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The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans) Seafood Watch Standards and Assessment Workshop Report



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
CDT	Catch Documentation and Traceability
CDTS	Catch Documentation and Traceability System
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security
EAFM	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (fishing)
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SFFAI	SOCKSARGEN Federation of Fishing and Allied Industries, Inc.
SFW	Seafood Watch
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID Oceans	USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August 2016, the Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch program and the USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans) entered in a partnership agreement to support the development and implementation of catch documentation and traceability (CDT) systems with market-driven approaches that improve transparency in complex international seafood supply chains, and to create a platform for engagement generating improvements in the environmental performance of Southeast Asian fisheries, using the Seafood Watch standards as a reference.

During USAID Oceans' 2017 Technical Working Group meeting, Seafood Watch Scientific Director, Wendy Norden, provided an overview of the standards and their interest to engage with the participants. Based on the interest received, the partnership included two workshops, USAID Oceans and Seafood Watch developed workshops for learning site stakeholders to link Seafood Watch standards with USAID Oceans' sustainable fisheries management objectives and to develop the understanding of key fishery managers and industry stakeholders on using Seafood Watch standards and assessment tools. The two workshops took place in USAID Oceans' learning sites of General Santos, Philippines on February 8-9, 2018, and in Manado, Indonesia on February 13-14, 2018. This report provides an overview of the workshop presentations and discussions, including recommendations to for further collaboration between Seafood Watch and local stakeholders in General Santos and Manado.

On the first day of both two-day workshops, Seafood Watch introduced its distinctive approach, which differs from other certification schemes and reiterated growing US and global market requirements for responsible sourcing, and thus the need for seafood exporters and government agencies to ensure full compliance to environmental and social standards, which will eventually lead to higher transparency and accountability. The presentations also provided updates on the upcoming Seafood Watch activities in Southeast Asia and the opportunity to build or strengthen connections with key national and local partners from both government and industry.

On the second days, presentations focused on the assessment and scoring methodology and underlined the importance to collect relevant, robust and publicly available data, in order to generate stronger assessments all along the evaluation and validation process. Seafood Watch highlighted their collaborative approach, in which external stakeholders—such as government agencies, industries and non-profits—are invited to provide feedback. This addressed concerns from local fisheries and government agencies representatives about the Seafood Watch assessment methodology relevance and accuracy, as well as potential assessment impacts on local industry. Lastly, the workshops introduced Seafood Watch's newly launched the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool. The Slavery risk tool is not part of the Seafood Watch assessment, but a guide for buyers to evaluate the risk in their supply chains and work cooperatively to address such issues.

Workshop discussions led to positive exchanges, where all parties understood their mutual challenges and agreed to cooperate in the future for upcoming assessments. For the Seafood Watch team, such discussions were a unique opportunity to directly engage with local government, industry and non-for-profit sector representatives, and to confront their methodology and approach with first-hand feedbacks. Government and industry representatives were also able to explain their current efforts to build more transparent seafood supply chains and to discuss the challenges related to data collection and validation. For the USAID Oceans project, the workshops offered the opportunity to raise awareness of the local partners and increase their understanding of export markets requirements. The workshop also demonstrated the relevance of the Seafood Watch and USAID Oceans partnership as most participants requested concrete follow-up activities, in close cooperation with all parties and particularly the government who has already developed data management systems and currently working on the eCDT system implementation.

I. INTRODUCTION

On May 14, 2015, Tetra Tech was awarded the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Oceans and Fisheries Partnership Activity (USAID Oceans), a five-year \$19.95 million contract from the Regional Development Mission Asia (RDMA). The goal of USAID Oceans is to strengthen regional cooperation for sustainable and legal management and trade of natural resources in the Asia Pacific region. The purpose of the Activity is to increase the ability of regional fishery organizations to conserve marine biodiversity and combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the Asia Pacific region. The Activity's sub-purpose is to improve fisheries management standards through integration of conservation and fisheries management in at least eight countries in the Asia Pacific region by 2020.

USAID Oceans' activities focus extensively on the demonstration in two learning sites: Bitung, North Sulawesi Province, Indonesia and General Santos City, South Cotabato Province, Philippines. In support of these activities, USAID Oceans has partnered with local, national and international stakeholders, such as the Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch program. The Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch program aims to help consumers and businesses choose seafood that is fished or farmed in ways that support a healthy ocean. Their renowned recommendation system indicates which seafood items are "Best Choices" or "Good Alternatives," and which consumers should "Avoid." The ranking system is extremely popular among US seafood buyers and consumers. Due to the growing seafood imports from Southeast Asia, the Seafood Watch program is increasingly working to develop partnerships with regional and local fishing industry and government agencies to address both environmental and human rights issues in the seafood supply chain.

In August 2016, USAID Oceans and Seafood Watch partnered to support the implementation of catch documentation and traceability (CDT) systems and to engage the North American seafood industry with a market-driven approach to increase transparency in complex international seafood supply chains. During USAID Oceans' 2017 Technical Working Group meeting, Seafood Watch presented their standards and planned activities to engage more stakeholders in the region. USAID Oceans' partners expressed their interest in such approach and agreed to conduct additional activities to engage local partners in demonstration sites. Consequently, USAID Oceans and Seafood Watch decided to organize joint workshops on Seafood Watch fishery standards, their assessment methodology, and their Seafood Slavery Risk Tool to support program fisheries management and human welfare objectives.

The workshops were designed to link Seafood Watch standards and additional human rights elements with local sustainable fisheries management initiatives, develop the understanding of key fishery managers and industry stakeholders of Seafood Watch standards and assessment tools, and provide comments, inputs, and expectations of industry and government to meet the Seafood Watch "Best Choice" and "Good Alternative" bars. The workshop focused gathered USAID Oceans' government Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM) Technical Working Groups, local partners, and grantees and were conducted in General Santos, Philippines on February 8-9, 2018, and in Manado, Indonesia on February 13-14, 2018.

The objectives of the two workshops were to:

1. Increase awareness and understanding of governments, NGOs and industry in Indonesia and Philippines on the Seafood Watch assessment methodology and improvement tools to better manage their fisheries.
2. Encourage and actively engage governments, NGOs and industry in Indonesia and Philippines around Seafood Watch standards, assessment methodology, and the implementation plan for tuna fisheries product.
3. Motivate participation in USAID Oceans' CDT and EAFM efforts, which strongly link to Seafood Watch standards and ratings.

To meet these objectives, the workshops featured presentations on local and national tuna fisheries management plans, an update on the USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership project, an overview of the USAID Oceans and Seafood Watch collaboration, presentation of Seafood Watch current and planned activities in Southeast Asia, an outline of the Seafood Watch standards and assessment methodology and new Seafood Watch Slavery Risk tool, and lastly interactive listening sessions to identify needs and next steps. The detailed workshop agendas can be found in Annexes I and II. The workshop was organized by USAID Oceans in close cooperation with Seafood Watch.

2. GENERAL SANTOS CITY, PHILIPPINES WORKSHOP SUMMARY



The Philippines learning site's two-day workshop was conducted in close cooperation with the local government and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), at both national and regional levels, the local government units and the SOSCKSARGEN Federation of Fishing & Allied Industries (SFFAI). Seafood Watch and USAID Oceans are particularly grateful to BFAR Director – Commodore Gongona – for his presence and support. The workshop was attended by 89 participants from national and local concerned government agencies, non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), and fishing industry. Full participant lists can be requested at info@oceans-partnership.org.

2.1 Workshop Introductions

Commodore Eduardo Gongona, DA Undersecretary for Fisheries and National Director of BFAR, gave the workshop opening message. The Commodore welcomed the Seafood Watch team and gave his full support to the training, reiterating the importance for strong fishery management in the Philippines to use effective assessment methodologies. The speech echoed the regional and local representatives' commitment and support for stronger fisheries management and traceability in the Philippines.

Mr. Nazario Briguera, Chief Information Officer of BFAR Central Office, presented an overview of BFAR's Priorities for 2018 and the 2016-2020 Comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan (CNFIDP). He emphasized that all of the fisheries management activities conducted by the Bureau are anchored in the Philippines' government goals to provide safe and affordable seafood for the Filipino people through sustainable fisheries production. Based on its location in the Coral Triangle area, the Philippines' territory embraces its bounty as the world's greatest marine biodiversity area, and thus has the responsibility to protect it.

Following, a listening session was held to enable interactive discussions with participants through five questions. Each question was discussed in five different groups namely: Non-for-profits; Fishing Industry; Fish Processing (two groups) and the Government.

2.2 Presentation of the Seafood Watch Standards

On the first day, Sam Wilding gave a broad view on the Seafood Watch standards approach on the first day, followed by more detailed presentations of each four criteria during the second day. Taking on some examples shared by the presenter, BFAR representatives expressed their concern about the assessment methodology, which does not consider some management measures currently taken by the government. It raised a question of Seafood Watch reporting accountability with potentially inconclusive reporting that could affect Philippines' product ranking. These issues were acknowledged, particularly the difficulties involved in collecting a sufficient amount of validated and publicly available data to be able to include in the reports. Seafood Watch and BFAR expressed their interests to plant the seeds for future cooperation, particularly for the assessment review.

The Seafood Watch Standards sessions were organized in groups, with specific exercise for each session. Due to some participants limited technical knowledge, as well as a relatively junior audience, particularly from the fishing and processing sectors, interactions during the breakout sessions were limited. Participants expressed that some examples were not relevant for the Philippines' context, which made it more difficult for the audience to understand the technical presentations and participate to the Q&A sessions.

2.3 Seafood Watch Slavery Risk Tool Presentation

Sara McDonald, Senior Fisheries Scientist, gave a presentation on the Seafood Watch Slavery Risk Tool developed upon the request of US seafood buyers, and in cooperation with international partners. The tool aims to identify the risk of slavery, forced labor and hazardous child labor in seafood supply chains. She introduced the seven areas in which they assess the risk of slavery and the rating process, and presented the Decision Tree/Evidence that aims to answer some key questions such as: Does the country meet Seafood Slavery Risk? Does the risk tool produce a rating for countries? Does the risk tool rate aquaculture and seafood processing facilities?

The main concerns voiced from the audience were related to the definition of slavery, forced and child labor, as well as the methodology/process used to assess it. One BFAR representative was particularly concerned about the accuracy of the assessment as well as the risk of reputational damages if assessment is not done in a conclusive manner. Seafood Watch noted that the risk assessment can only be based on publicly available data and the collaboration of agencies like BFAR is welcome to provide feedback and additional data to increase assessment accuracy.

2.4 Group Discussion on Next Steps

The workshop ended with group discussions to identify opportunities for collaboration with Seafood Watch around the application of the standards. Most participants provided positive feedback about the workshop and enjoyed the opportunity to learn about Seafood Watch activities, its standards, and assessment methodology. Participants mentioned the importance to work closely with BFAR at central level as the main point of contact for further requests and or activities related to the Philippines. They advised a more focused, sector-driven approach and recommended sharing assessment reports with organizations such as the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), National Anti-Poverty Commission, BFAR, NGOs, and industry associations. Participants also recommended a more focused and contextualized approach to make sure the right audience is in the room. Despite high attendance (86 people), most participants were junior

staff level with limited technical knowledge on fisheries assessment, which affected the level of participation during Q&A as well as breakout discussions.

2.5 Recommendations

The workshop's active discussions demonstrated the importance of maintaining ongoing discussions with local stakeholders, at both the national and local levels, to continue building the partnership and to facilitate future collaborations. USAID Oceans will help facilitate direct discussions between Seafood Watch, BFAR, and SFFAIL around the following recommended areas.

Seafood Watch and BFAR –

The Philippines Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) is a central actor for eCDT implementation and EAFM activities in the Philippines. It is essential to keep the Bureau involved in any further activities in the country, as most partners will require BFAR's approval before taking any further actions. Therefore, USAID Oceans recommends additional discussions occur between Seafood Watch and BFAR, starting at the national level, to address all remaining questions and build a strong relationship with the national and local teams. The discussions will allow the parties to identify potential high impact collaborations with other governmental agencies, industry and industry associations, and non-profit partners. The collaboration should include additional Seafood Watch trainings and on-site assessments in General Santos City that engage key partners who are equipped with appropriate technical expertise to understand the assessment and scoring methodology and the abilities to contribute to and review Seafood Watch assessments.

Seafood Watch and SFFAIL –

Seafood Watch's ongoing relationship with SFFAIL, through the ASIC and the Carnegie programs, is the key entry to the SOCKSARGEN fisheries industry. USAID Oceans' aims to "support the Philippines' tuna industry to adopt an electronic catch documentation and traceability system that enables greater value for tuna products, and complies with national laws, meets international IUU and traceability market requirements, and enables effective co-management of the fisheries." As such, USAID Oceans has partnered with SFFAIL under a grant agreement, in which SFFAIL will organize an orientation workshop on the ASIC FIT followed by an assessment of hand line Yellow-fin tuna fisheries under the FIT standard.

As some of these products are exported to the US market, getting those hand line fisheries to a Yellow or even a Green level could provide market incentives for both fishers and processors. The assessment could benefit from Seafood Watch's remote or on-site technical support. USAID Oceans recommends Seafood Watch and SFFAIL engage in further discussions around this opportunity.

3. MANADO, INDONESIA WORKSHOP SUMMARY



The Indonesia learning site Seafood Watch workshop, was held on February 13-14, 2018, in close collaboration with the Marine Affairs and Fisheries Office of North Sulawesi Province (DKP Province). The workshop benefited from an active participation, with rich interaction during the Q&A and breakout sessions. The final session was particularly productive with numerous questions and exchanges with strong interest to use Seafood Watch assessment methodology in the Indonesian seafood supply chain. Thirty-nine participants attended the workshop from Manado, Bitung, the Sangihe Islands, Bali and Jakarta. Full participant lists can be requested at info@oceans-partnership.org.

3.1 Workshop Introductions

The first part of the workshop gave the opportunity to provide an update on national and provincial activities related to fisheries management and traceability, reiterating the challenges faced by most fishing and processing industries in North Sulawesi province (i.e., how the production decrease and regulations in place created higher business risks and closures in the fishing sector). Discussions also mentioned the opportunities to be realized through better traceability and coordination to increase market traction for seafood industry.

3.2 Presentation of the Seafood Watch Standards and Methodology

Seafood Watch's Sam Wilding provided an overview of the organization's standard assessment methodology, reiterating the importance of a collaborative approach with all local and national stakeholders through a "peer review" process and making sure data is publicly available and validated by competent stakeholders. Using the existing blue swimming crab report as an example, he provided a more contextualized presentation and underlined the key assessment challenges, such as limited data availability and accuracy, lacking fisheries management planning, limited by-catch reporting, and diversity of fisheries. Participants raised questions on the assessment methodology's required human, technical, and financial resources, as well raised concerns over the long timeframe required to do such an assessment, knowing the limited capacities in the region. Others raised questions on the use of "single species" assessments in a multi-species fishing industry.

On the second day, Sam Wilding and Sara McDonald reviewed each criterion to dig further into the scoring methodology and provide a more detailed perspective of the assessment using the example of the blue swimming crab report made in Indonesia. The presentation raised many questions, demonstrating high audience interest despite the technicality of the topics. Similarly, to the previous workshop in General Santos, such presentations were designed for an audience with strong scientific backgrounds, making it challenging to engage some participants without technical backgrounds.

3.3 Seafood Watch Slavery Risk Tool Presentation

Sara McDonald presented the newly launched Seafood Watch Slavery Risk tool, in cooperation with Liberty Asia. She explained the objective of such tool, which aims at identifying risks of human trafficking, slavery, forced labor, and hazardous child labor in specific supply chains. The tool has been created from pressing demand from seafood buyers and importers to get better visibility on their supply chain. Sara explained the tool's analytics, which are based on a range of publicly available data from international organizations, governmental agencies, and non-for-profits, also taking a collaborative approach with local stakeholders to increase the accuracy of the reports.

Some participants raised questions about the risk of misrepresenting government and industry efforts to address human welfare issues. Sara reiterated that as a "risk assessment tool," and not a "ranking system," the tool aims to inform the market about potential risks, using a collaborative assessment methodology in participant contributions are welcomed.

3.4 Group Discussion on Next Steps



Participants contribute to a group discussion in the Manado Workshop. Photo: USAID Oceans/Melinda Donnelly

The workshop ended with group discussions to identify opportunities for collaboration with Seafood Watch around the application of the standards. Many participants expressed their strong interest for concrete follow-up to help the government and industry to better assess their fisheries and benchmark them against the market requirements with a robust and recognized assessment. The collaborative and free of charge Seafood Watch approach was well received, especially against what participants noted as the costly eco-certification programs that can be required by exporting markets. Participants understand through the training, however, that Seafood Watch offers only recommendations to the market and does not

guarantee any increased access to the US market or higher prices.

Lastly, several participants voiced concern that Seafood Watch assessments could become an obstacle for the industry, particularly for small-scale traditional fisheries, as the outcome may not show positive results, with potential reputational damages for the all Indonesian fisheries industry. Participants encouraged closer collaboration with central and local government agencies, as they already possess a large amount of data to be taken in consideration for the assessments and reviews, such as the Center Fisheries Research (BRSDMKPP), Komnasjikan, and SDI.

3.5 Recommendations

The workshop's active discussions demonstrated the importance of maintaining ongoing discussions with local stakeholders, at both the national and local levels, to continue building the partnership and to facilitate future collaborations. USAID Oceans will help facilitate direct discussions between Seafood Watch, MMAF, and other local partners around the following recommended areas.

During discussions, participants outlined several recommendations for USAID Oceans' and Seafood Watch's further collaboration to support stakeholders in the Bitung, Indonesia learning site. Recommendations included (1) Strengthening the tuna and tuna-like fisheries database by leveraging knowledge and collaborations between local universities, research centers, NGOs working on database development/data collection, business players (processors/exporters, suppliers, fishers) and government agencies; and (2) Building and maintaining a strong communication and outreach strategy, at local and national levels, to improve stakeholder awareness, understanding, and engagement in using data-driven ecosystem fisheries management approaches.



Participants contribute to a group discussion in the Manado Workshop. Photo: USAID Oceans/Melinda Donnelly

To support these activities, participants recommended that the partners conduct fisheries stakeholder mapping to illustrate and identify all of the diverse stakeholders involved in the Bitung fisheries supply chains, their capacities, their roles, and to develop a strong vision on the work to be done by each entity. This work was suggested to be led by a local academic institution, like Universitas Sam Ratulangi (UNSRAT), or the Provincial Marine and Fisheries Office, in close collaboration with the local government to ensure ownership of the activities. USAID Oceans and Seafood Watch would provide technical support and trainings to the research institutions.

4. CONCLUSION

The Seafood Watch workshops held in USAID Oceans' Philippines and Indonesia learning sites provided a unique opportunity to USAID Oceans' local partners, including government, industry, and NGOs, to learn how organizations, such as Seafood Watch, and export markets are using data to assess fisheries and the data's influence on US market buyers. The workshop promoted the use of strong assessment methodologies recognized by international buyers and the seafood community and reinforced the importance of building robust data sources and validation processes in the fishing sector.

The qualitative discussions and interactions between a large range of participants coming from the fishing and processing industry, government, and non-profit sectors, demonstrated the opportunities and challenges of implementing a transparent and recognized fisheries assessment approach. The workshop raised some legitimate questions about the assessment methodology, as well as the possibility of leveraging the assessment for greater market opportunities. Finally, the workshops continued to build and strengthen relationships between USAID Oceans' stakeholders and Seafood Watch, a large US market influencer.

ANNEX I. GENERAL SANTOS WORKSHOP AGENDA



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Monterey Bay Aquarium
Seafood Watch

Workshop on Seafood Watch Standards and Methodology
08-09 February 2018
General Santos City, Philippines

DAY I	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	LEAD
08.30 –09.00	Registration	Secretariat
09:00--9:10 (10 min)	Opening Program	Secretariat
09:10-09:20	Welcome Remarks	Mr. Usop Pentaliday Regional Director, Region XII Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
09.20 - 09.40 (20 min)	Welcome/Presentation of USAID Oceans and Seafood Watch Collaboration Acknowledgment of Participants	Rebeca Fontanilla Andong Country Coordinator USAID Oceans
09:40 –10:00 (20 min)	Opening Message	Comm. Eduardo Gongona National Director, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
10:00 –10:45 (45 min)	Presentation of the Seafood Watch Program	Wendy Norden
10:45-11:00 (15 min)	<i>Coffee Break/Picture taking</i>	
11:00 –11:30 (30 min)	Presentation on National/Regional Fisheries Management Activities	Mr. Efren Hilario/ Mr. Nazario Briguera BFAR Central Office
11:30-12:00 (30 minutes)	Q & A	
12.00 – 13:00	LUNCH	
13:00-13:45 (45 minutes)	Listening session Participants will break up into stakeholder groups to answer 5 questions that will help guide Seafood Watch's global work as part of their monitoring and evaluation processes.	Wendy Norden

13.45 –14:15 (30 min)	Listening Session – Feedback and discussion Each group will summarize the responses to the questions from the listening session and report back.	Wendy Norden
14:15 –15.15 (1h)	Overview of Seafood Watch Standards + Q&A Broad presentation of the standard approach and overall scoring methodology	Sam Wilding
15:15– 15.30	BREAK	
15.30 –16.30 (1h)	Seafood Slavery Risk Tool + Q&A Presentation of the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool developed with international partners and to be used to identify the risk of slavery in seafood supply chains.	Sara McDonald & Wendy Norden
16.30 –17:00 (30 min)	Wrap Up and Next Steps	Seafood Watch/USAID Oceans

DAY 2	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	LEAD
	Registration	
09.00-09.15	Day 1 Recap	Sam Wilding & Sara McDonald
09.15 - 09.45 (30 min)	Scoping Seafood Watch Assessments Presentation of the scoping process followed by a short exercise for participants in breakout groups where they will develop the scope of a report based on hypothetical data.	Sam Wilding Sara McDonald
09.45-10.15 (30 min)	Criterion 1: Impact of fishery on recommendation species Presentation of scoring methodology for the impact of a fishery on focal species, with examples of data-rich and data-limited situations	Sam Wilding
10.15– 10.45 (30 min)	Criterion 1: Practical activity Participants will break out into small groups to perform three short exercises where they will use the Seafood Watch standards to score the impact of a fishery on a particular species in different situations. This will be followed by presentation of the results by each group and a discussion of the scoring.	Sam Wilding
10.45 – 11.00	BREAK	
11.00 – 11.30 (30 min)	Criterion 2: Impact of the fishery on other species Presentation of scoring methodology for the impact of a fishery on other main species caught within a fishery, including data-absent situations, and the assessment of bait use and discards in fisheries.	Sam Wilding & Sara McDonald
11.30 – 12.00 (30 min)	Criterion 2: Practical activity	Sam Wilding & Sara McDonald

	In break out groups, participants will conduct three short exercises where they will apply the Seafood Watch standards to score: a fishery with no data on bycatch, the impact of fishery relative to others, and the impact of a fishery with respect to bait use and discarding. This will be followed by presentation of the results by each group and a discussion of the scoring.	
12.00 – 13.00	LUNCH	
13.00 – 13.30 (30 min)	Criterion 3: Management Effectiveness Presentation of scoring methodology for the effectiveness of fisheries management.	Sam Wilding & Sara McDonald
13.30 – 14.30 (1h)	Criterion 3: Practical activity In break out groups, participants will complete 3 short exercises to score management strategy and implementation, bycatch management, and research and monitoring in three different fisheries. This will be followed by presentation of the results by each group and a discussion of the scoring.	Sam Wilding & Sara McDonald
14.30 – 15.00 (30 min)	Criterion 4: Impact of the Fishery on habitat and Ecosystems Presentation of scoring methodology for the impact of a fishery on the marine habitat and ecosystems	Sam Wilding & Sara McDonald
15.00 – 15.30 (30 min)	Criterion 4: Practical activity Participants will break in to smaller groups to perform a final exercise that will use the Seafood Watch standard to score the impact of a fishery on the marine ecosystem. This will be followed by presentation of the results by each group and a discussion of the scoring. <i>Participants learn how to evaluate impacts to the habitat and ecosystems using the SFW standard</i>	Sam Wilding & Sara McDonald
15.30 – 15.45	BREAK	
15.45 – 16.30 (45 min)	Next steps Discuss plans for further workshop opportunities and identify collaborators.	All
16.30 – 16.45 (15 min)	Wrap Up	All

ANNEX II. MANADO WORKSHOP AGENDA

DAY I	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	LEAD
08.30 – 09.00	Registration	
09.00 – 09.10 (10 min)	Opening and welcome introduction	DG Product Competitiveness, MMAF
09.10 – 09.20 (10 min)	Welcoming remarks	Provincial Government of North Sulawesi
09.20 – 09.35 (15 min)	Presentation of National Tuna Product Competitiveness	DG Product Competitiveness, MMAF
09.35 – 09.50 (15 min)	Presentation of Provincial on Tuna Fisheries Data Management and Product Competitiveness	Head of DKP Province
09.50 – 10.10 (20 min)	Presentation of USAID Oceans progress in Indonesia	Kiki Anggraini
10.10 – 10.30	BREAK & PICTURE TAKING	
10.30 – 10.50 (10 min)	Presentation of Oceans and Seafood Watch collaboration	Marc-Olivier Roux
10.50 – 11.50 (1h)	Presentation of the Seafood Watch Program Seafood Watch current and planned activities in Southeast Asia	Wendy Norden
11.40 – 12.00	Questions & Answers	Wendy Norden & Facilitator
12.00 – 13.15	LUNCH	
13.15 – 14.15 (1h)	Overview of Seafood Watch Standards Broad presentation of the standard for fisheries and scoring methodology	Sam Wilding
14.15 – 14.30	Questions & Answers	Sam Wilding & Facilitator
14.30 – 15.30 (1h)	Seafood Slavery Risk Tool Presentation of the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool developed with international partners and to be used to identify the risk of forced labor, human trafficking and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chains.	Sara McDonald
15.30 – 15.45	Questions & Answers	Sara McDonald & Facilitator
15.45 – 16.00	BREAK	
16.00 - 16.15 (15 min)	Wrap Up and Next Steps	Fini Lovita
16.15 – 17.45 (1h30)	Optional individual meetings with Seafood Watch	Seafood Watch

DAY 2	TITLE & DESCRIPTION	LEAD
08.30 - 08.45	Day 1 Recap	Fini Lovita
08.45 - 09.15 (30 min)	Scoping Seafood Watch Assessments + Q&A Presentation of the scoping process of Seafood Watch Assessment	Sam Wilding Sara McDonald
09.15 – 10.00 (45 min)	Criterion 1: Impact of fishery on recommendation species + Q&A Presentation of scoring methodology for the impact of a fishery on focal species, with examples of data-rich and data-limited situations and the Indonesian blue swimming crab fishery.	Sam Wilding
10.00 – 10.45 (45 min)	Criterion 2: Impact of the fishery on other species + Q&A Presentation of scoring methodology for the impact of a fishery on other main species caught within a fishery, including data-absent situations, and the assessment of bait use and discards in fisheries.	Sam Wilding Sara McDonald
10.45 – 11.00	BREAK	
11.00 – 12.00 (1h)	Criterion 3: Management Effectiveness + Q&A Presentation of scoring methodology for the effectiveness of fisheries management with examples from the Indonesian blue swimming crab fishery.	Sam Wilding Sara McDonald
12.00 – 13.00	LUNCH	
13.00 – 13.45 (45 min)	Criterion 4: Impact of the Fishery on habitat and Ecosystems + Q&A Presentation of scoring methodology for the impact of a fishery on the marine habitat and ecosystems.	Sam Wilding Sara McDonald
13.45 – 15.45 (1h30)	Listening session & Next Steps Participants will break up into stakeholder groups to discuss <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaboration opportunities and next steps 2. Identify interest in peer review of SFW reports and standard revisions 3. Ideas for further workshop opportunities and identify collaborators 4. Other thoughts/ideas welcome 	Wendy Norden Sara McDonald Sam Wilding
15.45 – 16.00	Wrap Up	Fini Lovita