

**GEF SAP II PROJECT:
NATIONAL PROJECT PREPARATION REPORTS**

SAMOA

Foreword

This brief report was prepared by Les Clark and Colin Brown during a visit to Apia from 7 to 14 June 2004. It aims to assemble information relating to Samoa necessary for the preparation of the GEF SAP II Project.

The main aims of the report are:

- To make an assessment of the implications of the WCPF Convention for Samoa
- To identify possible interventions to support implementation by Samoa of the WCPF Convention
- To make an analysis of the incremental costs to Samoa of activities related to the Convention
- To undertake an analysis of stakeholders in Samoa with interests in the regional oceanic fisheries resources
- To identify relevant consultative mechanisms in Samoa for the GEF SAP II Project
- To collect information relating to available indicators of performance in areas related to the WCPF Convention and to the financial sustainability of Samoa's participation in the Commission and implementation of the WCPF Convention

The report is based on available published information and information provided in the consultations with stakeholders listed in Annex 3.

1. Background

1.1 Status of Oceanic Fisheries

The Exclusive Economic Zone of Samoa is the smallest of the Pacific Island countries (120,000 sq.km), but Samoa has successfully developed a small to medium scale longline fishery, which is among the largest in the region, and is in many respects a model for such development. The Samoan commercial oceanic fisheries sector grew rapidly from the early 1990s based on relatively small catamarans (*alias*) of 12.5 metres and less. Catches have been in the range of 5-7,000 tonnes since 1997, varying with changes in oceanographic conditions. In recent years, the catches of this fleet have been Samoa's major export earner, as well as making an important contribution to food security and employment and incomes.

The size of the *alia* fleet involved in commercial longlining peaked at around 200 vessels in 1998, since when they have been replaced by a smaller number of larger vessels with a longer range and greater carrying capacity.

Catches are mainly landed in Apia. Albacore tuna, making up 60-80 per cent of the catch is exported frozen for canning in Pago Pago. Where possible, bigeye and yellowfin tuna are exported to higher value markets in Japan and the US. Sales of other species are important in the local market.

Tunas and related species remain an important food source, and many of the *alias* that have been withdrawn from commercial longlining continue to operate for subsistence and small scale fishing, focusing on trolling and vertical longlining, especially around FADs. There is also a seasonal and relatively minor sport fishery, although seasonal.

1.2 Oceanic Fisheries Management

The major objectives of tuna management and development policy set out in the Samoa Tuna Management and Development Plan are:

- to maximise the long term social and economic benefits accruing to the people of Samoa from the utilisation of tuna resources; and
- to ensure that the utilisation of Samoa's national tuna resources is compatible with the sustainable harvesting of the tuna stocks within its waters and throughout their range.

The commercial tuna longline fishery is managed under a system of limits on the number of licences for different sizes of vessels over 11 metres. The other major feature is the closure of waters inside 12 miles to longlining, and waters inside 50 miles to vessels less than 9 metres.

1.3 Oceanic Fisheries Institutional Arrangements

The Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology (currently being restructured as the Ministry of Primary Industry) is the primary agency responsible for oceanic fisheries management. The Division has a staff establishment of 53 posts, and an annual operating budget of WST1.3 million (US\$460,000 – includes coastal fisheries). Within the Division, responsibilities for oceanic fisheries include:

- Offshore Fisheries Section: monitoring, management and research and ecosystem aspects;
- Regulations and Enforcement Section: licensing, inspection and compliance; and
- Statistics and Database Section: data collection and statistics

Overall, oceanic fisheries is a high priority in the work of the Division, and oceanic fisheries work is most of the work of the Division. The Division was reformed with support from a major institutional strengthening programme over the 1995-2000 funded by AusAID. That programme focused on inshore fisheries and community management but also introduced the co-management approach to fisheries management generally. Since then the Government has continued to strengthen functions related to oceanic fisheries management as described below.

Other government agencies involved in oceanic fisheries management are:

- Maritime Police who operate the patrol boat, Nafanua;
- Foreign Affairs, who are very active in international aspects of fisheries policy, including work related to the WCPF Convention and other regional and international aspects of fisheries affairs; and
- The Office of the Attorney General.
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (in respect of marine conservation)

Consultation with stakeholders is undertaken through the Commercial Fisheries Management Advisory Committee (CF-MAC), which includes representatives from

the private sector, environmental groups and relevant government departments. Fisheries policy is largely driven by Fisheries Division, in consultation with stakeholders through the CF-MAC.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is responsible for broader aspects of environmental management, including marine pollution.

1.5 Other Oceanic Fisheries Management Issues

Other oceanic fisheries management issues that arose in the mission to Samoa include:

- access to other waters – with the size of its national waters limited by boundaries with close neighbours, and catches already at a relatively high level in these waters, the Samoan fleet needs access to other waters to grow, and the Government is interested in reciprocal access arrangements with others;
- the need to enhance regional networking of private sector interests in oceanic fisheries, particularly in relation to the WCPF Commission and other aspects of regional fisheries affairs;
- the need to improve the capacity to relate regional information and catch trends to local conditions, especially to improve the understanding of the kinds of oceanographic effects that have been recently affecting Samoan oceanic fisheries.

2. Samoa and the WCPF Convention

2.1 Overview

Samoa's primary aims in the MHLC and Prep Con process have been:

- The need for conservation of the regional bigeye and yellowfin tuna resources. Though these only make up around 30 per cent of the catch, they provide the fish for the valuable fresh fish exports and deterioration in these stocks would undermine the viability of the whole tuna longline fishery, on which Samoa is highly dependent;
- Recognition of its special needs as a country with an economy heavily dependent on the oceanic fisheries resources, but with the smallest exclusive economic zone. (Samoa was successful in securing recognition of this concern in section 3(h) of Article 10 of the Convention which lists as a factor to be taken into account for allocation: *“the special circumstances of a State which is surrounded by the exclusive economic zones of other States and has a limited exclusive economic zone of its own”*).

As a Member of the Commission and a Party to the WCPF Convention, major short term areas of implications for Samoa are seen as follows:

- i) the need to improve monitoring of the domestic longline fishery;
- ii) strengthening of institutional capacities in statistics and enforcement;
- iii) the additional responsibilities associated with presenting Samoa's interests in the Commission and interpreting regional analysis and Commission decisions to stakeholders in Samoa; and
- iv) improving the pattern of participation and understanding by the private sector in the processes of the Commission.

Overall, Samoa has a well-developed oceanic fisheries management framework but will need to update and strengthen it to respond to needs associated with the Convention and the new Commission.

2.2 Implications of the Convention

2.2.1 Legal

The Fisheries Act has been revised to implement the requirements of relevant regional and international instruments, including the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, but it needs a further review to ensure that it includes all the necessary provisions for implementation of the WCPF Convention, and is fully up to date.

Instrument	Status
WCPF Convention	Ratified
UN Convention on the Law of the Sea	Ratified
UN Fish Stocks Agreement	Ratified
FAO Code of Conduct	Accepted
WSSD fisheries targets	Not formally adopted
Convention on Biological Diversity	Ratified
FAO Compliance Agreement	Not adopted
FAO International Plans of Action	Not implemented
FFA Minimum Terms & Conditions	Implemented
Driftnet Convention	Ratified

Samoa has adequate legal capacity in its government legal offices, with support from FAO and the Commonwealth Secretariat for major technical initiatives. There is a need to make sure that the legal provisions can be interpreted by stakeholders, which could be done through national workshops.

2.2.2 Policy/Institutional

Samoa has a well-developed oceanic fisheries management framework but it needs further reform to take account of the development that has taken place, and to meet the additional responsibilities associated with the WCPF Commission. Specific needs include:

- a review of funding, which is currently tightly constrained. Currently, some elements of fisheries administration are financed through cost recovery;
- implementation of a new structure for the Fisheries Division including:
 - creation from 2003/4 of a new Database and Statistics Section; and
 - creation from 2004/5 of a new Enforcement and Regulations Section.

Samoa's participation in the WCPF Commission will continue to be led by Foreign Affairs and Fisheries Division with consultation with stakeholders through the CF-MAC.

The cost of financial contributions for Samoa to the WCPF commission is expected to be in the range of US\$6-10,000 per year once the Commission is fully established.

Assistance needs identified in the area of policy and institutional reform and institutional strengthening include:

- assistance with the implementation of the new Fisheries Division structure, including support for the new Head of the Enforcement and Regulations Section, and assistance to start up the new Statistician post, with training;
- regional workshops and attachments to improve understanding of the strategic directions and implications of the new regional tuna management arrangements. (Samoa feels that while there continues to be a role for regional workshops which are focused on regional issues and expertise working on regional issues, there also ought to be more emphasis in regional workshops and training programmes on addressing national issues, especially through sharing experience and expertise among national participants.

2.2.3 Compliance

Compliance activities are carried out by the new Regulations and Enforcement Section of the Fisheries Division and the Maritime Police Wing, which operates one patrol vessel. Vessels are currently licensed annually and limited by size. There is a good database of vessel and gear characteristics. Control of Samoan vessels outside Samoan waters is not presently an issue but will become more important if Samoa succeeds in developing reciprocal access arrangements – a process for authorisation of high seas operations is in place.

The FFA VMS is under the control of the Police and is operational. There is almost complete inspection of landings. There is not considered to be any systematic problem with IUU fishing in Samoan waters. Samoa operates one patrol vessel, and is assisted by periodic air patrols by New Zealand. The issue of whether Samoa will undertake high seas patrols under the Convention has yet to be considered. Samoa is interested in collaborative surveillance operations with neighbours – this year a joint exercise is planned with Cook Islands.

Possible interventions in the compliance area include:

- technical assistance to strengthen enforcement and regulation, including building capacity in control of Samoan vessels outside Samoan waters;
- support to collaborative surveillance operations with other Pacific Island states;
- training for the Regulations and Enforcement Head, including attachment to FFA and participation in regional meetings/consultations.

2.2.4 Monitoring

There is a well-developed system of collection and analysis of catch and effort data from longliners over 11 metres, with sampling programmes to estimate catches from smaller vessels. Raised estimates of catches are produced on a monthly/annual basis. Samoa is one of the few Pacific Island countries that has the capacity to produce catch and effort data by species/gear/fleet/area that will be required by the Commission.

There is a well-established port sampling programme. This is well supported by SPC under the IW SAP Project, and by the EU-Procfish Project.

There is no on-board observer programme catering for the domestic longline fleet. Samoa needs to establish an observer programme for the larger longliners and to develop its own capacity to ensure the sustainability of the port sampling programme,

but it needs to see national gains from these activities to justify additional budgets for these purposes.

Possible interventions in the monitoring area include:

- a plan of action for establishing an observer programme, with funding support to get it established and a plan for transfer of costs to Samoa
- advice on ensuring the sustainability and ongoing funding of the port sampling programme

2.2.5 Scientific Analysis

Scientific Analysis

Samoa has a small but well-developed capacity to provide scientific analysis of information related to oceanic fisheries, including regular report of catch and effort. In addition, Samoa has also undertaken tagging, biological studies and oceanographic work.

The flow of information from regional stock assessment work in a form useful for national fisheries management has improved, but there will be a continuing need for assistance in interpretation of the regional analyses. Samoa will continue to rely on SPC in this area but also needs to continue to develop its national capacity.

There is an important need for long term scientific training. From experience, Samoa considers short-term training activities in this area to be of limited value – short term training can supplement long term training but is no substitute for it.

Ecosystem analysis

The species taken as bycatch in oceanic fisheries are important in Samoa as highly regarded food products. Samoa has excellent data generally on bycatch. There are a small number of interactions between longline fisheries and cetaceans – predation by whales is a problem.

Large scale oceanographic changes have big impacts on Samoa’s oceanic fisheries. The improving understanding of these through SPC is valuable, and continuing that research is important.

Possible interventions in the science area include:

- strengthening of the Database and Statistics section, including the appointment of a Statistician
- improved computer facilities and services
- improved capacity to interpret oceanographic data and analyse the impact of oceanographic change at the national level.

3. Potential Contribution of SAP II Project

Potential areas in which the SAP II Project could contribute to assisting Samoa in the implementation of national activities related to the WCPF Convention are summarised in the table below.

Activity	Incremental Actions	Possible Assistance
<i>Legal</i> Revise Legal framework Support Commission participation	Provide legal advice	Legal review Regional Legal Workshops

<p>Implement Commission decisions</p> <p>Policy</p> <p>Participate in the Commission and new regional management arrangements</p> <p>Compliance</p> <p>Increase IUU deterrence in-zone</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Improve at-sea data</p> <p>Improve catch composition data</p> <p>Science</p> <p>Provide catch/effort estimates to the Commission</p> <p>Improve understanding of oceanic resources and ecosystem</p>	<p>Interpret legal requirements</p> <p>Commission financial contributions</p> <p>Commission meeting participation</p> <p>Additional FFA Meeting participation</p> <p>Improve Fisheries Division Regulations and Enforcement capacity</p> <p>Establish Observer Programme</p> <p>Expand Port sampling</p> <p>Improve Statistics capacity</p> <p>Strengthen national capacity to analyse national data</p> <p>Strengthen national capacity to interpret regional analyses</p>	<p>Institutional Strengthening</p> <p>Regional Fisheries Management</p> <p>Training/Consultations</p> <p>Attachments</p> <p>Technical assistance for new Regulations and Enforcement Section</p> <p>Regional MCS Working Group participation</p> <p>MCS staff training</p> <p>Assistance to start up observer programme</p> <p>Ongoing in-country training and support of port samplers by SPC</p> <p>Plan for financial sustainability of monitoring activities</p> <p>Assistance to start up Statistics programme</p> <p>Long term training in fisheries science</p> <p>Ongoing support from SPC</p> <p>Training in analytical methods used in Commission science programme</p> <p>Enhanced capacity to interpret oceanographic information</p>
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ANNEXES

- Annex 1 Incremental Cost/Co-financing Analysis
- Annex 2 Stakeholder Inventory and Analysis (including consultative mechanism inventory)
- Annex 3 Record of Stakeholder Consultation
- Annex 4 Indicator Availability
- Annex 5 Sustainability Analysis

Annex 1 – Incremental Cost Analysis

Summary

National Funding		
Theme	Total 2005-2009 Baseline	Total 2005-2009 co- Finance
	(WST 000)	
1 Law	350	200
2 Policy/Management	84.5	409.5
3 Compliance	4500	750
4 Monitoring	1900	775
5 Science	590.4	417.6
Total	7424.9	2552.1

With an important domestic offshore fishing industry which is now beginning to fish outside Samoan waters, Samoa will undertake further restructuring of its oceanic fisheries administration, based on an approved new structure devoting increased resources to statistics, enforcement, monitoring and consultation.

Co-financing cost estimates are based on:

Law: Commission participation and advice

Policy/Management: Commission participation; US\$8,243.00 assessed Commission contribution

Compliance: establishment of new Regulation and Enforcement section

Monitoring: appointments to develop Observer Programme and enhance Port Sampling (with cost recovery)

Science: appointment of new Statistician; in-country tagging

Donor Funding				
Theme	Donor	Project	Total 2005-2009 Baseline	Total 2005-2009 Incremental
				(WST 000)
3 Compliance	Australia	Patrol Boat		400

Base Data

Institution	Programme	Theme	2004 Budget	%OFM	2004 OFM Budget
Fisheries D	ExecutiveMgmt	Policy/Mgmt	52	65%	33.8
Fisheries D	Offshore Fisheries	Monitoring	475	100%	475
Fisheries D	Reg&Enforce	Science	164	90%	147.6
Police	Maritime	Compliance	60	100%	60
For Aff		Compliance	1000	100%	1000
		Policy/Mgmt	1000	1%	10
A.G.		Law	500	20%	100
Total					1826.4

Details

Theme	Institution	Programme	2004 OFM budget	2004 WCPF Increment	2004 Non-WCPF Baseline	2005-2009 Baseline	New WCPF Increment						Total Incr
							2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	
1 Law	A.G.	Law	100	30	70	350	10	10	10	10	10	50	200
2 Policy/Mgmt	Fisheries D	ExecutiveMgmt	33.8	16.9	16.9	84.5	25	25	25	25	25	125	210
	For Aff	Pacific	10	10	0	0	30	30	30	30	30	150	200
3 Compliance	Fisheries D	Compliance	60	60	0	0	60	60	60	60	60	300	600
	Police	Maritime	1000	0	1000	4500	30	30	30	30	30	150	150

4 Monitoring	Fisheries D	Offshore Fisheries	475	95	380	1900	60	60	60	60	60	300	775
5 Science	Fisheries D	Offshore Fisheries	147.6	29.52	118.08	590.4	90	90	30	30	30	270	418
			1826.4	241.42	1584.98	7424.9						1345	2552

Annex 2 - Stakeholder Inventory and Analysis (including consultative mechanism inventory)

Stakeholder inventory data sheet *[and preliminary participation plan]*

Country: Samoa
 Date: 8 June, 2004
 Data Recorder: Colin Brown, cibn@oyster.net.ck

Stakeholder	Representative/ post	Contact details	Description of Interests [factors that may influence participation]	Stakeholder analysis and preliminary participation plan		
				1° s/holder [role in decision- making]	2° s/holder [2-way flow of information]	Other [Keep informed]
Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Meteorology	Taniela Su'a	PO Box 1874 Phone: 23863 Email: dansua@lesamoa.net		X		
Prime Minister's Office					X	
Treasury					X	
Attorney General's Office					X	
Foreign Affairs	Terry To'omata	Tel: 21171 Fax: 21504 Email: mfa@mfa.gov.ws	GEF OFP	X		
Ministry of Transport					X	
Ministry of Trade, Labour & Commerce					X	
Ministry of Environment					X	
Ports Authority					X	
Police Maritime Wing					X	
Upolu Fishermen's Association				X		
Savaii Fishermen's Association				X		

Annex 2 - Stakeholder Inventory and Analysis (including consultative mechanism inventory)

Fish Exporters' Association				X		
Boat Builders Association					X	
Siosiomaga Society		Environment NGO			X	
METI		Environment NGO			X	
Samoa Polytech		Training Provider			X	
National University of Samoa		Training Provider			X	
Fishing Vessel Operators					X	
Fish Processors & Exporters					X	
Boat Builders					X	
Financial Institutions						X
Chamber of Commerce						X
General Public						X

Inventory of Project-related national consultative mechanisms

Consultative body	Parent/host body	Representative/contact details	Area(s) of interest	Frequency of meetings	Members and affiliations
CF-MAC	Fisheries Division	PO Box 1874 Phone: 23863 Fax Email: dansua@lesamoa.net	Tuna Industry	Monthly	Prime Minister's Office Treasury Attorney General's Office Foreign Affairs Ministry of Transport Ministry of Trade Labour & Commerce Ministry of Environment Ports Authority Police, Maritime Wing Upolu Fishermen's Association Savaii Fishermen's Association Fish Exporters Association Boat Builders Association Siosiomaga Society METI National University of Samoa Samoa Polytech

Annex 3 Record of Stakeholder Consultations

GEF SAP II Country Mission

Samoa

Monday 28 June, 2004

Stakeholder Consultation

Participant List:

Hon Tuisugaletaua A.S Aveau, Minister for Agriculture; Seumanutafa Malaki Iakopo, Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of Agriculture; Su'a N. F. Tanielu, Assistant Chief Executive Officer - Fisheries; Gu Savali Time, Principal Fisheries Officer; Roseti Imo, Senior Fisheries Officer; Anama Solofa, Ministry of Agriculture; Malwine Lober; Ministry of Agriculture; Lafaele Enoka, Ministry of Agriculture; Iulia Kelekolio Fisheries Officer; Ueta Jr Faasili Fisheries Officer; Tufue Fiso Fisheries Assistant; Shaun Williams, Ministry of Agriculture; Kilifi Ponono, Quarantine - Ministry of Agriculture; Afamasaga S. Lemalu, Forestry Division Ministry of Agriculture; Unasa Iulia Petelo, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour; Silafau Paul Meredith, Ministry of Finance; Sinira Kuresa, Ministry of Finance; Auseuga Poloma Komiti, Chief Executive Officer – Prime Minister Department; Magele Mauiliu, Vice Chancellor – NUS; Wood Salele, Lecturer – NUS; Jamine Narbutaf, Maritime Surveillance Adviser-Police Maritime Wing; Logoitino Filipino, Police Maritime Wing; Rudy Meredith, boatowner; Robert Ripley, boatowner; Tili Boyle, boatowner; Raymond Slade, boatowner; Viliamu Chu Shing, boatowner; John Luff, fish exporter; Roy Peters, boat builders; Finau T. Meui, Lefaga; Fuamatu Neru, Fagalii; Faamausili Solo Brown, Samoa Small Business; Tavui Pasami Tuimaseve, Satupaitea, Savaii

The Mission to Samoa, held a stakeholders consultation at the Reserve Bank on 28 June. The consultation was held in association with a meeting of the Tuna Management Advisory Committee. There were around 40 participants from Government agencies, the tuna industry and related industries, NGOs, academic and training institutions and the media

Issues raised during the consultation were:

- further information on the Convention and the GEF project be made available, especially the copies of the presentation;
- that the Convention takes into account issues regarding El Nino and other environmental effects and incorporate them into management issues of the Commission;
- that the Convention considers the option of allowing countries affected by El Nino and other environmental effects, to fish in waters of other countries when experiencing difficulties brought on by these phenomenon;
- that the Convention considers the option of increasing the EEZ, especially for those countries disadvantaged by their geographical position
- the importance of addressing the potential impact of purse seine fishing on the catches of the Samoan longline industry;
- whether sub-regional arrangements like PNA and the proposed Polynesian longline committee strengthened or weakened the position of FFA Members

- the importance of input from the industry into preparations by Samoa for Prep Con and Commission meetings
- the difficulties faced by longline businesses which are generally small in participating in the WCPF process, compared to purse seine businesses
- the interest of Samoa in developing mutually beneficial arrangements with neighbouring states for access as a way of addressing the effect of changes in fishing conditions in Samoa's small zone.

There was general appreciation of the Mission's visit to Samoa and the information made available to those attending the consultation. The Broadcasting Corporation of Samoa also did an interview with Les Clark about the Convention and the GEF Project.

Wednesday, 9 June, 2004

Primary Stakeholder Consultation

The Mission to Samoa, held a stakeholders consultation at the Fisheries Division headquarters to discuss the development of the SAP II project. Those present were: Tanielu Su'a, Acting CEO Fisheries Division, Roy Lee, Manager Yellowfin Ltd (Industry Representative); Antonio Mulipola, Inshore Fisheries Officer, Terry To'omata, Foreign Affairs (GEF Focal Point).

Mr Les Clark gave a presentation on the Convention and the development of the GEF SAP II project. Issues raised in discussion were:

- The need for industry to participate in the work of the Commission and in particular to be represented at relevant meetings. A mechanism to allow this is required
- The purse seine lobby was significant and influential through the PrepCon process. It is important that the interests of the longline fishery (albacore) are adequately represented in the work of the Commission
- More emphasis should be placed on analysis of the Albacore fishery
- A greater understanding of the affects of oceanographic conditions on tuna stocks is required
- The need for greater interaction among tuna industry managers across the region and in particular those involved in the albacore fishery. An initial step could be the convening of a consultation at sub-regional level, of albacore fishers
- The stock assessment analyses of impacts of different fisheries do not adequately take into account the effect of growth over-fishing resulting from the catch of juvenile fishing by purse seining
- The need to establish a consultative committee at the national level to facilitate the project

Other consultations held were:

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Labour

- Lemalu Samau Tate Simi, CEO

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Terry To'omata

Fisheries Division:

- Tanielu Su'a, Assistant CEO
- Savali Time, Fisheries Officer (Offshore)
- Pouvave Foovaimilei, Fisheries Officer (MCS)

Police, Maritime Wing:

- Lt.Cmdr Janine Narbutas (RAN) MSA
- Snr. Sgt. Logoitino Filipo, Acting Commander "Nafanua"

United Nations Development Programme

- Joyce Yu, Resident Representative
- Tom Twining-Ward
- Easter Chu Shing-Galuvao, Programme Officer (Environment)

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

- Vili Fuavao, Sub-Regional Representative for the Pacific & FAO Representative
- Manase Felemi, Policy Officer

South Pacific Regional Environment Programme

- Andrew Wright, Coordinator, International Waters Project

Annex 4 – Availability of National Indicators

Indicator	Availability	Current Value, if easily available
1. Coverage of:		
a) catch and effort logsheets: domestic fleet	✓	Around 60%
b) catch and effort logsheets: foreign fleet	Not applicable	
c) port sampling	✓	Around 20%
d) observers: domestic fleet	✓	
2. Levels of budgets and staffing for these programmes	✓	
3. Levels of fleet capacity and fishing effort	✓	
4. Catch of target species,	✓	
5. Levels of mortality of related species, including bycatch and seabirds	×	

Note: this analysis does not include a range of national indicators which are known to be available for all countries such as status of legislation, undertaking of national reforms etc.

Annex V - Sustainability Analysis

Annual Government Revenue from Licensing:

Annual In-Zone Catch Value:

Annual Domestic Catch Value:

(Data above to be estimated by FFA)

Annual Production Value (including value of processing): WST 35-45 million

Expected Annual Commission Contributions: US\$6-10,000

Estimated Annual Government Incremental Costs: WST 510,000