

# ACTIVITY REPORT

## CTI-CFF/USAID INCEPTION WORKSHOP: BUILDING-UP A REGIONAL CATCH DOCUMENTATION AND TRACEABILITY (CDT) SYSTEM AND ADVANCING FISHERIES MANAGEMENT FOR STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY IN CORAL TRIANGLE REGION

Manado, INDONESIA, 25-26 September 2017



### INCEPTION WORKSHOP



*"Building-Up A Regional Catch Documentation and Traceability System and Advancing Fisheries Management for Strengthening Food Security in Coral Triangle Region"*

25-26 SEPTEMBER 2017

MANADO, NORTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA



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2017



## **ACTIVITY REPORT 1.1:**

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**CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat**

**Cover photo:** Participants on the CTI-CFF/USAID Inception Workshop: Building-Up A Regional Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System and Advancing Fisheries Management for Strengthening Food Security in Coral Triangle Region at the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Headquarter, Manado, Indonesia (Photo: CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat)

# **Report of the CTI-CFF/USAID Inception Workshop: Building-Up A Regional Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System and Advancing Fisheries Management for Strengthening Food Security in Coral Triangle Region**

**Manado, Indonesia, 25-26 September 2017**

**CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat**

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## Foreword



Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF) is a multilateral partnership between six countries in Asia-Pacific region, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. Established in 2009, the CTI-CFF was founded by the fact that remarkable marine and coastal biodiversity including coral reefs, seagrass, mangrove ecosystems, and their fishers in the coral triangle area, should be safeguarded and sustainably managed. It is to meet sustainable use of the resources as well as to address crucial natural and anthropogenic pressures including un-sustainable fishing activities and the effects of climate change within and between the committed nations.

This activity is a part of the USAID/RDMA support program to CTI-CFF in the framework of a collaborative work plan called Strengthening Organizational and Administrative Capacity for Improved Fisheries Management (SOACAP-IFM). This work plan aims generally at strengthening the CTI-CFF in EAFM through advancing regional catch documentation and traceability (CDT) in fisheries to combat IUUF and promote sustainable fisheries for livelihoods and food security in the Asia and Pacific region. Operationally, the work plan is designed to include 7 activities that will in turn achieve two operational objectives that are 1). Improve application of the EAFM, and 2) strengthen collaboration among key CTI-CFF organizations and partners through a series of cross-cutting activities designed to promote country-to-country engagement, build professional networks and leverage private sector funding. Therefore, in practice this work plan will improve CDT, EAFM, and public-private partnerships (PPP).

One of the challenges in the fisheries management is enforcement activities against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUUF). The efforts against IUUF practices requires not only synergic efforts among CTI-member countries, but also can be done through a strategic international collaboration and support to limit the access of seafood products coming from the IUUF activities entering international market. Therefore, the new regulation of the US Government on the Seafood Import Monitoring Program, which requires traceability information of the selected seafood products entering the US market, should be greatly appreciated and welcome as an US tangible action against the IUUF and seafood fraud. The CTI-CFF fisheries communities including fishermen, traders, exporters, and industries need to prepare this seafood traceability. I do hope that the SOACAP-IFM activities can help the CT fisheries community particularly the government of the CT member countries to prepare their fisheries community to deal with the traceability era. Therefore, alignment with EAFM working group is a key success of the program implementation.

Finally, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all parties that contribute to the successful of this Inception Workshop. We do hope that the successful of this activity will give a strong optimism to have other successfulness of all SOACAP-IFM activities in the future.

Manado, Indonesia  
4 October 2017

**Prof. Widi A. Pratikto, Ph.D**  
Executive Director of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat

## Message from the Chair



CTI-CFF commits to develop and implement EAFM. One of the EAFM targets is to combat IUUF since it causes economic loss and environmental degradation. Therefore, any regional efforts to fight IUUF practices is welcome. With regards to that, the most recent concern is the US seafood market, which will implement the SIMP – Seafood Import Monitoring Program effectively valid on 1 January 2018. This SIMP emphasizes on the provision of catch documentation and traceability (CDT) documents of specific seafood product by the US import of record. This SIMP is US commitment to combat IUUF and seafood fraud to enter the US market. Although there is no direct consequence for the CTI-CFF seafood export, but in any circumstance concern over the international market demand on the CDT documentation including EU and US, would be in turn affect the fisheries industries in the CT region.

This CTI-CFF/USAID Inception Workshop: Building-up a Regional Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System and Advancing Fisheries Management for Strengthening Food Security in Coral Triangle Region, held on 25 – 26 September 2017, aims at introducing the USAID/RDMA support program to CTI- CFF on development of traceability system, to exchange information on existing traceability system among member countries, and to build better understanding on the benefit of introduced traceability system in fisheries management (EAFM) and in international market.

In general, this workshop is running well, as designed. All the sessions went fruitfully and productively. It produced some significant outputs, among other things: country gap analysis on the seafood traceability systems, draft of terms of references for establishing a specific task force for guarding the all activities in the work plan of the Strengthening Organizational and Administrative Capacity for Improved Fisheries Management (SOACAP-IFM), and valuable recommendation for the development of the traceability system in the CTI-CFF member country.

Let me extend my deepest gratitude to my Co-Chairs: Ms. Dr. Norasma Dato (NCC Malaysia) and Ms. Rachel Yapucwangao Rabi (NCC Papua New Guinea), as their leaderships in chairing together this very workshop. Also, to all representatives of the CTI-CFF NCCCs, as well as resource persons, as for their tremendous contribution, thoughts, insights. Also, my thanks to the Regional Secretariat to give opportunities to NCC Solomon Islands (as the Chair of the EAFM WG) to be proposed as Chair of this very workshop.

I do hope that the outputs and outcomes of this workshop can be used as a good foundation to proceed to the next activities of the SOACAP-IFM work plan.

Honiara, Solomon Islands

4 October 2017

**Jan Tahaka Oli Pitu**  
Chair



## Executive Summary

This activity commenced the USAID/RDMA support program to CTI-CFF in the framework of a collaborative work plan called Strengthening Organizational and Administrative Capacity for Improved Fisheries Management (SOACAP-IFM). The work plan focuses on strengthening the CTI-CFF in EAFM through advancing regional catch documentation and traceability (CDT) in fisheries to combat IUUF and promote sustainable fisheries for livelihoods and food security in the Asia and Pacific region. Practically, the work plan has 2 objectives, which are 1). improve application of the EAFM, and 2) strengthen collaboration among key CTI-CFF organizations and partners through a series of cross-cutting activities designed to promote country-to-country engagement, build professional networks and leverage private sector funding.

The CTI-CFF/USAID Inception Workshop: Building-Up A Regional Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System and Advancing Fisheries Management for Strengthening Food Security in Coral Triangle Region was held in Headquarter of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, Manado, Indonesia, on 25-26 September 2017. This meeting aimed at (1) introduce the USAID/RDMA support program to CTI- CFF on development of traceability system, (2) exchange information on existing traceability system among member countries, and (3) build better understanding on the benefit of introduced traceability system in fisheries management (EAFM) and in international market.

The workshop began with a remarks from USAID/RDMA represented by Dr. Craig Kirkpatrick. He emphasized on the challenges of the region to combat IUUF by develop a regional CDT system and to sustain the great biodiversity of the CTI-CFF and its fisheries resources. It needs synergetic and collaborative efforts by CT 6 member countries, particularly with limited resources on practical approaches and best practices to understand and implement CDT systems in CT region.

The 2-day workshop was opened with the remarks from Prof. Widi A. Pratikto, Ph.D, the Executive Director of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat. He emphasizes that this activity is a partnership programs between USAID/RDMA, US DOI, CTI-CFF, and other relevant USAID-support programs such USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnerships and USAID-SEAFDEC activities. The SOACAP-IFM work plan has been gone through long-preparation and recognized processes within the CTI-CFF framework. Also, this activity signed a historical milestone of the Regional Secretariat of the CTI-CFF as it has been recognized by the USAID as the Public International Organization (PIO), which is one category of organization eligible for direct USAID support. Substantially, he accentuated that challenges facing the CTI-CFF in terms of IUUF practices needs to be addressed with various approaches which one of those is through limiting the access of the IUUF products entering the international market. Therefore, the new regulation of the US Government on the Seafood Import Monitoring Program, which requires traceability information of the selected seafood products entering the US market, should be greatly appreciated and welcome as an US tangible action against the IUUF and seafood fraud. In responds to the SIMP effective on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018, CTI-CFF need to have a strategic preparation to make sure all stakeholders of the fisheries sectors within the CT member countries are ready with the upcoming SIMP. Therefore, RS along with EAFM Working Group are hand-in-hand to make this SOACAP-IFM work plan run successfully.

The elected chair and co-chair were as following:

1. **Ms. Jan Tahaka Oli Pitu** : Chair of CTI-CFF/USAID  
Senior Fisheries Officer-Compliance Inception Workshop  
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources  
SOLOMON ISLAND
2. **Ms. Rachel Yapucwangao Rabi** : Co-Chair on the Session Country  
Fisheries Management Officer Inshore Presentation Part 1 of CTI-  
National Fisheries Authority CFF/USAID Inception  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA Workshop
3. **Dr. Norasma Dacho** : Co-Chair on the Session Country  
Senior Assistant Director Presentation Part 2 of CTI-  
Department of Fisheries Sabah CFF/USAID Inception  
MALAYSIA Workshop
4. **Dr. Alan Frendy Koropitan** Co-Chair Group I: CDT  
Associated Professor in Oceanography Department Development and  
of Marine Science and Technology Implementation  
Bogor Agricultural University  
INDONESIA
5. **Dr. Sharifah Nora** Co-Chair Group II: CDT-added  
Elected Deputy Executive Director for Technical value for fisheries management  
Support of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and Financial Mechanisms for  
CDT infrastructure

This workshop was organized by Regional Secretariat and attended by twenty-six (26) participants. The participants came from six (6) National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) including of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. It was also attending by USAID-RDMA, SEAFDEC, The USAID-Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID-Oceans), PT. Nelayan Pulau Mas, Tuna Indonesia Association, Sam Ratulangi University and Eco Hub.

The Workshop consisted of seven (7) sessions, which was four (4) sessions in the first day and three (3) sessions in the second day. The sessions at the first day include the opening, Introduction on USAID/DOI – CTI SOACAP – IFM Work Plan (activities, objectives, and outcomes) – and international collaboration, Country Presentation Part 1 and Country Presentation Part 2. In the following day, the session started with parallel discussion (Group I: CDT Development and Implementation and Group II: CDT- added value for fisheries management and Financial Mechanisms for CDT infrastructure), then continued with the plenary discussion and closure.

The followings summarized points of the workshop discussion:

1. This activity is a part of the Strengthening Organizational and Administrative Capacity for Improved Fisheries Management (SOACAP-IFM), which is a collaborative work plan between CTI-CFF and the USAID/RDMA. The overarching goals is to strengthen the CTI-CFF in Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) through advancing regional catch documentation and traceability (CDT) in fisheries to combat IUUF and promote sustainable fisheries for livelihoods and food security in the Asia and Pacific region. In practice, the work plan will improve CDT, EAFM, and public-private partnerships (PPP) in fisheries sectors. The work plan includes 7 activities that will in turn achieve two operational objectives that are 1). Improve application of the EAFM, and 2) strengthen collaboration among key CTI-CFF

- organizations and partners through a series of cross-cutting activities designed to promote country-to-country engagement, build professional networks and leverage private sector funding. It is important that the implementation of the work plan is aligned with the CTI-CFF EAFM working group. Presentation on SOACAP-IFM is provided in the attachment #.
2. Traceability system in advance fisheries management becomes one of the international market instruments e.g. US and EU, to combat IUUF activities and seafood fraud. Implementing the seafood traceability for CT member country can also sustain the fisheries resources from unsustainable fishing activities, so then can maintain food security in the CT region.
  3. With regards to the traceability,
    - a. US Government put into effect Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) applies only to seafood entering the US by the US importer of records, in particular for information on the point of harvest and chain of custody of products. SIMP will be effective on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018 for most priority species listed in the rule: Atlantic Cod, Pacific Cod, Blue Crab (Atlantic), Dolphinfish (Mahi Mahi), King Crab (red), Red Snapper, Grouper, Sea Cucumber, Sharks, Swordfish, Tunas (Albacore, Bigeye, Skipjack, Bluefin, Yellowfin). While, Abalone and Shrimp compliance will be delayed at a later date.
    - b. There are two types of traceability information are required by SIMP: a). harvest and landing information reported electronically through International Trade Data Systems (ITDS); b). chain of custody records for 2 years.
    - c. Technically speaking, data collected for traceability (e.g. SIMP Key Data Elements, KDE) can be used for supporting the EAFM plan including management for certain target fishes. Presentation on the SIMP provided by NOAA representative is provided in the attachment #.
  4. Technology (or electronic application) for supporting the Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) is developing (e.g. USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership), and being available in market from various providers (e.g. SEAFDEC fro ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme; ECOHUB for mFISH), even a private sector has created traceability for their own purpose (e.g. PT Pulau Mas for live reef fish for food). However, making use of the available electronic-CDT application in the market depends on the need of the countries including for small scale fisheries, and availability of technology investment in countries. This becomes a potential economic investment in fisheries sectors of the countries;
  5. Implementation of the CDT system various in CT6 country, where only TL has not yet had any experience in such system. However, the implementation of the CDT system should support the vision and mission of the country's fisheries management including existing EAFM and CDT. Country presentation is provided in the attachment # to #.
  6. The workshop has successfully made a pronounced recommendation (attachment #), including the recommendation on making a voluntary guideline on fisheries management through on EAFM, CDT, and PPP schemes that support all level of fisheries activities in accordance with the FAO Guideline on CDS.
  7. Also, the workshop agrees the established an *ad-hoc* task force to make sure the successful of the implementation of the SOACAP-IFM activities.

The outputs of the workshop are:

1. Country analysis on the existing traceability system and the need of the country on traceability system development.
2. Recommendation on development of countries-specific CDT System
3. TOR of EAFM task force on CDT System.



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## 1 Introduction

USAID/RDMA through US Department of Interior (DOI) for the period of 2017 – 2019 supports CTI to introduce and develop fisheries related activities that can promote sustainable fisheries practices in the CTI region, in order to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUUF), promote sustainable fisheries, and conserve marine biodiversity. This support has been acknowledged through a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat and the US DOI, on the Work Plan Entitled Strengthening Organizational and Administrative Capacity for Improved Fisheries Management (SOACAP IFM).

The SOACAP-IFM is a work plan developed which is aligned with USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnerships (the USAID Oceans) and USAID SEAFDEC project towards strengthening regional cooperation to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUUF), promote sustainable fisheries, and conserve marine biodiversity in the Asia-Pacific region. Therefore, the CTI Regional Secretariat works closely with USAID Oceans and the USAID SEAFDEC Project to promote, develop, and when possible implement Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) system and CDT-integrated to Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Plan through optimizing the use of collected CDT data on the countries' fisheries management plan. This work plan consists number of activities, which mainly focuses on the CDT and EAFM development, establishment of scientific advisory group (SAG) as scientific panel for CDT-data collection, coalition, and analysis, and development of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) as one mechanism to finance the implementation of the proposed CDT/EAFM. The PPP mechanism is expected to address the challenges in financial constraints of the Government. The PPP concept allows improvement of quality of services, cost-risk allocation effectiveness, and faster implementation. It is of important for the CTI member countries and all stakeholders involved to hand-in-hand moving forward to improve countries fisheries performance by applying properly and strategically sustainable fisheries management including the use of innovative technology in particularly on CDT.

Following up the mentioned SOM Decision, the Regional Secretariat had held a consultative meeting with National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) of CTI-CFF Member States regarding SOACAP-IFM program on 2-3 December 2016 in Bali, Indonesia. The meeting agreed to move forward with the proposed Work Plan of SOACAP-IFM program, and put attention on any possible adjustment due to USAID advise.

### 1.1 SOACAP-IFM Activities

This inception meeting is a part of USAID/DOI CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat Work Plan (2017-2019) of Strengthening Organizational ACAP I Fisheries Management (SOACAP IFM). This meeting is intended to introduce all the activities of SOACAP-IFM to the NCC, TWG, and CTI Partners, which is substantially fall within three areas of concern: CDT, EAFM, and PPP.

Series and intensive discussion with USAID/RDMA and USDO, there are 6 activities within the proposed Work Plan, which is agreed to be proceed for the period of 2017 - 2019. It includes:

1. CTI-CFF/USAID Inception Workshop: Building-Up A Regional Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System and Advancing Fisheries Management for Strengthening Food Security in Coral Triangle Region (August 2017)
2. Learning Exchange for CT6 countries in USAID Oceans Priority Area (General Santos and Bitung) (April – September 2018)
3. Workshop on CDT System Design and Development Based on EAFM (in Solomon Islands) (July – September 2018)
4. Planning Meeting for the Establishment of a Regional Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) meeting on EAFM in Manado (October – December 2018)
5. Series of CTI-CFF Countries Consultative Visits by CTI-CFF and Oceans for CDT/EAFM Implementation (July 2018 – June 2019)
  - a. Activity 2.1: CTI-CFF PPP Preparation: Expert-Consultation Meeting on PPP design and arrangement (Jakarta, Feb-Mar 2018)
  - b. Activity 2.2: CTI-CFF PPP Dialogue/Forum (Bali, March 2019)

## 1.2 CDT systems

As far as USG concern on combatting IUUF, CDT Scheme is one of strategic approaches that facilitate a good documentation of tracking fish from point of catch to final destination (the US market) including all supply-chain. As for this, the USG introduced US Seafood Import Monitoring Program (US- SIMP) which provide requirements for imports of certain seafood products including, inter-alia, groupers, red snapper, and various species of tuna fishes, the reporting and recordkeeping to prevent illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU)-caught and/or misrepresented seafood from entering U.S. commerce (<http://www.iuufishing.noaa.gov/RecommendationsandActions/RECOMMENDATION1415/SIMP.aspx>). The US has set the 1st of January 2018 as the mandatory compliance data for the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act; Seafood Import Monitoring Program.

In CDT scheme, it is of important that fishing and trading (exporting) nations ensure that traded fish and all supply-chain and trading being caught by sustainable fishing practices that mainstream conservation principles and management measures. CDT scheme provides basically validated catch documents issued to fishing vessels and export or re-export documents issued or received (e.g. ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme, ACDS). CDT has actually been in place in all member countries of the CTI-CFF as paper-based application. Efforts towards electronic-CDT application has been partially introduced as pilot project in certain CTI member countries. However, the implementation of the e-CDT has identified number of challenges varying from difficulties in maintaining qualified data inputs to finance the implementation. The Oceans Partnership is purposely developing an electronic CDT systems that will allows ASEAN countries to easily adopted for use.

With regards to USAID Oceans Partnership, CTI-CFF RS will extent e-CDT development (a customized CDT scheme) to meet the need of CTI member countries particularly Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Timor-leste, since Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines has directly part of the Oceans Partnership program. The CTI-CFF CTD scheme is intended to address key information data requirements for certain fish and fish products identified by USG as particularly vulnerable to IUUF and/or seafood fraud. The list of the priority seafood species can be found in the NOAA following link: <http://www.iuufishing.noaa.gov/RecommendationsandActions/RECOMMENDATION1415/FinalRuleTraceability.aspx> .

### 1.3 CDT-integration on EAFM Plan

EAFM is a key approach toward addressing common trans-boundary policy and regulatory concerns, such as (i) over-fishing of shared pelagic fish stocks; (ii) illegal cross-border fishing by small-scale fishers (stimulated by depletion of local coastal fisheries), commercial-scale fishing operations, and trans-shipment; (iii) fishing overcapacity; and (iv) by-catch of protected and endangered species (CTI-CFF RPOA, 2009). The purpose of EAFM is to plan, develop, and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardizing the options for future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems. EAFM is also a practical way to implement sustainable development for the management of fisheries by finding a balance between ecological and human well-being through good governance (Heenan et al. 2013).

The CTI-CFF National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) are the national committees responsible for guiding and ensuring the implementation of the CTI Regional and National Plan of Action in their respective countries. In alignment to achieve goal 2 of the RPOA, CTI-CFF in partnership with USAID Oceans project shall organize an inception workshop for CT6 countries to introduce and begin implementation of fishery related program and activities as well as to identify the capacity and capability of each NCCs to implement the programs.

### 1.4 Public-Private Partnership

PPP has become one of economic models in various sectors of development mainly infrastructure sectors including fisheries, particularly for developing countries. It is not only to boost the economic development of the countries due to increased private-sector investments, but the main core of the PPP is to share risk to parties that has best capability to manage it at lowest cost (Weiroski and Hall, 2008).

The PPP is not only addressing investment challenges of development sectors, but also it assists in improving the quality of services, cost-effectiveness, faster implementation, and better allocation of risk. In doing PPP, it is necessary for the government (or development sectors) to have ample capacity and competency to adopt the PPP concept and develop business partnerships including mobility of business concerns and potentials within sustainable fisheries sectors. Therefore it is necessary for the development sectors (i.e. fisheries) to take initiatives to build communication and partnerships with broader private sectors including various business community (e.g. Fisheries industries, investors, and development agencies).

In the framework of USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (hereafter called as the USAID Oceans), Private-Public Partnership (hereafter called as PPP) becomes one of the work streams that is expected to bring participation of private sectors such as industries in partnership with governments to improve sustainable fisheries practices, in particular application of CDT systems and EAFM. Aligning with the USAID Oceans work stream on PPP, CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat in support of the USAID/RDMA will play its role in developing PPP concept and practices in sustainable fisheries for the CT member countries. It is expected to, not only support for CDT systems application, and EAFM practices, but also provide a general PPP framework to member countries to develop economic performances in their fisheries sectors for long periods of time.

## 2 SOM-Decision Alignment

The SOACAP-IFM has been introduced to and recognized by CTI-CFF SOM-12, in Papua New Guinea, in 2016. The SOM-12 refers to Decision No. 14.4. on Reports of Cooperation Arrangements, )

*“Acknowledged the preparations done by the CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat to collaborate with USAID-DOI for Strengthening Organizational and Administrative Capacity for Improved Fisheries Management (SOACAP-IFM) program and share the relevant project documents and information with NCCs for review and appropriate actions.”*

## 3 Objectives

The objectives of this workshop are:

1. to introduce the USAID/RDMA support program to CTI- CFF on development of traceability system,
2. to exchange information on existing traceability system among member countries, and
3. to build better understanding on the benefit of introduced traceability system in fisheries management (EAFM) and in international market.

## 4 Program Agenda and Chairmanship

The 2-day program agenda on the CTI-CFF/USAID Inception Workshop: Building-Up A Regional Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System and Advancing Fisheries Management for Strengthening Food Security in Coral Triangle Region consisted seven (7) sessions as follows:

### 4.1 Day 1: 25 September 2017

#### a. Session I: Opening Session

Chair : **Widi A. Pratikto** (Executive Director of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat)  
Elected Chair : **Mrs. Jan Tahaka Oli Pitu** (Senior Fisheries Officer-Compliance Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, SOLOMON ISLAND)

#### b. Session II: Introduction On USAID/DOI – CTI SOACAP – IFM Work Plan (Activities, Objectives, And Outcomes) and International Collaboration

Chair : **Ms. Jan Tahaka Oli Pitu**

#### c. Session III: Countries Presentation (Part 1): CDT-EAFM Implementation: Countries Experiences, Existing CDT and EAFM Implementation, and e-CDT Possibility

Co-Chair : **Ms. Rachel Yapucwangao Rabi** (Fisheries Management Officer Inshore, National Fisheries Authority, PAPUA NEW GUINEA)

**d. Session IV: Countries Presentation (Part 2): CDT-EAFM Implementation: Countries Experiences, Existing CDT and EAFM Implementation, and e-CDT Possibility**

Co-Chair : **Dr. Norasma Dacho** (Senior Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries Sabah, MALAYSIA)

**4.2 Day 2: 26 September 2017**

**a. Session V: Parallel Discussion – Proceeding electronic CDT for CT member countries: challenges and opportunities**

Chair : **Ms. Jan Tahaka Oli Pitu**

Co-Chair Group I : **Dr. Alan Frendy Koropitan** (Associate Professor in Oceanography Department of Marine Science and Technology, Bogor Agricultural University)

Co-Chair Group II : **Dr. Sharifah Nora** (Elected Deputy Executive Director for Technical Support of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat)

**b. Session VI: Plenary discussion: wrapping the straws**

Co-Chair : **Dr. Norasma Dacho**

**c. Session VII: Outlooks and Closure**

**d. Chair : Ms. Jan Tahaka Oli Pitu**

## **5 Sessions Proceedings**

The CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat hosted the CTI-CFF/USAID Inception Workshop: Building-up A Regional Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) System and Advancing Fisheries Management for Strengthening Food Security in Coral Triangle Region, on 25-26 September 2017 at the CTI-CFF Headquarters in Manado, Indonesia. Delegates from the National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) of CTI-CFF Member States, resource persons and observers attended the Workshop. The full list of participants is attached as in Annex I.





*Figure 1. Group Photo of the CTI-CFF University Partnership Workshop on Program Development*

## 5.1 Session 1: Opening Session

### 5.1.1 Welcoming Remarks and Opening

The Executive Director of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat, Prof. Ir. Widi A. Pratikto, Ph.D., opened the workshop. In his remarks, he appreciated to participants from NCC, resource persons from several institutions, USAID/RDMA, and NOAA for their support attending the workshop. He urged for more close partnership and collaborative engagements between Regional Secretariat, National Coordinating Committees (NCCs) and USAID, such as financial and technical assistances in implementing Catch Document Traceability for combating Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IUUF) and promoting sustainable ecosystem.

### 5.1.2 Election of the Chair

Facilitated by the Executive Director, Ms. Jan Tahaka Oli Pitu, Senior Fisheries Officer-Compliance, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, SOLOMON ISLAND was elected as chair. While the elected co-chairs are Ms. Rachel Yapucwangao Rabi, PAPUA NEW GUINEA; Dr. Norasma Dachó, MALAYSIA; Dr. Alan Frendy Koropitan, INDONESIA and Dr. Sharifah Nora, Elected Deputy Executive Director for Technical Support of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat.



*Figure 2. (Left to Right) Ms. Rachel Yapucwangao Rabi, Ms. Jan Tahaka Oli Pitu, Prof. Widi A. Pratikto and Dr. Norasma Dachó*

### **5.1.3 Appointment of the Rapporteurs**

The Chair appointed the staff from Regional Secretariat as the rapporteurs:

1. Mr. Muhammad Alvin Pahlevi (Assistant Manager for Administrative Affairs of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat)
2. Ms. Dita Primaoktasa (Technical Program Assistant of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat)
3. Mr. Gaetano Maria Civello (Interim student of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat)

### **5.1.4 Introductory Round of the Participants**

The Chair invited participants to make brief self-introduction.

### **5.1.5 Adoption on Agenda**

- a) The Chair briefed the Meeting that the Co-chair would facilitate each session accordingly.
- b) The Meeting reviewed and adopted the provisional agenda of the CTI-CFF University Partnership Workshop on Program Development (Annex II).

## **5.2 Session 2: Introduction On USAID/DOI – CTI SOACAP – IFM Work Plan (Activities, Objectives, And Outcomes) and International Collaboration**

The elected chair, Ms. Jan Tahaka Oli Pitu invited Senior Manager of CTI-CFF Technical Program Division, USAID/RDMA or NOAA, The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership as well as SEAFDEC on this session (see figure 2).

- 5.2.1** The Senior Manager of CTI-CFF Technical Program Division, Dr. Muhammad Lukman, delivered a presentation entitled SOACAP-IFM Work Plan: CDT, EAFM and PPP which delivered the preparation, the framework, and the timeline of CTI-CFF/USAID Work Plan.
- 5.2.2** NOAA, presented by Mr. Michael Abbey provided information on the implication of the new regulation of the US Government on the traceability of seafood imported to US market, and how it will affect the producers including CTI member countries.
- 5.2.3** The USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans), presented by Mr. Len R. Garces and Mr. Farid Ma'ruf gave perspectives on how it develops the electronic CDT system, how it will deliver to the targeted community, and other work streams that they develop to promote sustainable fisheries management and conservation.
- 5.2.4** SEAFDEC, presented by Ms. Panitnard Taladon gave perspective on the ASEAN e-CDS, and how it can be developed for small-scale fisheries including coral fisheries, and possibility of it to be customized.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex III.

## **5.3 Session 3: Countries Presentation (Part 1) CDT-EAFM Implementation: Countries experiences, Existing CDT and EAFM implementation, and e-CDT Possibility**

The Chair invited Ms. Rachel Yapucwangao Rabi (Fisheries Management Officer Inshore, National Fisheries Authority, PAPUA NEW GUINEA) to become as Co-chair.

### 5.3.1 Timor-Leste

The applied CDT in Timor Leste is by establishing pilot project on small-scale fisheries. The main commodity of Timor Leste's fisheries product is seaweed with the main market of is Vietnam. Challenges in implementing the CDT system in Timor Leste are limited of infrastructure, financial support, human resources, public awareness, law enforcement, and investor.

### 5.3.2 Solomon Islands

The main commodity of Solomon Island's fisheries product is tuna. Paper-based CDT has been implemented in Solomon Islands, especially in tuna exports-frozen/processed. Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) would be completed by process of CDT. As per the US requirement, it will be better if the species of grouper is identified. The available technologies for CDT in Solomon Islands are PNA-FIMS, iFMS, ELR, ER, EH and e-CDS and VMS.

### 5.3.3 Papua New Guinea

E-CDS FIMS (Fisheries Information Management System) has been created with the purpose of meeting the EU transparency needs of Papua New Guinea- initial focus on Purse Seine Tuna Fishery. CDT system in Papua New Guinea follows the EU Market and focus on tuna trade and need to develop for other species, such as sea cucumber, lobster, and prawn.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex IV.

## 5.4 **Session 4: Countries Presentation (Part 2) CDT-EAFM Implementation: Countries experiences, Existing CDT and EAFM implementation, and e-CDT Possibility**

This session was co-chairing by Dr. Norasma Dacho. Senior Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries Sabah, MALAYSIA.

### 5.4.1 Philippines

The implementation of CDT in Philippines is paper-based and on development stage. The one of the challenges in implementing CDT in Philippines is lack of human resources to monitor landing of fishery products in remote areas to ensure the traceability and distinguish wild-caught "at-risk" fish species from cultured fish.

### 5.4.2 Malaysia

Malaysia need more accurate catches data from the small scale and small commercial fishing vessels including a specific logbook and vessel operation record and need more cooperation with related agencies on CDT (Department of Fisheries, Fisheries Development Authority, Malaysian Quarantine and Inspection Services).

### 5.4.3 Indonesia

Indonesia needs independent institution for particular period in order to convince global market that the SIMP has fulfilled data standardization. Majority of fishers and processing companies is still lack of standard of operational practices and facilities needed for traceability including product labeling.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex V.

## 5.5 Parallel Discussion – Proceeding electronic CDT for CT member countries: challenges and opportunities

The second day of the workshop was continued with session five (5). This session was separated into two (2) parallel discussion groups. Each group elaborated the different theme which related to the development of CTI-CFF CDT.

### 5.5.1 Group I: CDT Development and Implementation



*Figure 3. Discussion of Group I: CDT Development and Implementation*

5.5.1.1 The parallel group one (1) discussed the recent condition of countries within the CDT System and its queries (e.g. data standardization, quality assurance, validation and certification) also the roles of countries as well (See *Figure 3.*).

5.5.1.2 This group facilitated by Dr. Alan Koropitan (Technical Assistant supported by USDOJ)

5.5.1.3 The key guiding discussion are:

1. Priority seafood species for each country
2. Integrating CDT into EAFM system (Key information data requirements)
3. stages of implementation or roadmap

5.5.1.4 In order to have mutual insights along the discussion, there are number of resource person from practitioners as well as experts in the following.

#### 1. PT. Nelayan Pulau Mas

PT. Nelayan Pulau Mas is the best samples of CDT system, however in the middle of developing e-CDT LRFT, the PT Nelayan Pulau Mas encounters some challenges, are:

- Technical Challenge (high humidity)
- Social Challenge (family's local fisherman)
- Regulation (special for grouper)

PT. Nelayan Pulau Mas develops several approaches in implementing e-CDT LRFT that will support PT. Nelayan Pulau Mas to achieve the goals of e-CDT LRFT. The approaches are:

- Technical approach: using solar cell for electrical power source, software development to fulfill the requirement based on special needs, offline mobile application for fish cage, communication data using internet, SMS, and flash disk, and radio communication for PIN Verification Confirmation

- Social approach: program socialization to fisherman community and develop awareness for sustainability ecosystem  
PT. Nelayan Pulau Mas implement CDT due to:
- For long lasting business
- Keep sustainable fisheries management and provide benefit for fisherman
- Educate children to not move from hometown

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex VI.

## 2. USAID OCEANS

USAID OCEANS and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans) aims to improve marine biodiversity conservation and increase sustainability of Asia-Pacific's international seafood trade through Catch Documentation and Traceability.

Analysing CDT design (key data elements) is from:

- U.S, SIMP, EU requirements
- ASEAN Catch Documentation Scheme (ACDS)
- Expert panel on legal and traceable wild fish products and
- Global Dialogue on seafood transparency

Strategic goals of CDT, representative's country strategic system in each country are needed. Focusing on country priorities is the best way to decide the CDT systems. Harmonizing between private sector and government should be considered in collecting license's port. Strategy in fishery policy; you look at what you have, and how you're going to get that.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex III.c and Annex III.d.

## 3. SEAFDEC

The e-ACDS is developed on web-based application and mobile application. The mobile e-ACDS application can be found in AppStore and free downloaded. Any relevant stakeholders in the supply chain whom registered fisheries agencies are able to access this system. Key data elements needed to provide in this application are:

- Fishing Boat
- Boat owner/fishing master
- Fishing port
- HS product code
- Fishing license
- Fish species code
- Fish buyers
- Processors
- Importer/Exporter
- Others (such as logistic info)

E-ACDS is useful for small-scale fishers on community level to access the international trade, such as blue swimming crab fisheries, hand line tuna fisheries, and octopus fisheries. Fishing equipment such as fishing boat, fish collector and other-related supply chains must be registered in the e-ACDS system.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex III.e.



4. Open discussion includes the following comments:
- a. **Indonesia:** Limited human resources (officers) in fishing port as well as lack of fishing port compared to its areas, fisheries landing in many areas, and interested on Oceans capacity Projects.
  - b. **Malaysia:** The CDT system in Malaysia is not available. There are only (two) 2 fishing vessels in Malaysia. Malaysia has the type of record for the deep-sea fishing vessels. Single window information, and technology are the possibility to link the existing system for E-CDT Operational. Currently, Malaysia is only based on paper CDT, other entities related with agriculture trade Malaysia Quarantine but the system is local and not being used in the Department of Fisheries Sabah.
  - c. **Papua New Guinea:** CT6 is ready for implementing even different scenarios, which might want to apply. The description of PT. Pulau Mas gives different perspective in CDT system. Fisheries management plan is being managed. The system and the structure have been already built. In operational, tuna is not going to be the issue as it is market driven. Learning infrastructure is being considered. Regulations all in place, and can support CDT since all illegal fishing is admissible in court in accordance to PNG regulations. Proposing the recommendation Collectively outlined by the CT6 government representatives.
  - d. **Philippines:** Better to consider what the key data element will be applied in future direction (EU, US or Japan requirement). What Pulau Mas has done is interesting from Private sector perspective. How to build the CDT system, based on the priority (of Market) each country, and have to harmonize national requirements. Fishing Operators are willing to move forward to E-CDT and for small-scale fisheries on how to collect the recorded data.
  - e. **Solomon Islands:** The method of applied CDT in Solomon Islands is based on paper document traceability system on commercial fisheries, while offshore fisheries focused on Tuna. Human resources needed to implement the monitoring the data. Solomon Islands have the technology to collect the data to collect the fisheries resources and offshore fisheries. Currently Solomon Islands are coordinating to implement the regulations for fisheries. Ministry needs to discuss EAFM approach to be taped on the parliament, as Solomon Islands have the EAFM aspects. CDT needs to be included to cover the legal basis to use electronic base platform to cover non-compliance issues in Solomon Islands.
  - f. **Timor-Leste:** CDT Pilot project required on small scale fisheries and small data fisheries, Tuna Management plan, and other species regarding the species in Timor-Leste. There is a specific regulation for CDT.
  - g. **Oceans:** CDT and EAFM is complementary for each other in the terms of fisheries management that is ecosystem based to complement the ecosystem with a case PNG to implement EAFM in a robust way. Plan on CSO movement to BFAR on Catch Documentation and Traceability, once there is developed guideline by BFAR, there will be a memorandum being signed. SOACAP activities include the workshop on CDT system Development in July 2018, following the suggestion on PNG, we can prepare for the NCC review by September 2018, and then endorsed, as the tangible output for the USDOJ Support along with NCC and CTI-CFF



## 5.5.2 Group II: CDT-added value for fisheries management and Financial Mechanisms for CDT infrastructure



1 *Figure 4. Discussion of Group II: CDT-Added Value for Fisheries Management and Financial Mechanisms for CDT infrastructure*

5.5.2.1 The parallel group two (2) discussed to get better understanding on how the CDT can enrich the value added to the fisheries management by having financial mechanism and its infrastructure (See *Figure 4*).

5.5.2.2 This group facilitated by Dr. Sharifah Nora (Elected Deputy Executive Director for Program Services of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat)

5.5.2.3 The key guiding discussion are:

4. Technology (preparation of e-CDT, national single window)
5. Finance for implementation (PPP scheme for strategic investment, technology supplies)
6. CDT added value of fisheries product and improved fisheries management
7. Regulation related to PPP and financial schemes

5.5.2.4 In order to have mutual insights along the discussion, there are number of resource person from practitioners as well as experts in the following.

### 1. Eco Hub (Dr. Alistair Douglas)

As the practitioners in the technology and information field, Eco Hub by having Dr. Alistair Douglas shared their experience on bring technology and information into fisheries management. He showed **m-Fish** as the product from Eco Hub which utilized technology (mobile phone) to collect information as well as data on the seafood chain. This product is a good example on the how CDT can be transformed into the electronic based.

Being traceability of seafood products becoming mandatory, supply chains are not ready to undertake this important revolution. The identified solution is the utilization of a mobile and free of charge technology (including 2g feature phones, making the use of smartphone not necessary), to enable fishermen logging data for traceability purposes.

To make so, EcoHub established a network of added value partners and developed the product mFish, an either app or browser-based application for traceability and catch documentation.

The platform, using EcoHub servers (located in the neutral Singapore), make reporting immediate and simple for small-scale fishermen, plus it provides additional features such as displaying market prices for seafood products at ports in real time, as well as capacity building material.

It is considered as a Trading Platform, transparent and fair, destined to fishermen, processors and food suppliers). Its innovative character resides in the very structure which takes advantage of platform technology to disrupt traditional industries (examples are given such as Uber or Air BnB platforms).

Main points for the implementation of the platform are described as follows:

**Data protection and sovereignty:** Research is currently being carried out on the opportunity for fishermen to make a profit by selling data about their activities, thus considering data itself as a commodity. This research is focused on integrating a token system to the platform, so that customers can convert tokens to bitcoin and eventually currency.

**Costs:** Who pays what, where, when and how? The baseline idea is to develop the system in a way that the trading intermediaries from importing developed markets bear all the costs. They are the actors who take most of the profit from international trade and are thus affected by new regulations on traceability.

**Who is main customer?** As in similar “platform” experiences, the larger the network the best the results. The objective is to create a web of customers in all levels of the GSC, from the small-scale fisherman to the restaurant in Singapore or New York.

Mr. Douglas closes his presentation by showing two success stories, Project ATINA and Project ACEH, respectively carried out in Java and Sumatra. Those examples show the positive results of carrying out an extensive mapping of both facilities and the supply chain itself, putting together different actors and ease reporting tasks in order to create added value especially for small-scale producers.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex VII.

## 2. Tuna Indonesia Association (Prof. Martani Huseini)

To move the CDT system into a solid and strong tool on the fisheries management, there will be needed an investment in term of equipment and funding support. The presentation from Tuna Indonesia Association which represented by Prof. Martani Huseini was focused on an integrated model for CDT implementation in Indonesia, making a strong accent on the importance of establishing a Public Private Partnership (PPP). Furthermore, the PPP will support the CDT not only in the funding resources but also to strengthen the cooperation among the stakeholders.

The approach is based on the following three drivers for successful CDT:

- Government and fisheries authorities
- Market forces (the only element already in place, for example EU regulations – US-SIMP)
- Fishermen’s engagement and Governance

These actors should act following what he calls the 4 Cs: Concept, Connectivity, Competencies and Commitment. Concepts and instruments should be clarified from the very beginning. Prof. Martani describes the system as based on partnerships, reliance on associations and private sector for releasing permits (ex. Driving licenses in Europe). Commitment is probably the most important element.

Government should initiate the partnership and invite industries and academia (a tripartite structure – government guidance, academia educational support and private sector financial contribution). Finally, progress and impact evaluation is central.

After developing the ideas around what a good collaboration should be based upon (triangle State-Market-Community), Prof. Martani moves to the issue of how to achieve a sustainable PPP environment giving the following guiding points:

- Embedded environmental and social safeguards
- Focus on longer timescales
- Public, business and government working in partnership & supported by international Organizational Bodies CTI's related missions
- Mutual Trust should be maintained
- Incentive Systems should be created properly

At the same time, even in the presence of a good environment, there is a strong need for certain drivers, or pre-conditions, for a successful PPP:

- Political will
- Government commitment
- PPP Champion should be awarded
- Incentive Systems should be provided
- Clear output specification
- Appropriate risk sharing
- Value for money
- Performance management
- Regular Monitoring & Evaluation

Before closing the presentation, Prof. Martani gave some examples of current problems and shortcomings in the Indonesian system, such as:

1. Companies or Ship Owners apply for CC (SHTI), but their vessels are not registered in IOTC, thereby preventing the issuance of the Catch Certificate Initial Sheet (CCIS).
2. Companies or Ship Owners apply for CCIS, when their vessels are registered in IOTC and they are allowed to fish in high seas. This will equally prevent the issuance of CCIS by the Fishing Port Authority, since the certificate only allows for catch in Indonesian waters (WPP) (High Seas Fishing License – SIPI is required instead).

Follow up efforts should be based on socializing the importance of Vessel membership in RFMOs as a requirement to apply for catch certificate for export. Timing is also central, as all captains or ship owners who have already unloaded their catch should immediately prepare documents for Initial Sheet of Catch Certificate. Finally, coordination and cooperation between DG of Maritime and Fishery Resources Monitoring (PSDKP) and Enumerator Officer of PPS Nizam Zachman Jakarta in terms of catch records is very important, as it should generally be in all countries concerned.

The presentation during this session is attached as Annex VIII.

### 3. Sam Ratulangi University (Dr. Reiny A. Tumbol)

Dr. Tumbol starts her presentation by outlining the CTI University Partnership history and features. Partnerships between CTI-CFF and the University sector

provided a means for CTI-CFF to achieve the goal of increased institutional and human capacity which could be achieved via mutually beneficial programs in education, research and outreach activities.

Members, work plan and objectives are then described. The partnership hosts Universities from CT6 countries and Australia, its work-plan is focused on exchanging information, equip rating knowledge and skills about marine conservation, global issues on life environment and technology and networking.

Dr. Tumbol continues her speech by describing the partnership's Framework, based on the following thematic areas which are at the base of CTI RPOA:

1. Seascapes
2. Threatened species
3. Climate change
4. MPA management
5. EAFM

Further to this outline, the panellist highlights the many scientific research priorities of the network, which are aligned to the priorities of CTI and will serve to achieve better conservation, food security and sustainable fisheries management in the CT region. Finally, the outreach and capacity building actions are briefly presented.

The presentation is concluded with a description of several research examples, of which the "Gender Mapping and Analysis in the Bitung Fisheries Sector" is very striking.

The presentation during this session is attached as Anne IX.

## **5.6 Session 6: Plenary discussion: wrapping the straws**

As mentioned in the point 5.5 above, each group discussion deliberated the different particular topic. To carry on their message from the groups, Dr. Norasma Dacho act as the Co-Chair of this session invited the group representative to delivered their views.

### **5.6.1 Proposed recommendations from Parallel Discussion Group I: CDT Development and Implementation are:**

1. The forum recommend Voluntary Guideline on Fisheries Management focused on EAFM, CDT and PPP and then for the task force to make a guideline and standard to fisheries management.
2. USAID/Oceans/SEAFDEC will provide technical support to SOACAP activities on the workshop on CDT system Development in July 2018, following the suggestion on PNG, we can prepare for the NCC review by September 2018, and then endorsed, as the tangible output for the USDOI Support along with NCC and CTI

### **5.6.2 Proposed recommendations from Parallel Discussion Group II: CDT added value for fisheries management and Financial Mechanisms for CDT infrastructure are**

#### **5.6.2.1 Technology**

1. Eco Hub, represented by Mr. Alistair Douglas deliver the experience on CDT Technology by having mFish.
2. The key message on the traceability is the way on combatting IUUF which shall be supported by the regulation from countries as well as EU and/or US regulation toward the International Market Regulation.
3. The developed application need to be match with the species which can be identified by countries market and regulation required.
4. The gap analysis is also being required due to the various conditions (support infrastructure, competency and nature) from countries.

#### 5.6.2.2 Finance for implementation

1. The needs on the other donor (e.g. companies, public interface) to support the utilization the free user friendly CDT application.
2. The PPP is a pivotal platform to strength the financial support on the implementation of CDT
3. There are (nine) 9 key points on the successful PPP:
  - a. Political will
  - b. Government commitment
  - c. PPP Champion should be awarded
  - d. Incentive Systems should be provided
  - e. Clear output specification
  - f. Appropriate risk sharing
  - g. Value for money
  - h. Performance management
  - i. Regular Monitoring & Evaluation

#### 5.6.2.3 CDT added value of fisheries product and improved fisheries management

1. Acknowledge the 4-C Strategy (Concept, Connectivity, Competency and Commitment) to developed the better Fisheries Management.
2. Encourage the countries to have communication with the universities regarding the availability of the data from recently research, improved the competency of the human resources.
3. To enlarge the efforts of managing the sustainable fisheries, RS together with NCC need to have engagement and utilize the social media
4. The lesson learns from Bitung, Indonesia highlighted that the gender particularly women enforcement put the essential role in the traceability process. The study remained to the Tuna Value Chain.

#### 5.6.2.4 Regulation related to PPP and financial schemes

1. CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat together with the technical assistant from USDOJ will provide the scheme of PPP based on the identification of countries regulation in which was being delivered yesterday.
2. PPP scheme is closely related to the network among government, industries, association, NGO, communities

Moreover, the recommendation during this session is attached as Annex X.

## **5.7 Session 8: Outlooks and Closure**

- 5.7.1** The Executive Director of CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat expressed his gratitude and appreciation to the participants for fruitful discussion and productive deliberation extended for two-day Workshop particularly for the support from USAID/RDMA on extended toward EAFM of CTI-CFF.
- 5.7.2** He highlighted that the workshop provided the participants with the overall framework regarding the initiation on the traceability system in the Coral Triangle region toward advancing fisheries management for strengthening Food Security.
- 5.7.3** It also laid two substantive deliberations regarding CDT development and implementation as well as CDT-added value for fisheries management and financial mechanism for CDT infrastructure through Public-Private Partnership (PPP).
- 5.7.4** It is hoped that the workshop would give solid pathway for the participants in designing CDT systems toward better fisheries management, both at national and regional levels.
- 5.7.5** Through close communication and coordination between Regional Secretariat, NCCs, USAID/RDMA and stakeholder related to CDT matters, it is expected that the workshop will bring collective efforts in pursuing Scheme CDT development toward integrated EAFM Plan

## **6 Steps Forward**

Consider the objective of the workshop and deliverable during session one (1) to seven (7), the workshop consulted into three outputs as following.

### **6.1 Identification of countries existing traceability system and the need of the country on traceability system development (Draft Country Gap)**

Countries gap analysis are collected by having country presentation and sharing session from the parallel group discussion (Session five (5)). It shown the condition of the countries regarding to the CDT which are indicated into their traceability, technology, operational and regulation as well. The details of the Country Gap Analysis are attached as Annex XI.

### **6.2 Recommendation on development of countries-specific CDT System The CTI-CFF**

As mentioned at point 5.6, there are agreed recommendations stated from the workshop. It gives the way of CTI-CFF/USAID Work Plan, particularly CDT shall be carry on by CTI-CFF member countries and communicate through the EAFM Working Groups towards the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM-13). For further information on the recommendation is attached as Annex X.c.

### **6.3 TOR of EAFM task force on CDT System**

To continuous the mutual effort from countries, CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat will be facilitated the EAFM Task Force on CDT System. The task force is also aimed to extend the participation from member countries (i.e. NCC) together with CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat on the CTI-CFF USAID Work Plan 2017-2019. TOR of EAFM task force on CDT System are attached as Annex XII.



The three (3) mentioned outputs above are an important path way to moving forward CTI-CFF USAID Work Plan 2017-2019.

## List of Annexes

- Annex I : List of Attendees
- Annex II : Adopted Agenda
- Annex III :
  - a. Presentation on SOACAP-IFM Work Plan: CDT, EAFM, PPP
  - b. Presentation from NOAA
  - c. Presentation from USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnerships (General)
  - d. Presentation from USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnerships (CDT)
  - e. Presentation from SEAFDEC
- Annex IV :
  - a. Country Presentation: Timor-Leste
  - b. Country Presentation: Solomon Islands
  - c. Country Presentation: Papua New Guinea
- Annex V :
  - a. Country Presentation: Philippines
  - b. Country Presentation: Malaysia
  - c. Country Presentation: Indonesia
- Annex VI : Presentation from PT. Nelayan Pulau Mas
- Annex VII : Presentation from Eco Hub
- Annex VIII : Presentation from Tuna Indonesia Association
- Annex IX : Presentation from Sam Ratulangi University
- Annex X :
  - a. Proposed Recommendation from Group I
  - b. Proposed Recommendation from Group II
  - c. Recommendation of the Inception Workshop (Final)
- Annex XI : Draft Report of Country Gap Analysis
- Annex XII : TOR of EAFM task force on CDT System

All attachments in this report are available on <https://drive.google.com/drive/u/2/folders/OB0G-VGNRjmQBdi1NMzdVa0xKc00>

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