



**SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES
PROJECT
(SWIOFP)**



SWIOFP Ad-Hoc Steering Committee Meeting Mombasa Kenya – 22-23 June 2009

Report of Meeting

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Opening Session	3
2. Report by Country Focal points	3
3. Report by RCCs	4
4. Report by the Regional Finance & Procurement Manager	7
5. Planned Cruises on Fridjoft Nansen	7
6. EAF-Nansen Project	9
7. Security	9
8. Presentation from Working Groups	9
9. Any other business	10
10. Summary of Recommendations by the Meeting	10
11. Annexes	13

1. Opening of the Session

1. The SWIOFP status review meeting was held at the Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute in Mombasa Kenya on June 22-23, 2009.
2. The members were welcomed to the meeting by the Chair of the meeting, Dr. Renison Ruwa who gave apologies of the Acting Regional Executive Secretary (RES) who is the Director, KMFRI being away on official duty abroad. He acknowledged the presence in the meeting of the immediate out-gone SWIOFP IRES, Mr. Kaitira Katonda and the incoming SWIOFP RES Mr. Rondolph Payet.
3. Dr. Bill Lane, the SWIOFP World Bank Task Team Leader welcomed the participants and clarified that the meeting was not informal and therefore the reason for not having interpreters present. He stressed the fact that this was an emergency meeting for several reasons: most activities are lagging behind and the World Bank needs clarification on the actual status of the project; we have to take decisions on the cruise plans as the R/V Nansen will restrict its operations south of 10 S of the equator because of the piracy threat, whereas surveys have been planned off the coasts of Kenya and Tanzania during year 2.
4. He acknowledged the presence of his successor, Mr. Xavier Vincent and he officially handed over the meeting to him noting that his is bi-lingual and with a little knowledge of Portuguese he would be able help to communicate to the francophone and Portuguese members.
5. Mr. Xavier Vincent welcomed the members and wished them fruitful deliberations. He urged the meeting to keep focus on the question at hand to ensure that this meeting meet its objectives.
6. The Agenda was discussed and adopted.

2. REPORT BY COUNTRY FOCAL POINTS

7. For most countries, the equipping of the NMUs has been finalized with the exception of Madagascar. Due to the political instability in Madagascar, the equipping of the NMU could not have been done but will be completed by the end of this quarter. South Africa and France did not however need to equip their NMUs because the infrastructure was already in place.
8. The training for Weblis and Excel Metadata spread sheets was organized by the NCC1 for the NCCs of the other components in all countries with the exception of France who was charged with the responsibility of training other countries through Institute Research for Development IRD.
9. Entry of available and relevant references into the Weblis database has been completed for all countries with the exception of Comoros. Information spread out in the three islands of Comoros has delayed the collection of the appropriate metadata.
10. National data gap analyses have been completed for Kenya, Tanzania and South Africa only (for all of their components). The other countries will complete their national gap analyses by the end of August.
11. Regional workshops have been hosted by Kenya, South Africa and Tanzania for components 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Component 5 has scheduled its meeting for the 1st week of August and Component 4 for 2nd week of August.
12. It was noted that disbursement of funds to all the NMU's participating countries was delayed by almost four months and this delayed the start of all approved activities. The World Bank Task

Team Leader intervened noting that funds are expected to be disbursed without undue hindrances in future.

3. REPORT BY REGIONAL COMPONENT COORDINATORS

Component 1: Data gap analysis, data archiving and information technology

13. Mr. Harrison Ong'anda, the RCC 1, presented the objectives of Component 1 which was to establish a fisheries data collection and evaluation system for SWIOFP. The Component 1 adopted the Stat Base software and has had two training workshops for its NCCs on same. The software has been installed in all countries and IRD who offered training on the software have confirmed that Version 3 (a web-based version) of the software is due by June 2010 IRD had already procured an Engineer to undertake this task. A third StatBase training workshop is planned but F. Marsac reiterated that the date of this workshop is dependent on whether the countries have completed their data entries or not.
14. The RCC1 clarified that StatBase is not designed to accommodate cruise data. Therefore, cruise survey data will be handled by Nansis. It was unanimously agreed by the meeting that the training for Nansis should involve SWIOFP scientists who would be on board RV Nansen during surveys. This training was deemed important as the NCCs for Component 1 agreed that Nansis would be the likely suitable candidate for all cruise data management. The meeting was informed by the EAF Coordinator for the EAF-Nansen Project that Nansis could be used on other vessels provided that a technician is available to install it and customise it. A new Windows version of Nansis has been developed which could easily link the data collected by electronic devices on the bridge. It was suggested that SWIOFP and EAF-Nansen pull their resources together to facilitate the training which was to be for a maximum of 10 days at a date and venue to be decided by the EAF-Nansen project. It was agreed that up to 20 participants could be accommodated per training.
15. Weblis for bibliographic information management is now installed in the RMU server and was being run and maintained by the RMU although it was not yet available online until all appropriate securities for the server are obtained.
16. Geonetwork training is yet to take place since procuring of the consultant to install and train the NCC1s is still not complete. Geonetwork will be used for metadata management system portal for SWIOFP.
17. The meeting was informed that the Project's server has been procured together with the other facilities to ensure its smooth running. Members noted that the Project's website had hardly been updated and they hoped that the host (KMFRI) look into providing good communications platform for project as it is seen as very important.
18. Year 2 work plans and budget have already completed for component 1 to be tabled during the forthcoming budget and planning and meeting.

Component 2: Assessment and sustainable utilization of Crustaceans

19. Dr Johan Groeneveld, RCC 2, informed the meeting that national gap analyses have been completed for all the 5 countries; Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania and South Africa. The regional gap analysis had been completed and submitted to RMU during a workshop attended by the NCC 2 of the 5 countries together with the RMU represented by the IRES in ORI, Durban, South Africa in April 2009. Identification of key species/fisheries together with a

document summarizing the key issues was developed by the workshop as well as proposals on the way forward. Johan Groeneveld stated however that Component 2 was yet to prepare the work plans and budget for year 2 which were dependent on the availability of the cruise vessel and whether the cruises would actually take place owing to the present piracy threat.

Component 3: Assessment and sustainable utilization of demersal fishes

20. Mr Hassan Mhithu (RCC 3) informed the meeting that the participating countries in this component are Comoros, Kenya, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and Tanzania the Regional Component Coordinator. National data gap analyses have been completed for all countries except Comoros. The report for the Regional workshop will be out once the consultant for Component 3 from ORI, Dr Sean Fennessy completes his report. The regional workshop (RCC 1) was held for all the NCC 2 in Dar es Salaam on the first week of June this year.

Component 4: Assessment and sustainable utilization of pelagic fishes

21. Mr. Vincent Lucas (RCC 4) informed the meeting that all the countries are participating in this component with the exception of Madagascar. He noted that national data gap analyses are still outstanding for some countries (completed for 4 countries). This component faced number of challenges in fulfilling their analysis as some of the data was not archived properly or that bibliographic information could not be imported directly into Weblis from other bibliographic management softwares.
22. The regional data gap analysis workshop has not been done because it was impossible to convene all participants at the same date. Moreover, a lack of feedback from NCCs has not facilitated the preparation of the regional meeting. The meeting is however planned for the 2nd week of August. Major issues which need tackling are completing the national data gap analysis by end of July so as to compile this for the region during the meeting. The component will be working with Dr. Johan Groeneveld of ORI, South Africa in the putting together of the national data gap analyses.
23. The Regional Component Coordinator (RCC) took part in the joint SWIOFP & ASCLME MESOP cruise held in November-December last year.

Component 5 - Mainstreaming and biodiversity in National and regional fisheries management

24. Mrs Mira Hurbungs (RCC 5). All member countries of SWIOFP participate in this component which relates to ecological approach to fisheries and links well with EAF-Nansen Project objectives in biodiversity management in fisheries activities. A local data gap analysis (at national level) has been completed for most countries and has sent to the RCC 5 to be collated. Prof. Rudy van der Elst (ORI) has been identified as the consultant to work on this component. The Regional workshop has been scheduled for the 3rd to 7th August 2009 in Albion Fisheries Research Centre in Mauritius. The year two work plan and budget will be discussed during the workshop. France has developed a project proposal on marine mammals and turtles under this component which will be further discussed during the Regional workshop. Constraints affecting this component were among others the delay in flow of funds owing to the administrative formalities in Mauritius as discussed by the representative of the Focal Point, Mr. Soondron Vishnu and communication between the RCC 5 and NCCs 5.

25. The meeting noted that this component can be quite complex. It was noted that there is already quite a diverse interests working on bio-diversity and try to manage these interest can be tricky. For example in Tanzania there is SEA-SENSE which is interested in tagging of sea turtles using ARGOS transmitters and their budget needs are even bigger than the SWIOFP allocation. As such the component should limit itself to the threats posed by fisheries to biodiversity. Some of the issues are already being addressed for example in the context of IOTC programmed management resolutions which are looking at by-catch, proper setting of longlines, issues of marine mammals and shark.. Thus only priority activities will fit in available funding.
26. Countries were urged to answer the e-mails promptly to assist the RCC5 organise the gap analysis successfully.

Component 6 - Strengthening regional and national fisheries management

27. Communication was seen to be paramount if SWIOFP was going to be a successful project in the region. The out-gone IRES Mr. Kaitira Katonda informed members that he had asked South Africa through Dr. Johan Groeneveld to design the Project's logo, banner and brochures which would further help to advertise the Project. Dr. Johan Groeneveld showed the proposed 5 logos and a banner which had been designed by a Media Consultant, Ms Claire Attwood. He further explained that the logos had been sent to Dr. Kazungu, the Acting RES, for his attention and feedback was still pending on the same. Mr. Kaitira noted the change the Project's name on the logos <The South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Project> instead of <The South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project> and Dr. Groeneveld promised to have the error corrected.
28. Members resolved that all e-mail communication whether between the RCCs and NCCs should be copied to the focal points as well as to the RMU for further follow-up and/or correction in cases where not all members had been kept in the loop. They also felt that it was now time to compile fresh details of the contacts for the NCCs, RCCs and the NMU coordinators.
29. Dr Bill Lane further gave an approval for all country NMUs to recruit fulltime Secretaries to ensure timely responses to all project communication and requests due to increased overwhelming needs. It was noted that a budget already existed for this and only South Africa had recruited a Secretary. It would give further advantage if the Secretary had accounting knowledge.
30. Members agreed that the project website should play a key role in communication and needed therefore the need to its occasional updating to the required regional standards as it would be a cheaper and faster communication tool in SWIOFP. It should include details of coordinators, project banners and brochures, and progress of the project such as the gap analysis results. It was requested that the templates for Gap Analysis should also be available in French.
31. The EAF project requested that the EAF/Nansen logo be part of any communication item being used by SWIOFP in the cruises in R/V Nansen.
32. It was generally felt that SWIOFP must invest in communication beyond the present level
The meeting was informed by Dr. William Lane that the Annual meeting which would be hosted by Kenya had been planned to take place back to back with SWIOFC plenary session. The actual dates of the meeting were yet to be decided upon since the previously announced dates of August 24th -28th coincide with the WIOMSA symposium. The likely dates for the meeting would be the 2nd or 3rd week of September.

4. REPORT BY THE FINANCE & PROCUREMENT MANAGER

33. Ms. Triza Bwanzo briefly explained to the meeting that there had been a delay in the disbursement of funds due to Kenyan regulation. A series of meetings had to be held which allowed KMFRI to open an account for the Project.
34. She further commended all project accountants for the cooperation they have given in submitting their unaudited IFRs. She however stressed on the importance of meeting the deadlines set because the more the IFRs delay, so does the replenishment of accounts.
35. She further asked the new TTL to look into the possibility for the SWIOFP accountants to use one report. Dr. Xavier promised to look into the matter after carefully studying the RRPM's report. She cited human resource capacity and time as probable constraints that are facing most countries as the accountants are civil servants with other jobs to do other than SWIOFP.
36. In the discussions that followed, Dr. Bill Lane commended Comoros for having employed a full time employee at the National office and added that other countries do the same but when doing so they recruit Secretaries with accounting knowledge or be equipped with book-keeping and accounting skills so that they are able to fully run the project on behalf of the Focal Points. He further advised that the funds to cover all the activities approved in the work plan were provided and disbursements for replenishments are to be made only after a full accountability has been done. He clarified that under the implementation of the Project neither the RMU nor the Bank was responsible for individual countries.
37. It was resolved that in the absence of funds to undertake a given budgeted item then the money available on other votes be used instead but with approval of the World Bank. In the absence of an auditor general, auditing can be done by a consultant provided that government regulations are adhered to.
38. The meeting queried whether it would not be possible to harmonize the *per diem* rates within the region and possibly adopt FAO rates since government rates varied and for some were much lower than others. Dr. Bill Lane responded by instructing the members to make recommendations and decide what to do and the way forward and if this clause on *per diems* was not captured in the PIM, then the recommendations should be forwarded to the SWIOFC plenary in September. Dr. Ruwa and Mr. Kaitira both suggested that the RMU should work on something to be presented at SWIOFC.

5. PLANNED CRUISES ON FRIDTJOF NANSEN

39. Mr. Dave Japp noted the wide differences in vessel requirements for organising various cruises since the surveys will involve territorial waters which characteristically have quite narrow continental shelves.
40. Some members noted with concern the absence of the Ships Coordinator for SWIOFP and wondered how the cruises would take place with the post still vacant and proposed that a consultant be recruited to work on the wet-leases for the cruises and soon as possible. It was however agreed that it may not be possible to find one person who is fifty-per cent scientific and with legal knowledge at the same time as a consultant and that a permanent staff was needed for this post. Mr. Dave Japp agreed with Cockcroft and Groeneveld that the cruise coordinator need not be a permanent staff but can be a consultant with whom SWIOFP can trust to work with and a person who has legal understanding and a good scientific background to plan and

execute surveys. It was unanimously agreed that filling this post would take a very long time and hiring a consultant after advertising was probably the easiest way out.

41. The meeting was informed that R/V Nansen would only be able to operate south of 10°S of the equator due to the piracy threat. The possibility of wet-leasing commercial vessels was considered although this was seen to likely consume more time. However, Dr. Bill assured the meeting that if the Components can make a strong case to the bank on why they would opt for single source procurement then this option can be viable as was the case of France with the R/V Manohal last year.
42. The meeting came up with many probable possibilities on where they could get commercial vessels if R/V Nansen will still be having restrictions. Dr. Kwame urged the members not to rule out R/V Nansen yet as situation may evolve. Anyway, EAF-Nansen would only be able to go where the UN security says it's safe.
43. In the discussions that followed the issue of joint ASCLME/SWIOFP cruise came up noting that the cruise carried out last year did not focus very well on fisheries. There were people on board who were not clear on their roles and ended up acting as regulators rather than researchers. It was felt that in future, before SWIOFP embark on any cruise, there should be sailing orders which details among other things the role of everyone on board. The result of the participation of SWIOFP in the French longliner has not been reported. There was also concern the applicants for the forthcoming pre-cruise was already quite high.
44. Some members questioned whether SWIOFP really needed to use the R/V Nansen and whether it was still necessary to merge with ASCLME cruises because of the synergies. ASCLME cruises are focusing on ecosystem research whereas SWIOFP needs to address fisheries issues in priority, but both kinds of activities can be linked up for a sound interpretation of survey data. R/V Nansen ensures that surveys are conducted using standardized protocols enabling comparison across the region, which is not so easy to perform when using different commercial vessels. However, R/V Nansen is not equipped to cover all fisheries surveys, notably crustaceans and large pelagic, for which wet leases of commercial platforms will be required. As an example, from 36 Project proposals cited out by Component 2, only 6 will require R/V Nansen and most members were of the opinion that other components might also prioritise on the use of fishing vessels. Dave gave a presentation on commercial vessels versus Research vessels. He further recommended that SWIOFP concentrate on wet leasing because this allows for exploration of new fisheries resources. Research vessels were good for mid-water trawls, acoustics and biomass assessment, whereas commercial vessels allow for fishing operations such as traps, long-line, bottom trawls and all these are necessary to carry out complete fishing ground assessment. Dr F. Marsac presented 3 vessels that could be of interest for the SWIOFP as a complement to the R/V Nansen: a large trawler that can also set traps (78 m long) - but the leasing cost might be expensive -, a 24 m long research vessel (La Curieuse) well equipped with oceanographic instruments that can also operate fishing gears, and a 35 m long research vessel (catamaran ANTEA) owned by IRD, available for one year in the region as from August 2009. However, the security issue remains for those vessels.
45. It was also noted that Component 5 may not require full charter of vessels so they may already join in the cruises beginning in October, as well as use observers in commercial vessels. . In addition the PIM provided for observer training. Also apart from the French and South Africa, there have been successful observer programs in Mozambique and Madagascar. Thus the component can benefit by adopting innovative approach.

46. Mr. Soondron informed the meeting that Mauritius had wanted support from NORAD in 2010 for deep sea survey. Since this survey does not qualify for EAF, they may combine it with a SWIOFP project such as mapping of deep sea resources.
47. The proposed surveys in Northern Mozambique may still be implemented for the crustaceans but it should be combined with component 3 & 5. Though the area may not be trawlable it may be interesting for mapping. The shallow areas on the west coast of Madagascar can be covered by the commercial shrimp trawlers.

6. EAF-NANSEN PROJECT

48. Dr. Koranteng made a presentation of the EAF-Nansen project. EAF not only sponsors the RV F. Nansen for ecosystem surveys in partnership with the LME projects around Africa but it is also involved in fisheries management issues except in the Mediterranean. Presently EAF has a MOU with SWIOFP and the failure of Nansen undertaking the required surveys also undermines the EAF objectives. Members were informed that EAF-Nansen is fully funded by NORAD and partners only pay up to 40% of the survey cost. In practice the Director of IMR is responsible for the safety of the vessel so bears the full responsibility for vessel and all on board. Presently the security evaluations based on reputable intelligence (Spain, NOAA, and Holland) still stands.

7. SECURITY

49. The Kenyan Navy and other Port related agencies representatives were invited to the meeting to give an up-to date on what are being done. They informed the meeting that the navy undertakes aerial patrols and there are war ships on stand-by in Mombasa and Lamu. He explained that the most dangerous areas are the international waters between Seychelles and Kenya EEZs. In general the navy does not guarantee 100% protection.
50. It was agreed that the Kenyan Government should write a letter to reassure provisions of security in the Kenyan Waters for all the SWIOFP research vessels. Dr. Francis. Marsac wanted to know whether a similar exercise had been done by the Tanzanian authority a matter which the Focal Point of Tanzania Ms. Kulekana promised to look into.
51. The other countries were asked to engage with respective governments on the possibility of having security arrangements for cruises in their territories. Though the meeting received useful information from the Kenyan security team, there was a great deal of concern about situations where the vessels are crossing the 350nm gap between Kenya and Seychelles as this is outside the jurisdiction of respective national forces.
52. The meeting resolved that Kwame and Tore should draw up a least of elements that should be addressed by national security arrangements. These should be provided to countries to comment on so as to form a basis for re-evaluation. The responses should be sent to IMR. The country responses should address contingency and surveillance plan.
53. Members were then divided into 2 small working groups one which was to look at the Cruise plan with R/V Nansen and the other to look into the issue of observers.

8. PRESENTATIONS FROM THE WORKING GROUPS

54. Group one resolved that the Nansen could start its surveys on the 3rd of August. The Survey will be on small pelagic resources and planned as follows; 15 days Northern Mozambique, 7 days Comoros, 30 days western coast of Madagascar from North to South. These surveys are to combine acoustic and pelagic trawls. The Nansen will only operate South of 10° S and there are no plans to survey the Kenya-Tanzania area. A possibility of surveying the Mascarene plateau for demersals though this is yet to be decided. In shore demersal surveys for Tanzania and Kenya do not require Nansen and should therefore be considered using another vessel.

Group 2 agreed that a quota of observers by country should be set up to operate on 2 or 3 major fisheries in the region: longline from Mauritius, shrimp trawl from Madagascar and eventually purse seine from the Seychelles. The budget for this is yet to be completed. The observers' surveys are to cover simultaneously all components including component 5 for by-catch and marine mammals. Training of these observers should also be conducted if at all possible they should be able to work regionally depending on their experience build observer capacity in the SWIOFP region.

9. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

9.1 DATA GAP ANALYSIS

55. It was resolved that as soon a component is through with data gap analysis, they become eligible for cruise funding. This is due to the fact that the Bank has a closing date for SWIOFP project and it will not be changed. Particular countries may be dropped from the project if they fail to meet the deadlines set by their RCC

56. For the purposes of the project, the completed gap analysis work is considered a strong product for further work, since they are regarded as the national positions. This should not be mixed-up with the issue of scientific peer review which has to be done if the product is being submitted for journal publication.

9.2 HISTORICAL DATA SETS

57. The issue of data recovery was discussed. The meeting was informed that the Russian scientists working with the IRD team have information on huge data sets in hardcopy form in existence and that SWIOFP may wish to digitize them but at a cost which might be quite expensive. The cruises reports are in Russia and the actual data are in Ukraine. These data sets include traps and trawl data for demersal fish and crustaceans. Some of the data is also available with FAO. It was suggested that since some of these cruises were jointly done, and may be available in some of the SWIOFP countries.

9.3 NANSEN TRAINING

58. Mr. Kwame informed the meeting that the Nansis software will be available for free to the project, but that the project would bear the cost of installing the software. It was agreed that a 10 day workshop shall be organised for up to 30 participants, with a suitable date being mid September 2009. Nansen and SWIOFP would cost share. All the datasets from 1970s would be used for the training. The meeting venue should have internet facilities.

10. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE MEETING

(1) Specific Issues for Component 1 and Data Gap Analysis

59. A third StatBase training workshop is scheduled to take place in France. However the dates will be confirmed once all countries have completed their metadata and data entries.
60. Nansis training for the fisheries scientists in collaboration of SWIOFP with FAO –EAF Nansen project is yet to be decided. It however agreed that a 10 day training workshop be organized. The date and venue will be communicated by the coordinator of FAO EAF –Nansen project in due course.
61. Completion of the necessary securities for the RMU server should be installed to enable online information management since the Weblis software had now been installed in the RMU server.
62. Project website management was a concern and it was emphasized that the RMU address this urgently.

(2) Cross Cutting Issues

63. Work-plans: Year 2 work-plans for all components are not yet completed except for Component 1. It was noted this was due to the following challenges:
 1. It was noted this was due to the following challenges:
64. The gap analyses are not yet completed, especially for Component 4 and 5 and that for those that have just completed that is Component 2 and 3, budgeting for cruises was still a challenge not only because of the problems of piracy that had geography affected the inclusion of certain areas of the region but also the need for a ship coordinator consultant to deal with overall wet leases and cruise planning.
65. Communication: The meeting agreed that the banner is important for publicity and its completion should be speeded up. Efficiency in communication in SWIOFP is dependent on e-mail /internet communication and the meeting agreed that all communication between RCCs, and NCCs, should be copied to the focal points and the RMU. RMU should also immediately compile fresh details of the contacts for NCCs, RCCs and NMU focal points for updates.
66. Recruitment for NMU Staff: The meeting agreed that NMU offices require to be strengthened due to increased workload and the World Bank Team Leader Dr. Bill Lane approved the recruitment of fulltime Secretaries in all NMUs rather than depend on seconded civil servants, to ensure timely responses to all project communication and requests. They will be paid from the budget that had already been allocated. He further advised that it would be desirable that these Secretaries have accounting knowledge.
67. Website: The meeting agreed the project website play a key role in communication and resolved that it should be updated regularly to the required regional standards.
68. Annual Meeting: As regards the SWIOFP annual meeting, the members were informed that it would be hosted in Kenya likely in the 2nd and 3rd week of September 2009.
69. Harmonisation of allowances: The meeting agreed on the need to harmonize the per diem rates or allowances a regional project. The meeting resolved that the RMU takes action on this to obtain the necessary figures for presentation to the Policy Steering Committee at the forthcoming SWIOFC meeting.
70. Ship Coordinator: The meeting appreciated the need of a ship coordinator for SWIOFP and after deliberations resolved that the Ship Coordinator should not be a permanent staff.

71. Security: The meeting discussed the security concerns and resolved to support the scheduled research cruise planned for the allowable area south of the 10°s for the Mozambique, Comoros and Madagascar regional waters area that begins in August 2009, using the RV F. Nansen. However, it was also resolved that the affected countries north of 10°s latitude review their security arrangements and inform all the concerned on their mitigating measures to the piracy menace for a positive review of the restriction. The members emphasized on the need to provide security to all types of research vessels, including their crew and scientists that will be used by SWIOFP during the research cruises.
72. Observers: The meeting deliberated and agreed that a quota of observers by country should be set up to operate on 2 or 3 major fisheries in the region: longline from Mauritius; shrimp trawl from Madagascar and purse seine from the Seychelles.
73. Historical Data Sets: The meeting deliberated on historical data sets and resolved that the RMU requests for these data from appropriate organizations.

11. Annexes

- I. Meeting agenda**
- II. List of participant**
- III. Report by RCCs**
- IV Focal point report**
- V. Report by RFPM**

Annex I- Meeting Agenda

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME FOR SWIOFP REGIONAL MEETING:

22ND TO 23RD JUNE 2009

DAY 1: 22/06/2009

TIME	ACTIVITY	ACTION
8:30 – 9:00 A.M	REGISTRATION	ALL PARTICPANTS
9:00 – 9:15 A.M	OPENING REMARKS	1. AG. RES 2. WB REPRESENTATIVE
9:15 – 10:15 A.M	REPORTS FROM COUNTRY FOCAL POINTS	1. COMOROS 2. KENYA 3. MADAGASCAR 4. MAURITIUS
10:15 – 10:30 A.M	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
10:30 – 11:30 A.M	REPORTS FROM COUNTRY FOCAL POINTS	5. MOZAMBIQUE 6. RE-UNION 7. SOUTH AFRICA 8. SEYCHELLES 9. TANZANIA
11:30 – 12:30 P.M	DISCUSSIONS ON COUNTRY REPORTS	ALL PARTICIPANTS
12:30 – 2:00 P.M	LUNCH BREAK	
2:00 – 3:00 P.M	REPORTS FROM RCC'S	RCC 1 RCC 2 RCC 3 RCC 4 RCC 5
3:00 – 3:30 P.M 3:30 – 4:30 P.M	• DISCUSSIONS ON WAY FORWARD ON DATA GAP ANAYLIS	ALL PARTICIPANTS
4:30 – 4:45 P.M	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
4:45 – 5:15 P.M	REPORT FROM THE RFPM	MS. TREZA BWANZO

DAY2: 23/06/2009

TIME	ACTIVITY	ACTION
9:00 – 10:00 A.M	RE-SCHEDULLING OF WORK PROGRAMMES TO ADDRESS FINALIZATION OF NATIONAL/REGIONAL DATA GAP ANALYSES	ALL PARTICPANTS
10:00 – 10:30 A.M	TEA/COFFEE BREAK	
10:30 – 12:30 PM	DISCUSSIONS ON THE PLANNED 2009 FRIDJOF OF NANSEN CRUISE	ALL PARTICPANTS

	AND POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS	
12:30 – 2:00 P.M	LUNCH BREAK	
2:00 – 4:00 P.M	STRATEGIES FOR THE ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET MEETING TO BE HELD EITHER AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER 2009 WITH SWIOFC	ALL PARTICIPANTS
4:00	CLOSURE OF THE MEETING	

Annex II: List of Participants					
	NAME	TITLE	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY	E-MAIL
1	Dr. Bill Lane Leeds	SWIOFP TTL	World Bank	USA	wlane1@worldbank.org
2	Dr. Xavier Vincent	Fisheries Expert	World Bank	USA	xvincent@worldbank.org
3	Mr. David Japp	Consultant	World Bank	USA	dave@capfish.co.za
4	Dr Kwame Koranteng	Research Coordinator EAF-Nansen Project	FAO	Rome, Italy	Kwame.koranteng@fao.org
5	Dr. Tore Strømme	Research Coordinator EAF-Nansen Project	FAO	Rome, Italy	tore.stromme@fao.org
6	Dr. Thomas Bornman	ASCLME Cruise Coordinator	ASCLME	South Africa	tommy.bornman@asclme.org
7	Mr. Kaitira Katonda	Out-gone IRES	SWIOFP	Tanzania	katonda.kaitira@gmail.com
8	Mr. Ben Massoundi Rachid	Focal Point	Diréction Nationale de pêches et de ressources halieutiques	Comoros	ben_massound@yahoo.fr
9	Dr Francis Marsac	Focal Point	Centre de recherche halieutique (IRD_	France	marsac@ird.fr
10	Dr. Renison K. Ruwa	Focal point	Kenya Marine & Fisheries Inst	Kenya	kruwa@kmfri.co.ke
11	Mr. Sreenivasan Soondron	Focal point	Albion fishing Authority	Mauritius	ssoondron@mail.gov.mu
12	Mr. Rafidison Roginah	Rep.FP	Ministère d'agriculture, d'élevage et de la pêche	Madagascar	rogirafidi@yahoo.fr
13	Mrs Nilza Dias	Focal Point	IIP	Mozambique	nmdias30@hotmail.com
14	Mr. Rondolph Payet	Focal Point	Seychelles Fishing Authority	Seychelles	rpayet@gmail.com
15	Dr Andrew Cockcroft	Focal Point	Department of Environment &	South Africa	Cockcrof@deat.gov.za
16	Ms. Joyce Kulekana	Focal Point	TAFIRI	Tanzania	kulekana3@yahoo.com
17	Mr. Harrison Ong'anda	Rcc 1	KMFRI	Kenya	honganda@kmfri.co.ke
18	Dr. Johan Groeneveld	RCC 2	ORI	South Africa	jgroeneveld@ori.org.za
19	Mr. Hassan Mhitu	RCC 3	TAFIRI	Tanzania	mhitu@yahoo.co.uk
20	Mr. Vincent Lucas	RCC 4	Seychelles Fishing Authority	Seychelles	vlucas@sfa.sc
21	Mrs Mira D. Hurbungs	RCC 5	Albion Fishing Authority	Mauritius	mhurbungs@mail.gov.mu
22	Mrs. Treza Bwanzo	RFBM	SWIOFP	Kenya	todhiambo@kmfri.co.ke
23	Col W.C. Kombe		Kenya Navy	Kenya	wckombe@yahoo.co.uk
24	Mwaluma Olive Sau	Corporate Mgr	Kenya Ports Authority	Kenya	omwaluma@kpa.co.ke
25	Cpt. Geoffrey Ogaba		Kenya Ports Authority	Kenya	gnamadoa@kpa.co.ke
26	Dave Muli Ngui		Kenya Maritime Authority	Kenya	info@maritimeauthority.co.ke
27	Bernard Kamau Ngeta		Kenya Revenue Authority	Kenya	kamaubrnr@yahoo.com
28	Kenneth Kaimenyi		Kenya Revenue Authority	Kenya	kenneth.mbobua@kra.co.ke
29	Mrs Martha Mukira	Principal Fisheries	Dept of Fisheries MSA	Kenya	mwmukira2009@rocketmail.com

Annex III: Reports By RCC's

**SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN
FISHERIES PROJECT (SWIOFP)**

**COMPONENT 1 REGIONAL
PROGRESS REPORT**

Report by Harrison Ong'anda, RCC1

Introduction

- During year 1, Component 1 was to establish a regional data management system
- Contribute to a data gap analysis to identify the specific activities to be supported by SWIOFP,
- Create a data atlas that would comprise national, regional and repatriated data that are relevant to SWIO fisheries.

Key objectives

- Fisheries data collection and evaluation
- Facilitating the development of a data gap-analysis
- Training in data handling practices
- Compiling of a data atlas for SWIOFP
- Establishment of Information Technology, data handling and communications systems

Year 1 Progress

Regional web-based metadatabase

WEBLIS – for bibliographic information management

- Training was provided for all the country component 1 coordinators in Mombasa from 4-6 August 2008.
- There after the coordinators were tasked with conducting in-country trainings on the same for component 2 to 5.
- The WEBLIS regional database is now installed in the SWIOFP server at the RMU and is undergoing customization for eventual use

GEONETWORK – metadata portal

- Adopted during regional meeting held on 10-13 November 2008, in Mombasa, to integrate all the metadata related to oceanography, fisheries statistics and bibliography.
- At present, an expert is being procured to undertake installation and training of system managers and content editors

Project website maintained and updated

- The SWIOFP project website is available at www.swiofp.net. The site earlier hosted by ORI was transferred to Mombasa to be managed by the staff of the RMU.

StatBase software - progress

- Statbase works only for fisheries statistics (catch, effort per area / time period), using processed data that can be combined and split across countries, areas, time periods.
- One more meeting is scheduled. Proposed for NCC1s to visit Sete (France) for physical integration of data. A 15 day trip during the September to December 2009 period was recommended for this event.
- The IRD (who are developing Statbase 3) cannot yet give a date for completion of Statbase – 3

Gap analysis collated document

- No discussions have been held yet for this activity since the individual gap analysis is not complete for all the components. Only component 2 and 3 have completed this activity

IT capacity

- Countries are at various stages in purchase and installation of computer facilities.
- No concerns have been received that may warrant reporting at this moment

Year II Workplans

- **Activities/ Time frames**
- **Budget – year 2**



Report for Component 2: Crustaceans

By:

Johan Groeneveld (RCC2)
 Nilza Dias (NCC2 – Mozambique)
 Cathy Mwakosya (NCC2 – Tanzania)
 Edward Kimani (NCC2 – Kenya)
 Theophile Rafalimanana (NCC2 – Madagascar)

Component 2 Workplan

- Step 1 - National data gap-analyses
- Step 2 - Regional Component 2 Workshop (April 2009)
- Step 3 - Regional data gap-analysis
- Step 4 - Identify key issues and develop a list of regional projects, based on country needs and available information

5 Countries involved

- South Africa (Coordinator)
- Mozambique
- Tanzania
- Kenya
- Madagascar



Step 1 – National data gap-analyses

- Cross-cutting activity between Components 1 and 2 in each country (NCC1 & NCC2)
- Responsibility of the NCC2 of each country
- National gap-analysis consisted of compiling
 - Meta-database (Excel)
 - Literature catalogue (WEBLIS)
 - Gap-analysis document (Structured, purpose-designed template)

Aims of National gap-analyses

- Analysis of existing information / country needs to:
 - Identify key crustacean species and fisheries;
 - Specify additional information and research required to support fisheries management;
 - Assess scientific capacity needs required to perform SWIOFP activities over long term.
- Aims achieved for all 5 countries

Step 3 - Regional data gap-analysis

- Regional gap-analysis document completed
- Key shared species and fisheries identified
- Key issues for Component 2 identified
- List of projects developed



Step 2 - Regional Component 2 Workshop

- Held at ORI in Durban (SA) in April 2009
- Attended by NCC2s (+1) of all 5 countries
- Objectives:
 - Combine 5 national gap-analyses into an integrated regional gap-analysis
 - Identify key shared crustacean species / fisheries
 - Identify key issues for the region
 - Develop a list of projects / activities to be undertaken by SWIOFP
 - Provide a basis for budgeting for individual projects / activities

Key shared crustacean species

Country	Deep water species															Shallow water species				
	Malpicoidea tilathus	Penaeus monodon	Penaeus semisulcatus	Penaeus japonicus	Penaeus homarus	Penaeus ornatus	Penaeus penicillatus	Penaeus setiferus	Scyllarides affinis	Scyllarides (sp?)	Paralichthys oblongus	Paralichthys gladius	Paralichthys (sp?)	Callinectes sapidus	Callinectes (sp?)	Callinectes (sp?)	Callinectes (sp?)	Callinectes (sp?)	Callinectes (sp?)	
ZAR	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
MDZ	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
TAN	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
KEN	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
MAD	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	

Fisheries selections – 22 fisheries

	Shallow (<100m)	Deep (>100m)	All depths
Industrial trawl	4	5	9
Industrial trap	0	5	5
Traditional methods	8	0	8
All methods	12	10	22

Matrix of Key issues

Standardized structure:

1. Existing data – Capture and verification
2. Collection of new data
 - Surveys
 - Gear impacts and EAF strategies
3. Data analysis and trends
 - Existing data
 - New survey information
4. Stock assessments and management plans

Matrix of Key issues

Standardized structure:

1. Existing data – Capture and verification
2. Collection of new data
 - Surveys
 - Gear impacts and EAF strategies
3. Data analysis and trends
 - Existing data
 - New survey information
4. Stock assessments and management plans

Key issues (Collection of new data: surveys)

- Surveys at sea over the next 2 years requested by all countries
- Present security situation prevents FRS Nansen surveys off Kenya and Tanzania
- Deep-water crustacean resources weakly known – trap /trawl surveys required to assess fisheries potential
- Shallow-water trawl fisheries better known –regionality & shared issues (recruitment, bycatches, user-conflicts) key aspects to be sampled
- Genetic population studies of the most important shallow- & deepwater fished species required
- Trap-sampling in deep-water requires a long-line trapping vessel and trapping gear - suitable vessel to be identified and wet-leased. Specifications to be developed and negotiations entered into.
- Trawl sampling in deep- and shallow waters require prawn trawlers with suitable nets for sampling crustaceans. Vessels to be identified and wet-leased.

Key issues continued

- Surveys with wet-leased vessels to be shared with Components 3 (Demersal fishes) and 5 (Biodiversity issues)
- Spatio-temporal (seasonal) survey strategy to be developed
- Existing commercial fisheries to be sampled using trained fisheries observers (scientific as opposed to compliance).
- Scientific observer programme to be developed for Component 2 (incl. training and skills, quality of observers, identification of career-oriented individuals, standardization of data collected, and development of a core group of observers per country).
- Observer programme to be shared among Components 2-5 (to be discussed at the Steering Committee meeting).
- Harmonization of Component 2 sampling- and data handling methods across countries to be workshopped. Alternatively, a combined data harmonization workshop for Components 2-5 required

11	Appointment of a specialist ships coordinator to procure, equip and manage ships for SWIOFP sampling activities	RMU
12	Deep-water exploratory trapping survey (Kenya, wet-leased vessel)	2
13	Deep-water exploratory trapping survey (Tanzania, wet-leased vessel)	2
14	Deep-water exploratory and targeted trapping survey (Mozambique, wet-leased vessel)	2
15	Deep-water exploratory trapping survey (southern Madagascar, wet-leased vessel)	2
16	Deep / shallow water trawling survey (Kenya, Malindi-Ungwana Bay, wet-leased trawler)	2
17	Deep / shallow water trawling survey (Tanzania, wet-leased trawler)	2
18	Deep-water trawling survey (Mozambique; survey to assess langoustine abundance at specific areas and depths; wet-leased trawler)	2
19	Deep / shallow water trawling survey (SW Madagascar, wet-leased trawler)	2
20	Development of strategy for training and deployment of scientific observers on commercial fishing vessels	2 (or integrated with 3-5)
21	Workshop to harmonize data collection and handling methods for Component 2	1,2

Project proposals: Collection of new information (Surveys)

No.	Project title	Component
5	Nansen trawl survey of Kenyan coast (15 days, integrated with other Components + 7.5 days for ASCLME) [Postponed]	2-5
6	Nansen trawl survey of Tanzanian coast (15 days, integrated with other Components + 7.5 days for ASCLME) [Postponed]	2-5
7	Nansen trawl survey of northern Mozambican coast (partial survey targeted at pelagics / acoustics / bottom mapping, 15 days, integrated with other Components, but mainly Component 4 [Postponed])	2-5 (mainly 4)
8	Collection of genetic samples of key crustacean species (all surveys) (12 species selected from list)	2
9	Collection / storage of reference specimens (1 regional reference collection for crustaceans + a country collection for national use). Location to be decided at SC meeting by all components together	2 (possibly integrated with 3-5 & ASCLME)
10	Collection of species composition / biological samples of key crustacean species (all surveys)	2

Conclusion

Done

- RCC2 – NCC2 network established
- National gap-analyses
- Component-2 Workshop
- Regional gap-analysis
- Identification of key species / fisheries
- Key issues document
- Project proposals

To be done

- Workplan for Year-2
- Budget for Year-2



Conclusion

To be done

- Workplan for Year-2
- Budget for Year-2

REGIONAL COMPONENT 3 REPORT

**BY:
HASSAN MHITU**

Activities for 2008/09

- The main activities for this component and other components were to collect data for component 1 through:-
- Metadata compilation
- Weblis
- Data gap analysis
- Plan projects accruing from the data analysis.

INTRODUCTION

- Member countries for component 3 are:-
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Mozambique
- South Africa
- Seychelles
- Comoros
- Mauritius and
- Madagascar

DATA CAPTURE

- Metadata
- Metadata was collected with the help of Fisheries Division staff who usually deal with Fisheries data in Tanzania. This work was done by all members of all components. Having finished this exercise, the results were sent to the RCC 1.

DATA CAPTURE

- Weblis data entry
- After undergoing a special training on Weblis, people were supposed to enter bibliographic data into the computer for different referencies for different components. The number of references differed from one component to another depending on how many people have dealt with that fish in that component.

DATA CAPTURE

- Template1: Species information on different fish species selected.
- Template2: Fisheries data: Supporting data for demersal fisheries relevant to SWIOFP for a country.
- Template3: Species data: Supporting data for demersal fisheries relevant to SWIOFP for a country.
- Template4: Gap analysis for demersal species relevant to SWIOFP for a country. It involves Yes or No answers to reach for an answer you are looking for.

DATA CAPTURE

- Data gap analysis
- This exercise differed from one component to another.
- Component 3 used templates for component 4 that were designed in South Africa as their gap analysis by just modifying them to fit the component.
- Data analysis had 4 excel tables and 1 data summary in word.

DATA CAPTURE

- Plans for different projects are set. The number of projects depends on the answers.
- The workshop on gap analysis for component 3 was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania from 1st to 3rd this month and the outcome of that workshop will be out as soon as the consultant Dr. Fennessy from ORI in South Africa finalizes his report. All the members from the 8 countries participated in the workshop and they were actually active members.

TRAINING

- Training that was designed for four component representatives who were to board RV Dr Fridtjof Nansen cruise later this year, to take place in Durban, South Africa was not possible for this component due to limited funds and lack of committed personnel to take the opportunity.

THE END

SWIOFP

Progress Report for SWIOFP Component 4 (Assessment and Sustainable Utilization of Pelagic Fishes)

Produced by RCC-4 – Vincent LUCAS

June 2009

1.0 *Introduction*

This report presents progress made in relation to SWIOFP Components 4 activities at a regional level for the period July 2008 to May 2009. The main objectives of SWIOFP Component 4 are to assess the stock dynamics of large, small, and meso-pelagic species and develop strategies to optimize pelagic fisheries.

The initial 12-18 months of the SWIOFP focused on collection and analysis of relevant existing data, and setting up a regional database. The phase includes a bibliography and metadata compilation, a data-gap analysis, to assist in developing work plans for field activities for the second phase.

2.0 Status

Table 1. Progress report of SWIOFP Component-4 activities

Activities	Tasks	Planned Time frame	Responsibility	Progress/ Status
1. Assembly & Capture of Metadata	I. Compile all bibliography into WEBLIS II. Compile metadata onto Excel spreadsheet	December 2008 to January 09	NCC-4 per country with the assistance/supervision of the NCC1. RCC-1 at regional level	I. Mostly Completed at local level, Regional level ?? II. Mostly Completed
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Task I. Most countries already had a system in place for compiling bibliography (INMAGIC, ENDNOTE, e.t.c.). Cataloguing those same records into Weblis was a duplication of work already completed and a laborious task, as in most cases it was not possible to directly import the records into Weblis for reasons of incompatibility. In some cases it was not possible to install Weblis and get it to work.</p> <p>Task II. This task proves to be time consuming as proper data archiving were not being practiced in most countries</p> <p>The deadline to complete the above tasks was not met by most of the NCC-4.</p>				

Activities	Tasks	Planned Time frame	Responsibility	Progress/ Status
2. National Gap Analysis	I. Carry out local gap-analysis	February 2009	NCC-4 per country	Completed by 4 countries. South Africa, Kenya. Mozambique and Tanzania. Outstanding for Mauritius, Seychelles, Comores, Madagascar and France
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Task I. The Component 2 template (courtesy of SA colleague) was modified and sent out in early February 2009. The deadline for this task was initially set for 28th of February, and latter postponed to 9th March 2009. This task proves to be laborious and time consuming (compounded by the lack of proper data archiving practice) Only South Africa managed to meet that deadline for submission of the Local data Gap analysis.</p> <p>Constraints: Workload of NCC's – Other commitments - Lack of response from NCCs</p>				

Activities	Tasks	Planned Time frame	Responsibility	Progress/ Status
4. Regional Workshop on FAD's and Longline	I. Stocktaking of regional activities and interests in FAD' s and longline fisheries II. Identifying regional research requirements as far as FAD's and longline fisheries are concern III. Produce a preliminary plan of activities for year - 2	March 2009	RCC-4 and invited experts	I. Outstanding II. Outstanding III. Outstanding
<p>Comments: Task I to task 3: RCC-4 with the assistance of IRD scientist tried to organize those workshops. First invitation was sent out in early February 2009 to have the 2 workshops during the last week of March 2009. The proposed date was not appropriate for all participants. Several dates were later proposed between end of March to Middle of June, however it has not been possible to agree on an appropriate date. Activities planned are still outstanding.</p> <p>Constraints: Difficulty of finding a time period when all NCC's were available. Difficulty of finding a time period when NCC's and experts were available. Lack of response from NCC-4 regarding their availability or interest in the activity.</p> <p>Task II. Will follow as soon as task 1 is completed. Task III. Greatly dependent on the completion of the above tasks, however some priority areas guideline can be planned</p>				

Activities	Tasks	Planned Time frame	Responsibility	Progress/ Status
5. Regional Component – 4 Workshop	I. Regional Component Workshop in Seychelles	April 2009	RCC-4	I. Outstanding
	II. Regional Gap analysis			II. Outstanding
	III. Planning of future activities			III. Outstanding
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Task I. A prerequisite to the Regional Component workshop is the completion of the local data gap analysis. The later is primordial for the planning of future activities. It is essential that adequate time is made available for the data Gap analysis to be properly completed.</p> <p>Task II. Will follow as soon as task 1 is completed.</p> <p>Task III. Partially dependent on the completion of the above tasks, however some priority areas can be identified and planned.</p>				

Activity completed to date:

The only research activity completed for component 4 during year-1 was the joint SWIOFP/ASCLME cruise (MESOP 2008) .

The cruise involved 2 vessels,

- R/V Fridtjof Nansen (Leg 4 of the 2008 ASCLME/ FAO EAF-Nansen programme)
- F/V Manohal a commercial longliner (based in Reunion Island hired by SWIOFP).

The objective was to undertake an ecosystem-integrated research approach in a region where meso-scale eddies play a significant role in enhancing production offshore from bottom to top levels of the ecosystem (large pelagic fisheries).

Major problems areas that need to be addressed

1. National Data gap analysis

What are difficulties facing NCC-4 to complete the remaining Data Gap analysis?

2. Consultancy for regional Data Gap analysis

Availability of consultant (Dr Johan Groeneveld)

July (except the 1st week),

Whole of August (except the WIOMSA week of 24th August)

Whole of September up to the 25th.

3. Dates for the regional workshop

4. Dates for FAD's and Longline Workshop

Commitments from participating countries in the activities.

South West Indian Ocean
Fisheries Project

SWIOFP status review meeting

June 2009 - Mombassa

Component 5 - Mainstreaming Biodiversity in National
and Regional Fisheries Management

Mira D Hurbungs, Regional Component Coordinator

Participating Countries

Kenya Reunion (France)
Madagascar South Africa
Mauritius Seychelles
Mozambique Tanzania

Regional Component Coordinator - Mauritius

Ecosystem based approach to fisheries management

SWIOFP → interaction between fisheries and biodiversity through by catch, removal of top predators and incidental mortality of marine mammals, turtles sea birds

Mainstream biodiversity into key fisheries sectors through a combination of technological, management and socio-economic approaches

Activities and Time frame (as @ June 2008)

- (i) Compile relevant biodiversity meta data onto web based system
August-December 2008
- (ii) Produce local gap analysis for each country
December 2008
- (iii) Regional gap analysis and detailed report
January 2009
- (iv) Hold a Regional Component Working Group Meeting
February 2009
- (v) Produce an annual year plan and budget for year 2
March 2009
- (vi) Vessel Procurement and logistic arrangement for Year 2
April / May 2009

Status of activities as @ June 2009

Note : Disbursement of funds - November 2008

(i) Compile relevant biodiversity meta data onto web based system

Most countries have compiled their respective meta data onto a web based system.

(ii) Produce local gap analysis for each country

• Preliminary local gap analyses exercise had started (filling of template) and was completed for most countries and sent to RCC 5.

• New template (easy and user friendly) designed by Dr van der Elst (gap analysis consultant for the Component 5 gap) forwarded to all countries

Cont...

(iv) Meeting of the Regional Working Group

3-7 August 2009,

Venue : Albion Fisheries Research Centre
Mauritius

All participants and consultant have confirmed their availability except for Tanzania and Seychelles where reply is still awaited.

(v) Annual Year Plan & Budget :

To be discussed during the Regional Coordinating Working Group meeting.

(vi) vessel procurement and logistics arrangements for year 2

To be discussed during the w/shop

• All information received from individual countries to be collated .

• Gap analysis to be carried out during the Regional Coordinating Working Group Meeting to be held in August (3-7 August 2009, Mauritius). (During the w/shop identification of the main goals and activities/projects needed)

• Some countries have already forwarded the filled in template.

(iv) Regional gap analysis

• A report to be produced after the gap analysis exercise.

Possible Projects (To be discussed during the meeting)

• Impacts of fishing gear on fishing habitats

• Incidental catches of vulnerable/protected species & developing mitigating methods

• Effects of fisheries on trophic functioning in the WIO (including food webs effects of fishing)

• Testing and implementation bycatch reduction devices

• Cost benefits analysis of ecosystem services to the region

Project proposal from France as contribution to
SWIOFP component 5

Marine mammals in the SWIO - Ecology, interactions with fisheries and conservation.

Objectives:

- Assess the distribution, biodiversity, relative abundance and habitat preferences of cetaceans at the SWIO scale
- Assess the extent of marine mammals and other megafauna by-catch through the Rapid Bycatch Assessment
- Assess population structure and habitat boundaries of marine mammals

(Proposed Workshop on marine mammals - France GEF)

Related issues

(i) Indian Ocean Cetacean network

Workshop Seychelles November 2008

Attended as representative of SWIOFP, funded by Commission de l'Océan Indien,

(ii) Training workshop on sea turtles (Reunion, France)

was initially planned to be held back to back with the RCWG meeting; Negotiations ongoing for holding the workshop.

Constraints

Communication

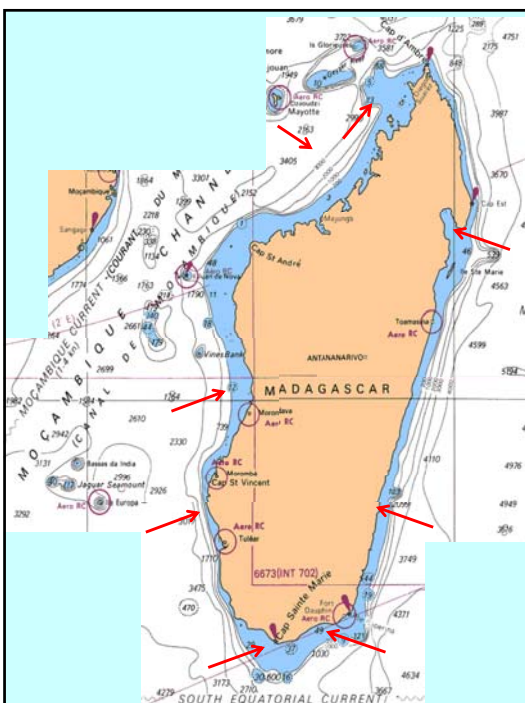
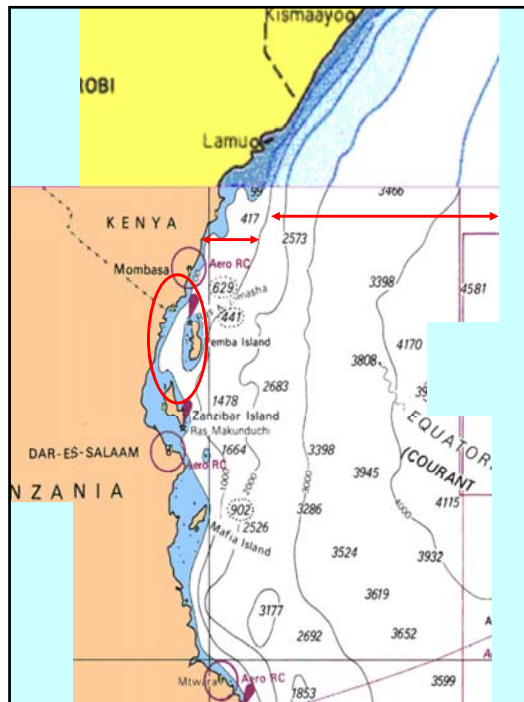
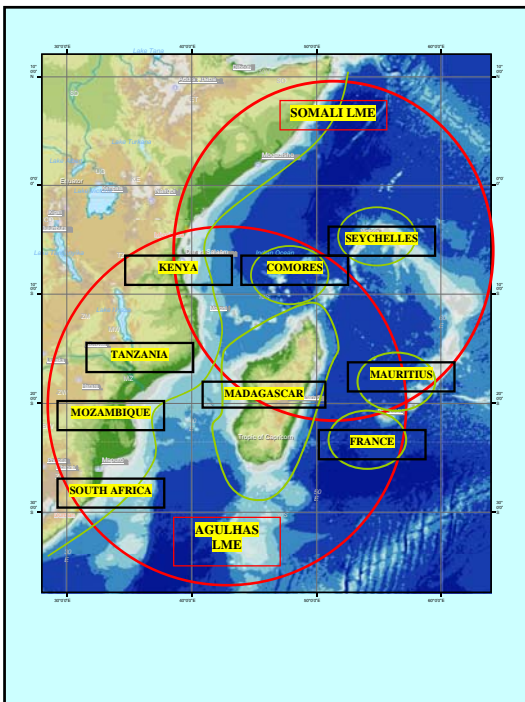
Difficulty to communicate among team members.

Disbursement of funds

Despite constraints, the SWIOFP with the collaboration of all stakeholders will achieve its goals and will come up with promising results

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Annex IV: Focal Point Reports



1. Need to be more positive about the opportunity to do fisheries-directed research
2. SWIOFP is a fisheries-directed project – use fisheries vessels as much as possible – that is where a difference can be made
3. **Research vessels are useful, easier to deploy, good training platforms, better equipped – HOWEVER if we apply our minds we can achieve good results working on commercial vessels**
4. The loss of the Nansen is a set back – however we should focus on our objective – which is fisheries-based projects to manage resources in the region more effectively
5. ASCLME have their focus and have actively pursued their objective. SWIOFP should do same. Other projects active in the area should be encouraged to work with SWIOFP
6. The Nansen EAF programme merges both ecosystem approaches and fisheries management – SWIOFP and nansen must work in synergy

SWIOFP Surveys Proposal for 2009/10

- Analysis of regional research and commercial vessel capacity – Mauritius, Seychelles, Mozambique, Tanzania & Kenya
- **Make a clear split between “territorial” and “high seas”**
- Initiate deep water trap exploratory fishery RSA-MOZ-Tanzania (2009-2010) with commercial vessel (Comp. 2)
- **Support inshore (deep and shallow) prawn surveys with commercial vessels (Comp 2)**
- Initiate demersal survey with Mafunzo Moz to Kenya – upgrade the vessel accommodation, acoustics, accommodation (Comp. 3)
- **Initiate Observer deployment on offshore longline and trap vessels**

SWIOFP Surveys Proposal for 2009/10

- **Start process to wet lease small stern trawler for surveys off Mauritius and also drop line (with acoustics) – Comp. 3**
- 2009 – set up FAD regional consultation – possible large pelagic longline wet lease for FADS, deprecation exp., mitigation trials birds, turtles and shark commencing 2010 (Comp. 4 & 5)
- **Review research vessel capacity for small pelagics in 2010 (pending pirate situation and vessel availability) for acoustic surveys off Madagascar, Mauritius, Mascarene, Seychelles**
- 2010 – Mozambique droplines and acoustic (same vessel as used in Mauritius?)

***REPORT OF SWIOFP ACTIVITIES BY NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
(MAURITIUS) DURING YEAR-1 (July 2008 – June 2009)***

National Management Unit:

D. MAUREE, National Focal Point

S. KHADUN, Component 1 Co-ordinator

L. MOOTOOSAMY, Component 3 Co-ordinator

D. NORUNGEE, Component 5 Co-ordinator

M. HURBUNGS(Mrs), Regional Component 5 Co-ordinator

Mauritius is involved in five components of SWIOFP:

- Component 1: Data gap analysis, data archiving and information technology
- Component 3: Assessment and sustainable utilization of demersal fishes
- Component 4: Assessment and sustainable utilization of pelagic fishes
- Component 5: Mainstreaming biodiversity in national and regional fisheries management
- Component 6: Strengthening regional and national fisheries management

2. ACTIVITY REPORT FOR YEAR 1

Following the work-plan and budget meeting in Mombassa in June 2008, Mauritius submitted its request for disbursement of funds into its Project Account for Year 1 amounting to US\$ 96 662 and which was approved by RMU. Funds for the 1st quarter amounting to US\$ 23 918 was credited into the Mauritius Project Account in November 2008.

NMU

NMU (Mauritius) was constituted in July 2008. The NMU Office located at the Albion Fisheries Research Centre was furnished and equipped with 4 desktop computers, 1 Laptop, 3 printers, Fax and photocopying machine, LCD projector, 1 digital camera and 1 air-conditioning unit. Procurements were effected by the Purchasing Officer who follows the Ministry's established procurement procedures. The administrative hurdles accounted for long delays.

Funds received were deposited in the Project Account at the Accountant General's Office (Ministry of Finance). There is no separate account for SWIOFP and this is an impediment for the smooth running of the project. Moreover, there is no bank statement at the end of the quarter. There is a need to have a separate Project Account within the Fisheries Division of the Ministry.

The NMU could not recruit a Secretary. In view of the economic crisis, the Government has decided not to recruit new staff. Hence there is an additional workload on the officers involved in the project.

A breakdown of revenue and expenditure incurred from November 2008 to-date is at Annex 1.

Component 1

- The Component 1 Co-ordinator followed a training course on metadata handling held in Mombasa from 4 to 6 August 2008. He subsequently trained the NCC 3-5 members in metadata handling and capture.
- From September 2008 to February 2009, the metadata gathering and capture activity was pursued by NCC3-5 under the supervision of NCC1.
- The WEBLIS had problems which was fixed at the Statbase workshop in November.
- NCC1 attended the 1st StatBase training workshop in Mombasa from 10- to 13 November 2008. He also attended the 2nd StatBase workshop from 6 to 7 April 2009 in Mombasa.
- A total of US\$ 6 600 has been used under items ' Training' and 'data handling'

Component 3

- NCC3 completed the national gap analysis in April 2009. NCC3 participated in the Regional Gap Analysis Workshop held in Tanzania from 1 to 3 June. Mauritius will continue to work on 4 commercially important species, namely *L.mahsena*, *L.nebulosus*, *Variola spp*, and *Polystegamus spp*.
- Due to time constraint, the meeting could not finalise the work-plan and budget for Year 2.
- September 2008, Mauritius signed an agreement with NORAD for cooperation in the field of fisheries. The 3-year agreement makes provision for technical and other assistance to Mauritius by NORAD for the implementation of several projects which include *inter-alia* an assessment of the marine resources in the waters of Mauritius. In this context, it is proposed to carry out acoustic surveys on the slopes of the banks of the Mascarene

Plateau to assess the abundance of the demersal fish stocks.

- Details of the proposed surveys are as follows:

Location : St Brandon, Nazareth Banks (EEZ of Mauritius)

Duration of Survey : 25 Days

Timing : Approx. August 2009

Gear : Midwater/ Demersal trawl and Acoustics

Objectives : The survey would assess the distribution and abundance of the demersal fish stocks found at depths ranging from 100 to 350 m on the slopes of the banks and seamounts within the EEZ of Mauritius.

In October 2008, NORAD proposed to have a joint SWIOFP/ASCLME/MAURITIUS Cruise in August 2009 on the Mascarene Plateau. A request was made to FAO in December 2008 in the respect. However, with the emerging issue of piracy it is foreseen that the cruise would not take place.

Mauritius will now charter a 34-m commercial fishing vessel to carry out the acoustic survey in November 2009.

COMPONENT 4

NCC4 completed the metadata capture exercise for the pelagic fisheries in January 2009. The national gap analysis is currently being carried out.

NCC4 and one Scientist involved in the FAD programme were nominated to participate in the FAD and long-line workshops which should have taken place in Seychelles in April.

COMPONENT 5

NCC5 who is also the RCC5 has completed the metadata capture and conducted

the national gap analysis.

The Regional Component 5 Working group meeting which was scheduled in February 2008 had been postponed to beginning of August. The meeting would have been conducted back to back with the marine turtle training workshop in Reunion Island. This activity which would be under GEF(France).

RCC5 has appointed Prof Van der Elst from ORI, Durban as the facilitator for the Regional Gap Analysis.

France has submitted a revised proposal for the study on marine mammals in SWIO region and which will be discussed at the Planning Meeting.

Meetings attended

- The National Focal Point (Mauritius) attended the ASCLME Regional Project Coordination Forum in Mauritius from 2 to 4 October 2008. IRES was also present at the forum.
- In November 2008, NCC5 participated in a workshop on marine mammals in Seychelles. The costs of participation were met by COI.
- The National Focal Point participated in the African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD) workshop from 21 to 22 January 2009 and gave a presentation on SWIOPF.

Proposals for future activities in Year 2

Component 1

Setting up of the Statbase

Component 3

- Collect data on demersal fishes on Mascarene Plateau, both shallow and deepwater using commercial vessels.

- Genetic studies of the emperor fish, viz *Lethrinus mahsena* on the Mascarene Plateau. Specimens will be sent to S.Africa for analysis
- Equip the biological laboratory at AFRC with necessary facilities to undertake the reading of otoliths. Training workshop may be arranged
- Start the Observer Programme

Component 4

- Research on movement of fish around FADs using acoustic tagging. Training needed. Mauritius has two 15m research vessels dedicated to the FAD programme.
- Socio-economic survey on FAD fishers
- Joint Mauritius/Seychelles cruise on the Mascarene Plateau to assess the relative abundance and distribution of small pelagics. The acoustic survey with mid-water trawling could be carried out on board a French vessel, in the event that the *RV. Dr Fridjof Nansen* is not available.

Component 5

Study on marine mammals. Regional training workshop to be organised

Study on sea turtles. Regional training workshop

**SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES PROJECT
SWIOFP**

**MOZAMBIQUE REPORT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR-1
(July 2008 – June 2009)**

Mozambique involvement

- Mozambique is involved in **all Six** components of the SWIOFP
 - Component 1: Data gap analysis, data archiving and information technology
 - Component 2: Assessment and sustainable utilization of Crustacean
 - Component 3: Assessment and sustainable utilization of Demersal fishes
 - Component 4: Assessment and sustainable utilization of pelagic fishes
 - Component 5: Mainstreaming biodiversity in national and regional fisheries
 - Component 6: Strengthening regional and national fisheries management

Mozambique National Management Unit:

- **Nilza Dias**, National coordinator
- **Xavier Manussa**, component 1 National coordinator
- **Nilza Dias**, component 2 National coordinator
- **Rui Mutombene**, component 3 National coordinator
- **Barbara Palha de Sousa**, component 4 coordinator
- **Paula Santana Afonso**, component 5 coordinator
- **Domingos Gove**, component 6 coordinator
- **Calisto Macuacua**, financial manager
- **Oswaldo Cumbane**, Procurement manager

Financial Status

- **1st** disbursement in **Dec. 2008** : **\$42.149,00 USD**
- **30 May 2009**, total of expenditures executed was **\$35 904,04 USD**. IFRS were submitted to the RMU for justification of first disbursement
- **2nd** disbursement in **June 2009**: **\$28 750, 00 USD**.

Progress of activities by components

• Componente 1

- Participation in two 2 regional meetings
- National Training for metadata and Weblis
- National review of metadata, weblis and gap analysis
- Hired 2 students to carry on literature data capture

• Component 2 (Crustaceans):

- **92** references: **42** in RIPs (Revistas de Investigação Pesqueira); **17** Relatórios de Cruzeiro (Survey reports); **4** Boletins de Divulgação; **3** R/V Dr. Fridtjof Nansen Survey report; **26** references out of IIP series
- **32** Thises

• Component 3 (Demersal Fish):

- **55** references: **9** in RIPs (Revistas de Investigação Pesqueira); **6** Relatórios de Cruzeiro (Survey reports); **14** Boletins de Divulgação; **26** references out of IIP series
- **13** Thises

WEBLIS

- Initially the activity of literature data capture was carried on based on the information existing at the main Institution responsible for fishery research in Mozambique(IIP).
- Then we sought the necessity of extend and include the other organization information . So some more time is need to accomplish Weblis data capture activity involving literature search through visits to various institutions such as the Universities, and other institutions is also underway.
- Additionally we found that the software has some problems (managing the data information from one computer into other computer, etc).

• Component 4 (Pelagic Fish)

- **46** references: **22** in RIPs (Revistas de Investigação Pesqueira); **13** Relatórios de Cruzeiro (Survey reports); **4** Boletins de Divulgação; **11** references out of IIP series
- 4 Thesis

• Component 5 (Biodiversity)

- **8** references: **3** in RIPs (Revistas de Investigação Pesqueira); **2** Relatórios de Cruzeiro (Survey reports); **11** references out of IIP series....
- 45 Thesis

- **Oceanography** :18;**Aquaculture**: 13;In land waters 4;
Artesanal fishery 4.

Metadata spreadsheet

- According with the initial recommendations of 1st Regional WG 1, the completion in xls of Metadata capture was done :
 - Data sets : 2 Shallow water shrimp, 2 deepwater shrimp, 2 deepwater lobster, 2 line fishing
- The recommendations of the last regional WG1 is yet to be accomplished.

• Componente 5

- National gaps analyse is underway. Some concerns related with wider source of information in Mozambique remain to be completed. It was been found some difficulties regarding understand of the template. The regional meeting schedule for 3-5th of August 2009.

• Componente 6

- Advertisement for RMU posts
- Panels interview
- Equipped national management unit

- **Component 2**
 - The gaps analyze was accomplished and the RWG meeting was attended to regional discussion and harmonization to precede the second year plan of activities and budget
- **Component 3** will be
 - National gap analyse is completed. The RWG3 meeting attended. Expect second year plan of activities and budget proposal at National and regional level
- **Componente 4-**
- **From 28th November to 18th in December a joint Swiofp/ASCLME survey (Leg 4) on large pelagic was undertaken using a French longliner Manohal. Up to date there is no information regarding results of the survey (Survey report).**
- National gap analysis is completed and submitted to RCC. No date is agreed for the meeting due to lack of gap analysis report from 4 countries
- Regional SWIOFP sampling surveys for large pelagic species was proposed although it has to be the vessel and time harmonized regionally.

	WB		Expenditures During the ended Period, March 2009					Balance of period ended.	
	Financing		Goods	Services	Operations	Training	Banking Commissions		
	USD	Marks							
Total WB Contingency	11112000	42,749.00						36.00	
Value		42,818.00	22,253.48	3,487.90	9,873.00		79.48	6,306.91	
		38,354.00	0.00	22,253.48	3,487.90	9,873.00	0.00	79.48	2,445.91
1-Miscellaneous									
1.1 IT set up	1,000.00				0.00				
2- Data & IT support									
2.1 Software	4,000.00			3,562.06				437.94	
2.2 ISP	1,000.00							1,000.00	
2.3 Operating costs	500.00				394.15			105.85	
3- National Mission Training	5,000.00							354.15	
3.1					3,000.00			18.81	
3.2					1,500.00			18.81	
3.3					100.00				
4- Assembling & data capture	5,000.00								
4.1 Data handling				1,262.14				-94.50	
4.2									
4.3					2,776.70				
4.4					142.04				
4.5					128.00				
4.6					84.00				
5-Miscellaneous cost Cont	750.00							750.00	
6- RMU mission costs									
6.1 Advertisement costs	1,000.00				1,519.30			884.00	
6.2 Expenses of Administration					164.30				
6.3 Equipping RMU	18,500.00								
6.3.1					1,288.00				
6.3.2					2,650.00			1.88	
6.3.3					14,562.00			1,996.12	
6.4 Other Budgetary cost	1,000.00								
6.4.1					252.00			706.71	
6.4.2					35.00			464.29	
7- Miscellaneous									
7.1					1,081.43			-1,081.43	

**SWIOFP (SOUTH WEST INDIAN FISHERIES
RESEARCH PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
(JULY 2008-JUNE 2009)**

TANZANIA

INTRODUCTION

- Focal Point – Ms. J. kulekana
- Component 1: Mr. S. B. Mahongo
- Component 2: Mrs. C. Mwakosya
- Component 3: Mr. H. Mhitu
- Component4: Mr. H. Matola
- Component 5: Ms. G. Yona

IMPLEMENTATION

- **Currently implementing activities of component 1**

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Participated in the advertisement and later in the interview that lead to selection on the Current Regional Executive Secretary, Procurement and Financial Specialist and Cruise Coordinator.
- Regional Training on Metadata collection to Data Coordinators from SWIOFP countries was conducted in August 2008 by the Regional Database Coordinating country (Mombasa - Kenya) - WEBLIS.

ACTIVITIES (cont.)

- Purchased various IT software and Hardware for the different components to facilitate Data compilation for all the subcomponents (5 Desktop computers and 2 Laptops).
- National training on the operation of WEBLIS has been conducted (19th – 21st December 2008 at NBC Kibaha). This was for all the subcomponents under SWIOFP.

ACTIVITIES (cont.)

- Metadata capture has taken place whereby several data on crustaceans(C2), demersal (C3), pelagic fishes (C4), non-fisheries resources(C5) has been entered into the WEBLIS programme.
- The National database Coordinator has attended a Regional Statbase training in Seychelles from 9th – 10th January 2009 where he learnt various issues concerning the Statbase programme.

ACTIVITIES (cont.)

- A National Statbase training was conducted (14th – 15th January, 2009) to look into how Statbase programme operates and how Data can be entered into the programme.
- All components have already done their National Data Gap Analysis. The crustacean and the demersal components have gone further and finished with their Regional Data Gap Analysis. The pelagic and the biodiversity subcomponent expect to do theirs in June/July/Early August.

ACTIVITIES (cont.)

- Managed to train researchers on the use of available online services such as the AGORA, HINARE and OARE

ACTIVITIES (contd.)

- **Two coordinators (for C2 and C4) will attend a training course in Durban, South Africa at ORI. We were unable to send four trainees due to limited funds.**

CHALLENGES

Delay in starting the project. This was due to delay in the release of funds from the Regional secretariat (RMU) to the National Management units (NMU) of participating countries. This has resulted in the delay in the implementation of planned activities resulting into certain activities being done in a rush and not following the time frame indicated in the Work-plan.

CHALLENGES (cont.)

- **The implementation of the project is at National level though the Project is Regional in nature. Delay in implementing a certain activity in one country delays all the others since certain activities have to be done regionally (e.g. the regional data gap analysis for components 4 and 5 which have not taken place until now.**
- **Scattered nature of information to be entered into WEBLIS is another challenge. Though we have done the National Data Gap Analysis for the different sub-components, we still think there is still more data missing.**

CHALLENGES (Cont.)

- **The PIRACY problem in Somalia. The scheduled Nansen cruise will not include Seychelles, Kenya and Tanzania in its cruises. After hard work of data collection this is a big disappointment to all excluded countries. Efforts should be made to deal with this issue.**

CHALLENGES (cont.)

- The regional nature of the project creates a need for data harmonization. If data from gap analysis will be collected using different methodology, how are we going to harmonize them.

WAY FORWARD

- Continue with the Regional gap analysis for the remaining components (Pelagic and Biodiversity subcomponents) and continue with the preparation of the Work plan for year 2009/2010 hoping that we shall get a solution to the piracy problem.

THANK YOU

FOR

LISTENING

**SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES PROJECT
REPORT ON PROGRESS FOR SOUTH AFRICA
Compiled by Bernadine Everett (ORI)**

Responsibilities

The Oceanographic Research Institute (ORI) in Durban is the Scientific Node for SWIOFP in South Africa and ORI collaborates with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (Marine and Coastal Management – or MCM) in Cape Town as the administrative node or National Management Unit. The following national responsibilities are located at ORI: NCC1 (Bernadine Everett), NCC2 (Johan Groeneveld), and NCC3 (Sean Fennessy). The regional responsibility for the Crustacean component (RCC2) is also located at ORI (Johan Groeneveld). The national responsibilities for the Pelagic and Biodiversity components are located at MCM: NCC4 (Craig Smith) and NCC5 (Rob Crawford). The table below lists all the tasks that were expected during Year 1 with completion dates associated with these tasks per responsible component.

Deliverable	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5
1) Upgrading and/or procurement of national IT and communications infrastructure	Not necessary as adequate IT / Communications infrastructure is already in place	Purchased one laptop computer: 24 November 2008	Not necessary as adequate IT / Communications infrastructure is already in place	Not necessary as adequate IT / Communications infrastructure is already in place	Not necessary as adequate IT / Communications infrastructure is already in place
2) to train National Component Co-ordinators on the use of the WEBLIS bibliographic database and the Excel metadata spreadsheet	Training of all NCC's was completed by 04 December 2008. Training of data capture assistants was completed in January 2009	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3) to facilitate the entry of all available and relevant references onto a WEBLIS database	All WEBLIS data capture was successfully completed by 26 February 2009 (see components for individual completion dates)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
4) to facilitate the entry of metadata of existing datasets relevant to SWIOFP onto a prescribed Excel metadata spreadsheet	All metadata of applicable databases was compiled in the specified Excel spreadsheet format by 30 January 2009	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
5) Sourcing of published information on SWIO from peer-reviewed journals, grey literature, conference proceedings and FAO manuals	See Point 3 above	Completed by 29 January 2009	Completed by 29 January 2009	completed by 26 February 2009	Completed by 30 January 2009
6) Review and evaluation of key national datasets of fish and fisheries	See Point 4 above	Completed by 30 January 2009	Completed by 30 January 2009	Completed by 30 January 2009	Completed by 30 January 2009
7) Conduct a data gap analysis at national level, and identification of specific gaps in existing knowledge.	Not applicable	Completed by 30 January 2009	Completed by 05 May 2009	Completed by 10 March 2009	Incomplete draft submitted in mid-May 2009
8) Conduct a data gap analysis at regional level and identification of specific gaps in existing knowledge.	Not applicable	Completed by 08 May 2009	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
9) Organise a Regional Component Workshop to discuss the Regional and National gap analyses and determine projects to be proposed for SWIOFP	Not applicable	Workshop was held in Durban, South Africa on 20 - 22 April 2009	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Conclusion

All tasks that were scheduled for Year 1 for completion by the South African National Component Co-ordinators and the Regional Component Co-ordinator for the crustacean component were completed either by or as close to the due dates that were agreed upon at the various regional SWIOFP working groups.

SWIOFP Status Review meeting – Mombasa, 22-23 June 2009

SWIOFP-France report year-1

National coordination – Francis Marsac
 Component 1 – Renaud Planet
 Component 4 – Pascal Bach
 Component 5 – Jérôme Bourjea

F/V MANOHAL
 Commercial Longliner
 25 m LOA
 Scientific Staff : 3
 Trainee : did not show up
 10 longline sets



SWIOFP / NANSEN cruise
 27 Nov – 1 Dec 2008

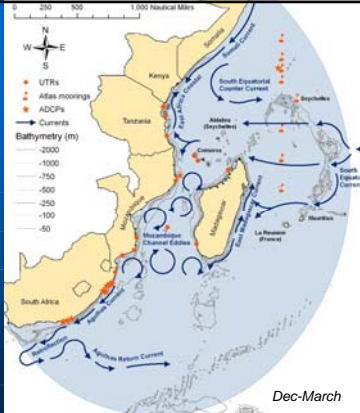


R/V NANSEN
 57 m LOA
 Scientific Staff : 19
 Trainees : 2 (Mad, Moz)
 96 stations

Component 1

- Participation of French scientists (R. Planet and P. Chavance) to the 4 StatBase meetings :
 - Training course on metadata management (August 2008)
 - 1st StatBase training workshop (Nov 2008)
 - Special StatBase training workshop (Jan 2009)
 - 2nd StatBase workshop (April 2009)

- Meso-scale eddies are a prominent characteristic of the circulation in the Mozambique Channel



Source : ASCLME, T. Borrmann
 Dec-March

Component 4

- Joint SWIOFP/ASCLME cruise, Nov- Dec 2008

- To investigate the physical and chemical processes associated with eddies
- To determine their role in structuring the ecosystem of the Mozambique Channel
- To investigate the abundance and vulnerability of large pelagic fish in relation with MS eddies

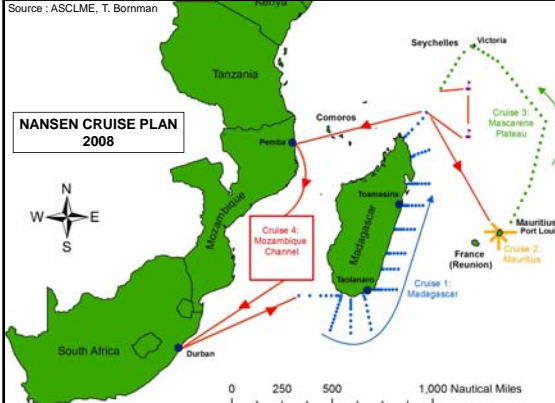
A multidisciplinary research (from physics to top predators) involving two vessels, the *R/V Fridtjof Nansen* and the *F/V Manohal*

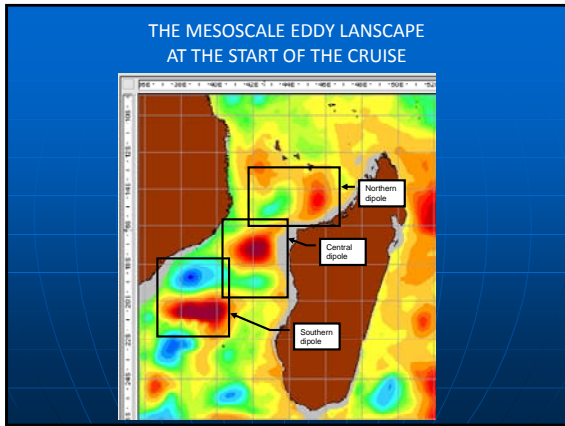
- Physical and chemical oceanography
- Phytoplankton and zooplankton investigations
- Fish investigations (acoustics, meso-epi-pelagics, taxonomy)
- Seabirds & marine mammals survey

Workshop organized by IRD in Reunion (3-6 June 2009)

Source : ASCLME, T. Borrmann

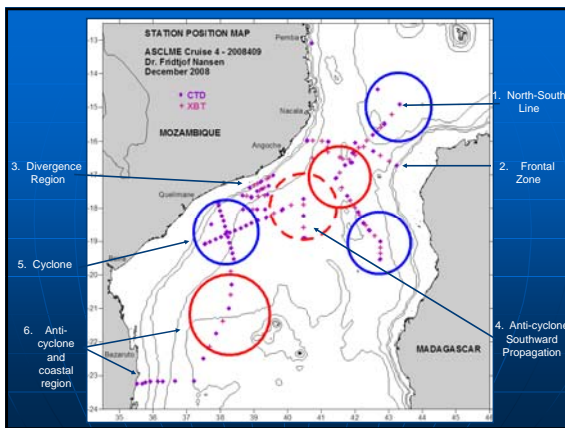
NANSEN CRUISE PLAN 2008





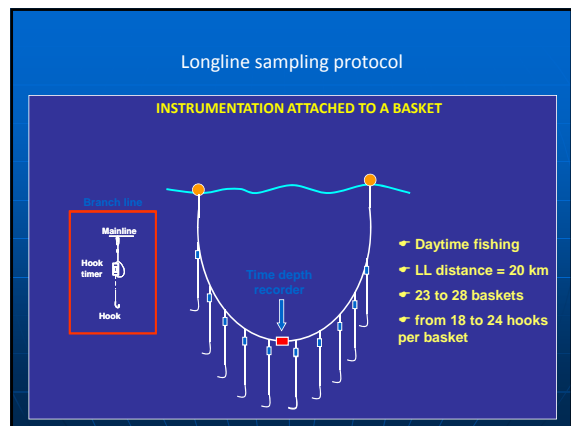
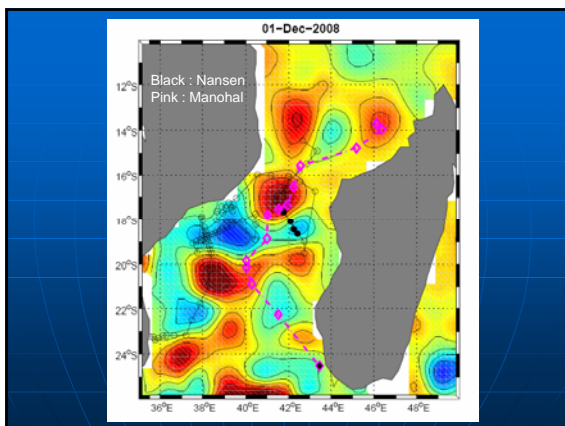
F/V "Manohal", Scientific crew

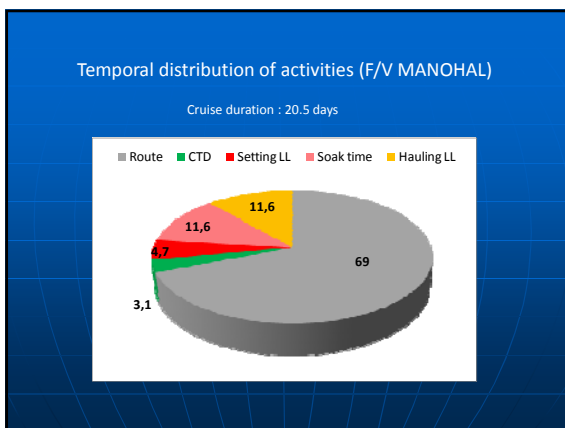
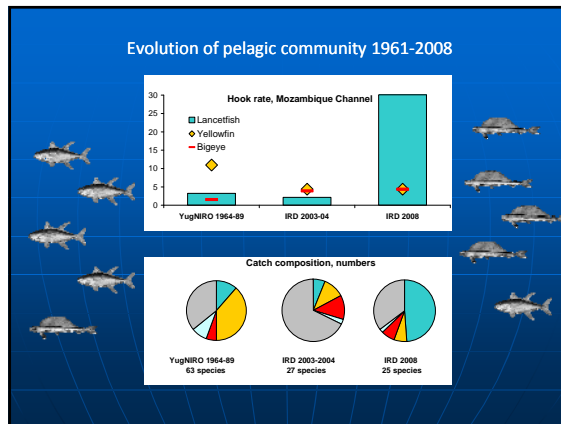
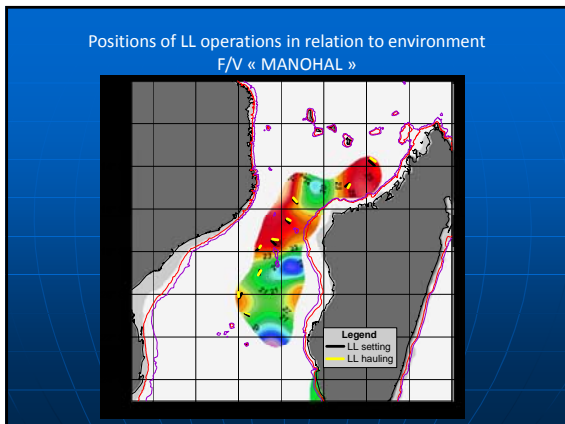
- **Pascal Bach**, cruise leader, fisheries-related data
- **Evgeny Romanov**, biological sampling,
- **Theo Phillipi**, TDRs, oceanographic data, biological sampling
- **Augusto Maclane**, Mozambique student, did not show up



F/V "Manohal", instrumented gear

- Monofilament longline with line shooter
- Temperature-Depth recorders (TDRs)
- Hook timers





- ## Component 4 (contd)
- **FAD and LL workshops**
 - Postponed
 - Weak feedback from NCC-4
 - We lack a list of persons really committed
 - **Metadata collection underway**
 - **WEBLIS**
 - References entered in other systems but some difficulties to have those

List of species and abundance (Moz. Channel)

Common name	Total	%
Changepiece lancetfish	169	63.9
Yellowfin tuna	24	7.5
Common dolphinfish	23	7.1
Bigeye tuna	21	6.5
Blue shark	18	5.6
Swordfish		
Pelagic st		
Great barn		
Indo-Pacif		
Silky shark		
Sickle por		
Shortbill s		
Albacore s		
Ocean su		
Pelagic thresher, Giant trevally, Sandbar shark, Loggerhead turtle, Rainbow runner, Mako shark, Escolar, Unidentified shark	1	
Total: 22 species	322	

Tuna & Swordfish : 21%
By-catch : 26%
from which 12% sharks and rays

Hook rate :
Tuna & swordfish : 13 / 1000 hooks
Lancetfish : 30 / 1000 hooks

- ## Component 5
- **Marine mammals**
 - Preparation of a new proposal
 - **Sea turtles**
 - A technical workshop planned, but no real feedback from NCC-5
 - Will be proposed in year-2
 - **Observers programme already in place for pelagic fisheries in French waters (purse seine and longline)**
 - **Metadata collection achieved**
 - **WEBLIS : same problem as for Comp. 4**

SWIOP-France

Proposed workplan for year-2

Component 1 Fisheries indicators

- 1st workshop during year-2 :
 - Theoretical framework of indicators
 - Methods used from several case studies
 - Review data available to establish a minimal set of indicators

Workshop led by 2 experts (French and South-African)

Component 1 StatBase

- Web-based version
 - Engineer contracted for 12 months (start June 2009)
- 3rd StatBase workshop
 - Data catalogues
 - Technical workplan for Regional Fisheries Atlas
 - Data system for fishing surveys (?)

Component 4 FADs

- Workshop, 2 options :
 - An initial light workshop (NCC-4 only) followed by a more technical WS with scientists/technicians involved
 - Bypass the 1st WS and go straight to the technical WS
 - Date : 1st half of Sept-09
- Countries must take a decision regarding their participation
 - What kind of FAD research (.1st Planning meeting June 2008\FAD strategy_EN.xls)
 - Provide a list of persons to contact for WS
- Socio-economic study
 - Establish the baseline, before deployment of FADs (year-2)
 - Assessment of socio-economic status once FADs are in place (year 3 or 4)

Component 1 Fisheries indicators

A five step approach :

- Make a summary of available data and available models
- Select a list of indicators according to requested criteria (SCOR/IOC Symposium)
- Develop a common tool for the calculation and estimation of the indicators
- Develop a common tool for representation and communication (dashboard)
- Set reference or target points (specific to each ecosystem)

Component 4 Optimised utilization of pelagic LL

- Workshop in Sept-09
 - National longline fisheries and related data
 - Longline gear and longline behaviour
 - Hook timer information
 - Instrumented longline experiments
- Experimental fishing surveys (French funding) opened to regional scientists
- Regional training workshop for data analysis

Component 4 Movements and migrations

An activity closely linked to the longline activities

- **Tagging training WS (Electronic tags)**
 - Secure the budget to purchase the pop-up tags (SWIOFP)
 - WS date to be determined
- **Tagging cruises organized with the LL activities**
 - A French longliner (lease on French funds)
 - Other longliners from the region
- **Feedback from the Focal points/NCC-4 requested**

Ships


- Restrictions to operate North of 12°S because of piracy acts
- Difficulty to obtain armed escort, however requests can be made to European forces if cruise plan well established
- Alternative platforms to R/V Nansen

Component 5 Marine mammals

- **New proposal**
 - Observers at sea : Assess distribution, biodiversity, relative abundance, habitat preferences
 - Rapid Bycatch Assessments : Interviews with local fishers, with emphasis on small cetaceans interacting with artisanal fisheries
 - Identify population structure of three species: the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin, the spinner dolphin & the dugong, through genetic & stable isotope analyses
- **Coordination with the COI project (not yet implemented)**

F/V AUSTRAL TRAWLER-TRAP 78 M LENGTH

Vessel	LOA	Cruising (max) speed in knots	Autonomy	Crew (C) & Scientists (S)	Owner	Availability	Fishing Gears	Research Equipment	Activity
FV AUSTRAL	78m	10(15)	Several weeks	C:6	SAPMER, Rousson	June-October 2009 May-Aug 2010 May-Oct 2011	Trawl Deep traps	none	Commercial fishing (shooter with traps, Patagonian toothfish with trawl) Research surveys




Component 5 Sea turtles

- **Regional training WS (5 days)**
 - Compilation of data available in the region
 - Determine hot spots and main patrimonial sites as focus study areas
 - Protocol and training for deployment of satellite tags
 - Field demonstration
- **Project presented last year and agreed**
- **Coordination with SWIOFP-Tanzania project**
- **Coordination with the existing "sea turtle network"**

R/V LA CURIEUSE 23 M LENGTH

Vessel	LOA	Cruising (max) speed in knots	Autonomy	Crew (C) & Scientists (S)	Owner	Availability	Fishing Gears	Research Equipment	Activity
R/V LA CURIEUSE	25 m	10(12)	15 days 800 n.miles	C:6 S:9	INDIAN OCEAN EXPLORATION	From February 2010	Mid-water trawl	Multibeam sonar, side scan sonar, Magnetometer, ROV, satellite, professional scuba diving Low frequency deep sonar (planned)	Just renovated





R/V ANTEA 35 M LENGTH

Vessel	LOA	Cruising (max) speed in knots	Autonomy	Crew (C) & Scientists (S)	Owner	Availability	Fishing Gears	Research Equipment	Activity
R/V ANTEA	35 m	9 (11)	2 to 3 weeks	C: 6 S: 10	IRD	10 Aug to 27 Oct 2009 25 Nov 09 to Feb 2010 May to August 2010	Mid-water trawl, necevide, trawl positioner	XBT, XCTD, CTD, ADCP, Sonar, deep and shallow sea sounders, scientific sounders	Catamaran. Present in the SWO from August 2009 to August 2010 (to be confirmed)



Availability

	2009						2010							
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG
F/V AUSTRAL														
R/V LA CURIEUSE														
R/V ANTEA														

Annex V: Report by RFPM

Annex V

SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN FISHEIRES PROJECT

PROJECT STATUS REVIEW MEETING HELD IN THE KMFRI
CONFERENCE HALL

**REPORT OF THE REGIONAL FINANCE &
PROCUREMENT MANAGER**

22ND TO 23RD JUNE 2009

TREZA BWANZO ODHIAMBO

1. Introduction

1.1 As per the Report of the First Session of the Steering Committee of the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project, held at the Sun n Sand Beach Resort, Mombasa , Kenya on 19th June 2008; the Policy Steering Committee approved project expenditure for the financial year June 2008 to June 2009. According to this program, as per Appendix H, of the report, project activities and expenditures were supposed to begin in August 2008.

1.2. However contrary to this plan, there was a four months delay due to non disbursement of funds to the National Management Units. Problems in funds flow were generally due to the fact that the SWIOFP funds flow arrangement was the first of its kind in Kenya and the officers dealing with the project had a lot of learning to do; since they had not dealt with this type of project arrangement before.

1.3. Specifically, the delays in fund flow were brought about due to misunderstandings of the requirements of the GEF Grant Agreement. Treasury (Ministry of Finance-Kenya) had, contrary to the provisions of the Grant Agreement, opened a SWIOFP Designated Account with CFC Stanbic Bank Nairobi. The Agreement provides that a Designated Account would be opened by KMFRI from which disbursements to the National Management Units would be made.

1.4. A series of meetings were held between the World Bank officials, KMFRI Management, Ministry of Fisheries Development and the Treasury officers. During these meetings, upon discussions and clarifications, it was resolved that as per the Grant Agreement, KMFRI was to open a new SWIOFP Designated Account, from which disbursement of funds would be made to the SWIOFP partner countries. Subsequently, a new SWIOFP Designated Account Number 024/00/777102/01 was opened with CFC Stanbic Bank, Mombasa. As a result we were able to make the first disbursements to the countries in November, 2008. This delayed commencement of project activities by almost four months.

2. Project Funds Flow

2.1 Having overcome the initial teething problems in fund flow, we are now experiencing smooth sailing in as far as disbursement of funds is concerned. Processing of request for funds, both from the World Bank to the RMU and from the RMU to the Countries takes an average of ten days, as long as proper accountabilities and the required documentation are provided. After the initial receipt of USD 1,500,000 in June, 2008; the Designated Account has since been

replenished to the tune of USD 326,648.83. This amount is based on reimbursement of RMU expenditure from project launch to 31st March 2009.

2.2 So far, replenishments to the Project Designated Account have been based on the transaction disbursement procedures (entails preparation of Statement of Expenditure Reports-SOE). Under this arrangement, each NMU is required to prepare its own separate SOE to be submitted to the World Bank individually, through the RMU, for replenishment to the Designated Account. This arrangement means that the accountants prepare two sets of reports: the mandatory quarterly IFRs for financial monitoring and evaluations as well as SOEs for replenishments to the Designated Account. The problem with the transaction based disbursement method (SOE) is that these procedures are cumbersome and time consuming to prepare; not to mention the fact that the accountants have not been trained on how to prepare these reports. Also, during periods when we are required to make large payments like during the cruises the project may suffer from constraints of funds availability at the Designated Account under this disbursement arrangement.

2.3 On the other hand, at project launch, an agreeable format of IFR was adopted and all the NMU Accountants trained on how to prepare the IFRs. The Accountants have consistently produced satisfactory quarterly IFRs for financial monitoring and evaluation by the World Bank.

2.4 The GEF Grant Agreement provides that once the Bank is satisfied that satisfactory and timely IFRs are being prepared by the project, then Financial Management Report based disbursement may be approved, so that the project may convert from SOE to FMR based withdrawal applications. This being the case, I request our Task Team Leader (TTL) to allow the project to convert to report based disbursement method. The use of this method will allow the project to kill two birds with one stone, i.e. Quarterly IFRs will not only be used for project monitoring and evaluation but they will also be the basis upon which Designated Account is replenished. This method will also avail more funds to the D/A since disbursements will be based on the cash projection for the two ensuing quarters.

2.2. Status of SWIOFP Designated Account as at 31st May 2009

	Receipts from WB & Interest earned	Amount USD	Transfers to the countries & banking charges	Amount USD
1	Initial receipt	1,499,999.00	RMU	850,000.00
2	2 nd disbursement	44,497.02	Madagascar	44,000.00
3	3 rd disbursement	282,152.50	Mauritius	23,952.50
4	Interest to date	5,783.13	Mozambique	70,865.07
5			Tanzania	74,783.25
6			Kenya	52,616.72
7			South Africa	89,763.19
8			Seychelles	33,852.50
9			Comoros	36,699.45
10			Banking charges	945.01
	Total Receipts	1,832,431.65	Total Payments	1,277,477.69
	Balance c/f	554,953.96		

3. Project Financial Monitoring and Evaluation

3.1. The Project's Financial Monitoring and Evaluation is done by the Banks Financial Management Specialists on quarterly basis through Unaudited Interim Financial Reports (IFRs). Each National Management Unit prepares its own report on quarterly basis and forwards it to the RMU. Reports from the NMU should be received within 30 days after end of quarter. At the RMU all the reports are consolidated into one and submitted to the Bank through the Kenya Country office.

3.2. Up till now, the IFRs have been strictly financial. However, we at the RMU feel that these reports should now be accompanied by brief scientific activity reports covering the quarter under review. The activity reports will give more meaning to the financial figures and explain the physical activities that have taken place during the reporting quarter. This will explain better the physical progress of the project.

3.3. The documents and accountabilities to accompany these reports are bank statements, invoices (for credit payments), payment receipts (for cash payments), and signed payment schedules for payments to staff e.g. per diems and contract documents.

3.4. The dateline for submission to the Bank is 45 days after the quarter end. The challenge which we have experienced in this area is that of late submission of IFRs to the RMU. The World Bank is very strict with datelines and I kindly, urge the Focal Points and their accountants to ensure that their reports are received at the RMU within the stipulated time periods.

Late submissions of reports could be brought about due to capacity problems in some NMUs. The Project Accountants for Madagascar and Seychelles who were trained on how to prepare these reports have since left their institutions for other postings. Madagascar still does not have a project accountant and preparation of these reports is a big challenge. Madagascar should post a project Accountant to undertake these tasks. Also there is need to hold another training workshop session for the project accountants, where they can come together to discuss new project financial management developments (for example audit arrangements), any challenges they have faced so far and to learn from each others' experiences.

4. Project Audit arrangements

4.1. The Project Legal Agreement and the Banks' Financial Management Policy stipulates that the project financial statements shall be audited on an annual basis; and the audit report and management letter submitted to the World Bank not later than six months after the end of each financial year. The Financial year end for SWIOFP is 30th June. The audit arrangement for the project is that each institution will be audited by its regular auditors. The audit report and management letter will then be submitted to the RMU for onward submission to the World Bank, before 31st December, 2009.

4.2. Please note that even if an Implementing Institution's year end is a period other than 30th June, the project's Financial Year end period, of June 30th is to be upheld; so that the project's financial performance is measured on a similar time period across all the NMUs. If because of differences in audit timings an NMU is called upon to pay for the project audit; then funding for such audit maybe asked for.

4.3. It is important to note that the Bank strictly enforces the Financial Management Covenants on audit reporting as stipulated in the Project Legal Agreement and as provided for in the Bank's FM Policy. Hence any late submission of audit reports after the stipulated December 31, 2009 deadline will constitute breach of the Legal Agreement and could result in the Bank taking remedial measures against the project. Likewise, an audit report without management letter is not acceptable to the Bank.

4.4. The agreed format of presentation of the Financial Statements for audit purposes for the World Bank funded Projects in Kenya, is the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) - which complies with International Standards on Presentation of Financial Statements. All the SWIOFP Countries are encouraged to use this format so that there is uniformity in presentation of the audited accounts. Attached as annex 1, is the format for IPSAS.

5. Project s Financial Performance from Inception to 31st march, 2009.

5.1. Component 1

Project Transactions from Inception to 31st March 2009

Component Expenditure per category	Planned Expenditure to 31st march, 2009 USD	Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 2009 USD	Variance USD
Goods & Works	142,000.00	4,629.20	137,370.80
Consultant Services	26,500.00	1,597.25	24,902.75
Training	156,000.00	2,476.47	153,523.53
Operations	356,875.00	67,507.13	289,367.87
Subtotal	681,375.00		
10% contingency	68,137.50		
Total Expenditure	749,512.50	76,210.05	605,164.90

This represents only 10% absorption of the planned expenditure.

5.2. Component 2

Project Transactions from Inception to 31st March 2009

Component Expenditure per category	Planned Expenditure to 31st march, 2009 USD	Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 2009 USD	Variance USD
Goods & Works	-		
Consultant Services	11,400.00		11,400.00
Training	-		-
Operations	18,750.00	1,900.00	16,850.00
Subtotal	30,150.00		
10% contingency	3,015.00		
Total Expenditure	33,165.00	1,900.00	28,250.00

This represents absorption of only 6% of the planned expenditure.

5.3. Component 3

Project Transactions from Inception to 31st March 2009

Component Expenditure per category	Planned Expenditure to 31st march, 2009 USD	Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 2009 USD	Variance USD
Goods & Works	-		
Consultant Services	11,400.00	-	11,400.00
Training	-		-
Operations	18,750.00	-	18,750.00
Subtotal	30,150.00		
10% contingency	3,015.00		
Total Expenditure	33,165.00		30,150.00

5.4. Component 4

Project Transactions from Inception to 31st March 2009

Component Expenditure per category	Planned Expenditure to 31st march, 2009 USD	Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 2009 USD	Variance USD
Goods & Works	-		
Consultant Services	81,000.00	62,590.00	18,410.00
Training	-		-
Operations	70,800.00	5,625.00	65,175.00
Subtotal	151,800.00		
10% contingency	15,180.00		
Total Expenditure	166,980.00	68,215.00	83,585.00

This represents absorption of 41% of the planned expenditure.

5.2. Component 5

Project Transactions from Inception to 31st March 2009

Component Expenditure per category	Planned Expenditure to 31st march, 2009 USD	Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 2009 USD	Variance USD
Goods & Works	-		
Consultant Services	11,400.00	-	11,400.00
Training	-		-
Operations	18,750.00	162.34	18,587.66
Subtotal	30,150.00		
10% contingency	3,015.00		
Total Expenditure	33,165.00	162.34	29,987.66

Absorption: 0.5%

5.3. Component 6

Project Transactions from Inception to 31st March 2009

Component Expenditure per category	Planned Expenditure to 31st march, 2009 USD	Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 2009 USD	Variance USD
Goods & Works	235,000.00	91,031.45	
Consultant Services	100,500.00	62,168.50	11,400.00
Training	-		-
Operations	251,750.00	171,511.50	18,750.00
Subtotal	587,250.00		
10% contingency	58,725.00		
Total Expenditure	645,975.55	324,711.45	30,150.00

This represents absorption of 50%.

5.4. Possible reasons for the low absorption rate:

1. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, start of project activities was delayed for four months. Activities like employment of the regular RMU staff could not take place as per schedule since the NMUs did not have funds for advertisements for these posts.
2. The GEF Grant Agreement provides for nonpayment of taxi and duties on goods and services procured by the project. Whereas there was no problem in the acquisition of the exemption certificate on services, the acquisition of the tax exemption on goods has dragged on till last week, Tuesday 16th June 2009, when the Minister of Finance signed the exemption certificate on goods to be procured by the project. This being the case we are now in a position to procure the RMU Motor Vehicle which had been provided for in the FY2008/2009 work plan
3. The initial disbursement to the countries was greatly reduced from the planned allocations for the first quarter so as to comply with the provisions of the GEF Grant Agreement; which placed limitations as to how much money could be disbursed to each country's 90 DAY USD Account. The understanding was that once they began spending they would bring accountabilities to the RMU and request for more funds. However the countries only began requesting for funds during the 4th quarter.