

**GEF II PROJECT:
NATIONAL PROJECT PREPARATION REPORTS
*FEDERATED STATES of MICRONESIA***

Foreword

This brief report was prepared by Dr. Tony Lewis during a visit to Pohnpei, FSM, from 26th June to 1st July 2004. It assembles information relating to FSM 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 FSM
- To identify possible interventions to support implementation by FSM of the WCPF Convention
- To make an analysis of the incremental costs to FSM of activities related to the Convention
- To undertake an analysis of stakeholders in FSM with interests in the regional oceanic fisheries resources
- To identify relevant consultative mechanisms in FSM 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 FSM'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 FSM EEZ, 2.78 million km² in extent, is one of the largest and most productive in the WCPO, spanning 136^o-166^o E and 1^oS to 13^oN.

The tuna fishery is dominated by foreign vessels licensed under long-standing access agreements, involving purse seine, pole-and-line and longline vessels. Purse seine vessels of 7 different countries, plus FSM flag vessels and FSM arrangement vessels, have taken between 60,000 and 220,000t in the FSM EEZ over the past two decades, with this variability strongly linked to ENSO events. The 2003 catch (over 200,000t) was the highest for a decade. The pole-and-line catch by Japanese vessels has been steadily declining since the early 1990s and is now around 1,000t in most years (1,700t in 2003). The longline catch, by Chinese, Japanese, and Taiwanese vessels, some of which are locally-based, has fluctuated between 5,000 and 10,000t in most recent years (6,660t in 2003), with bigeye and yellowfin comprising the bulk of the catch. Some of the foreign longline vessels are Guam-based and unload their catch there, whilst others unload for airfreight export in FSM ports, especially Pohnpei.

The FSM purse seine fleet now comprises 7 (?) vessels, taking around 20,000t per year. The 2003 catch was estimated at? The catch of the domestic longline fleet of around 25 vessels based in Pohnpei appears to be incompletely documented, with annual catches of less than 1,000t recorded. Some of the catch by these vessels is taken in RMI waters under an agreement with RMI.

Considerable transshipment and unloading occurs in FSM ports, by purse seine (transshipment) and longline vessels (unloading and transshipment), mainly in Pohnpei in recent years. 135 purse seine transshipments (70,000t) were recorded in 2003.

Subsistence and artisanal fishing for oceanic species, based mainly on trolling and droplining, remains important in some outer islands for food security and income generation. There is also a small informal sport fishery targeting a range of large pelagic fish operating mainly from Pohnpei

1.2 Oceanic Fisheries Management

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

- *To ensure that the nation's tuna resources are used in a sustainable way;*
- *To obtain maximum sustainable economic benefits from the nation's tuna resources;*
- *To promote economic security for the nation through the use of tuna resources.*

No specific regulations currently apply to the tuna fishery, although imposition of TACs has been considered in the past, and there are area restrictions. Larger commercial vessels are prohibited from fishing within 12 miles of islands and major reefs, and two other measures are set out in Section 501 of Title 24, specifying that no fishing be allowed within 1 mile from submerged reefs, and 2 miles from certain protected fish aggregating devices (FADs). The four states comprising the Federation generally exercise rights over marine resources out to 12nm, and claim a share of enforcement revenues.

1.3 Oceanic Fisheries Institutional Arrangements

The National Oceanic Resource Management Agency (NORMA) is the primary agency responsible for oceanic fisheries management. The Ministry has an establishment of 11 posts, and an annual operating budget of USD\$400,000. Oceanic fisheries management is the total focus of the work of the NORMA. Coastal and inshore fisheries are dealt with at state level, although there remain some unresolved issues concerning state and national responsibilities. Within NORMA, responsibilities for oceanic fisheries are divided as follows:

- Statistics, Licensing and Computer Branch – responsible for implementing fishing agreements, issuing licences, fee collection, monitoring vessel activities, logsheet processing, and maintaining the fisheries database and computer network
- Research & Data Analysis Section - responsible for managing port sampling and observer programmes, monitoring transshipments, analyzing this information, and providing management advice
- Executive Management /Administration & Finance Section - responsible for overall administration, economic analysis and planning, and management issues at national, regional and international level

Revenue from oceanic fisheries access agreements and other fees is currently around \$US10 million per year, but has been as high as US\$ 35 million in the past

Other government agencies involved in oceanic fisheries are:

- the Maritime Wing of the National Police, Ministry of Justice, which operates three patrol boats (*Palikir, Micronesia* and *Independent*), with assistance from the RAN Maritime Surveillance Advisor and technical assistants, hosts the regional VMS hub and carries out port inspection and some flag state compliance duties.
- External Affairs, who are active in international aspects of fisheries policy, including work related to the WCPF Convention and other regional and international aspects of fisheries affairs
- Office of the Attorney General (Ministry of Justice), who provide legal advice on issues pertaining to oceanic fisheries management, and are involved in fisheries litigation.

In each of the four states, there are Fisheries or Marine Resources Departments concerned with coastal fisheries development and management out to 12nm, and an Environmental Protection Authority (EPA).

The Dept of Economic Affairs (Sustainable Development Unit, Conservation and Management) is responsible for broader aspects of national environmental management, including biodiversity and marine pollution, whilst EPAs in the four states are concerned with grass roots environmental issues.

The Dept of Transport, Communications and Infrastructure maintains the flag state register for fishing vessels.

NORMA's activities are directed by a Board, which has five members - one representative from each of the four states and one at-large member appointed by the President, with the Executive Director of NORMA serving as Secretary. Fisheries policy is largely driven by NORMA, with the approval of the Board; where legislative change is involved, approval of the National Congress is required.

Aside from the Board, there is currently no formal mechanism for broader consultation with stakeholders on OFM issues in FSM, although national fisheries summits have been held in the past. The Tuna Management Plan suggests such a mechanism would be desirable.

On the more specific issue of surveillance, Title 24, Section 207, of the FSM Code (the Marine Resources Act 2002) allows NORMA to establish a Fisheries Management and Surveillance Working Group (FMSWG), to formulate and implement a national fisheries management surveillance strategy. "The working group shall consist of appropriate representatives of NORMA and the Department of Justice. In addition, representatives from other divisions and departments of the National and State governments engaged in activities related to surveillance may be invited to participate".

1.4 Donor Involvement

There is no other significant donor involvement in oceanic fisheries management besides Royal Australian Navy support for the Maritime Wing.

1.5 Other Oceanic Fisheries Management Issues

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

- The unique situation of FSM with its four widely separated states, and shared or uncertain responsibilities for some OFM issues eg port state control, and state jurisdiction over resources out to 12 nautical miles
- Delineation of maritime boundaries: FSM has or will need boundary agreements with the neighbouring states of Palau, PNG, USA (Guam) and RMI.
- Sustainability of present catches, capacity issues in the purse seine fishery, and interactions between purse seine and longline fleets
- Oceanographic influences on catch rates/fishing success for all gears
- IUU fishing within the very large EEZ and in adjacent high seas

2. FSM and the WCPF Convention

2.1 Overview

With a tuna industry based on access arrangements for various foreign fleets and some domestic industry development (longline and purse seine), FSM's primary aims in the MHLC and Prep Con process have been:

- to ensure that FSM secures at least a fair share of access to the region's tuna resources.

- to ensure the application of measures to ensure the sustainability of the region's tuna stocks and fisheries.



Key elements of this for FSM have been:

- ensuring the long term sustainability of the longline fishery whilst the purse seine fishery continues to expand
- implementing controls on the impact of purse seine fishing on juvenile bigeye and yellowfin because of the effects this could have on catches by FSM's longline fleet.

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

- i) legal reforms, which are completed with respect to the UNFSA, but may need additional work with respect to the Convention; compatibility of national and state legislation with respect to the Convention
- ii) strengthened arrangements for management of fishing in FSM waters, particularly enhanced monitoring and control efforts to improve information for scientific purposes and to address IUU fishing;
- iii) the introduction of measures for enhanced flag state control of FSM vessels fishing outside FSM waters, including the high seas and the waters of other States; and
- iv) effective participation in the processes related to the Commission, including involvement of non-government interests, including the domestic fishing industry and support for regional industry consultation.

FSM has made substantial progress towards developing the capacity to implement its obligations under the Convention. As host to the Commission, FSM might well provide a "best practice" model of the approach to realignment, reform and restructuring that a Pacific Island country can adopt to both prepare it for the implementation of the Convention and to build a base for benefiting from sustainable oceanic fisheries development.

2.2 Implications of the Convention

2.2.1 Legal

As noted, the Marine Resources Act was reviewed in 2002. It includes all necessary powers for implementation of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, and regulations are in the process of being approved. With the Convention now having entered into force the Act will be revisited and Regulations amended if needed. This will complete the immediate legal needs by FSM for implementation of the Convention. FSM is also well aware of its obligations as host to the Commission in Pohnpei, and the conduct of the first meeting of the Commission in December 2004. FSM intends to appoint a fulltime Commissioner to the Commission.

The table below summarises the status of FSM's adoption of relevant international legal instruments and declarations.

Instrument	Status
WCPF Convention	Ratified
UN Convention on the Law of the Sea	Ratified
UN Fish Stocks Agreement	Ratified
FAO Code of Conduct	Principles included in new legislation, Tuna Management Plan and the Act
WSSD fisheries targets	Not formally adopted
Convention on Biological Diversity	Acceded

FAO Compliance Agreement	Accepted
FAO International Plans of Action	Not implemented
FFA Minimum Terms & Conditions	Implemented
Driftnet Convention	Ratified

FSM has substantial legal capacity in its government legal offices (Attorney General), with a renewed commitment to OFM issues. FSM may however need assistance for major technical initiatives in fisheries law, and possibly training in boarding and inspection procedures, evidentiary issues with VMS, and prosecution. The second phase of regional prosecution workshop training would be welcomed.

It may also be necessary to build legal capacity at state level, to deal with issues that will arise under the Convention.

2.2.2 Policy/Institutional

The FSM oceanic fisheries administration has recently been restructured, with the revision of the Marine Resources Act (2002) and the renaming of the authority (MMA) as NORMA, this name change reflecting the expanded role “to include the conservation and management of all living and non-living marine resources and preservation of the environment”.

NORMA is committed to the implementation of the Tuna Management Plan, which it views as a living document, subject to regular review and adjustment. Six specific goals for tuna fisheries management have been adopted by NORMA under the Plan, ie

- Ensure that the tuna catch does not exceed sustainable levels
- Obtain national revenue from foreign fishing access agreements
- Support development of FSM-owned and/or foreign FSM-based fishing enterprises
- Encourage investment in enterprises related to tuna fisheries
- Promote employment opportunities
- Enhance international relationships beneficial to FSM

NORMA anticipates having to achieve these goals within the current commitment to “rightsized” the Government establishment. Whilst there is a need to strengthen monitoring, economics, compliance, statistics, and science programmes, much of this will need to be addressed with existing staff complements and through cost recovery to fund additional activities.

FSM is well placed to implement the WCPF Convention and decisions of the WCPF Commission, and to continue to develop and benefit from its oceanic fisheries. There will however be a continuing need for capacity building in fisheries management and policy making, particularly in areas related to the work of the WCPF Commission to ensure that FSM participates effectively in the work of the Commission, including being able to ensure that FSM’s interests are taken into account in this work, and importantly to build support among stakeholders for the effective implementation of decisions of the Commission.

The cost of financial contributions for FSM to the WCPF commission is expected to be in the range of US\$20,000 per year once the Commission is fully established.

2.2.3 Compliance

FSM has well developed capacity to enforce its fisheries laws, using 3 patrol vessels (provided and supported through the Australian Pacific Island Patrol Boat Programme, with an MSO and 2 technical advisors), and assisted by regular surveillance flights by Australia and New Zealand, with some ad hoc support for the USCG. Under the Niue Treaty, FSM has also participated, since 2002, in joint surveillance (training and patrols) with its neighbours (Operation Bigeye - Palau, RMI) with the next operation (Operation Island Chief) planned for later this year. Patrol vessels operations, based in Pohnpei because of cost and coordination considerations, attempt to achieve around 170 days of seagoing patrols per vessel per year, but there are other calls on vessel services, albeit on a user-pays basis, which interfere with the attainment of these objectives. Communications costs are also a major factor in widely spaced FSM, but fuel remains the major operational cost constraint.

The Maritime Wing also operates the regional VMS but lacks back-up capacity, especially if additional duties are anticipated in conjunction with a Commission VMS programme. There is a general perception the VMS is not utilized to full capacity at present.

Although informal monthly consultation on MCS matters occurs amongst concerned agencies, the establishment of a Fisheries Management and Surveillance Working Group (FMSWG), to formulate and implement a national fisheries management surveillance strategy, is provided for in section 207 of the MRA.

The locally-based longline vessels may need to be subject to a wider range of compliance requirements eg VMS, regional registration.

There appear to be no coordinated in-port inspection programmes in place for transshipment and landings in FSM, partly because powers for port state inspection seem to reside with the states. Training of inspectors and establishment of an inspection programme may well be an important activity for the future, with preparation anticipated for at-sea boarding and inspection in the future.

Flag State Responsibilities

A major new responsibility for FSM under the Convention is the need to regulate fishing by FSM vessels outside FSM waters. The Dept of Transport, Communications and Infrastructure currently operates the vessel register, with NORMA administering remedies for violations eg loss of good standing on regional registers. There is currently no process of authorization for FSM vessel to fish on the high seas, and capability to discharge flag state responsibilities is probably under-resourced at present.

Monitoring

FSM has had a long history of involvement in fishery monitoring activities.

Features of current activities are:

- **Logsheets:** Logsheets coverage of the locally-based longline fleet is incomplete, and may only be around 50%; current logsheet coverage of purse seine, longline and pole-and-line access vessels is considered high (at least 80%).
- **Licensing database:** NORMA operates a licensing database with necessary information on vessel characteristics
- **Port sampling:** Unloadings in the FSM ports are covered by NORMA-administered programmes (3 fulltime port samplers). Coverage of locally-based longline landings has been high, but there is no coverage of landings by vessels based in Guam. Coverage of the locally-based purse seine fleet is low.
- **Landings:** Landings data are collected from unloadings by purse seiners and longliners in FSM ports, via the port sampling programme, although coverage is incomplete. Transshipments are monitored by NORMA.

- Observers: NORMA has nine trained observers on staff, who have achieved 4-5% coverage of purse seine and pole-and-line trips in the EEZ, but low coverage for longline trips. Observer placement on Guam-based vessels is difficult and currently does not occur. Coverage of FSM Arrangement purse seine vessels is close to 20%. NORMA maintains a target level of 20% coverage of trips in the EEZ (all gears combined)
- Exports (air-freight tuna): data not regularly collected

FSM is preparing to meet expanded monitoring requirements under the WCPF Convention and expects to use cost recovery to fund some expanded activities eg expanding the observer cadre to 15, and recruitment of another port sampler for Pohnpei. The major assistance needed will be for continuing training for observers, port samplers and statistical staff, and a probable upgrade of existing IT capacity. It is not viable for FSM to establish its own training programmes for the small numbers involved, and FSM sees itself continuing to rely on the regional organisations for this function.

There is a long-standing need to fully document artisanal catches of oceanic species at state level, and to better document by-catch and its disposal in all fisheries

2.2.4 Scientific Analysis

FSM sees the development of a national capacity for scientific analysis on oceanic fisheries as an important priority and also feels that regional scientific advice is not always well-tailored to national needs, an issue with an EEZ as large as FSM's. FSM will continue to rely on SPC for stock assessment analysis and related advice but also wants to develop its own capacity to interpret and apply the regional results and to be able to interpret data from national monitoring programmes. One position in the science area in NORMA is currently unfilled.

There is a well developed national catch and effort database, competently maintained, but assistance will be needed to produce the verified estimates of annual catch by species, gear and fleet for FSM waters expected to be required to meet the data standards established by the Commission. An upgrade of the existing database will probably be needed.

3. Potential Contribution of SAP II Project

With recent restructuring of its fisheries administration and good capacity available in most areas of concern to the Convention, there is not the same need for in-country assistance in FSM as in some other Pacific Island countries. Rather, FSM's needs are for continuing support from the FFA and SPC regional programmes in law, economics, science and compliance, combined with the need to build capacity in identified areas and develop more inclusive consultative mechanisms. Full participation of all four states in this consultative process is an important issue for FSM.

A summary of possible assistance is tabulated below

Activity	Incremental Actions	Possible Assistance
Legal		
Revisit Legal framework Enhance legal capacity Support Commission participation	Revise Regs if necessary Upgrade legal skills in states Provide legal advice	Attachments etc Regional Legal Workshops (evidentiary issues, boarding and inspection etc)
Implement Commission decisions	Provide legal advice, change regulations, licences	In-country Prosecution Workshop
Policy		
Participate in regional policy formulation	Commission financial contributions Commission meeting participation	Regional Fisheries Management Training/Consultations Attachments

	Additional FFA Meeting participation	Regional Fisheries Management Training/Attachments/Workshops/ Consultations
Compliance		
Increase IUU deterrence in-zone	Improve licensing, vessel register Improve effectiveness of patrol, inspection, investigation, prosecution	Regional MCS Working Group participation In-country and regional Inspection, VMS staff training
Ensure flag vessel control and compliance	New authorisation process; inform Commission	Regional Training on flag state responsibilities
Monitoring		
Improve at-sea data Improve catch composition data	Expand Observers Expand Port sampling	Ongoing in-country and regional training of port samplers by SPC and observers by FFA/SPC
Science		
Improve national statistical info.	Strengthen statistical capacity	Statistical support from SPC
Provide catch/effort estimates to the Commission	Verified catch and effort data	
Improve understanding of oceanic resources and ecosystem	Strengthen national capacity to analyse national data Strengthen national capacity to interpret regional analyses Enhanced capacity to interpret oceanographic information	Ongoing support from SPC Training for national scientific staff to interpret stock assessments and oceanographic information, preferably in-country

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/Co-financing Analysis

Summary

National Funding		
Theme	Total 2005-2009 Baseline	Total 2005-2009 Incremental
	(US\$ '000)	
1 Law	?	?
2 Policy/Management*	875 +	350 +
3 Compliance	4875	250
4 Monitoring	375	175
5 Science	175	125
Total	6,000 +	900 +

* includes Commission contribution for 2005-2009 of US\$ 20,000 p.a.;

FSM will be enhancing its capacity to meet all obligations under the Commission, with respect to legal issues, monitoring of the large catch by foreign and domestic vessels, flag state responsibilities and in-zone management.

Co-financing estimates are based on:

Law: Legal training and participation in Commission activities

Policy/management: Implement Tuna Management Plan, participation in Commission activity, annual contribution

Compliance: Exercise flag state responsibility, expanded seagoing surveillance

Monitoring: Expand monitoring activity, document artisanal tuna catch

Science: Developing national science capability; database upgrade

NOTE: The considerable costs associated with FSM hosting the Commission not included

Donor Funding				
Theme	Donor	Project	Total 2005-2009 Baseline (US\$ '000)	Total 2005-2009 Incremental
Compliance	Australia	Maritime Surveillance		

Base Data

Institution	Programme	Theme	2004 Budget	%OFM	2004 OFM Budget
NORMA	Executive	Policy/Mgmt	200	100%	200
	Licensing	Compliance	80	100%	80
	Research	Monitoring	80	100%	80
	Research	Science	40	100%	40
Justice	Maritime Wing	Compliance	1300	80%	1000
	AG	Law	?	10%	
External Aff	Pacific	Policy/Mgmt	500	??%	
Total					

Annex 1 Incremental Cost/Co-financing Analysis

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	AG	Law	?	?									
2 Policy/Mgmt	NORMA	ExecutiveMgmt	200	25	175	875	45	45	45	45	45	225	350
	For Aff	Pacific	?										
3 Compliance	NORMA	Compliance	80	5	75	375	15	15	15	15	15	75	100
	Police	Maritime Wing	1000	0	1000	4500	30	30	30	30	30	150	150
4 Monitoring	NORMA	Research	80	5	75	375	30	30	30	30	30	150	175
5 Science	NORMA	Research	40	5	35	175	20	20	20	20	20	100	125

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

Country: FSM

Date: 30th June, 2004

Data Recorder: Patricia Jack, cibn@oyster.net.ck

Stakeholder	Representative/ post	Contact details	Description of Interests [factors that may influence participation]	Stakeholder analysis and preliminary participation plan		
				1 ^o s/holder [role in decision- making]	2 ^o s/holder [2-way flow of information]	Other [Keep informed]
NORMA	Executive Director	Bernard Thoulag bthoulag@hotmail.com	National fisheries authority	X		
Dept of Economic Affairs	Sustainable Development Unit	Deputy Asst. Secretary John Mooteb, Tel: 25050	GEFOperational Focal Point		X	
Ministry of External Affairs	Secretary	Lorin Robert, Deputy Secretary lsrobert@mail.fm		X	X	
Dept of Justice	Attorney General	Marstella E. Jack, Asst AG fm DOJ@mail.fm			X	
Dept of Justice	Chief of Police	Pius Chotailug piusc@mail.fm		X		
Dept of Justice	Marine Commander	Robert Maluweirang fsmvms@mail.fm		X		
Pohnpei State Government	Economic Advisor	Lam Dang tl da@mail.com			X	
“	Marine Development	Donald David, Chief pnimd@mail.fm				
Pohnpei Port Authority	General Manager	Melson M. Darra	State port authority		X	

		mdarra@mail.fm				
Dept of Transportation, Comm. & Infrastructure	Secretary	Phillip Joseph Water Engineer infra@mail.fm			X	
Caroline Fishing Co.	GM		Fishing Co.		X	
National Fishing Corp	President/CEO	Peter Sitan nfc01@mail.fm	Fishing co.		X	
National Offshore Fisheries Association, Clearwater Inc.	Chairman	James Movick, mbps@mail.fm	Fishermen's association and co.		X	
Tri-Marine (FSM) Inc.	GM	Nicholson Solomon	Fishing Co		X	
Pacific Foods and Services		Tim Ehsa timehsa@yahoo.com	Fishing Co. and agent			
MLF Co			Fishing Co.		X	
Sportfishing						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
NORMA Board	NORMA		Tuna fishery		Four state reps, one at-large member appointed by Congress

Annex 3 Record of Stakeholder Consultation

GEF SAP II Country Mission Federated States of Micronesia

Monday 28th and Tuesday 29th June, 2004

The Mission to FSM held a stakeholders consultation at the Capitol, Palikir, on Monday 28th June to discuss the development of the SAP II project. A more general public consultation was held on the following day (Tuesday 29th June) at the same venue. Present during the consultations were:

Bernard Thoulag, Executive Director, NORMA; Lorin Robert, Deputy Secretary, Dept of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of NORMA Board; Marstella E. Jack, FSM Assistant AG, Dept of Justice; Janhabi Nandy, FSM Assistant AG; Pius Chotailug, Chief of Police, Dept of Justice; Robert Maluweirang, Maritime Commander, Dept. of Justice; Justino Helgen, VMS Officer, Dept. of Justice; Sailas Henry, Legislator, Pohnpei State; Ishmael Lebehn, Asst. Deputy Secretary, Agriculture Unit/Dept of Economic Affairs; Marion Henry, Phillip Joseph, Water Engineer, Dept of Transportation, Comm. & Infrastructure; Moses Pretrick, Environmental Health Coordinator, FSM Dept of HESA; Lam Dang, Economic Advisor, Pohnpei Governor's Office; Donald David, Chief, Marine Development, Pohnpei State Govt; Valentin Martin, Marine Resource Mgt Officer, Dept of Economic Affairs; Marion Henry, Dept of Economic Affairs; Melson M. Darra, Acting General Manager, Pohnpei Port Authority; Peter Sitan, President/CEO, NFC; Tim Ehsa, CFC; James Movick, Chairman, FSM National Offshore Fisheries Association, and ClearWaterInc.; Eugene Pangelinan, Deputy Director, NORMA; Mathew Chigiyal, L, C & S Manager, NORMA, and Patricia Jack, Information Specialist, NORMA.

Issues raised during the consultations were:

- How will flag state responsibilities be discharged by fishing states, and what legal framework will be needed implement flag state responsibility? How will non-party compliance be ensured ?
- Necessary measures to ensure compatibility between in-zone and high sea measures; powers of the Commission with respect to imposing management measures in coastal state EEZs.
- State versus national jurisdiction in OFN matters (issue for FSM)
- Capacity issues and increasing purse seine fishing efficiency; purse seine /longlineinteractions
- Need for real time data with minimum lag; juvenile bigeye catch to be fully documented
- Oceanographic impacts on longline catches, not just purse seine
- Stock issues and the Northern Committee
- Contributions to the Commission and the implication of large in-zone catches
- Future role of other organizations such as WTPO, OPRT
- The role of FFA and SPC/OFP in the Commission
- The likely scale of GEF funding
- Could GEF funding be used to ensure/support a regional private sector role (eg regional meetings) in the consultative process, and support wider national participation generally (important in scattered FSM) ?

Separate follow-up consultations were held on Wednesday 30th and Thursday July 1st with:

NORMA

- Bernard Thoulag, Eugene Pangelinan, Steve Ritalmai, Matthew Chigiyal, Patricia Jack

Attorney Generals Office

- Marstella Jack, Janhabi Nandy

External Affairs

- Lorin Robert, Jane Chigyal

Dept of Transportation, Communication and Infrastructure

- Akilino Suasias, Roena ?

Maritime Wing

- Pius Chotailug, Robert Maluweirang, Justino Helgen, Lt. Cdr Barry Jones (MSO)

Economic Affairs, Sustainable Development Unit

- John Mooteb, Valentin Martin, Marion Henry, Okean Ehmes, Cindy Ehmes

Media coverage of the Convention and oceanic fisheries management generally was provided in anticipation of the Mission's visit to FSM. Coverage of the visit was given in NORMA's widely distributed newsletter for March-June.

Annex 4 – Availability of National Indicators

Indicator	Availability	Current Value, if easily available
1. Coverage of:		
a) catch and effort logsheets: domestic fleet	✓	Currently low ~ 50%
b) catch and effort logsheets: foreign fleet	✓	High
c) port sampling	✓	High coverage except where unloaded elsewhere
d) observers: domestic fleet	✓	20% target; currently 4-5%
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: US\$10,000,000 (more in past)

Annual In-Zone Catch Value:

Annual Domestic Catch Value:

(Data above to be estimated by FFA)

Annual Production Value (including value of processing): T\$ 10-15 million

Expected Annual Commission Contributions: US\$20,000

Estimated Annual Government Incremental Costs: US\$800,000