



MarinTrust Improver Programme

FIP 6-month report template

Document TEM-039 - Version 1.0

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Approved by: Assurance and Risk Manager

Overview

In this document the applicant should outline progress made towards the actions listed in the Fishery Action Plan (FAP) as part of the Fishery Improvement Project (FIP). This should be aligned with the MarinTrust Assessment criteria where possible. The progress actions should be updated in the following tables, and the relevant evidence linked to. It is important that evidence documents are publicly available. This will be checked by MarinTrust and then verified by the peer reviewer during the annual peer review process based on evidence submitted by the applicant.

For the 6-month report, it is not required to provide an update on all actions. The FIP is required to provide updates on actions where demonstrable progress has been made since the last reporting (the last 6 months).

FIP name	SMALL PELAGIC PURSE SEINE FISHERIES-KARNATAKA STATE FIP
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Template guidelines

To help ensure the review process can be carried out effectively and efficiently:

- Include specific citations to the evidence that substantiates it. This should include the exact page numbers and paragraph references where the evidence can be found.
- Where possible, include a hyperlink to any evidence referenced.
- Ensure that the supporting evidence documents are easily accessible and well-organised. They should be available in a format that allows for easy navigation, such as a table of contents, bookmarks, or an index.
- Use clear and concise language when referring to evidence to make it easy for readers to grasp why a particular piece of evidence supports a specific progress claim.
- If evidence documents have been submitted during previous reports, this should be clearly identified.
- Each activity being reported on should be clearly linked to the relevant MarinTrust clause and FAP.

Note: MarinTrust will host all evidence documents on the MarinTrust FIP profiles. If there are any confidential and or draft documents that the applicant does not want made public, this should be made clear in the report.

IP 6-month update

Use the below tables to provide an update on actions in the Fishery Action Plan with links to relevant evidence documents. Additional lines may be added where necessary.

Example table

MT clause	Action ref.	Action in plan	Action update / progress made	Evidence	Status of action	Additional comments
M1.1	Provide the original action reference and details as outlined in the action plan (FAP).		Provide an update on this action since the last report.	Provide a link to any evidence and/or summarise relevant points for actions or updates.	What is the current status of this action, select from drop down (i.e. complete, ongoing, not started or delayed)	Provide any additional information here.
M1.2						
Add rows to each table as necessary						

M – Management framework and surveillance, control and enforcement

MT clause	Action ref.	Action details	Action update / progress made	Evidence	Status of action	Additional comments
M2	M2(7)	Develop and implement fishing recording system for purse seiners. Design Fishing Activity	Significant progress has been made during the reporting period toward the development and implementation of the Fishing Activity Recording System for purse seine vessels. Following the preparatory work reported previously,	Annexure-M10: Work Report – Implementation of Fisher Awareness and Capacity Building Programmes, including stakeholder consultations, fisher training, traceability/catch-recording awareness and development of the	Ongoing	The action remains Ongoing and is progressing in accordance with the FAP implementation timeline. Significant progress has been achieved during the reporting period through stakeholder consultation, fisher capacity building, development of the Samudra Sangathi onboard

		Recording System • Train vessel operators. • Phase roll-out starting with willing ports, then expand to all ports.	the FIP progressed from the planning stage into fisher capacity building and practical preparation for implementation. Extensive stakeholder consultations were undertaken with ICAR-CMFRI, the Department of Fisheries, fishermen associations and other relevant stakeholders. During June–July 2026, coast-wide consultations and two large-scale fisher awareness and capacity-building programmes were conducted, reaching nearly 1,000 fishers from the Karnataka coast. The training specifically addressed traceability and the importance of maintaining accurate catch records. Fishers were sensitised on recording vessel details, fishing grounds, species landed and catch quantities	Samudra Sangathi (Sea Companion) handbook. Annexure-M11: Samudra Sangathi (Sea Companion) Handbook / Fishing Activity Recording Format. Annexure-M12: Fisher awareness programme Invitation and training materials. Annexure-M13: MPEDA communication – Invitation to participate in the Evaluation Committee for Empanelment of Service Providers for Seafood Traceability Technology Mobile App for EU Catch Certificate Compliance. Annexure-M14: MPEDA Evaluation Committee documentation / technical evaluation and recommendation of service providers for the		recording mechanism, and engagement with MPEDA's national-level digital traceability initiative. The FIP intends to align its Fishing Activity Recording System, wherever practicable, with emerging government traceability and catch-certificate systems rather than developing a parallel or duplicative mechanism. This approach is expected to improve long-term adoption by vessel operators and strengthen compatibility between FIP monitoring, seafood traceability and regulatory catch-documentation requirements. The next phase will focus on practical vessel-level roll-out of the recording mechanism, collection and review of fishing activity records, and progressive
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			To support practical vessel-level implementation, the FIP has also developed the “Samudra Sangathi (Sea Companion)” concept as an onboard handbook and recording tool for vessel owners, captains and crews. The handbook incorporates daily fishing activity recording, fish catch and earnings records, traceability information, vessel and crew details, Minimum Legal Size guidance, ETP species identification, safety information and other responsible-fisheries requirements. It is intended to provide a practical and standardized mechanism for maintaining relevant information onboard fishing vessels. In parallel, engagement has continued with government authorities	Seafood Traceability Technology Mobile App.		expansion across purse seine vessels/landing centres. Progress will be monitored through actual recording submissions and stakeholder review. The system will also remain linked with ETP interaction recording under Action E1(1), as required under the Fishery Action Plan.
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			regarding the development of a digital traceability mechanism. The FIP Lead representative participated in the MPEDA Evaluation Committee process for the “Empanelment of Service Providers for Seafood Traceability Technology Mobile App for EU Catch Certificate Compliance.” The evaluation involved shortlisted technology service providers and represents an important development toward establishment of a digital system supporting seafood traceability and catch-certificate information. The MPEDA evaluation process assessed proposed service providers against their concept and methodology, understanding of the scope of services, and proposed work plan and			
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			milestones. Following evaluation, service providers meeting the required technical threshold were recommended for empanelment, including providers recommended for immediate empanelment and others subject to completion of mobile-app development. These activities represent substantial progress from the previous reporting period, when the Fishing Activity Recording System remained at the preparatory/design stage. The FIP has now completed major awareness and capacity-building activities and established practical recording requirements through the Samudra Sangathi initiative, while also engaging with MPEDA's emerging digital traceability system.			
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			Further implementation will focus on operational roll-out and generation of regular fishing-activity records.			
M2	M2(8)	Establish Stakeholder Monitoring Group for MCS Review. • Form multi-stakeholder committee (DoF, CMFRI, boat owners associations, FIP partners). • Review enforcement effectiveness, fishing activity recording compliance, and fisher participation every 6	Progress has continued toward establishment of the multi-stakeholder mechanism required for periodic Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) review. During the reporting period, the FIP maintained active coordination with key institutional and fishery stakeholders, including the Department of Fisheries, ICAR-CMFRI, fishermen/boat-owner associations, FIP partners and other relevant government agencies. Stakeholder engagement was strengthened through the fisher awareness and capacity-building activities undertaken during June–July 2026. These activities	Annexure-M10: Work Report – Implementation of Fisher Awareness and Capacity Building Programmes, including stakeholder consultations, fisher training, traceability/catch-recording awareness and development of the Samudra Sangathi (Sea Companion) handbook. Annexure-M15 – FIP correspondence with ICAR-CMFRI regarding development/status of the Karnataka Fishery Management Plan; Annexure-M16 – ICAR-CMFRI official email communication confirming that the FMP has been	Ongoing	The action remains Ongoing. Considerable progress has been achieved in strengthening coordination among the FIP, ICAR-CMFRI, Department of Fisheries, fishermen/boat-owner associations and other relevant stakeholders. The stakeholder network developed through consultations and capacity-building programmes provides a foundation for formal establishment of the MCS Monitoring Group. Progress has also been supported by development of the Fishery Management Plan for Karnataka. ICAR-CMFRI has confirmed that the FMP has been prepared

		months. • Recommend adaptive improvements	involved coordination with the Department of Fisheries, ICAR-CMFRI, fishermen associations and enforcement/safety stakeholders and provided a common platform to discuss fisheries regulations, traceability, fishing activity recording, ETP reporting, safety at sea and responsible fishing practices. The programme strengthened the stakeholder network that is intended to support the MCS review mechanism. A significant parallel development during the reporting period has been progress on the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for Karnataka. Under the ongoing consultancy arrangement, the FIP formally requested ICAR-CMFRI to provide an update on the FMP, including progress achieved,	prepared and submitted to CMFRI Head Office for further action. Annexure-M17: Department of Fisheries, Government of India – official fisheries management/regulatory framework document supporting the development and implementation of Fisheries Management Plans and strengthening of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) mechanisms for sustainable fisheries management. Annexure-M18: ICAR-CMFRI official document on current fisheries management research for Karnataka and Goa – supporting CMFRI's continuing scientific role in developing assessment frameworks, fisheries management advice and		and submitted to its Head Office for further action, with official release to be undertaken by ICAR-CMFRI or the Department of Fisheries, Government of India. The FIP intends to consider the finalized FMP, once officially released, while structuring the monitoring group's review process and identifying appropriate adaptive management recommendations. Formal constitution of the Stakeholder Monitoring Group, including confirmation of membership and Terms of Reference, remains outstanding. Following constitution, the group will undertake periodic reviews of enforcement effectiveness, implementation/compliance of the Fishing Activity Recording System under M2(7), fisher participation
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			stakeholder/technical consultations, current stage of development and proposed next steps. ICAR-CMFRI Mangalore Regional Centre subsequently confirmed that the FMP document has already been prepared and submitted to CMFRI Head Office for further action and that its official release will be undertaken either by ICAR-CMFRI or the Department of Fisheries, Government of India. The development of the FMP provides an important management framework within which future MCS review, fishing activity monitoring, stakeholder participation and adaptive management recommendations can be considered. This is consistent with the wider Government of India	evidence-based support for management decision-making in the marine fisheries of Karnataka and Goa.		and other relevant MCS matters, with recommendations for adaptive improvement documented through meeting minutes and monitoring review reports.
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			fisheries-management framework, under which support is provided to States/UTs for formulation and implementation of fisheries management plans and development of robust MCS systems. Although substantial stakeholder coordination has therefore taken place, the dedicated Stakeholder Monitoring Group for MCS Review has not yet been formally constituted under a finalized Terms of Reference, and the first formal six-monthly MCS review has not yet been documented. Final constitution of the group and commencement of structured six-monthly reviews therefore remain outstanding.			
					Choose an item.	

A – Category A: Data collection, stock assessment, harvest strategy and stock status

MT clause	Action ref.	Action details	Action update / progress made	Evidence	Status of action	Additional comments
					Choose an item.	
					Choose an item.	
					Choose an item.	

B – Category B Species

MT clause	Action ref.	Action details	Action update / progress made	Evidence	Status of action	Additional comments
B1	B1(2)	Conduct biological sampling of key target species. Summary report need to prepared with the help of 6 month and yearly report from CMFRI. After that these actions have	Biological sampling of key target species has continued during the current reporting period through the scientific monitoring programme implemented by ICAR– Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Mangalore Regional Centre. During the previous reporting period, biological sampling conducted during January–August 2025 generated baseline	Annexure B1(2)-01 – Biological Sampling Summary – 2026, Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fisheries – Karnataka State FIP. The summary consolidates the biological monitoring results relevant to Action B1(2) for the current reporting period, based on scientific information provided by ICAR–CMFRI. It summarizes purse-seine species composition, biological sampling of key pelagic species, length-	Ongoing	The B1(2) Biological Sampling Summary – 2026 has been prepared to consolidate and interpret the biological monitoring information generated by ICAR–CMFRI for the current reporting period and to demonstrate progress against the specific requirements of Action B1(2). The underlying CMFRI technical report remains the primary scientific source for the

		to be updated	information on important pelagic species, including Indian oil sardine (<i>Sardinella longiceps</i>), Indian mackerel (<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>), scads (<i>Decapterus spp.</i>), bullet/little tunas and other sardines. Biological parameters recorded included length, body weight, sex ratio and gonadal maturity stages, providing information on population structure and reproductive condition. This programme has been continued and further strengthened during January–August 2026. The latest CMFRI assessment provides updated in-situ sampling information specifically from purse-seine landings along the Karnataka coast, including monthly species composition and detailed biological observations for	frequency information, sex ratio and maturity observations, and the application of available biological datasets to stock assessment. The summary also demonstrates continuity and advancement of biological monitoring from the previous reporting period and provides an FIP-level interpretation of progress against Action B1(2). Annexure B1(2)-02 – ICAR–CMFRI, Mangalore Regional Centre: “Fishery and Stock Assessment of Small Pelagics along the Karnataka Coast – January–August 2026.” Primary scientific evidence supporting the above summary. The report provides updated purse-seine catch composition and species-level biological information, including length range, mean length, sex ratio, maturity stages		biological data and assessment results. The available evidence demonstrates that biological sampling is functioning as a continuing scientific monitoring programme rather than a one-off assessment. During January–August 2026, updated information was generated on purse-seine species composition and on biological characteristics of important pelagic resources, including size structure, sex ratio and maturity condition. A significant advancement during the reporting period is the application of accumulated length-frequency information to Length-Based Bayesian (LBB) stock assessments for selected species. This strengthens the management relevance of
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		important small pelagic and associated species. During January–August 2026, Indian mackerel (<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>) was the dominant species recorded in sampled purse-seine landings, contributing 33.52%, followed by Selar crumenophthalmus (12.72%), Megalaspis cordyla (9.19%) and Trichiurus lepturus (8.90%). Other important components included Euthynnus affinis (7.44%), Auxis rochei (2.82%) and Scomberomorus commerson (2.47%). Species-level biological sampling continued for key resources. For Indian mackerel, monthly data on length range, mean length, sex ratio and maturity stages were recorded from January to August 2026. Similar biological	and length-frequency distributions for key pelagic resources. It also includes Length-Based Bayesian (LBB) stock-assessment outputs for selected species, demonstrating the application of biological monitoring data to assessment of stock condition and management-relevant scientific interpretation. Supporting correspondence: Communication between Yashaswi Fish Meal & Oil Company / Karnataka State FIP and ICAR–CMFRI under the technical consultancy arrangement requesting updated scientific and technical information relevant to biological monitoring and fisheries assessment. (Annexure M-15 and M-16)	Action B1(2) by establishing a clear linkage between field-level biological sampling, population-level assessment and management-relevant scientific interpretation. The assessment also demonstrates that stock condition should continue to be considered on a species-specific basis. Available CMFRI results indicate sustainable/currently favourable conditions for Indian oil sardine and Megalaspis cordyla, whereas the assessment of Indian mackerel identifies the need for continued monitoring and a more precautionary approach to fishing pressure. Accordingly, Action B1(2) remains Ongoing. Continued periodic biological sampling and
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			parameters were generated for Indian oil sardine and Decapterus russelli, providing updated information on size structure and reproductive condition. The monitoring programme has also expanded the available information on lesser sardines. Records covering August 2024–May 2026 document the occurrence and composition of Sardinella albella, S. gibbosa and the less frequently encountered S. fimbriata. The results provide additional baseline information on temporal occurrence and composition of lesser sardines along the Karnataka coast. Importantly, progress during the current reporting period extends beyond biological data			subsequent scientific assessment by ICAR–CMFRI will be maintained to identify temporal changes in population structure, reproductive condition and stock status and to support science-based management of the Karnataka small pelagic purse-seine fishery.
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			collection. Available length-frequency datasets have also been applied by CMFRI to Length-Based Bayesian (LBB) stock assessments for selected species. The assessment of <i>Megalaspis cordyla</i> for 2023–2025 indicates that the stock is currently exploited within sustainable limits and is not presently overexploited. For Indian oil sardine, the LBB assessment for 2022–2025 indicates that the fishery is currently exploited sustainably, with B/BMSY estimated at 1.4, subject to the uncertainty reported in the assessment. The Indian mackerel assessment identifies a comparatively more precautionary management consideration. CMFRI			
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			reports that the stock fluctuates between optimal and overexploiting conditions and recommends maintaining fishing toward appropriate size classes, with phased reduction of fishing pressure. Overall, the 2026 results demonstrate continuation of the biological sampling programme reported in the previous period and show progression from collection of biological baseline information toward application of the resulting datasets in species-level stock assessment and management-relevant scientific interpretation.			
	B1(3)	Organize workshop to evaluate stock assessment	Preparatory scientific work relevant to Action B1(3) has progressed through the biological monitoring and stock-assessment activities undertaken by ICAR–	Annexure B1(2)-01 – Biological Sampling Summary – 2026, Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fisheries – Karnataka State FIP. Provides a	Delayed	The delay in conducting the dedicated technical workshop is primarily attributable to stakeholder scheduling and availability constraints rather than the

		methods and approaches. • Review single-species and multispecies assessment options. • Discuss data adequacy and management application	CMFRI. The latest CMFRI technical report, Fishery and Stock Assessment of Small Pelagics along the Karnataka Coast – January–August 2026, provides updated biological and fishery datasets and demonstrates the application of quantitative stock-assessment approaches to selected species. In particular, the available scientific work includes application of the Length-Based Bayesian (LBB) assessment method to selected resources, including <i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>, Indian oil sardine (<i>Sardinella longiceps</i>) and Indian mackerel (<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>). The assessments provide practical information on stock condition, exploitation status, uncertainty and management	consolidated summary of the biological monitoring and stock-assessment information available for the fishery and will serve as technical background material for the proposed B1(3) workshop. Annexure B1(2)-02 – ICAR–CMFRI, Mangalore Regional Centre: “Fishery and Stock Assessment of Small Pelagics along the Karnataka Coast – January–August 2026.” Provides the principal scientific basis for the planned workshop, including updated biological datasets and application of LBB stock-assessment approaches to selected species. Evidence limitation: The above documents demonstrate availability of the scientific information required to support the proposed workshop but are not presented as	absence of scientific information. Relevant fisheries scientists and government officials have had existing technical, administrative and field commitments, while vessel owners and fisher representatives have limited availability during the active fishing season. The FIP considered it preferable to defer the workshop to a suitable period when meaningful participation from the scientific, management and fishing sectors can be ensured. In the interim, scientific information available for the workshop has continued to strengthen. The January–August 2026 CMFRI assessment provides updated biological information and species-specific stock-assessment outputs that
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			considerations and therefore establish an appropriate technical foundation for the workshop required under B1(3). However, the dedicated technical workshop envisaged under B1(3) has not yet been conducted. Scheduling of the workshop during the present reporting period was constrained by the availability of relevant technical and government officials, who had existing institutional and field commitments, together with the limited availability of vessel owners/fisher representatives during the active fishing season. Conducting the workshop without adequate representation from the scientific, management and fishing sectors would reduce its effectiveness and would not fully achieve	evidence that the B1(3) workshop has already been completed. Workshop-specific evidence, including agenda/invitation, attendance records, technical presentations/materials, workshop report and recommendations, will be generated following implementation of the activity.		can be used as practical case studies for evaluating assessment methodologies, data adequacy, uncertainty and management application. The workshop is planned to be completed within the current annual progress-reporting cycle. It will specifically address (i) available single-species stock-assessment approaches; (ii) feasibility and relevance of multispecies or complementary assessment approaches; (iii) adequacy, gaps and limitations of available fisheries and biological datasets; and (iv) interpretation and application of assessment results for fisheries management. Following the workshop, the FIP will document the technical conclusions and
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		the intended purpose of the action. The FIP therefore intends to conduct the dedicated technical workshop within the current annual progress-reporting cycle. The workshop will use the latest CMFRI biological and stock-assessment outputs as the principal technical background and will specifically review applicable single-species and multispecies assessment approaches, adequacy and limitations of available fisheries data, and application of assessment outputs to fisheries management.			agreed recommendations through a formal workshop report, together with attendance records and supporting technical materials. These outputs will be used to demonstrate completion of Action B1(3) in the subsequent reporting update.
				Choose an item.	

C – Category C Species

MT clause	Action ref.	Action details	Action update / progress made	Evidence	Status of action	Additional comments
					Choose an item.	
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D – Category D Species

MT clause	Action ref.	Action details	Action update / progress made	Evidence	Status of action	Additional comments
D1	D1(1)	Conduct risk-based screening for secondary species (Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis - PSA). • Focus on species with moderate catches but ecological importance (e.g., trevallies, ribbonfish). • Identify high-risk species requiring monitoring	Preparatory work has progressed toward implementation of the Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis (PSA) required under Action D1(1). The secondary species requiring risk-based screening have been identified from the Fishery Assessment, and ICAR– Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Mangalore Regional Centre, has been formally requested under the technical consultancy arrangement to undertake the required scientific assessment. The species identified for assessment include Longnose trevally	Annexure-M15 – FIP correspondence with ICAR-CMFRI issued under the technical consultancy arrangement requesting risk-based screening of the identified secondary species and identification of species requiring enhanced monitoring. Annexure M16 – ICAR-CMFRI Email Communication: Official correspondence confirming the status of the requested assessment and indicating that the study will be undertaken during the next implementation period considering the time required for the technical	Delayed	Completion of D1(1) has been delayed primarily because the activity requires specialist scientific assessment and species-specific evaluation of both productivity and susceptibility attributes. Rather than undertaking an internal screening without adequate scientific validation, the FIP has sought technical support from ICAR-CMFRI to ensure that the assessment is scientifically robust and appropriate to the characteristics of tropical multispecies fisheries. The available scientific literature provides a useful basis for this work. CMFRI-

		(Platykarax chrysophrys), Yellowspotted trevally (Turum fulvoguttatum), Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (Scomberomorus commerson), Blackflash ribbonfish (Trachipterus jacksonensis), Crested hairtail (Tentoriceps cristatus) and Smallhead hairtail (Eupleurogrammus muticus), as applicable to the D1 assessment. A review of available scientific literature has also been undertaken to identify relevant methodological and biological information that can support the proposed assessment. A peer-reviewed study led by ICAR-CMFRI scientists assessed resilience and vulnerability of tropical marine species using biological and fisheries attributes. The study explains that productivity/susceptibility-	study and existing commitments. Annexure D1-01 – ICAR-CMFRI Annual Report 2024 – Productivity Susceptibility Assessment of Major Resources in Karnataka (pp. 46–47): Scientific supporting evidence documenting ICAR-CMFRI's application of Productivity Susceptibility Assessment (PSA) to 28 major species associated with the Karnataka trawl fishery. The assessment used biological parameters including growth rate, lifespan and fecundity to determine productivity and considered fisheries interactions, gear selectivity and management measures under susceptibility. The study categorized resources according to vulnerability/risk, demonstrating CMFRI's	led research demonstrates that biological and fisheries attributes can be used to assess relative resilience/vulnerability and prioritize data-limited species for research and management. Importantly, the research also cautions that vulnerability assessments may produce different results depending on the objectives, attributes and thresholds applied, supporting the need for a fishery-specific assessment rather than direct adoption of published risk classifications. The published studies will therefore be used as technical background information, while the dedicated assessment to be undertaken with ICAR-CMFRI will evaluate the identified secondary species in the context of the Karnataka fishery.
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			type approaches can be particularly useful for data-limited fisheries to identify relative vulnerability and prioritize species for research and management. It also emphasizes that assessment attributes and thresholds should be appropriate to tropical fisheries and that vulnerability frameworks should not be transferred between fisheries without considering differences in objectives, attributes and thresholds. Available CMFRI scientific work therefore provides a relevant methodological foundation for the proposed assessment. Species-specific biological and fishery information is also available for some of the identified secondary species and can potentially contribute to selection/scoring of	existing technical capacity and methodological experience in applying PSA to Karnataka marine fisheries. This evidence is used as a methodological supporting reference and does not substitute for the FIP-specific PSA of the secondary species required under Action D1(1). Annexure D1-02 – Mohamed et al. (2021), “Application of biological and fisheries attributes to assess the vulnerability and resilience of tropical marine fish species,” PLOS ONE 16(8): e0255879: Peer-reviewed scientific supporting reference developed by ICAR-CMFRI scientists, providing an Indian tropical-fisheries framework for evaluating resilience/vulnerability using biological and fishery attributes and discussing the relevance and limitations of		Following completion, species identified as relatively higher risk will be considered for enhanced monitoring, additional data collection and/or precautionary management attention, as appropriate.
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			relevant productivity and susceptibility attributes. However, the Karnataka FIP-specific PSA has not yet been undertaken/completed. ICAR-CMFRI has communicated that the requested study will be taken up during the next implementation period due to the time required for the technical assessment and existing institutional commitments. Accordingly, the present progress represents preparatory scientific review and institutional coordination, rather than completion of the PSA itself.	productivity/susceptibility-based approaches. Annexure D1-03 – Available species-specific scientific reference for Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>): Supporting biological and fishery information relevant to one of the secondary species identified for D1 assessment. Evidence limitation: The scientific publications are submitted as methodological and species-specific supporting references only. They do not constitute the Karnataka FIP-specific PSA required under D1(1). The species-wise PSA matrix, risk categorisation and resulting monitoring/management recommendations remain to be prepared.		
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	D1(2)	Review PSA findings with stakeholders. • Conduct technical review meeting. • Prioritize species for enhanced data collection or precautionary measures	Action D1(2) is sequentially dependent on completion of the species-level PSA under D1(1). As the Karnataka FIP-specific PSA has not yet been completed, there are currently no finalized PSA findings or species-level risk rankings available for formal stakeholder review. Preparatory progress under D1(1), including identification of the secondary species, formal engagement with ICAR-CMFRI and compilation of relevant methodological/scientific references, establishes the foundation for the subsequent technical review process. Once the PSA has been completed by/with technical support from ICAR-CMFRI, the FIP will organize a technical stakeholder review	Annexure-M15 – FIP correspondence with ICAR-CMFRI issued under the technical consultancy arrangement requesting risk-based screening of the identified secondary species and identification of species requiring enhanced monitoring Annexure M16 – ICAR-CMFRI Email Communication: Official correspondence confirming the status of the requested assessment and indicating that the study will be undertaken during the next implementation period considering the time required for the technical study and existing commitments. Annexures D1-01 to D1-03 – Scientific/methodological supporting references compiled for D1(1). These documents may	Delayed	D1(2) is a sequential follow-up action to D1(1), and meaningful stakeholder review cannot be undertaken until the FIP-specific PSA has generated species-wise risk findings. The present delay in D1(2) therefore directly reflects the revised implementation timing of D1(1), rather than a separate failure to initiate stakeholder engagement. Following completion of the PSA, the FIP will convene a technical review involving relevant scientific, fisheries-management and stakeholder representatives. The review will consider (i) the PSA methodology and assumptions; (ii) species-wise productivity and susceptibility findings; (iii) relative risk categorisation and associated uncertainty; and (iv)
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			meeting to examine the assessment methodology, species-wise risk findings and associated uncertainty. The review will be used to prioritize any species requiring enhanced catch/biological monitoring, additional scientific data collection or precautionary management consideration. No technical review meeting has therefore been conducted during the current reporting period, as conducting such a review before the underlying PSA results are available would not meet the intended objective of Action D1(2).	subsequently provide technical background for interpretation and discussion of the FIP-specific PSA findings. Evidence limitation: No D1(2)-specific workshop agenda, attendance record, meeting minutes or technical review report is currently available because the underlying PSA required under D1(1) has not yet been completed. These documents will be generated following completion of the PSA and conduct of the stakeholder review.		prioritization of species for enhanced monitoring, additional data collection or precautionary management measures. The outcomes will be documented through a formal technical review report/minutes, participant records and agreed recommendations. Where higher-risk species are identified, the resulting recommendations will be linked to subsequent monitoring and management actions under the FIP. The available scientific literature may be used as supporting technical background during this review; however, published vulnerability assessments will not be treated as substitutes for the Karnataka FIP-specific PSA findings. This approach is consistent with the
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						scientific caution that vulnerability/risk frameworks can produce different results depending on the objectives, attributes and thresholds used and should therefore be applied appropriately to the fishery being assessed
					Choose an item.	

E – Ecosystem requirements

MT clause	Action ref.	Action details	Action update / progress made	Evidence	Status of action	Additional comments
E1	E1(1)	Develop and implement Fishing Activity Recording System to record ETP interactions.	During the current reporting period, progress under E1(1) has focused on integrating ETP interaction recording into the broader Fishing Activity Recording System (FARS) being developed and implemented under Action M2(7). ETP interaction recording was initiated during the previous reporting period through the FIP's ETP awareness and recording	Current reporting-period evidence – cross-referenced with Action M2(7): Annexure-M10: Work Report – Implementation of Fisher Awareness and Capacity Building Programmes – Documents stakeholder consultations and fisher capacity-building activities undertaken during the current reporting period, including fisher training,	Ongoing	Action E1(1) is being implemented in direct linkage with Action M2(7) rather than through development of a separate parallel recording system. The ETP-specific awareness and recording mechanisms established during the previous reporting period provide the baseline, while activities during the current reporting period have focused on strengthening the broader

			activities. Building on that established foundation, the current reporting period has focused on moving from a stand-alone ETP recording approach towards an integrated vessel-level fishing activity recording framework. Under M2(7), the FIP has progressed development of a Fishing Activity Recording System for purse-seine vessels. The proposed system covers key operational information including fishing date, fishing location, gear type, catch composition and fishing effort, together with provisions for recording interactions with Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species. This establishes the direct operational linkage required between M2(7) and E1(1).	traceability/catch-recording awareness and development of the Samudra Sangathi (Sea Companion) handbook. The activities support continued awareness on responsible fishing and the integration of vessel-level fishing activity recording with relevant ETP monitoring requirements. Annexure-M11: Samudra Sangathi (Sea Companion) Handbook / Fishing Activity Recording Format – Provides the practical fisher/vessel-level reference and recording framework developed during the current reporting period. The handbook supports systematic fishing activity/catch recording and responsible fishing awareness and provides the principal operational linkage between the recording-system		vessel-level fishing activity, catch-recording and traceability framework within which ETP interaction recording can be incorporated. The Samudra Sangathi (Sea Companion) handbook with the fisher awareness and capacity-building activities documented under Annexures M10 and M12, provides the principal current-period mechanism for strengthening fisher understanding and adoption of systematic fishing activity/catch recording and responsible fishing practices. The MPEDA Seafood Traceability Technology Mobile App initiative documented under Annexures M13 and M14 represents a relevant parallel institutional development toward digital vessel-level catch
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			During the current reporting period, a draft Fishing Activity Recording Logbook, supporting Fishing Activity Recording System Guideline, and an implementation/training plan have been developed under M2(7). ETP identification and interaction recording requirements are being incorporated into this wider recording and capacity-building framework so that ETP information can be linked with the corresponding fishing trip and operational information. The implementation approach has also been aligned with fisher availability. Training and refresher sessions on use of the Fishing Activity Recording System, including ETP species identification and reporting procedures, are planned as	requirements under M2(7) and ETP-related monitoring under E1(1). Annexure-M12: Fisher awareness programme Invitation and training materials– Provides evidence of implementation of fisher awareness and capacity-building activities during the current reporting period and participation of fishermen/vessel stakeholders in the programme. Annexure-M13: MPEDA Communication – Invitation to Participate in the Evaluation Committee for Empanelment of Service Providers for Seafood Traceability Technology Mobile App for EU Catch Certificate Compliance – Provides supporting evidence of current institutional developments toward		recording and traceability for EU Catch Certificate compliance. The FIP's participation in this process provides an opportunity to maintain alignment between the fishing activity recording requirements under M2(7) and emerging national digital traceability systems. However, the MPEDA initiative is presented only as supporting evidence for the wider recording framework and is not considered evidence that ETP interaction recording has been digitally implemented. The integrated approach under M2(7) and E1(1) is intended to avoid duplication of reporting requirements for vessel operators and, progressively, to enable ETP interaction information to be associated with
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			part of the wider vessel-operator capacity-building programme. The M2(7) implementation documentation specifically provides for this integration between FARS and ETP monitoring. Accordingly, progress during this reporting period represents a transition from the previously established ETP-specific recording mechanism towards its systematic integration within the broader Fishing Activity Recording System under M2(7). Full implementation, wider vessel-level adoption and periodic consolidation of ETP interaction records remain ongoing.	digital vessel-level fishing/catch data recording and traceability. This evidence is relevant to the broader Fishing Activity Recording System under M2(7), with potential future alignment with ETP interaction recording under E1(1). Annexure-M14: MPEDA Evaluation Committee Documentation – Technical Evaluation and Recommendation of Service Providers for the Seafood Traceability Technology Mobile App – Provides supporting evidence of progress in the development/evaluation of a digital seafood traceability and catch-recording mechanism. This is cross-referenced as a relevant external development supporting the broader M2(7) recording framework and potential future		relevant fishing activity/trip information. Further implementation will focus on strengthening vessel-level adoption of the recording mechanism, continued/refresher awareness on ETP identification and reporting, collection of interaction records, and consolidation of available ETP information into periodic summaries. Accordingly, the action remains Ongoing, with further implementation and monitoring to continue within the Fishery Action Plan timeframe.
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				integration/alignment of ETP interaction information.		
					Choose an item.	
					Choose an item.	

Additional information

The following section is for any information provided by the FIP in support of this 6-month update which does not relate directly to any of the information above, but which is relevant to the ongoing monitoring of management status.

Index for evidence documents

MT clause	Action in plan	Evidence document	Link
M2 M2(7)	Develop and implement fishing recording system for purse seiners. • Design Fishing Activity Recording System • Train vessel operators. • Phase roll-out starting with willing ports, then expand to	Annexure-M10: Work Report – Implementation of Fisher Awareness and Capacity Building Programmes, including stakeholder consultations, fisher training, traceability/catch-recording awareness and development of the Samudra Sangathi (Sea Companion) handbook. Annexure-M11: Samudra Sangathi (Sea Companion) Handbook / Fishing Activity Recording Format. Annexure-M12: Fisher awareness programme Invitation and training materials.	

	all ports.	Annexure-M13: MPEDA communication – Invitation to participate in the Evaluation Committee for Empanelment of Service Providers for Seafood Traceability Technology Mobile App for EU Catch Certificate Compliance. Annexure-M14: MPEDA Evaluation Committee documentation / technical evaluation and recommendation of service providers for the Seafood Traceability Technology Mobile App.	
M2 M2(8)	Establish Stakeholder Monitoring Group for MCS Review. - Form multi-stakeholder committee (DoF, CMFRI, boat owners associations, FIP partners). - Review enforcement effectiveness, fishing activity recording compliance, and fisher participation every 6 months. - Recommend adaptive improvements	Annexure-M10: Work Report – Implementation of Fisher Awareness and Capacity Building Programmes, including stakeholder consultations, fisher training, traceability/catch-recording awareness and development of the Samudra Sangathi (Sea Companion) handbook. Annexure-M15 – FIP correspondence with ICAR-CMFRI regarding development/status of the Karnataka Fishery Management Plan; Annexure-M16 – ICAR-CMFRI official email communication confirming that the FMP has been prepared and submitted to CMFRI Head Office for further action. Annexure-M17: Department of Fisheries, Government of India – official fisheries management/regulatory framework document supporting the development and implementation of Fisheries Management Plans and strengthening of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) mechanisms for sustainable fisheries management. Annexure-M18: ICAR-CMFRI official document on current fisheries management research for Karnataka and Goa – supporting CMFRI's continuing scientific role in developing assessment frameworks, fisheries management advice and evidence-based support for	

		management decision-making in the marine fisheries of Karnataka and Goa.	
B1 B1(2)	Conduct biological sampling of key target species. Summary report need to prepared with the help of 6 month and yearly report from CMFRI. After that these actions have to be updated	Annexure B1(2)-01 – Biological Sampling Summary – 2026, Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fisheries – Karnataka State FIP. The summary consolidates the biological monitoring results relevant to Action B1(2) for the current reporting period, based on scientific information provided by ICAR–CMFRI. It summarizes purse-seine species composition, biological sampling of key pelagic species, length-frequency information, sex ratio and maturity observations, and the application of available biological datasets to stock assessment. The summary also demonstrates continuity and advancement of biological monitoring from the previous reporting period and provides an FIP-level interpretation of progress against Action B1(2). Annexure B1(2)-02 – ICAR–CMFRI, Mangalore Regional Centre: “Fishery and Stock Assessment of Small Pelagics along the Karnataka Coast – January–August 2026.” Primary scientific evidence supporting the above summary. The report provides updated purse-seine catch composition and species-level biological information, including length range, mean length, sex ratio, maturity stages and length-frequency distributions for key pelagic resources. It also includes Length-Based Bayesian (LBB) stock-assessment outputs for selected species, demonstrating the application of biological monitoring data to assessment of stock condition and management-relevant scientific interpretation. Supporting correspondence: Communication between Yashaswi Fish Meal & Oil Company / Karnataka State FIP and ICAR–CMFRI under the technical consultancy arrangement requesting updated scientific and technical information relevant to biological monitoring and fisheries assessment. (Annexure M-15 and M-16)	

B1 B1(3)	Organize workshop to evaluate stock assessment methods and approaches. • Review single-species and multispecies assessment options. • Discuss data adequacy and management application	Annexure B1(2)-01 – Biological Sampling Summary – 2026, Small Pelagic Purse Seine Fisheries – Karnataka State FIP. Provides a consolidated summary of the biological monitoring and stock-assessment information available for the fishery and will serve as technical background material for the proposed B1(3) workshop. Annexure B1(2)-02 – ICAR–CMFRI, Mangalore Regional Centre: “Fishery and Stock Assessment of Small Pelagics along the Karnataka Coast – January–August 2026.” Provides the principal scientific basis for the planned workshop, including updated biological datasets and application of LBB stock-assessment approaches to selected species. Evidence limitation: The above documents demonstrate availability of the scientific information required to support the proposed workshop but are not presented as evidence that the B1(3) workshop has already been completed. Workshop-specific evidence, including agenda/invitation, attendance records, technical presentations/materials, workshop report and recommendations, will be generated following implementation of the activity.	
D1 D1(1)	Conduct risk-based screening for secondary species (Productivity-Susceptibility Analysis - PSA). • Focus on species with moderate catches but ecological importance (e.g., trevallies, ribbonfish).	Annexure-M15 – FIP correspondence with ICAR-CMFRI issued under the technical consultancy arrangement requesting risk-based screening of the identified secondary species and identification of species requiring enhanced monitoring. Annexure M16 – ICAR-CMFRI Email Communication: Official correspondence confirming the status of the requested assessment and indicating that the study will be undertaken during the next implementation period considering the time required for the technical study and existing commitments.	

	• Identify high-risk species requiring monitoring	Annexure D1-01 – ICAR-CMFRI Annual Report 2024 – Productivity Susceptibility Assessment of Major Resources in Karnataka (pp. 46–47): Scientific supporting evidence documenting ICAR-CMFRI's application of Productivity Susceptibility Assessment (PSA) to 28 major species associated with the Karnataka trawl fishery. The assessment used biological parameters including growth rate, lifespan and fecundity to determine productivity and considered fisheries interactions, gear selectivity and management measures under susceptibility. The study categorized resources according to vulnerability/risk, demonstrating CMFRI's existing technical capacity and methodological experience in applying PSA to Karnataka marine fisheries. This evidence is used as a methodological supporting reference and does not substitute for the FIP-specific PSA of the secondary species required under Action D1(1). Annexure D1-02 – Mohamed et al. (2021), “Application of biological and fisheries attributes to assess the vulnerability and resilience of tropical marine fish species,” PLOS ONE 16(8): e0255879: Peer-reviewed scientific supporting reference developed by ICAR-CMFRI scientists, providing an Indian tropical-fisheries framework for evaluating resilience/vulnerability using biological and fishery attributes and discussing the relevance and limitations of productivity/susceptibility-based approaches. Annexure D1-03 – Available species-specific scientific reference for Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>): Supporting biological and fishery information relevant to one of the secondary species identified for D1 assessment. Evidence limitation: The scientific publications are submitted as methodological and species-specific supporting references only. They do not constitute the Karnataka FIP-specific PSA required under D1(1).	
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		The species-wise PSA matrix, risk categorisation and resulting monitoring/management recommendations remain to be prepared.	
D1 D1(2)	Review PSA findings with stakeholders. • Conduct technical review meeting. • Prioritize species for enhanced data collection or precautionary measures	Annexure-M15 – FIP correspondence with ICAR-CMFRI issued under the technical consultancy arrangement requesting risk-based screening of the identified secondary species and identification of species requiring enhanced monitoring Annexure M16 – ICAR-CMFRI Email Communication: Official correspondence confirming the status of the requested assessment and indicating that the study will be undertaken during the next implementation period considering the time required for the technical study and existing commitments. Annexures D1-01 to D1-03 – Scientific/methodological supporting references compiled for D1(1). These documents may subsequently provide technical background for interpretation and discussion of the FIP-specific PSA findings. Evidence limitation: No D1(2)-specific workshop agenda, attendance record, meeting minutes or technical review report is currently available because the underlying PSA required under D1(1) has not yet been completed. These documents will be generated following completion of the PSA and conduct of the stakeholder review.	
E1 E1(1)	Develop and implement Fishing Activity Recording System to record ETP interactions.	Current reporting-period evidence – cross-referenced with Action M2(7): Annexure-M10: Work Report – Implementation of Fisher Awareness and Capacity Building Programmes – Documents stakeholder consultations and fisher capacity-building activities undertaken during the current reporting period, including fisher training, traceability/catch-recording awareness and development of the	

	Samudra Sangathi (Sea Companion) handbook. The activities support continued awareness on responsible fishing and the integration of vessel-level fishing activity recording with relevant ETP monitoring requirements. Annexure-M11: Samudra Sangathi (Sea Companion) Handbook / Fishing Activity Recording Format – Provides the practical fisher/vessel-level reference and recording framework developed during the current reporting period. The handbook supports systematic fishing activity/catch recording and responsible fishing awareness and provides the principal operational linkage between the recording-system requirements under M2(7) and ETP-related monitoring under E1(1). Annexure-M12: Fisher awareness programme Invitation and training materials– Provides evidence of implementation of fisher awareness and capacity-building activities during the current reporting period and participation of fishermen/vessel stakeholders in the programme. Annexure-M13: MPEDA Communication – Invitation to Participate in the Evaluation Committee for Empanelment of Service Providers for Seafood Traceability Technology Mobile App for EU Catch Certificate Compliance – Provides supporting evidence of current institutional developments toward digital vessel-level fishing/catch data recording and traceability. This evidence is relevant to the broader Fishing Activity Recording System under M2(7), with potential future alignment with ETP interaction recording under E1(1). Annexure-M14: MPEDA Evaluation Committee Documentation – Technical Evaluation and Recommendation of Service Providers for the Seafood Traceability Technology Mobile App – Provides supporting evidence of progress in the development/evaluation of a digital seafood	
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		traceability and catch-recording mechanism. This is cross-referenced as a relevant external development supporting the broader M2(7) recording framework and potential future integration/alignment of ETP interaction information.	
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