



# Report of the Indonesian National Awareness Workshop

for component 3.2.1 of the

## Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ

23 and 24 November 2016  
Loka Penelitian Perikanan Tuna  
Bali, Indonesia

Prepared by BirdLife South Africa

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Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations



## Workshop Report

**Project:** FAO-GEF Project *Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ (GCP/GLO/365/GFF)*

**Reporting organisation:** BirdLife South Africa

**Report prepared by:** Bronwyn Maree

### **Indonesian National Awareness Workshop for BirdLife component of the GEF funded FAO Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project (Output 3.2.1) 23 and 24 November 2016, Bali, Indonesia**

#### **BirdLife South Africa report**

#### **Aims of the workshop**

The broad outcome of the National Awareness Workshop is that the use of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures is enhanced and accelerated by fleets operating in critical fishing areas of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans (Project Output 3.2.1a). The workshop aims to build the capacity of the national observer programme and industry representatives from Indonesia through a 2 day training on Effective Seabird Conservation in Tuna Fisheries.

#### **Broad project outline**

The Common Oceans Tuna Project, officially named the “Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction” is the largest of four projects that constitute the Common Oceans Program. The objective of the project is to achieve responsibility, efficiency, and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ (Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction), through the systemic application of an ecosystem approach in tuna fisheries.

With support from BirdLife International, BirdLife South Africa is responsible for the implementation of Output 3.2.1 of the project. The revised objectives of Output 3.2.1 are linked to two outputs:

- **Output 3.2.1a:** *The use of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures is enhanced and accelerated by fleets operating in critical fishing areas of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and additional methods to monitor the uptake, use and effectiveness of these measures are tested.*
- **Output 3.2.1b:** *The capacity of national institutions to manage and conduct analyses of seabird bycatch data and the effectiveness of bycatch mitigation measures is strengthened, and assessment methods are harmonised to facilitate a joint tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) assessment of the current bycatch mitigation measures contained in the relevant Conservation and Management Measures.*

Output 3.2.1 will be achieved through four separate, but linked, elements. This report outlines the outcomes of the Indonesian National Awareness workshop held under Element 1. The main outcomes under this element are to 1) improve awareness of seabird bycatch and its mitigation; and 2) build capacity of the national observer programme, government representatives and the fishing industry to effectively implement best practice seabird bycatch mitigation based on best practice in Indonesia.

#### **Background - Indonesia**

Indonesia is one of the countries BLSA can provide support through the Common Oceans Tuna Project. BLSA requested assistance from Dr Fayakun Satria at Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF-BPPL), Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to liaise with Indonesian delegates to organise and implement the proposed workshop. International

Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF) also noted that turtle bycatch is a serious issue in Indonesian waters. The workshop was partly funded by International Sustainable Seafood Foundation (ISSF) to cover the turtle bycatch mitigation component.

Indonesia has 137 registered vessels operating within the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 93 operate within Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone (IEEZ) and 41 on the high seas. There are 123 vessels that are registered to the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), 37 which operate on the high seas and 86 in the IEEZ (as in 2014).

Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing is a big issue in Indonesia and their government have put in place a moratorium on new vessel registrations (no foreign flagged vessels and vessels built outside Indonesia). There were around 290 illegal vessels, 102 of which were Indonesian and 188 were foreign. Most of these vessels are demolished immediately. There are 22 vessels currently undergoing a reflagging process, 1 was rejected due to false documents, 8 have been deregistered from RFMOs and 13 are still in process.

### **Participants**

Welcome remark from host country was delivered on behalf of Director Center for fisheries Research and Development (CFRD) by Dr. Fayakun Satria. The workshop was attended by Government officials (including compliance officers), national fishery scientists, longline industry representatives and observers participated in the 2 day workshop.

Both days were attended by 37 people, including 14 government officials and scientists, 2 fisheries observers, 16 industry representatives, 3 representatives from a local non-governmental organization (World Wide Fund for Nature - Indonesia) and the two experts who delivered key aspects of the workshop [Bronwyn Maree (FAO/BLSA) and Nigel Brothers (Independent consultant)].

The two days Workshops was chaired by Dr. Fayakun Satria (RIMF-AMFRD) and supporting by Prof Wudianto (CFRD-AMFRD), Anung Widodo (CFRD-AMFRD) and Saut Tampubolon (PSDI-DGCF) as session moderator.

### **Summary of presentations and facilitated discussions**

The workshop agenda is provided in Annex 2.

The first day of the workshop was designed to give a broad understanding of the Common Oceans Tuna Project, an introduction into what is required by the regional Fisheries Management Organizations in terms of seabird bycatch reduction measures and current research for each measure. In addition, an outline of observer data, national fleets and the draft National Plan of Action-Seabirds for Indonesia was presented. The second day focussed in more detail on seabird and turtle identification, seabird and turtle handling and the national approaches planned to reduce seabird bycatch on Indonesian longline vessels. Finally, participants completed a Post-workshop Questionnaire at the end of the second day.

A summary of each presentation is listed below:

1. FAO Common Oceans ABNJ Tuna Project: outline of the four components of the project and the aims of the workshop. Participants also had the opportunity to mention what they expected from the workshop.
2. Introduction to International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF): Role of ISSF and various tools used to ensure the sustainability of tuna fishing into the future.
3. RFMOs and seabird bycatch mitigation measures and best practice: Overview of the mitigation measures available for use in the pelagic longline fleets with the RFMOs. Benefits of gathering port based information and or gathering seabird bycatch information were also presented.

4. Update on current research on seabird bycatch mitigation measures – Bird-scaring lines: presented the guidelines and reasoning behind the current bird-scaring line design. Included a demonstration with a mini version of one.  
Lumo lead experiments of Korea: presentation of the sliding lead research done on the Korean pelagic longline vessels. This included results relating to the efficacy on seabird bycatch, target fish catch rates, line sink rates, crew safety and operation efficiency.  
Hook Pod experiments of Brazil and South Africa: Description of the way the device works (including a short video and demo model). Explaining how this is an emerging technology with the potential to become an all-in-one seabird bycatch mitigation measure in the future. Results of experimental trails conducted in Brasil and South Africa were discussed.  
Smart Tuna Hook experiments in South Africa: Description of the way the device works (including a short video and demo model). Results of experiments trialing the use of the technology in relation to seabird bycatch and target catch. Discussion of advantages and disadvantages of this system.
5. Description of national fleets: Description of the number of active vessels operating with the IOTC, CCSBT and WCPFC were presented (by gear type). Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) statistics were also presented.
6. Regional and national observer Programme: The aims of the observer programmes and associated seabird bycatch data collected by scientific observers and an WWF – Indonesia observer were described, including an estimate of the current seabird bycatch rate (0.003 per 1000 hooks based on the 2013 WWF data).
7. National Plan of Action – Seabirds (NPOA-S): Background to the development of the NPOA-S and plan going forward in order to ensure it is implemented in the near future in Indonesia.
8. Turtle identification and bycatch mitigation: Description of the number and types of turtle caught in Indonesian longline vessels and the various measures currently being tested to reduce turtle bycatch. The National Strategic Plan for turtles for the period 2016-2020 was presented.
9. Seabird Identification: Detailed description (with the use of photographs) of the identifying features of each seabird that fisheries observers are expected to encounter at sea.
10. Handling birds, collecting samples and taking photographs: Steps you need to take when you encounter a live bird on board fishing vessels. Also, what features you need to take into account when taking photographs to best help identify the seabird.
11. Seabird Identification Quiz: Participants are given the chance to show off what they had just learned on seabird identification. They picked up the identification of most species after a some time practising but some species still remain tricky. Definitely a highlight for many of the participants.

#### Facilitated discussion on national approached to bycatch mitigation

The final session in the workshop was a facilitated group session where the implementation of the various seabird bycatch mitigation measures were discussed. In principle Indonesia vessel operators and government were willing to implement mitigation measures, but acknowledged this was not likely to be a short-term project. It was acknowledged by the government that markets will soon begin to source fish from sustainable sources and in addition acknowledged that these mitigation measures are required by the RFMO's. The main outcomes of the discussion were:

- Night setting is not consistently used. Sometimes they do night setting but at other times setting is done at midday. The decision is based on the phase of the moon.
- Was noted that the most appropriate and practical measure for the Indonesian fleet to use was the bird-scaring lines (BSL). Skippers wanted to learn in more detail how to build an effective one.

- Line weighting has been trialled by Indonesian skippers in the early 2000s but due to the nature in which the line is coiled back into tubs, they experienced entangling issues. This should be relatively easy to solve with a slight change to storage of gear.
- Skippers suggested other measures (although not best practice) they considered to reduce seabird bycatch which included use of squid instead sardine as it is heavier (100g versus 60g) and sinks quicker and deep setting of gear to reduce the access of baits to birds. However, sink rate research does not support the assertion that heavier squid sinks faster and that deep setting alone does not ensure improved bird mitigation unless actual hook sink rate is appropriate (a rate that gets hooks to 5m and beyond in around 3 sec).
- Hook pods may be problematic in this fishery due to the manual technique of setting.
- Side setting was suggested as an alternative that could be used within the fishery. An participant who used to be a fisheries observer on board Indonesian longline vessels confirmed that one skipper had even changed his setting to side setting to avoid catching birds.

### Survey of workshop participants

A post-workshop questionnaire was developed (see Annex 3) to assess the usefulness of the workshop and to receive constructive feedback from participants that can be used in the development and implementation of future workshops. In total, 29 participants completed the questionnaire. Participants involved in the organisation and implementation of the workshop did not complete the survey. The survey, and assessment, was conducted by Bronwyn Maree. A summary of the questions and responses is included below. The original questions and scoring guidelines are provided in Annex 3.

#### DAY 1

Q1. [*How useful was the information on the following topics presented at the workshop?*] 53% of participants thought the information was **very useful**, 39 % of participants thought the information presented was **somewhat useful** and 7% thought it was **not useful**. The highest ranked topics were: RFMOs' seabird bycatch mitigation measures; Seabird identification; Handling birds, collecting sample and taking photographs and the Seabird identification quiz.

Q2. [*How clearly did the organisers present material?*] 69% of participants thought information was presented **moderately clearly**, while 31% thought it was **clearly** presented. No participants thought that it was presented **unclearly**.

Q3. [*Did the organisers allow enough time for the facilitated discussions?*] 83% of participants thought the time allocated for the discussions was **good**, while 17% of participants thought it was **too short**.

Q4. [*Was the workshop long enough?*] 79% thought it was **about right**, while 17% thought it was **too short** and 3% of participants thought it was the **too long**.

Q5. [*Overall, how would you rate the workshop?*] 21% of participants rated the workshop as **very good**, 75% as **good** and 4% as **average**.

Q6. [*How would you rate your understanding of seabird bycatch BEFORE the workshop?*] 72% of participants said their understanding was **poor**, and 28% said their understanding was **good**.

Q7. [*How would you rate your understanding of seabird bycatch AFTER the workshop?*] 86% of participants said their understanding was **good**, 10% said it was **still poor**, and 3% said they considered themselves **expert**.

Q8. [Are you supportive toward implementation of the RFMO seabird bycatch mitigation measures after the workshop?] 97% were **supportive**, and 3% were **neutral** about the implementation of the mitigation measures.

Q9. [Did the workshop help you to improve the ability to implement effectively and efficiently seabird bycatch mitigation measure requirements?] On average, 86% said **yes**, 14% said **no**, it did not improve their ability.

Q10a. [Do you have concerns about implementing bird-scaring (Tori) lines?] On average, 93% had **no concern**, 7% were **somewhat concerned** and no participants were **very concerned**.

Q10b. [Do you have concerns about implementing night-setting?] On average, 67% had **no concern**, 26% were **somewhat concerned** and 7% of participants were **very concerned**.

Q10c. [Do you have concerns about implementing line weighting?] On average, 59% had **no concern**, 41% were **somewhat concerned** and no participants were **very concerned**.

Q10d. [Do you have concern about implementing Hook Pods?] On average, 36% had **no concern**, 52% were **somewhat concerned** and 12% of participants were **very concerned**.

Q10e. [Do you have concern about implementing Smart hooks?] On average, 36% had **no concern**, 48% were **somewhat concerned** and 16% of participants were **very concerned**.

Q11. [Would you be interested to participate in such workshops in the future?] 71% of participants were **very interested** and 29% were **neutral** about future workshops.

Q12. [Do you have any other comments or suggestions for future workshops?]

- Thank you. I am really grateful for the last 2 days as it is very positive not only for our fishermen targeting tuna but also the tuna association and Industry. We have lots of things to focus on to improve particularly the implementation of seabird mitigation. We are happy that we completed the workshop successfully and look forward to future workshops and most importantly to give a wider chance for other tuna fishers to participate in similar workshops.
- Provide more time to facilitate simulation and demonstration/practise, especially for the skippers, not only focussing on theory.
- Provide more detail on each topic. Also would be good to involved the vessel operator/manager in the workshop, as well as more fisheries observers, in order for them to share the information with other skippers still at sea.
- Use a smaller room if possible, when this number of people are involved.
- Involve more fishermen and university students (those with a marine and fisheries major)
- If possible, include a topic on identification of species through DNA and satellite tracking of seabirds.
- Bird-scaring lines and night setting are very efficient, while line weighting is difficult to roll out. Hook pods would add an operational cost and do not feel that Smart hooks are efficient.
- Night setting affects the catch number and crew safety, while line weighting, Hook pods and Smart hooks all have an operational cost.
- If possible, BirdLife International should assist with funding of testing/use of mitigation devices
- The workshop was very productive. Would like to have more on seabird identification and more information on trials of the various devices.
- Before these measures are implemented, they should be trialled by fishermen first.
- In order to have better compliance of mitigation measures, we need to ensure that they are easy to use (for the fishermen) and not costly.

- Seabird bycatch in Indonesian territorial waters is not significant compared with other countries (especially the EU), I suggest that a workshop should focus on real conditions in Indonesia.

### **Going forward with the project - next steps**

The following next steps for Indonesia were noted from discussions:

- Indonesia has agreed to put together a research plan to be implemented in the future.
- It was agreed that from 2017, trials would be discussed and implemented to test line weighting (which will reduce seabird, turtle and shark bycatch) and the potential for side setting. Bird-scaring lines would also be trialled. It was noted by a skipper that the cost of weights could be a barrier to implementation.
- Indonesia has agreed to the following steps in relation to the implementation of National Plan of Action for Seabirds (NPOA-S): a final draft will be produced, period of public consultation will follow after which the NPOA-S will be finalized. Observers and fishermen will undergo training and will report on the implementation of the NPOA-S. Indonesia also hopes to submit this at the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission in December 2016. Comments on the NPOA-S were provided by Nigel Brothers and Bronwyn Maree.
- Indonesia has requested that the videos and seabird identification sheets used in the workshop are shared with their observers and skippers as well as incorporated into the relevant national observer training
- Future workshops (especially for observers, trainers of the observers and fishermen) to further learn about seabird bycatch, identification and use of mitigation measures.
- Although there is some observer coverage, the areas of highest concern (south of 25 degrees South) currently has very little observer coverage. It is suggested the future observer coverage should cover this area as well. It is suggested that Indonesia also obtains the data being collected on board the Japanese vessels (around 97 observers work with these vessels and no data was presented).
- Reporting of seabird bycatch should attempt to include the species name in order to better understand the species mostly affected in the Indonesian longline fleet.
- It is suggested that the fishing operation and gear configuration of the Indonesian fleet is better understood in order to work towards mitigation measures that are effective and suited to this fleet. This can be done simply through port-based visits.
- Indonesia should consider becoming a member of the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP).
- Provide Identification guides in hard copy.

### **Suggestions for future workshops**

- Workshop participants should be presented with a certificate of attendance in recognition of their attendance and participation in these type of workshops.
- Include more sessions/activities that actively involve the participants (example seabird identification quiz. Another suggestion from Nigel Brothers is to have sets of gear components for groups to work out the correct specifications.
- If the venue is close to the port, this provides a great opportunity to visit the longline vessels and would give the captains the opportunity to share their practical experience and share any obstacles that may be present that will be a barrier to the uptake of mitigation measures.

### **Conclusions**

The workshop provided a useful opportunity to present the current Best Practice seabird and bycatch mitigation measures, recent research results and international Regional Fisheries Management Organizations reporting requirements, as well as get a better understanding of the current situation in Indonesian longline fisheries. Future training is suggested and testing of the various best practice mitigation measures on local tuna longline vessels in Indonesia.

## Acknowledgements

Dr Fayakun Satria and his team at Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF), Research Institute for Tuna Fisheries (RITF), Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries are acknowledged for their assistance with logistics and presentations at the workshop. Funding for the workshop (including the venue, catering, travel and DSA for the 2 invited expert, 1 BirdLife experts and their time) was provided through the FAO Common Oceans Tuna Project (LoA4). In addition, the ISSF provided funding to cover aspects of the workshop and participants attendance.

## Annex 1: List of workshop participants for Day 1 and Day 2

DAY 1 (presenters are represented by \*)

Name	Organisation
Novia Tri Rahmawati	ZEE and High-Seas (DGCF)
Putuh Suadela	ZEE and High-Seas (DGCF)
Aris Budiarto*	Assistant Deputy for Logbook & observers (DGCF)
Permana Yudianto*	MCRM - Denpasar
Prof Wudianto	CFRD
Anung Widodo	CFRD
Dr. Fayakun Satria*	RIMF
Rosmawati	RIMF
Marida, W	RIMF
Zulkarnaen Fahmi	RITF
Hety Hartaty	RITF
Roy Kurniawan	RITF
Abram Barata	RITF
Dian Novianto	RITF
Wahyu Teguh Prawira*	WWF, Indonesia
M Ilyas	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Jumadiyanto	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Kadori	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Kasdi Hartono	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Anifah	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Nyoman Sudarsa	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Aris Ardiyanto	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Mustofa	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Soehartojo	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Roki	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Saut. T*	PSDI-D6CF
M. Maskur	WWF, Indonesia
Natasa. K	Puslitangkan (CRFD)
Susanna PDS	Puslitangkan (CRFD)
Dwi. P	Puslitangkan (CRFD)
Kusno	Puslitangkan (CRFD)
Arief. W	RITF
Laode Mon.	WWF, Indonesia
Iputu Edi. S	PT Golden Tuna
Musriyanto	PT Golden Tuna
Bronwyn Maree*	Food and Agriculture Organization/BirdLife South Africa
Nigel Brothers*	Independent consultant

DAY 2 (presenters are represented by \*)

Name	Organisation
Bronwyn Maree*	Food and Agriculture Organization/BirdLife South Africa



Novia Tri Rahmawati	ZEE and High-Seas (DGCF)
Putuh Suadela	ZEE and High-Seas(DGCF)
Aris Budiarto*	Assistant Deputy for Logbook & observers (DGCF)
Permana Yudianto*	MCRM - Denpasar
Prof Wudianto	CFRD
Anung Widodo	CFRD
Dr. Fayakun Satria*	RIMF
Rosmawati	RIMF
Marida, W	RIMF
Zulkarnaen Fahmi	RITF
Hety Hartaty	RITF
Roy Kurniawan	RITF
Abram Barata	RITF
Dian Novianto	RITF
Nigel Brothers*	Independent consultant
Wahyu Teguh Prawira*	WWF, Indonesia
M Ilyas	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Jumadiyanto	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Kadori	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Kasdi Hartono	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Anifah	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Nyoman Sudarsa	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Aris Ardiyanto	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Mustofa	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Soehartojo	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Roki	Indonesian Tuna Longline Association
Saut. T*	PSDI-D6CF
M. Maskur	WWF, Indonesia
Natasa. K	Puslitangkan (CRFD)
Susanna PDS	Puslitangkan (CRFD)
Dwi. P	Puslitangkan (CRFD)
Kusno	Puslitangkan (CRFD)
Arief. W	RITF
Laode Mon.	WWF, Indonesia
Iputu Edi. S	PT Golden Tuna
Musriyanto	PT Golden Tuna



Figures 1a and b: Stakeholders from government, NGOs, fishing industry and fisheries observers attended a two day workshop in Bali, Indonesia on effective seabird and turtle bycatch mitigation in Tuna Fisheries. Wahyu Teguh Prawira (WWF – Indonesia) presented turtle identification and bycatch mitigation Best Practice) to workshop participants.

## Annex 2: Workshop Agenda

Day 1	
Time	Session (Presenters)
08:30-09:00	REGISTRATION, all presentations copied to Presentation Laptop (RIFT)
09:00-09:05	Welcome from the host country (CFRD)
09:05-09:15	Convenor's remarks (Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)
09:15-09:30	Introductions (All)
09:30-10:00	FAO ABNJ Common Oceans programme introduction (Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)
10:00-10:20	Introduction to ISSF (Bronwyn Maree presented on behalf of ISSF)
10:20-10:30	BirdLife & ISSF Save Albatross video (Bahasa – Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)
10:30-11:00	Morning tea break
11:00-12:00	RFMOs' seabird bycatch mitigation measures and best practice (Mr Nigel Brothers)
12:00-12:30	Update on current research on seabird bycatch mitigation measures (Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)
12:30-14:00	Lunch
14:00-14:30	Description of national fleets (Saut Tampubolon, DGCF)
14:30-15:00	Regional and national observer Programme (Zulkarnaen Fahni, LP2T and Aris Budiarto, DGCF)
15:00-15:30	Draft National Plan of Action - Seabird (Dr Fayakun Satria, RIMF)
15:30-16:00	Afternoon tea
16:00-16:40	Next steps for Indonesian longline vessels to comply with RFMOs regulation – open discussion (Saut Tampubolon, DGCF)
16:40-17:00	Summary of the day and announcement
19:00~	Welcome Dinner
Day 2	
08:30-09:00	REGISTRATION, all presentations copied to Presentation Laptop
09:00-09:10	Introductions / announcement

09:10-10:30	Turtle Identification and bycatch mitigation Best Practice (Wahyu Teguh Prawira, WWF Indonesia) and BPSPL (Yudiarso Permana, BPSPL)
10:30-11:00	Morning tea break
11:00-11:15	ISSF Turtle handling video (Bahasa – Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)
11:15-12:30	Seabird identification (Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)
12:30-14:00	Lunch
14:00-14:30	Handling birds, collecting samples and taking photographs (Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)
14:30-15:00	Seabird Identification quiz (Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)
15:00-15:30	Afternoon tea
15:30-16:30	Facilitated discussion on national approaches to bycatch mitigation (Saut Tampubolon, DGCF)
16:30-16:50	Post-workshop survey (Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)
16:50-17:00	Closing remark (host country – CFRD)

### Annex 3: Post-workshop questionnaire

## National Awareness Workshop | 23-24 November 2016 | Indonesia Post-workshop Feedback

Ensuring we provide quality workshops and engagement for our projects is very important to BirdLife and the FAO. We appreciate your feedback on today's workshop.

**Name (Optional):**

**Occupation:**

#### 1. How useful was the information presented at the workshop?

Please rank: 1 = not useful, 2 = somewhat useful, 3 = very useful

Topic	1	2	3
FAO ABNJ Common Oceans programme introduction (Ms Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)			
Introduction to ISSF			
RFMOs' seabird bycatch mitigation measures and best practice (Mr Nigel Brothers)			
Description of national fleets (Dit.PSDI)			

Regional and national observer Programme (LP2t/Subdit PE Aris Budiarto)			
Draft National Plan of Action - Seabird (Dr Fayakun Satria)			
Next steps for Indonesian longline vessels to comply with RFMOs regulation – open discussion (ZEE DJPT)			
Turtle Identification and bycatch mitigation Best Practice (Mr Wahyu Teguh Prawira - WWF Indonesia) and BPSPL (Yudiarso Permana)			
Seabird identification (Ms Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)			
Handling birds, collecting samples and taking photographs (Ms Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)			
Identification quiz (Ms Bronwyn Maree, FAO/BLSA)			
Facilitated Discussions			

**2. How clearly did the organisers present material?**

- 1) Very clearly    1) Moderately clearly    2) Not at all clearly

**3. Did the organisers allow enough time for the facilitated discussions?**

- 2) Too short    3) Good    4) Too long

**4. Was the workshop long enough?**

- 1) Too long    2) About right    3) Too short

**5. Overall, how would you rate the workshop?**

- 1) Very good    2) Good    3) Average  
4) Poor    5) Very poor

**6. How would you rate your understanding of seabird bycatch BEFORE the workshop?**

- 1) Poor    2) Good    3) Expert

**7. How would you rate you're your understanding of seabird bycatch AFTER the workshop?**

- 1) Poor    2) Good    3) Expert

**8. Are you supportive toward implementation of the RFMO seabird bycatch mitigations measures after the workshop?**

- 1) Supportive                      2) Neutral                      3) Not supportive

**9. Did the workshop help you to improve the ability to implement effectively and efficiently seabird bycatch mitigation measure requirements?**

- 1) Yes                                  2) Neutral                      3) No

**10. Do you have concerns about implementing mitigation measures? Please rank your concerns and a reason (e.g. cost, crew safety, impact on catch rates, effectiveness to reduce seabird bycatch, impact on the fishing operation):**

1 = no concern, 2 = somewhat concerned, 3 = very concerned

<b>Concerns</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Reason</b>
Bird-scaring (Tori) lines				
Night setting				
Line weighting				
Hook pods				
Smart hooks				

**11. Would you be interested to participate in such workshops in the future?**

12. Very interested                      2) Neutral                      3) Not interested

**13. Do you have any other comments, suggestions or future topics you would like included in future workshops?**

**Thank you for your time ☺**