



## TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON GLOBAL HARMONIZATION OF TUNA FISHERIES STATISTICS

CWP AD-HOC TASK GROUP ON REFERENCE HARMONIZATION

# DATA COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT TOOLS TO SUPPORT THE REGIONAL OBSERVER SCHEME PILOT PROJECT

IOTC Secretariat – Fabio Fiorellato, Data Coordinator - Enrico Anello, Software Engineer





The ROS tools are a set of data models, software components and interactive applications developed by the IOTC Secretariat (with funds from NOAA and WWF) as part of the Regional Observer Scheme (ROS) pilot project IOTC Resolution 16/04.

#### The purpose was to:

- 1. Create a **set of tools** to support the **collection and management of scientific information** as recorded by on-board observers.
- 2. Enable **automated data exchange** with national institutions and eventually the IOTC Secretariat.
- 3. To build a reliable *Regional Observer Database*.

#### Rationale for the e-Reporting tools

- 1. Observer data is currently submitted to IOTC in a number of different hardcopy and electronic formats, including:
  - Excel data sheets
  - Word documents
  - Hardcopy/softcopy observer trip reports
  - Scanned pdf documents
  - Fleet specific formats (e.g., ObServer, ICCAT ST09)
- 2. Time-consuming for the IOTC Secretariat to extract, process and validate the data.
- 3. Differences in the data submission formats mean data are often inconsistent and incomplete, missing many of the mandatory data fields.
- 4. Also the IOTC Secretariat lacks a centralized database for the processing and analysis of observer data.

#### Highly variable observer data submissions to the IOTC Secretariat!

#### 7.2. Seabirds caught

Year	Month	Species	Square number (1°x1°)	Fate	Comments
				Dead: Released alive:	Interaction observed around vessel during haul.
				Dead: Released alive:	
				Dead: Released alive:	
				Dead: Released alive:	

Antananariyo, le U 4 FEV

Le Directeur Exécutif

du Centre de

PB Box

	2
Monsieur	28
De la Commission –	2
De la Commission	2

Nº 26/15/MRHP/CSP

OBJET: Embarquements sur les thoniers étrangers réalisés en 2014

Monsieur le Secrétaire Exécutif,

MINISTERE DES RESSOURCES HALIEUTIQUES

ET DE LA PÊCHE

CENTRE DE SURVEILLANCE DES PÊCHES

Nous avons l'honneur de vous transmettre les synthèses des d'observateurs sur les thoniers durant l'année 2014.

Il s'agit de 7 embarquements, à savoir :

#### REPORT DE MISION DE OBSERVADOR

Océano	Indico
Nombre del observador	BAILLOUT Christophe
Nombre del atunero	ALBATUN DOS
Fecha de comienzo / fin de la marea	02-04-2014 / 03-04-2014



	Year •	month +	NS v	LAT	Long (E)	English name	IOTC species code	live/dead code (IOTC)	Retain/discards code (1010)	Scar code (1010)	size (cm)	size code (IOTC)	processed weight (km)	weight code (IOTC)	sex code ()OTC1	Maturity sta
	2014	4	8	35	87	Shy-type albetrosses	(ne)	D	na (landed & thrown back)		48	NM	4.0	RG	U	
1_	2014	4	8	36	84	Shy-type albatrosses	(na)	D	na (landed & thrown back)	NS.	44	NM	5.0	RG	U	
L	2014	4	5	36	84	Shy-type albatrosses	(60)	0	na (landed & thrown back)	NS.	46	NM	6.5	RG	U	
1	2014	4	5	36	84	Shy-type albatrosses	(na)	D	na (landed & thrown back)	NS.	44	NM	5.3		U	
	2014	4	8	36	87	Indian yellow-nosed albetross	(ne)	D	na (landed & thrown back)			NM			U	
1	2014	4	5	36	87	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	(na)	0	na (landed & thrown back)			NM			U	
ı	2014	4	S	36	88	Shy-type albatrosses	(na)	0	na (landed & thrown back)		47	NM	7.0	RG	U	
	2014	4	S	36	88	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	(nn)	D	na (landed & thrown back)			NM			U	
Γ	2014	4	8	36	88	Shy-type albatrosses	(na)	0	na (landed & thrown back)		56	NM	2.6		U	
	2014	5	5	35	84	Dark colored albatrosses	(na)	U			51	NM	5.0		U	
	2014	5	S	35	88	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	(na)	U				NM			U	
	2014	5	8	85	89	Indian yellow-nosed albetross	(na)	U				NM			U	
	2014	5	5	35	89	Black-browed albatross group	(na)	U				NM			U	
	2014	5	5	35	89	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	(na)	0	na (landed & thrown back)			NM	4.0		U	
-	2014	5	S	35	89	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	(na)	D	na (landed & thrown back)			NM	4.0		U	
Γ	2014	5	8	35	89	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	(na)	0	na (landed & thrown back)			NM	4.0		U	
	2014	7	5	36	87	Black-browed albatross group	(na)	0	na (landed & thrown back)	UN	55	(Disk	4.0	RG	U	
Γ	2014	8	S	31	92	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	(na)	D	na (landed & thrown back)	SK	49	NM	2.5		U	
	2014	8	8	81	92	Indian yellow-nosed albetross	(na)	D	RFL	N5	47	NM	3.1		U	
	2014	8	5	31	92	Indian yellow-nosed albatross	(na)	0	na (landed & thrown back)	NS.	42	NM	3.5		U	
	2014	9	5	11	36	Flesh-footed shearwater	(na)	0	na (landed & thrown back)	NS.	28	(DISK			U	





#### To recap - objectives of the IOTC ROS e-Reporting tools

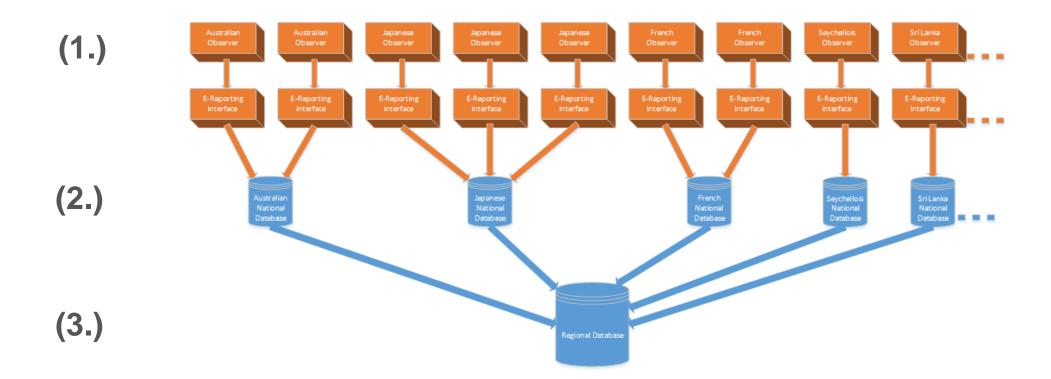
- 1. Improve the efficiency of **data capture** and **quality** of data collected by observers, and timeliness of data reporting to the IOTC Secretariat.
- 2. Standardize the format and content of observer data submitted to the IOTC Secretariat
- 3. Reduce the burden on data processing of observer data by the IOTC Secretariat.

#### **Target IOTC CPCs:**

 Generally developing coastal states lacking a dedicated national observer database or technical expertise to report observer data to the IOTC Secretariat.

#### The ROS tools consist of the following components:

- 1. The e-Reporting interface: data entry portal for scientific observers, that incorporates validation checks, code-list synchronization, and export functionality.
- 2. The National Observer Database (to be deployed at country level)
- 3. The Regional Observer Database (hosted by the IOTC secretariat)



#### The ROS tools - overview

The goal of the ROS tools is manifold, as these tools and their interconnecting workflow are currently capable of supporting:

- The formal definition of a scientific observer data model (based on the ROS Observer Manual) that is independent from the data exchange format;
- A more effective scientific observer data collection process (including the mandatory fields for data reporting to the IOTC Secretariat);
- The creation of a number of **National Observer Databases**, whose content can be used to generate country-specific statistics and reports;
- The collation of all mandatory data *reporting* information from National Observer databases into a single, centralized **Regional Observer Database**.





#### The ROS data model

The ROS model represents the logical structure of the gear-specific scientific observer *data structure* and acts as the conceptual interface interconnecting the various components of the workflow.

Beside simplifying all interactions between the system components, this structured and comprehensive data model (formally defined by its XSD schema) can also be easily extended and modified when required.

All data within the ROS model (one or more trips) can be serialized to XML and eventually, through ad-hoc XSL transformations, <u>converted</u> to other formats such as HTML, PDF, Excel spreadsheets and more.





#### The ROS data model – complementary tools

Complementary tools to allow scientific observations recorded with different tools to be converted to the ROS data model have been already developed or are currently planned for development.

Available converters already exist for:

- ICCAT ST09 format;
- Japanese LL custom format.

While converters are planned to be developed for:

- ObServe2 format;
- SWIOFP database.





#### The e-Reporting interface

The e-Reporting interface is a user-friendly graphical tool, running in a common browser window, that supports on-board observers in recording the various gear-dependent data fields as specified by the ROS Observer Manual<sup>1</sup>, on a trip-to-trip basis.

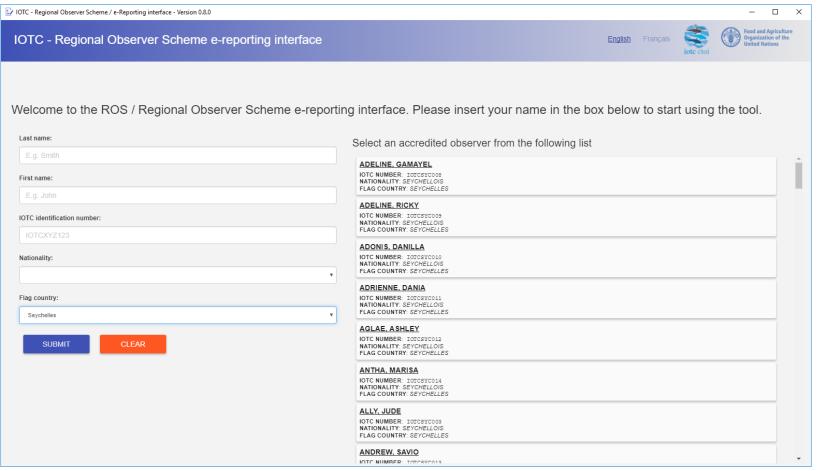
The e-Reporting interface is an *offline* tool and as such it <u>does not</u> require an active internet connection to function properly.

Scientific data collected for a trip (or for a set of trips) can be exported and shared with the identified national focal point for the vessel flag country once finalized.





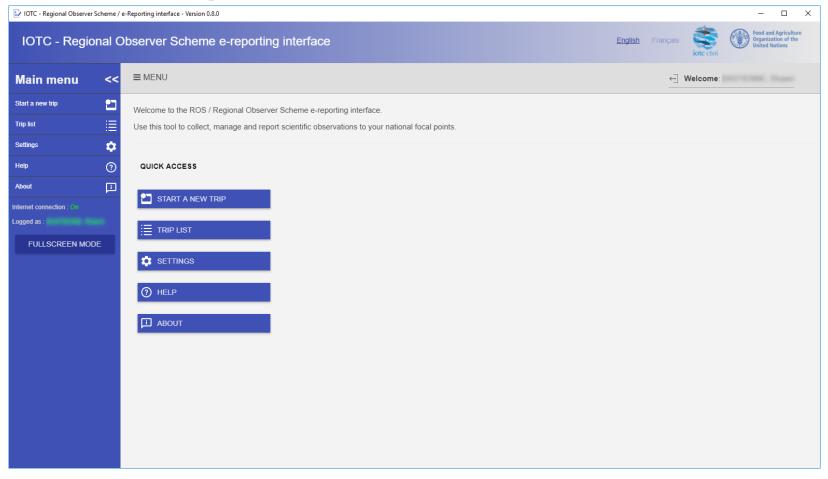
## The e-Reporting interface – Login







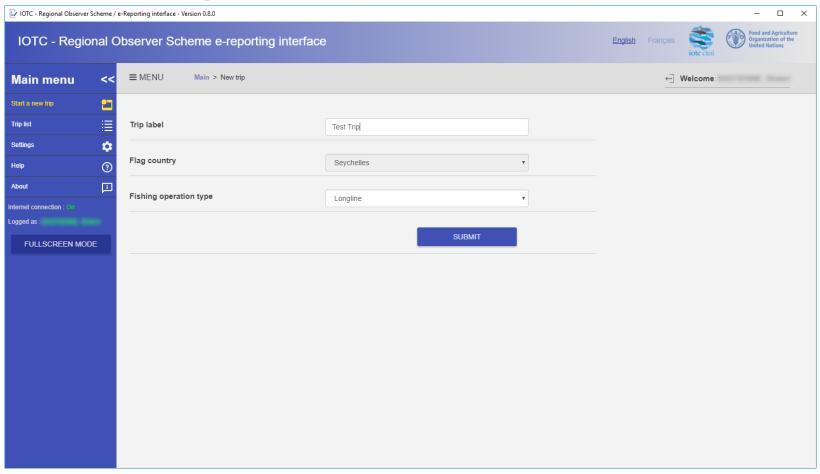
## The e-Reporting interface – Main menu







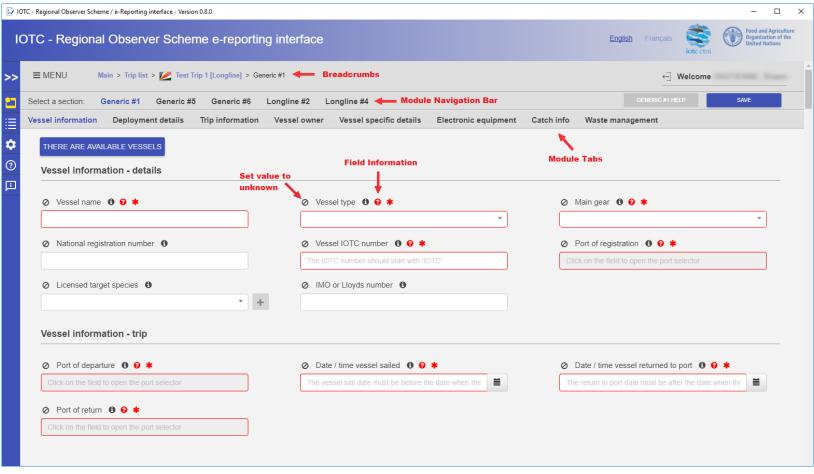
## The e-Reporting interface – Start a new trip







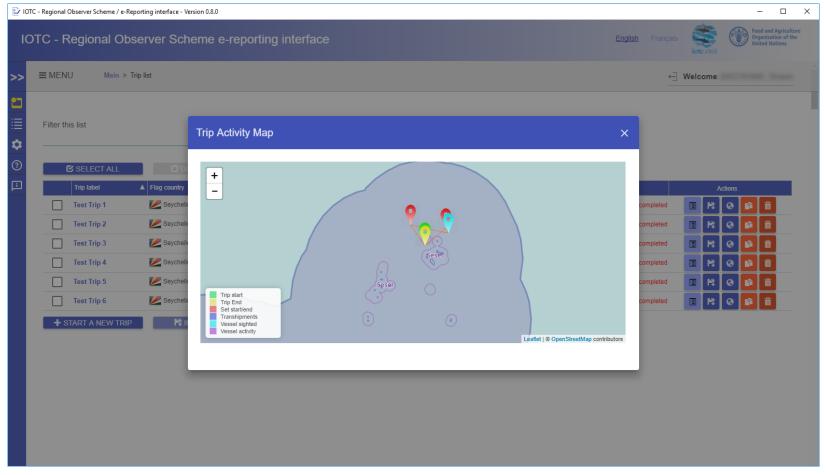
#### The e-Reporting interface – Generic module (example)







## The e-Reporting interface – Trip Activity Map







#### **The National Observer Database**

As part of the suite of ROS tools, the IOTC Secretariat has also designed a specific application - meant to be deployed locally, once for each participating CPC - with the purpose of ingesting all scientific data collected by observers for a specific flag country and provide CPC with the skeleton of a **National Observer Database** where all information that is currently marked as "**mandatory for collection**" is stored.

The **National Observer Database** can be exported as a standalone *Microsoft Access* database for national focal point to analyze its content and extend its basic data extraction capabilities.

The interface designed for the management of the National Observer Database is capable of synchronizing its content with the centralized **Regional Observer Database** (hosted by the IOTC secretariat), that will accommodate and collate the set of information marked as *mandatory for reporting* within the <u>ROS Observer Manual</u><sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2.</sup> http://iotc.org/sites/default/files/documents/science/IOTC-2015-ROS\_11\_04\_Observer\_Manual\_v1.2.pdf





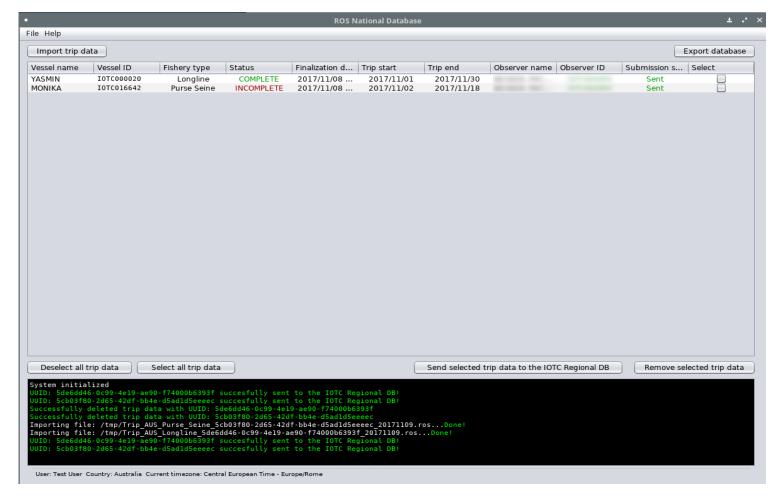
## The National Observer Database – Login

0	ROS National D	atabase Tools	±	ų,	×			
	Please fill the information below before start using the Regional Observer Scheme National Database							
	Country	r <b>y</b> Australia						
	Contact Name							
	Email							
	Phone							
	Fax							
	Ros Username							
	Ros Password							
		Confirm						





#### The National Observer Database – Main screen



#### Main advantages of the new IOTC e-Reporting tools

- 1. Reduces the burden of data entry for observers. No longer necessary for data to be entered in the IOTC data collection forms AND data reporting forms.
- 2. IOTC observer reports are generated as an automatic output within the National Database module. Streamlines reporting of observer between IOTC CPCs and the IOTC Secretariat.
- 3. The e-Reporting interface contains **validation checks**, and ensures that all mandatory data fields have been completed prior to submitting data to IOTC.
- 4. Enables automatic updates to IOTC gear/species code lists, including the IOTC Record of Active Vessels (RAV).
- 5. Future versions of the E-Reporting interface can be updated easily with changes to the ROS data collection and reporting forms and deployed remotely to CPCs.
- 6. Dedicated modules for third-party proprietary tools (e.g. ObServer, ICCAT ST09) are also being developed to automatically export observer to the IOTC ROS Regional database.

#### **Future developments**

- The 1<sup>st</sup> development phase of the ROS tools completed in late-2017.
- IOTC Secretariat currently rolling out workshops to CPCs interested in trialling the tools with actual observer data:
  - ➤ Training workshop delivered in Sri Lanka (Dec-2017 & Feb-2018). Sri Lanka to begin reporting observer data using the ROS tools from early-2018.
  - > Additional workshops planned for 2018: Indonesia, Mauritius, Tanzania.
- A number of developments will completed in the next future will include:
  - ➤ Development of the *ObServe2* importer;
  - > Import of historical data within the Regional Observer Database;
  - Definition of country-dependant, specific extraction queries for the National Observer Database;
  - ➤ Implementation of a data dissemination interface for the *Regional Observer Database*.





## Thank You!

Yo can download a beta version of the Ereporting interface at this URL:

https://tinyurl.com/y9xrk3xs