SciCOFish project and focuses on the achievements of 2011 activities and progress towards stated objectives:

- Result 1: P-ACP governments, the FFA and the WCPFC are provided with scientific data, modelling, and advice to underpin their management decision making and strategic positioning.

- 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.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Human resources

In 2011 6 new SciCOFish staff were contracted, with the last 2 positions, the Fisheries Scientist (bioeconomic modeling) and the Fisheries Economist (bioeconomic modeling) based at FFA beginning respectively in July and October 2011. The project has now all its staff available and began therefore to run at its full level during this year, being able to implement almost the totality of the 2011 work plan.

SciCOFish component	SPC Section		Title	Name	Began
1: Oceanic Fisheries	Stock assessment and modeling	1	Fisheries Information Technology Officer	Fabrice Bouyé	1/06/2011
		2	Fisheries Scientist (bioeconomic modeling)	Aaron Berger	18/10/11
		3	Fisheries Economist (bioeconomic modeling) based at FFA	Roseti Imo	01/07/2011
		4	Fisheries Scientist (national scientific support)	Ashley Williams	13/09/10
	Ecosystem monitoring and assessment	5	Fisheries Scientist (ecosystem modeling)	Jesus Jurado Molina	06/02/2011
	Data management	6	Fisheries Data Audit Officer	Bruno Deprez	02/12/2010
	Fisheries monitoring	7	Observer Support and Development Coordinator	Peter Sharples	01/01/2011
		8	Observer Training and Support Officer (North Pacific)	Manasseh Avicks	13/09/2010
		9	Observer Training and Support Officer	Siosifa Fukofuka	01/07/2011
2: Coastal Fisheries	Science and management	10	Reef Fisheries Information Manager	Franck Magron	16/08/2010
		11	Fisheries Scientist (finfish)	Being Yeeting	1/07/2010
		12	Fisheries Scientist (invertebrates)	Kalo Pakoa	27/08/2010
3: Coordination	FAME	13	Project administration and communications officer	Anne Lefeuvre	01/07/2010

1.2. Difficulties and changes

- ✓ Difficulties to fill the positions of bioeconomic modellers, both at SPC and FFA. This, additionally to the restriction of positions funded by other donor, was cause of further delay for the national tuna fishery status reports.

- ✓ Resources for the provision of training and other technical support for sub-regional and national observer programmes was insufficient through much of 2011, although this eased somewhat later in the year with the recruitment of three staff funded by the New Zealand Aid Programme.

- ✓ Four national tuna data audits where planned for 2011 but only two were conducted as more time was spent establishing/developing data auditing tools, that will now facilitate the in-country audits in the coming years.

- ✓ The need to be more adaptive to respond to countries' requests as their needs continue to evolve, particularly with respect to data obligations as members to the WCPFC.

- ✓ Many requests for assistance with sea cucumber surveys and management advice where the project has had to ask some countries to wait for assistance due to limited capacity within the project.

- ✓ Very few requests for finfish UVC training as many countries are moving to other, less expensive and time consuming survey methods.

- ✓ The timing of some work has had to slip due to limited capacity in-country to undertake specific work activities. This has been the case with several countries receiving the training for sea cucumber surveys, but then struggling to be able to continue this work themselves in-country with financial limitations and other work commitments of the staff that have been trained.

- ✓ Over commitment of project staff time to in-country activities and capacity building has not allowed time for the progression of several manuals of survey methodologies. This work may need to be undertaken by consultants in 2012 to progress these manuals.

- ✓ In terms of communication, the regular work of informing via the website or press releases has been reinforced with the help of communication consultants: the messages brought to media or policy makers have been formulated for more efficient results and media coverage. This will be reinforced by trainings given to scientific staff to present and write for media and public.

1.3. Main achievements

Observer training and systems

- ✓ Training completed for 8 observer trainers and 139 observers from the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Training materials — such as videos on purse seining and long lining, and technical guides — were developed and sampling material was provided for the sub-regional and national observer programmes.

Samoan trainees, Longline observer training, Apia, Samoa, February 2011 (image: Siosifa Fukofuka, SPC observer training and support Officer)

Integrated tuna fisheries databases

- ✓ Tuna database (TUFMAN) audits were conducted in Federated States of Micronesia and Fiji to identify potential problems, and to reinforce the regional and national capacity to assess data quality.

Bruno Deprez presenting results of databases' audits to NORMA staff, data audit on FSM NORMA's databases, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, 6-16 March 2011 (image: : Peter Williams, Principal fisheries scientist-Data management section)

- ✓ Expanded data management functions, including increased observer data processing and quality control, and capacity building through regional and national tuna data workshops.

- ✓ Development of comprehensive data auditing tools, including the VMS-logsheet reconciliation subsystem for TUFMAN which now allows countries to independently identify and resolve logsheet data gaps.

Bioeconomic modelling and national advice

- ✓ Regional assessments completed for skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye, South Pacific albacore showing that the 2010 catch for all four species is estimated at 2,421,113 metric tonnes, the second highest annual catch on record. It represents 83% of the total Pacific Ocean catch and 60% of the global tuna catch. Recommendations were given to limit catches (or fishing effort) at around the current levels: reduce bigeye fishing effort by at least 32% from the average levels for 2006–2009 to return stocks to sustainable levels, limit yellowfin fishing effort in the western equatorial Pacific to around current levels, monitor increases in skipjack fishing effort, consider developing limits on skipjack fishing to keep this critically important stock at healthy levels and to get the best economic returns from the fishery.

- ✓ The concept of national tuna fishery status report is evolving towards easier to use reports for countries. With the SciCOFish team completed by the bio-economic modeler position, the reports will be able to give management advice considering the economic aspect of fisheries. In 2011 issue specific national reports (INSR) were proposed to countries, as briefs on fishery management, focusing on one national issue for this economic sector. In late 2011 the first ISNR was completed on ENSO (El Nino-Southern Oscillation) and other impacts on albacore longline fisheries.

Ecosystem modelling of management and climate change

- ✓ The results of the regional analyses on the impacts of climate change for skipjack tuna and bigeye tuna in the WCPO have been published as a chapter in the recently launched book "Vulnerability of Tropical Pacific Fisheries and Aquaculture to Climate Change". Included in the analyses are preliminary results on the likely impacts on tuna fisheries for each Pacific ACP.

Validate key model parameters through tagging

- ✓ The completion of tuna tagging activities in the central Pacific Ocean resulted in over 4,000 bigeye tuna being tagged including the release of over 50 with electronic archival data collection tags. The total number of tagged tuna in the WCPO is now in excess of 300,000 and is the most extensive tuna tagging dataset available for stock assessment. The rate of tag recoveries currently exceeds 15% of releases.

Conduct stakeholder consultation

- ✓ A workshop on the "basic monitoring needs for effective management of coastal fisheries and resources for Pacific Island countries and territories" was held in April 2011. The workshop

brought together specialists from regional organisations, fisheries and conservation departments and NGOs to identify monitoring needs and prioritise these to set the direction for future assistance provided from the coastal component of the SciCOFish project, with market and creel survey methodologies the top priority and training in databases a high priority.

Develop local capacity to implement field monitoring protocols

- ✓ Local capacities developed on agreed monitoring methods for coastal resources assessment with training on finfish methodologies in Kiribati (9 trainees), Tuvalu (4 trainees) and Marshall Islands (5 trainees), and on invertebrates methodologies in Tuvalu (5 trainees), Vanuatu (5 trainees), Solomon Islands (8 trainees) Kiribati (9 trainees) and Marshall Islands (6 trainees).

Jayven Ham holding with golden sandfish specimen, Sea cucumber resources assessment training, Malekula, Vanuatu, May 27 – June 24 2011 (image: Kalo Pakoa, SPC Fisheries Scientist - invertebrates)

- ✓ An on-line training programme was developed and launched, with the aim of the programme to allow the users to train themselves in the identification of the different sea cucumber species found in the region.

Develop and implement secondary data collection protocols

- ✓ New on-line export database launched in Vanuatu to allow private sector operators to request export permits (one per shipment) with the Fisheries Department to also approve on-line to streamline the process and allow better storage of the data.

Develop management advice

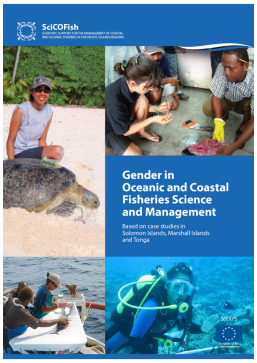
- ✓ Management advice and recommendations were provided to the Marshall Islands and to Papua New Guinea for their respective aquarium fish fisheries, to Kiribati for their bonefish fishery, to Solomon Islands and the Marshall Islands for their sea cucumber fishery, to Vanuatu for their lobster and sea cucumber fisheries, and to Tonga for their sea cucumber fishery following data analysis of survey data collected, with two Tongan attachments undertaking this work in Noumea.

✓ Two ad hoc requests for assistance were received in 2011 and addressed as soon as practical. The first was to train 9 staff in Kiribati on sampling methodologies for conducting an environmental impact assessment on marine resources in a site proposed for sand dredging. The second was an urgent request from Tuvalu, where an algal bloom had broken out and assistance was needed to take sample and train local counterparts (5 trainees) in the sampling methodologies. The samples were taken to the University of the South Pacific for analysis.

✓ Production and distribution of 16 information sheets covering 8 finfish families and 8 invertebrate families or species plus a guide on fisheries management for communities, with an official launch of these publications scheduled for early 2012. These sheets and guide were developed in collaboration with the LMMA (Locally-Managed Marine Area) Network and have been translated into Portuguese for distribution in Timor Leste.

Project coordination and dissemination of results

✓ To address the issue of gender equality, the results of the gender analysis conducted in late 2010/early 2011 have been assessed and specific activities to raise the profile of "fisheries science and management" as a desirable career to enter are being planned for implementation in 2012.



✓ Project Steering Committee was held in February 2011 to give an overview of the SciCOFish Project and its expected results, to advise members on the 2010 activities and to receive guidance from countries to identify the priorities for 2011 (year 2 of the project) work programme.

2. REVIEW OF PROGRESS AND PERFORMANCE

The following description of activities presents the global progress towards SciCOFish overall objective and project purpose, and also the activities planned for year 2 with progress assessed against the work plan (January to December 2011).

2.1. Description of activities

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
Overall objective: conservation and sustainable use of coastal and oceanic fisheries resources in the Pacific Islands region			
• 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		• Overall, effort on yellowfin tuna remains within overfishing benchmarks (related to the achievement of MSY). However, in the western equatorial region where the majority of exploitation occurs, the stock is considered to be fully exploited. For bigeye tuna, overfishing continues to occur, with the average fishing mortality in recent years (2006-2009) being about 40% above MSY levels. In 2010, there was a considerable reduction in fishing mortality, but it remains to be seen if this reduction will be sustained. Skipjack and South Pacific albacore remain in good condition, however recent increases in catch have results in catches now being close to MSY levels, and therefore restraint is now required in the fisheries for these stocks as well.	• The OFP will assist WCPFC in the development of a new Conservation and Management Measure for skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tunas to address these issues. Also, advice will continue to be given to SPC members individually, as well as to key regional and sub-regional groups (FFA, PNA, TVM).

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
• 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)		• Estimates of tuna discards by purse seiners were reported to the WCPFC Scientific Committee in 2011. For 2010, the tuna discard rate was 1.6%, a record low and significant reduction of the historical average of 3.2%. This reduction was achieved because of new WCPFC and PNA regulations regarding tuna discarding, which became effective in January 2010. • Ongoing monitoring activities for sea cucumber resources in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Marshall islands, with locally trained staff undertaking the monitoring. • Monitoring in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands is to assess if the current moratorium in these two countries for sea cucumbers can be lifted once suitable management arrangements are in place.	• Continued efforts required to improve flow and processing of observer data, including real-time submission of key data. SPC will continue to coordinate observer training, but greater focus now given to data quality, debriefing and observer trainer certification.

Whole fish sampling and port sampling practical, National observer training, Tarawa, Kiribati, 30 May- 24 June 2011 (image: Malo Hosken, SPC Research Assistant - Biological sample collection, processing and analysis)

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
Project purpose: to provide a reliable and improved scientific basis for management advice and decision making in oceanic and coastal fisheries			
• 100% of project stock assessment results for 4 main tuna species accepted by WCPFC Scientific Committee and forwarded to full Commission for decision-making • Observer coverage rates reach regionally-agreed levels by 2012 (100% for purse seine vessels) with no decrease in data quality • At least 5 P-ACP countries adopt coastal fisheries management measures in line with project recommendations		• Regional assessments were conducted for skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye and South Pacific albacore in 2011 and presented to the WCPFC SC8 meeting in August. SC8 used the results of all assessments in formulating its scientific advice to WCPFC. • Observer coverage of purse seiners in 2010 is believed to have been close to 100%; however, delays in data transmission and limited resources for data processing have meant that the coverage of processed data available at SPC is in the region of 50% as of December 2011. This is considerably higher than coverage rates (around 10%) prior to 2010, and is expected to increase as further observer reports are submitted. • Management advice to close the sea cucumber fishery in Tonga turned down by Minister with a reduced quota implemented, although government is reconsidering the advice and may close the fishery in 2012 given the current quota is not catchable. • Management plan for sea cucumber fishery in Marshall Islands being finalised as part of a fisheries bill with the projects providing assistance and advice. • Management advice and recommendations to be provided to Vanuatu and Solomon Islands once sufficient data is collected and analysed.	

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
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	• Continuation of observer training for all P-ACP countries.	• Ten observer courses in Samoa (Feb), FSM (Mar), Fiji (Apr), FSM (Apr-May), Solomon Islands (Jun), Kiribati (Aug), Kiribati (Aug-Sep), Kiribati (Sep), Marshall Islands (Oct-Nov), Vanuatu (Nov). A total of 139 observers were trained from the countries listed above and from Cook Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tonga and Tuvalu. Assistance was also provided for two nationally-run observer courses in PNG (Apr and Oct-Nov) and one course in Kiribati (May-Jun).	• Continuation of observer training for all P-ACP countries.
	• Continuation of trainers' training.	• Eight observer trainers were trained, from FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG and Solomon Islands. An observer trainers workshop was held in Noumea in Jul-Aug; seven trainee trainers from these countries attended.	• Continuation of trainers' training.
	• Continuation of debriefers' training.	• Two regional debriefer workshops were in Noumea (Mar) and FSM (Oct); 20 trainee debriefers attended from Cook Islands, FSM, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau and PNG. Two "recognition of prior learning" work-shops were held in PNG (Aug and Dec); 24 trainee debriefers attended from PNG, FSM, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Tonga. A workshop on the training of debriefers was held in PNG (Nov).	• Continuation of debriefers' training.

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
	• Organisation of Regional Observer Coordinators' Workshop. • Production of training tools.	• ROCW in Honiara (Jun). • Work on a longline observer training video was iniated in Fiji (Oct); a longline trip was organised and shooting conducted.	• Organisation of 2012 ROCW. • Production of training tools.
1.2. Integrated tuna fisheries databases			
National tuna fisheries databases operational in 15 P-ACPs	• Ensuring that national databases are operational.	• The national Tuna Fisheries Data Management System (TUFMAN) was updated to version 6.13 by the end of the year, with several new features implemented such as the VDS Management system. The latest version was distributed to all P-ACPs.	• Continued enhancement and support of TUFMAN. Continued country visits to provide training in using TUFMAN.
Tuna data audits conducted for at least 10 P-ACPs	• Systematic in-country audits with data audit officer.	• Comprehensive Data audit tools developed including VMS-Logsheet coverage reporting. • Two in-country audits conducted (FSM – March and Fiji – October), and one informal audit of TUFMAN data conducted at SPC/OFP (Solomon Islands TUFMAN).	• Continued development of data audit tools. • Four in-country data audits to be conducted.
14 P-ACP's report data to WCPFC as per their obligations	• Reviewing national reporting system to WCPFC to ensure that countries provide their data as per their obligation.	• All P-ACPs submitted their 2010 data to the WCPFC before the 30th April 2011 deadline (see http://www.wcpfc.int/statprov).	• Continuation of support to P-ACPs with respect to WCPFC data reporting obligations.
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	• Continuation of RWSA production for region-wide advice on tuna fishery.	• .4 stock assessments produced covering big eye, yellow fin, skipjack and south pacific albacore tunas. • 1 regional tuna fishery status report produced.	• Continuation of RWSA production for region-wide advice on tuna fishery.
1 regional and 10 national reports providing bioeconomic modelling advice	• Continuation of national fishery status report (NTFSR) production for national advice on tuna fishery. • Introduction of the bioeconomic advice in the NTFSR.	• NTSFR done for Solomon Islands, Cook Islands and initiated for Fiji including bio-economic modelling of long line fishery. 1 report late compared to the work plan due to late arrival of bioeconomic modeller and	• Evolution from NTSFR to Issue Specific National Reports being smaller reports for national advice on particular issues, proposing options for tuna management

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
		cut of fundings of another position planned to work also on NTSFR. • Inventory of fishing cost information to be used for input in the regional model completed. Small database developed to provide a historical overview of changes in fishing costs from all sources cited. • Development of a draft economic data form for purse seiners in the WCPFC completed. When the form is finalised it will be distributed to countries in the region that have domestic based purse seine fleets. For distant water fishing fleets, the form will be distributed based on contact information recorded on the Regional Register.	planning, including economic aspects. • Dissemination of the economic data collection form and the timely gathering of this information for analysis. • Development of a database to enter the economic information gathered from purse seiners.
	• Capacity building at national level on stock assessment.	• Attachment trainings at SPC HQ for Cook Islands and Solomon Islands.	• Capacity building at national level on stock assessment.
1.4. Ecosystem modeling of management and climate change			
1 regional and 10 national reports (including Timor Leste) providing advice on tuna resource vulnerability to environmental variability including climate change	• Use of SEAPODYM to estimate the response at the regional and national levels to exploitation, management intervention and environmental variability. • Continuation of reports production for providing advice on tuna resource vulnerability to environmental variability.	• Skipjack, Albacore and Bigeye models validations completed; and yellowfin model validation partially completed. • Regional and national reports are drafted.	• Completion of all reports. • Advice to ACP on particular fisheries management that they ask.
1.5. Validate key model parameters through tagging			
5,000 tuna tagged of which 80% are bigeye[1]	• One-two month tuna tagging cruise focusing on bigeye tuna in the central Pacific.	• Data incorporated in 2011 WCPFC stock assessments (Bigeye, Yellowfin and Skipjack tuna). • 4 papers provided to WCPFC documenting	• Incorporation of tagging data into analyses that inform sub-regional and ACP countries fisheries management.

[1] Suggested indicator: non provided in Contribution Agreement

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
	• Implementation of tag recovery procedures.	stock assessments and tuna tagging cruise achievements. • Around 4,000 tunas tagged in 2011	• 1 tuna tagging cruise in the Central Pacific.

Trainees going through the safety equipment onboard Rosita C, National observer training, Tarawa, Kiribati, 30 May- 24 June 2011 (image: Siosifa Fukofuka, SPC observer training and support Officer)

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
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	• Travel or correspond with at least 5 countries to identify management and monitoring needs and prioritise these. • Incorporate management and monitoring priorities in at least 2 joint country strategy documents.	• Seven countries were present at monitoring workshop to set national priorities. • Management and monitoring priorities incorporated into draft PNG JCS document.	• Continue activity with 4 other countries to set priorities for management and monitoring . • Continue activity and build management and monitoring priorities into at least 3 JCS.
2.2. Develop local capacity to implement field monitoring protocols			
Standard monitoring protocols implemented and sustained in at least 5 P-ACPs	• Undertake at least 2 national workshops/ trainings on finfish UVC methodologies. • Undertake at least 3 national workshops/trainings on invertebrate survey methodologies. • Hold a workshop of invited experts to develop standards for different survey methodologies. • Finalise and publish a finfish UVC manual incorporating standards from workshop of experts. • Finalise and publish an invertebrate survey methodology manual incorporating outcomes of workshop of experts. • Develop draft survey manuals for market and/or creel surveys following the	• Finfish training conducted in Kiribati (9 trainees) as well as assisting with training in Tuvalu (4 trainees) and Marshall Islands (5 trainees). • Invertebrate training undertaken in Vanuatu (5 trainees), Solomon Islands (8 trainees), Marshall Islands (6 trainees) Kiribati (9 trainees) and Tuvalu (5 trainees). • Workshop held in Nadi Fiji in May 2011with a list of priorities made for methodologies. • Minimal progress made with this activity deferred to 2012. • Minimal progress made with this activity deferred to 2012. • Insufficient time to do this internally, so advertised this as a consultancy to be	• Not many requests for finfish UVC training, so try to work in at least 1 country in 2012. • Continue invertebrate training in at least 3 countries in 2012 as this is in high demand. • Activity completed. • Finalise and publish a finfish UVC manual incorporating standards from workshop of experts. • Finalise and publish an invertebrate survey methodology manual incorporating outcomes of workshop of experts. • Supervise consultancy to develop a survey manual for market and creel

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
	workshop of experts. • Field test the new market and/or creel survey in 2 countries and assess the methodology.	completed in the first half of 2012. • Activity deferred to 2012 when manual is available. ***Additional activities undertaken in 2011*** • *Assessment and training undertaken in Tuvalu (5 trainees) following an algal bloom outbreak.* • *Assessment of marine resources as part of Environmental Impact Assessment in proposed sand mining site in Kiribati and training of 9 counterparts in survey methodologies.* • *Assessment and training provided in Samoa (7 trainees) on survey methods for spawning aggregations.* • *Training of two Pacific Islander young professionals in finfish and invertebrate survey methodologies.*	surveys. • Field test the new market and/or creel survey in 2 countries and assess the methodology. • *Retain flexibility to undertake ad hoc requests as needed.*
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	• Regional database module for export data developed. • Export database module trialled in three countries with national databases established. • Database module for market and/or creel surveys developed and tested. • Database module for catch and effort of nearshore and coastal fisheries data developed and trialled. • Integration of current coastal fisheries management and monitoring document database into the new SPC document	• Regional database for exports developed for trialling. • Database trialled in Vanuatu with other trials deferred to 2012. • Activity deferred to 2012 as manual and data forms needed first. • Activity merged with the market and creel survey database. • Work on the SPC document management system ongoing, so activity started in 2011, to be completed in 2012.	• Database established but may need some fine-tuning after the trails. • Trialling of database to continue in at least 2 more countries before wider distribution. • Database module for market and/or creel surveys developed and tested. • To be addressed as part of market and creel survey work. • Activity to be completed in 2012.

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
	management system. • National export data provided by at least 1 country. • National data from monitoring training and subsequent surveys provided from at least 1 country.	• Data provided by Palau and Vanuatu to date. • Data provided by Tonga for analysis of sea cucumbers surveys. ***Additional activities undertaken in 2011*** • *Two sub-regional workshops were conducted on basic database skills.* • *Purchased servers for 8 countries and configuring and software development for the servers for installation in countries in 2012.* • *Development of an on-line training programme for the identification of sea cucumber species.*	• Expand this to other countries. • Expand this to other countries. • *Conduct another set of sub-regional workshops on basic database skills.* • *Install servers with software in at least 5 countries and provide initial training in-country.* • *Expand this on-line training programme to include identification of other species.*
2.4. Develop management advice			
Assessments and management recommendations given for at least 5 major coastal fisheries	• Assessment of finfish monitoring and/or survey data undertaken for 2 countries and management advice provided.	• Data analysis and management advice provided for Marshall Islands for aquarium fish. Management advice also provided to PNG on aquarium fish management and Kiribati on management of their bonefish fishery.	• Expand this to other countries.
	• Assessment of invertebrate survey and/or monitoring data undertaken for 3 countries and management advice provided.	• Data analysis and management advice provided to Tonga on their sea cucumber fishery, and preliminary management advice on sea cucumbers provided to Vanuatu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands.	• Expand this to other countries.
	• Attachments from at least 3 countries undertake training and analysis of their data at SPC for developing management arrangements.	• Attachments from Tonga only (2 trainees) in 2011 as other countries still collecting data for analysis.	• Attachments from at least 3 countries undertake training and analysis of their data at SPC for developing management arrangements.

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
	• Participate in regional and international meetings covering coastal fisheries monitoring and/or management.	• Staff participated and presented at regional FAO/SPC workshop on the management of sea cucumber fisheries. ***Additional activities undertaken in 2011*** • *Input provided to the development of management plans in the Solomon Islands for sea cucumber and Vanuatu of lobsters.* • *Production and publication of information sheets on fisheries management for communities and a guide covering 16 families or species of finfish and invertebrates.*	• Undertake similar activities. • *Provide input to other fishery specific management plans as needed.* • *Produce at least another 5 information sheets.*

Participants double checking data collected, Baseline assessment of invertebrates and reef habitats, Majuro, Marshall Islands, 4-16 April 2011 (image: Maria Sapatu, SPC Pacific islander attachment)

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
3. Shared project activities			
3.1. Cross-cutting issues			
SciCOFish contribution to environmental sustainability, gender equality, good governance and human rights[1]	• Convert gender analysis results on inputs for 2011 and next AWP.	• Edition and printing of the "Women in fisheries" report and brochure, to promote the women's involvement in those careers. • Environmental sustainability is a central thematic for all SciCOFish activities. In 2011 various monitoring trainings were organised, for example in Marshall Islands, as a mean to reach both the fisheries sustainable management and adaptation to climate change. • Good governance is applied when working in coordination between SPC, governments, communities, to develop management plans for marine resources, as done this year for the sea cucumber in the Maskelyne Islands, Vanuatu.	• Continuation of activities, contributing to environmental sustainability, gender equality, good governance and human rights
3.2. Coordination			
SciCOFish project run efficiently in terms of time and resources[1]	• Held of SciCOFish steering committee meeting. • Engagement of activities with Timor Leste.	• First SciCOFish steering committee held on the occasion of the SPC heads of Fisheries meeting: validation of year 1 report and year2 work plan. • Timor Leste's representatives participated this year to the SPC's Heads of Fisheries meeting and to the other regional workshops funded by SciCOFish. The technical documents produced, eg. the "Guide and information sheets for fishing	• Held of second SciCOFish steering committee meeting. • Implementation of activities in Timor Leste.

[1] Suggested indicator: non provided in Contribution Agreement

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Planned activities for 2011	Progress /issues	Action required for 2012
	• Continuation of following of activities in terms of finances and plan.	communities" are being translated and will be sent to Timor Leste. • Annual reporting on activities and finance, and planning done. Follow-up along the year.	• Following-up the activities in terms of finances and plan.
3.3. Dissemination of results			
Project results presented to ACP as tools –for fisheries management and decision making- and adopted[1]	• Communication on Scicofish activities. • Communication on Scicofish results. • Promotion of EU visibility.	• Update of the SPC media mailing list • 15 web articles, 8 articles in the SPC Fisheries Newsletter distributed to all member countries and partners, 1 article in Islands Business Magazine, on SciCOFish activities. • Reports and policy briefs produced and distributed, eg. Pacific women's participation in fisheries science and management, 2011 Tuna Fisheries Assessment. • EU funding mentioned on all materials (videos, training books, posters, guides...) published this year. EU funding visible for all regional trainings with banners, and promotional items distributed to countries.	• Communication on Scicofish activities. • Communication on Scicofish results. • Promotion of EU visibility.

2.2. Resources and budget

The end of 2011calendar year corresponds to the closure of the Year 1 budget for SciCOFish project: by the end of December 2011, 100 % of the budget will be spent. The expenses for year 2 are well engaged and we think we will be able to ask for next request for payment in the first quarter of 2012.
Bellow are presented Year 1 and Year 2 budgets, as per the 30 November 2011.

ACTIVITIES	Year 1 Budget		Expenditure for Year 1		Balance of Year 1 budget remaining		% of year1 bugdet spent
	in XPF	in EUROS	in XPF	in EUROS	in XPF	in EUROS	
A-Staff costs	45,346,062	380,000	52,145,091	436,976	- 6,799,029	- 56,976	114.99%
B-Travel and subsistence costs	22,673,031	190,000	23,747,461	199,004	- 1,074,430	- 9,004	104.74%
C-Training costs	22,374,702	187,500	25,700,219	215,368	- 3,325,517	- 27,868	114.86%
D-Equipment	16,109,785	135,000	11,383,609	95,395	4,726,176	39,605	70.66%
E-Consumables	4,773,270	40,000	3,540,751	29,671	1,232,519	10,329	74.18%
F-Sub-contract / consultancies	13,484,487	113,000	12,273,510	102,852	1,210,977	10,148	91.02%
G-Fieldwork costs	23,269,690	195,000	17,899,611	149,999	5,370,079	45,001	76.92%
H-Dissemination of results	10,534,010	88,275	12,042,320	100,915	- 1,508,310	- 12,640	114.32%
I-Eligible indirect costs	10,362,172	86,835	10,362,172	86,835	- 0	- 0	100.00%
TOTAL	**168,927,208**	**1,415,610**	**169,094,744**	**1,417,014**	**(167,536)**	**(1,404)**	**100%**

ACTIVITIES	Year 2 Budget		Advance received for Year 2		Expenditure for Year 2		Balance of advance		% of initial advance spent	Balance of Year 2 budget remaining		% of budg. spent
	XPF	**EUROS**	**XPF**	**EUROS**	**XPF**	**EUROS**	**XPF**	**EUROS**		**XPF**	**EUROS**	
A-Staff costs	161,694,511	1,355,000	145,525,060	1,219,500	107,404,360	900,049	38,120,700	319,451	73.80	54,290,151	454,951	66.42
B-Travel and subsistence costs	31,026,253	260,000	27,923,628	234,000	9,844,061	82,493	8,079,567	151,507	35.25	21,182,192	177,507	31.73
C-Training costs	30,429,594	255,000	27,386,635	229,500	9,407,188	78,832	17,979,447	150,668	34.35	21,022,406	176,168	30.91
D-Equipment	7,159,905	60,000	6,443,914	54,000	3,930,772	32,940	2,513,142	21,060	61.00	3,229,133	27,060	54.90
E-Consumables	5,966,587	50,000	5,369,928	45,000	20,472	172	5,349,456	44,828	0.38	5,946,115	49,828	0.34
F-Sub-contract / consultancies	19,451,074	163,000	17,505,967	146,700	1,193,681	10,003	16,312,286	136,697	6.82	18,257,393	152,997	6.14
G-Fieldwork costs	23,269,690	195,000	20,942,721	175,500	3,673,051	30,780	17,269,670	144,720	17.54	19,596,639	164,220	15.78
H-Dissemination of results	10,534,010	88,275	9,480,609	79,448	2,246,199	18,823	7,234,410	60,624	23.69	8,287,811	69,452	21.32
I-Eligible indirect costs	19,529,833	163,660	17,576,850	147,294	9,475,298	80,721	8,101,552	66,573	53.91	10,054,535	82,939	48.52
TOTAL	**309,061,456**	**2,589,935**	**278,155,310**	**2,330,942**	**147,195,082**	**1,234,812**	**130,960,228**	**1,096,129**	**53**	**161,866,374**	**1,355,123**	**48**

3. 2012 ANNUAL WORK PLAN

3.1. Activities

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Activities 2012	Results to be delivered – quantity, quality and time	2012 activity schedule
Overall objective: conservation and sustainable use of coastal and oceanic fisheries resources in the Pacific Islands region			
• 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 • 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)			

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Activities 2012	Results to be delivered – quantity, quality and time	2012 activity schedule
Project purpose: to provide a reliable and improved scientific basis for management advice and decision making in oceanic and coastal fisheries			
• 100% of project stock assessment results for 4 main tuna species accepted by WCPFC Scientific Committee and forwarded to full Commission for decision-making • Observer coverage rates reach regionally-agreed levels by 2012 (100% for purse seine vessels) with no decrease in data quality • At least 5 P-ACP countries adopt coastal fisheries management measures in line with project recommendations			

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Activities 2012	Results to be delivered – quantity, quality and time	2012 activity schedule
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	• Continuation of observer training for all P-ACP countries.	• Approximately 150 observers trained at 10 observer courses in FSM (Feb-Mar), PNG (Mar-Apr, with participants from Palau and Nauru), Fiji (Apr-May, with Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu), Solomon Islands (May-Jun), Vanuatu (Jun-Jul, with Nauru, Niue, Palau and Tokelau), PNG (Jun-Jul), Marshall Islands (Sep), PNG (Sep-Oct, with Tuvalu), Kiribati (Oct-Nov) and Vanuatu (Nov-dec, with Cook Islands, Fiji and Nauru).	• Quarter 1 to 4
	• Continuation of trainers' training.	• Eight observer trainers trained.	• Quarter 2
	• Continuation of debriefers' training .	• Four debriefer workshops held.	• Quarter 1 to 4
	• Organisation of ROCW.	• ROCW held.	• Quarter 1
	• Production of training tools.	• The longline observer training video completed.	• Quarter 3
1.2. Integrated tuna fisheries databases			
National tuna fisheries databases operational in 15 P-ACPs	• Continued enhancement and support of TUFMAN. Continued country visits to provide training in using TUFMAN.	• Requests for enhancements to TUFMAN undertaken in a timely manner.	• Quarters 1 to 4
		• Latest versions of TUFMAN distributed to all member countries in a timely manner.	• Quarters 1 to 4
Tuna data audits conducted for at least 10 P-ACPs		• At least four (4) visits to provide TUFMAN training and further development work.	• Quarters 1 to 4
14 P-ACP's report data to WCPFC as per their obligations	• Continued development of data audit tools.	• Data Audit System completed, with minor enhancements as an ongoing activity.	• Quarter 1; Quarters 1 to 4

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Activities 2012	Results to be delivered – quantity, quality and time	2012 activity schedule
	• Four in-country data audits to be conducted. • Six data audits to be conducted remotely at SPC. • Continuation of support to P-ACPs with respect to WCPFC data reporting obligations.	• Four Trip and data quality reports. • Six data quality reports prepared and sent to countries • Support through the 6th Regional Tuna Data Workshop (April 2012).	• Quarters 1 to 4 • Quarters 1 to 4 • Quarter 2
1.3. Bioeconomic modeling and national advice			
10 region-wide stock assessments 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. • Evolution from NTSFR to Issue Specific National Reports being smaller reports for national advice on particular issues, proposing options for tuna management planning, including economic aspects. • Dissemination of the economic data collection form and the timely gathering of this information for analysis. • Development of a database to enter the economic information gathered from purse seiners. • Capacity building at national level on stock assessment.	• 4 RWSA for bigeye, yellowfin, skipjack and south Pacific albacore. • 1 regional tuna fishery status report. • 10 Issue Specific National Reports covering topics including impacts of FAD closures and interactions between artisanal and industrial fishing. • Completing an economic analysis using the data from the data collection survey and presenting it as part of the management option consultations. • 2 attachment trainings at SPC HQ.	• Quarters 2 and 3 • Quarter 1 to 4 • Quarter 1 to 4 • Quarter 1 to 4 • Quarter 4 Quarter 1 to 4
1.4. Ecosystem modeling of management and climate change			
1 regional and 10 national reports (including Timor Leste) providing advice on tuna resource vulnerability to environmental variability including climate change	• Preparation of national reports on vulnerability of tuna to environmental variability including climate change. • Preparation of regional reports on vulnerability of tuna to environmental variability including climate change.	• Models validation completed. • 10 national reports completed. • 1 Regional report completed.	• Quarter 1 to 4

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Activities 2012	Results to be delivered – quantity, quality and time	2012 activity schedule
	• Advice to ACP on particular fisheries management that they ask.	• Technical support provided to ACPs on fisheries and climate change provided as requested.	• Quarter 1 to 4
1.5. Validate key model parameters through tagging			
5,000 tuna tagged of which 80% are bigeye[1]	• Incorporation of tagging data into analyses that inform sub-regional and ACP countries fisheries management. • 1 tuna tagging cruise in the Central Pacific.	• Data incorporated in WCPFC stock assessments. • Information papers provided to WCPFC documenting tuna tagging cruise achievements. • Incorporation of tagging data into analyses that inform sub-regional and ACP countries fisheries management. • Completion of 1 tuna tagging cruise in the Central Pacific.	• Quarter 1- to 4

[1] Suggested indicator: non provided in Contribution Agreement

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Activities 2012	Results to be delivered – quantity, quality and time	2012 activity schedule
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	• Travel or correspond with at least 4 countries to identify or update management and monitoring needs and prioritise these. • Incorporate management and monitoring priorities in at least 3 joint country strategy documents.	• Matrix of activities produced for at least 4 countries. • Three JCS documents incorporate management and monitoring priorities.	• 1 country in each of the 4 quarters. • 1 country in each of quarters 2, 3 and 4.
2.2. Develop local capacity to implement field monitoring protocols			
Standard monitoring protocols implemented and sustained in at least 5 P-ACPs	• Undertake at least 2 national workshops/trainings on finfish UVC methodologies or spawning aggregation survey techniques. • Undertake at least 3 national workshops/trainings on invertebrate survey methodologies. • Finalise and publish a finfish UVC manual incorporating standards from workshop of experts. • Finalise and publish an invertebrate survey methodology manual incorporating outcomes of workshop of experts. • Develop draft survey manuals for market and/or creel surveys following the workshop of experts. • Field test the new market and/or creel survey in 2 countries and assess the methodology and conduct capacity	• A minimum of 12 country staff trained and competent in conducting finfish UVC surveys. • A minimum of 18 country staff trained and competent in conducting invertebrate surveys. • Manual produced and distributed in the region. • Manual produced and distributed in the region. • Manual produced and distributed in the region. • Manual tested in two countries and at least 12 country staff trained and competent in conducting market and/or	• 1 country in quarter 1 and the second in quarter 3. • 1 Country in each of quarters 1, 2 and 3. • Manual published in quarter 3 and distributed in quarter 4. • Manual published in quarter 3 and distributed in quarter 4. • Manual published in quarter 2 and distributed in quarter 3. • Manual tested in quarter 2 with capacity building in one country in each of quarters 3 and 4.

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Activities 2012	Results to be delivered – quantity, quality and time	2012 activity schedule
	building. • Mentor and train at least 2 Pacific Island young professional working in the section in conducting different survey methodologies. • Undertake at least 1 ad hoc request by a country covering an urgent issue.	creel surveys. • Two young professionals with the skills and competency to conduct a range of surveys. • At least 4 country staff trained and competent to conduct specific surveys as needed.	• Ongoing process over full year. • No specific timing due to this being reacting to an ad hoc request.
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	• Regional database module for export data updated and finalised. • Export database module trialled in three countries with national databases established. • Database module for market and/or creel surveys developed and tested. • Integration of current coastal fisheries management and monitoring document database into the new SPC document management system. • Undertake at least two sub-regional workshops on basic database skills. • Install servers with software in at least 5 countries and provide initial in-country training. • Attachment training in Noumea on database operations for staff from at least 2 countries. • National export data provided by at least 1 country. • National data from monitoring training and subsequent surveys provided from at least 3 countries.	• Operational database module for export data. • Three countries have trialled and are using the export database. • Operational database module for market and creel surveys. • All monitoring and management documents integrated into new system. • At least 13 country staff trained and able to use coastal fisheries databases. • Servers fully operational in 5 countries and being used by the fisheries department staff. • A minimum of 4 country staff competent in database operation and using these shills at the national level. • National export data backed up at SPC for 1 country. • National monitoring and survey data backed up at SPC for 3 countries.	• Database finalised in quarter 2. • Two countries with operational export databases in quarter 3 and one in quarter 4. • Database operational end quarter2 or beginning of quarter 3. • Integration complete in quarter 2. • Sub-regional workshops scheduled for quarter 1. • Servers installed in 1 country in quarter 1, 2 countries in quarter 2 and 2 countries in quarter 3. • 2 attachments in quarter 2 and another 2 in quarter 3. • Scheduled for quarter 3. • Scheduled for 2 countries in quarter 2 and the other in quarter 3.

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Activities 2012	Results to be delivered – quantity, quality and time	2012 activity schedule
	• Expand the current on-line training programme to include the identification of another 2 species groups.	• On-line training programme operational with 2 new species groups.	• One species group on-line in quarter 3 and the other in quarter 4.
2.4. Develop management advice			
Assessments and management recommendations given for at least 5 major coastal fisheries	• Assessment of finfish monitoring and/or survey data undertaken for 2 countries and management advice provided.	• Management advice and/or recommendations for finfish fishery in 2 countries provided.	• First scheduled for quarter 2 and the other for quarter 3.
	• Assessment of invertebrate survey and/or monitoring data undertaken for 3 countries and management advice provided.	• Management advice and/or recommendations for invertebrate fisheries in 3 countries provided.	• Scheduled for first in Quarter 1, second in quarter 2 and third in quarter 3.
	• Attachments from at least 3 countries undertake training and analysis of their data at SPC for developing management arrangements.	• At least 6 national staff trained in data analysis and interpretation of data for management advice.	• 2 attachments planned for each of quarters 1, 2 and 3.
	• Provide management advice for specific fisheries in at least 2 countries.	• Specific fishery management plans and/or arrangements in place in 2 countries.	• No schedule as this is usually based on ad hoc requests.
	• Participate in regional and international meetings covering coastal fisheries monitoring and/or management.	• Regional and international meetings attended as needed.	• As needed during the year.
	• Produce at least 5 information sheets to assist community-based management in the region.	• 5 new information sheets available for regional use.	• Scheduled for publication and distribution in quarter 2.

Performance and success indicators Target 2014	Activities 2012	Results to be delivered – quantity, quality and time	2012 activity schedule
3. Shared project activities			
3.1. Cross-cutting issues			
SciCOFish contribution to environmental sustainability, gender equality, good governance and human rights[1]	• Continuation of activities, contributing to environmental sustainability, gender equality, good governance and human rights.	• Continued contributions all over the year.	• Continued activities all over the year.
3.2. Coordination			
SciCOFish project run efficiently in terms of time and resources[1]	• Held of second SciCOFish steering committee meeting. • Implementation of activities in Timor Leste. • Following-up the activities in terms of finances and plan.	• Validation of overall direction and policy of the project. • 1 staff will travel to Timor in 2012 to answer to the requests concerning fisheries management. • Project report and 2013 workplan.	• Quarter 1 • Quarter 3 • Quarter 4
3.3. Dissemination of results			
Project results presented to ACP as tools –for fisheries management and decision making- and adopted[1]	• Communication on Scicofish activities and results • Reinforcement of the communication skills of scientific staff. • Promotion of EU visibility.	• 24 articles on SciCOFish activities and results published on the SPC website and SPC fisheries newsletter, 2 press releases sent to the media. • 24 scientific staff trained on presentation and writing for media and public. • Distribution of promotional items for trainings, workshops and use of project equipment.	• Continued activities all over the year. • Quarter 1 • Continued activities all over the year.

[1] Suggested indicator: non provided in Contribution Agreement

3.2. Finance

SCICOFISH YEAR 3
FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF WORK PLAN

For period 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012

ACTIVITIES	YEAR 3 BUDGET	
	in CFP	in EUROS
A- Staff costs	161,694,454	**1,355,000**
B- Travel and subsistence costs	31,026,242	**260,000**
C- Training costs	30,429,584	**255,000**
D- Equipment	10,739,853	**90,000**
E- Consumables	4,176,610	**35,000**
F- Sub-contract / consultancies	16,467,775	**138,000**
G- Fieldwork costs	8,353,219	**70,000**
H- Dissemination of results, visibility	11,038,182	**92,500**
Total direct costs	273,925,917	**2,295,500**
I- Eligible indirect costs	19,174,814	**160,685**
TOTAL	293,100,732	**2,456,185**