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# YEAR 4 ANNUAL REPORT AND YEAR 5 WORK PLAN

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Pacific-European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP)  
Programme

AUGUST 31, 2022

THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY (SPC)

In collaboration with the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the University of the South Pacific (USP)

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## Acronyms

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific states
BIEM	By-catch and Integrated Ecosystem Management
CA	Competent Authority
CEAFM	Community-based Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia
DMRAO	Duly Mandated Regional Authorising Officer
PACP	(Pacific) African Caribbean Pacific states
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EM/ER	Electronic Monitoring/Electronic Reporting
EU	European Union
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FAME	Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
FFC	Forum Fisheries Committee
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated fishing
KRA	Key Result Area
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Areas Network
MCS	Monitoring, Control, Surveillance
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MoA/U	Memorandum of Agreement/Understanding
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
NAO	National Authorising Officer
NDF	Non-Detriment Finding
NGO/CSO	Non-governmental Organisation/Civil Society Organisation
NPoA	National Plan of Action
PAGODA	Pillar Assessed Grant and Delegation Agreement
PCG	Programme Coordination Group
PEUMP	Pacific-European Union Marine Partnership

PICTs	Pacific Island Countries and Territories
PITIA	Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association
PLANET	Participation, Link to Rights, Accountability, Non-Discrimination, Empowerment and Transforming Social Norms
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PNA	Parties to the Nauru Agreement
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
RRRT	Regional Rights Resource Team
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDP	Social Development Programme
Sida	Swedish International Development Agency
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SPC	Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TOR	Terms of Reference
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
USP	University of the South Pacific
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WCPFC SC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Scientific Committee
WCPO	Western and Central Pacific Ocean
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

# 1. Executive Summary

In year 4 of the implementation of PEUMP (1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022), the Programme continued to face the impact of travel restrictions in the region which affected many activities in country. Other challenges include the increase in travel costs as the region started to lift travel restrictions in the second half of PEUMP 4<sup>th</sup> implementation year.

The Programme continues to contribute positively to the region's development needs covering the six key results areas as detailed in the introduction section.

The following summarises the key results achieved during the 4<sup>th</sup> year of the PEUMP implementation:

## **KRA 0 (PMU) – Effective overall coordination of the PEUMP programme and delimitation of maritime boundaries**

- Successfully achieved a 'zero ineligibility' outcome on the first financial verification audit conducted by the European Union on the first two years of implementation (2018 to 2020). A significant achievement for a programme of the scale of PEUMP and all the partners involved in its implementation. The final audit report was completed in June 2022.
- The maritime boundaries team continues to provide technical support in the delimitation of maritime boundaries between neighboring states in the region. The team from SPC's GEM Division conducted the 20<sup>th</sup> Maritime Boundary working training session by virtual means over a 6-week work sprint period with 14 member countries.
- The technical support provided to the Government of Fiji and Solomon Islands over the years, resulted in both signing an agreement on their shared maritime boundary, marking the first boundary treaty to be signed in the Pacific region in 6 years.
- Technical assistance for mainstreaming Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) in research on COVID impacts and socio-economic studies for Tonga and climate change vulnerability and risk assessment.
- Building in country capacity on GSI/HRBA in fisheries and connecting national gender and human rights agencies with fisheries agencies through mentoring in Tonga and capacity building trainings for Solomon Islands
- Progress on the RMI gender and fisheries assessment made and a joint sub-regional workshop for FSM and RMI to present, share and discuss key findings and recommendations from the gender and fisheries assessments.

## **KRA 1 – High quality scientific and management advice for oceanic fisheries provided and utilised at regional and national level**

- PEUMP contributed to the 15th Central Pacific tuna tagging cruise that was completed during the months of August-September 2021 despite the ongoing travel restrictions arising from the COVID pandemic. A report on this cruise will be presented to the Pacific Tuna Tagging Programme (PTTP) steering committee scheduled around the 18th WCPFC Scientific Committee in August 2022.
- PEUMP pursued with support to the provision of scientific and management advice for oceanic fisheries led by SPC FAME Oceanic Fisheries Programme with assessments provided to the WCPFC Scientific Committee. Bycatch estimates for purse seine fisheries in the WCPO and a paper on ecosystem

indicators to enable monitoring of WCPO ecosystem health were provided to the 17<sup>th</sup> WCPFC Scientific Committee in August 2021.

- Work on the population structure of skipjack tuna, incorporating otolith shape and chemistry, genetics and muscle isotope analyses is underway in collaboration with industry and academic partners, and is informing discussions around the 2022 WCPO skipjack stock assessment. All four main WCPO tuna stocks (south Pacific albacore, bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin) are deemed to be in the green area indicating that these stocks are “biologically healthy”, not overfished nor is overfishing occurring, noting there is a risk (a 1 in 8 chance) of overfishing occurring for bigeye tuna. However, there is no room for complacency with the biomass of most stocks continuing to decline, and a need to address weaknesses and gaps in the management measures currently in place.

**KRA 2 – Inclusive economic benefits from sustainable tuna fishing increased through supporting competent authorities and strengthening private sector capacities to create direct employment.**

- FFA will progress with further work on competent authority capacity building in year 5 with new requests for support from the Samoa Fisheries Division and the Cook Islands Ministry of Marine Resources.
- The development of a Samoa Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (SFAP), which began in year 3, continued throughout year 4 of PEUMP implementation. The draft Samoa National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy was submitted to the National Policy Coordination Committee (NPCC; an ad-hoc Public Service Commission committee) in December 2021 for consideration and approval. The NPCC considered the submission draft in May 2022 with the launch of the Policy planned for year 5.
- FFA made progress in their preparations for the planned FFA PEUMP GSI & HR meeting, which was initially planned for April 2022, but will take place in year 5.

**KRA3 – Sustainable management of coastal fisheries resources and ecosystems improved through better quality scientific information, IUU fishing reduced through enhanced MCS of coastal fisheries, legal advice, mentoring and empowerment at community level.**

- SPCs Coastal Fisheries Programme continued development and refinement (scope and functionality) of e-data systems including the Ikasavea application and related databases. The system was further refined and expanded in during Year 4 to enable the collection of key biological and socio-economic information from fisheries markets and landings.
- An online database module was developed and added to the coastal fisheries application portal to support data entry and analysis of fish and invertebrate surveys. Legacy data has been converted and imported in the new database, including 333 invertebrate surveys. Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources used the system to enter and analyse the Ontong Java sea cucumber survey data. Fiji Ministry of Fisheries used the system to enter and analyse fish underwater and invertebrates’ surveys. By the end of Year 4 several additional countries (including Palau and Nauru) have requested training in Year 5.
- Artificial intelligence models have been created/improved for the detection of picture type (fishes on mats, invertebrates on measuring boards), calibration of pictures for direct measurement (measuring board/mat), the detection and reading of weight value, the detection of and measurement of fishes, the detection of sea cucumbers and the measurement of lobsters. Species identification for fishes includes

237 species. In Year 5, the focus will be on automating measurement of additional invertebrates (crabs, dried sea cucumbers, octopus, slipper lobster) and improvement of species identification of corals, fishes, and invertebrates.

- Support was provided to Kiribati and Fiji to resolve their socio-economic data collection and reporting issues on small-scale fisheries. In terms of livelihood assessments, a framework, and an online survey to assess the viability of recreational fisheries as an alternative livelihood were developed. This was initially conceived to support Cook Islands, but both the framework and the survey will be able to support the development of recreational fisheries in other PACP countries.
- The Pacific Framework for Action on scaling up Community Based Fisheries Management (CBFM): 2021-2025 was approved by the 13th Heads of Fisheries (June 2021) and endorsed by the 2nd Regional Fisheries Ministerial Meeting (RFMM2) in July 2021 (Year 4). The Framework for Action is a regional commitment that supports, empowers, and values our coastal communities in sustaining coastal fisheries in the Pacific. The design and development of the Framework for Action was carried out during year 3 and is outlined in detail in the PEUMP year 3 annual report.
- CEAfM support in PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji continued with activities implemented through the Locally Managed Marine Area Network (LMMAN) and contracted in-country partners. In PNG, a LMMAN Network has been set up at the scale of the New Ireland Province. To pursue the constructive exchange between the members, a WhatsApp group was created for greater connectivity. Community exchange visits took place in April 2022
- Over the 4<sup>th</sup> year of implementation, a second series of the awareness and educational videos for the region, “Fishers’ Tales”, have been produced for outreach activities, with co-funding from the PEUMP programme and the NZ MFAT *Effective Coastal Fisheries Management Activity*.
- In FSM following the work done by national and state governments along with NGOs and coordinated by cChange, the two information toolkits for Pohnpei and Chuuk were edited during October-December 2021. The information toolkits were printed and sent to the focal points for national awareness programmes in early 2022. Work on information tools was also carried out for Nauru, Cook Islands and Vanuatu in year 4.
- PEUMP supported the Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR) request for capacity building to better mainstream GSI/HRBA in their daily work and as part of their current flagship projects. Two trainings took place (3-day August and 2-day November 2021) for a total of 51 staff (29 men / 22 women).
- In regard IUU in coastal waters a study was undertaken at the beginning of 2022 on emerging technologies and their applicability to coastal fisheries and aquaculture Monitoring Control Surveillance and Enforcement. The study captured as many potential tools and technology as possible, assessing of over 175 tools from over 135 companies around the world. A summary of the report was presented to the 14<sup>th</sup> Heads of Fisheries in June 2022. In Year 5, SPC will undertake field trials to evaluate the effectiveness of the emerging technologies and assist countries to strengthen their coastal fisheries MCS capacity at the community, national and ultimately even regional level. Trials of several of the technologies have been discussed with Vanuatu and Kiribati and progress on the stalled trials in Solomon Islands is being revived.

**KRA 4 – IUU fishing reduced through enhanced MCS of oceanic fisheries, improved legislation, access to information, and effective marine area management.**

- A template that FFA Member countries can use when developing a new or when updating an existing National Plan of Action to combat, deter, and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU) was developed and approved by FFA Members at the 25<sup>th</sup> meeting of the FFA Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Working Group (MCSWG25) in February 2022.
- FFA PEUMP accepted a support request from Tonga during June 2022 to provide funding support allowing the country to subscribe to an online tool – the Starboard Maritime Intelligence Tool – for a 6 month trial period.

**KRA5 – Sustainable utilization of the coastal and marine biodiversity promoted through improving marine spatial planning, increasing climate change resilience, enhancing conservation, mitigation, and rehabilitation measures.**

- In October 2021 SPREP published the '[A Review of the Status of Sea Turtles in the Pacific Ocean 2021](#)<sup>1</sup>'. Being the most comprehensive literature review undertaken for the Pacific region to date, it presents a summary of the relevant publications and knowledge about sea turtle reproductive biology, movements, and connectivity, and presents these alongside relevant threats that, in combination, are pertinent to understanding the status of sea turtle populations in the Pacific Ocean.
- The review has not only informed the development of the extinction risk assessment model for sea turtle regional management units in the Pacific, but also the development and regional endorsement of the Pacific regional Turtle Action Plan as part of SPREP's [Pacific Islands Regional Marine Species Programme \(PIRMSP\) 2022-2026](#)<sup>2</sup>, the KRA 5.4 funded '*National review of the current state of marine turtle management and conservation in Vanuatu*', and the development of '*National Action Plans for Turtles*' in Vanuatu funded under KRA 5.8 and the Solomon Islands funded under KRA 5.7.
- SPREP continues to progress marine spatial planning work in the Solomon Islands and Fiji. The IUCN team held two meetings with the MSP Secretariat team from the Solomon Islands Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) which led to the revision of all spatial data from the province-wide consultations, with all maps digitized and georeferenced. In addition, new remote sensed data including coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses coverage from the Allen Coral Atlas for the Solomon Islands was analysed by the IUCN GIS team and shared, LMMA sites in the Solomon Islands were mapped with areas calculated and IUCN worked with the WCS team in the Solomon Islands to update the management zones for the Kavachi Marine Management site and calculate the boundaries.
- IUCN and NGO partners hosted a Fiji Seascape Symposium from 20-22 April 2022 on Fiji's UNOC voluntary commitments, specifically on Large Scale Marine Managed Areas. Two of its key objectives were to influence the execution of the UN Ocean Conference 2017 national voluntary commitments in

<sup>1</sup> A Review of the Status of Sea Turtles in the Pacific Ocean 2021 can be viewed at: <https://library.sprep.org/content/review-status-sea-turtles-pacific-ocean-2021>

<sup>2</sup> Pacific Islands Regional Marine Species Programme (PIRMSP) 2022-2026 can be viewed at: <https://library.sprep.org/content/pacific-islands-regional-marine-species-programme-pirm-sp-2022-2026>



extending large-scale marine reserves across the EEZ and secure sustainable partnerships and funding on the maintenance and administration of the large marine reserve areas in Fiji. Through the support of PEUMP, the first day of the symposium was successfully implemented on the theme “Ecosystem-based Management, including MPAs” and the Symposium was officially closed by the His Excellency the EU Ambassador for the Pacific.

## 2. Introduction

The Pacific–European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP) Programme is an initiative that supports sound ocean and coastal governance, with a focus on biodiversity protection and the sustainable use of fisheries and other marine resources, integrating Gender and Human Rights Based Approaches across the programme in 15 (Pacific) African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states (PACPs)<sup>3</sup>.

The EUR 45M Programme is financed by the European Union (EUR 35M) and the Government of Sweden (EUR 10M) through additional co-financing. The Programme runs from 1 July 2018 until 30 April 2025.

The PEUMP Programme overall objective is to ‘improve the economic, social and environmental benefits for 15 P-ACP states arising from stronger regional economic integration and the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.’ The specific objective is to ‘support sustainable management and development of fisheries for food security and economic growth, while addressing climate change resilience and conservation of marine biodiversity.’

The Programme adopts an integrated and multi-sectoral approach, with inter-related components implemented by several agencies at the regional, national and local levels, revolving around six Key Result Areas (KRAs) and the Programme Management Unit (PMU) as shown in Figure 1.

The six KRAs are aligned with the two focal sectors of the regional roadmap – oceanic and coastal fisheries and are as follows:

### **Oceanic Fisheries**

- **KRA 1** - High quality scientific and management advice for oceanic fisheries provided and utilised at regional and national levels (led by SPC).
- **KRA 2** – Inclusive economic benefits from sustainable tuna fishing increased through supporting competent authorities and strengthening private sector capacities to create decent employment (led by FFA).

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<sup>3</sup> Cook Islands; Fiji; Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Republic of the Marshall Islands; Samoa; Timor Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu.

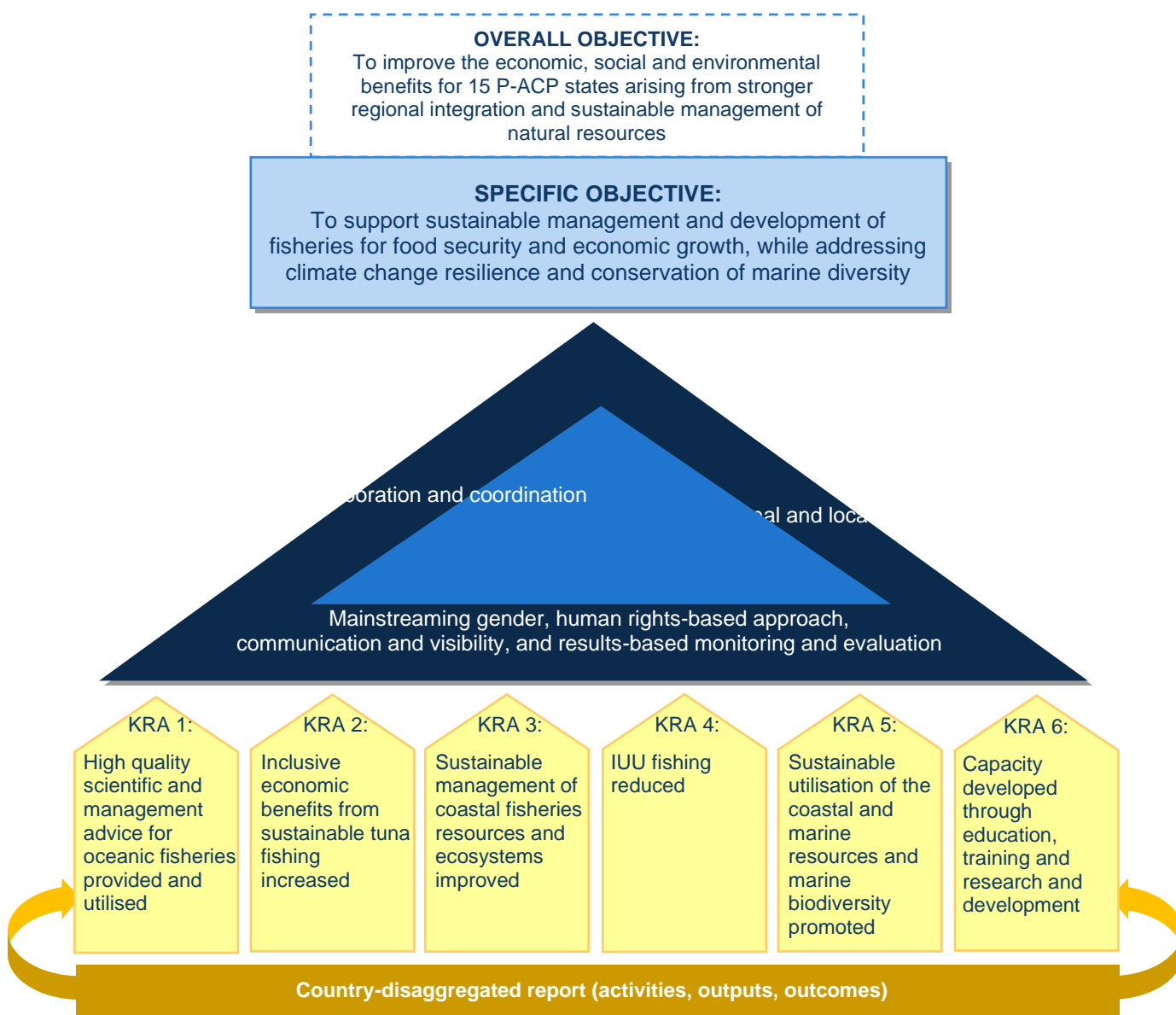


Figure 1: PEUMP Programme Framework

### Coastal Fisheries

- **KRA 3** – Sustainable management of coastal fisheries resources and ecosystems improved through better quality scientific information, legal advice, support, mentoring and empowerment at community level (led by SPC).

### Coastal and Oceanic fisheries

- **KRA 4** – IUU fishing reduced through enhanced monitoring control and surveillance of oceanic fisheries, improved legislation, access to information, and effective marine area management (led by FFA).

- **KRA 5** - Sustainable utilisation of the coastal and marine biodiversity promoted through improving marine special planning, increasing climate change resilience, enhancing conservation, mitigation and rehabilitation measures (led by SPREP).

### **Capacity development**

- **KRA 6** - Capacity built through education, training and research and development for key stakeholder groups in fisheries and marine resources management (led by USP).

Overall programme coordination and reporting is undertaken through the KRA 0 - Programme Management Unit (led by SPC) along with the programme's cross-cutting components such as mainstreaming of gender and human rights-based approach, assistance with delimitation and negotiation of maritime boundaries, and coordination of communication and visibility actions.

This report outlines the PEUMP Programme implementation progress for Year 4 covering the period 1 July 2021 through to 30 June 2022. The report chronicles the Programme's main accomplishments, presents the technical implementation and financial progress against targets, and lays out the Work Plan for Year 4 for KRAs 0-5, which is implemented under a Pillar-Assessed Grant or Delegation Agreement (PAGODA) Co-delegation Agreement with the Pacific Community (SPC), the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). The progress report for KRA 6 - implemented through a separate PAGODA Grant agreement between the EU and the University of the South Pacific (USP), is attached as Annex 5 of this report.

## **3. Main Accomplishments**

This chapter showcases the main accomplishments by each Key Results Area (KRA) during Year 4 of implementation. Each accomplishment is reported against the corresponding indicator within the PEUMP logical framework<sup>4</sup> (the indicator is bracketed after each accomplishment title statement). The PMU Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Specialist developed the data collection tools and worked with each of the KRA teams to collect the relevant data that enabled the reporting of the following main accomplishments. This chapter also includes 'impact highlights' showcasing success stories of the beneficiaries of the PEUMP programme to highlight the impact and results.

### **3.1. KRA 0.3 Maritime Boundary Delimitation**

The focus of this sub-component led by SPC-GEM under KRA 0 is to provide technical assistance with delimitation and negotiation of maritime boundaries of some Programme countries. The following were the highlights of activities in Year 4:

#### **Indicator O4.4 – Fiji & Solomon Islands sign maritime boundary agreement**

During year 3, SPC provided technical advice on the Fiji-Solomon Islands boundary treaty agreement to both countries. The Fiji Parliamentary working group held a virtual meeting with the SPC Maritime Boundary team to discuss the work that has been done on progressing the shared treaty boundary between Fiji and Solomon

<sup>4</sup> Annex 4 within this report, shows the cumulative actual progress of each indicator since year 1 (2019) up to year 4 (2022) along with the source for verification.

Islands. The Maritime Boundary team answered questions and clarifications that were raised by the working group members.

The draft maritime boundary treaty was endorsed by the Fiji Parliament on the 9<sup>th</sup> February 2021, the endorsement gives Fiji the green light to sign the shared maritime boundary with the Solomon Islands.

The Solomon Islands has already gazetted the maritime boundary agreement with Fiji in their Parliament in 2017

Fiji's Prime Minister Voreqe Bainimarama and Solomon Islands Prime Minister Manasseh Sogavare signed an historic Maritime Boundaries Delimitation Agreement, to demarcate their shared maritime boundaries during the 51<sup>st</sup> Pacific Islands Forum (PIFS) summit in Suva on the 11<sup>th</sup> July 2022.

Many Pacific Island states are really large ocean states, with vast Exclusive Economic Zones. As local enterprises and overseas corporations seek to exploit the region's vast ocean resources – from fisheries to deep sea minerals and marine biodiversity – it's vital to clarify which areas come under the national jurisdiction of which state.

Forum host Bainimarama stated: *"The Agreement establishes our countries' respective maritime zones in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and today marks a promising step towards a brighter and bluer future for Fiji and the Solomon Islands."*

There are 48 shared or overlapping boundaries between countries in the Pacific, of which 36 are formalised in agreements.

There are now 12 outstanding bilateral maritime boundaries remaining to be declared.

#### **Indicator O4.4 - Progress on discussions/negotiations for maritime boundary agreement**

##### **Tonga - Niue maritime boundary**

Niue and Tonga have made an initial step toward establishing formal boundaries between their two maritime zones.

The leaders of the countries met on the sidelines of the Pacific Islands Forum summit in July 2022.

In a statement, the Niue government said their Premier Dalton Tagelagi spoke with Tongan Prime Minister Siaosi Sovaleni about the importance of the maritime boundary and discussed the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the countries.

Tagelagi said the formal boundaries were critical for marine conservation, natural resource management, governance, peace and security.

##### **Samoa-Tokelau (NZ) maritime boundary**

Both countries have shared basepoints in 2020 and continued to have discussions on the shared boundary between their countries. Both countries have agreed in June 2022 to use equidistance formula and have shared proposed median line for further negotiations and determining of turning points of simplified equidistant line.

## **Indicator O4.6 – Capacity enhanced for 74 participants through the 20th Pacific Maritime session and the Fiji ECS training**

### **20th Pacific Maritime Boundary working training session**

In light of the COVID19 pandemic and regional travel restrictions, SPC convened the 20<sup>th</sup> Pacific Maritime Boundaries session virtually over six (6) weeks in October and November 2021. The working training session opened with a two-day (29-30 September 2021) context-setting and target-identification meeting. Total participants were 64 people (27 were female and 37 were male).

The purpose of the working training session was to identify priorities and map the progress of maritime boundary (MB) and Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) work in each country. Finally, to plan for the six weeks sprint one-on-one sessions and expert technical support with workshops as per country preference.

### **6 weeks work sprint with 14 members countries**

Objectives – The six weeks sprint is designed to provide one on one support on identifying priority issues. Webinars were conducted where technical experts provided support and advice to countries.

During the month of October 2021, a meeting was arranged between the maritime boundary team and each of the 14 countries to get an update from them on pending MB and ECS activities within country, identify priority actions for the 6 weeks, timeframe to achieve this and the desired outcome envisioned by the country. Additional requests by the countries for 2022 was also collated by the MB team.

### **20th Maritime Boundaries – High Level Dialogue**

This high-level dialogue meeting (16-17 November 2021) follows the 6 weeks sprint where SPC reports broadly on progress, soft launch the maritime boundaries dashboard, and highlight ocean governance opportunities to government heads.

Total number of participants that registered were 112 where 74 participants were male and 38 were female.

### **Fiji Extended Continental Shelf training – Geocap shelf**

This was a hybrid training session (28 March - 1 April 2022) where the Geocap certified trainer had to dial in online while SPC technical advisers had to assist the participants with practical exercises. Total number of participants were 10 (7 male and 3 female). The primary purpose of this workshop was for the technical members of the Maritime Affairs Coordinating Committee (MACC) to review the South Fiji Basin extended continental shelf (ECS) submission and technical analysis submitted by Geolimits Consulting.

The workshop also served to present four different charts that were finalized during the ECS training and technical meeting sessions with the Consultant.

### **Impact Highlight: *Fiji and Solomon Islands Sign Maritime Boundary Agreement***



*Hon. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji and the Hon. Manasseh Sogavare, Prime Minister of Solomon Islands shake hands after signing an agreement on their shared maritime boundary. Source: the Pacific Community.*

The Governments of Fiji and the Solomon Islands have signed an agreement on their shared maritime boundary, marking the first boundary treaty to be signed in the Pacific region in 6 years.

The signing was held in Suva on the 11<sup>th</sup> July, ahead of the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders meeting.

The Pacific Community is the technical lead on the Pacific Maritime Boundaries work and looks forward to providing continued support to our Pacific Member States to secure our BluePacific.

"Mapping ocean boundaries is a determinative challenge for us large Ocean States in the Pacific. Implementing regional ocean solutions depend on such agreements. They are the foundation of the great Blue Pacific world of sustainably managed ocean space we are looking to build. The signing of this agreement is an important milestone to demarcate our region's 48 shared maritime boundaries," said Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji.

"This gathering signifies our commitment to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to which Fiji and Solomon Islands are both parties. UNCLOS itself is one of the achievements the Pacific region in shaping the international convention as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Pacific Islands Forum," said Manasseh Sogavare, Prime Minister of Solomon Islands.

"The signing of this boundary brings us a step closer to finalising our Blue Pacific boundaries, achieving SDG Target 14.C, and securing these zones for future generations. This is a top priority as affirmed by Pacific Leaders in their Declaration on Preserving Maritime Zones in the Face of Climate Change-related Sea-Level



Rise 2021, which received global recognition at the recent UN Ocean Conference in Lisbon,"Dr. Stuart Minchin, Director General, Pacific Community.

As programme coordinator, the Pacific Community (SPC) supports a range of activities including regional working sessions, workplace attachments, in-country workshops and placements, legal drafting, political advocacy, negotiations, technical assessments and field surveys.

The Programme is supported by a Consortium of partners including the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), Geoscience Australia, Attorney Generals Department - Australia, University of Sydney, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT), the Commonwealth Secretariat, GRID\_Arendal, the British Government, the European Union and Sweden through the Pacific European Union Marine Programme (PEUMP).

*Source: Pacific Community - SPC, Facebook Page*

#### **Indicator O4.5 – Datasets developed and provided to FFA to help fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance.**

Two meetings were conducted with the Vessel and Monitoring team of the Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) in the months of March and May 2022. These meetings have been a monthly practice in 2021 and have followed through in 2022 for the technical staff to update each other on the datasets delivered as well as to review the quality assurance of the data. In conjunction with the data exchanges, a common platform was launched during 51<sup>st</sup> Pacific Islands Forum (PIFS) summit in Suva in July 2022, by the Pacific Data Hub (PDH) team for ease of access by FFA and other organizations to the maritime boundaries data which is an output of the current SLA. The PDH serves as a web-application system under which various datasets in the Pacific region are consolidated and shared on a public domain. This overwrites prior methods of data sharing via external hard drives and sending as email attachments and increases visibility of the work when shared publicly.

As per the Service Law Agreement (SLA), between SPC and FFA, the data delivery is sectioned into three phases. Phase 1 and 2 were completed and delivered to the FFA in June and December 2020, respectively. Phase 1 consists of the Exclusive Economic Zone (200 nautical miles) layers. These are the individual countries EEZ and the global EEZ. Phase 2 consists of the Terrestrial Sea Zone (12 nautical miles) and the Contiguous Sea (24 nautical miles) layers. Similarly, it consisted of individual countries 12M & 24M as well as the global 12M and 24M. Phase 3 consists of the closed areas or marine protected areas (MPA) and other specific areas that countries have legislated to be protected.

Further work is being carried out under Phase 3 during year 4 and will continue until the end of the programme with regards to the MPAs and specific areas. Four countries have submitted their MPAs and fishing zones. The datasets and PDH updates already being undertaken is a continuous set of work and will rollover into the next SLA as some countries have yet to settle their boundaries.

The [Pacific Maritime Boundaries Dashboard](#) was developed by the PDH team in collaboration with the developers at LinkDigital and funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (dFAT). It was officially launched on Wednesday July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2022 during the 51<sup>st</sup> Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting. Links to the social media release can be accessed [here](#).

#### **Impact Highlight: Q&A with Ramesh Chand, Manager of FFA's Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)**

What was the situation like **before** the datasets were shared between SPC and FFA?

There were no defined lines and uncertainty in lines causes disputes between parties. Maritime Boundaries information on all the zones were not available.

Where did FFA VMS get their maritime boundary data?

From US Treaty provisional lines developed under the Maritime Boundaries project when this project was with FFA. Also from other open data sources.

How effective was this data for the VMS work?

It was not fully effective as some member MB were still disputed over jurisdiction boundaries which affected the legality of vessel incursion between two members.

It provided some comfort in determining where the limits of the zones were and this enabled FFA carry out the Monitoring Control and Surveillance work.

**What positive changes** have you seen as a result of using the datasets from SPC? Can you please provide a few examples.

It will effectively support IUU cases, eg vessels incursion into members EEZs Since the lines are official there will be no disputes between members and the vessel operators or vessel flag states when settling MB cases.

Having the outer limits of an EEZ declared makes it easy to identify legally the number of incursions a particular fishing vessel made. There was a case with Marshall Islands with a South Korean longline fishing vessel which RMI was able to successfully settle out of court.

Is there **anything to improve** going forward regarding the provision of maritime boundary datasets from SPC?

Make timely updates on MB data sets whenever there are new deposits with the UN.

Provide some capacity building to members on the technical aspects of Maritime Boundaries work.

Having the updated MB datasets be available in navigation charts for mariners.

Develop the Pacific Data Hub as the central repository for all the maritime boundaries data and information.

Continue to work on some of the internal closed zones of the project countries



### 3.2. KRA 1: Scientific and Management Advice for Oceanic Fisheries

This component, led by SPC Oceanic Fisheries Programme, provides high quality scientific advice to support management decision making on oceanic fisheries that has utility at the regional and/or national level. To this end, the following highlights were achieved during Year 4.

#### **Indicator O1.1 – Assessments provided to WCPFC Scientific Committee**

Bycatch estimates for purse seine fisheries in the WCPO have been developed through a consultancy and provided to the virtual 17<sup>th</sup> WCPFC Scientific Committee (August 2021; <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12542> ).

Analyses of the vulnerability of bycatch species were also reported to SC17 (<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12607>) and will re-focus regional work in this area.

A Palau-specific analysis of bycatch trends in their longline fisheries has been published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal (<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2021.720603/full> ).

A paper on ecosystem indicators was provided to the virtual 17<sup>th</sup> WCPFC Scientific Committee in August 2021 (<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12606>) and will enable ongoing monitoring of WCPO ecosystem health.

Work on the population structure of skipjack tuna, incorporating otolith shape and chemistry, genetics and muscle isotope analyses is underway in collaboration with industry and academic partners, and is informing discussions around the 2022 WCPO skipjack stock assessment.

The 15<sup>th</sup> Central Pacific tuna tagging cruise, to which PEUMP contributed, was completed during August – September 2021, despite the ongoing travel restrictions arising from the COVID pandemic. A report on this cruise will be presented to the Pacific Tuna Tagging Programme (PTTP) steering committee scheduled around the 18<sup>th</sup> WCPFC Scientific Committee in August 2022 (year 5).

Standardised indices for South Pacific albacore were a key input into the 2021 assessment of the stock, presented to SC17 (<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12551>). This was a collaborative effort by SPC and the IATTC to cover the whole of the South Pacific. These analyses were presented to the SC17 as an information paper (<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12561>).

While the two Pacific Island Fishery Professionals from FSM and Cook Islands successfully completed their PEUMP-supported time at SPC in year 3, their work examining bycatch species (KRA1.1), and the purse seine fishery sustainability (KRA 1.5) respectively was provided to SC17 (<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12566>); (<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12607>); (<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12592>).

A paper demonstrating the potential of tuna stomach contents and associated microbiomes to provide near-real time monitoring of ecosystem change was published in Frontiers in Marine Science (<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2022.811532/full>)

A paper evaluating the efficacy of tagging adult bigeye tuna from commercial longline fishing activities was published in Fisheries Research (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0165783621003222>)

### **Indicator SO1.1 – Status of tuna species in PACP controlled waters are not overfished**

All four main WCPO tuna stocks (south Pacific albacore, bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin) are deemed to be in the green area indicating that these stocks are “biologically healthy”, **not overfished nor is overfishing occurring**, noting there is a risk (a 1 in 8 chance) of overfishing occurring for bigeye tuna. However,

there is no room for complacency with the biomass of most stocks continuing to decline, and a need to address weaknesses and gaps in the management measures currently in place.

### **Indicator O1.2 – Pacific Island Fisheries Professional position on hold in year 4 due to travel restriction**

Following completion of the 2 'Pacific Island Fishery Professional (PIFP)' positions in year 3, regional COVID related travel restrictions have meant no PIFP positions were carried out in year 4.

## **3.3. KRA 2: Economic Benefits from Sustainable Tuna Fishing**

Led by FFA, this component focuses on supporting national Sanitary and Phytosanitary Competent Authorities (CA-SPS) and strengthening private sector engagement relating to employment in the offshore fisheries sector, thereby increasing economic benefits from sustainable tuna fishing. The following highlights were achieved in Year 4:

### **Indicator SO1.2; indicator O2.3 – Request for technical support to be provided to competent authorities in Samoa and Cook Islands**

Samoa Fisheries Division established a Seafood Verification Unit (competent authority) in May 2021, with funding support from the World Bank funded Samoa Agriculture & Fisheries Productivity and Marketing (SAFPROM) Project. A request from Samoa was sent to FFA in May 2022 for technical assistance during year 5. The FFA Market Access Specialist will provide assistance to the Unit in year 5 utilising PEUMP funding allocated for CA development and capacity building.

The FFA Market Access Specialist will provide technical assistance to Cook Islands during year 5, following a request received from Cook Islands for assistance in areas relating to development of the Cook Islands Ministry of Marine Resources Competent Authority Capacity, including development of a Competent Authority (CA) policy and regulatory framework for the Cook Islands, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for CA management and administration, SSPs for CA inspections, documentation and certification requirements, and CA inspection process training for relevant staff of the Cook Islands Ministry of Marine Resources.

At the end of the fourth year of the programme, 4 countries (Fiji, PNG, Kiribati and Solomon Islands), still have access to the EU markets for fish and fisheries product exports.

### **Indicator O2.1 – Samoa completes their draft National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy**

#### **Samoa:**

The development of a Samoa Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy (SFAP), which began in year 3, continued throughout year 4 of PEUMP implementation. The process in year 4 included the following activities:

- Stakeholder consultations to consider the 'Zero Draft Samoa National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy' at the community level, held on 1 & 2 July for Upolu Island, and 15 & 16 July for Savaii Island. Stakeholder consultations for government ministries, authorities and entities included representatives from Ministry of Agriculture (7M;7F); Ministry of Women, Culture and Social Development (2F); National University of Samoa (1M); Samoa Ports Authority (1M); Central Bank of Samoa (2F); Samoa Qualifications Authority (1M); Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (6F); Ministry of Finance (3M); and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (1M). Stakeholder consultations with industry representatives saw participation from 36 representatives (23M; 13F), and community consultations saw engagement from 46 representatives (42M; 4F) from 23 coastal villages/groups. Overall, the consultation process engaged with 116 participants (79M; 37F), not including Fisheries Division staff that provided technical assistance and guidance during the various sessions.
- A final Fisheries Division Management Team, comprised of the Fisheries Division Assistant CEO, Principal Fisheries Officers, and Senior Fisheries Officers - drafting workshop held on 4 & 5 November 2021, during which a submission draft of the Samoa National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy was compiled.
- The draft Samoa National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy was submitted to the National Policy Coordination Committee (NPCC; an ad-hoc Public Service Commission committee) in December 2021 for consideration and approval. The NPCC considered the submission draft in May 2022.

Barring any major changes/objections from the National Policy Coordination Committee, preparations for the finalization and launch of the Samoa Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy will take place in the next reporting period and will include an appropriate media/communications plan for visibility purposes of this first national fisheries policy for Samoa.

#### **Indicator O2.4 – Support for countries to comply with WCPFC Conservation Management Measures**

Capacity building and in-country missions associated with this activity remain on hold until either:

- Local subject matter experts can be identified and engaged to carry out the activity without requiring international travel;
- International travel restrictions are relaxed, allowing for easier access to countries
- In-person negotiations on WCPFC matters are able to resume as desired by FFA members

#### **Indicator O2.5 - Fishing industry support to Fiji & PNG and SME**

##### **Fiji:**

A request from the Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FIA) for PEUMP funding support relating to a re-assessment exercise of the Fiji FIA Marine Stewardship Council Group (FFIA MSC Group) catch certification, which expires in July 2023, was received in June 2022. FFA PEUMP will work with Fiji FIA to engage the services of an MSC-accredited CAB to undertake the assessment during year 5. A successful outcome of the re-assessment exercise will enable the Fiji FIA MSC catch certification group to maintain its MSC certification status.

##### **Regional:**

A consultant was engaged from January to March of 2022 to facilitate preparations for the planned FFA PEUMP GSI & HR meeting, which was initially planned for April 2022, but will take place in year 5. The planned event will be the first FFA-led regional dialogue on matters relating to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion, and Human Rights-based Approaches in tuna fisheries, developed in collaboration with PEUMP Programme implementation partners and NGO partners. The dialogue is intended to draw attention to the links of HR and GESI in tuna industries and how these matter for FFA Member countries in practice.

## **Impact Highlight**

### **Samoa develops their National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy**

The development process of a National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy for Samoa began in 2020 and entailed a series of internal planning workshops and stakeholder consultations throughout the policy development process. In addition to internal workshops for Fisheries Division management and staff (Figures 1 and 6), stakeholder sessions were conducted with relevant government ministries, authorities, and entities (Figure 2), as well as with private sector and community stakeholders (Figures 3-5). The resulting draft Samoa National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy was submitted to the National Policy Coordination Committee for review in December 2021.

The draft National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy is the first of its kind for Samoa and outlines the strategic direction that the Samoa Fisheries Division intends to take in the management and development of the fisheries sector. The genesis for the development of this policy document was an awareness within the Fisheries Division of the fragmented representation of fisheries issues and management processes within national policies and plans, such as the Samoa Agriculture Sector Plan, and a need to raise the profile of this key revenue-generating sector.

The process of developing the policy also presented an institutional strengthening/ capacity building exercise for Fisheries Division staff who were involved in the various drafting workshops, brainstorming sessions, and stakeholder consultations. Where staff were initially focussed on their specific areas of work – inshore fisheries management and aquaculture; offshore fisheries management; fisheries compliance, community-based fisheries management; seafood verification/certification - the development process saw a mindset/change process that encouraged a more holistic approach to planning for the next decade of national fisheries management in Samoa. “There was a noticeable change as we went through the policy development process in how Fisheries Division staff understood how and where their work fits into the bigger picture of natural resource management and sustainable development within Samoa,” reflected Ulusapeti Tiitii, Principal Fisheries Officer (Inshore and Aquaculture).

In addition to the development of a concise and focussed draft policy document, a key outcome of the process was the sense of ownership over the strategic directions and intentions of the policy felt by Fisheries Division staff by the of the 12-month process.





*Figure 1: Samoa Fisheries Division Senior Management Policy Development Workshop group discussion, February 2021*



*Figure 2: (top) Opening of the Samoa Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Government Stakeholder Consultation, June 2021; (bottom) Group photo of representatives from relevant government Ministries and Authorities*



*Figure 3: Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries delivering opening statement of the Samoa Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy Upolu Fishing Industry and Community consultation; June 2021*



*Figure 4: Group discussions at the Upolu Fishing Industry stakeholder consultation of the Samoa Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy; June 2021*





Figure 5: Savaii stakeholder consultation of the Samoa Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy; July 2021



Figure 6: Final drafting workshop of the Samoa Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy; November 2021

### 3.4. KRA 3: Sustainable Management of Coastal Fisheries

The coastal fisheries component (KRA 3), led by the SPC Coastal Fisheries Programme and supported by the LMMA Network implementation partner, focuses on improving the sustainable management of coastal fisheries resources and ecosystems through better scientific information, the provision of technical support and the empowerment of communities. In Year 4, KRA 3 has focused on:

- Continued adjustment and refinement of workplans as the PACP region slowly emerges, especially in the latter stages of the second half of Year 4, from the significant constraints resulting from the last two years of coronavirus travel restrictions and lockdowns;
- In particular, further developing, adapting and providing ongoing high quality scientific, data, technical, information and management related support and capacity building to the PACP countries through

innovative online portals, web-based materials and online courses, applications development and training, and virtual and hybrid workshops and meetings;

- Supporting and facilitating national level implementation of the Pacific Regional Framework for Action on Scaling-up Community-based Fisheries Management;
- Growing the CEA FM community engagement components through the LMMA Network and local partners in the four Melanesian PACPs; and
- Continuing to produce and disseminate a broad range of targeted information and awareness materials.

The following were the highlights achieved in Year 4:

**Indicator O3.1; indicator O3.6 – Science based monitoring of coastal resources for PACP countries and regional scope: Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and regionally**

**Regional: Continued development and refinement of e-data systems.**

Activity KRA 3.1 has worked closely with activity KRA 3.3 on further developing the scope and functionality of e-data systems, including the *Ikasavea* application and related databases. Key to the sustainable management of coastal resources, and especially the commercially and artisanally important invertebrates, is the effective collection and analysis of catch and life-history data, and its importance for evidence-based management of those resources. The system has been further refined and expanded during Year 4 to enable the collection of key biological and socio-economic information from fisheries markets and landings. The survey and landing modules now incorporate calibration and analysis of measuring board and mat pictures, with automated detection, measurement and species IDs of fishes, detection of sea cucumbers, and the measurement of lobsters.

Work consisted of developing life history sampling protocols that will be adopted by SPC and member countries who request assistance in this area. Life history characteristics of species affects how each species respond to fishing pressure. Therefore, understanding the life histories of key invertebrates allows fisheries managers to introduce management measures that considers their unique biological characteristics. Using data that has been collected from a number of PACPs and analysed, a report has been produced outlining the life-history and morphometric relationships on four key sea cucumber species that are lacking life history and conversion data for the processed product. Protocols have also been developed and tested for assessing key life history characteristics of two key lobster species found through the PACP countries with the publication found at:

Rachna P.P., Shedrawi G., Bosserelle P., Gislard S., Halford A.R. 2022. Journey into the world of age and maturity in Pacific lobster fisheries. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 167:31–40. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/xs3ts>

**Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu: Training was conducted during the period of July 2021 to August 2021 on and application of e-data systems for fisheries staff on fishery-dependent landing (creel) surveys (Fiji), and fishery-dependent market surveys (Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu).** Training included survey designs, methods optimisation, review of current creel and market survey designs, data collection and management using the *Ikasavea* application and web-based databases.

Shedrawi G., Bosserelle P., Vigga B., Magron F., Gislard S., Tiitii S., Tanielu E., Fepuleai F., Rachna P., Halford A.R. 2021. Using COVID-19 travel bans to precipitate a digital transition in coastal fisheries science. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 165:24–27. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/qzcs>



**Solomon Islands:** During July 2021, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources staff were trained in fishery-independent sea cucumber surveys, including the use of the Iksavea app. Training and support included survey design, data collection, data entry and data analysis using GIS for survey planning and reporting. Support was provided to enable the MFMR staff to undertake a sea cucumber survey at Lord Howe Atoll (Ontong Java). The report on the Lord Howe Atoll (Ontong Java) survey has been submitted for publication. It outlines the status of populations and management recommendations for the Lord Howe (Ontong Java) sea cucumber fishery.

Shedrawi G., Tua P., Aram D., Posala R., Buarafi A., Rachna P. P., Magron F., Bosserelle P., Gislar S. and Halford A. R. 2022. An assessment of sea cucumber populations at Lord Howe Atoll (Ontong Java), Solomon Islands, to inform the development of the community-based fisheries management plan. Noumea, New Caledonia: Pacific Community. 32 p. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/2djiq>

### **Indicator O3.1; indicator O3.6 – Coastal fisheries data collection and national database development including trials of new technology for Solomon Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu and regionally**

**Online database for underwater surveys (fish and invertebrates).** An online database module has been developed during year 4, and added to the coastal fisheries application portal to support data entry and analysis of fish and invertebrate surveys. Legacy data has been converted and imported in the new database, including 333 invertebrate surveys. **Solomon Islands** Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources used the system to enter and analyse the Ontong Java sea cucumber survey data. **Fiji** Ministry of Fisheries used the system to enter and analyse fish underwater and invertebrates surveys. By the end of Year 4 several additional countries (including **Palau** and **Nauru**) have requested training in Year 5.

**Software development & maintenance, training and user support for market and landing surveys and socio-economic survey modules (Kiribati, Tonga, Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu).** Market and landing survey modules now incorporate calibration and analysis of pictures, with automated detection, measurement, and species identification (ID). Training was conducted during June 2022, on various aspects have been provided to **Kiribati, Tonga, Fiji, Samoa** and **Vanuatu**. The tablet application for socio-economic survey has been completed and 47 reports were created for the analysis of the data on the web module. Legacy data has been imported and cleaned for **Kiribati** and **Fiji**.

**Development of AI models for the recognition and identification of corals, sea cucumbers and fishes on pictures and videos.** During year 4, artificial intelligence models have been created/improved for the detection of picture type (fishes on mats, invertebrates on measuring boards), calibration of pictures for direct measurement (measuring board/mat), the detection and reading of weight value, the detection of and measurement of fishes, the detection of sea cucumbers and the measurement of lobsters. Species identification for fishes includes 237 species. During Year 5, the focus will be on automating measurement of additional invertebrates (crabs, dried sea cucumbers, octopus, slipper lobster) and improvement of species identification of corals, fishes and invertebrates.

### **Indicator O3.3 – Socioeconomic survey, support, training and tools development in Kiribati, Fiji, Tonga, Cook Islands and regionally**

**Kiribati** and **Fiji** received support over year 4, to resolve their socio-economic data collection and reporting issues on small-scale fisheries. In Year 3, support was provided to the **Tonga** Ministry of Fisheries (MoF) to evaluate the impact of Special Management Areas (SMA - community-based managed areas). This work was undertaken in partnership with MoF, FAO and USP, and described in the Year 3 Annual Report. In Year 4, SPC provided support to analyse and interpret the results of the socio-economic assessment of the SMA programme in Tonga, conducted during the first half of 2021. A final report is currently under revision and will be published as soon as it has been cleared by all relevant stakeholders. This report will inform the scaling-up strategy of the SMA programme. In addition, SPC completed an assessment of COVID-19 impacts on fishing communities in **Tonga**.

Results are available in the following article and report:

Marre J.-B., Garcia Imhof C. 2021. An assessment of socioeconomic impacts due to COVID-19 on coastal fisheries in Tonga. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 165:28–32. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/p3xse>

Marre J.-B., Garcia Imhof C. 2021. Assessment of COVID-19 socio-economic impacts on Special Management Area households and small-scale fishers in Tonga. Noumea, New Caledonia: Pacific Community. 20 p. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/8qqjg>

**Livelihoods assessments.** A framework and an online survey to assess the viability of recreational fisheries as an alternative livelihood were developed in year 4. This was initially conceived to support **Cook Islands**, but both the framework and the survey will be able to support the development of recreational fisheries in other PACP countries.

**Vulnerability assessment and monitoring tool.** A guiding document to assess vulnerability of communities to climate change and other disasters was developed during year 4, using the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) framework. Working in collaboration with the SPC Statistics for Development Division, a module to include in Household Income and Expenditures Surveys (HIES) is under development, along with a fisheries-specific module

### **Indicator O3.5 – Pacific CBFM Framework for Action guiding the development of national CBFM scaling up strategies**

**Development of the Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling-up Community Based Fisheries Management.** In Year 3, SPC designed and implemented four CBFM scaling-up consultative workshops (3 subregional and 1 regional workshop) involving national and subnational fisheries agencies, local communities (traditional leaders, women, youth), local non-governmental organisation and civil society organisation, regional and international organisations and institutions. Through these consultative workshops the **Pacific Framework for Action on scaling up CBFM: 2021-2025** developed and then approved by the 13th Heads of Fisheries (June 2021 – Year 3) and endorsed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Fisheries Ministerial Meeting (RFMM2) in July 2021 (Year 4), together with a Policy Brief (see below). This was a significant achievement, as the Framework for Action is a regional commitment that supports, empowers and values our coastal communities in sustaining coastal fisheries in the Pacific.

Pacific Community 2021. Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021-2025. Noumea, New Caledonia: Pacific Community. 22 p. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/yr5yv>

Anon. 2021. Scaling up community-based fisheries management: A regional commitment supporting Pacific Island communities in sustaining coastal fisheries. SPC Policy Brief #37. Noumea, New Caledonia: Pacific Community. 4 p. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/z2csz>

**Development of national CBFM scaling-up Strategies.** Consultations commenced in Year 4 on the initial stages with the **Tonga** Ministry of Fisheries, **Nauru** Marine Resources Authority and **Tuvalu** Fisheries Department on the development of their specific national level CBFM scaling up strategies. The *CBFM Framework for Action* will be the main guiding document in the development of national strategy. This activity will continue in Year 5.

**CBFM Scaling-up training modules.** In collaboration with the Locally Managed Marine Area Network (LMMAN) International (KRA 3.5-3.7), a draft CBFM scaling-up course structure is being developed over year 4 and year 5. The *CBFM Framework for Action* is guiding the course structure and will also guide the content of each module. The modules target CBFM partitioners at national, subnational levels and community levels. This activity will continue in Year 5.

**Establishing and ad hoc Community-Based Fisheries Management Technical Advisory Group (CBFM-TAG).** The Terms of Reference for a CBFM-TAG was developed in year 4. The purpose of the advisory group is to ensure that high quality advice is provided towards the efficient and effective implementation of the *CBFM Framework for Action* in the region. The CBFM-TAG will be chaired by SPC-FAME and the members (to be identified and invited by the chair in Year 5) will include technical experts from national or provincial fisheries agencies, representatives from CSO or NSAs, academic institutions, experts in gender and people centred approaches, and SPC FAME.

**Collation of national CBFM information and the development of CBFM web portal (with KRA3.3).** During the first half of 2022, a consultant is currently working with Pacific countries and Timor Leste to collate national CBFM information by country through a regional broad scale assessment guided by the *CBFM Framework for Action*. The general assessment will enable members and SPC to understand the status of enabling environment for CBFM scaling-up (i.e. legislation, policy, staffing), coverage of site-based approaches (i.e. number of active, inactive and in-progress sites vs total number of coastal communities) and some insights into broader human rights and tenure aspects across the region. The collated information will assist in tracking the implementation of the *CBFM Framework for Action* since its endorsement across the region. This activity will continue in Year 5.

#### **Indicator O3.4 – CEAFM support in Melanesia (PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji)**

Activity KRAs 3.5 to 3.7 are being implemented through the Locally Managed Marine Area Network (LMMAN) through contracted in-country partners in PNG (Wildlife Conservation Society-WCS, targeting New Ireland Province), Solomon Islands (World Fish Centre, targeting Malaita Province), Vanuatu (Wan Smolbag Theatre with Vanuatu Fisheries Department, targeting TAFEA province) and Fiji (consortium led by Conservation International-CI, WCS and Fiji LMMAN, targeting Lau, Ba, Lomaiviti, Cakaudrove, Kadavu, Macuata, and

Nadroga-Navosa provinces), and cChange (preferred supplier for information and awareness materials for 'change communications' for KRA 3.7).

Despite the travel restrictions and some in-country delays, considerable progress has been made in Year 4 on the LMMA Network led CEA FM components.

## **Papua New Guinea**

*The work is implemented by Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS).*

### **Direct CBFM actions: information, awareness and communications**

In July 2021, packages of mud crab training materials were disseminated to the members of the female fishers' collective, which included specialist mud crab harvesters and buyers. The materials included: an illustrated mud crab fattening and post-harvest handling training manual; a presentation to introduce the importance of mangroves for mud crabs; and hand-out guides on mud crab species identification, sex determination and methods for measuring the carapace width of the crabs.

A LMMA Network has been set up at the scale of the New Ireland Province last year with a first meeting that took place in April 2021. In order to pursue the exchange between the members, a WhatsApp group was created.

Community exchange visits took place in April 2022 in Sentral Niu Ailan Local Level Government (LLG), a total of 103 people (23 females, 80 males) from 61 communities across 4 community sites participated in the exchange. 16 fishers helped to mentor active community members through knowledge sharing concerning coastal fisheries management. The exchange visits also allowed community fisher champions to learn best fisheries management practice techniques at the Solwara Skul in Kaselok, New Ireland Province, which was built by John Aini, the founder of Ailan Awareness Inc. The exchange visits also involved trips to Lavatbura and Katangan communities, where fisheries management measures have been successfully employed during recent years. The community fisher champions with access to handheld Smart Phones are able to remain in contact through a WhatsApp group.

### ***Enabling CBFM actions: strong and up-to-date management, policy, legislation, planning and operational guidance***

A New Ireland Province Roadmap for coastal fisheries management in New Ireland Province was endorsed by the New Ireland Provincial Executive Committee in September 2021 and is now a working document within the NIP administration.

WCS coordinated meetings with seven LLGs (where Provincial Fisheries Office [PFO] staff are present) in New Ireland Province in order to develop fisheries workplans for each LLG, which are aligned to the provincial fisheries roadmap. To date, seven of the nine originally drafted LLG workplans have been updated and amended

### ***Enabling CBFM actions: organizational and individual capacity, coordination mechanisms***

Meetings were facilitated by WCS February and April 2022 in order to bring together the PFO staff from across New Ireland Province; the meetings provided an opportunity for the PFO staff to amend and update their PFO LLG workplans, and also included a session on indicators to emphasise the importance of performance management and build capacity for project management.

A meeting was held during February and again in April 2022 for the PFO staff and fisheries data collectors in order to update the New Ireland Province Fisheries Management database. The database comprises a simple-to-use Excel spreadsheet, containing community-derived marine and coastal resource data collected originally from 168 communities in Lovongai and Tikana LLGs during 2017. Information from the other eight LLGs in New Ireland Province has also been added to the database. The Excel file containing the database has been distributed to the provincial fisheries staff via flash drives. Whiteboards that display general fisheries management information for each ward in Murat, Lovongai, Tikana and Kavieng Urban LLGs remain on the walls of the PFO staff offices.

The database of mud crab buyers and sellers that was developed in April 2021 was updated during late 2021 and early 2022 after the female fishers' collective and community-champion meetings. New information was linked to the provincial CBFM database mentioned above. The database will enable better information dissemination concerning mud crab harvesting and fattening, and enable the PFOs to build a network of fishers that can share information regarding mud crab harvesting and fattening successes and challenges between themselves. A similar database for sea cucumber harvesters is under development in case the sea cucumber harvest moratorium is lifted again, enabling the post-harvest handling and processing materials to be further disseminated.

The sixth Technical Working Group meeting was held with representatives from the national and provincial government, National Fisheries College, local NGOs, law and order, the private sector, community champions, and other stakeholders.

## **Fiji**

*The project is implemented by a consortium of 3 organisations, WCS Fiji, Fiji LMMA and Conservation International. CI is leading the consortium.*

### ***Direct CBFM actions: information, awareness and communications***

During May 2022, 30 participants (13 females, 17 males) from eight districts of Bua Province assessed the indicators of overfishing within their communities and how the 4FJ Fish Smart campaign can improve community awareness and engagement to allow fish populations to increase or stabilize.

Fisheries management training was conducted with 50 participants (15 females, 35 males) from communities in Va'u'ulele and Urata villages in Wailevu District, Cakaudrove Province during May 2022, to create awareness of the importance of size limits in fisheries management through the 4FJ Fish Smart campaign, the science behind spawning aggregation and size limits.

### ***Direct CBFM actions: joint action at site level***

As part of the activity aiming at improving market access for sea grape women fishers in Ra, Conservation International engaged with regular sea grape (5 female, 1 male) harvesters/suppliers from Navolau districts in the early stages of the project (inception meeting) including Navolau District Women's Group President. CI also

engaged with key primary stakeholders that includes the Vanua – as a traditional fishing ground ownership (Vanua o Rakiraki Council Chairman), Navolau District Representative – key person that links the vanua to the government (for development purposes). CI met with partners with community experience on sea grape marketing work (Market Development Facility, Women in Fisheries).

***Enabling CBFM actions: organizational and individual capacity, coordination mechanisms***

In collaboration with Conservation International (CI), cChange, and the Ministry of Fisheries, WCS facilitated a three-day fisheries management training workshop in Suva (11–13 May 2022). Fifteen fisheries officers (10 females, 5 males) from Eastern Division (Lau and Lomaiviti), Central Division (Suva), Western Division (Nadi, Ba, and Ra), Research Division, and Inshore Fisheries and Management Division (IFMD) attended the training. The objective of this training was to increase the fisheries knowledge and communications capacity and outreach effectiveness of extension officers to support communities in Fiji. The training was targeted at fisheries officers who work closely with fishers, particularly in rural villages

***Enabling CBFM actions: ecosystem and inclusive approaches***

During March 2022, WCS, in partnership with the Fiji Environmental Law Association (FELA) Team conducted a 3-day workshop with 40 participants (15 females 25 males) from the three islands of Ovalau, Moturiki and Koro. The purpose of this was to strengthen the engagement of women and youth in natural resource decision-making and provide training on relevant environmental legislation.

Integrated District Management Planning (IDMP) and Fisheries Management Awareness Workshop held from 13 to 14th March 2022. Workshop covered 4 districts (Lomaloma, Mualevu, Lakeba and Oneata) across 24 communities in Lau, with 138 participants (38 females, 100 males).

**Vanuatu**

*The project is implemented by Wansmol Bag Theatre and the Vanuatu Fisheries Department.*

***Direct CBFM actions: information, awareness and communications***

“*Twist mo Spin*”, CBFM film has been completed and distributed to 50 communities during the Fish toktok Symposium (31.08-02.09.2021) on Tanna island and through Provincial Fisheries Officers. The film gained international attention and was aired in San Francisco in the United State Ocean film festival and also translated in Korean for Korean viewers.

The ‘environment film’ is now at the state of editing and should be complete by the end of 2022. Currently, draft cuts are available for Vanuatu Fisheries staff. A cut has been made specifically for Crown of Thorns starfish awareness.

720 comics and 60 flash drives have been packaged for delivery to the provinces in July 2022. The flash drives include a series of comics and movies, *Twist Mo Spin* as well as additional ones developed by Wansmol Bag throughout the years.

The second in a series of three Vanua Tai annual meetings over the life of the project, was held in September 2021 in Emua village, Efate. 93 monitors came together for the Annual week-long general meeting (24 female and 69 males) from every province and almost every island in Vanuatu. There were monitors present from every province in Vanuatu (all 6) as well as 6 authorised fisheries officers ([blog link](#))



The 2nd Provincial CBFM subnetwork meeting was held in Tanna in August 2021 and involved Vanuatu community representatives, Area council members and provincial government represented. 24 participants were involved (including 8 women). Facilitation was provided by the Tafea Provincial Fisheries Office together with the Vanuatu Tai national coordinator and Vanuatu Fisheries Department CBFM officer. The meeting resulted in the development of a CBFM subnetwork workplan, community reports on progress and activities update and consolidated subnetwork report in preparation for national Vanuatu Tai Network Annual General Assembly.

***Enabling CBFM actions: strong and up-to-date management, policy, legislation, planning and operational guidance***

An internal CBFM scaling strategy consultation has been organized in March 2022 within the Vanuatu Fisheries Department and has been circulated for external review by CBFM stakeholders. The strategy will be finalised by the end of 2022 (Year 5 of implementation).

***Enabling CBFM actions: organizational and individual capacity, coordination mechanisms***

The national 3-day Fis Toktok symposium on coastal fisheries was held on Tanna from August 31st to 2nd September 2021. This brought together coastal fisheries stakeholders from across Vanuatu including, Secretary General and Provincial presidents from all provinces, civil society representatives, SPC and other regional actors, Vanuatu Fisheries Department officers, Vanua Tai network representatives and private sector stakeholders. A total of 117 participant (16 female, 96 male and 5 youth).

The PEUMP project specifically worked with Tafea CBFM subnetwork members to engage in the Fis Toktok symposium.

The Tafea Provincial Fisheries Officers (PFO) support plan to assist provincial Vanua Tai Network was finalised, approved and signed by stakeholders during the first quarter of 2022. The collaboration between the Provincial Fisheries Officer and the Vanua-Tai network communities have been significantly improved with the PFO taking the lead in facilitating the co-development of the Tafea network support plan and the PFO has also been working closely with communities, for example in preparing the opening of one Tabu area.

**Solomon Islands**

*The project is implemented by WorldFish.*

***Direct CBFM actions: information, awareness and communications***

CBRM/CBFM awareness trips conducted during August 2021 in 14 communities of East-Kwaio (Malaita) attended by 1573 community members (535 women, 494 men, at least 544 children).

Update of CBRM registry of communities in Malaita as per the awareness trips (14 communities). Since the inception of the project 76 awareness visits.

The first CBRM training for community facilitators was held in Auki from 27 to 30 July 2021. A total of 36 community participants (12 females, 24 males) participated in the training, representing 25 communities. The training program included three days of theory, group activities and discussions and a final field trip day to the

OKRONUS management area in Langalanga ([blog link](#)). 14 of the 36 community facilitators trained in Auki have conducted activities on their own and reported their activities to the Provincial Fisheries Office, this includes awareness visits to an additional 10 neighbouring communities, 3 tabu sites have been declared, assistance has been requested to WorldFish to cover fuel costs to visit more distant communities and suggestion for a follow-up meeting has been made to strengthen this initial community facilitator's network.

The training along with the awareness visit in 14 communities have resulted in 32 communities that have come together to develop 4 management plans and 1 community developing its own.

### ***Enabling CBFM actions: strong and up-to-date management, policy, legislation, planning and operational guidance***

In June 2022, a Malaita Provincial Fisheries Office Programme has been finalized for the 2021-2025 period and remains to be officially endorsed.

### ***Enabling CBFM actions: organizational and individual capacity, coordination mechanisms***

The community profile registry has been updated based on the awareness visits and does contain information for 69 communities in Malaita. Information includes the undertaking of management, contact details, natural habitats, threats, and conflicts. The database also includes what support has been provided in terms of awareness, information or technical support.

### ***Monitoring and Evaluation***

A scaling survey was developed in collaboration with cChange and SPC in order to assess the effectiveness of the activities implemented under the LMMA component of PEUMP and more broadly under the new *SPC Framework for Action on scaling up CBFM*. The survey was initially developed for the New Ireland Province of **PNG** but has been adapted to fit all countries and field-tested in **Fiji**. The survey is available in electronic format

<https://ee.humanitarianresponse.info/x/OiV1j4ib>

The sampling design for New Ireland Province, **PNG**, has been finalised during November 2021 to February 2022, with support from SPC (HRSD and FAME sections) and cChange is currently finalising the field team for implementation by the end of 2022.

### ***Covid-19 surveys***

The surveys on the impacts of Covid-19 on coastal communities has led to the writing of a scientific paper co-authored by all the local contributors to the survey and published in January in Marine Policy, Ferguson *et al.* (2022) *Local practices and production confer resilience to rural Pacific food systems during the COVID-19 pandemic*. Marine Policy 13710495 (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X2200001X> or <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2022.104954>)

Press release developed and circulated in the region after the publication of the Covid-19 survey scientific paper in Marine Policy. So far, the press release has led to a publication in PNG and an interview on Pacific Beats with ABC Radio Australia.



<https://www.looppng.com/business/traditional-food-production-and-food-sharing-practices-help-rural-pacific-communities>

<https://www.abc.net.au/radio-australia/programs/pacificbeat/pacific-beat/13724584> (interview starts at 6min 39sec)

Based on the scientific paper, a blog was developed and shared on the LMMA website: <https://lmma.network.org/2022/03/31/traditional-living-better-armed-against-covid-19-impacts/>

### **Indicator O3.2 – Communication activities and production and dissemination of information and materials for communities**

Implementation of awareness activities at the sub-regional level by cChange have continued to be constrained by COVID-19 travel restrictions. However, during year 4, project partners have continued to adapt to online workshops, meetings, and communications, which has enabled cChange to facilitate the endorsement of information strategies for the **Solomon Islands** and the New Ireland Province, **PNG**, and continue implementation in **Fiji**.

A key highlight has been assisting with the regional roll out of information strategies including the development of 'a regional CBFM messaging toolbox'. This toolbox includes topic briefs to assist with the production of information products. This work has been guided a regional technical advisory group facilitated by SPC.

A significant amount of targeted information and awareness products have been produced and broadcast/distributed in Year 4, and itemised in Annex 2. They include: broadcast materials – videos; talkback radio shows; news media products; social media postings and campaigns; materials for print, MP3s/podcasts, videos/smart-phone apps. They include both general and targeted materials.

### **Information and outreach in Tuvalu, Kiribati, Cook Islands, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Nauru, Vanuatu, FSM and regionally (indicator O3.2)**

#### ***Outreach activities including adaptation with communities***

**Fishers' tales:** A second series of the awareness and educational videos for the region, "Fishers' Tales", have been produced during year 4, with co-funding from the PEUMP programme and the NZ MFAT *Effective Coastal Fisheries Management Activity*. These videos provide information on the habitat, nutrition, and behaviour of key marine species, as well as advice on how to use these resources in a sustainable way. The second season of this series was promoted during a tailored and online campaign on Facebook for five weeks, in collaboration with the SPC Educational Quality and assessment programme and of the PROTEGE project (Jan. to Feb 2022). The five new episodes were translated into **Tuvaluan** for local school outreach activities.

**Guardians of the Pacific.** Within the framework of International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA 2022), SPC has partnered with FAO to produce a series of 3 minute-videos on small scale fishers and sustainable fishing practices. The 2 pilot episodes were showed on the 30 March 2022 during the online launch of the IYAFA in the Pacific and on social media. Altogether there were 14 episodes from 5 countries (**Kiribati, Cook Islands, PNG, Samoa, Tonga**) were produced during year 4. Three additional episodes are currently being produced for the French territories (New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Futuna), in collaboration with the EU funded PROTEGE.

**Sea cucumbers and bêche-de-mer in the Pacific Islands.** Several sea cucumber species are internationally protected. Two species in the Pacific are CITES listed and their export may be banned if stocks are not managed sustainably. These new rules require exporting countries to set up monitoring and control mechanisms. A series of three training videos was produced during year 4 and shared online during May 2022 to explain how to identify several species of sea cucumbers (live and dried). This information tool is targeting fisheries officers and fisheries associations.

**Information tools for Tonga, Nauru, Cook Islands and Vanuatu.** Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in SMAs: An information toolkit, was developed for fishers and fisheries officers in **Tonga**. It includes an awareness brochure and poster (in English and Tongan), as well as a manual and a technical guide. The testing of the toolkit was delayed in Year 4 due to the volcanic eruption in **Tonga**.

A community information toolkit, “FADS for family”, on anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (aFADs) was produced as part of an ongoing aFADs strategic development plan in **Nauru**. The toolkit was developed during Year 3 of the PEUMP programme to address some issues such as FAD misuse, vandalism and maintenance, was revised during Year 4. This toolkit highlights the benefits of aFADs for communities, the code of conducts, and fishing technics around FADs. The toolkit is available in English and Nauruan.

An information toolkit on data collection programmes, aimed at promoting data collection programmes in **Cook Islands**, was designed for use by small-scale fishers to collect “catch” information. The 1,500 printed brochures are being used by MMR for training with fisheries officers and outreach activities with fishers.

An awareness toolkit for communities of **Vanuatu** was produced during year 4 to promote awareness of ciguatera. A poster and a ruler to measure invertebrates were finalised in collaboration with Vanuatu Fisheries Department.

### ***CBFM guide***

The Community-based Fisheries Management Plan Reviews – Facilitation Guide, co-published by SPC, WorldFish and the University of Wollongong, was launched in October 2021 through an online media press release, a web story and associated social media posts.

Community-based Fisheries Management Plan Reviews: [Link here](#) ; Web story: [Link here](#)

## **Tonga**

### ***Information tools for Tonga***

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in SMAs: Over year 4, an information toolkit was developed for fishers and fisheries officers. It includes an awareness brochure and poster (in English and in local language), as well as a manual and a technical guide.

The testing of the toolkit has been delayed due to the volcano eruption in Tonga.

Link of the information toolkit: [Special Management Area Toolkit](#)

*This is co-funded by: FAO, the NZ MFAT Effective Coastal Fisheries Management Activity and the PEUMP Programme*

## **FSM**

### ***Information tools for FSM***

Following the work done by national and state governments along with NGOs and coordinated by cChange, the two information toolkits for Pohnpei and Chuuk were edited during July-October 2021. The information toolkits were printed and sent in early 2022 to the focal points following the SPC procurement process. They will be rolled out for the *Fan Itach* campaign in year 5 to revive grouper fisheries in Chuuk and the *Ahi Mour Ahi Pwukoah* campaign to reverse declining fish trends with size limits in Pohnpei.

A meeting gathering the stakeholders and networks was held in June 2022 to list the next steps for the implementation of the campaigns.

Link for the toolkit: [Ahi Mour Ahi Pwukoah campaign](#)

Link for the toolkit: [Fan Itach Chuuk campaign](#)

### **Nauru**

#### ***Information tools for Nauru***

Information toolkit on anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (aFADs): As part of an ongoing aFADs strategic development plan in Nauru, a community toolkit was developed during year 3 of the PEUMP programme to address some issues such as FAD misuse, vandalism and maintenance. This toolkit (“FADS for family”) highlights the benefits of aFADs for communities, the code of conducts, and fishing technics around FADs. The video, brochure, poster, and associated illustrations for social media were revised during year 4 of the programme and approved by NFMRA. The toolkit is available in English and Nauruan. It was also presented to FAO for utilization in other countries, including in RMI and FSM.

Link for the information toolkit: [FADs for family](#)

### **Cook Islands**

#### ***Information tools for the Cook Islands***

Information toolkit on data collection programmes: This toolkit aims at promoting data collection programmes, designed for use by small-scale fishers to collect “catch” information. The toolkit was designed following several consultations with stakeholders over July 2021 to December 2021 and approved by MMR. It was printed and shipped to Rarotonga in February 2022. The 1500 printed brochures will be used by MMR when they conduct trainings with fisheries officers and outreach activities with fishers.

Link for the information toolkit: [Share your data today](#)

### **Vanuatu**

#### ***Information tools for Vanuatu***

Ciguatera toolkit: Following a request from the Vanuatu Fisheries Department (VFD), the Information and Outreach Officer has worked on an awareness toolkit for communities of Vanuatu to be aware of ciguatera. The posters and associated illustrations for social media were finalized in English and French during year 4.

Size limits rulers and poster: During year 4, a poster and a ruler to measure invertebrates were finalized in collaboration with VFD.

### **Regional (Fiji, PNG, Vanuatu)**

#### ***Coordination with CBFM scaling up activities during year 4***

Reviewed and input for the information tools of the **Fiji** Fish Smart campaign, including for the web app/phone app for rules and regulation. (3.7)

Reviewed and input for the radio drama scripts for **PNG** (3.7)

Reviewed of the TORs and coordination for the awareness component of the PEUMP programme in **Vanuatu** (3.7)

Coordination to integrate the newly developed tools for **Vanuatu** in the outreach workplan

Facilitator and note takers of the CBFM sessions (3.5)

#### **Indicator SO1.3 – Decision makers and stakeholders in PACP countries receive management advice on sustainable management of coastal fisheries**

**Solomon Islands:** Solomon Islands MFMR officers can now carry out optimised sea cucumber surveys using cost-effective survey methods and the web-based database. Fisheries officers have a clearer understanding of measurement protocols for key invertebrates, a greater appreciation of the importance of survey design, adequate sampling, data cleanliness and the correct methods for summarising data across area of interest (e.g. community managed areas). Report titled “An assessment of sea cucumber populations at Lord Howe Atoll (Ontong Java), Solomon Islands, to inform the development of the community-based fisheries management plan”<sup>5</sup> outlining the status of populations and management recommendations for the Lord Howe (Ontong Java) sea cucumber fishery.

#### **Indicator O3.6 – Capacity built on Gender, Social Inclusion and Human Rights through trainings and workshops**

PEUMP supported the Solomon Islands MFMR request for capacity building to better mainstream GSI/HRBA in their daily work and as part of their current flagship projects. Two trainings took place (3-day August and 2-day November 2021) for a total of 51 staff (29 men / 22 women). Training was designed and conducted with close engagement of MFMR gender focal point and in collaboration with partners: WorldFish, the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) through the Pathways project and MFAT funded MSSIF project. The training design was informed by a pre-training survey conducted to assess gender capacity needs, factoring in existing pre-knowledge and gap areas. Training design and learning material factored in the different target groups’ needs and were tailored to their specific work themes.

The objectives and outcomes of the trainings and workshop is described in detail in the chapter of this report on Gender, Human Rights and Poverty Reduction.

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<sup>5</sup> Report can be found on the following link: [https://spccfpstore1.blob.core.windows.net/digitallibrary-docs/files/c1/c1ad039b2c4816529dc9eed946a04939.pdf?sv=2015-12-11&sr=b&sig=3q5zyYchoTk%2BCMyNKICRQNHykLI5UqAOcJZKwtQ%2BBZk%3D&se=2023-02-20T04%3A24%3A16Z&sp=r&rsc=public%2C%20max-age%3D864000%2C%20max-stale%3D86400&rsct=application%2Fpdf&rscd=inline%3B%20filename%3D%22Shedrawi\\_22\\_Ongtong\\_Sea\\_cucumber.pdf%22](https://spccfpstore1.blob.core.windows.net/digitallibrary-docs/files/c1/c1ad039b2c4816529dc9eed946a04939.pdf?sv=2015-12-11&sr=b&sig=3q5zyYchoTk%2BCMyNKICRQNHykLI5UqAOcJZKwtQ%2BBZk%3D&se=2023-02-20T04%3A24%3A16Z&sp=r&rsc=public%2C%20max-age%3D864000%2C%20max-stale%3D86400&rsct=application%2Fpdf&rscd=inline%3B%20filename%3D%22Shedrawi_22_Ongtong_Sea_cucumber.pdf%22)

## Impact Highlight:



### ***Development of a NPOA-IUU template***

A template that FFA Member countries can use when developing a new, or updating an existing National Plan of Action to combat, deter, and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA-IUU) was developed with help of a consultant, and approved by FFA Members at the 25<sup>th</sup> meeting of the FFA Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Working Group (MCSWG25) in February 2022.

National plans of action for IUU fishing (NPOA-IUU) serve as a comprehensive toolbox of measures to address IUU fishing in a range of contexts. Provisions contained within such Plans reflect obligations that a country have accepted as binding, either through global instruments, or national legislative instruments. The objective of the NPOA is to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing by outlining comprehensive, effective and transparent measures that can be taken by a country.

Development of a template for NPOA-IUUs enables FFA Member countries to develop this operational document in a streamlined and efficient manner, connecting the MCS process with actions to be taken at the national level to combat IUU Fishing. At the regional level, a NPOA-IUU template facilitates monitoring and review of the Plans developed and executed by FFA Member countries, and from which lessons learned can be drawn out and shared – as appropriate – across the FFA Membership.

The template was utilised to develop NPOA-IUUs for Nauru & Tuvalu, which were finalised during the Year 4 reporting period.

## **3.5. KRA 4: Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing**

Led by FFA, this component focuses on enhancing monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) efforts of both oceanic and coastal fisheries (in collaboration with SPC on coastal fisheries), improving legislation, access to information and effective marine management. In Year 4, the following were achieved.



#### **Indicator O4.1 – Nauru & Tuvalu supported to develop their NPOA-IUU**

During year 4, a consultant was engaged to develop a new regional template for FFA Member countries' NPOA-IUU. The resulting template was completed and presented to FFA Members at Monitoring Control and Surveillance working group (MCSWG25) in February 2022. The template was utilised to develop NPOA-IUUs for Nauru & Tuvalu, which were finalised during year 4.

The NPOA-IUU template will be used to draft/update NPOA-IUUs for those FFA Member countries looking to develop NPOA-IUUs, and those whose NPOA-IUUs are due to be updated.

#### **Indicator O4.2 – Support for provision of equipment and online tool to aid MCS surveillance**

##### **Regional**

FFA PEUMP has been part of a collaborative effort involving SPC, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and Tunago Fishery Co., Ltd, to collect eMonitoring data and test various technologies on board a fish carrier vessel during at-sea transshipment with long-line fishing vessels. One such technology is an electronic scale integrated with the vessel's eReporting system. In June 2022, a consultant, engaged by FFA PEUMP, was able to board the vessel for the sea component. The implementation of this activity will be completed during year 5.

***Procurement and distribution of Job Aid Tools for MCS Boarding and Inspection Officers:*** Inspection kits comprising of freezer suits, protective gloves, thermal protective gear, safety equipment and PPEs were procured and distributed between March to May 2022, in collaboration with the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, to 10 FFA Member countries. The objective of the initiative was to provide tools to enhance the capabilities of MCS Boarding Officers to execute effective Inspections on Fishing Vessels at Sea and in Port to deter Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. Presented within this annual report is an impact story that details the inspection kits and handover to the Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources.

Inspection suits will also aid the inspection capacity of FFA Members' Boarding Officers by supporting evidence collection, enhancing officers' safety and protection, and assisting monitoring under the FFA Regional Longline Fisheries Electronic Monitoring Policy and Fisheries Inspection Boarding Guidelines 2020, and other monitoring tools under the FFA Regional MCS Framework.

##### **Tonga**

FFA PEUMP accepted a support request from Tonga during June 2022, to provide funding support allowing the country to subscribe to an online tool – the Starboard Maritime Intelligence Tool – for a 6 month trial period. The Starboard tool can be effectively used alongside the FFA Regional Surveillance Programme to identify vessels of interest, and non-fishing vessels risk assessment on maritime security in the Pacific, supported through near real-time maritime domain awareness of vessels reporting on AIS, ongoing asset targeting, and situational awareness. The outcome of this trial will be presented to FFA Member countries for potential replication trials in other FFA Member countries later in year 5.

##### **Solomon Islands**

Solomon Islands MFMR had been developing a domestic electronic information system known as the “Noro e-port system”, which is an ongoing activity and is currently in Phase 2 of development. The purpose of the is to

auto execute background checks to verify volumes of fish from national fishing trips using digitized data. The system is used as a tool to enhance its national CDS (an important requirement for continued market access to the EU under the EU-IUU regulation). During year 4, FFA PEUMP has been working with MFMR and government stakeholders to develop a technical specification for the “Noro e-port system” to determine the best approach for the work on “integration” of the systems to the Noro e-port system.

#### **Indicator O4.8 – Development of tools and systems to combat IUU fishing activities in coastal waters**

A study was undertaken between January to March 2022, on emerging technologies and their applicability to coastal fisheries and aquaculture Monitoring Control Surveillance and Enforcement. The study captured as many potential tools and technology as possible, assessing of over 175 tools from over 135 companies around the world. A summary of the report was presented to the 14<sup>th</sup> Heads of Fisheries in June 2022 (Information Paper 9: Emerging technologies and their suitability for coastal fisheries and aquaculture monitoring control and surveillance. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/r3z2c>).

In Year 5, SPC will undertake field trials to evaluate the effectiveness of the emerging technologies and assist countries to strengthen their coastal fisheries MCS capacity at the community, national and ultimately even regional level. Trials of several of the technologies have been discussed with **Vanuatu** and **Kiribati** and progress on the stalled trials in **Solomon Islands** is being revived.

#### **Impact Highlight:**

##### ***Procurement and distribution of Job Aid Tools for MCS Boarding and Inspection Officers***

Inspection kits comprising of freezer suits, protective gloves, thermal protective gear, safety equipment and PPEs were procured and distributed in collaboration with the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, to 10 FFA Member countries. The objective of the initiative was to provide tools to enhance the capabilities of MCS Boarding Officers to execute effective Inspections on Fishing Vessels at Sea and in Port to deter Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, in particular unreported fishing.

Inspection suits are used by MCS Boarding Officers to carry out visual inspections of fishing vessel holds in longline vessels with cold storage freezers ranging in temperature from 0 to minus 60 degrees. The suits allow officers to carry compliance checks and validation of Electronic Monitoring data, catch and effort reporting on log sheets, and unloading and transshipment data from vessel operators.

The freezer suits and safety gear also improve the inspection capacity of FFA Members' Boarding Officers by supporting evidence collection, enhancing officers' safety and protection, and assisting monitoring under the FFA Regional Longline Fisheries Electronic Monitoring Policy and Fisheries Inspection Boarding Guidelines 2020, and other monitoring tools under the FFA Regional MCS Framework.



*Figure 1 and 2: FFA staff handing over freezer suits and equipment to Solomon Islands Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to assist MCS Boarding and Inspection Officers carry out inspections of fishing vessels.*



### 3.6. KRA 5: Sustainable Utilisation of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity

Led by SPREP, Key Result Area 5 focuses on promoting sustainable utilisation of coastal and marine biodiversity through improving marine spatial planning, increasing climate change resilience, and enhancing conservation and management. SPREP contracted the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in December 2018 to implement the marine spatial planning component in Fiji and Solomon Islands, and TierraMar Consulting Pty Ltd (TierraMar) in February 2019 to manage the by-catch mitigation, protection of endangered species and CITES Convention components for this KRA. In Year 4, the following were achieved:

#### **Indicator O5.1 – The most comprehensive review of the status of Pacific marine turtles published and species extinction risk assessment model peer reviewed Initiation of Turtle Bycatch Risk Assessments**

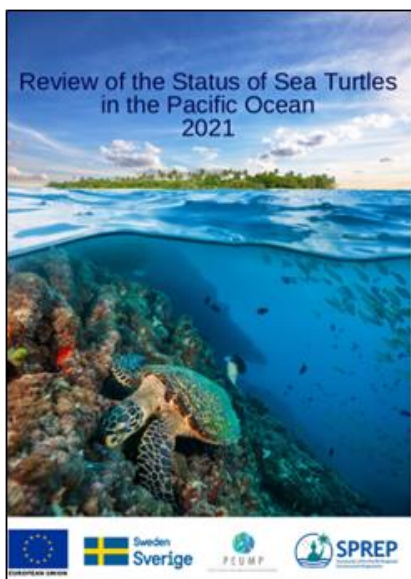
Due to their population status, all six marine turtle species found in the Pacific are listed in Appendix I of the Convention International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES), which prohibits commercial international trade of marine turtles and their parts and derivatives. They are also listed on the IUCN Red List as either Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN), Critically Endangered (CR) or Data Deficient (DD).

Throughout Year 4 international expert (Dr Nick Pilcher) continued his work to finalise the regional extinction risk assessment for the six turtle species. In October 2021 SPREP published the '[A Review of the Status of Sea Turtles in the Pacific Ocean 2021](https://library.sprep.org/content/review-status-sea-turtles-pacific-ocean-2021)<sup>6</sup>'. Being the most comprehensive literature review undertaken for the Pacific region to date, it presents a summary of the relevant publications and knowledge about sea turtle reproductive biology, movements, and connectivity, and presents these alongside relevant threats that, in combination, are pertinent to understanding the status of sea turtle populations in the Pacific Ocean. Dr Pilcher's review has not only informed the development of the extinction risk assessment model for sea turtle regional management units in the Pacific, but also the development and regional endorsement of the Pacific regional Turtle Action Plan as part of SPREP's [Pacific Islands Regional Marine Species Programme \(PIRMSP\) 2022-2026](https://library.sprep.org/content/pacific-islands-regional-marine-species-programme-pirmsp-2022-2026)<sup>7</sup>, the KRA 5.4 funded '*National review of the current state of marine turtle management and conservation in Vanuatu*', and the development of '*National Action Plans for Turtles*' in Vanuatu funded under KRA 5.8 and the Solomon Islands funded under KRA 5.7.

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<sup>6</sup> A Review of the Status of Sea Turtles in the Pacific Ocean 2021 can be viewed at: <https://library.sprep.org/content/review-status-sea-turtles-pacific-ocean-2021>

<sup>7</sup> Pacific Islands Regional Marine Species Programme (PIRMSP) 2022-2026 can be viewed at: <https://library.sprep.org/content/pacific-islands-regional-marine-species-programme-pirmsp-2022-2026>



*Review of the status of sea turtles in the Pacific Ocean 2021. Published by Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, 21 October 2021.*

The contract with Dr Pilcher to complete the turtle extinction risk assessment has been extended to September 2022 to enable the results from the following KRA5.4 funded activities to collect data during the 2021 – 2022 turtle nesting season to be considered: ‘*Survey of marine turtle use by communities and turtle nesting habitat monitoring in Fiji*’ and ‘*Survey of marine turtle use and genetic sample collection by communities in Papua New Guinea*’ led by WWF Pacific; a Service Agreement with Vava’u Environment Protection Society (VEPA) for the activity ‘*Survey of marine turtle use by communities and turtle nesting habitat monitoring in the Kingdom of Tonga*’ and ‘*Data collection and monitoring of turtle nesting habitat in Vanuatu*’ led by Wan SmolBag.

A peer review of the extinction risk model by an expert reference panel was completed on 28 June 2022. The model is now being run to generate assessments which will be published by SPREP in Quarter 2, Year 5 and the modelling approach will be published in an academic journal.

Having created the extinction risk model the results published in Year 5 will create a baseline against which to monitor the effectiveness of regional conservation efforts over time. The collection of new data will be vital to inform future assessments and therefore in Year 4 under KRA 5.4, SPREP have funded an upgrade of the Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDS) to new online platform which was completed on 28 April 2022; partnered with the Asia-Pacific Marine Turtle Genetic Working Group Steering Committee to run a ‘*Marine turtle genetic workshops series*’ for Pacific countries and Timor Leste from March to September 2022. Both these activities will promote increased data collection on turtle biology, population dynamics, distribution and migration and further inform future conservation efforts funded through the ACP-SIDS funded Pacific BioScapes Programme run by SPREP, amongst other initiatives.

## **Indicator O5.2 – Mitigation initiatives for species of special interest developed and rolled out with the support of the programme**

### **Initiative 1 – Port Based Extension Programme**

A Partnership Agreement with WWF Pacific was signed on 2nd September 2020 titled ‘Improving uptake of by-catch mitigation measures for Species of Special Interest in the Pacific longline fleet through a port-based

extension programme”. WWF sub-contracted Birdlife International to lead the port side engagement with skippers and crew in Fiji, building on a successful 3-year pilot funded through the GEF/FAO/Common Oceans Project. This work is focused in Fiji and Vanuatu, as the other BIEM focal countries confirmed that they did not have capacity to participate in addition to the other priorities they identified under this indicator.

In Fiji Covid-19 restrictions hampered the implementation of port-based outreach activities until December 2021. However, Birdlife continued to engage virtually with vessel owners and with Fiji Ports Authority, the Ministry of Fisheries during lockdown and monitored the Global Fish Watch service for fishing activities in areas beyond 25 degrees south for future outreach & data collection on birds and other Species of Special Interest (SSIs) (turtles, sharks and cetaceans). Between December 2021 and June 2022 Birdlife’s extension officer conducted 120 engagements with vessel crews, collecting data on by-catch and sharing information about relevant WCPFC Conservation Management Measures for SSIs and their implementation. He distributed 14 tori lines (bird scaring devices) in 2022 to date, with another 12 to be given to vessel skippers in July.

The implementation of training of 40 new entrants and 40 existing crew and 20 observers in Fiji with key collaborating partners such as the Fiji Maritime Academy (FMA), the Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA) and its member companies and fishing vessels was significantly impacted during the lockdown period. As a result, the Agreement with WWF to implement the training is being extended to October 2022 to enable them to complete the activity. Similarly, the distribution of turtle by-catch mitigation device kits and training was delayed and will be continued through to October 2022.

In Vanuatu, following the failure of WWF Pacific to recruit a Port-based Extension Officer, the Vanuatu Fisheries Department have agreed in June 2022 that SPREP will contract the officer directly. This will be progressed in Year 5 following the lifting of Covid-19 travel restrictions on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022.

#### Initiative 2 – National Plans of Action (NPoAs) for species of special interest

To fulfil their international, regional and national species conservation commitments **Papua New Guinea, Solomon Island and Vanuatu** identified the need to update, complete, or create of NPoAs to provide clear guidance and identify activities to promote the identification and implementation of by-catch mitigation and conservation activities for species of special interest.

##### **Papua New Guinea’s**

In November 2021 SPREP signed two Service Agreements with the Wildlife Conservation Society to support the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology and Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to develop and launch the National Plan of Action - Marine Turtles, 2021-2025 and **Solomon Islands** National Plan of Action for Sharks (NPOA-Sharks). Due to political unrest and Covid-19 restrictions both activities have been extended and the NPoAs will be launched in September 2022.

In **Vanuatu**, SPREP is partnering with the Vanuatu Environmental Science Society (VESS) to update their NPoAs for Turtles and Sharks and write a new NPoA for Seabirds. Due to the implications of Covid-19 restrictions the stakeholder consultations and publication of the new documents has been pushed back to September 2022.

#### Initiative 3 – Hookpod trial to reduce the by-catch of turtles and seabirds by tuna longline vessels

A proposal was finalised in November 2019 for a Hookpod commercial trial to reduce interactions with turtles and seabirds with 2 Fiji longline vessels working in partnership with Hookpod Ltd, Ministry of Fisheries, NZ Government and Chinese Government (potentially). The Directors at the Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of Environment approved the trial, and an arrangement was made in early 2020 with Hookpod Ltd and a sponsor, Albatross Cruises, to provide \$10,000 to sponsoring the work. In 2020 10,000 Hookpods were delivered to Fiji.

Due to a change in the Permanent Secretary and Director at the Ministry of Fisheries previous agreements had to be re-approved and then activities were stalled until November 2021 due to the implementation of Covid-19 restrictions. Discussions continued December and an MoU drafted for signature to enable this work to progress. Several discussions with the Director have been held to progress the project through the internal approvals process but this was not achieved in Year 4. It will be pursued in Year 5.

#### Initiative 4 – Cetacean Review in the Western Central Pacific Ocean - An ecological review of species interacting with fisheries

In April 2021 SPREP appointed Dr Cara Miller from the University of New England, Australia to complete the '*Cetacean Review in the Western Central Pacific Ocean - An ecological review of species interacting with fisheries*'. The final report was submitted in February 2021 and following review by FFA and SPC, the report will be submitted to the WCPFC Science Committee on 23 July 2021 as a working paper for consideration in the review of whale and dolphin Conservation Management Measures.

#### Initiative 5 – Partnership with the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to collaborate on the Global Environment Facility, Common Oceans Project

In conjunction, and also of relevance to Indicator O5.2, SPREP signed a Letter of Agreement with the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to collaborate on the GEF/FAO/Common Oceans Project due to commence in July 2022. Relevant outcomes to be delivered are Outcome 3.3 *Mitigation techniques are widely and effectively applied to mitigate impacts to bycatch species*; and Output 3.3.2 *At least three monitoring and management systems improved to quantify and mitigate by-catch applied to promote collection of needed data*. During the course of the Agreement, the IWC, in collaboration with SPREP will assess cetacean by-catch, and data gaps across the Pacific Ocean; build regional capacity and awareness on cetacean by-catch and available solutions; collaboratively develop recommendations to address cetacean by-catch across multi-lateral environmental and fisheries agreements; and promote communication, training and outreach materials (best practices, report publication etc). These activities will be progressed in Year 5.

## **Impact Highlight:**

### **BIORAP assessment in Malekula Island, Vanuatu**

#### **Q&A with Ms. Rolenas Tavue Baereleo**



PEUMP's KRA 5 By-catch and Integrated Ecosystem Management (BIEM) Initiative has funded BirdLife Pacific in partnership with local organisation Eco-Lifelihood Development Association (EDA) to coordinate a Biodiversity Rapid Assessment (BIORAP) at environmentally significant sites in Western Malekula in Penama Province.

The Malekula BIORAP project was conducted in July 2022 with EDA, the Vanuatu Department of Environment Protection and Conservation (DEPC), University of the South Pacific (USP), and local communities in Tisiri Lagoon in South West Bay (National Priority Wetland Area), Bamboo Bay (key biodiversity area), Wiawi (key biodiversity area), and Tenmaru village.

#### **What was your involvement in this activity?**

I am the Principal Biodiversity and Conservation Officer at the Vanuatu Department of Environment Protection and Conservation (DEPC). I was the Biodiversity Rapid Assessment (BIORAP) team leader for the BIORAP on Malekula Island in July 2022. Our team was made up of six groups focusing on plants, birds, reptiles, insects, freshwater species, and community surveys.

#### **What was the purpose of carrying out the Malekula BIORAP?**

Malekula was chosen as a site because we need more information about the flora and fauna species found on Malekula Island. Key Biodiversity Areas needed to be revisited to confirm if specific species still exist or not, and to follow up previous research work. Investigating community land use was also important to see if those activities affect biodiversity in the area. The BIORAP is also a community-based effort to support and educate local communities on better managing and conserving their natural resources.

#### **What did you learn about Tisiri Lagoon?**



Tisiri Lagoon is a unique wetland in Vanuatu because key species have been identified in the area that are not found elsewhere in Vanuatu or the world. People heavily depend on the resources in the lagoon. Mangrove trees are used for house posts and other activities. Other new initiatives include harvesting sea cucumbers, and I've noticed there are now less mangrove species compared to 2014. This can be due to people now moving and living around the lagoon. Tisiri Lagoon's existing threats are runoff and sedimentation from human and animal activity along the hills. This can make the marine species, like fish, poisonous for the people in the future.

### **Why is community conservation important?**

When we talk about conservation, we must know what species exist in the area to build 'environmental pride' in local communities, so they will want to protect these places. In Tisiri Lagoon a species of palm was identified that can only be found in Malekula and Banks islands.

These types of assessments help and support community environment networks with data that they can use to educate their community. Communities need to know this information to make changes and help to improve the state of their environment. For example, we must work together to identify the source of pollution causing the lagoon to become cloudy and not clear, compared to the past. Local gardens and kava plantations along the hills could be the cause.

### **Why is having an all Ni-Vanuatu field scientist BIORAP team important for Vanuatu?**

For the first time the BIORAP team is made up of all Ni-Vanuatu technical experts. I am happy to see our field scientists are taking the lead in this assessment. The group is made of young graduates making use of their skills and knowledge and building their capacity in the field. They were excited and tired in the first half of the trip but determined to complete this assessment.

We have technical experts to support these young people's work. In the future, these young scientists can run these assessments themselves. The cooperation between the government, NGOs and private institutions needs to continue for these reasons.

### **Was this activity valuable for you, personally?**

This activity is very valuable as it helps us with our baseline data for the five biota groups in the country. It has helped me to see the potential in these young scientists and help them to grow and appreciate their skills, and most importantly put into practice what they have learnt. The activity paves the way for more collaboration between these institutions in the future.



Rolenas (lady on the right on both photos) with her fellow colleagues while conducting the BIORAP assessments.





## **Indicator O5.3 – Solomon Islands and Fiji progress work towards adopting a marine spatial plan**

### **Solomon Islands**

#### **Development of a draft MSP map for the Solomon Islands**

The IUCN team held two meetings in June 2021 and August 2021 with the MSP Secretariat team from the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) to revise and review the MSP draft outputs (maps) from the consultations and the field reports undertaken in Year 3. This meeting led to the revision of all spatial data from the province-wide consultations, with all maps digitized and georeferenced. In addition, new remote sensed data including coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses coverage from the Allen Coral Atlas for the Solomon Islands was analysed by the IUCN GIS team and shared, LMMA sites in the Solomon Islands were mapped with areas calculated and IUCN worked with the WCS team in the Solomon Islands to update the management zones for the Kavachi Marine Management site and calculate the boundaries.

A 30% ecologically representative network of MPAs was always the optimal scenario for discussion in all the MSP processes in the Solomon Islands. However, since the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) highlighted 15% as being the national target, the MSP Core team decided that the Solomon Islands will aim for a fifteen percent (15%) MPA network design. Therefore, IUCN conducted a separate spatial analysis for a scenario that protects 15% of biodiversity in an ecologically representative network of MPAs. This analysis was conducted during July – October 2021 and presented at the second meeting of the MSP Core team.

Fifteen team leaders that led the first and second round nationwide Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) consultations gathered for a three-day write-shop in Tulagi, Central Islands Province, from the 4th to 6th August 2021 (10M:5F). The participants reviewed all the nine provincial field reports from the second round of public consultations on the zero draft maps and develop a synthesis report, the feedback and maps from the consultations to enable the consolidation of the findings to inform the development of the draft ocean plan or marine spatial plan.

Civil unrest, Covid-19 restrictions and illness and the resignation of the Project Liaison Officer significantly affected implementation and delayed a lot of the planned processes through the rest of Year 4. As a result SPREP will sign a no-cost extension with IUCN to enable them to complete planned activities in Year 5.

Of note, on 30 June 2022, at the United Nations Oceans Conference (UNOC), Dr Melchior Mataki, Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management and Meteorology in the Solomon Islands represented the Pacific at the IUCN official side event to discuss progress, challenges and ways forward for MSP implementation in Oceania (including Fiji and Solomon Islands). It was an opportunity to build networks and showcase to the world the important work in PSIDS on SDG 14.

#### **Marine compliance optimisation project**

In Year 4, the second meeting of the Solomon Islands compliance project core team (MFAET, MECDM, MFMR, ICCM, and IUCN) was held in September 2021. The objective of this meeting was for the consultant to present the draft working draft document including the draft Marine Compliance Management Optimization

Project (MCMOP) Plan; MCMOP Planner; MCMOP Information Collection Template and MCMOP Working Group Terms of Reference.

Following this meeting Government Ministries planned to run the compliance inception workshop in December 2021, however, this was cancelled due to political unrest and the closure of government offices resulting in significant delays to activities in quarters 2, 3 and 4. Even though all activities anticipated for the first six months of 2022 were not realised due to challenges beyond the project's control. However during this period, the compliance consultant has been working behind the scenes with IUCN to develop the following documents: 1) a complete draft of the Solomon Islands Marine Compliance Management Optimisation Project (MCMOP) Plan; 2) a framework of templates to manage the lifecycle of the project; 3) Stakeholder Consultation Sessions Information" Communique Flyers for the MCMOP; 4) Information collection plans for consultations and interviews with (SIG) Ministry Representatives; and 5) materials for the upcoming planned workshop in Honiara where all these developed documents will be presented to the relevant Government agencies in Year 5.

## Fiji

Since April 2021, there have been no national consultations on the proposed offshore MPAs to support Fiji's national and global MSP commitments due to the Government imposed COVID-19 restrictions and diversion of government ministries' manpower to address the ongoing impacts of the pandemic.

However, IUCN met with the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Fisheries in December 2021 regarding Fiji's MPA work leading to a technical meeting with the Fisheries team in January 2022 to discuss and progress on Fiji's plans and preparation for the second round of MPA consultation; drafting a cabinet paper to inform Cabinet about the first round of consultations and the inclusion of Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA) consultation data into the first round of consultation and finalising the report.

A second meeting with Fisheries and Environment (MPA Core Committee) was held on 31 January 2022 to update the Ministry of Environment on the progress with Fisheries and finalisation of the report. As a result, the Permanent Secretaries of both Ministries met to discuss a joint cabinet submission, but it was not submitted before 30 June 2022.

However, to drive forward progress IUCN conducted district level consultations on the MPA 30% work for Fiji in the Lau Province and socialised the concept of offshore MPAs by joining the Lau Seascape Initiative expedition team from 13-27 March 2022 targeting 44 villages across 7 island districts with 242 people in attendance throughout the consultation. On average, 32 people were present per district consultation, representing men, women and youth. The participant's ages ranged from 20-83 and a total of 180 males and 62 females participated in the consultations.

IUCN and NGO partners hosted a Fiji Seascape Symposium from 20-22 April 2022 on Fiji's UNOC voluntary commitments, specifically on Large Scale Marine Managed Areas. Two of its key objectives were to influence the execution of the UN Ocean Conference 2017 national voluntary commitments in extending large-scale marine reserves across the EEZ and secure sustainable partnerships and funding on the maintenance and administration of the large marine reserve areas in Fiji. Through the support of PEUMP, the first day of the symposium was successfully implemented on the theme "Ecosystem-based Management, including MPAs" and the Symposium was officially closed by the His Excellency the EU Ambassador for the Pacific.

## **Indicator O5.4 - Communities supported to actively engage in improved conservation of marine species**

### **Supporting community engagement to inform regional and national turtle conservation**

SPREP appointed a Turtle Database and Conservation Officer between May 2020 and May 2022 to coordinate the Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDS) upgrade and reinvigorate the project. His role included strengthening support amongst community-based turtle monitors, NGOs and Government officers to submit existing and new data about turtles into TREDS to inform both national and regional conservation actions.

Following the upgrade of TREDS in Year 3, the Officer used the feedback from the pilot virtual training session with 2 members (2F) of the Vanuatu based NGO Wan Smolbag to improve the training module and further inform final upgrades to TREDS. This has increased its capacity to support new and larger datasets, including genetic data, and improve its online accessibility and functionality. He trained a further 19 participants (14F:5M) across nine Pacific countries to use the new version of TREDS before he completed his contract in May 2022.

### **Learning exchange for turtle monitors**

Over year 4 of implementation, plans were put in place for the learning exchange for turtle monitors in preparation for implementation in Year 5 or 6 when COVID-19 restrictions allow regional travel. Rangers from across Melanesia are to come together for training, sharing experiences and lessons and to strengthen capacity and reinvigorate monitoring networks that are struggling or just getting established. The activity will focus on engaging women and youth rangers/monitors to attend in person and empowering them to take a lead in turtle monitoring in their communities.

### **National Plans of Action and Community-based Management Plans for marine species**

The NPoAs for sharks and turtles for Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu identified under Indicator O5.2 are comprehensive, and not only include actions required to mitigate by-catch of these species of special interest in longline fisheries. They will also identify specific species conservation and management actions to be implemented at the community level.

In Vanuatu, community-based turtle management plans have been developed for Wiawi and Bamboo Bay, both in the integrated ridge to reef focal sites (under KRA5.2) on Malekula Island's west coast. The plans were developed through a consultancy during March 2022 – June 2022. They are key turtle nesting beaches where communities have been working with local NGO Wan Smol Bag for over 20 years to promote the protection of green, hawksbill, olive ridley and leatherback turtles during their nesting season. In consultation with the communities Dr Christopher Barlett drafted the plans, identifying key priorities for improving conservation activities in these sites as well as conducting training on the use of electronic equipment to record nesting data for submission to TREDS. Due to Covid-19 travel restrictions the plans will be launched in August 2022 and new signs placed to highlight the importance of the beaches as turtle nesting sites.

Also in Vanuatu, Birdlife International are working with locally based NGO Ecolifelihood Development Association to develop and implement a management plan for Laika-Tevala island wedgetail shearwater bird colony. Since the contract was signed in March 2021 results to date have revealed that 46% of burrows are

occupied, leading to an overall population estimate of c150,000 breeding pairs of Wedge-tailed Shearwater on the island of Laika. This is likely one of the largest known colonies of this species in the tropical Pacific – only counts at Kiritimati, Kiribati in 1983 and Ilots de Lagoon Sud, in New Caledonia, in 2007 exceed these numbers. The May 2022 field trip could not be completed due to Covid 19 travel restrictions so a no-cost extension to enable work to be undertaken during the 2022/2023 breeding season will be granted to increase confidence in data and complete planning and training activities.

In addition to the NPoAs for sharks and turtles, the Solomon Islands requested that PEUMP programme funding was used to support the development of a national saltwater crocodile management plan, establishment of defined crocodile management zones and education activities to reduce the risk of crocodile attacks on coastal communities. SPREP appointed a specialist in February 2021 to support the development of the plan but had to terminate the contract in October 2021 due to his failure to meet to deliver contracted milestones and provide any reassurance that the work would be completed. In response a Partnership Agreement was signed with the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) in April 2022 and the appointment of an expert to provide a technical review of the plan and training of Solomon Islands Government staff on the management of crocodiles is in the final stages of approval.

#### **Indicator O5.5: OO1.3.2; OO1.3.3 – Fiji and Vanuatu progress work on integration of adaptation measures into coastal plans**

##### **Fiji:**

Progress towards developing one coastal plan in Fiji continued to be delayed in Year 4 with no implementation of integrated ridge to reef management or climate change adaptation activities undertaken. However, progress was made in establishing the agreed governance structure (further commentary on the Letter of Agreement (LoA) is provided in *'5.0 Reporting and Programme Management'*) and preparing for roll out of activities in Year 5 as soon as the LoA is signed.

This included the appointment of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) BIEM Initiative manager which was agreed at a meeting between MoE, the EU Delegation and SPREP in January 2021. Following approval by Director, MoE the request for tender was advertised, and a candidate selected. He signed his contract on 12 July 2021 and has been working throughout Year 4 on a call off contract basis when there was work to progress.

In Year 4 SPREP's in-country coordinator and the MoE BIEM Initiative manager have worked collectively to:

- conduct a desk-based study to identify existing ecosystem management related information which will inform the scope of the rapid biodiversity assessments, activities to enhance biodiversity and coastal zone management planning.
- create a Geographic Information System to map sediment sources and potential impacts on aquatic and coastal ecosystems.
- engage with Provincial Government Conservation Officers, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of iTaukei Affairs to socialise the project and secure their support.

- revise the draft RFT for a 'Consultancy to engage with communities and stakeholders to undertake biodiversity and socio-economic assessments and develop a widely supported integrated ecosystem management plan for the Navua catchment and Beqa Island area, Central Province, Fiji'. It will include: the situational analysis and community mapping (KRA 5.3), BIORAP training and assessments to map key coastal and terrestrial ecosystems & biodiversity in focus area (KRA 5.2), Ecosystem and socio-economic resilience analysis and mapping (ESRAM) & Environmental and socio-economic vulnerability and opportunity assessment (ESVOA) (KRA 5.3), Integrated ecosystem management plan (KRA 5.2 and 5.3)
- Prepared all the invitation and papers to the signing ceremony and 1st Steering Committee and submitted to the Director, MoE for approval.

A photographic aerial survey of the Navua catchment and Beqa Island focal area was conducted on 4 June 2022 and was combined with a meeting of the traditional owners of the Upper Navua catchment to socialise and secure support for the ridge to reef work prior to its formal initiation.

#### Vanuatu:

In Vanuatu, under the direction of the Steering Committee activities have been progressed when government staff have been available and Covid-19 restrictions have allowed.

In Year 3 SPREP advertised for applications to undertake joint terrestrial and marine Rapid Biodiversity Assessments (BIORAPs) in the four ridge to reef focal sites. Two tenders were submitted but neither fully satisfied the expected scope of the work. Following extensive engagement with the applicants it was determined that the contract should be let to Birdlife International who, due to the international Covid-19 travel restrictions would sub-contract the field survey and training elements of the work to Vanuatu based NGO Eco Livelihood Development Associates (EDA). The contract was signed on 6 September 2021 and work to prepare for the terrestrial BIORAP began immediately. However, due to inclement weather, availability of Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation staff to join the training and then Covid-19 travel restrictions not being lifted until 1 July 2022 the surveys did not take place in Year 4. The surveys will take place in July 2022 – August 2022 (year 5).

A request for tender for the marine BIORAP was advertised in September 2021 and two tenders were received. The Vanuatu Department of Fisheries (VFD) were selected as the best applicants. A contract was presented to them for approval by the Director General, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity but due to the implications of Covid-19 the contract was not signed and VFD are now determining their availability to complete this work in Y5.

A consultancy to undertake Ecosystem and Socio-economic Resilience Analysis and Mapping (ESRAM) and develop Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) options reports was signed with Griffith University in February 2022 and a kick-off call was held in in early March 2022. An inception report setting out the detailed plan for completing the ESRAM and EbA options, a literature review, finalised budget, and communications and visibility plan was received on 18 March 2022. Input was requested and received from the PMU Gender and HRBA Specialist to ensure the questionnaire design fully captured local social issues and was also secured from SPREP's Pollution and Waste specialists to ensure that nationally relevant data was captured to



inform future support from PacWaste Plus and other initiatives. The ESRAM surveys were delayed beyond 1 July 2022 due to the Covid-19 travel restrictions and will be initiated in August 2022.

**Indicator O5.6; OO1.3.4 - Five countries (Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) supported to progress adoption of improved processes with respect to CITES for listed marine species**

Following the regional approach taken to provide Pacific CITES Parties support to respond to the Appendix II listing of two species of sea cucumber that SPREP initiated with SPC and the NGO TRAFFIC in May 2020, SPREP have continued to support them to meet their legal obligations.

Since the Eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in 2019 there have been several developments in relation to Marine Turtles under the Convention. Ahead of the COP 19 to be held in Panama in November 2022, SPREP in partnership with TRAFFIC and SPC organised a 2-day workshop in July 2022 to discuss:

- CITES and related agreements and developments since 2019
- Regional Marine Species Programme and Action Plan for Marine Turtles: 2022-2026
- Findings of the Pacific Marine Turtle Extinction Risk Assessment
- CITES processes going forward
- National level Implementation of CITES
- The regional priorities going forward for inclusion in any CITES Decisions or Resolution.

Through the BIEM Initiative, SPREP will also fund TRAFFIC's technical support at a 3-day pre-COP 19 preparation meeting for Pacific CITES Parties to be held in Samoa in October 2022. The agenda is being drafted in collaboration with SPC, FFA and other partners to ensure that Parties are clear on their current and future obligations.

**Delivering additional National CITES priorities**

**Fiji**

At the request of the CITES Management Authority a Service Agreement with WWF Pacific was signed to deliver the work 'Building capacity of Fiji to address regulatory and legal obligations relating to CITES with respect to some Appendix II listed coral, live rock and giant clam species' through a direct appointment. The agreement was signed in December 2020 but in February 2021 the CITES Management Authority confirmed that the export of coral and live rock was permanently banned and that the activity was to cover giant clam species only. The draft NDF and management plan were submitted to SPREP, TRAFFIC and the Government for review in August 2021. However, due to lack of staff capacity feedback was not provided by the Ministry of Environment until February 2022. A meeting was held to secure the view of stakeholders on the NDF and Management Plan in June 2022 and WWF will submit the final documents in July 2022. The outcome is that neither cultured or wild giant clams will be exported until clearer processes are put in place to ensure that wild stocks are sustainable and the supply chain of cultured clams is fully transparent. Noting the potential socio-economic value of the giant clam export market, the Management Authority will determine if BIEM funds should be diverted from conservation of other species to implement the management plans to enable international trade of cultured clams.

## **Papua New Guinea**

The Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority (CEPA) requested support to review and update the Crocodile Trade (Protection) Act 1974, Crocodile Trade (Protection) Regulation 1980 and related permitting systems, standard operating procedures, fees structures and management plan. A national expert was appointed in March 2021 to deliver the “Consultancy to review and update policy and legislation related to crocodile management and trade in Papua New Guinea to satisfy CITES Convention requirements” and has drafted all the expected documents as planned. However, due to the election of a new Government in 2022 his contract will be extended to December 2022 to enable time to secure endorsement of the amended Crocodile Trade (Protection) Act 1976 and Crocodile Trade (Protection) Regulation and Schedule by the First Legislative Council.

## **Solomon Islands**

The Solomon Islands government is seeking approval from the CITES Conference of the Parties to transfer the Solomon Islands population of saltwater crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) from Appendix I to Appendix II, with an initial zero export quota for all commercial exports and the longer term lifting of the zero quota once management is proven to be in place that will benefit local communities. National legislation will be amended to support administration of any legal harvest industry in meeting CITES obligations for export if the population is down listed to Appendix II.

As mentioned under Indicator O5.2, the Solomon Island’s requested the development of a national saltwater crocodile management plan and a contractor was initially appointed in March 2020 but then terminated due to lack of delivery. Instead the Ministry of Environment will lead on this work with the support of an external expert to inform potential future domestic harvesting and potential future international trade in the event the population was down listed to Appendix II of CITES with an allowance of commercial trade. It would also inform the potential future requirement to meet CITES obligations in completing an NDF and meeting other specific elements, if so required, of the CITES crocodilian skin tagging system.

## **Tonga**

Appendix II listed giant clam, coral and shark species were identified as the key priorities for NDF development by the CITES Management Authority. Local NGO Vava’u Environment Protection Society (VEPA) were appointed in July 2021 to deliver the contract “Building capacity of the Kingdom of Tonga to address regulatory and legal obligations relating to CITES with Appendix II listed giant clam, coral and shark species” with technical assistance subcontracted from TRAFFIC and the Institute of Marine and Antarctic Studies. Due to the earthquake in Tonga in January 2022 the work was not completed will be extended to November 2022 (year 5) to enable the NDFs and management plans to be consulted upon and finalised.

## **Vanuatu**

Vanuatu’s CITES Management Authority requested that support was provided to develop NDFs for sharks and sea turtles. In discussions, it was determined that the most comprehensive approach to sustainable management of CITES listed species was through the development/update of National Plans of Action (NPOAs).

Noting that seabirds of regional importance are also subject to by-catch and that in-country expertise was available, SPREP appointed Vanuatu Environmental Science Society (VESS) as the “Consultant to review,

update and finalise the National Plan of Action for Sharks (NPOA-Sharks), Seabirds (NPOA-Seabirds) and Sea Turtles (NPOA-Turtle) in Vanuatu” in March 2021. For a number of reasons including lack of availability of Government staff to provide data and a reliance of the finalisation of the ‘National review of the current state of marine turtle management and conservation in Vanuatu’ this work was not completed by November 2021. Covid-19 restrictions in quarters 3 and 4 of Year 4 have furthered delayed delivery and the contract has been extended to October 2022 to complete the work.

### **Indicator O5.7 – Training and re-planning Masters’ level scholarships**

#### **Short-term training 1: Integrated ecosystem management and climate change adaptation baseline survey training (Activities 5.2 and 5.3)**

In the Rapid Biodiversity Assessment (BIORAPs) and Integrated ecosystem and socio-economic resilience analysis and mapping (ESRAM) for Vanuatu and Fiji the terms of reference require that appointed contractors train women, men and youths from each of the 5 ridge to reef sites, national and local government officers and non-government organisation representatives in the design, implementation and reporting of scientifically robust assessments through theoretical and practical exercises. Due to the delays identified under Indicator O5.5 no training was conducted in Year 4 but will be initiated in July 2022 (year 5).

#### **Short-term training 2: Turtle DNA Training Workshop series (Activity 5.4)**

The Pacific region hosts many globally significant nesting and foraging populations of six species but their population status, genetic structure, and habitat connectivity in this ocean region remain unclear. Genetic studies are particularly useful in helping to fill these gaps, including: delineating the stock structure of marine turtle nesting assemblages, defining conservation units, characterizing broad-scale movement patterns, evaluating the exposure and risk of in-water threats such as fisheries by-catch and direct capture, tracing origin of products in the Illegal Wildlife Trade, and identifying areas where localized versus region-wide management approaches may be warranted.

As access to genetic laboratories is becoming more common across the region there is a need for enhanced in-country capacity to develop and carry out genetic research studies and standardize methods and collaboration between groups to ensure work can be compared and combined for effective analysis.

In response to these needs, in SPREP has collaborated with Large Marine Vertebrates Research Institute Philippines (Lamave), WWF-Pacific, WWF Coral Triangle and WWF Australia to run a series of five virtual workshops focused on marine turtle genetic data studies and building understanding and a practicing network of turtle conservationists and research at the Asia-Pacific scale through increasing membership of the Asia-Pacific Marine Turtle Working Group. Three workshops were implemented between March 2022 and the end of June 2022, training a total of 57 participants (M31:F26), with a further 2 workshops to be held in July and August 2022 (year 5). 60% (Total: 34 (M14:F20)) were from PEUMP beneficiary countries, while the remaining 40% were from other Asia-Pacific countries, including Indonesia, the Philippines, the United States, New Zealand, Australia and French territories. Being a virtual workshop the attendance of non-PEUMP focal countries generated no extra cost.

#### **Short term training 3: Port Based Extension Programme (Activity 5.5)**

The Partnership Agreement with WWF Pacific ‘Improving uptake of by-catch mitigation measures for Species of Special Interest in the Pacific longline fleet through a port-based extension programme’ was signed in August 2020. It includes formal training at the Fiji National University’s Maritime Academy on by-catch mitigation best practice on the deckhand and skipper fisher training course in collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries and Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA). The training course is directed at existing and future FFIA member crew members including vessel skippers, and Ministry of Fisheries (MoF) national observer recruits. Training was scheduled to begin in 2021, but due to COVID 19 restrictions was delayed to July 2022 (year 5).

## Impact Highlight

**Country:** Fiji

**Spotlight:** Josefa Lui, Graduate, Fiji Maritime Academy’s Deck Hand Fishing Programme.

**Activity:** *Improving uptake of by-catch mitigation measures for Species of Special Interest in the Pacific Longline fleet through a port-based extension programme.* (Implemented by WWF and SPREP under the By-catch and Integrated Ecosystem Management (BIEM) Initiative of PEUMP)

### Description:

WWF and SPREP through the BIEM Initiative of the PEUMP Programme, have partnered to work towards improving uptake of by-catch mitigation measures for Species of Special Interest in the Fiji Longline fleet through a port-based extension programme.

WWF has integrated by-catch mitigation best practice lessons into the deckhand and skipper fisher training course at the Fiji National University’s Fiji Maritime Academy (FMA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries and Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA). Selected crew from the tuna fishing sector received scholarships provided through the BIEM Initiative to participate in FMA’s Deckhand Fishing programme.

Josefa Lui is one of 28 students who recently graduated from the Deck Hand Fishing Programme and is one of the recipients of the BIEM Initiative scholarship. The graduation for the first batch of students enrolled in the programme was held on Friday, August 12<sup>th</sup>, 2022, at the FMA campus in Laucala Bay, Suva. Josefa has over ten years of experience working as a deck hand on Fiji’s longline tuna vessels. He and two other colleagues were nominated by tuna fishing company, Juls Fiji Pte. Ltd, which is a member of the FFIA, to be part of the Programme.

The Deck Hand Fishing Programme is a one-month intense theory and hands-on training course on basic sea safety, nautical and by-catch knowledge. It has a component on by-catch, which aims to streamline sustainable fishing practices and applications to upscale the fisheries workforce knowledge on sustainable fishing practices.

The course covers the various aspects of working on board a fishing vessel, especially with other crew members as a deck hand; the safety aspects of working on board a fishing vessel; and how fish should be handled on board fishing vessels. The by-catch component involve learning how to identify the various by-catch out at sea, including the different species of sharks and turtles in Fiji’s waters; the need to protect by-catch species such as sharks and turtles and the various by-catch mitigation practices that need to be adhered

to. Josefa Lui has learnt a lot from the one-month programme, despite having more than ten years of experience on fishing vessels.

For Josefa, obtaining his Deck Hand Fishing Programme certificate makes him a qualified deck hand with theory and work experience. His knowledge and capacity is strengthened with the theoretical training on what a deck hand is supposed to do. His knowledge on by-catch is further strengthened and provides understanding on the importance of protecting or safely mitigating by-catch species out at sea. His certificate should enable him to earn a bit more financially to better support his family and their livelihoods. He is now encouraged to try and further his academic qualifications in the fishing industry. He is immensely grateful for the scholarship and opportunity provided by WWF and SPREP through the PEUMP Programme.



**Figure:** Josefa Lui receiving his certificate from FMA's Captain Tevita Robanakadavu.

## Impact Highlight

**Country:** Fiji

**Spotlight:** Aaron Freddy Fotofiri / Graduate, Fiji Maritime Academy's Deck Hand Fishing Programme. Aaron Freddy Fotofiri is one of 28 students that recently graduated from the Deck Hand Fishing Programme. The graduation was held on Friday, August 12<sup>th</sup> 2022 at FMA. Aaron was a recipient of a BIEM-funded scholarship, which included tuition and stipends for selected students.

**Activity:** WWF & SPREP BIEM's *Improving uptake of by-catch mitigation measures for Species of Special Interest in the Pacific Longline fleet through a port-based extension programme.*

**Student Profile:**



Seeking a better opportunity to provide for his family is a mantra that 37 year old Aaron Freddy Fotofiri lives by. Fotofiri, who hails from Abemama, Kiribati and Juju, Rotuma is one of the 28 graduates of the Fiji National University's Fiji Maritime Academy's Deck Hand Fishing Programme.

*"For us that didn't finish school, this was an opportunity to get a certificate in the industry. I have been full time working all these years."*

Fotofiri joined the industry back in 2003 when he joined one of the oldest operating fishing company in Fiji, Fiji Fish Marketing Group Limited.

Married with three kids, Fotofiri strives to do his best to provide for his family as he is the sole bread winner.

*"I started in 2003 with Fiji Fish then joined a few Fiji flagged Chinese owned fishing companies and vessels such as Arianna Pte. Ltd. and Sea Fresh Ltd. Their vessels would go out to sea for three to four months and I have been to the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu as well. I have been with Sea Fresh Ltd. on their vessels for almost 13 years."*

*"Two months ago I took a break from the industry and then I heard about this programme from one of our recruiting agents, Joseph Tekerapa."*

The Deck Hand Programme is a one-month intense theory and hands-on training course on basic sea safety, nautical and by-catch knowledge. The by-catch component of the course is an attempt to streamline sustainable fishing practices and applications for these students when they are absorbed back into the fisheries sector's workforce.

*"The Programme (Deck Hand Fishing Programme) was very good. The safety aspect of working in the industry stood out for me. In the boat we don't do these kind of safety training especially for (on board) the Chinese vessels. Trainings such as fire drills or when there is a man overboard. I had jumped for a Chinese guy who (slipped) fell overboard. I jumped without the knowledge that I needed to wear a life vest as I thought we could just swim any how and once I swam I noticed the difference between swimming in a swimming pool and the sea (open). I managed to get the person who fell overboard but almost lost my life in the process."*

The Deck Hand Programme provided the opportunity to strengthen his knowledge to match his more than 15 years of work experience.

*"Prior to joining the Programme my knowledge of by-catch is that we can't catch sharks and turtles."*

Through the programme, Aaron is now well versed with the importance of protecting by-catch species, the different by-catch species that longliners interact with out at sea; identifying the various shark species and terms used to identify the various by-catch mitigation toolkits used on board.

Fotofiri now has plans to explore other opportunities in the industry.

*"I was thinking of applying to be an Observer and I have queried with the Ministry of Fisheries. Our certificate should also allow us to have a slight increase in wages and this is something that can be discussed with companies so that we can better support our families."*

*"But also I want to thank WWF and partners for what they have done for us. Especially for us fishermen. Opening doors and opportunities for us."*



**Figure:** Aaron Freddy Fotofiri receiving his certificate from FMA's Captain Tevita Robanakadavu.

#### Short term training 5: Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDs) (Activity 5.7)

Unity Roebeck was appointed by SPREP in May 2020 to coordinate the Turtle Research and Monitoring Database System (TREDs) upgrade and reinvigorate its use during Year 3 and 4. His role includes training and exchange of monitors, data collection and community and national education.

Following the upgrade of TREDs in Year 3, the Officer used the feedback from the pilot virtual training session conducted during September 2021 with 2 members (2F) of the Vanuatu based NGO Wan Smolbag to improve the training module and further inform final upgrades to TREDs. This has increased its capacity to support new and larger datasets, including genetic data, and improve its online accessibility and functionality. He trained a further 19 participants (14F:5M) across nine Pacific countries to use the new version of TREDs before he completed his contract in May 2022.

#### Long term training 1: Scholarships for two Masters level degrees: Lui Bell Scholarship Fund (Activity 5.6)

As no scholarships were awarded in Year 1 - 3, a significant amount of energy was dedicated in Year 4 to progressing arrangements with potential universities to provide fully funded scholarships for specific research projects. One will be focused on further research in the Kikori Delta Papua New Guinea on mitigation of inshore dolphin by-catch in the swim-bladder fishery under the supervision of supervisors at James Cook University, Australia. The second is likely to be a study of the science and cultural aspects of dolphins in the Solomon Islands, including the traditional hunting of dolphins. The proposal is currently being reviewed by experts at USP, Suva Campus.

As these are Masters degrees and will be completed over a 2 year timeframe, the initiation of both are dependent on formal approval from the EU to extend PEUMP KRA 5 activities beyond December 2022. Therefore, it is now expected that the scholarships will be awarded in late 2022 to enable the Masters to begin in the first semester 2023 (year 5).

**Impact Highlight:**

**Country:** Vanuatu

**Spotlight:** Dean Wotlolan

**Activity:** BIORAP photography training

**Description:**

The By-catch and Integrated Ecosystem Management (BIEM) Initiative as part of the PEUMP Program is working to increase the visual communication capacity of Vanuatu partners through targeted quality training opportunities organised by communication specialists, Savvy Vanuatu, with Ni Vanuatu photography experts.

Two photography workshops aimed to enhance the quality and quantity of photos in the BIEM Vanuatu photo library for future communication products, and for the Biodiversity Rapid Assessment (BIORAP) visual reporting and data collection to improve species verification by local and international experts.

Participants learnt practical field photography tips and visual storytelling, as well as best practice for informed consent, child protection, and intellectual property protection to showcase Vanuatu's natural resources and cultural values.

**What was your involvement in this activity?**

I am a Conservation Officer at the Vanuatu Department of Environment Protection and Conservation (DEPC). I was a participant in both BIEM photography workshops to prepare for the Malekula and Pentecost BIORAPs, where I am responsible for GIS mapping, flora data collection and imagery.

**What did you learn from the photography workshops?**

The first Savvy Vanuatu photography workshop was facilitated by Nikki Kuautonga and covered important skills and concepts. The 'rule of thirds' was something new I learnt in the workshop, and how to position your camera to take an image that tells a story. He also gave points about visible lines within the image area to make it look good.

Our second workshop was run by Georgina Ishmael. She taught us how to adjust our saturation, contrast, and other application on our camera. It is important to take quality images in the field. She also emphasised storytelling in an image.

I learnt that before taking photos you must know what you want to capture, so that people understand your image. Group work activities also covered image setting and people in the image. When I'm in the field I make sure I capture the right things in the image, either it's trees, flowers, lizards, or birds. I make sure everything captured in the camera frame tells a story.

**Were you able to apply your new skills in your recent BIORAP trip to Malekula?**

I was able to apply around 90% of the things I learnt in the photography workshops in the recent BIORAP field trip to Malekula. In the past, I used a camera to just capture random shots. For example, I would always take portrait shots of people's faces but not focus on what they're doing, or the activity being carried out. I relied on my skills from the workshops to capture images that tell a story of the work we carried out on Malekula Island.

**What type of shots were you able to capture in the field?**

The team I followed in the BIORAP trip were carrying out flora assessments. My images focused on the methodology of the field work. For example, images of the team carrying out measurements of trees and transects in a selected area. I also tried to capture the challenges we faced in swamps or bad weather. Also, close shots of species to help in their identification and verification when we returned to Port Vila.

Our BIEM field photographer Nikki Kuautonga could not spend a long time with the flora team, so it was important that I captured these shots for us. I will share later my images into the BIEM photo library.

**How does this help you do your job better?**

In the past my photography skills were two out of ten, but now I would say I'm either a six or seven. There is still a lot of things I need to learn.

The best part about the photography workshops was that we were able to apply our skills in the field right after. The information was still fresh in our minds and for sure in the next round of the trip we will have even better images. We've also realised the need to upgrade and use the right cameras in the field. For example, people observing birds might prefer to use a Nikon camera for zooming and a Canon camera for capturing smaller insects.

Another important part of the training was making sure people filled out consent forms when we are in the field. We now see and understand the importance of protecting our indigenous people, and they were happy we sought consent first.

I look forward to the video editing workshop that may be provided in the future.





Figure: Dean Wotlolan (left) handing over a small gift of appreciation to the chief of Limbenwen village (centre) for letting the BIORAP team carry out the assessments in Tisiri Lagoon, Malekula. (SPREP/ Kuautonga)

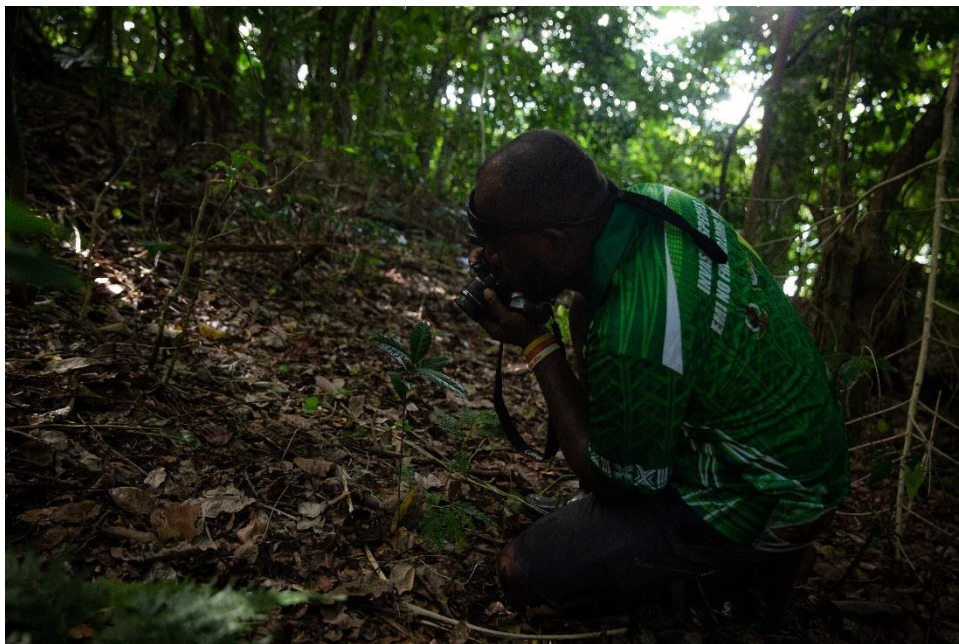


Figure: Dean Wotlolan puts his new photography skills into action documenting Malekula's flora species. (SPREP/ Kuautonga)



## 4. Gender, Human Rights, and Poverty Reduction

The GSI/HRBA mainstreaming process across all PEUMP KRAs has constantly progressed from the Year 1 focus on identifying entry points as a first step, to Year 2 enabling self-driven mainstreaming efforts through building capacity of all implementing partners and most of their sub-partners (e.g. through training, mentoring, along the job learning, active engagement in GSI/HRBA relevant activities). Year 3 focused on providing technical assistance for implementation purposes, including direct and focused GSI/HRBA support provided at national level and the development of sector specific and practical tools to facilitate GSI/HRBA application by practitioners. Year 4 continued to focus on technical assistance to regional implementing partners, tools development and creating learning exchange, including meeting the increased country requests to provide GSI/RBA mainstreaming support. Year 4 showed successful leadership of regional implementing partners who applied GSI/HRBA concepts with little or no guidance in their specific areas of work, demonstrating ownership of the mainstreaming process and a stronger embedment of GSI/HRBA into institutional structures. Thus, PMU GSI/HR expertise in Year 4 was directed towards those regional implementing partners that required stronger guidance as well as supporting the increased demand of national agencies for capacity building and technical advice.

Key accomplishments across KRAs during Year 4 are highlighted and overarching PMU led activities are summarized, including efforts made to work on cross-cutting topics more collaboratively between PEUMP partners and external partners in an interdisciplinary and integrated manner.

### **GSI/HRBA integrated in research on COVID-19 impacts and socio-economic studies for Tonga**

**Technical assistance** in mainstreaming GSI and human rights related issues such as food security (right to food) and livelihood related issues (right to a livelihood, right to work, right to a healthy environment), including linkages to poverty reduction regarding impacts, coping mechanisms and adaption was provided to **KRA3 as lead** for this activity. As a result, survey design, including collection and analysis of sex and age disaggregated data addressed key areas of interest for GSI/HRBA including poverty reduction considerations which have also been reflected in the recommendations section of the reports. Direct feedback and comments were also provided to local environmental NGO (contractor) to improve GSI/HRBA analysis in socio-economic report. Details are covered under KRA3 reporting section.

### **GSI/HRBA mainstreamed in KRA3 led Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk Assessment**

Technical assistance for GSI/HRBA mainstreaming of a regional climate change vulnerability assessment was provided. Initial draft included a standalone section on GSI that did not integrate GSI and also HRBA considerations across the various areas covered for a more holistic and meaningful approach (e.g. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)). Feedback and comments were provided to mainstream GSI/HRBA throughout the key areas of the assessment by identifying relevance and sector specific importance and connecting these to cross-cutting areas on DRR with the links to fisheries in the context of CC. Details summarized in KRA3 reporting section.

**Building in country capacity on GSI/HRBA in fisheries and connecting national gender and human rights agencies with fisheries agencies through mentoring in Tonga**

In a follow-up from the train-the trainer session (Year 3) by SPC PMU-HRSD GSI/HR specialists for Tonga-based local in-country focal point for human rights, Ms. Eleni Siueli Mone, mentoring efforts continued via mail exchange to support Ms. Eleni Siueli Mone through the sharing and discussion of GSI/HR key findings and recommendations from the above-mentioned Tonga COVID-19 and socio-economic reports and check-in meetings to discuss best approaches in providing GSI/HRBA support to Min. Fisheries. She has since been able to build solid relationships between the national gender and human rights agencies and the Ministry of fisheries through a continuous dialogue on GSI/HRBA specific needs for Min. Fisheries (e.g training), including ways forward to identifying women fishers' needs and needs of other marginalised groups. The volcano eruption and post-recovery slowed down this exchange process, however, promising discussions continued thereafter. Eleni has been capturing additional training needs and is helping to identify GSI entry points in the area of women's economic empowerment and in supporting more inclusive decision-making regarding access, use and management of marine resources at community level. Based on this groundwork, it is anticipated that activities will be identified and implemented in Year 5 with support provided remotely by the PMU/HRSD. This locally driven support also fosters cross-ministerial collaboration in-country and allows a two-way learning between national GSI/HR and fisheries experts.

### **People Centred Approach (PCA) mainstreamed into the SPC FAME Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture (RTMCFA)**

HRSD GSI/Human Rights Advisers supported FAME in mainstreaming a People Centred Approach (PCA) in their Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture (RTMCFA) in October 2021.

This resulted in enhanced "voices of the people in the region" being heard through CSO and Non-State Actors (NSAs) participation. HRSD Pacific People Advancing Change (PPAC) programme was used for lessons learnt and informed feedback and advice provided on TOR, agenda and selection of participants, including CSO/NSA, for example.

### **KRA3 Community-based Fisheries Management scaling-up Technical Advisory Group (CBFM-TAG)**

Noticeable progress has been made by KRA3 to increase GSI/HRBA advice in CBFM technical work through the **inclusion of GSI/HR experts in the CBFM-TAG**, including GSI/HRBA considerations made mandatory as part of the CBFM-TAG terms of reference. A similar advisory group is being established for the strengthening of CSO/NSAs voices anticipated to include GSI/HR considerations as well. This self-driven and progressive change for GSI/HRBA considerations being fully mainstreamed and considered as well as through the increased engagement with CSOs/NSAs and the integration of the **People-Centered Approach (PCA)** into the regional framework for scaling up CBFM is a testimony of change and is expected to lead to more equitable and inclusive outcomes implemented at national levels through the work of LMMA partners, SPC CBFM officers and consultants who provide services under PEUMP on national CBFM matters.

### **LMMA led COVID-19 studies for selected PICs inclusive of GSI issues (KRA3)**

The study on "Local practices and production confer resilience to rural Pacific food systems during the COVID-19 pandemic" published in the journal Marine Policy early 2022 ([here.](#)) was informed by the HRSD GSI (Fisheries) Advisor who supported survey design and methodology for the **incorporation of GSI considerations for PNG jointly with LMMA team**. Refer to KRA3 reporting for more details.

HRSD Adviser (GSI – Fisheries) collaborated with LMMA and other partners in a COVID-19 impact study on coastal fisheries. was and released in January-22 with communications pieces being created on this to enhance visibility of the work.

### **Progress on the RMI gender and fisheries assessment made**

This **KRA3, HRSD and PMU joint activity** experienced slow progress due to travel restrictions and the lack of in-country pool of local consultants with expected expertise for the field assessment. Local consultancy was advertised twice without success. Methodology and scope of the assessment were reassessed and consequently reduced to a **desk-top based review** in liaison with MIMRA country focal points. The desktop review is currently being finalized while a snapshot of preliminary key findings and recommendations were presented to RMI MIMRA and other in-country stakeholders during a remote workshop in June 2022. Country feedback received was reflected in the draft desktop study. Study is expected to be finalized and published by October 2022. Follow-up actions will be captured and a GSI/HRBA training is being requested by MIMRA and stakeholders to take place mid-2023.

### **Joint sub-regional workshop for FSM and RMI to present, share and discuss key findings and recommendations from gender and fisheries assessments**

Building on the 2020 regional GSI and human rights workshop for selected countries, a similar workshop was designed and conducted remotely at the end of June 2022 for FSM and RMI. In total, 36 (21women/15 men) participated. 17 (11men/6women) participants were from FSM (including reps from all states) and 10 from RMI (8women/2men) while 9 (2men/6women) participants were from SPC FAME/HRSD divisions. Main purpose was to **present back key findings and recommendations from recent gender and fisheries assessments (KRA0/3 and HRSD)** and from the complementary draft legal analysis on gender and human rights in coastal fisheries and aquaculture (FAME/MFAT funded). In addition to presenting and discussing findings, the workshop provided participants with an **enhanced understanding of GSI and human rights concepts** as a basis for improved mainstreaming into national policies, laws and actions. The workshop also provided a platform for review and **feedback from country reps to verify and clarify content** while **identifying additional support needed** from partners to implement recommendations made at national level.

The joint workshop was facilitated by FAME and PMU with strong involvement of HRSD and their FSM/RMI in-country based staff. The workshop outcomes supported the RMI draft gender and fisheries desktop review, a stronger engagement and collaboration across FAME divisions and across different ministries working on fisheries and GSI, human rights, whilst concrete requests for support were identified for FSM and RMI to be explored by PEUMP and other development partners in Year 5.

Palau representatives were also invited to explore research needs and interest in gender and fisheries but were not able to attend. Thus, follow-ups will be required in Year 5 to identify country specific research needs or other GSI/HRBA related support requests under PEUMP.

### **KRA1 engagement in the development of the GSI/HR handbook for Pacific tuna industry and related socialization workshop resulting in an information paper on this for HoF 2022**

Despite the technical nature of KRA1 and the therefore limited interactions on GSI/HRBA, the PMU led development of the Handbook on GSI and human rights issues in Pacific tuna industries was **inclusive of all oceanic fisheries implementing partners** under PEUMP, including KRA1 lead who provided valuable

comments to TOR, participated in the stakeholder interview process and in the socialization workshop of the draft handbook in April 2022. As a result of KRA 1 engagement, the lead was taken in drafting an **information paper on the handbook** which was provided to member countries during the HoF in June 2022. The paper was informed by PMU GESI/HR specialist.

### **On-going planning for the first regional dialogue on human rights dimensions (including GSI) in the Pacific's Tuna Industry continued with FFA and partners**

PMU GSI/HR and HRSD Human Rights adviser supported the planning process for a FFA-led regional dialogue on human rights and selected GSI topics. This included support to the FFA GSI/HR consultant who undertook various planning tasks such designing and leading a consultation process, stakeholder analysis and drafting of an annotated programme. The consultations with countries, industry and CSOs/NSAs were partially accompanied by FFA/PMU and feedback was provided to stakeholder mapping and analysis as well as input for the annotated programme. Based on the groundwork, FFA set up a **Technical Working Group (TWG) with PMU GSI/HR and HRSD human rights experts** are both members of. Coordination support, technical advice and decision making on finalising content, scope, format, speakers and target audience have been provided to FFA through regular meetings of the TWG. The regional dialogue is scheduled for end of September 2022 in alignment with FFA's Gender Forum. Positive changes for enabling GSI/HR mainstreaming have been observed along the planning process such as a **stronger ownership and lead of FFA**, more interaction with partners through the TWG and a more focused scope for key human rights and GSI topics that align with **KRA2 objectives** and are more specific to the target audience's needs. The recent FFA advertisement for an in-house GSI expert also reflects this and will contribute to institutional strengthening for increased ownership and responsibility for GSI/HR related topics.

### **Continuous mentoring support to KRA6 PEUMP funded student in integrated GSI/HR research and finalisation of the gender and environment course**

PMU GSI/HR specialist continues to assist post-grad PEUMP scholarship students in identifying and integrating GSI/HR lenses for **improved research on social dimensions**. In Y4 an additional student from Tuvalu was supported through feedback and comments on survey design, review of GSI analysis and sharing of guiding resources. As a result of the mentoring support an uptake in GSI/HRBA integrated research can be observed. A highlight is a student from Fiji, Salanieta Kitolelei who explored GSI in her research and focused on gendered local traditional knowledge. She was encouraged and supported in publishing her research findings in the SPC Women in Fisheries Bulletin #35 edition "*Looking through the gender lens to document the "endangered" indigenous fishing knowledge and skills of fishers in Fiji*" ([link here](#)).

Salanieta has also reached out to PMU GSI/HR specialist in March 2022 to support her research paper "*A fisherwoman's local knowledge; Insights from a fisherwoman's local knowledge on conservation and management of marine and aquatic resources*" as a co-author for a renowned international research gate: Frontiers in Marine Science. The paper has been accepted and is being peer-reviewed. Salanieta noted that her paper "*may possibly be the first paper from the Pacific Islands focused solely on the local ecological knowledge of women in the fisheries sector*".





Salanieta Bukarau-Kitolelei. © J. Kitolelei

## Looking through the gender lens to document the “endangered” indigenous fishing knowledge and skills of fishers in Fiji

Salanieta Kitolelei<sup>2</sup>

### My thesis research at the University of the South Pacific

Indigenous fishing knowledge (IFK) of Fijian fishers is becoming “endangered”, which has sparked a call at the beginning of 21st century to document the

knowledge before it is completely lost or forgotten (Kitolelei et al. 2021). This knowledge developed over millennia through fishers’ daily contact with the fishing environment, and is combined with knowledge passed on to fishers by their

As a researcher in the field of indigenous knowledge, particularly in fishing, accompanying fishers into their fishing grounds provides an insight into a fisher’s intimate understanding of the fishing areas and resources. My PhD dissertation, entitled “Re-establishing the ‘real’ imaginary baseline – using traditional knowledge as a basis for recovering keystone species”, uses a gender lens to document the indigenous fishing knowledge of fishers in Fiji. Looking through the gender lens when documenting IFK allows my research to collect information on both gender and age (male and female, elders and youth). The challenge I face

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In addition, the USP commissioned post-graduate **course on gender and environment** (strong focus on gender and fisheries) was finalised and has been offered at the beginning of 2022 for the **first cohort of an interdisciplinary target group of students** from marine, social and environmental science fields. The course initiative and development were supported through the PMU. The assessment of the uptake, interest, accessibility and other factors will continue to be supported by the PMU.

### PMU led GSI/HRBA trainings for Solomon Islands MFMR staff conducted with partners in August and November 2021

PEUMP supported the Solomon Islands MFMR request for capacity building to better mainstream GSI/HRBA in their daily work and as part of their current flagship projects. Two trainings took place (3-day August and 2-day November 2021) for a total of **51 staff (29 men / 22 women)**. Training was designed and conducted with close engagement of **MFMR gender focal point and in collaboration with partners**: WorldFish, the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) through the Pathways project and MFAT funded MSSIF project. The training design was informed by a **pre-training survey** conducted to assess gender capacity needs, factoring in existing pre-knowledge and gap areas. Training design and learning material factored in the **different target groups’ needs** and were tailored to their specific work themes.

The two trainings targeted different groups within the MFMR. The first aimed at providing training opportunities across a wide range of staff across all divisions but the training focus and examples used, purposely targeted coastal fisheries as the theme. Participants work across a range of thematic areas such as community-based resource management, compliance, livelihoods or research. The second focused specifically on officers in the Provincial, Project Management and Aquaculture Divisions with an emphasis on community engagement, outreach and gender sensitive facilitation in rural contexts.



The trainings were conducted in a hybrid format using a mix of virtual presentations via zoom by SPC, Pathways trainers and in-person facilitation by WorldFish and SPC-HRSD in-country focal point as well as presentations from the Ministry of women on national gender priorities and emerging issues.

Learning objectives August training	Learning objectives November training
<p>To strengthen MFMR staff's skills and capacities to mainstream GSI and HRBA within their operational systems, planning processes and service delivery;</p> <p>To uplift the importance of GSI and HRBA as strategic development goals in the fisheries sector, and;</p> <p>To inform the upcoming review of the MFMR gender strategy.</p>	<p><b>To strengthen the skills and capacities of selected MFMR staff to mainstream gender and social inclusion within the operational systems, planning processes and service delivery for officers working closely with communities on fisheries development projects.</b></p> <p><b>To strengthen the capacity of officers to build GSI tools into their workplan activities and to collect and report on gender disaggregated data.</b></p> <p><b>To improve outcomes for the individuals, families and communities that are expected to benefit from fisheries development projects.</b></p> <p><b>To inform the review of the MFMR gender strategy.</b></p>

Supported by the PEUMP MEL specialist, immediate post-training evaluations were conducted, followed by a **6-month post-training evaluation** that took place in March/June 2022 to analyze long-term learning and application impacts covering both training participants. A snapshot of key findings from the 6-month post-training evaluation (see below) shows **positive and long-term impacts on learning and application**. These were also shared with MFMR training adviser with the intention to feed back into MFMR training programmes and MEL systems.

#### Snapshot:

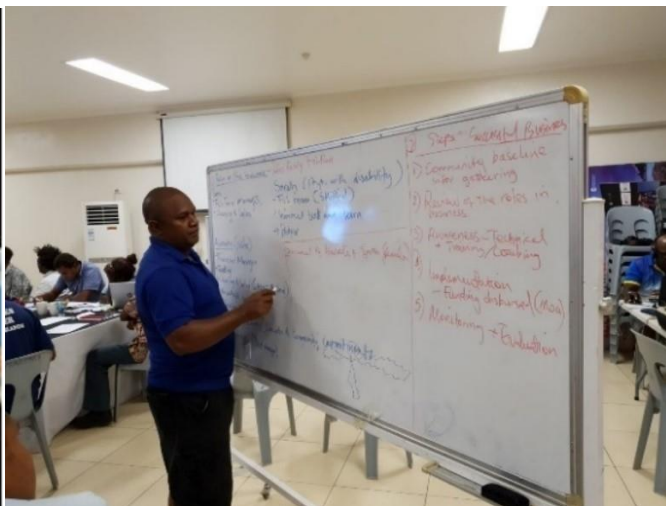
- Participants rated agreed/strongly agreed (4.52 out of 5) that they have gained new skills or knowledge at the training
- Participants indicated that the course was relevant to their job (4.28 out of 5)
- Participants (64%, 16 out of 25 respondents) indicated they have done something differently in their work because of the training, while 68% (17 out of 25 respondents) have tried to implement something that they learnt from the training. 50% noticed changes because of implementing something different.
- Majority of participants (84%, 21 out of 25 respondents) shared the knowledge, skills they gained from the training with their staff, teams at their office.

In addition, PMU GSI/HR specialist supported MFMR with partner input to identify follow-up needs in the training report shared and continued to provide direct support to the gender focal point by **mentoring** through regular mail communication for check-ins, sharing of resources and in supporting the review process of the **MFMR gender strategy**. The latter was supported through technical expertise in analyzing areas for improvement based on outdated strategy, presentations to the in-country TWG to identify current priorities,

needs and gaps jointly with WorldFish staff, and through budget support for 2 outer island community consultations. **Community consultations** were planned for early 2022 but could not take place due to COVID-19 related travel bans to outer islands. This is now scheduled for Sept/Oct 2022 with continuous support with drafting the new strategy in Year 5.



MFMR participants, Group pictures from training in August and November 2021, @ Francis Pituvaka



Participants during group work; learning material print-outs, November 2-3 2021

@Francis Pituvaka





Zoom facilitators, Natalie Makhoul (PEUMP) and Aurelie Delisle (Pathways) during the GSI MFMR November training

### Development of the SPC GSI and Human Rights Handbook for Pacific Tuna Industries initiated

PMU GSI/HR specialist guided the consultant led process of the handbook development through overall guidance, briefing meetings, outline of key topics to be covered, sharing of key resources and identifying and connecting to stakeholders during the **stakeholder mapping and consultation phase**. A wide range of stakeholders across national agencies, CSOs/NSAs, private sector and development partners were engaged in the consultation process or through input and feedback shared during review of draft versions. The process has been **inclusive and wide reaching** bringing together a **diverse stakeholder representation** in the region and at national level, indulging **all oceanic fisheries partners under PEUMP** (FAME, FFA, WWF, USP) who contributed at all stages, e.g. TOR development, consultation process, review of drafts, workshop participation. Additional support was provided by HRSD Human Rights Adviser in a collaborative manner.

The Handbook on GSI in coastal fisheries and aquaculture was used as a model for the GSI/HR tuna handbook on GSI/HR, using similar format and style and including lessons learnt for adaption as well as introducing new elements on human rights across all thematic areas, dual responsibility from private and state agents, a specific Fiji case study and tools for each learning module.

The draft GSI/HR tuna handbook covers the following thematic areas:

Module 1: Introduction

Module 2: Social analysis and MEL

Module 3: GSI/HR at sea

Module 4: GSI/HR at port areas

Module 5: GSI/HR in onshore processing

Module 6: GSI/HR in the informal small-scale tuna sector

Module 7: GSI/HR in fisheries management and science

Module 8: Stakeholder engagement for GSI/HR in tuna industries

Module 9: Fiji case study

PMU organised a **socialisation workshop** that took place in April 2022 to present back the draft handbook to all stakeholders for further feedback and input and to allow a continuous engagement platform that enhances

socialisation of the handbook key purpose and messages and for stronger reflection of target audiences' realities. All nine draft modules were assessed in interactive group work facilitated by local and international experts. In total 52 (31 women/22men) participated either in-person or virtually with private sector reps from PNG, Solomon Islands and Fiji, Government reps from Palau, RMI, Tonga and Cook Islands and Tuvalu, reps from regional and international organisations (e.g. ILO, USP, FFA, SPC, CI), CSOs/NSAs at regional and national level (e.g. WWF, women's and faith-based organisations from Fiji), reps from fish worker's/seafarer's associations and education institutions. The workshop was conducted in a hybrid format to allow wide participation and was very successful as active engagement resulted in extensive feedback, sharing of stories, information, ideas and comments for all 9 modules and the handbook as a whole to contextualise and improve the handbook. The unexpectedly high amount of feedback, discussions and sharing of views, information etc. underlined the appetite and need to guide discussions on cross-cutting topics and to provide knowledge products, including tools for application in the region. To allow a review process that can accommodate the scale of feedback provided, the PMU will extend the consultant's contract upon her return from annual leave in August 2022. The final handbook is expected to be finalised and published early 2023.

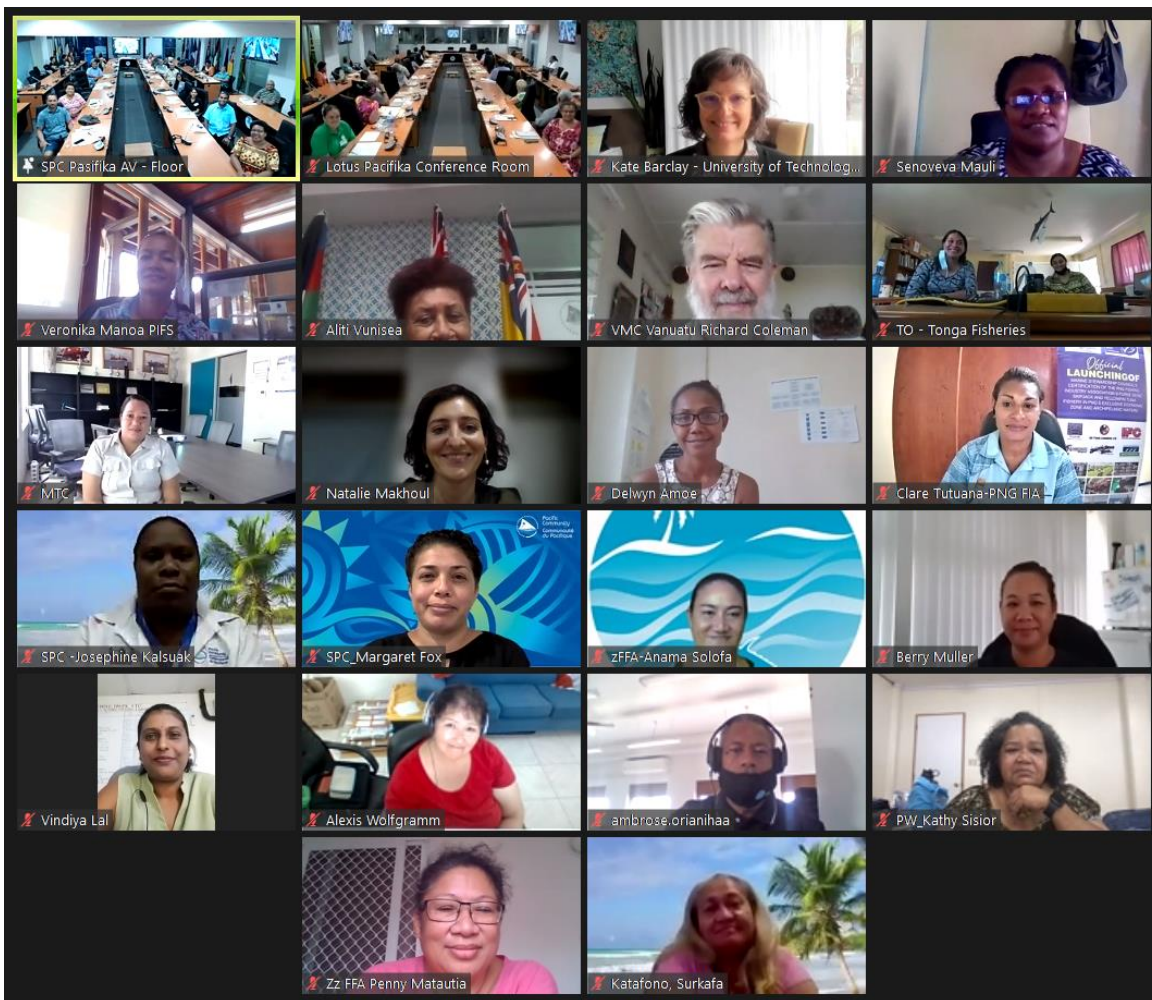


Photo: Opening remarks by SPC Pacific Women Strategic Lead, Mereseini Rakuita





In person participants



Virtual participants GSI/HR in tuna industries workshop

## **Supporting partner organisation, WCS (Fiji) in GSI/HRBA tool development for coastal fisheries**

PMU GSI/HR specialist and HRSD Adviser (GSI – Fisheries) supported WCS Fiji office in developing a GSI analysis framework that builds on module 2 of the SPC Handbook on GSI in coastal fisheries and aquaculture. It provides a more detailed step-by-step process on conducting gender analysis and provides additional facilitation and analysis tools and user instructions (do-it-yourself style) for GSI training complementary to the handbook module 2. The support included comments/feedback, sharing of resources and examples and advice on structure. The framework is addressed to coastal fisheries practitioners and will benefit PEUMP partners, especially WCS and LMMA staff under KRA3 in implementing the LMMA components and will greatly support training and capacity building activities carried out under PEUMP. The framework was published, hard copies have been shared with selected SPC staff from FAME and HRSD and e-copies are available on the Toksave – Pacific Gender and Resource portal. Link [here](#).

## **PMU strengthened dissemination of information on GSI/HRBA to improve evidence base, increase awareness and learning**

The PMU ensures that key findings, recommendations and general information related to GSI/HRBA research or activities done under PEUMP are **widely disseminated** through various channels:

Writing or co-authoring of articles for the **SPC Women in Fisheries Information Bulletin (WiFIB)** that provide summaries that can be easily shared with a wide audience.

*“Looking at the impacts of COVID-19 on coastal communities in the Pacific using a gender and social inclusion lens”* (KRA3/PMU/HRSD/LMMA staff collaborated). [Link here](#).

*“Progressing social equity for coastal fisheries communities through dialogue”* (HRSD-PEUMP with local consultant). [Link here](#).

*“Managing people, not fish, in tuna industries”* (PEUMP GSI/HR consultants and PMU). [Link here](#).

*Draft article for the next edition initiated and supported to profile SPC’s new strategic lead for gender equality:*

*“Mereseini Rakuita: From a Girl by the Sea to Principal Strategic Lead”* (HRSD lead)

Using **training opportunities** to disseminate GSI/HRBA information from research, e.g. GSI/HR training for MFMRI Solomon Islands included a **session on key findings and recommendations** from 2017 SI gender and fisheries assessment, jointly prepared and presented with WorldFish.

**Workshops** conducted for countries with key purpose **on sharing and discussing key findings and recommendations** of gender and fisheries assessments (subregional workshop for FSM/RMI in June 2022 building on success from regional workshop for 7 PICs in 2020) jointly with other relevant studies (FAME legal study on GSI/HR).

**Knowledge products** such as the SPC GSI handbook (coastal) and the GSI analytical framework have been **used in training and capacity activities to socialize guides and tools and support application**. The SPC handbook has also been sent to all PEUMP benefitting countries (10-15 hard copies per country).

## **GSI sensitive communication, visibility and outreach improved by providing guidance**

Based on expressed needs by PEUMP implementing partners and their sub-partners working on information, communication, visibility and outreach for **more specific GSI guidance**, PMU GSI/HR expert developed a GSI

sensitive comms guide to assist mainstreaming of GSI across the PEUMP components working in this filed, in particular KRA3/LMMA. The draft guide was shared with selected partners (KRA3, LMMA, WorldFish, WCS and Pathways) for feedback whilst a stronger lead from a communications expert is needed to finalise the draft. This is expected to be finalised in Year 5 working more closely with PEUMP comms expert.

## **Strengthened partnerships, cross-collaboration, coordination and learning exchange**

### **External partners**

The **increase in joint activities** with other partners such as Pathways, MFAT funded projects, FAO or WorldFish in Year 4 supported the progression of GSI/HRBA activities despite COVID-19 related challenges. **Strong partnerships** were built by working together which resulted in improved sharing of information, better coordination and joint cost-effective planning, also for Year 5 activities during costed work plan development in June 2022. Regular **coordination meetings** are now happening, and it is anticipated that more activities will be carried out jointly in Year 5 to benefit from each other's resources, in-country expertise, including on the ground personnel and existing relationships with national counterparts.

PMU GSI/HR specialist was invited to become a member of the Programme Committee for the 8th Global Conference on Gender in Aquaculture & Fisheries (GAF8) **that will take place 21-23 November 2022 in India. This invite was accepted, and PMU GSI/HR provided advice on Pacific relevant topics which were used to inform the conference thematic areas** to uplift Pacific matters on GSI/HRBA at international level. A special event proposal **was also submitted by PMU and accepted on “Upscaling CBFM and the gender dimensions in the Pacific”** in line with PEUMP KRA3 focal areas. The PMU will work closely with KRA3, LMMA and regional/national CBFM partners to design and deliver this special event.

### **Partnerships within SPC**

In addition, relationships with HRSD have further strengthened through PEUMP resulting in **more direct engagement between FAME and HRSD** using HRSD services through the Social-Environmental-Responsibility (SER) desk. The 70% funded PEUMP HRSD (GSI Fisheries) Adviser has also contributed to an increased sector-specific mainstreaming knowledge for HRSD and continues to initiate **learning through engagement** of HRSD staff in FAME-PEUMP activities or initiating **learning events** such as the HRSD Brown Bag in May 2022 where FAME legal adviser was invited to present the legal study on GSI/HR for FSM, RMI and Palau which **enhanced cross-division collaboration** on cross-cutting themes. The **HRSD in-country focal point network** has also been reached and engaged for many on-the-groundwork such as in Solomon Islands for the MFMR GSI/HRBA training, in Tonga as part of a train-the-trainer approach, or in RMI to support the gender and fisheries assessment work and help connect better with MIMRA staff. This has also greatly assisted progression of work in light of COVID-19 related travel restrictions and allowed some in-country interactions to ease zoom fatigue. Furthermore, PMU has taken the initiative to present PEUMP GSI/HRBA work to the newly created role **SPC Strategic Principal Lead for Gender Equality, Ms. Mereseini Rakuita** (Pacific Women Lead programme). Discussions centered around enhancing mainstreaming efforts through a 'One SPC' approach highlighting GSI/HRBA work with FAME as a positive example and to explore collaborations with HRSD Pacific Women in the future.

A **highlight** from these stronger relationships is the **embedment of the People Centered Approach in FAME's new business plan**, including in the action plan and MEL framework. This work was supported by



HRSD GSI Adviser (Fisheries) and PMU GSI/HR specialist through technical advice, feedback and comments. A HRSD PCA learning & reflection session was conducted in June 2022 showcasing three positive examples of divisional or project related integration of the PCA. One of these examples was **FAME's divisional efforts in integrating PCA** into (1) internal strategic documents (e.g. business plans), (2) external policies (CBFM framework) and through various other activities as well as highlighting the increased use of the SER and the increased cross-divisional collaborations. These lessons and reflections were presented by FAME KRA3 Deputy Director (Coastal Fisheries), Mr. Andrew Smith.

### **Sharing experiences and lessons with other EU-funded projects at regional and international level**

Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (PaCE-SD) supported through the **EU Intra-ACP GCCA+ PACRES** programme by USP asked for **sharing of PMU PEUMP expertise on gender and fisheries related to the cross-cutting areas of climate change** during their virtual Pre-COP training in preparation for COP26 targeting Pacific youth (end September 2021). GSI aspects were identified as key areas that can assist youth reps to integrate GSI differentiated impacts with regards to climate change, DDR and building resilience of Pacific coastal people in relation to a healthy ecosystem environment that sustains fisheries activities for livelihoods, wellbeing, and subsistence also in light of poverty reduction. Gender and HR specialist prepared a 30min presentation targeted to the topics and sharing insights from the GSI mainstreaming work under PEUMP. As previous PMU led GSI/HRBA trainings for USP-PEUMP included PaCE staff it is positively noticeable that GSI relevance and seeking of expertise by PEUMP may be a result of such wide and inclusive capacity building activities.

The EU supported and SPREP implemented Pacific ClimSA project to strengthen climate services participated and presented at the inaugural ClimSA Forum (Nov 2021). PMU GSI/HR specialist was invited as a speaker to present on cross-cutting themes and participated in an expert panel discussion on **GSI in the context of climate services**. The sessions supported an improved understanding of GSI showcasing the SPC GSI coastal fisheries handbook as a resource to support application by practitioners as well as sharing and discussing the achievements and challenges from SPC working with women, youth and people with disabilities in the fisheries sector, as well as identifying gaps in food value chain and the links to GSI in the context of climate and ocean information. The shared lessons and experiences by PMU GSI/HR specialist were used to inform SPREP project staff on how to improve the support on fair and inclusive service delivery from Pacific national meteorology services to ensure the information for weather and climate are tailored to meet diverse needs.

PMU GSI/HR specialist jointly with USP-KRA6 assisted the European Commission community platform [Capacity4dev](#) in developing content for an article ***“Gender equality in environmental programmes: Insights from the PEUMP in the Pacific”*** on lessons learnt and knowledge sharing on how PEUMP mainstreams gender equality by explaining challenges, success factors, best practices and examples. This was done through an interview, review of draft articles, sharing of resources and partner follow-ups. Content showcases PEUMP as a positive example and was used to inform EU standpoints in international meetings. [Link to article here.](#)





## 5. Communication and Visibility

In Year 4, PEUMP continued to build on implementing its Communications and Visibility Strategy, focusing on targeted and well-planned content to support the programme's work and demonstrate the impact of the SPC-EU-Sweden and co-delegates partnership. Based on the experience of the past years, the Strategy will be revamped in September 2022 based on feedback from PMU and implementing partners.

The programme's Communications and Activity Plan is a 'living' document that continues to be regularly updated by all KRA partners. It allows for all partners to use a proactive approach to implementing communications and visibility efforts, mapping communications opportunities and approaches, and find creative solutions for challenges related to COVID-19 and movement restrictions. Key highlights for Year 4 include:

### Media and Social Media content

Throughout Year 4, PEUMP communications across all KRAs supported several key events attended by senior representatives of communities, national governments, development partners, and non-governmental organisations. Examples include the LOA signing between SPREP and the Fiji Ministry of Environment on the implementation of the BIEM project in Fiji, the SPC Heads of Fisheries meeting, and the United Nations Oceans Conference. Communications support included publishing human-interest features, blog posts, and press releases (<https://peump.dev/index.php/news>) several of which were joint press releases with government ministries and implementation partners. These resulted in significant national and regional coverage.

The PEUMP Communications Officer and the PMU Coordinator were part of the SPC Official Delegation to the UN Oceans Conference 2022. Communications and visibility support was provided throughout the duration of the conference and several press releases, social media posts and interviews were completed during the week in Lisbon. Communications support was also provided during the PSC and SPREP side event that took place on the last day of the conference.

Additionally, KRA 3 under the LMMA component sponsored Mrs Naivalu's trip to Lisbon, Portugal to take part in United Nations Oceans Conference. Her experience and contribution were highlighted on social media, local Fiji media, and on the LMMA website. Links attached in the Annex.

The video series "How fishers are Guardians of the Pacific" was launched on the [SPC website](#). On social media, so far 5 episodes have been released online with over 500,000 views on Facebook. Many of the online comments show just how much these stories resonate with viewers who share many of the same challenges in supporting the sustainable management of their local marine resources.

The second season of the Fisher Tales' [series](#) was promoted during a tailored and online campaign on Facebook in January and February 2022. The 5 videos reached an estimated total of 260 000 people. 5 new episodes of the Fishers' Tales were translated into Tuvaluan for local school outreach activities.

Examples of media coverage with URL links are contained in the media tracker (Annex 2).

Social media also remains central to the programme's communications and visibility efforts. The PMU and KRA-leads incorporate engaging content into their Communications and Visibility Plans for activities, events, and campaigns.

Fiji Fish campaign champions, pledges drives and other relevant news on the campaign, which was launched in 2020, were regularly posted on social media, including 138 posts on Facebook, a new Instagram account and 6 [podcasts](#). Forty videos were produced on campaign activities, radio promotional videos, champion videos and others.

All components produced social media campaigns around key dates, in particular World Oceans Day (8 June), which provides an opportunity each year to highlight key PEUMP activities. WOD is preceded by World Biodiversity Day, International Turtles Day and World Environment Day. Two web articles and a series of social media assets and messages were published on SPREP and Savvy Vanuatu platforms to highlight work being done under the BIEM Initiative around these key dates.

### **Publication of key resources**

During October 2021, a participatory research tool for fisheries communities was launched in the Pacific called *“The Community-based Fisheries Management Plan Reviews – Facilitation Guide”*. It was co-published by SPC, WorldFish and the University of Wollongong, and it was launched online through a media press release, a web story and associated social media posts: [Link here](#) Web story: [Link here](#)

Traditional food production and food sharing practices help rural Pacific Island communities weather COVID-19 impacts, study finds: Press release developed and circulated in the region after the publication of the COVID-19 survey scientific paper in Marine Policy. So far, the [press release](#) has led to a [publication in PNG](#) and an interview on Pacific Beats with ABC Radio Australia.

### **Production of Training toolkits**

This “Fish and tips” series of videos highlights nearshore fishing practices targeting the more resilient pelagic species. The first [season](#) was produced over year 4, and is available online. A web story was also produced on the series called [“Fish and Tips – a light-hearted series with a serious message”](#).

A series of training [videos](#) called “Sea cucumbers and bêche-de-mer in the Pacific Islands” explaining how to identify several species of sea cucumbers (live and dried). It includes 3 videos in English and 3 in French.

Several information toolkits were produced for PEUMP, including on [Special Management Area Toolkit in Tonga](#), [Ahi Mour Ahi Pwukoah campaign](#) and [Fan Itach Chuuk campaign](#) for Pohnpei and Chuuk in FSM. An information toolkit on anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) called [FADs for family](#) in Nauru; in Cook Islands an information toolkit was produced focusing on [data collection programmes](#).

### **PEUMP Website and web stories on partner websites**

Throughout Year 4, updates on the programme’s progress have been posted on the website. (<https://www.peump.dev/>) The website contains extensive information on the programme’s activities in coastal fisheries, marine biodiversity, oceanic fisheries, education, capacity building, and mainstreaming gender and human rights-based approach in the fisheries sector. The website platform is managed by the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and serves to highlight the work of PEUMP throughout the region and serves as an essential repository of information and resources on fisheries and ocean management.

The briefs and call to action on Artisanal fisheries priorities were prepared in collaboration with CAOPA shared on the [LMMA website](#).

## **Events and trainings**

The marine spatial planning work conducted by IUCN Oceania Office has involved a series of events. In Solomon Islands, a writeshop was held at Tulagi province in August 2021 to finalise the Provincial Consultation Report. An article highlighting the event was published on the PEUMP website. Additionally, a side-event highlighting BIEM in Solomon Islands and Fiji was held at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille, France in September 2021.

## **Challenges**

COVID-19 related travel restrictions continue to impact the implementation of visibility efforts in Year 4. This has resulted in the postponement of many activities and in person and events and a focus toward social media and publications. The prolonged vacancy of the PMU Communications and Visibility Officers has delayed the implementation of several communications and visibility focused activities, including the completion of the programme's Factsheets.

## 6. Reporting and Programme Management

Year 4 of the programme has aimed to enhance and sustain the achievements in the areas of effective and efficient planning and coordination across partners and further enhance the mainstreaming cross cutting themes of gender, social inclusion and the human rights-based approach.

The following are some of the achievements during this reporting period:

### **Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) activities**

#### **Reporting and building capacity of KRAs and partners to prepare high quality progress reports**

The PMU MEL Specialist leads the process of preparing the 4 monthly reports (July 2021 – Oct 21; Nov 21 - Feb 22) and the annual progress report (year 3 and currently this year 4 annual report). The data and tools needed to collect information for the reporting of the programme's progress, challenges, adaptive changes and risks is prepared. Templates are developed (also reviewed and modified over time) specifically for each reporting event (4 monthly report, annual progress report) and meetings (project steering committee, project coordination group meeting minutes template). Information are collected via the templates to prepare the 4 monthly report, the different chapters of this annual progress report including annexes. Information papers for the project steering committee meetings are prepared, edited and finalised based on the information provided in the templates. The process taken to finalise each 4 monthly report and annual progress report is timely and takes careful reviewing, clarification with KRAs (through emails, meetings, double checking data reported corresponds with records) before the correct information is shown in the final reports. Impact highlight stories within this annual report shows some results of KRA activities that were collected via survey questions, online media content through SPC website, or provided through the KRA's communication staff.

#### **Measuring programme success through country visits during Year 5**

With the borders opening up, the MEL specialist will undertake travel to the programme countries to measure the success of the KRA interventions that have taken place since year 1. Some tools have been developed (6 month post training online survey, draft evaluation questions, independent evaluation review with countries (online only) etc. Tools will be reviewed and developed to use during fieldwork during the country visit. These tools will be used to compare the significant changes that have resulted from the KRA interventions in the countries. These tools will be specific to the activities and outputs produced in each KRA and will be used by the MEL Specialist to collect data and evaluate the success and changes of each intervention. Tools include development of evaluation questions for interviews and online surveys, direct observation of impact of effect of outputs to individual and institutional capacity, focus group of training participants etc. The findings from the country trips will be used to develop impact stories and materials for communications and visibility of the programme.

#### **Post training evaluation of the Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) training in Solomon Islands (conducted 6 months after training has completed)**

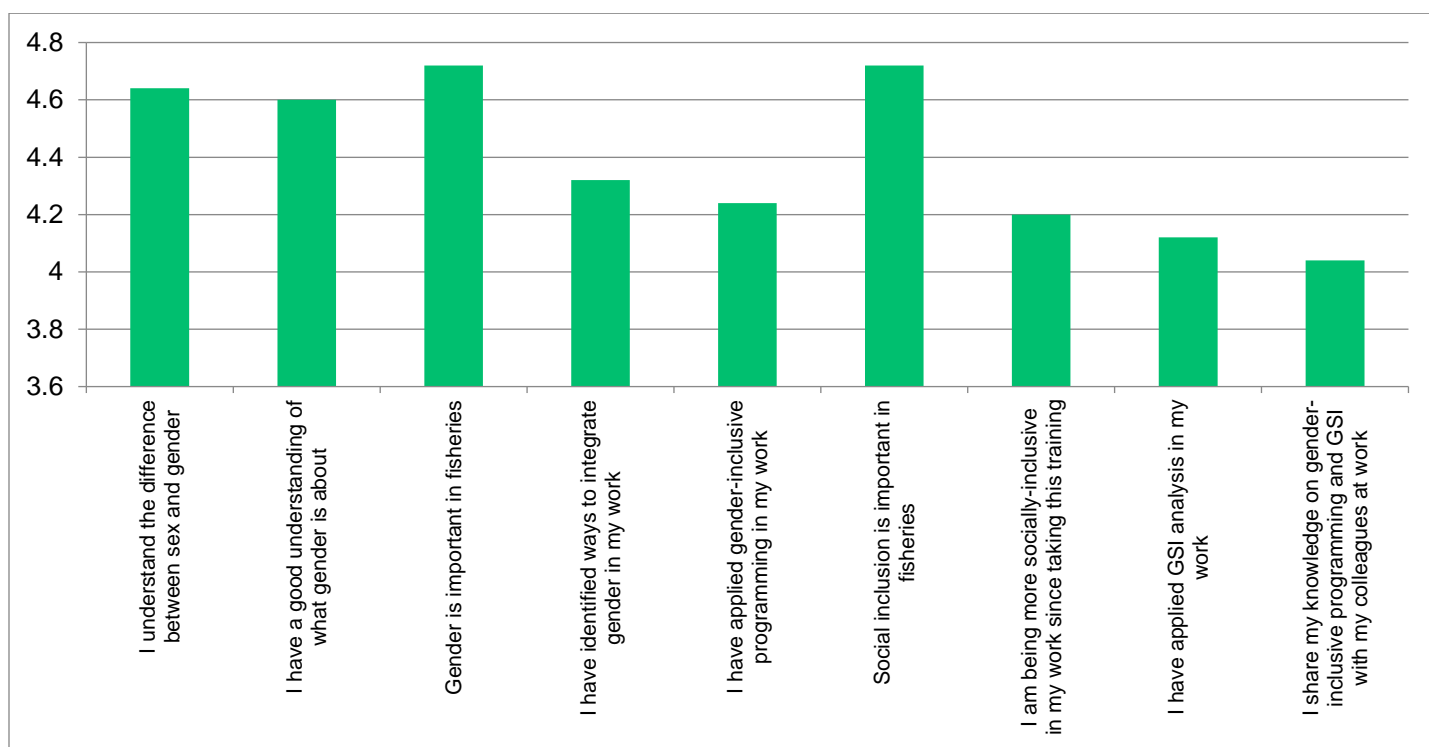
Between August and November 2021 two training sessions on GSI and to some extent on HRBA were carried out in Solomon Islands. The first training session was specifically for the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), where 60% of the staff had never received a formal introduction or orientation on gender since starting work at MFMR. The second training session focused on officers in the Provincial, Project

Management and Aquaculture Divisions, of whom almost all had never received any formal GSI training before, albeit some had some level of experience on GSI through previous project work where GSI was considered as a cross-cutting topic. A total of 51 (22 female, 29 male) people were trained. The training sessions were conducted by the Pacific Community (SPC) through the PEUMP programme in partnership with WorldFish and ANCORS through the DFAT/ACIAR funded Pathways project.

A 6-month post training follow up was conducted in June 2022. The MEL Specialist provided technical support in developing an online survey questionnaire that was shared with all 51 participants who took part in the 2 trainings. 25 individual responses (14 males, 10 females, 1 not disclosed) were received by July 2022.

The MEL Specialist analysed the results and prepared the evaluation findings report. On the general trainings results, all aspects received positive scores, scoring an average of 4.10 out of 5. The highest ratings scoring 4.52 showed that participants did gain new skills or knowledge at the workshop/training. Relevance of the training to their job was the second highest scoring with 4.28. Teaching others in their office the skills learnt at the workshop received the lowest rating, scoring 3.72 out of 5.

Questions were asked on whether participants level of understanding had improved and if they applied the training content in their work. The graph below shows the results received. The highest score is five with the lowest being zero.



Other key findings on the application (and its results) of training content in their work included:

Participants were also asked whether they had done anything differently in their work as a result of the training? Out of the 25 responses, 64% (16 out of 25) replied YES and 36% (9 out of 25) replied with a NO.

Participants were also asked whether they tried to implement something from the workshop that they have learnt. Out of the 25 responses, 68% (17 out of 25) replied YES and 32% (8 out of 25) was NO.



Participants were also asked if they noticed any changes as a result of their doing anything different or implementing something as a result of the training. 24 respondents answered the question while 1 skipped the question. There were 50% (12 out of 24 respondents) who answered YES, they did notice changes, while an equal amount 50% replied NO, they did not notice any changes.

On the question whether they had shared any of the knowledge and skills that they gained from the training with the staff and team in their office, there were a high number of respondents who answered YES (84% replied YES, this is 21 out of 25 respondents). There were only 16% (4 out of 25 respondents who replied with a NO.

A follow up interview of each of the respondents will be conducted when in country visits occur to gather further details on application and collect stories for communications and visibility purposes.

### **Other post training impact evaluation activities**

The post training impacts survey (referred to as tracer survey in KRA 6) was initially developed during year 2 and shared with USP (KRA 6) for their use. The results of this survey is described in detail in USP's annual progress report (Annex 5). The impact of trainings, along with other outputs that have been produced by the programme will be evaluated further in year 5. The reporting and data collection tools and post training impact surveys and the process of their delivery and collection are outlined in the PEUMP MEL Plan. The MEL Plan is regularly updated.

### **Independent evaluation of performance of KRA 5 through meetings with country implementing stakeholders**

Independent evaluation of the progress and performance of KRA 5 (SPREP BIEM) was conducted in June 2021. The evaluation was discussed with the BIEM Programme Manager and done as part of their country meetings with Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. Following the BIEM meeting, only the PMU MEL Specialist had a meeting with each of the country teams to share their feedback on what were the successes, challenges, areas for improvement, and lessons learnt for the BIEM programme in each of their countries. A report was prepared by the MEL Specialist and shared with the BIEM Programme Manager for further necessary actions. Feedback by the BIEM Manager is the exercise was useful to gather countries independent feedback on KRA 5 strengths and weaknesses and opportunities to improve and build a stronger working relationships with each country stakeholders. A repeat of the independent evaluation with each country has been proposed by the BIEM Programme Manager. An appropriate time for availability of country representatives is currently discussed.

### **Review and updating of logframe indicators of progress**

The MEL Specialist works with each KRA to review indicators during annual reporting period. Targets are reviewed if they have been achieved, and new targets are agreed between KRA and the MEL Specialist before it is updated. Training targets that were established in 2020 when the logframe underwent a review, have been exceeded in some KRAs (KRA 3, 4 and 6). These have been revised and is reflected in this annual report logframe indicator progress annex.

In the first half of 2022, the EU have requested the PMU to use and update an EU online OPSYS monitoring system that EU had developed. As this is a new system, the MEL Specialist is learning to use the system and will update the progress of each logframe indicator on a regular basis.

## **Staff/implementing partner contracts**

### **KRA 0**

The resignation of the PEUMP PMU Communications Officer in June 2020, saw the assignment of a short-term staff from Corporate Communications Division to ensure continuity of the work whilst the recruitment process was conducted. The new and current incumbent was formally established in the role in May 2021. The PMU Finance Officer sadly passed away in November, and the PMU had engaged a cover from the SPC EU PMU office while recruitment took place. The incumbent was formally established to the role in June 2021. The programme assistant post was vacant since the post holder resigned during Year 2. The PMU engaged cover from within SPC via the GEM maritime boundaries team's project assistant through timesheeting of support provided to ensure the continuity of the work. The position was filled with a full-time staff in January 2021.

### **KRA1**

Successful completion of the 2 'Pacific Island Fishery Professional' (PIFP) positions, with both individuals returning to their home countries (FSM and Cook Islands) during the reporting period. Following budget planning activities, further PIFP positions supporting PEUMP activities will be advertised when regional travel looks likely to resume. Advertisement and interview of applicants for KRA 1.1 position was completed in the previous year, but as noted the selected candidate was not ultimately able to accept the role. Work under that sub-KRA has been progressed using consultants, while the staff position has been re-advertised (interviews scheduled for August 2021).

### **KRA 2 & 4**

**FFA PEUMP Team employment contracts:** The employment contract for the FFA PEUMP Fisheries Policy Specialist and Team Leader, which ended in January 2021, continues to be extended on a short-term basis (6months, and 12months) while confirmation of a No-Cost Extension is pending. Similarly, the FFA PEUMP MCS Adviser's employment contract ended in May 2022 and has been extended for a 6-month period. Short-term contract extensions are a concern for both the Programme, as well as for the personnel involved. However, FFA Recruitment/Employment policies prevent full contracts (2-3years) from being offered until the No-Cost Extension request is confirmed.

**PEUMP Programme Addendum #2 Request:** FFA PEUMP documentation relating to the No-Cost Extension Request was submitted to SPC PEUMP Programme Management Unit (PMU) in October 2021. As of 31 March 2022, the EU Delegation indicated at the 3<sup>rd</sup> PEUMP Programme Steering Committee Meeting that the Delegation had not received a consolidated PEUMP Programme Addendum 2 request from SPC PEUMP PMU. The potential impacts that this delay may have on activities planning and FFA PEUMP staffing is of concern for FFA PEUMP and has been raised with both SPC PEUMP PMU and EU Delegation personnel.<sup>8</sup>

**PEUMP Programme 2020 Verification Audit:** A Draft PEUMP Audit Report covering activities implemented in Years 1 and 2 of PEUMP implementation was shared with SPC EU PMU in early April 2022, outlining several audit findings to be addressed. PEUMP Co-Delegates were not given an opportunity to comment on the auditors' report prior to it being submitted to the donor. The process by which the audit has been undertaken

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<sup>8</sup> Addendum #2 request was received by the EU during October 2022.

by the EU-contracted auditors has been source of frustration for all PEUMP Co-Delegates, with poor communication from the auditors, repeated requests for information that had already been provided by PEUMP Co-Delegates, lack of acknowledgment by the auditors of repeated requests from PEUMP for clarification meetings, etc. While the auditors have given PEUMP Programme partners and SPC EU PMU verbal assurances that a revised audit report to be submitted to the EU Delegation has been cleared of any ineligible cost findings, PEUMP has not – as at 30 June 2022 – received official confirmation of this.

### **KRA 3**

There were no staff changes in Year 4.

The successful candidate for the Year 4 Pacific Islands Fisheries Professional (PEUMP – Science) attachment, was a female fisheries officer from Fiji Ministry of Fisheries. Her attachment was from July 2021 to July 2022. Due to the COVID-19 travel restrictions in place most of her attachment, she was not able to undertake field work in PACP countries but was able to participate in some field training exercises and activities in New Caledonia.

#### ***Contracts – implementation partner LMMA Network:***

The contract for the LMMA Network Project Coordinator (PEUMP), Caroline Vieux, was renewed in September. She is based in Noumea, New Caledonia.

The contract for the LMMA Network Assistant Project Coordinator (PEUMP), Teri Tuxson, was also renewed in April. She is based in Suva, Fiji.

The LMMA Network Conference and Communication Coordinator contract was has not been renewed due to the inability to hold workshops during the COVID-19 travel restrictions.

The LMMA-SPC contract for the provision of advisory services by the LMMA Network for the implementation of KRAs 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7 was also renewed.

#### ***Contracts – local implementation partners:***

The contracts for the in-country CEA FM activities under the LMMA component (KRA 3.6), were signed with Wan Smolbag Theatre (Vanuatu), Wildlife Conservatory Society (WCS) (PNG) and WorldFish (Solomon Islands) in July 2020 (Year 3). The contract for the Fiji in-country partner was signed with Conservation International in late January 2021.

The Preferred Service Provider Agreement was signed with cChange at the end of April 2020 “To implement large scale information delivery to communities on coastal fisheries management in Melanesia”. The Preferred Service Provider Agreement was renewed for 3 years in March 2021. A number of implementation contracts under this agreement have been successfully implemented (see KRA 3.7 in Annex 2).

### **KRA 5**

There were no changes to SPREP staff during Year 4.

#### **Fiji Letter of Agreement and Steering Committee meeting.**

As identified in the Year 3 annual report, SPREP secured support from the EU Delegation to hold a meeting with the Permanent Secretary and Director at the Ministry of Environment (MoE) to address the delays in

implementation of the ridge to reef work. A meeting was held on 13 January 2021 to discuss the issues and agree a way forward. SPREP reported the limited progress achieved in Year 3 to the point when the draft LoA and associated Annexes were submitted to MoE on 4 April 2021 for comment.

Despite several follow-ups and further requests by SPREP's Director General the LoA was not approved by the Solicitor General's Office until 25 January 2022. MoE communicated that the LoA would be submitted for Cabinet approval at their meeting on 23 February. Cabinet approval was granted on 20 June 2022 following further interventions by the EU Delegation. SPREP's DG communicated with Director MoE on 23 June to confirm the need to arrange the formal signing ceremony and hold the first BIEM Steering Committee meeting immediately. However, at this point MoE informed us that Cabinet had requested revisions to the LoA but did not share the revised draft with SPREP until 22 July 2022. SPREP determined that the changes were not substantive and the Director General signed the LoA on 25 July and it was returned to be signed by the Permanent Secretary MoE on the same day.

A date of 11 August has been recommended to MoE to hold the first Steering Committee meeting, held consecutively with the Pacwaste Plus meeting. No formal response has been received from MoE at the time of writing.

#### Contract management:

SPREP had a total of thirty-four separate contracts running during Year 4, eighteen with international or national non-government organisations, two with Pacific country Government ministries, one with an Australian university and the remaining thirteen with local Pacific Island consultants from PEUMP programme benefitting countries. Of the thirty-four contracts, sixteen were initiated in Year 4 and a further five were initiated but not signed prior to 30 June 2022.

#### Contract renewals because of Covid-19 and other delays:

Of the thirty-four contracts SPREP had running in Year 4, nineteen had to be extended at least once, or in some cases, multiple times due to the implications of travel or meeting restrictions associated with Covid-19, the earthquake in Tonga or lack of availability of government staff that needed to either be directly involved in the implementation of the work or trained through the contracts with specialists. The administrative overhead associated with the review and approval process of contract extensions is extensive and put a significant amount of extra pressure on the two full time SPREP staff (Project Manager and Finance and Administrative Officer) as well as SPREP's internal approval processes. Despite this, approvals were secured in line with SPREP's Pillar Assessed protocols and the work extended into Year 5 where necessary.

#### **Planning and coordination**

Programme management meetings continue but not at the initial monthly frequency due to the frequent interaction between KRAs and PMU. These are currently held as required dependent on critical issues such as the current COVID-19 pandemic where KRA partners and the PMU discuss and coordinate planned activities with the pandemic impact on programme delivery at the forefront. Monthly updates on activities and the visibility calendars continued regularly throughout the year until the impact of COVID-19 resulted in a reduction and finally a total ban on travel to programme target countries was put in place by governments and all KRA partners.

SPREP undertakes internal KRA5 planning and coordination meetings on a monthly basis through phone conferences linking the teams and contractors in Suva, Apia, Port Vila, Auckland and Sydney.

Liaison meeting between KRAs 1, 3 and 5 on bycatch issues undertaken to improve efficiency of all three KRA elements.

KRA 1, 3 and 0 matters are discussed on a monthly basis at FAME (SPC) senior management team meetings that allow PEUMP and non PEUMP matters to be discussed as needed. The PMU Programme Coordinator has weekly meetings with FAME Director to further discuss progress on key issues

#### **Programme Coordination Group (PCG) meetings conducted**

A PCG meeting was held on the 10 March 2022. The meeting was held in Suva with remote attendance by KRAs 1, 2, 3 and 4 from Honiara (FFA) and Noumea (SPC) and Embassy of Sweden in Bangkok. In attendance in Suva was the European Union, PIFS, USP, SPREP, IUCN, WWF, LMMA, SPC (Maritime Boundary, HRSD, EU PMU and the PEUMP PMU).

The meeting focussed on updates based on their information papers for the Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting that would take place later in the month on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. The KRA updates covered their progress, challenges and lessons learnt with adaptive changes taken during year 3.

#### **Four-monthly and Annual progress reports compiled and submitted**

The programme submitted two four monthly reports in year 3 (July – October; November – February). The 3<sup>rd</sup> period (March – June) is included in this annual report (July – June) which is submitted once a year. The solid data collection and reporting tools developed by the programme has increased follow-up, transparency and accountability which is seen by the EU and Sweden as a role-model for other projects.

#### **Programme Steering Committee (PSC) meeting conducted**

The Programme Steering Committee meeting was held on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022. The meeting was a blended mode, with invited participants in Suva attending face to face and country stakeholders and partners attending virtually.

A full comprehensive update on the programmes progress in year 4 of implementation was provided. Each KRA presented the work carried out in year 3 along with challenges faced and adaptive measures taken to mitigate these challenges. The PMU team presented the cross-cutting areas of monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL); Gender and Social Inclusion, human rights based approaches, communication and visibility along with no cost extension and addendum status.



## 7. Risks and Challenges with Adaptive Solutions

As for both Years 2 and 3, the most significant challenges faced in Year 4 were due to the COVID-19 flight restrictions and various lockdowns within the region. Continued implications of Covid 19 across Pacific countries and internationally made delivery challenging for many reasons, including no field work, in-person workshops or meetings, or any country visits have been possible. Country priorities changed to managing COVID when first cases of COVID were experienced in each country. Natural disasters, notably with the volcanic eruption and tsunami in Tonga lead to Government prioritising recovery. These events in turn delayed progress on country activities that were requested and prioritised by the countries themselves.

The blessing in disguise of COVID was online systems for communicating virtually via zoom, Microsoft teams were developed and used at a faster pace as it was needed to fill the gap in inability to travel to countries for meetings, trainings and field work. Online e-data systems used for coastal fisheries surveying was further developed year 4.

The adaptive management approach applied in Year 3 was continued and further refined in Year 4. We have been able to adapt and innovate to provide training and support remotely and via online with new web-based training materials and courses.

With a number of PACP countries beginning to re-open to international travel at the very end of Year 4, in-country fieldwork, training and workshops, as well as the resumption of short-term attachments to SPC, have already re-commenced in early Year 5.

The following outline the main challenges faced across the project, along with adaptive changes and proposed changes.

KRA 1 – SPC		
Challenges	Adaptive Solutions	Proposed Changes (if any)
Ongoing challenges in initiating KRA 1.3 EM trials with the fishing industry – in particular the purse seine fishery component - and ongoing implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on regional travel.	<p>While plans were developed with industry partners and relevant NGOs to support trials of EM on board vessels, the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions put those on hold. Those plans are being re-negotiated with industry partners. The partial funding of the regional E-reporting and monitoring coordinator agreed with the EU delegation has assisted with this.</p> <p>As agreed with the EU delegation, given the current restrictions on regional travel, trials on longline</p>	None – the agreed approach should allow progress to continue, despite the current restrictions in the region.

	fisheries in French Territories have provided learning opportunities of issues and solutions to allow a more efficient roll out of the improved techniques to the region once travel restrictions are eased.	
Recruitment challenges: While staff for KRA 1.1 were successfully recruited during Year 4, the staff member delivering KRA 1.5 left during the year.	Following departure of the KRA1.5 scientist, the use of existing SPC staff to deliver on this sub-KRA was agreed with the PEUMP PMU.	While advertisement of the KRA 1.5 position is being considered, given the project timescales versus the time taken for staff to begin at SPC, this may not be pursued, and the current approach of using existing staff continued.

KRA 2 AND KRA 4 - FFA		
Challenges	Adaptive Solutions	Proposed Changes (if any)
Implementing in-country capacity building activities during the COVID-19 pandemic continued to be a challenge in Year 4, with the risk of snap lockdowns at the local or national level leaving participants/ personnel stranded or unable to return to their homes/families. Capacity building and associated in-country missions have, as a preventative measure, remained on hold unless local subject matter experts could be identified and engaged to carry out the activity without requiring international travel or, where domestic travel was possible without additional risk to participants or ability to deliver the activity.	Where possible, activities will continue using virtual platforms, or local experts be engaged to carry out the activity. However, where capacity building activities are hands-on in nature, the issue/challenge remains.	As international travel restrictions change/ease up for FFA Member countries, FFA PEUMP will look to implement hybrid activities where possible, and gradually revert to in-person implementation of activities.
The proliferation of virtual meetings leading to “Zoom fatigue” and additional workload at the national level for FFA Members and partners,	Where possible, activities will continue using virtual platforms, or local experts be engaged to carry out the activity. However, where capacity building activities	As international travel restrictions change/ease up for FFA Member countries, FFA PEUMP will look to implement hybrid activities where possible, and gradually revert to in-person

exacerbated by changing priorities/protocols/restrictions at the national level, led to postponement of some planned activities, changing support requests received from Members, etc. The FFA PEUMP workplan, while structured, must remain flexible to accommodate changing national priorities and capacity to implement planned activities. This includes accommodating ad hoc requests that arise because of the ongoing pandemic restrictions and protocols.	are hands-on in nature, the issue/challenge remains.	implementation of activities.
FFA Members participating in meetings or trainings implemented via virtual means often face connectivity issues, and/or high internet costs, increasing the risk of low or ineffective level of engagement in activities using virtual platforms. The FFA PEUMP workplan and budget structure does not make clear allocation for procurement of consumables such as mobile data for meeting/workshop participants and may need to be revised to accommodate such types of expenses in response to the current work environment.	FFA PEUMP has - where possible - procured and distributed mobile data to participants. While this resolves the issue of high internet costs, it still remains for participants who are based at remote outposts.	As international travel restrictions change/ease up for FFA Member countries, FFA PEUMP will look to implement hybrid activities where possible, and gradually revert to in-person implementation of activities.
The first FFA P-ACP Policy Dialogue with the EU took place on 21 June 2019 in Pohnpei, FSM. Concerns arising from this activity include:  The timing of the Policy Dialogue proved to be a challenge. FFA Members and Secretariat acknowledge that scheduling the dialogue to take place immediately after the annual FFC Ministerial meeting and the Special Regional	No further iterations of this activity have taken place, given the concerns raised by FFA Members.	Responsibility – and budget allocation - for the implementation of this activity will be transferred to SPC PEUMP PMU under the Addendum 2 request.

<p>Fisheries Ministers Meeting, is not ideal given the different nature of the meetings.</p> <p>Objectives, format and agenda of the FFA Policy Dialogues with the EU lacked clarity and consensus amongst all parties on the purpose and expected outcomes of future Dialogues.</p> <p>Ongoing discussions between FFA and the EU relating to ineligible expenses arising from an ex-post audit of past EU-funded projects impacted FFA Members' perceptions of the purpose and utility of an annual policy dialogue.</p>		
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KRA 3 - SPC		
Challenges	Adaptive Solutions	Proposed Changes (if any)
<p>Most PACP countries remained closed throughout Year 4, impacting the full delivery KRAs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.8, 3.9 and 3.10</p>	<p>As initiated in Year 3, for capacity building activities the project team continue to use and further innovate and develop online training platforms, web and/or video training to support PACP project stakeholders.</p> <p>Where feasible and appropriate, local (in-country) consultants are being used to carryout in-country work.</p>	<p>Modifications to work plans to focus on what can be delivered online/remotely.</p> <p>In Year 5 most, if not all travel restrictions are expected to be lifted and in-country delivery resumed.</p>
<p>Travel restrictions—total flight bans, flight route reductions, irregular flight services where still operating and quarantine requirements—reducing or stopping PACP country staff travel for attachments, e.g. capacity building and technical training</p>	<p>Remote mentoring, guiding, of PACP staff. Provision of online training and support tools and videos.</p>	<p>Modify workplans and budget allocations to facilitate online training and support.</p> <p>In Year 5 most, if not all travel restrictions are expected to be lifted and in-country delivery resumed. However, caution is</p>

attachments to SPC postponed or cancelled.		required for newly open countries as most experience a spike in COVID-19 cases on opening.
Equipment and supply purchases and shipping of required items, e.g. tablets and information and awareness materials, into and around the region continues to take considerably longer and costs are much higher than pre-pandemic levels.	Adjust workplans and PACP expectations to take into account the considerably reduced transport/shipping options available. Adjust budgets for increased costs of shipping.	Modify workplans and budgets.

KRA 5 - SPREP		
Challenges	Adaptive Solutions	Proposed Changes (if any)
<b>Continued implications of Covid 19 across Pacific countries and internationally made delivery challenging for many reasons, including:</b>		
Partners/consultants with the expected levels of expertise are unable to lead or assist with survey work meaning there is a significant reliance on less experienced in-country partners/consultants to undertake the work.	Acknowledge that while quality may be compromised in the short-medium term, working with in-country partners/consultants is building experience and sustainability by reducing reliance on foreign experts for future initiatives.	
Virtual meetings do not provide the same opportunity or time to build capacity/train in-country partners. In some cases, training cannot take place at all due to poor internet coverage in remote locations.	Allocate additional time to provide advice and feedback to support in-country partners/consultants complete work to the necessary minimum standards. Allocate additional budget to increase internet capacity, improve IT hardware and software support to ensure the smooth running of virtual meetings.	
National Government priorities in a Covid/post-Covid situation concerning	Continue engaging with key Government Ministries and	



economic growth/stability versus sustainable development and protection/management of natural resources.	working through committed, motivated leaders within respective Government Departments.	
Establishing and maintaining positive working relations with local partners and communities, especially when they are not comfortable with video/phone conferencing or don't have the funds to buy credit.	Continue to engage with other partners and key Government Agencies on other key activities to keep the visibility of the project and momentum going (e.g., engagement of Ministry of Economy for the Fiji TV "close up show" to talk on the recently endorsed Fiji national ocean policy.	
Specific Covid 19 travel restrictions in Fiji on Viti Levu and between Viti Levu and the outer islands has meant that all work has been delayed as staff based on Viti Levu have been unable to lead work in outer islands. WWF Pacific reduced its working week from 5 to 3/4 days to reflect this.	Increased engagement virtually with provincial offices and partners to progress work where possible.	
Consultants have suffered with Covid 19, meaning work is delayed	Contracts have been extended where necessary.	
<b>Volcanic eruption in Tonga and associated disruption to communication and Government priorities</b>		
Government offices were flooded and damaged by tsunami and staff diverted from planned work to emergency clean up response.	Projects have been delayed from 15 January to 30 June to enable Ministry focal points to concentrate on emergency response and prioritised activities.	
Internet cable to outer islands where principal contractor for species conservation work is based is still not fixed.	Contractor is using satellite phone and travelling to the capital regularly to re-energise projects.  New service agreements have been drafted to enable work to begin in Q1, Y5.	

## **Annex 1: Financial Progress**

**THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY (SPC)  
FISHERIES, ACQUACULTURE AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS (FAME) DIVISION  
PACIFIC – EUROPEAN UNION MARINE PARTNERSHIP (PEUMP)**

**SPECIAL**

**PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE PERIOD**

**1 JULY 2021 TO 30 JUNE 2022**

**THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY (SPC)**  
**PACIFIC – EUROPEAN UNION MARINE PARTNERSHIP (PEUMP)**  
**1 JULY 202 to 30 JUNE 2021**

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## **Annex 2: Media tracker and KRA publications links**

### Social media & websites

<https://www.facebook.com/oceansolomons/posts/pfbid02HfhPLj7ZrRFBV6JF5wnFm6XGAjfhnygw25krrkMwJ8MYdJFGFftL5eDLveGL1fd4I>

<https://www.facebook.com/savvyvanuatu/posts/pfbid01SCBJQ3fR6XncoDyqABffvTY3HB3mLuGWQzZvE6TMdLiUx2RjtPRnUAUNYJdG4eDI>

<https://vavauenvironment.org/2021/08/24/surveys-for-cultural-and-traditional-knowledge-on-marine-turtles/>

<https://www.facebook.com/iucn.oceania/photos/a.235401353210136/4337693089647588/>

<https://www.wwfpacific.org/media/news/?uNewsID=370195>

<https://www.sprep.org/news/vanuatu-community-conservation-partnerships>

<https://www.sprep.org/news/turtle-tagging-and-release-success-at-salelesi-in-samoa>

<https://www.facebook.com/solwatabloiumi/photos/a.125878583447360/128242559877629/>

<https://www.facebook.com/iucn.oceania/photos/a.235401353210136/5201130703303818>

<https://www.sprep.org/news/crocodile-trade-protection-act-and-its-regulations-to-be-amended>

<https://peump.dev/impact-story/towards-integrated-ocean-management-fiji-and-solomon-islands>

### Media:

[The Fiji Times » Naivalu urges leaders to recognise and protect their rights as ocean custodians](#)

[Day One of UN Ocean Conference: Accountability & Transparency is needed | LMMA Network International](#)

[Day two of UN Ocean Conference: Equity, Social Justice, Sustainability & Peace | LMMA Network International](#)

[Leveraging Human Rights & Gender Equity at UN Ocean Conference | LMMA Network International](#)

## Scientific publications

Estimation of bycatch associated with the purse seine fisheries operating in the WCPFC:

<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12542>

Applying rapid risk assessment methods to bycatch in the WCPO:

<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12607>

Analysis of recent trends in bycatch from tuna longline fisheries in Palau published in the peer-reviewed journal *Frontiers in Marine Science*:

<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2021.720603/full>.

Background analyses and data inputs for the 2021 South Pacific albacore tuna stock assessment:

<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12561>

WCPO Ecosystem and Climate Indicators from 2000 to 2020: <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12606>

Standard Operating Procedures for sampling (by observers and port samplers) and handling of tissue for genetic analyses in WCPFC fisheries: <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12608>

Evaluation of growth variability in WCPO bigeye, in collaboration with National Sun Yat-sen University (NSYSU), Taiwan (Project 90 update: better data on fish weights and lengths for scientific analyses):

<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12541>.

Evaluation of effort creep within the WCPO purse seine fishery:

<https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12591>

Incorporating industry knowledge to understand purse seine effort creep and evolution of fishing strategies in the WCPO: <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12592>

Surveying the purse seine industry to incorporate their knowledge to understand purse seine effort creep and evolution of fishing strategies in the WCPO: <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/12592>.

Electronic monitoring in tuna fisheries: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb2862en>

Quantifying the accuracy of shark bycatch estimations in tuna purse seine fisheries:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0964569121001216>

(<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X2200001X> or

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2022.104954>)

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[Referenced in Annex 2] Schutz S., Opa T. 2021. Pacific fisheries leaders emphasise building resilience and strengthening recovery in fisheries. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 165:15–17.

<https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/upuz4>

Lalavanua W., Govan H., Steenbergen D. 2021. Scaling-up community-based fisheries management in the Pacific: Key outcomes of subregional workshops. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 165:18–22.

<https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/zxqzz>



**Lalavanua W., Smith A.** 2021. A regional commitment supporting communities in sustaining coastal fisheries in the Pacific. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 165:22–23. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/2z6y6>

**Shedrawi G.,** Bosserelle P., **Vigga B., Magron F.,** Gislard S., Tiitii S., Tanielu E., Fepuleai F., **Rachna P., Halford A.R.** 2021. Using COVID-19 travel bans to precipitate a digital transition in coastal fisheries science. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 165:24–27. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/qzccjs>

Marre J.-B., **Garcia Imhof C.** 2021. An assessment of socioeconomic impacts due to COVID-19 on coastal fisheries in Tonga. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 165:28–32. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/p3xse>

Marre J.-B., **Lalavanua W.,** Govan H. 2021. National investments allocated to coastal fisheries and community-based fisheries management in the Pacific: A review of past monitoring efforts and recommendations. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 165:72–75. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/bstvt>

**Muron C.** 2021. The Fisher's Tales: an awareness tool for promoting sustainable fishing practices. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 165:33–35. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/nfpz4>

**Muron C.,** Sokimi W. 2021. Fish smart. Set FADs: a series of awareness and training videos. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 165:36–38. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/etd2b>

**Muron C.,** Yeeting B. 2022. FADs for family: Capitalising on Pacific Islands motivators to promote codes of conduct around FADs. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 167:11–13. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/2uiem>

**Rachna P.P., Shedrawi G.,** Bosserelle P., Gislard S., **Halford A.R.** 2022. Journey into the world of age and maturity in Pacific lobster fisheries. SPC Fisheries Newsletter 167:31–40. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/xs3ts>

**Garcia C., Makhoul N.,** Fox M., **Tuxson T.** 2022. Looking at the impacts of COVID-19 on coastal communities in the Pacific using a gender and social inclusion lens. SPC Women in Fisheries Information Bulletin #35. Noumea, New Caledonia: Pacific Community. 21–25. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/uq9at>

### ***Reports, frameworks & policy briefs***

Marre J.-B., **Garcia Imhof C.** 2021. Assessment of COVID-19 socio-economic impacts on Special Management Area households and small-scale fishers in Tonga. Noumea, New Caledonia: Pacific Community. 20 p. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/8gqjg>

**Shedrawi G.,** Tua P., Aram D., Posala R., Buarafi A., **Rachna P. P., Magron F.,** Bosserelle P., Gislard S. and **Halford A. R.** 2022. An assessment of sea cucumber populations at Lord Howe Atoll (Ontong Java), Solomon Islands, to inform the development of the community-based fisheries management plan. Noumea, New Caledonia: Pacific Community. 32 p. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/2djiq>

Lars Olsen. Assessment of Emerging Technologies and their suitability for MCS&E in coastal fisheries for the Pacific Community FAME Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme. Report to SPC. March 2022 [unpublished]

Pacific Community 2021. Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-based Fisheries Management: 2021-2025. Noumea, New Caledonia: Pacific Community. 22 p. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/yr5yv>

Anon. 2021. Scaling up community-based fisheries management: A regional commitment supporting Pacific Island communities in sustaining coastal fisheries. SPC Policy Brief #37. Noumea, New Caledonia: Pacific Community. 4 p. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/z2csz>

Freeman I. 2022. Emerging technologies and their suitability for coastal fisheries and aquaculture monitoring control and surveillance. Information paper 9. 14th Heads of Fisheries Meeting, 14–17 June 2022. Noumea, New Caledonia: Pacific Community. 4 p. <https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/r3z2c>).

### Annex 3: M&E Logframe Indicator Progress (including KRA 6)

Note: The progress outlined in the “Actual” column for 2022 (year 4) is briefly summarised. A detailed description can be found in the Main Accomplishment chapter of this report.

Overall objective: To improve the economic, social and environmental benefits for PACPs arising from stronger regional economic integration and the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.					
(OO1.1) Real GDP growth	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(OO1.1) By 2018, a reported 0.9% growth rate of GDP	(OO1.1) By 2024, the real GDP growth to be around >4%	2019	3.7%	ADB Pacific Economic Monitor July 2020, Dec 2019
			2020	-4.3%  The Pacific subregion’s 3.7% growth in 2019 is projected to be reversed to a 4.3% contraction in 2020 as travel restrictions severely impact several tourism dependent economies	ADB Pacific Economic Monitor July 2020
			2021	-0.6%	ADB Outlook 2021
			2022	3.9%	ADB Outlook 2022
(OO1.2) PACP countries with improved sustainable fisheries management	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(OO1.2) By 2015, 8 countries adopted improved sustainable fisheries management measures based on scientific advice provided through SciCOFish programme	OO1.2) By 2024, 15 countries have adopted improved fisheries management measures based on scientific advice provided through the PEUMP programme	2019	This is a new indicator in the revised logframe 2020	
			2020	9 PACP countries have adopted improved fisheries management measures based on scientific advice provided through the PEUMP programme -  Tonga: Sea cucumber management measures outlined in the management plan has been applied while the fishery is reopened from 1 July 2020 – 30 Sept 2020.  Parties to Nauru Agreement (FSM, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Palau, PNG, Solomons, Tuvalu) meeting summary records referencing analyses of effort creep conducted by SPC.	Tonga 2020- 2025 sea cucumber management plan.  PNA meeting documents: 22nd annual meeting and summary record PA 22
			2021	6 PACP countries received scientific management advice for improved sustainable fisheries management	
			2022	PACP countries have adopted improved fisheries management measures based on scientific advice provided through the PEUMP programme	
(OO1.3) Progress towards achieving relevant Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Goals and Targets <sup>9</sup>	By 2018, the following baselines existed:	By 2024, the following targets will be achieved with support of the PEUMP programme			
(OO1.3.1). Proportion of sea area under spatial	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	OO1.3.1) No marine spatial planning regime	(OO1.3.1) Marine Spatial Planning	2019	Endorsement by Cabinet of the Solomon Island National Ocean Policy. This has enabled the initiation of a national consultation on the process of marine spatial plan with all interested stakeholders.	PEUMP Annual report year 1

<sup>9</sup> The following (OO1.3.1 – OO1.3.4) are indicators under the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework that are relevant to the PEUMP work through KRA 5. The baseline and target figures are specific to KRA 5.

planning regimes	for sea areas in both Fiji and Solomon Islands.	regime established for sea areas in Fiji and Solomon Islands.	2020	<p>Solomon Islands: Consultations completed in 9 Provinces regarding Ocean Planning. This will identify priorities and areas for MPA both inshore and offshore and the development of a draft marine spatial plan. The consultations engaged 925 community members and stakeholders. A draft MSP map has been developed.</p> <p>Fiji: Cabinet Decision mandated Ministry of Fisheries to lead the process fulfilling its commitment to designate marine protected areas (MPAs) across 30% of its ocean spaces. Meetings have been held with government to discuss next steps in MPA process. Draft MPA map for Fiji has been drafted. Fiji's draft National Oceans Policy has been developed.</p>	PEUMP Annual report year 2
			2021	<p>Solomon Islands: National workshop in Sept 2020 where Government and civil society experts (21 female; 38 male) reviewed and refined the zero-draft map. Second round of consultations of the marine spatial plan took place in 9 provinces (including Honiara consultations). A total of 581 community members (443 male; 138 female), and 199 Government officials (74 male; 45 female) attended the consultations.</p> <p>In November 2020, the Ocean 12 Technical committee approved the TOR for development of MSP compliance framework. The consultant has started work in May in partnership with the Solomon Island Government.</p> <p>Fiji: IUCN presented draft map to Marine Protected Areas Technical Committee in July 2020 and it was endorsed. It was then presented to National Environment Council in October 2020. The NEC endorsed the approach and Fiji Government led first round of public consultations in October 2020 supported by IUCN, WCS and CI. A total of 229 people participated in the consultations [Northern Division – 69M:21F]; [Western Division – 76M:19F]; Central Division – 75M:56F]. The zero draft map has been updated to reflect the feedback from the consultations.</p> <p>Fiji National Ocean Policy 2020-2030 launched in February 2021. IUCN supported by organising two episodes of 'Close Up' on Fiji TV in March 2021.</p>	PEUMP Annual report year 3
			2022	<p>Solomon Islands: The IUCN team held two meetings with the MSP Secretariat team from the MECDM to revise and review the MSP draft outputs (maps) from the rounds of consultations and the field reports undertaken in Year 3. This meeting led to the revision of all spatial data from the province-wide consultations, with all maps digitized and georeferenced. Fifteen team leaders that led the first and second round nationwide Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) consultations gathered for a three-day write-shop in Tulagi, Central Islands Province, from the 4th to 6th August 2021 (10M:5F). The participants reviewed all the nine provincial field reports from the second round of public consultations on the zero draft maps and develop a synthesis report, the feedback and maps from the consultations to enable the consolidation of the findings to inform the development of the draft ocean plan or marine spatial plan.</p> <p>Political unrest and COVID restrictions affected work on MSP and marine compliance optimisation.</p> <p>Fiji: Since April 2021, there have been no national consultations on the proposed offshore MPAs to support Fiji's national and global MSP commitments due to the Government imposed COVID-19 restrictions and diversion of government ministries' manpower to address the ongoing impacts of the pandemic. However, IUCN met with the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Fisheries in December 2021 regarding Fiji's MPA work leading to a technical meeting with the Fisheries team in January 2022 to discuss and progress on Fiji's plans and preparation for the second round of MPA consultation. A second meeting with Fisheries and Environment (MPA Core Committee) was held on 31 January 2022 to update the Ministry of Environment on the progress with Fisheries and finalisation of the report. As a result, the Permanent Secretaries of both Ministries met to discuss a joint cabinet submission.</p>	
(OO1.3.2) Change (number of marine protected areas and their management) in protected areas and other area based conservation measures	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(OO1.3.2) Number of protected areas in Fiji and Vanuatu: Fiji:138; Vanuatu: 21 (source = Atlas of Marine Protection)	OO1.3.2) 4 new marine protected areas in Vanuatu;  1 new marine protected area in Fiji	2019	Four meetings held with government representatives in Vanuatu and Fiji to introduce KRA 5.	PEUMP Annual report year 1
			2020	<p>Fiji: Submission of a gap analysis and options report in Q3 highlighting opportunities and threats in potential coastal areas where existing ridge to reef initiatives are not being implemented. Agreement in Q4 that the focal area for ridge to reef activities, including the designation of a new MPA, will be Momi Bay and the South Mamanuca Islands, Western Province on the island of Vita Levu. This includes an extensive marine area that includes mangroves, seagrass and coral reef ecosystems that will benefit from the designation of at least one MPA.</p> <p>Vanuatu: Shortlisting of potential ridge to reef sites. The sites are on the islands of Malekula and Pentecost. Site visits and community consultations in the 4 sites conducted during Q2.</p>	PEUMP Annual report year 2

			2021	<p>Fiji: the LoA has not been approved by the Secretary General's Office or MoE for signature by the end of year 3.</p> <p>Vanuatu: Having secured consent from the traditional leaders, the team conducted questionnaire surveys to inform the situational analysis and community mapping in the three sites.</p>	PEUMP Annual report year 3
			2022	<p>Fiji: Progress towards developing one coastal plan in Fiji continued to be delayed in Year 4 with no implementation of integrated ridge to reef management or climate change adaptation activities undertaken. However, progress was made in establishing the agreed governance structure (further commentary on the Letter of Agreement (LoA) is provided in '<i>5.0 Reporting and Programme Management</i>') and preparing for roll out of activities in Year 5 as soon as the LoA is signed.</p> <p>Vanuatu: community-based turtle management plans have been developed for Wiawi and Bamboo Bay, both in the integrated ridge to reef focal sites (under KRA5.2) on Malekula Island's west coast. Also in Vanuatu, Birdlife International are working with locally based NGO Ecolifelihood Development Association to develop and implement a management plan for Laika-Tevala island wedgetail shearwater bird colony.</p>	PEUMP Annual report year 4
(OO1.3.3) Use of nature-based solutions to restore degraded ecosystems	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(OO1.3.3) No nature based solutions implemented by PEUMP in the 5 sites within Fiji and Vanuatu	(OO1.3.3) The 5 sites show evidence of using nature based solutions to restore degraded ecosystems	2019	Four meetings held with government representatives in Vanuatu and Fiji to introduce KRA 5.	PEUMP Annual report year 1
			2020	<p>Fiji: BIEM Inception meeting in July 2019 was conducted. The Agreement with the Department of the Environment in Q2 on the criteria for site selection of the coastal area where the MPA will be designated. Submission of a gap analysis and options report in Q3 highlighting opportunities and threats in potential coastal areas where existing ridge to reef initiatives are not being implemented. Agreement in Q4 that the focal area for ridge to reef activities, including the designation of a new MPA, will be Momi Bay and the South Mamanuca Islands, Western Province on the island of Vita Levu. This includes an extensive marine area that includes mangroves, seagrass and coral reef ecosystems that will benefit from the designation of at least one MPA.</p> <p>Vanuatu: Shortlisting of potential ridge to reef sites. The sites are on the islands of Malekula and Pentecost. Site visits and community consultations in the 4 sites conducted during Q2. Confirmation by community leaders in 2 sites that they are committed to implementing ridge to reef conservation initiatives, including MPAs. Confirmation by community leaders in the 2 other sites that they are interested in implementing ridge to reef conservation initiatives, including MPAs in Q2, but need to consult more widely before confirming.</p>	PEUMP Annual report year 2
			2021	<p>Fiji: Same detail as indicator OO1.3.2</p> <p>Vanuatu: Same detail as indicator OO1.3.2</p>	
			2022	<p>Fiji: Same detail as indicator OO1.3.2</p> <p>Vanuatu: Same detail as indicator OO1.3.2</p>	
(OO1.3.4) Regulations in place to address illegal/or unsustainable harvesting of Annex II CITES species (disaggregated by	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(OO1.3.4) 0 Non detriment findings (NDF) for sea cucumber and 2019 Annex II listed shark species.  Varied numbers of NDFs for giant clams and live	OO1.3.4) 5 New NDFs using latest available evidence for sea cucumber, shark species, giant clams, live coral for Fiji, SI, Tonga, Vanuatu or	2019	Dialogues with CITES/TRAFFIC for advise on a strategy. Designing of an NDF regional workshop.	PEUMP Annual report year 1
			2020	CITES management and scientific authorities from New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu, Tonga and PNG will be supported by and working with the consultant Glenn Sant from TRAFFIC to establish better understanding of NDF development and CITES processes in general. Glenn Sant, SPREP and SPC representatives are holding discussions to determine the specific needs of each country and to provide one on one tailored workshops for NDF development, via Zoom, beginning in July 2020 and prior to the 28 August deadline for when countries must be prepared under CITES to recommence export of listed species of teatfish.	PEUMP Annual report year 2



specie and country) <sup>10</sup>	coral depending on Country	PNG	2021	<p>Regional activity:</p> <p>SPREP initiated a regional approach to support countries respond to the Appendix II listing of two species of sea cucumber that was adopted by the CITES CoP in August 2019. The new listing required Non Detriment Findings (NDFs) and other legal documentation to be in place by the 28 August 2020 to enable international export of the whole or parts of listed sea cucumber species, known as ‘beche-de-mer’, in its dried form.</p> <p>In response to the listing, management authorities from Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Tonga requested support in Year 2 to inform their management and development of NDFs for listed sea cucumber species.</p> <p>SPREP contracted TRAFFIC (a non-governmental organisation working globally on trade in wild animals and plants) in May 2020 to lead this work. Following an initial scoping exercise to determine the specific needs of each country TRAFFIC collaborated with SPREP and SPC representatives to provide tailored virtual workshops for each country to support NDF development in quarter 1 of Year 3 to satisfy the 28 August 2020 deadline.</p> <p>Planning discussions are underway with countries for second round of tailored virtual national workshops to provide further support in relation to sea cucumbers (as required) and NDFs for other CITES priority species in quarters 1 and 2, Year 3.</p> <p>Delivering additional National CITES priorities have progressed for Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. For more details on the work progress in these countries, please refer to Main Accomplishment chapter under heading 3.6.6.</p>	
			2022	Progress in delivering regional and national CITES priorities is outlined in Main Accomplishments chapter under KRA 5: <u>Five countries (Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) supported to progress adoption of improved processes with respect to CITES for listed marine species (indicator O5.6; OO1.3.4)</u>	
(001.4) Growth of employment of Pacific Islanders in the fisheries sector	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(001.4) By 2016, there were 24,662 jobs (15,885 held by men; 8,777 held by women) in the tuna fisheries	(001.4) By 2024, 18,000 new jobs will be created in the tuna industry within 10 years (2014-2024 Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries)	2019		
			2020	The target for Roadmap of 18,000 new jobs will not be achieved. More info in main accomplishments section of this report	
			2021	The Roadmap anticipated an increase of 18,000 jobs over ten years with the Taskforce subsequently setting a goal of an increase of 9,000 over 5 years. In the 4 years to 2019 employment increased by around 4,800 primarily driven by an increase of around 4,600 jobs across the processing and harvest sectors. Given this recent rate of increase and the impact of COVID-19 on the processing sector servicing the fresh tuna market it appears unlikely that the Roadmap goal of an increase in employment of 18,000 over 10 years or the Taskforce target of an increase of 9,000 over 5 years will be achieved.	Tuna Fisheries Report Card 2020
			2022	24,145 jobs (2021 Tuna Report card)	
Specific objective: To support improved sustainable management and development of fisheries for food security and economic growth, while addressing climate change resilience and conservation of marine biodiversity					
(SO1.1) Status of tuna species in PACP controlled waters are	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(SO1.1.1) 4 main tuna	(SO1.1.1) Maintained	2019		

<sup>10</sup> Revised wording of indicator (previously “Countries with regulations in place to address illegal/ or unsustainable harvesting of Annex II CITES species”) as recommended by ROM 2020.

exploited within regionally agreed reference points	species (Bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin and South Pacific albacore) are above their limit reference points with high probability  (SO1.1.2)TRP agreed for Skipjack (Dec 2015) and South Pacific Albacore (Dec 2018)	the 4 main tuna species (Bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin and South Pacific albacore) above limit reference points with progress towards target reference points on average  (SO1.1.2) Progress has been made (from the 2018 baseline) towards Target Reference Points been agreed for all 4 main species	2020	All four tuna stocks classed as not overfished and not subject to overfishing ( <a href="https://oceanfish.spc.int/en/ofpsection/sam/508-tuna-fisheries-assessment-report-no-19">https://oceanfish.spc.int/en/ofpsection/sam/508-tuna-fisheries-assessment-report-no-19</a> ) SP Albacore below the adopted TRP, and discussions on approach to recover the stock to that level ongoing. 2019 skipjack assessment indicates stock is below the TRP, but the result is influenced by new biological information, and discussions on the TRP level are ongoing. Discussion of BET and YFT TRPs also ongoing at WCPFC16.	The Western and Central Pacific Tuna Fishery: 2018 Overview and Status of Stocks ( <a href="https://spccfpstore1.blob.core.windows.net/digitallibrary-docs/files/46/46ec695f299d991553ed280e60153e28.pdf?sv=2015-12-11&amp;sr=b&amp;sig=I%2F6RsJtk0zJ6HDz%2FmBPYZTki92rpBbXMJXJ%2Fvo2jQgl%3D&amp;se=2021-02-23T04%3A14%3A01Z&amp;sp=r&amp;rsc=public%2C%20max-age%3D864000%2C%20max-stale%3D86400&amp;rsct=application%2Fpdf&amp;rscd=inline%3B%20filename%3D%22Brouwer_19_western_central_Pacific_tuna_fishery_stock_overview_2018.pdf%22">https://spccfpstore1.blob.core.windows.net/digitallibrary-docs/files/46/46ec695f299d991553ed280e60153e28.pdf?sv=2015-12-11&amp;sr=b&amp;sig=I%2F6RsJtk0zJ6HDz%2FmBPYZTki92rpBbXMJXJ%2Fvo2jQgl%3D&amp;se=2021-02-23T04%3A14%3A01Z&amp;sp=r&amp;rsc=public%2C%20max-age%3D864000%2C%20max-stale%3D86400&amp;rsct=application%2Fpdf&amp;rscd=inline%3B%20filename%3D%22Brouwer_19_western_central_Pacific_tuna_fishery_stock_overview_2018.pdf%22</a> )
			2021	All four tuna stocks (bigeye, skipjack, yellowfin and South Pacific albacore) are classed as not overfished and not subject to overfishing. The Tuna fisheries assessment report[1] provides the current information on the tuna fisheries of the western and central Pacific and the fish stocks (mainly tuna) that are impacted by them. Discussions on the TRP values for both skipjack and South Pacific albacore are ongoing, based upon new information from the latest stock assessments. In turn, for South Pacific albacore discussions are ongoing on how to recover the stock to levels that will achieve the fishery profitability desired under that TRP.  Discussion of TRP's for all four stocks will occur at the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) 18th Regular session ( <a href="https://meetings.wcpfc.int/meetings/wcpfc18">https://meetings.wcpfc.int/meetings/wcpfc18</a> )	Tuna fisheries assessment report
			2022	All four main WCPO tuna stocks (south Pacific albacore, bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin) are deemed to be in the green area indicating that these stocks are “biologically healthy”, <b>not overfished nor is overfishing occurring</b> , noting there is a risk (a 1 in 8 chance) of overfishing occurring for bigeye tuna. However, there is no room for complacency with the biomass of most stocks continuing to decline, and a need to address weaknesses and gaps in the management measures currently in place.  The <b>Roadmap</b> provides a 3-year timeframe for the agreement of Target Reference Points (TRPs) for key tuna stocks, and a 10- year timeframe for the implementation of management measures to achieve these TRPs in order to support economically viable fisheries. Currently, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) has an interim TRP for albacore only, the value of which is currently under review, with discussions on adopting a new interim TRP for skipjack ongoing. While analysis and associated discussions with regard to yellowfin and bigeye TRPs are also ongoing, it seems unlikely that they will be adopted by the WCPFC in the period before the next report.	
(SO1.2) Countries accessing the EU market with fish exports	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(SO1.2) By 2018, 4 countries (Fiji, PNG, Kiribati, Solomon Islands) have access to	(SO1.2) By 2024, 6 countries (FSM, RMI, Fiji, PNG, Kiribati, Solomon Islands) have	2019	4 countries (Fiji, PNG, Kiribati, Solomon Islands)	PEUMP Annual report year 1
			2020	4 (Fiji, PNG, Kiribati, Solomon Islands) countries have access to EU markets for fish and fisheries product exports. Progressing work in FSM to facilitate certification to access EU markets for fish and fisheries product exports.	PEUMP Annual report year 2

[1] The Tuna fisheries assessment report can be viewed and downloaded from the link: <https://oceanfish.spc.int/en/ofpsection/sam/508-tuna-fisheries-assessment-report-no-19>

	the EU market with fish exports	access to the EU market with fish exports	2021	4 (Fiji, PNG, Kiribati, Solomon Islands) countries have access to EU markets for fish and fisheries product exports. Technical assistance to FSM and RMI Competent Authorities to maintain their progress towards meeting sanitary market access requirements despite borders remaining shut.	PEUMP Annual report year 3
			2022	4 (Fiji, PNG, Kiribati, Solomon Islands) countries have access to EU markets for fish and fisheries product exports. Technical assistance to FSM and RMI Competent Authorities to assist in the development of National Control Plans (NCPs) and other documentation (include HACCP plans, Industry Standards, etc) required as part of the certification process for export of tuna and fisheries products to EU markets.	PEUMP Annual report year 4
(SO1.3) Country decision makers/stakeholders receive management recommendations /information on sustainable use of coastal fishery provided through the programme	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(SO1.3) By 2018 no countries received recommendations/information through the PEUMP programme	(SO1.3) By 2024, 10 countries have received management recommendations/information through the PEUMP programme	2019	This is a new indicator in the revised logframe 2020	
			2020	6 PACP countries (Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati, Cook Islands, Niue, Fiji) have received management recommendations/information through the PEUMP programme	PEUMP Annual report year 2
			2021	6 PACP countries (Tonga, Vanuatu, Samoa, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Kiribati) have received management recommendations through the PEUMP programme.	
			2022	10 PACP countries (Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Cook Islands, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Nauru, Vanuatu, FSM) have received management recommendations through the PEUMP programme.	
(SO1.4) Improved management capacity for coastal fisheries resources management through empowered and supported stakeholders <sup>11</sup>	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(SO1.4) By 2018, no support was given through the PEUMP programme	(SO1.4) By 2024, at the scale of one province/division in each Melanesian country, at least 80% of coastal communities and other stakeholders have improved management capacity <sup>12</sup>	2019	This is a new indicator in the revised logframe 2020	
			2020	Too soon to report progress. Contracts for the in-country partners in the Melanesian countries (PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji) were in the final stages of signing at the end of Year 2. In-country activities are planned to start in August 2020.	
			2022	In-country partners in the Melanesian countries (PNG, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji) have implemented activities in selected sites in the four countries. Evaluations will be conducted in year 5-6 to evaluate management capacity	
(SO1.5) Amount of fresh fish consumed per capita per year	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(SO1.5) 37kg	(SO1.5) By 2024, average of 35kg <sup>13</sup> of fresh fish consumed per capita	2019	42kg	Coastal Fisheries Report Card 2019
			2020	37kg	Coastal Fisheries Card 2020
			2021	58 kg	Coastal Fisheries Report Card 2021 <a href="https://fame1.spc.int/en/publications/roadmap-a-report-cards">https://fame1.spc.int/en/publications/roadmap-a-report-cards</a>

<sup>11</sup> Stakeholders refer to mainly government and communities

<sup>12</sup> Improved management capacity and support is evident by a) use of management-oriented information; b) receive appropriate support from Government through information, advisory, planning or livelihood support; c) given the opportunity to participate in sharing and representation activities.

<sup>13</sup> The average per capita fish consumption recommended for good nutrition is ~35 kg per year for populations in the Pacific Region.

			2022	58kg	Coastal Fisheries Report Card 2022 <a href="https://fame1.spc.int/en/publications/roadmap-a-report-cards">https://fame1.spc.int/en/publications/roadmap-a-report-cards</a>
(SO1.6) Number of women who have access to higher roles and responsibilities in marine/fisheries sector as a result of TVET/CPD training courses	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(SO1.6) By 2018, the average number of women per country is 5 <sup>14</sup>	(SO1.6) By 2024, at least 20 more women across PACP countries will have access to higher roles and responsibility as a result of the programme intervention	2019	Too early to collect data. The data is collected 6 months+ after the actual training ended.	USP Year 1 Annual Progress Report
			2020	5 women have access to higher roles and responsibilities in marine/fisheries sector as a result of TVET/CPD training 10 men have access to higher roles and responsibilities in marine/fisheries sector as a result of TVET/CPD training	USP Year 2 Annual Progress Report/Tracer Survey results
			2021	3 women (1-Timor Leste, 1-Solomons, 1-Samoa) have access to higher roles and responsibilities in marine/fisheries sector as a result of TVET/CPD training 10 men (1-RMI, Tuvalu-1, Fiji-7, PNG-1) have access to higher roles and responsibilities in marine/fisheries sector as a result of TVET/CPD training	
			2022	7 women have access to higher roles and responsibilities in marine/fisheries sector as a result of TVET/CPD training 6 men have access to higher roles and responsibilities in marine/fisheries sector as a result of TVET/CPD training	
(SO1.7) Proportion of trained people <sup>15</sup> have improved skills and knowledge (disaggregated by gender and country)	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(SO1.7) By 2018, 0% at the beginning of the PEUMP programme	SO1.7) By 2024, at least 10% or more of total number of people trained have improved skills and knowledge as a result of undertaking a training under the programme	2019	Too early to collect data. The data is collected 6 months+ after the actual training ended.	
			2020	Impact evaluation survey questions was developed and distributed to trainees starting in April. This survey questions was shared with USP so they can use for their tracer survey. A survey monkey account was purchased to distribute the survey questions. Surveys are distributed to trainees who participated in trainings during 2019.  Responses from surveys that were received (84 sent out; 45 received) showed all 45 respondents agreed that the training they participated in has improved their skills and knowledge in that topic area. The impact highlight stories in the Main Accomplishments section of this report showcases some of the participants who have agreed for us to share their feedback.	PEUMP directory of trainees; training reports
			2021	Tracer survey results outlined in detail in USP Annual report for year 3. Results of impacts for trainings will be further evaluated during year 4.	
			2022	Post training results for GSI training in Solomon islands show improved knowledge and application of skills by participants 6 months after training completed. Results outlined in Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning section within this annual report. Tracer survey results outlined in USP Annual Report for year 4.	
(SO1.8) Decision makers, research community and	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(SO1.8) By 2018, there	(SO1.8) By 2024,	2019	This is a new indicator in the revised logframe 2020	

<sup>14</sup> Baseline determined from the average no. of women per country in the positions at “Senior Fisheries Officer” levels and up in Government Depts. of Fisheries. Programme is targeting at least 20 more women across PACP’s will have access to higher roles & responsibilities from the project intervention.

<sup>15</sup> Total number of people trained from all KRA trainings. Impact evaluation through survey and interview is conducted 6 months after completion of each training to evaluate whether the programme trainings have improved the participants’ skill/knowledge set and its use.

target groups in the region have access to information (scientific research, PEUMP reports, documents, information videos and stories) through the PEUMP programme website <sup>16</sup>	was no access to PEUMP information	access to information occurs via website through number of hits	2020	SPC Facebook post: 2020 World Ocean Day reached 117,318 people  SPC Facebook video on partnership between SPC and FFA to strengthen fisheries enforcement by provision of data reached over 300 people  Twitter: 8 posts that were retweeted 64 times with comments and 133 likes  Facebook: 11 posts with 1,373 likes and comments and shared 436 times  The PEUMP website will be operational in late 2020 and will be used to track to indicator.	Analytics PEUMP website  Facebook and Twitter  SPC Online visibility data
			2021	Website launched in September 2021. From Sept 2020 to 30 June 2021 there has been over 1,500 visitors, 61% of which were between the ages of 18 and 34 years old, 46% were female and 54% were male. A total of 8,109 page views. More details in the impact highlight story within the main accomplishment chapter of this report.	
			2022		
Outputs: (1) High quality scientific and management advice for oceanic fisheries provided and utilised at regional and national level					
(O1.1) Uncertainty in stock assessments considered by WCPFC scientific committee and incorporated into recommendations (enhanced by PEUMP outputs)	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O1.1) By 2018, all assessments accepted to date	(O1.1) By 2024, all assessments are accepted	2019	3	
			2020	SKJ assessment accepted by WCPFC SC in 2019. Evaluations of effort creep and CPUE inputs into assessments under PEUMP therefore adopted.	Outcome reports for the 15th WCPFC <a href="https://www.wcpfc.int/meetings/sc15">https://www.wcpfc.int/meetings/sc15</a>
			2021		
			2022		
(O1.2) Number of people <sup>17</sup> trained (disaggregated by gender and country)	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O1.2) By 2018, 0 people have been trained under the programme	(O1.2) At least 3 people have completed an PIFP attachment (disaggregated by gender and country)	2019	1 (male)	
			2020	2 (both males) were offered and took up the PIFP positions with Oceanic Fisheries Programme within FAME SPC.  The Impact Highlights 4 and 5 showcases the 2 PIFP staff, Mr. Wichman and Mr. Phillip.	PEUMP Annual report year 2
			2021	The 2 (both males) PIFP’s reported in year 2 annual report, successfully completed the 1-year PIFP attachment programme and returned to their countries.	
			2022	PIFP on hold in year 4 due to travel restriction.	
Outputs: (2) Inclusive economic benefits from sustainable tuna fishing increased through supporting competent authorities and strengthening private sector capacities to create decent employment					
(O2.1) Number of PACP countries supported by the	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O2.1) By 2018, 14 PACP	(O2.1) By 2024, 3	2019	No countries yet had updated Plans or Policies.	PEUMP Year 1 annual report

<sup>16</sup> May include partner organisation websites

<sup>17</sup> Training includes the Pacific Island Fisheries Professional (PIFP) and short term attachment trainings



intervention to update National Development Plans or Policies related to sustainable fishing	countries have outdated National Fisheries Development Plans or Policies	PACP countries (Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Samoa) have been supported to update their National Fisheries Development Plans or Policies	2020	This work is ongoing. Consultations have been held with a number of FFA member country representatives to identify those countries who see updating of their IUU-NPOA as a priority activity. Two countries who have expressed the need for such an assistance are Nauru and Tuvalu. A third country Solomon Islands have done their own review but requests a light review from FFA.	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	2 PACP countries (Solomon Islands; Samoa) received assistance with development of FAD Management Plan and Fisheries Policy.	PEUMP Year 3 annual report
			2022	Samoa completed their draft National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy, awaiting launch during year 5.	
(O2.2) Number of people trained from SME and fishing sector (disaggregated by gender and country)	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O2.2) By 2018, 0 people have been trained through the programme	(O2.2) By 2024, 60 people <sup>18</sup> from SME and the fishing sector will be trained	2019	16 people (9 female; 7 male) were trained	PEUMP Year 1 annual report; PEUMP directory of trainees; training reports
			2020	34 people (17 female; 17 male) were trained from 3 countries (Vanuatu, Fiji, Solomon Islands)	PEUMP Year 2 annual report; PEUMP directory of trainees; training reports
			2021	Trainings was on hold as it was impacted by COVID travel restrictions.	PEUMP Year 3 annual report
			2022	Trainings was on hold as it was impacted by COVID travel restrictions.	PEUMP Year 4 annual report
(O2.3) Number of PACP countries supported to meet sanitary market access requirements	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O2.3) By 2018, 4 countries (Fiji, PNG, Kiribati, Solomon Islands) have met sanitary market access requirement	(O2.3) By 2024, 8 countries have been supported to meet sanitary market access requirements	2019	4 countries (Fiji, PNG, Kiribati, Solomon Islands) have met sanitary market access requirements	PEUMP Year 1 annual report
			2020	Support was provided to 4 PACP countries - FSM, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Details on this is outlined in this report under Chapter 2: Main Accomplishments	PEUMP directory of trainees; training reports
			2021	2 countries (FSM & RMI) Competent Authorities are provided with technical support towards meeting sanitary market access & EU market access certification.	PEUMP Year 3 annual report
			2022	4 (Fiji, PNG, Kiribati, Solomon Islands) countries have access to EU markets for fish and fisheries product exports.  FSM & RMI Competent Authorities are provided with technical support towards meeting sanitary market access & EU market access certification  Samoa Fisheries Division established a Seafood Verification Unit (competent authority) in 2021 and have requested FFA for support.  The FFA Market Access Specialist will provide technical assistance to Cook Islands, following a request received from Cook Islands for assistance in areas relating to development of the Cook Islands Ministry of Marine Resources Competent Authority Capacity.  Vanuatu has been supported since year 1.	
(O2.4) Number of PACP countries supported to comply with WCPFC Conservation Management Measures (CMMs)	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O2.4) By 2018, 0 countries were supported under the programme to comply with WCPFC CMMs	(O2.4) By 2024, 5 countries (Samoa, Cook Islands, PNG, FSM, Tuvalu) have been supported to comply with WCPFC CMMs	2019	Liaison with countries to seek requests for support.	
			2020	2 PACP countries (Cook Islands and PNG) were supported. Details on this is outlined in this report under Chapter 2: Main Accomplishments	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	Progress was on hold as it was impacted by COVID travel restrictions.	PEUMP Year 3 annual report
			2022	Progress was on hold as it was impacted by COVID travel restrictions.	

<sup>18</sup> Target revised to 60 people from SME and the fishing sector will be trained. The target was originally 45 people; however this target was achieved at the end of year 2.

(O2.5) Number of endorsed requests from countries supported by the intervention for fishing industry support	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O2.5) By 2018, 0 requests endorsed for support through the programme	(O2.5) By 2024, 10 requests from countries are supported through the programme	2019	Liaison with countries to seek requests for support.	
			2020	A total of four (4) requests from FSM, PNG, Tuvalu and Fiji were endorsed and supported during year 2. Details on this is outlined in this report under Chapter 2: Main Accomplishments.	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	2 requests (Fiji, PNG) for Fiji FIA Bigeye tuna MSC Scope extension assessment and training participation for 6 personnel from PNG to participate in a Social Accountability Standards course in March 2021.	PEUMP Year 3 annual report
			2022	<p>A request from the Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FIA) for PEUMP funding support relating to a re-assessment exercise of the Fiji FIA Marine Stewardship Council Group (FFIA MSC Group) catch certification, which expires in July 2023, was received in June 2022. FFA PEUMP will work with Fiji FIA to engage services for the MSC accredited CAB to undertake the assessment. This is a year long process and will complete during year 5-6.</p> <p>Solomon Islands have signalled of their plans to request for support to scale up business operations and installation of cold storage container, vacuum and smoking machine for Schulte Seafood Limited. This activity will be conducted in year 5-6.</p> <p>Regional: a consultant was engaged during year 4 to prepare the FFA GSI and Human Rights workshop that will take place during year 5.</p>	
Outputs: (3) Sustainable management of fisheries resources and ecosystems improved through better quality scientific information, legal advice, support, mentoring, enforcement and empowerment of coastal communities					
(O3.1) Number of PACP countries with science-based monitoring of coastal resources	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O3.1) By 2017, 5 countries (Niue, Kiribati, FSM, Tonga, RMI) had science-based monitoring of coastal resources	(O3.1) By 2024, 10 countries will have science-based monitoring of coastal resources	2019	4 PACP countries (FSM, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga)	PEUMP Year 1 annual report
			2020	6 PACP countries (Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati, Cook Islands, Niue, Fiji and regionally). Details on this is outlined in this report under Chapter 2: Main Accomplishments	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	6 PACP countries (Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Kiribati and regionally). Details outlined in main accomplishment chapter of this report.	PEUMP Year 3 annual report
			2022	5 PACP countries (Tonga, Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Samoa, and regionally). Details outlined in main accomplishment chapter of this report.	PEUMP Year 4 annual report
(O3.2) Number of PACP countries receiving adequate information for stakeholders	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O3.2) By 2018, 0 countries provided with information under the programme	(O3.2) By 2023, at least 4 Melanesian countries and 7 non-Melanesian countries <sup>19</sup> by end of the programme	2019	2 countries received information materials (Fiji – in partnership with an MFAT project; Solomons reprint of CEA FM materials)	PEUMP Year 1 annual report
			2020	9 PACP countries receive information for stakeholders. Details on this is outlined in this report under Chapter 2: Main Accomplishments	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	Information and outreach in Tonga, FSM, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Nauru, Niue, RMI and regionally	PEUMP Year 3 annual report
			2022	Information and outreach in Tuvalu, Kiribati, Cook Islands, PNG, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Nauru, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, FSM and regionally	PEUMP Year 4 annual report
(O3.3) Number of PACP countries with gender in	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O3.3) By 2018, 4	(O3.3) At least 5 Value	2019	Draft FSM assessment report prepared	

<sup>19</sup> At least 4 Melanesian countries and 2 non-Melanesian countries have developed and implemented national/sub-national or provincial info strategies. In addition, at least 5 non-Melanesian countries will receive information tools and materials.

fisheries analysis and value chain assessments	countries had adequate baseline information of gender in fisheries or Assessments of Gender in Fisheries	fisheries chain and 5 Gender and fisheries assessment reports completed and interventions from recommendations implemented	2020	Cook Islands: Gender in coastal fisheries assessment draft report sent to Ministry of Marine Resources in March 2020 for comment  Fiji: Oyster value chain  FSM: Gender assessment and report completed  Solomon Islands: Gender assessment (Note: completed under the MFAT Effective Coastal Fisheries Management project.  Tonga: initiation of social economic survey	PEUMP Year 2 annual report  SPC website; FAME newsletters
			2021	Tonga – socio-economic survey of impact of Special Management Areas (SMA)  Kiribati - integrated monitoring protocols with possible socio-economic monitoring objectives  Cook Islands – support to develop socio-economic tools to explore feasibility of developing a recreational bonefish fishery in Penrhyn  2nd edition of the Handbook (regional level) developed and launched to be used regionally as a practical tool	PEUMP Year 3 annual report
			2022	RMI: desk top based review in liaison with MIMRA country focal points. Key findings and recommendations were presented to RMI MIMRA and other in country stakeholder during a remote workshop in June 2022.	PEUMP Year 4 annual report
(O3.4) Number of provinces with active community networks supporting connectivity and representation	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O3.4) By 2018, no community networks were established under the programme	(O3.4) By 2024, at least one provincial community network created and/or supported per MSG country	2019	This is a new indicator in the revised logframe 2020	
			2020	Delays in RFP process to select and contract in-country partners to implement activities.  By the end of the Year 2 LMMA and SPC selected contractors for Vanuatu, PNG and Solomon Islands. The contracts were signed in July 2020 (start of Year 3). The RFP for Fiji had to be advertised 3 times. By the end of June 2020 the Procurement process had identified a suitable contractor.	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	All four in-country partners are now implementing activities: Wildlife Conservation Society in PNG (targeting New Ireland Province); WorldFish Center in Solomon Islands (targeting Malaita Province); Conservation International in Fiji (targeting Lau, Ba, Lomaiviti, Cakaudrove, Kadavu, Macuata, and Nadroga-Navosa provinces); and Wan Smolbag in Vanuatu (targeting TAFEA province). CBFM situation analysis reports and CBFM scaling-up strategies (aligned with the regional Framework for Action noted above) were completed for each target area by the in-country lead partners and local partner organisations and communities, and a formal acknowledgement of indicators to be monitored throughout the project. Community networks are being developed, and series of community, district and provincial level meetings, trainings and workshops have been held. cChange was selected as the preferred supplier for information and awareness materials for the Melanesia component	
			2022	All four in-country locations and partners are now implementing activities. Refer to main accomplishments chapter.	
(O3.5) Number of PACP countries <sup>20</sup> with national CEAFM strategy developed and implemented	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O3.5) By 2018, no country had CEAFM strategy developed through the programme	(O3.5) By 2024, at least one strategy developed at the provincial level in 4 MSG countries and	2019	This is a new indicator in the revised logframe 2020	
			2020	No national CBFM strategies implemented under the PEUMP Programme in Year2	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	2 sub-regional workshops and 1 regional workshop for consultations to develop the Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling-up Community Based Fisheries Management	

<sup>20</sup> Including provinces within country

		implemented for two years. At least 5 national CEA FM/CBFM strategy and/or regulatory framework developed and implemented	2022	Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling-up Community Based Fisheries Management used to guide the development of national CBFM	
(O3.6) Number of people trained in coastal monitoring, data and information sharing and CEA FM <sup>21</sup> (disaggregated by gender and country)	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O3.6) By 2018, 0 people have been trained through the programme	(O3.6) By 2024, 1,650 people <sup>22</sup> will be trained through the programme under KRA 3	2019	41 people (27 male; 14 female) were trained	PEUMP Year 1 annual report; PEUMP directory of trainees
			2020	153 (106 male; 47 female) people trained	PEUMP Year 2 annual report; PEUMP directory of trainees
			2021	Total trained for year 3: 173 people (111 female; 62 male)	
			2022		
	Outputs: (4) IUU fishing reduced through enhanced monitoring control and surveillance of both oceanic and coastal fisheries, improved legislation, access to information, and effective marine area management				
(O4.1) Number of PACP countries supported by the intervention to update their National Plan of Actions to address IUU fishing	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O4.1) By 2018, Kiribati already had an updated IUU-NPOA	(O4.1) By 2024, 3 countries will have an updated IUU-NPOA with support of the programme	2019	No countries yet to have NPOA IUU	PEUMP Year 1 annual report
			2020	Consultations have been held with a number of FFA member country representatives to identify those countries who see updating of their IUU-NPOA as a priority activity. Two countries who have expressed the need for such an assistance are Nauru and Tuvalu. A third country Solomon Islands have done their own review but requests a light review from FFA	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	Template reviewed and developed in preparation of updated NPOA IUU for Nauru and Tuvalu.	
			2022	Tuvalu and Nauru have been finalised and awaiting printing. Vanuatu still on contract for updating now with the template. Kiribati: asked for the template. Updating the NPOA through their own consultant.	
(O4.2) Number of trials of new technology implemented with the support of the	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O4.2) By 2018, 0 trials of new technology were implemented through	(O4.2) By 2024, 4 new technology is trialled and implemented with the support of the	2019	This is a new indicator in the revised logframe 2020	
			2020	2 trials of new technology were implemented during year 2 in Marshall Islands and Niue. Details on this is outlined in this report under Chapter 2: Main Accomplishments	Trial reports; Yr 2 PEUMP annual report; social media posts

<sup>21</sup> This is not an exhaustive list of capacity building areas. Topic area for trainings will be identified as the PEUMP programme progresses.

<sup>22</sup> Revised target to 1650 people to be trained by 2024. Original indicator target was 150 people and this was achieved during year 2.

programme to assist national and regional Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) efforts	the programme	programme to assist regional MCS efforts	2021	Consultancy contract signed in July 2020 for provision of hi-resolution radar satellite imagery to support FFA regional MCS surveillance exercises. NOT counted  Support the work for deployment of electronic equipment (electronic scales and cameras) to monitor transshipment activities. Counted.	
			2022	Tonga requested a trial to access and utilize starboard maritime and intelligence tool which is used to identify vessels of interest help monitor MCS purposes. This work will be done in year 5-6.	
(O4.3) Number of acquitted fisheries cases that will be reviewed	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O4.3) By 2018, 0 cases reviewed through programme	(O4.3) By 2024, 4 cases will be reviewed with the support of the programme	2019	This is a new indicator in the revised logframe 2020	
			2020	Work on this during year 3	
			2021	Progress was on hold as it was impacted by COVID travel restrictions.	
			2022	Progress was on hold as it was impacted by COVID travel restrictions.	
(O4.4) Number of shared maritime boundaries agreed by treaty	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O4.4) By 2018, 35/48 maritime boundaries have been agreed by treaty	(O4.4) By 2024, progress towards the agreement of 4 new maritime boundary treaties	2019	35/48	
			2020	4 draft maritime treaties (Tonga-Samoa; Tonga-Niue; Tonga-US American Samoa; Fiji-Solomon Is. has been agreed between officers and awaiting individual government approvals for signature.	Progress reports
			2021	Fiji – Solomon Islands maritime boundary agreement treaty has been endorsed by Fiji Parliament on the 9th February 2021. Both Governments agreed to sign the treaty and awaiting signing session that is planned to be done during Pacific Islands Forum meeting in 2022.  Other maritime boundary work that has been progressed is detailed in the Main Accomplishment chapter.	
			2022	Fiji and Solomon Islands signed maritime boundary agreement. Now there are 36/48 maritime boundary treaties signed.	
(O4.5) Number of Pacific maritime boundary datasets supported through the programme is provided for fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance (MCS)	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O4.5) By 2018, no provision of data from SPC for fisheries MCS existed before the PEUMP programme started	(O4.5) By 2024, 3 Datasets will be provided by SPC to FFA for fisheries MCS	2019	This is a new indicator in the revised logframe 2020	
			2020	1 Dataset has been provided by SPC to FFA for fisheries MCS. Details is outlined in this report under Chapter 2: Main Accomplishments	Year 2 annual report; social media post
			2021	2 Datasets have been provided by SPC to FFA for MCS.	
			2022	Four countries (Cook Islands, RMI, Niue, Kiribati) have submitted their MPAs and fishing zones under Phase 3. This is a continuous set of work and the remaining countries will be included.	
(O4.6) Number of people capacitated to deal with IUU	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O4.6) By 2018, 38 people already trained	(O4.6) By 2024, 300 people <sup>23</sup> have been	2019	52 (32 male; 20 female) people trained in year 1	PEUMP Year 1 annual report; PEUMP directory of trainees;

<sup>23</sup> Revised indicator target to 300 people to be trained by 2024. Original target was 80 people, and this has been achieved during year 2



incidents with prosecutions, sanctions and maritime boundary (disaggregated by gender and country)	before PEUMP programme started	trained	2020	61 people (37 male; 24 female) were trained on maritime boundary technical skills.  24 people (11 male; 13 female) were trained on Gender, Social Inclusion and Human Rights Based approaches for FFA partners	PEUMP directory of trained people
			2021	29 people (16 male; 13 female) capacity enhanced through Maritime Boundary (MB) Fiji MB workshop  16 people (10 male; 6 female) have been capacitated by one-on-one technical support to progress their work on MB	
			2022	74 people trained in Maritime Boundary trainings during year 4: (64 people (27 were female and 37 were female – 20 <sup>th</sup> Pacific MB working training session) and 10 (7 male and 3 female – from Fiji Extended Continental Shelf training – Geocap shelf)	
(O4.7) Number of trained Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) officers (disaggregated by gender and country)	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O4.7) By 2018, 0 MCS officers have been trained through the PEUMP programme	(O4.7) By 2024, 90 MCS officers <sup>24</sup> have been trained	2019	This is a new indicator in the revised logframe 2020	
			2020	23 people trained. 11 participated in the Observer Debriefers and 12 participated in the Certificate IV in Fisheries Enforcement and Compliance course (2 F; 10 M). Details is outlined in this report under Chapter 2: Main Accomplishments	PEUMP directory of trained people; Training reports
			2021	36 fisheries personnel (F-10; M-26) from various FFA Member countries were enrolled in Cohort 8 of the USP Certificate IV in Fisheries Enforcement and Compliance. This course runs over a period of 10months (August 2020 - May 2021), and financial costs of enrolment for the 36 students was supported through FFA PEUMP funding.	
			2022	Trainings was on hold as it was impacted by COVID travel restrictions.	
(O4.8) Number of tools and systems developed with support of the intervention to combat IUU fishing activities in coastal waters	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O4.8) By 2018, no tools and systems were developed through the PEUMP programme	(O4.8) By 2024, 4 tools/systems have been developed	2019	This is a new indicator in the revised logframe 2020	
			2020	1 tool trialled and used. The Niue drone trials outlined in KRA Activity 4.4 (above) also covered coastal MCS work for that country. Details on this is outlined in this report under Chapter 2: Main Accomplishments	Trial reports; Yr 2 PEUMP annual report; social media posts
			2021	Discussion with FFA and FAME to transfer this activity to FAME as outlined in Addendum 1.	
			2022	A study was undertaken on emerging technologies and their applicability to coastal fisheries and aquaculture Monitoring Control Surveillance and Enforcement. The study captured as many potential tools and technology as possible, assessing of over 175 tools from over 135 companies around the world. A summary of the report was presented to the 14 <sup>th</sup> Heads of Fisheries in June 2022 (Information Paper 9: Emerging technologies and their suitability for coastal fisheries and aquaculture monitoring control and surveillance. <a href="https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/r3z2c">https://purl.org/spc/digilib/doc/r3z2c</a> ).	PEUMP Year 4 annual report
Outputs: (5) Sustainable utilisation of the coastal and marine biodiversity promoted through improving marine spatial planning, increasing climate change resilience, enhancing conservation/mitigation and rehabilitation measures					
(O5.1) Number of regional turtle species extinction risk assessments <sup>25</sup>	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O5.1) By 2018, (1) 0 Pacific region turtle extinction risk assessment have been	(O5.1) By 2024, 1 Pacific regional turtle extinction risk assessment has been	2019	By-catch mitigation consultancy carried out by January 2019 and consultant signed on by February 2019.	PEUMP Year 1 annual report
			2020	Initiation of turtle bycatch risk assessment by recruiting consultant (Nick Pilcher). Questionnaire has been developed for community surveys to understand take/illegal take and use of turtle and other threatened species by communities.	PEUMP Year 2 annual report

<sup>24</sup> Revised indicator target to 90 people to be trained by 2024. The original target was 30 which was achieved in year 3.

<sup>25</sup> (Amended from 'Number of turtle bycatch risk assessments' to reflect that the extinction risk assessment covers by-catch but is much more comprehensive than that, covering the multiple threats that maybe contributing to population decline)

	produced for 5 species of marine turtle. <sup>26</sup>	produced for 5 species of marine turtle <sup>27</sup>	2021	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	PEUMP Year 3 annual report
			2022	<b><i>'A Review of the Status of Sea Turtles in the Pacific Ocean 2021' published in October 2021.</i></b> The review informed the development of the extinction risk assessment model for sea turtle regional management units in the Pacific. A peer review of the extinction risk model by an expert reference panel was completed on 28 June 2022. The model is now being run to generate assessments which will be published by SPREP in Quarter 2, Year 5 and the modelling approach will be published in an academic journal.	PEUMP Year 4 annual report
(O5.2) Number of mitigation initiatives for species of special interest developed and rolled out with the support of the programme	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O5.2) By 2018, 0 initiatives were developed through the PEUMP programme	(O5.2) By 2024, not less than 3 initiatives will be developed and rolled out	2019	Development and refinement of the 4-year programme, establishing the working relationships and operation protocols with key partners in the countries	PEUMP Year 1 annual report
			2020	Initial planning for 3 initiatives (port-based extension programme; learning exchange for turtle monitors; regional turtle conservation and management framework).	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	PEUMP Year 3 annual report
			2022	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	PEUMP Year 4 annual report
(O5.3) Number of PACP countries supported to adopt a marine spatial plan	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O5.3) By 2018, 0 countries were supported through the programme to adopt a marine spatial plan	(O5.3) By 2024, 2 countries (Fiji, Solomon Is) are supported to adopt a marine spatial plan	2019	Refinement of workplans for Fiji and Solomons, recruitment of staff; draft visibility plans developed; planning for national consultations	PEUMP Year 1 annual report
			2020	Solomon Islands: Consultations completed in 9 Provinces regarding Ocean Planning. This will identify priorities and areas for MPA both inshore and offshore and the development of a draft marine spatial plan. The consultations engaged 925 community members and stakeholders. A draft MSP map has been developed.  Fiji: Cabinet Decision mandated Ministry of Fisheries to lead the process fulfilling its commitment to designate marine protected areas (MPAs) across 30% of its ocean spaces. Meetings have been held with government to discuss next steps in MPA process. Draft MPA map for Fiji has been drafted. Fiji's draft National Oceans Policy has been developed.	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	
			2022	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	
(O5.4) Number of communities supported to actively engage in improved conservation of marine species	Baseline	Target	Year		Sources and means of verification
	(O5.4) By 2018, 0 communities were supported through the programme to engage in conservation of marine species	(O5.4) By 2024, 40 communities are supported to actively engage in improved conservation of marine species	2019		
			2020	Work on this is progressing with planning for activities in year 3: exchange of turtle monitors, training of rangers, development of regional turtle framework and national plans of action/management plans for marine species.	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	
			2022	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	
(O5.5) Number of coastal plans that integrate	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O5.5) By 2018, 0	(O5.5) By 2024, 4	2019	Appointment of KRA 5 coordinator; Four meetings with government representatives in Fiji and Vanuatu	PEUMP Year 1 annual report

<sup>26</sup> (Amended from 'By 2018, 1 turtle risk assessment has been produced')

<sup>27</sup> (Amended from 'By 2023, 5 risk assessments has been produced')

adaptation measures developed with the support of the programme	coastal plans were developed through the programme	coastal plans that integrate adaptation measures have been developed	2020	2 countries (Fiji and Vanuatu) are working on integration of adaptation measures into coastal plans. Details on this is outlined in this report under Chapter 2: Main Accomplishments	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	
			2022	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	
(O5.6) Number of countries adopting improved processes with respect to CITES for listed marine species	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O5.6) By 2018, 0 countries were supported through the programme to adopt improved processes in respect to CITES	(O5.6) By 2024, 5 countries were supported through the programme to adopt improved processes with respect to CITES for listed marine species <sup>28</sup>	2019	Establish dialogue with CITES/TRAFFIC and utilize NDF expertise to advise on strategy; designed and plan the NDP regional workshop	PEUMP Year 1 annual report
			2020	Work is ongoing in 5 countries (Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu) are progressing work on adoption of improved processes to CITES for listed marine species. Details on this is outlined in this report under Chapter 2: Main Accomplishments	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	
			2022	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	
(O5.7) Number of people trained (disaggregated by gender and country)	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O5.7) By 2018, 0 number of people were trained through the programme	(O5.7) By 2024, 500 (250 male; 250 female) people will have been trained through short term trainings; 3 people will graduate with a Masters degree	2019	Discussions with USP and other universities on the scholarship programme. Activities are been designed to align, leverage or support activities by USP under KRA 6. The scholarships are ready to be advertised in beginning of year 2.	PEUMP Year 1 annual report
			2020	Concept planning taking place to roll out short term trainings. Readvertisement of scholarship. First round of advertisements received 2 applications, but they did not fulfil requirements. Details on this is outlined in this report under Chapter 2: Main Accomplishments	PEUMP Year 2 annual report
			2021	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	
			2022	Refer to Main accomplishment chapter under KRA 5 for progress of this indicator	
Outputs: (6) Capacity built through education, training and research and development for key stakeholder groups in fisheries and marine resources management.					
(O6.1) Number of male/female (by country)	Baseline	Target	Year		
	(O6.1) By 2018, 379 had	(O6.1) By 2024,	2019	TVET: 27 people <sup>31</sup> have been trained through a TVET course	Records of confirmed registered

<sup>28</sup> Modified from “By 2023, 5 countries have adopted improved processes with respect to CITES for listing marine species”

<sup>31</sup> Cert. IV Coastal Fisheries & Aquaculture Compliance: 27 participants; (14 males, 13 F); Fiji (12), Kiribati (5), Nauru (1), Solomon Is. (1), Niue (2), Vanuatu (1), Tuvalu (1), RMI (3).

benefitting from TVET/CPD skills development funded by the programme. (O6.1.1) Existing TVET/CPD -Coastal fisheries and SMD -Local business development	already been trained in TVET and CPD courses <sup>29</sup> Breakdown of number in (O6.1.1) (O6.1.1) TVET: 291 CPD: 88  (O6.1.2) TVET: 0 CPD: 0	1,140 <sup>30</sup> people have been trained through TVET and CPD courses. Breakdown of number in (O6.1.1) and (O6.1.2) (O6.1.1) TVET: 150 CPD: 375 (O6.1.2) TVET: 90 CPD: 525	2020	TVET:105 people <sup>32</sup> have been trained through TVET courses CPD:15 people have been trained through CPD course	participant/student numbers, Signed attendance sheets Tracer survey by USP/following IMaRest PD recipients PEUMP programme annual reports
			2021	TVET:63 people <sup>33</sup> have been trained through TVET courses CPD:166 people <sup>34</sup> have been trained through online professional development short courses CPD:41 people <sup>35</sup> have been trained through the maintaining seafood course and traditional canoe building course The TVET target has been exceeded by end of year 3. The KRA 6 will revise the TVET target to be achieved by the end of the programme.	

<sup>29</sup> Total baseline is 379 is the number of people trained from the period of 2016 – 2018. The number of men (180) and women (111) who have graduated with TVET qualifications -Cert. IV in Fisheries Enforcement & Compliance, Cert. IV in Coastal Fisheries & Aquaculture Compliance; For CPD baseline there has already been 57 men and 31 women who undertook the pilot training for Starting a Seafood business and Seafood Safety and Quality.

<sup>30</sup> Breakdown by countries: Existing TVET courses (Total 150 – 10/country); New TVET courses (Total 90 – 6/country); CPD (Total 750 – 50/country); IMarEST Professional membership (Total 150 – 10/country)

<sup>32</sup> Cert. IV Training & Assessment: 27 participants (13M, 14F); Fiji (10), Cooks (4), Kiribati (4), Nauru (1), Samoa (2), Solomon Is. (2), Tonga (2), Vanuatu (1), Tuvalu (1). Cert IV Resilience: 61 participants (34M, 27F); Timor Leste-2, Palau-1, Kiribati-5, Solomons-3, Vanuatu-1, Samoa-1, PNG-2, Fiji-20, RMI-3, Tuvalu-11, Niue-3, Nauru-9.

<sup>33</sup> Certificate IV in Training & Assessment cohort 2-12 participants (3F, 9M) (Fiji-based); Certificate IV in Resilience cohort 2 – 33 participants (17F,16M) Fiji-16, Kiribati-5, PNG-3, Samoa-1, Sol-5, Van-3, Samoa-1);,Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries & Aquaculture Compliance cohort 3 - 18 participants (7F, 11M) Fiji-13, FSM-1, Sol-4)

<sup>34</sup> Online professional development short courses – 122 participants (63F,59M) (Cooks – 10, FSM – 11, Samoa – 12, Fiji – 13, Solomons – 22, Tonga – 22,Tuvalu – 32); Establishing and operating a small seafood business – 26 participants (15F,11M) Fiji-20,Kir-1, Tuvalu-2,Vanuatu-3); Establishing and operating a small seafood business – 18 participants (11F,7M)(Solomon Islands-based).

<sup>35</sup> Maintaining seafood safety – 16 participants (9F,7M) (Fiji); Training on Traditional canoe-building and sailing – 25 participants (5F,20M) Fiji-based.

-Others (O6.1.2) New TVET/CPD  -Coastal fisheries and SMD  -Local business skills development  -Others			2022	TVET: 21 <sup>36</sup> (8M, 13F)  CPD: 18 <sup>37</sup> (8M, 10F) CPD: 26 <sup>38</sup> (16M, 10F)  CPD: 20 <sup>39</sup> (10M,10F)  CPD: 11 <sup>40</sup> (2M, 9F)	
(O6.2) Number of beneficiary participants successfully graduated from postgraduate courses (Masters and PhD) in marine science or marine management	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O6.2) By 2018, 16 (10 men and 6 women) had graduated with a Masters or PhD from USP School of Marine Studies	(O6.2) By 2024, 8 (4 MSc; 4 PhD) beneficiary participants will have graduated	2019	6 scholarships awarded (2 Masters, 4 PhD) (3M, 3F) (Fiji 4, Tonga 1, PNG 1)	Signed scholarship agreement; PEUMP programme reports
			2020	2 Masters scholarships awarded (2F) - (Tuvalu 1, Fiji 1)  Cumulative Progress: All 8 full scholarships awarded; monitoring of studies to reach completion and graduation.	Signed scholarship agreement; PEUMP programme reports
			2021	The 8 scholarships have been awarded. Monitoring of the 8 students to ensure they complete studies and graduate is ongoing.	Signed scholarship agreement; PEUMP programme reports
			2022	The 8 scholarships have been awarded. Monitoring of the 8 students to ensure they complete studies and graduate is ongoing.	PEUMP programme reports
(O6.3) Number of new courses developed/existin	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O6.3) By 2018, no new	(O6.3) By 2024, 15	2019	0	PEUMP programme annual reports

<sup>36</sup> Cert. IV Training & Assessment: 21 participants (8M, 13F)

<sup>37</sup> Professional short courses (Timor Leste- 18 participants (8M, 10F)

<sup>38</sup> Establishing & Operating a Small Seafood Business cohort 4- 11 participants, Vanuatu based; Seafood Safety & Quality cohort 2 – 15 participants, Solomon Islands.

<sup>39</sup> Value Chain Training- 20 participants (10M, 10F)

<sup>40</sup> ANZ Money Minded Training- 11 participants (2M, 9F)



g courses revised and delivered a. Coastal fisheries and sustainable marine development (SMD) b. Local Business Skills Development c. Others inclusion and HRBA (disaggregated by gender)	courses have been developed through the programme	courses <sup>41</sup> will either be newly developed or revised with the support of the programme	2020	1 New course developed & delivered: 1) Establishing & Operating a small seafood business	Records of confirmed registered participant/student numbers ,Signed attendance sheets  Tracer survey by USP/following IMaRest PD recipients  PEUMP programme annual reports
			2021	2 new courses developed & delivered: 1. Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality 2. Traditional canoe-building training	PEUMP programme annual reports
			2022	13 new courses (4 per Certificate and 5 for Diploma Programme):  Certificate 4-Pacific Ocean Finance;  Certificate 4 in Resilience- revised;  Diploma (Level 5) in Fisheries Investigation & Prosecution	PEUMP programme annual reports
(O6.4) Number of partnership agreements in place for collaborative research	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O6.4) By 2018, there were 7 active partnership agreements related to IMR and USP SMS	(O6.4) By 2024, 10 partnership agreements are in place	2019	0	PEUMP programme annual reports
			2020	0	PEUMP programme annual reports
			2021	3 partnership agreements signed during year 3	PEUMP programme annual reports
			2022	4 partnership agreements signed in year 4.  So far there are 7 partnership agreements signed and implemented:  7 partnerships agreements below:  <sup>42</sup> IMarEST ; Vatuvara Foundation; UNYT; PIFON; CIVS; ANZ; Pacific Tafe	PEUMP programme annual reports
(O6.5) Number of people trained in gender, social inclusion and HRBA (disaggregated by gender)	Baseline	Target	Year	Actual	Sources and means of verification
	(O6.5) By 2018, 0 people have been trained in gender, social inclusion and HRBA with support through the programme	(O6.5) By 2024, 100 people (50 male; 50 female) have been trained in gender, social inclusion and HRBA	2019	12	Records of confirmed registered participant/student numbers, Signed attendance sheets
			2020	6	Records of confirmed registered participant/student numbers, Signed attendance sheets
			2021	48 people <sup>43</sup> have been trained in people centered approaches to fisheries development  This target has been exceeded by end of year 3. The KRA 6 will revise the target to be achieved by the end of the	

<sup>41</sup> Target revised to 15 courses. Number of courses revised based on progress of course and programme development to date. Note: several courses make up a programme. Original target was 10 courses.

<sup>42</sup> IMarEST- Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology, Vatuvara Foundation, UNYT- Uto Ni Yalo Trust, PIFON- Pacific Island Farmers Organisation Network, CIVS- Cook Islands Voyaging Society, ANZ- Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

<sup>43</sup> People-centered approaches to Fisheries development training -48 participants (36F, 12M) Fiji-40, PNG-1, Sol-2, Tonga-2, Tuvalu-1, Vanuatu-2.

				programme.	
			2022	14 Gender & Environment Course (10F, 4M)	
(O6.6) Number of Publications <sup>44</sup>	By 2018, 0 publications developed through the programme	By 2024, 41 articles will be published	2019		
			2020	1 publication: newsletter article (LB, JK, CM, RS)	Publications database.
			2021	2 publications (newsletter articles)	Publications database.
			2022	5 publications: 3 Journal articles (SK,RV,AP) 1 Book Chapter (JK); 1 newsletter article (SK)	Publications database.

<sup>44</sup> New indicator added at the end of year 4 to reflect the number of publications and research produced by staff and students supported by the KRA 6 PEUMP.

