Civil Society Organisation (CSO) and Non-State Actors (NSA) Capacity Assessment for Enhancing Engagement with Tuna Fisheries Policy and Governance Frameworks in the Western and Central Pacific

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFD	French Development Agency
BftW	Bread for the World
CBAM	Community-based Adaptive Management
CBD	Conventions on Biological Diversity
CI	Conservation International
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CRCP	Coral Reef Conservation Program
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTF	Conservation Trust Fund
EBM	Ecosystem-based Management
ED	Executive Director
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FTBOA	Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association
FELA	Fiji Environmental Law Association
FEMM	Forum Economic Ministers Meeting
FFA	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
FFEM	French Global Environment Facility
FFIA	Fiji Fishing Industry Association
FLMMA	Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network
FOFA	Fiji Offshore Fishing Association
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
FTMM	Forum Trade Ministers Meeting
IGO	Inter-Governmental Organisation
IOM	Integrated Oceans Management
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KCSO	Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization
KIRMA	Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority
LAS	Local Action Strategies
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area Network
MACBIO	Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries
MMA	Marine Managed Areas
MCT	Micronesia Conservation Trust
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MSG	Melanesian Spearhead Group
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NLU	National Liaison Unit
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NPSO	National Private Sector Organisations
NSA	Non-State Actors
NST	Network Support Team
PANG	Pacific Network on Globalisation
PBIF	Pacific Business Investment Facility
PCC	Pacific Conference of Churches
PCF	Pacific Cooperation Foundation
PD	Pacific Dialogue
PHC	Periodically Harvested Closure
PIANGO	Pacific Islands Association of Non-Government Organisations
PIBA	Pacific Islands Broadcasting Association
PIOFMP-II	Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States Project
PIPSO	Pacific Islands Private Sector Organization
PITIA	Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association
PSIDS	Pacific Small Island Developing States
PYC	Pacific Youth Council
RESCUE	Restoration of Ecosystem Services and Adaptation to Climate Change
SDP	National Strategic Development Plan
SFS	Sustainable Fisheries and Seafood
SPC	Pacific Community
STCW	International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WCPO	Western and Central Pacific Ocean
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WiFN	Women in Fisheries Network
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

Executive Summary

This report presents the outcomes and findings of the Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and Non-State Actors (NSA) engagement and capacity development appraisal for improving participation in offshore fisheries management. The primary goal of these assessments was to improve baseline understanding of the operations and focus areas of targeted Pacific Island CSOs, as well as their potential for engagement in tuna fisheries management and identification of capacity building needs and activities to enable this.

The Pacific Islands region's exclusive economic zones (EEZs) supply roughly one-third of the world's tuna catches and more than half of its canned tuna supplies. For the past few years, annual tuna catch from the broader Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) tuna fisheries has hovered around two million metric tonnes. In 2016, the value of tuna caught in the national waters of Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)[1] member states was estimated to be around $US2.6 billion[2].

The management and sustainability of these globally important transboundary fish stocks is critical to supporting local Pacific Island economies, livelihoods, and food security, as well as the protection of associated transboundary non-target species, which is critical to some of the most resource-limited Pacific Island countries (PICs), which are also the most vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change.

In 2018, sixteen Pacific Island CSOs were evaluated through key informant interviews, which included face-to-face, conference call, and email correspondences. Conservation International (CI), the Fiji Environmental Law Association (FELA), the Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN-Oceania), the Locally Managed Marine Area Network (LMMA), the Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT), the Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC), Pacific Dialogue (PD), the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (PIANGO), Pacific Islands News Association (PINA), Pacific Islands Private Sector Organization (PIPSO), Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association, (PITIA) The Nature Conservancy – Pacific Resource Center (TNC), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Women in Fisheries Network (WiFN) and Worldfish.

Seven Pacific Island CSOs were assessed in 2021, with four new CSOs included in the updated assessment. Because of Covid-19 constraints and time differences across the Pacific, the assessment in 2021 was conducted solely through email correspondences. cChange, LMMA, MCT, Oxfam in the Pacific, PITIA, Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG), and Pacific Youth Council are among the CSOs that have agreed to participate (PYC). Worldfish and the World Fisheries Network (WiFN).

The CSOs were chosen based on the results of a desktop mapping survey[3] conducted by WWF-Pacific in 2016 of regional and sub-regional Pacific Island CSOs working on fisheries, oceans, and or oceanic wildlife conservation, as well as socio-economic policy issues relevant to the WCPO tuna fisheries, which helped narrow the focus for this study. WWF-Pacific, The Nature Conservancy – Pacific Resource Centre (TNC), The Pacific Island Tuna Industry Association (PITIA), and Conservation International are among the CSOs with dedicated Tuna fisheries specialists or Tuna programmes.

The assessments are part of WWF-Pacific's ongoing CSO awareness raising and engagement strengthening activities to strengthen Pacific Island CSO capacities to engage and participate in tuna fisheries policy and governance dialogue in the Western and Central Pacific region.

Public participation in multilateral environmental agreements, including fisheries, is widely acknowledged as international best practice and is mandated in a variety of international instruments and agreements. In the case of fisheries, this participation is codified in the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), which establishes a minimum standard against which all regional fisheries management bodies must now be judged. Participation of Pacific Island CSOs in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), which manages the region's highly migratory fish stocks, as well as the work of the sub-regional fisheries management organisation, including the FFA and other sub-regional processes, has been mixed to date.

1. Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, PNG, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
2. Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) Value of WCPO tuna fisheries 2017 (based on data received 5 July 2017) https://www.ffa.int/system/files/Value%20of%20WCPO%20tuna%20fisheries%202017%20%28based%20on%20data%20received%205%20July%202017%29.xlsx
3. Koster, V. 2016. Updated 2018 Civil Society Organisation and Non-State Actor Mapping For Engagement In Tuna Fisheries Management in The Western And Central Pacific, WWF-Pacific. Unpublished Report.

CSOs continue to be well-positioned to engage in tuna fisheries policy and governance discussions in the Western and Central Pacific; however, for effective engagement to occur, existing gaps, challenges, and corresponding CSO needs must be understood and addressed.

The majority of CSOs have had limited experience with Pacific islands tuna fisheries management processes and do not have dedicated tuna-fisheries or related programmes; however, CSOs are well established, structured, organised, and spread throughout the Pacific, contributing to key national and regional developmental priorities and initiatives, and possess capacity and experience in project management and delivery at scale.

According to the findings of this study, only a few Pacific Island CSOs have oceanic fisheries specialists. A large number of CSOs with cross-cutting and marine-related programme areas are also interested in understanding and participating in tuna management and related policy issues. These CSOs have the potential to address current tuna fisheries sector challenges and issues such as gender equality, marine spatial planning, trade, deep sea mining, protected area planning and management, observer safety, worker protection, human rights, conservation, climate change, food security, and overall governance.

Despite demonstrating interest and experience, Pacific Island CSOs in the tuna fisheries sector are relatively uncoordinated, lack specific capacities and knowledge in a variety of areas such as technical knowledge of oceanic fisheries, information, and overall understanding of management issues, and opportunities or entry points to engage in national or regional level tuna fisheries management and governance frameworks, and have limited financial and personnel capacity.

To fill these gaps, there is a need to support the development and operation of CSO networks and partnerships for coordinated engagement in tuna fisheries policy and management on a national and regional scale. National and regional tuna fisheries management agencies must also encourage wider stakeholder participation in policy-making processes by developing inclusive and explicit CSO engagement strategies that provide opportunities for collaborative partnerships, while also acknowledging existing and future contributions and potential that CSOs can provide toward addressing tuna fisheries policy and management issues, as well as its contribution to addressing social development issues.

Furthermore, specific areas in need of capacity building in offshore fisheries management include: improving communications and knowledge management, promoting gender and human rights in tuna fisheries, monitoring and compliance, resource mobilisation, and assistance with sustainable and responsible domestic industry development. Areas requiring training and capacity development have been identified, and a capacity building plan for Pacific Island CSOs has been developed, including training and capacity-building activities and actions (refer to pages 13-18 of this report). The plan is intended to guide future targeted assistance by WWF-Pacific and development partners in strengthening the capacities of CSOs to participate effectively in WCPFC tuna fisheries process.

The basis for collective interest and action by Pacific Island CSOs is tuna fisheries policy and management awareness, which must be increased for effective engagement in fisheries policy spaces, leading to greater transparency and accountability.

This report is intended to be a living document and is intended to be continually updated.

Introduction and Background

The Pacific Islands region's tuna fisheries are a highly valuable resource. The region's tuna stocks are an important source of fish protein and food security, as well as a significant contributor to the economies of the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) and Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFN) that harvest the resource. The challenge for PSIDS is that its waters remain abundant in tuna relative to other ocean regions, making them appealing to distant water fishing fleets looking for ways to increase their fishing presence, effort, and overall catch.

Tuna populations that are well-managed can provide economic security and livelihoods for many countries, particularly the PSIDS. Economic returns to FFA member countries have been steadily increasing, as measured by revenue from access fees and benefits from domestic fleets. Tuna fisheries are the only significant source of income for some small island economies. In 2014, the value of offshore fishing in the Kiribati zone (US$1.1 billion) approached the combined value of offshore fishing in all other Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) excluding PNG (US$1.3 billion)[4]. In 2016, the combined value of catch in Kiribati's longline, pole and line, purse seine, and troll fisheries was approximately US$256 million. The tuna fishing fleet is entirely local in roughly one-third of the PSIDs that are heavily involved in offshore fisheries. Another third of countries have a mix of local and foreign-based fleets, while the remainders have foreign-based fleets.[5]. Total direct employment in the fishing industry (public and private sectors of FFA Pacific Island members) is increasing, with nearly 25,000 jobs available in 2016.[6] The value of catch in Fiji's longline fleet in 2019 was approximately US$76 million; in FSM, the combined value of catch in longline and purse seine fisheries was approximately US$323 million; in PNG, the combined value of catch in longline, pole and line, and purse seine fisheries was approximately US$412 million; and in Solomon Islands, the combined value of catch in longline, pole and line, and purse seine fisheries was approximately US$166 million[7].

It is critical for Pacific Island CSOs to observe, inform, and be informed about WCPFC fisheries policy-making, which manages the region's highly migratory fish stocks, as well as the work of sub-regional fisheries management organisations, including the FFA and other sub-regional processes, in order to complement and contribute to this work, as well as complementing efforts to ensure that Pacific Island people continue to benefit.

WWF recognises the various roles that CSOs currently play, or could play in the future, in addressing other challenges and cross-cutting issues confronting the offshore fisheries sector. Gender, labour, human rights, conservation, trade, climate change, food security, and governance at the national, regional, and international levels are among these. The growing strength and sophistication of civil society actors presents new challenges in forming collaborative partnerships to address tuna fisheries policy issues and their contribution to meeting economic and social development priorities.

It is critical to identify areas for collaboration, assess capacities, and identify actions or areas for joint capacity-building in order to design and sustain genuine partnerships with Pacific Island CSOs.

Aims and Objectives

The goal of this study is to conduct a survey of selected regional and relevant national Pacific Island CSOs in order to facilitate joint CSO, partnerships, and participation in tuna fisheries policy and governance frameworks through future CSO capacity building programmes.

Relevant CSO organisations considered in this study were selected from an initial desktop study conducted by WWF-Pacific in 2016[8] that mapped Pacific Island CSOs working broadly on fisheries, oceans, and or oceanic wildlife conservation in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO), including CSOs focusing on broader economic and trade issues, private-sector, communications and media, law and policy reform, advocacy and labour, climate change, human development, and a variety of other issues.

4 Gillete, R, D. 2016. Fisheries in the Economies of Pacific Island Countries and Territories.

5 Ibid.

6 FFA, 2018. Tuna Fishery Report Card 2017.

7 FFA, 2020. Economic and Development Indicators and Statistics: Tuna Fisheries of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean 2020.

8 Koster, V. 2016. Civil Society Organisation And Non-State Actor Mapping For Engagement In Tuna Fisheries Management in The Western And Central Pacific.

The following Pacific Island CSOs[9] were involved in the study:

1. cChange
2. Conservation International (CI)
3. Fiji Environmental Law Association (FELA)
4. Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA)
5. International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN-Oceania)
6. Locally Managed Marine Area Network (LMMA)
7. Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT)
8. Oxfam in the Pacific
9. Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC)
10. Pacific Dialogue
11. Pacific Islands Association of Non-Government Organisations (PIANGO)
12. Pacific Islands News Association (PINA)
13. Pacific Islands Private Sector Organization (PIPSO)
14. Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA)
15. Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG)
16. Pacific Youth Council (PYC)
17. The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
18. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
19. Women in Fisheries Network (WiFN)
20. Worldfish

The purpose of this study is to inform the larger regional CSO sector and regional development partners about future capacity development initiatives to support the development of Pacific Island CSOs to participate in tuna management policy frameworks.

Specific objectives include:

1. Understand selected regional Pacific Island CSOs' current engagement and awareness, capacity and interest levels in offshore tuna fisheries management;
2. Solicit feedback and recommendations for types of capacity building, training and support, and activities to develop future engagement capacity with regional tuna fisheries policy frameworks; improve interest, knowledge, and awareness of tuna fisheries policy issues and management frameworks;
3. Identify capacity gaps in CSOs; and
4. Make recommendations for capacity building.

Methodology

The first study, conducted in 2018, used a participatory approach, combining Skype, phone, and face-to-face interviews with a questionnaire (Annex III) and a workshop. The research was carried out in the following stages.

Preparation and Data Collection

The first stage involved a conversation between the consultant and WWF-Pacific to confirm the objectives, methodology, approach, and timetable.

The interviews were semi-structured, following a set format while also allowing key informants to provide information on areas of specific interest and information about the CSO specific to the study's objectives, such as existing programme areas and potential areas for synergies with offshore fisheries, interest in offshore tuna fisheries management, capacity building requirements, and identification of specific training and support.

The consultant worked one-on-one with CSO representatives to complete the assessment questionnaire, and when possible, provided supporting material. In addition, the consultant took notes on the conversations with CSO members and reviewed

9 Pacific Island CSOs with offices based in at least one Pacific Island country.

relevant documents to gather additional information. In 2018, interviews were scheduled and conducted over a two-month period.

A focus group approach was used for additional consultation during the Civil Society Organization (CSO) Roundtable: Workshop on Regional Oceanic Fisheries Governance, Management, and Policy in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO), which was held at Tanoa Hotel from June 12 to 14, 2018. The update of the assessment, as well as some preliminary findings, were presented to the participants during this exercise, followed by a discussion on other capacity building areas that CSOs required for their involvement in offshore fisheries. The outcomes of this discussion were incorporated into the assessment's findings.

Secondary data collection was also an important part of this assessment, as the majority of information was gathered from the targeted CSOs' Annual Reports, Technical Reports and Papers, policy briefs, and websites. This was useful in clarifying and confirming some of the information gleaned from the interviews.

In 2021, the second round of assessment focused on reviewing and updating the information or findings. Based on internal discussions with the WWF's SFS P team, the approach for this second round of research took into account the restrictions placed on face-to-face meetings as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. The agreed-upon method of data collection was via email correspondence using the same questionnaire (Annex III) that was used in 2018.

Analysis and Report Writing

The second stage entailed analyzing the collected data and writing a report. The study includes summary profiles of all CSOs interviewed. Each organization's profile adhered to a structure that included:

- Interest in and understanding of offshore fisheries issues such as tuna stock status; bycatch issues involving sea turtles, sharks, seabirds, and cetaceans; economic importance of tuna fisheries; social issues confronting the fishery (e.g., gender, labour, food security);
- Interest in and understanding of offshore fisheries management frameworks, including the work and functions of the FFA, SPC, WCPFC, and UN Treaties (Fish Stocks Agreement, PIF Leaders Regional Roadmap, and Priorities);
- Identification of gaps and needs for CSOs to engage in offshore fisheries; and Recommendations on the types of training, awareness raising, and
- Capacity development that would improve engagement in fisheries policy issues.

Summary profiles of each organisation are available in Annex 1.[10]

Key Findings

This section summarises the assessment's major findings and describes the overall CSO representation and respondent breakdown; the profile of each CSO, their experience and interest in the field of offshore fisheries; and an analysis of the CSOs' capacity building needs in the field of offshore fisheries.

Study Participation and Respondent Breakdown

In 2018, 24 Pacific Island CSOs were approached to participate in this assessment, with 16 CSOs (or 67 percent) responding.

14 of the 16 CSOs were international organisations with a regional presence in one or more Pacific Island countries or programmes of work that span multiple countries. The regional CSOs covered a wide range of issues, including the environment, media, livelihood, security, and human rights. Four of the 16 responding CSOs are national CSOs. 14 of the 16 are based in Fiji, two in the Solomon Islands, one in The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), and one in New Zealand. Annex IV contains a detailed list of respondents as well as their contact information.

10 Summary profiles will be made available upon request.

Table 1 shows a breakdown of the CSO representatives interviewed, including designation positions. Approximately 62% of interviewees were senior management (i.e. Director-level or higher).

Table 1 depicts the participation of various office holders, which will provide us with important insights into gaps and challenges, as well as key opportunities for capacity building to strengthen engagement in tuna fisheries policy space.

Table 1: Designation of respondents interviewed.

Position	Number of respondents	Percentage representation
Executive Director or Chief Executive Officer or other head of organization	5	31.25%
Director	5	31.25%
Coordinator	1	6.25%
Secretariat	3	18.75%
Project Officer	1	6.25%
Fisheries Consultant	1	6.25%
Total	**16**	**100%**

In 2021, 17 Pacific Island CSOs were approached to participate in the assessment. The seven organisations that responded were all international non-governmental organisations with a regional presence in several Pacific Island countries.

These CSOs covered a wide range of topics, including the tuna industry, the environment or conservation, trade, human development, poverty and injustice reduction, livelihood, and food security. Annex IV includes a detailed list of respondents as well as contact information. Approximately 43% of interviewees were senior management (i.e. Country coordinator or higher).

Table 2 shows the participation of various office holders when this research was conducted in 2021, similar to Table 1.

Table 2: Designation of respondents.

Position	Number of respondents	Percentage representation
Executive Director or Chief Executive Officer or other head of organization	2	28.6%
Country Coordinator	1	14.3%
Chairman	1	14.3%
Multi-stakeholder Partnership Lead	1	14.3%
Technical Advisory Group (TAG) member	1	14.3%
Campaigner	1	14.3%
Total	**7**	**100%**

Background of establishment

All CSOs have a solid track record in terms of scope of focus, thematic area of operation, and project implementation approach. The ability of a CSO to evolve and change to meet the needs of the public it serves is a good indicator of its adaptive capacity and flexibility to broaden its focus to new areas, such as offshore fisheries and management in this case.

Legal requirements

All CSOs are legally constituted. The majority of CSOs are based in Fiji and are mostly registered under the Fiji Charitable Trusts Act (Cap 67), while the remainder are registered under the legal instrument of the country in which they are registered. The Charitable Trusts Act (Cap 67) is the only legislation in Fiji that allows CSOs to be incorporated as a charitable trust and

recognised as a voluntary or not-for-profit organisation. It provides for the incorporation of trustees of charitable and other trusts, the extension of charitable trusts, and other trust-related purposes.

Organization structure and governing body

The Board of Trustees is the primary governing body for all CSOs, and it is made up primarily of dedicated members who represent the CSO's diverse interests. The Board's primary responsibility is to provide overall policy direction and oversight on a CSO's strategic direction.

In terms of operation, each CSO has its own unique set-up that varies slightly. The Executive Director or a coordinator is typically the primary position in charge of overseeing operations, with assistance from staff members or volunteers/interns.

Project management capacity

For project leadership and management, all CSOs have internal processes and governance structures in place. While the size and scope of projects implemented by the respective CSOs may vary depending on the availability of resources at any given time, all are capable of managing and implementing projects. However, it is clear from this assessment that technical assistance is required if these CSOs are to broaden their focus to include offshore fisheries if this becomes a priority.

Offshore fisheries experience

Offshore fisheries policy and management issues are known to some extent by all CSOs, though the specifics are unknown. Because the majority of organisations do not have offshore fisheries management as a core function or mainstream engagement, the basic concepts and knowledge/skills are not well developed.

Furthermore, CSOs' resource base, particularly in terms of securing funding for offshore fisheries work, is currently depleted. This is primarily due to the low priority of offshore fisheries in the organization's focus area.

Offshore fisheries interest and needs

The majority of CSOs have expressed an interest in incorporating offshore fisheries into their areas of focus because they are linked and related to some of their current programmes and are very relevant to their policies and strategic plans. However, CSOs have clearly indicated that capacity building programmes and funding are required in order for them to have the knowledge and skills to better involve and manage potential future offshore fisheries-related work.

Recommendations

Based on the analysis of information provided by CSOs through face-to-face interviews and the Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Roundtable Workshop on Regional Oceanic Fisheries Governance, Management, and Policy in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO), held at Tanoa Hotel from the 12th to the 14th of June, 2018, a capacity development and training plan was developed outlining specific areas that require strengthening in order to enhance CSO capacities to enact policy.

Table 3 shows the capacity development and training plan, which highlights eight strategic capacity building areas that are further subdivided into 14 specific objectives. To address the gaps, key informants have suggested possible training and capacity development activities.

This plan is expected to be implemented over a two to three-year period, with at least three week-long training courses delivered within a year to ensure sustained capacity development and information and skill uptake. Training will ideally maximise strengths and opportunities, as well as develop synergies among CSOs to assist or co-deliver training in areas of focus where relevant and practical (e.g., gender training to be run by a gender focused CSO partner) to ensure 'real-life' issues or case studies from the Pacific are used, and experiences, expertise, and knowledge are shared.

Training courses should be scheduled at least three months apart, and the content should be related to or contextualised with respect to oceanic fisheries. To ensure sustainability beyond the program's life cycle, training should be designed as a training of trainers programme, with participants receiving formal recognition (e.g. Certificate of completion or participation) at the end of the training course.

With current CSO capacities, training will need to be targeted at programme development and implementation levels, such as

Program Manager or Coordinator. According to the responses, CSOs have a common intention and willingness to collaborate as well as learn together in the same training, so a mix of participants from different backgrounds and focus areas in selected trainings should be considered.

The plan is intended to guide future targeted assistance from WWF-Pacific and development partners aimed at increasing wider stakeholder engagement in tuna fisheries policy and governance frameworks in the Western and Central Pacific.

Table 3: CSO Capacity Development and Training Plan.

Strategic Capacity Building Focus Area	**Training And Capacity Development Objectives**	**Tentative Training and Capacity Development Activities**
1. Technical knowledge	1.1. Improve technical knowledge of offshore fisheries to enhance policy engagement	- Each year, hold one CSO awareness workshop or consultation on the following aspects of offshore fisheries: - Overseas fisheries issues/policies and practise; Tuna stock status; by-catch issues involving sea turtles, sharks, seabirds, and cetaceans; economic importance of tuna fisheries; social issues confronting the fishery (e.g., gender, labour, food security); information on catch and catch composition; - Provide annual training in Fisheries Policy Analysis to CSOs. - Provide annual training to CSOs in the development of Tuna Fisheries Policy Positions Submissions. - The respondents during the 2021 survey have added the following: 1. Traceability and catch documentation – how to do it and how to use the software; when and what to report; and how to use data and information 2. Offshore fisheries orientation, right sizing, and harvest control measures 3. Consumer Interaction – Strategies and Approaches 4. A better understanding of how offshore fisheries work and how governments are involved in both stock management and access would be beneficial. PANG understands the trade/DSM end of offshore fisheries, but a better understanding of the other end would be beneficial. 5. There is a need for data and evidence on fisheries and social development. 6. Support for CSOs in regional forums – on issues such as fisheries, development, and so on.
	1.2. Improve understanding of Offshore Marine protected areas and associated tools for effective policy dialogues on MPAs	- Hold one CSO awareness workshop or consultation on developing offshore Marine Protected Areas each year. - Annually, hold one CSO awareness workshop or consultation on the roles of MPAs in offshore fisheries management. - Annually, hold one CSO training on the use of marine spatial planning as a tool for effective policy dialogue.
	1.3. Improve understanding and impacts of Fish aggregating device (FAD) for effective policy dialogue and community application	- Host one CSO awareness workshop or consultations annually with a focus on the operation and impacts of FADs for effective policy engagement on FAD management

2. Resource Mobilisation/ Funding	2.1. Improve skills to secure funding and develop cross-cutting tuna fisheries related programmes of work	- Host one CSO Training workshop to improve skills in developing funding concepts and proposal development in general, with an emphasis on offshore fisheries. - Host a joint training workshop on developing concepts and funding proposals to facilitate joint CSO program/project development in order to improve engagement with Tuna fisheries policy frameworks. - Their ability to fund positions to engage in tuna fisheries policy; capacity building; and resources to assist Oxfam in the Pacific Economic Justice Pillar.
	2.2. Improve budget allocations from national governments	- Host one CSO training workshop on drafting and presenting national budget submissions; - Host one joint CSO strategic workshop with national/regional fisheries agencies to facilitate joint CSO program/project development in order to improve engagement with Tuna fisheries policy frameworks. - Hold one CSO awareness training with relevant regional agencies on the various sources of fisheries data and information available, as well as data accessibility mechanisms, in order to improve policy research. - Hold one training workshop for journalists each year to improve their understanding of tuna fisheries policy issues in order to engage in effective public policy engagement through coverage and reporting.
3. Communications	3.1. Promotion of information sharing for better informed decision	- Hold one CSO awareness training with relevant regional agencies on the various sources of fisheries data and information available, as well as data accessibility mechanisms, in order to improve policy research.
	3.2. Improve skills and knowledge on offshore fisheries advocacy	- Hold one communication skills training workshop per year, including the development of communication strategies to increase public visibility and awareness of policy issues, as well as to guide joint CSO communications.
	3.3. Promote effective communication approach	- Provide trained media specialists to attend and cover regional and global tuna fisheries meetings. - Host one training workshop per year to improve knowledge and develop social media strategies and tools to increase public awareness and direct engagement on policy issues.

4. Partnership and Collaboration	4.1. Improve CSO partnership and collaboration to engage tuna fisheries management frameworks	- Conduct a scoping study to assess practical experience and lessons learned from other regions' CSO collaboration models for offshore fisheries development in order to inform the formation and operation of a joint Pacific CSO coordination mechanism. - Organize one CSO awareness workshop or consult with national and regional fisheries agencies to develop a specific CSO engagement strategy for collaborative policy engagement. - Hold one CSO awareness workshop or consultation to build a network of CSOs in the Pacific region focused on offshore fisheries. - Assist in the creation of communications materials aimed at identifying policy issues and entry points for non-conservation CSOs to engage with tuna fisheries policy frameworks. - The following were added by survey respondents in 2021: Skills in lobbying, policy development, and citizen oversight of government spending/legislation/activities are required; a better understanding of the proposed project is required. stronger stakeholder partnerships and networks – national/regional/international; stronger community/national support on interconnected issues – gender inclusiveness; development of an information hub and/or database on Pacific fisheries – civil society organisation perspective; awareness on gender, rights, inclusiveness, and fisheries – development issues
5. Gender and human rights	5.1. Increase knowledge and awareness of gender issues in the offshore fisheries sector for enhanced policy engagement	- Create a joint CSO training programme and train women in value-added offshore fisheries products. - Host a workshop on collecting and analysing data on gender disaggregation (data collection, communities) - Host a workshop to assess and quantify women's contributions to responsible regional fisheries development. - Hold a workshop to raise awareness about the roles of women in fisheries. - Host a gender mainstreaming training workshop in the tuna fisheries sector - Create a toolkit for gender mainstreaming in the fisheries sector
	5.2. Increase awareness on issues and relevant laws and policies that protect the rights of crew onboard tuna fishing vessels for enhanced policy engagement	- Each year, hold one CSO awareness workshop or consultation with fisheries, law enforcement, and the private sector on tuna fishing crew issues. - Conduct one CSO training workshop on relevant International laws in order to improve understanding, implementation, uptake, and frameworks for fishing vessel crew safety. - Hold a symposium on maritime human rights. - Participate in training to develop Social Media tools for documenting fishing crew issues.

6. Management	6.1. Increase knowledge and awareness on sustainability issues of offshore fisheries for enhanced policy engagement	- To improve policy engagement dialogue, host one CSO awareness training workshop or consultation on offshore fisheries sustainability tools and approaches, such as Harvest Strategy Approaches and Management Strategy Evaluation. Host policy write-shops/workshops/consultations to enable the CSOs to formulate common policy agenda or positions aimed at ensuring that the issues and interest of the communities, women and other stakeholders in the tuna value chain are taken into consideration. Harvest Control Strategies would definitely affect them (e.g. possible economic displacement such as for a certain period of time, etc.). Improving the condition and benefits of the crew (who are from our communities) in the offshore fisheries must also be improved not just the income but including social protection measures.
7. Monitoring and Compliance	7.1. Improve awareness on the formal and informal monitoring and compliance issues in offshore fisheries for enhanced policy engagement	- Host one CSO awareness training workshop on monitoring and compliance concepts and practises, indicators, and reporting processes for CSO reporting on regional level priorities at each regional level.
8. Domestic industry	8.1. Promote participation of the domestic industry	- Tuna value workshops for women in communities -additional services for small businesses (drying, smoking, and dish preparation) - Gain skills and knowledge in developing domestic industries based on fisheries. - OHS support training - Strategic MSC certification training and MSC certification process awareness - Host a conference to discuss the potential of domestic fishing industries. - Investigate the capital technological needs for the development of domestic fish industries or markets. - Respondents to the 2021 survey added the following: Giving our local fishermen access to offshore fishing The following were added by survey respondents in 2021: In each country where the CSOs are based, we should seek membership and participation in the national level Tuna Fisheries Industry Association (in the Philippines, we have the Confederation of Philippine Tuna Industry where most of the fishing and processing industry players are members). This is an effective avenue for discussion of opinions about regional, national and international trade and also gives tuna fisheries stakeholders legitimacy. If not yet organized, CSOs and other like minded tuna industry players or the government can initiate this.

Conclusion

This CSO capacity assessment for engagement in offshore fisheries management in the Western and Central Pacific study aims to improve selected CSOs' baseline understanding of tuna fisheries management and capacity building needs.

CSOs require assistance in improving technical knowledge of oceanic fisheries, as well as information and overall understanding of management issues, as well as entry points to engage national or regional level management structures.

Funding, communications, collaboration and partnership, gender and human rights, monitoring and compliance, and support for responsible domestic industry are among the other areas identified for capacity building.

CSO participation in offshore fisheries management in the Western and Central Pacific is expected to be increased through the implementation of a series of targeted capacity-building training seminars and workshops.

Annexes

Annex 1: Summary Profiles of CSOs Assessed

The assessment summary profile for each of the sixteen CSOs that were evaluated is provided below. The summary provides a brief background of the CSO's project management capacity, as well as their interest and capacity building needs in offshore fisheries.

Furthermore, project management capability is presented based on an evaluation of the types and scale of projects that each CSO has already implemented or is currently implementing. The projects presented for each CSO can give WWF-Pacific an idea of the types and scale of projects that each CSO can successfully manage and implement.

The final section discusses the CSO's areas of interest in offshore fisheries management, as well as topics or thematic areas that require capacity building.

It is worth noting at this point that all of the CSOs interviewed have a non-profit mandate and nature.

On request, summary profiles will be made available.

1. Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT)

Background on establishment

The MCT was established during the first meeting of the group that would become the MCT steering committee. The meeting, held in Chuuk State in 2001, was attended by 17 people from FSM's four states representing various organisations and conservation-related interests. The purpose of the meeting was to determine whether there was sufficient interest in establishing a Conservation Trust Fund (CTF) in FSM, and if so, what the next steps should be and how to overcome any identified challenges. The main outcome of the Chuuk meeting was unanimous support for a CTF in the FSM, and the group formed itself as a steering committee charged with achieving that goal.

Mandate

MCT promotes biodiversity conservation and related sustainable development for Micronesians. This is accomplished through a grants programme that encourages people to adopt sustainable and appropriate solutions to local environmental challenges.

Vision

"Our Micronesia: respecting and managing our land, air and sea. Enhancing livelihoods, our quality of life, and the environmental integrity of our islands for the benefit of present and future generations"

Mission

"To provide sustainable financing and support for biodiversity conservation, related sustainable development and environmental education"

Goals

- To conserve the ecosystems identified as priorities by Micronesia's conservation policy frameworks (i.e. SDPs, NBSAPs, LAS, etc...);
- To reverse degradation and reduce pressure on ecosystems by promoting sustainable productive processes in collaboration with local communities;
- Promote community awareness about biodiversity conservation and support related environmental education programs that prepare communities to carry out biodiversity conservation; and
- Strengthen the capacity of community networks, NGOs, and other appropriate organizations to improve biodiversity conservation in Micronesia.

Changes in scope and operation activity

The MCT Board of Trustees and management staff first began to envisage MCT as an organization performing a regional role beyond the four States of the FSM when it was offered the opportunity to coordinate the Pacific Islands Managed and Protected Areas Community (a program funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States Government). Around the same time the MCT commenced discussions for hosting the GEF Small Grants Program covering FSM, the Marshall Islands and Palau, as well as a region-wide invasive species eradication project. These developments indicated that there is a demand for a trust fund covering a broader geographic area was greater than a national trust fund for a country such as FSM with a population of only 110,009.

It was decided by the trustees that MCT's regionalization initiative should proceed following the revision of its By-Laws, Articles of Incorporation, the adoption of an Investment Policy and the appointment of an investment manager. MCT's regionalization greatly assisted the emergence of the most important development in Micronesian conservation policy and governance, namely the Micronesia Challenge. The five Micronesian jurisdictions re-affirmed their commitment to the Micronesia Challenge at the Eighth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and have since put in place measures to oversee its implementation. As previously discussed, the MCT was then appointed as the financing mechanism of the Micronesia Challenge.

The MCT further signed a series of memoranda of understanding with the governments and administrations of the region's to ensure cooperation in developing guidelines and procedures for managing and disbursing the substantial Micronesia Challenge Endowment Fund. Under the agreements, the MCT will assist each country in developing country program strategies consistent with the broader regional strategy, including targets, milestones and measures to be achieved. Additionally, the agreements call on the MCT to work closely with the jurisdictions to develop sustainable financing plans and a business plan

for the Micronesia Challenge. These agreements greatly assist in institutionalizing the Micronesia Challenge and providing detailed plans of action by which its goals shall be met.

Also, MCT was initially established as a biodiversity conservation organization focused on FSM only in 2002. MCT has evolved to support complementary areas such as coastal fisheries management, climate change adaptation, invasive species eradication and management and sustainable livelihoods. In 2005, MCT expanded its coverage to Palau, Marshals, and Guam, Kiribati.

Also, recently it has incorporated climate change adaptation and livelihood in its area of focus.

Description of organization structure and governing body

The MCT's governing structure, which has remained mostly the same since its inception, is composed by:

A **Board of Trustees** who makes all policy decisions and provides final approval for grants and disbursement of interest made from our endowments. The board of trustees consists of seven Regional Members who all live in Micronesia (Palau, Guam, CNMI, FSM and the Marshall Islands) and two International Members (currently one from Japan and one from USA). There is also an ex officio (non-voting) Board member from The Nature Conservancy, who is a major donor to the Micronesia Challenge Endowment Fund. It is a self-selecting Board and members are selected based on their expertise, contributions and commitment to Micronesia's (sustainable) development. Each Board Member must be nominated based on their contributions to science, conservation, sustainable development and their overall commitment to the Micronesia Sub-region. Each term is for three years and individual Board Members have the possibility of serving an additional three-year term if nominated and reconfirmed by the existing Board. The role in overseeing the management office of the MCT involves setting policies such as Strategic Action Plans and Grant-making Strategies, approving budgets and grants, supporting fundraising efforts, and selection of the Executive Director.

A **Technical Project Review Committee**, chaired by one of the board members, who is a scientist. The technical committee members are scientists/experts selected from across the region (Australia, Hawaii and Micronesia). Their expertise ranges from social sciences to biodiversity conservation, climate change, invasive species, and others.

The **Executive Director (ED)** leads the management office of MCT with currently seven other staff (as of June 2012). The ED was selected by the Board of Trustees and is be responsible for oversight of administration and financial management of MCT and its budget, including the day-to-day operations of the Trust. The responsibilities of the ED include: 1) developing and implementing strategies to secure funding for MCT endowment funds; 2) developing and managing of annual budget, including producing income and expense report; 3) identifying, planning, and designing the financing programs to provide sustainable, long-term resources for the MCT in close coordination with the MCT Board of Directors and Technical Advisors; 4) guiding the development of and direct implementation of capital fundraising drives; and 5) implementing MCT's grant-making and capacity building activities.

The **Investment Committee** is primarily responsible to oversee the management of MCT's financial assets of with MCT's investment policy. The Chairperson will convene at least quarterly meetings of the Committee to review the Investment portfolio performance in accordance with MCT investment goals and recommend changes if necessary. The Committee will also provide a semi-annual report to the Board of Trustees on the performance of the investment portfolio. The Board of Trustees appoints the members of the Investment Committee and the Chairperson of the Investment Committee is drawn from the membership of the Board of Trustees. The Committee shall consist of at least three people with an investment or finance. The term of service of Investment Committee members is three years with the potential to renew the position to only a second term.

Experience with project management

Programme of focus: Capacity building, Conservation (Research, Resource/ Information sharing, Coral reef Ecosystem Health Monitoring, Watershed Climate Adaptation, Eco-system assessment), Finance and Administration.

Projects:

- Strengthening and Enabling the Micronesia Challenge 2030
- Fisheries Management Planning Guidelines

- Capacity Development through the Micronesians in Island Conservation (MIC) and the Pacific Islands Managed and Protected Areas Community (PIMPAC) Peer Learning Networks
- Building Sustainable Coral Reef Monitoring and Management Capacity
- Sustainable livelihoods
- Invasive species eradication and management
- Ridge to Reef Management
- Community-based ecosystem based climate adaptation
- Food and water security

MCT is administering over 50 projects across Micronesia funded by over 15 sources. Below are highlights of activities supported by MCT within 2014 – 2015.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: Coral Reef Monitoring in the Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Island and Republic of Palau- Oct. 01, 2011- Sept. 30, 2014, $760,000

The Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) proposes to establish a three-year cooperative agreement with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Coral Reef Conservation International Program (CRCP) that will support our shared goals in Micronesia of effectively conserving valuable coral reef ecosystems through conservation planning, on-the-ground implementation activities, monitoring, and measuring success. This agreement will build on past coral reef monitoring work in the region supported by NOAA and coordinated by MCT and will focus on Priority Goal One set forth in the CRCP International Strategy (2010-2015): to work with regional initiatives to build MPA networks and strengthen local management capacity to improve and maintain resilience of coral reef ecosystems and the human communities that depend on them. A formal, longer-term partnership between NOAA and MCT would help to improve both organizations' ability to build capacity, assess effectiveness, share information, and capture lessons learned in Micronesia.

Coral and Fish Monitoring in the State of Kosrae, Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization (KCSO)

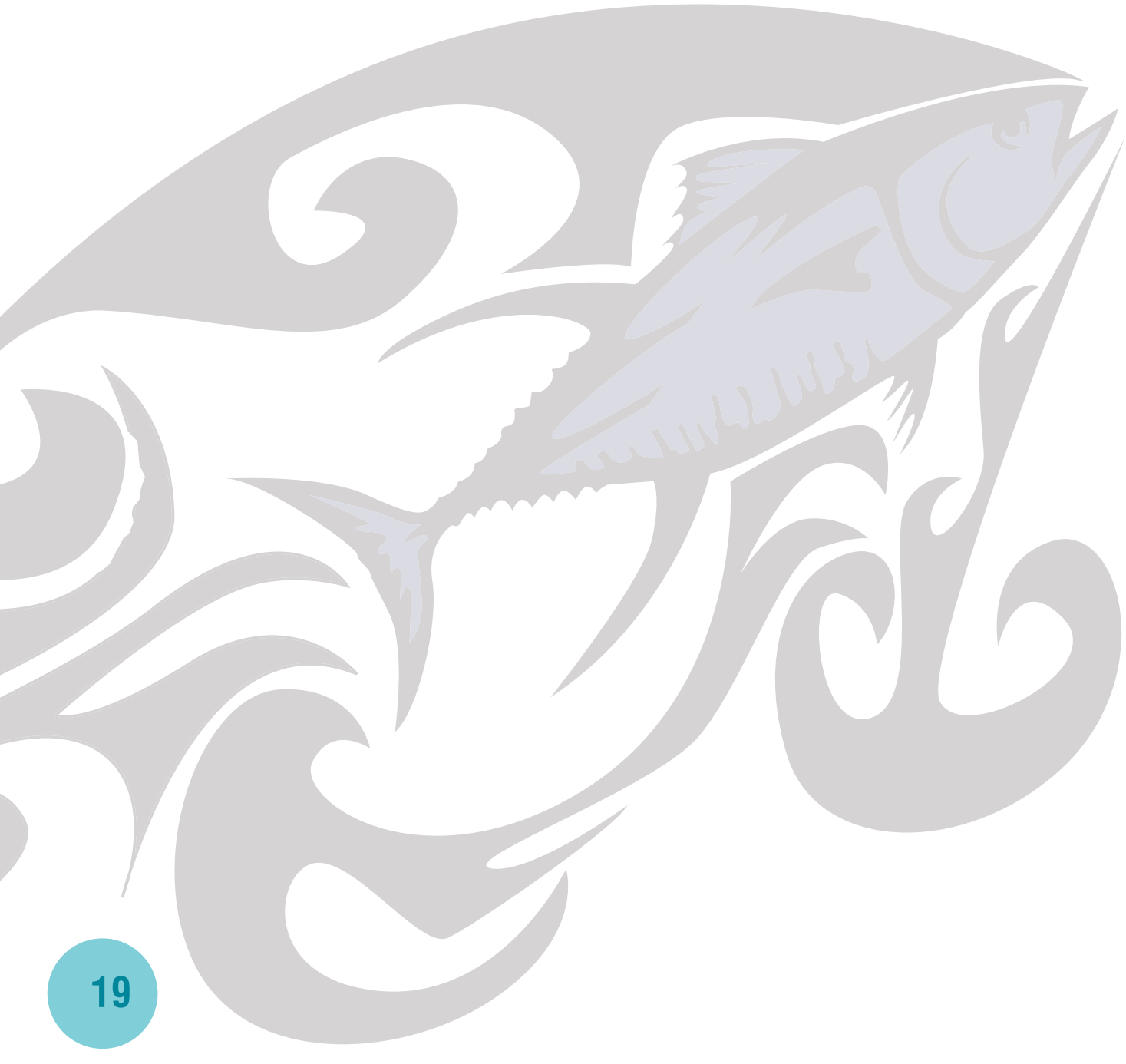
This Project consolidated the efforts of the Marine Division of the State Government and KCSO to monitor and assess changes in coral covers over time as well as the health and population of corals and fish in all five established monitoring sites in Kosrae, including two new sites, the Utwe Biosphere Reserve and the proposed Tafunsak MPA. Continuous support from staff of Marine Resources, Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA) and community volunteers enabled the project team to successfully complete each year's monitoring project. All collected biological data are always presented to policy makers in order to support conservation advocacy and recognizing the need for establishment of the marine protected areas in Kosrae. The number of community members involved in underwater data collection significantly increased reflecting the communities' support of the work being done.

Other Funded Projects

- PEW Charitable Trust: Micronesia Shark Campaign
- Packard Foundation: Advancing the Micronesia Challenge Through Protected Area Networks and the Establishment of Sustainable Financing
- RARE Conservation: Campaign for Island Resilience in Micronesia Coral and Fish Monitoring in the State of Pohnpei, CSP
- Coral and Fish Monitoring in the State of Yap, Yap CAP
- Coral and Fish Monitoring in the State of Chuuk, CCS
- Coral and Fish Monitoring in Marshall Islands, CMI
- Coral and Fish Monitoring in Palau, PICRC
- Technical Assistance on Assessment, Data Collection, Data Analysis and Reporting, PMRI
- Community Consultation for the Planning and Establishment of an MPA in Malem Kosrae, KCSO
- To improve and strengthen the Helen Reef Protected Areas to ensure the community conservation program's sustainability and initiate community awareness and planning on climate change, HOPE
- Advancing the Micronesia Challenge through Community Base Management of Marine Resources in Piis-Paneu in Chuuk, PMRI
- Advancing the Micronesian Challenge through Sustainable Income Generation, in the form of Small-scale Mariculture Businesses, for MPA Communities in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, MERIP

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

While 95% of our work deals with community based and coastal fisheries management, we see the importance of offshore fisheries to our economy and food security. We are also working with our national and state authorities to move some of our local fishing efforts offshore to give our reefs a break.



2. Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA)

Background on establishment

From the outset, Fiji's national fishing fleet, which is one of the largest within the region, but very small when compared to the foreign fleets that spans the high seas of all oceans, is well administered and managed by our modern offshore fishing laws ensuring that our fishing practices are aligned with international and regional legal frameworks that confirms and promotes sustainable fishing at all times. This is supported by the highly qualified and experienced human resources and budgetary support to the Ministry of Fisheries' Offshore Fisheries Division.

However, what we lack in and has been working with the relevant ministries and agencies for the past years are the non-fishing related activities but are very much directly related to the fishing vessel itself and its human aspects. The concerned international legal frameworks include STCW-F (training standards for fishing seafarers), ILO C188 Work in Fishing Convention (fishing crew labour standards) and CTA (safety of fishing vessels and fishers).

The other aspect that needs to be considered and that will allow our fleet access other neighbouring waters is to become affiliated to the Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), which is to the east of us and to the south, the Commission for the Conservation for the Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT). This concept is being dealt with by our line Ministry.

The Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association (FTBOA) and the Fiji Offshore Fisheries Association (FOFA), which had previously served as the industry's voice, merged in 2016 to form the Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA), which is registered with Fiji's Registrar of Industrial Associations.

Mandate

FFIA was formed as a result of the merger of two organisations, FTBOA and FOFA, to provide a strong and united voice for the Fiji offshore fishing industry.

The Secretariat's role is to facilitate and coordinate the members' common issues with the Fiji government ministries and agencies.

The objectives of the Association include:

- To secure the complete organisation of the Association;
- To promote, protect and maintain just and proper treatment of members in all aspects;
- To represent the interest of the members to the Fiji Government;
- To work with Fiji Government agencies in the promotion, development, and management of Fiji's offshore fisheries.
- To represent the interests of Fiji offshore fishing companies on Fiji delegations to regional and international negotiations dealing with offshore fishery resources.
- To nominate the industry representatives to the Offshore Fisheries Advisory Council, in accordance with the Offshore Fisheries Management Decree 2012.

To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objectives.

Changes in scope and operation activity

FFIA is a newly established organization and at the moment it is focused on its core function, which is to resolving issues faced by the industry in a timely manner through liaising with the relevant government departments and agencies.

Description of organization structure and governing body

FFIA is comprised of Fijian fishing companies whose vessels are flagged to Fiji and fish for tuna within its exclusive economic zone, as well as in areas beyond national jurisdiction and are all based out of Suva.

The governing body consists of the following positions: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and three more Members with the Executive Officer who handles the office daily activities.

Experience with project management

- Worked with FRCS to exempt paying of tax for fish caught in the high seas. In the past, this catch was seen as an import, and companies paid VAT and tax.
- All albacore tuna that are caught within our waters and ABNJ and supplied to PAFCO for processing for Bumble Bee to be treated as an export.

- Work with Fijian Immigration Services and the Maritime Safety Authority of Fiji regarding work permit for foreign vessel crews since Fiji do not have enough qualified and experienced locals.
- Work with Fiji Maritime Academy to run courses on STCW-F, specific for fishing vessels and not the current STCW, which is specific to non-fishing vessels.
- Work with the Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations through the Ministry of Fisheries to have in place national laws and policies aligned to the ILO C188 or the Work in Fishing Convention.
- Work with the Ministry of Fisheries by ensuring the security of the national fishing fleet's fishing activities within the EEZ MPA by the non-imposition of the "no take" concept.
- Proposal for amendment of the offshore fisheries regulations, as per the Association's submission to the Ministry of Fisheries since 2017.
- Lobby for budget allocation for more traceability and promote MSC Certified catch.

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

The interest of FFIA in the area of offshore fisheries includes:

- Welfare of the fishing industry as a whole ensuring enabling environment are in place to allow the sector to contribute to the recovery of the national economy;
- Compliance of industry with national control measures

FFIA feels that the following topics need capacity building on:

- Collaboration work with all relevant government ministries and their agencies;
- To maintain the catch certification under the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) banner through national annual budgetary allocation.
- Partnership and collaboration of industry with government and CSOs such as SPC, WWF and FFA
- Information sharing for better informed decision

3. Pacific Dialogue

Background on establishment

Pacific Dialogue was founded in December 2009 by a group of civil society activists whose long experience of working in the fields of security, faith, justice and peace give them a unique insight into the challenges faced by Fiji. In working to fulfill our objectives, Pacific Dialogue aims at strengthening the role of Civil Society in Fiji and the Pacific, and developing workable partnerships between communities, businesses, government and non-government organisations.

Mandate

The objectives of Pacific Dialogue include:

1. Investigate the causes of conflicts that lead to the breakdown of democracy and the rule of law;
2. Alleviate social tensions by facilitating dialogue and promoting a culture of peace;
3. Promote the role of traditionally under-represented groups such as women and youth by creating an inclusive platform for debate;
4. Strengthens institutional capacities to mediate conflict and uphold human rights through training and practical assistance;

Improve public awareness of human rights and conflict prevention through community outreach and education;

Vision

A just, peaceful and democratic Fiji in the Pacific

Mission

To promote dialogue and education on critical issues in Fiji and the Pacific as a means to resolve conflict, develop understanding and uphold basic human rights.

Changes in scope and operation activity

Pacific Dialogue has now looked into issues that affect fishing boat crew, ensuring that they are treated fairly in terms of work compensation and other industrial related matters.

Description of organization structure and governing body

Pacific Dialogue has a Board of directors comprising of key local personal. Its staff comprises an A/C.E.O. (volunteer) and a salaried office/project manager. When funds for projects are secured there are more staff.

Experience with project management

Pacific Dialogue has implemented small-scale projects with funding from Canada Fund, NZHC, US Embassy, Fiji Police (Human Trafficking Unit, C.I.D., Juvenile Bureau), WWF-Pacific and UNICEF Fiji.

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

Interest

- Sustainable fisheries management
- Rights of fishing boat crew and fairness in their treatment

Capacity building need

- Paper trails to monitor activity to know if catch are legal or illegal- more liaison
- Measures to tighten port state activities
- Control illegal activities that affect boat crew
- Control illegal offloading of crew
- Illegal fishing and slaves
- Need for an intern to be attached to PD and record research gaps and do research

4. Pacific Islands Private Sector Organization (PIPSO)

Background on establishment

The Pacific Islands Private Sector Organization (PIPSO) is the premier private sector representative body in the Pacific Islands region. Our mission is to advocate for and drive private sector driven economic growth for the benefit of our region, while our vision is to promote and inspire the growth of Pacific businesses.

Mandate

PIPSO's activities focus on meeting the Strategic Goals outlined below:

- Build strong and responsive National Private Sector Organisations (NPSOs)
- Promote and facilitate greater cooperation and information sharing with the private sector
- Improve private sector dialogue and partnerships with government and partners
- Facilitate and build private sector business, trade and competitiveness
- Strengthen private sector involvement in national and regional policy development and support implementation
- Advocate for the interest of the private sector at regional and international forums
- Maintain a sustainable, effective and relevant PIPSO.

Vision

Promoting and inspiring the growth of Pacific businesses.

Mission

Advocate for and drive private sector driven economic growth for the benefit of our region.

Description of organization structure and governing body

PIPSO's leadership is composed of a Board of Directors endorsed by members in Annual General Meetings. In accordance with the Constitution of PIPSO, the Board of Directors serves a two-year period and should comprise a broad representation of its 15 Pacific Island Countries and Territories members' and includes representatives from Smaller Island States, the medium economies as well as the larger economies of Fiji and Papua New Guinea.

The PIPSO Secretariat comprises of the CEO, programming and project staff, and a Productivity Specialist (via the Australian Volunteer International Programme) that fulfills central administrative and management duties for programs and projects so that the organisation can meet its strategic goals, mission and vision.

Experience with project management

Build Strong and Responsive National Private Sector Organisations (NPSOs)

PIPSO invests in activities that build the capacity of our members because in doing so, they can be strong foundations in building and assisting businesses in their countries.

PIPSO facilitates and organises the attendance of our NPSO members to attend business trainings, trade workshops, ICT seminars and business forums held annually not only in the region, but also in various parts of the world.

Improve private sector dialogue and partnerships with government and partners

PIPSO and its members actively participate in private sector focused dialogues with various bodies including the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM), the PIF Leaders meeting and occasional Forum Trade Ministers Meetings and Pacific Islands Development Forum Leaders meeting. We also engage in the international arena with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Office of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) and other bodies from time to time in order to progress matters of economic growth and social wellbeing.

Facilitate and build private sector business, trade and competitiveness

Building private sector competitiveness and growth is at the core of our existence as an organisation. We meet this goal in many different ways. Here are a few events in the last few years that support this goal:

Pacific Agribusiness Forum

Fiji Exporters Symposiums

Caribbean-Pacific AgriFoods Forum

Caribbean learning journey

Launching Pacific Cluster Literature

Cluster Research

Cluster development awareness workshops

Training

Pacific Cooperation Foundation (PCF) ICT Marketing and Communications training, and the Pacific Wave Conference

Pacific Women in Business Conference

Business Development Fund

Trade Pasifika

One of the projects by PIPSO called the ACP-EU Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Programme is a trade-related technical assistance programme funded by the 10th European Development Fund and implemented in partnership with the ACP Secretariat. PIPSO was able to secure support from the ACP-EU TBT Programme for a project aiming at improving the capacities of selected agribusinesses in the Pacific to overcome barriers to trade both regionally and internationally and take advantage of existing exporting opportunities.

Strengthen private sector involvement in national and regional policy development and support implementation

Two key focus areas of PIPSO's work is built around promoting and facilitating greater cooperation and information sharing, and establishing and nurturing strategic partnerships and engagements. In 2015, PIPSO signed two MOUs, one with the Melanesian Spearhead Group Secretariat (MSGS) and the other with the Pacific Business Investment Facility (PBIF), to support this work recognising that addressing private sector challenges and working to support Pacific businesses is not something PIPSO envisages doing alone, and that working with national, regional and international partners is essential to contribute to achieving development outcomes.

Advocate for the interest of the private sector at regional and international forums

PIPSO also attends many regional and international meetings and forums, to primarily advocate and lobby for support to the Pacific private sector, as well as to network with partners and stakeholders, share learning's, and identify areas in which to collaborate.

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

Interest

Maximize private sectors growth from the offshore fisheries but at the same time, ensuring the sustainability of the fisheries.

Capacity building needs

- Tuna stock status; by-catch issues of turtles; sharks, seabirds and cetaceans; economic importance of tuna fisheries; social issues facing the fishery (e.g. Gender, labour, food security)
- General concept on Offshore fisheries Issues/Policies and Practices
- Assess Role of stakeholders (local authorities, NGOs, fund providers, women" fisherman" union, others) in the management and potential contribution to responsible development of regional fisheries.
- What are NGOs doing in that area that impacts business development
- Traceability of products
- In-depth examination and Promoting the role of women in offshore fisheries

5. Fiji Environmental Law Association (FELA)

Background on establishment

The first public meeting of the Environmental Law Association was held in June 2008. The meeting was attended by 30 lawyers, conservationists and academics who resolved to establish an independent association that aims to protect the environment and promote sustainable natural resource management though law.

FELA was formed with the support and assistance of the Oceania Office of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as a result of concerns that many in the legal community had about the apparent lack of general awareness on issues pertaining to the environment. Despite Fiji having a wide range of environmental laws, it was generally accepted that many were neither effectively implemented nor enforced.

More than 100 lawyers and conservationists have participated in meetings of the association and a core of experienced professionals have committed to supporting the activities of the association. ELA members present training on behalf of the association, and provide legal advice in matters that meet the ELA's casework guidelines.

The association has been registered as a company limited by guarantee, and was publicly launched in December 2008.

Mandate

Vision

Promoting sustainable resource management and the protection of Fiji's environment through law

Mission

To protect Fiji's environment and promote sustainable natural resource management through an effective legislative framework that encompasses Fiji's development needs in light of the nation's institutional, intellectual, financial and human resources restrictions.

FELA is committed to engaging actively in environmental policy and law reform processes, and passing on these outcomes to the community through a robust legal education program. The organization is driven to provide legal and scientific assistance to our members and concerned entities in our community complemented by a professional development service on environment related issues.

Also, FELA aims to protect Fiji's environment and promote sustainable natural resource management through and effective legislative framework that encompasses Fiji's development needs in light of the nation's institutional, financial and human resources restrictions.

FELA has strengthened its public legal advisory role in fisheries and extractive industries.

Description of organization structure and governing body

FELA is managed by a Coordinator with support from a project-paid staff and an intern.

The management board comprises of three directors, a chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and advisors.

Experience with project management

- Funding under Packard since 2010 and involves 18 months of work and activities.
- Work with community on development of pamphlets that highlight some key environmental law issues affecting Fiji, such as gravel extraction practices and other illegal extractive practices.
- Development of Integrated Ocean Management Policy papers
- Major donors for FELA include Lucile and Packard Foundation, Greengrant, and the USA Embassy in Suva.

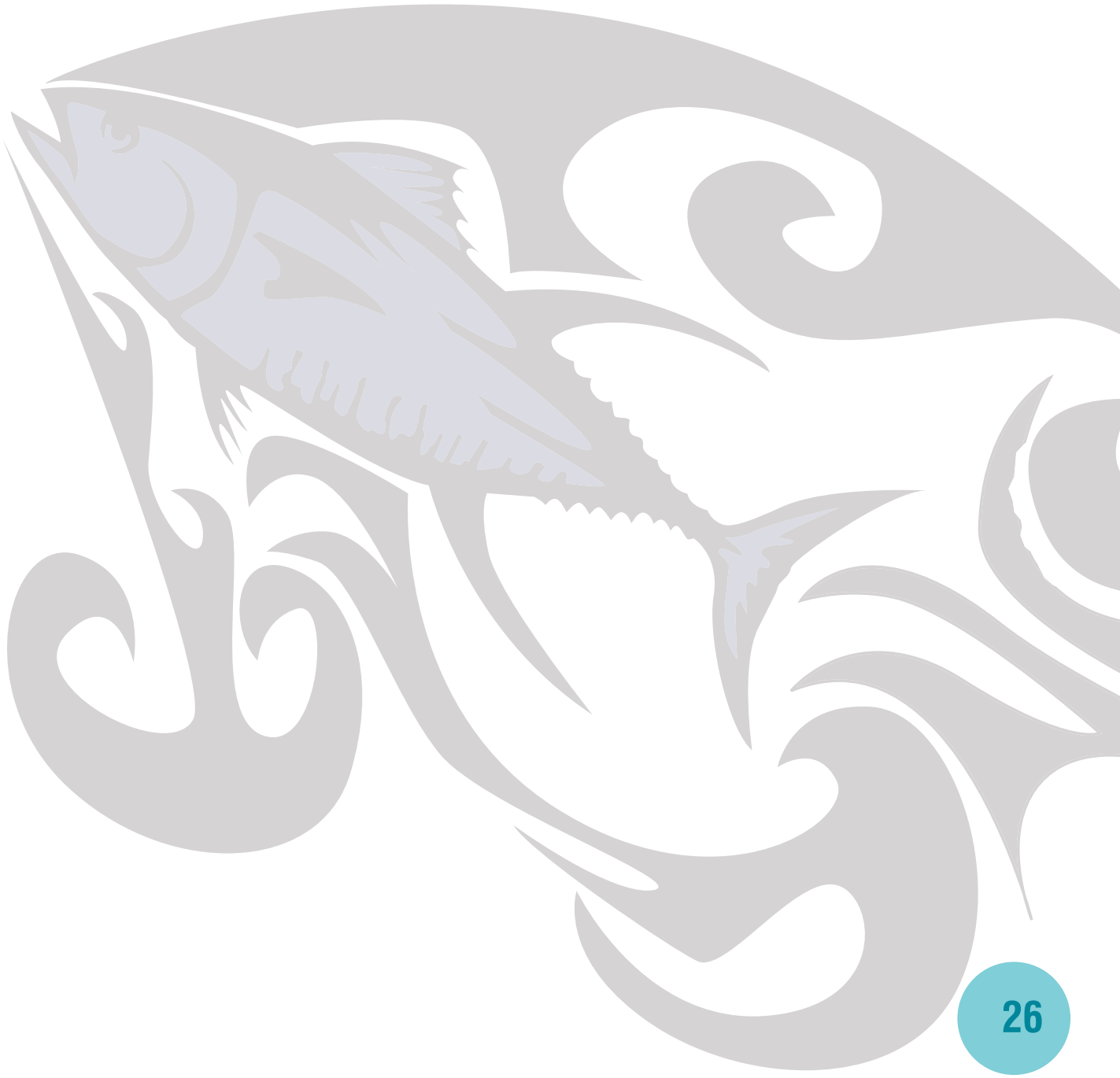
Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

FELA developed an integrated oceans management (IOM) policy, a national strategic policy document that provides for a 'planned system-wide approach to ocean management'. It covers all sectors and all levels of government whose scope of activity relates to the use of ocean resources. Therefore, an IOM policy is a formal commitment by the Government to a course

of action that will achieve a balanced and holistic approach to ocean management.

Capacity building needs

- Laws and policies for extractive industry
- Law and policy for Ocean management
- Laws and policies for deep sea mining
- Monitoring and evaluation regional fisheries management processes and priorities



6. Pacific Islands News Association (PINA)

Background on establishment

The Pacific Islands News Association (PINA) Ltd is the premier regional organisation representing the interests of media professionals in the Pacific region. It links radio, television, newspapers, magazines, online services, national associations and journalism schools in 23 Pacific Island

The regional media organisation was formally registered as a Company Limited by Guarantee on 23 January 2014.

In November 2004, PINA officially merged with the Pacific Islands Broadcasting Association (PIBA) to become the only voice of the regional media in the Pacific. PIBA was established to look after the interests of public broadcasters until the merger.

Mandate

PINA's main objectives are:

- Promote and defend freedom of expression and information
- Promote and develop professional standards through training and education
- Develop professional fellowship and cooperation.

What does PINA do?

- Develops training and resource materials, and encourage exchange of information and skills with industry members in the PICs.
- Operates a daily news service, PACNEWS, compiled from news articles contributed by members
- Promotes good governance through dissemination of accurate information to Pacific Island Countries (PICs)

Relationship building with NGOs, donors, and regional organisation in strengthening coverage of their work programmes in the development of PICs.

Description of organization structure and governing body

PINA is governed by an executive board elected by the members during the general assembly held every two years and five Fiji based directors.

PINA Executive Board 2016-2018 include:

President from Vanuatu

Vice President from Palau

Industry Board Members

- Print Representative from Solomon Islands
- Radio Representative from PNG
- Television Representative from Fiji

National Association Representative from Vanuatu

Online Media Representative from Tonga

Experience with project management

PINA and its partners has provided media broadcasting for issues of interest to the Pacific such as human rights, natural resources and climate change.

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

Interest

- Offshore fisheries sustainability
- Advocacy and awareness on offshore fisheries issues

Capacity building needs

- Offshore fisheries issues including tuna stock status; by-catch issues of turtles; sharks, seabirds and cetaceans; economic importance of tuna fisheries; social issues facing the fishery
- General concept on Offshore fisheries Issues/Policies and Practices
- Communication skills (e.g. Developing communication strategies/ policy analysis and awareness raising on offshore fisheries)
- Need for a long-term partnership if effective communication is to be achieved in the region. Lessons can be learnt from the initiative with SPREP regarding media coverage on climate change, its impacts and adaptation.
- Take trained media to regional and big meetings

7. Pacific Islands Association of Non-Government Organisation (PIANGO)

Background on establishment

PIANGO is the major regional non-governmental organization with membership at the National level in this case in the 23 Countries and territories of the Pacific Islands. With its membership network spread across the biggest ocean of the world, this has brought many challenges including the high cost of transportation, limited accessibility to communication systems, and the weak interest by in development partners to support civil society work both at national and regional level, it further demonstrates the lack of understanding of the role and contribution of civil society to extend and make services accessible to the poor and marginalised sector of our society.

Mandate

Vision

Strong and effective civil society leadership exercised for a sustainable, just, compassionate and peaceful Pacific community.

Mission

PIANGO is the regional coalition providing a unified CSO platform for national umbrella NGOs. It strives for an enabling environment through networking, partnerships, leadership development, evidence based policy advocacy, communication and facilitating of common voice on issues at regional and international forums. This fosters recognition of the critical role of CSOs to influence positive sustainable change for development effectiveness in the communities they serve.

Areas of Strategic Focus

Four main strategic focus areas guide PIANGO towards achieving the Vision and Mission:

1. Strengthening CSO Platform in the Pacific

2. Development Effectiveness

3. Evidence -based Policy Advocacy

4. Pacific Development Leadership

Changes in scope and operation activity

For a little over 25 years, the Pacific Islands Association of Non-Government Organisation (PIANGO) served the Pacific through strengthening and building the capacity of the civil society sector. This is through giving the sector a voice to policy formulation and development and strengthening National Liaison Unit (NLU) or the umbrella organisations in the 23 member countries of the Pacific.

Description of organization structure and governing body

PIANGO has a clear organizational structure with a PIANGO Board at the top of the management followed the Executive Director, with the roles to oversee operation of the organization.

Experience with project management

Pacific CSO Capacity Building Project

The Pacific CSO Capacity Building Program funded by Bread for the World (BftW) aims to strengthen regional civil society organisations (CSO) through strategic investments in two key areas.

Through 2016 to 2018, the programme will invest in PIANGO and Pacific regional NGO partner networks to help increase their capacities and competencies and better reflect and respond to the diverse CSO landscape in their communications, interactions and cooperation at the country level in the various Pacific islands.

Secondly, it will work to develop a mobile pool of Pacific based local experts to provide ongoing technical capacity building support to Pacific CSOs. Between 2016 and 2018, PIANGO is expected to conduct sub-regional workshops and trainings with key CSO actors and PIANGO members on leadership, next generation leadership, self-determination and decolonization as well as develop capacity building program design for future implementation as part of programme efforts to strengthen PIANGO and its partner networks and improve communications and cooperation.

Decolonization – Self Determination

Some of the interesting issues in decolonization for PIANGO that has a spirituality, religion and cultural identity are to interrogate a claim which labels the popular Christianity as the Pacific religion a tool of colonization.

The Decolonization project also has a strong political and realistic component where along these decolonization of the mind is the desire to fulfill national self-determination by the indigenous people of West Papua where they are seeking the realization of their human rights to self-determination in their country against the occupation of the Indonesian Government. This requires high level diplomacy and lobbying coupled with negotiating from the grassroots to national and the global UN level. Together with the people of West Papua are the concerns from the Kanaky and for the life of this project Bougainville.

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

- General concept on Offshore fisheries Issues/Policies and Practices
- Assess Role of stakeholders (local authorities, NGOs, fund providers, women" fisherman" union, others) in the management and potential contribution to responsible development of regional fisheries.
- Practical experience and lessons learnt on NGO collaboration models for fisheries development from other regions.- What are NGOs doing in that area that impacts business development
- In-depth examination and Promoting the role of women in offshore fisheries – need avenues

8. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

Background on establishment

The Wildlife Conservation Society, founded in 1895, has the clear mission to save wildlife and wild places across the globe. The story began in the early 1900's when Wildlife Conservation Society successfully helped the American bison recover on the Western Plains. Today, Wildlife Conservation Society protects many of the world's iconic creatures here and abroad, including gorillas in the Congo, tigers in India, wolverines in the Yellowstone Rockies, and ocean giants in the world's amazing seascapes.

Mandate

Vision

Connected, resilient, ecoscapes that provide habitat for abundant and diverse species while sustaining natural resources, livelihoods and culture for Fijian communities. In order to communicate the value of EBM for Fiji, the program has adopted a slogan of: "Healthy people, processes and systems".

Mission

To preserve the functional integrity and resilience of Fiji's priority ecoscapes by integrating community-based adaptive management with science-based solutions in order to protect iconic species, maintain habitat connectivity and preserve livelihoods with the informed, active and sustainable support of local and national stakeholders.

Values

1. Fiji's cultural and natural heritage is mutually dependent.

- Preservation and strengthening of traditional management strategies is essential for conservation of biodiversity.
- Preservation of iconic species is crucial to maintenance of cultural traditions.

2. Sustainable livelihoods rely on maintaining or restoring ecological processes and diversity across Fiji's ecoscapes.

WCS Ten Year Goal

By 2019, WCS-Fiji will have assisted a minimum of 11 districts across the priority ecoscapes (8 of which will be in Vanua Levu) to develop ecosystem based management plans for maintaining community stewardship of networks of protected areas spanning marine, freshwater, and terrestrial habitats. In addition, WCS-Fiji will work with traditional resource owners, partners and national government to maintain or increase populations of 10 iconic species across the priority ecoscapes. WCS-Fiji will help resolve 5 major conservation challenges at local to national levels including: climate change adaptation, interaction of human livelihoods and conservation, and biodiversity loss accelerated by non-native species.

Description of organization structure and governing body

WCS Fiji Program is governed under the WCS Board of Trustees, composed of men and women distinguished by their leadership in a wide range of professions and sharing a passionate commitment to conservation. The Board is collectively responsible for overseeing the welfare of WCS and the pursuit of its charitable mission. The Board carries out its oversight and governance role guided by WCS's Core Values–Integrity, Respect, Accountability, Innovation, Diversity, and Collaboration.

Other groups that assist in the overall governance include Board Officers, Elected Trustees, Ex Officio Trustees, Life Trustees and Trustee Emeritus.

The WCS Council brings together a core of WCS supporters to help advance WC mission and provide leadership support as the organization expands its programs and initiatives.

Experience with project management

Land Actions Impact Coral Reefs

New science published by WCS and our partners suggests that the abundance of certain coral reef fish on which local people depend for food and income is negatively affected by high turbidity linked to upstream catchment land use. The model, parameterized with fish and benthic data collected by WCS's Fiji Program at over 150 sites, indicates that poor water quality affects coral reef habitat that in turn impacts some fish groups. WCS has used the outcomes of the model to inform the development of an integrated coastal management plan for Bua Province, Fiji, and is now incorporating aspects of the model

into our work on Kolombangara Island, Solomon Islands.

Funded by the Science for Nature and People Partnership Ridge to Reef Fisheries working group and the Australian Research Council

Biocultural Approaches Important for Local Sustainability and Well-Being

Pacific Island communities face unprecedented challenges in conserving natural resources and maintaining human well-being. Gaining a better understanding of the factors driving community resilience and the supportive management practices and policies is urgent. However, frameworks to measures aspects of resilience have often been designed using western cultural worldviews that do not always mesh with how Pacific Islanders self-define resilience. This mismatch can potentially lead to misdirection of resources, ineffective policies and harm to local and indigenous peoples. In 2017, WCS and our numerous partners from the American Museum of Natural History, University of Hawaii and elsewhere published two papers that call attention to these issues and promote the use of biocultural approaches to development of resilience and well-being indicators, through which local perspectives and worldviews drive goals and indicator creation.

Funded by the U.S. National Science Foundation and the Science for Nature and People Partnership Biocultural

Effectiveness of Locally Managed Marine Areas

The term locally-managed marine areas (LMMAs) was coined in the Pacific, where organised community-based fisheries management has taken off and spread to other regions of the globe. Despite the rapid uptake of LMMAs in the Pacific region, there have been few studies of their effectiveness to achieve ecological and human well-being outcomes. Over four years, WCS and numerous collaborators undertook extensive investigations to assess the effectiveness of periodically harvested closures (PHCs), one of the main forms of management within Pacific LMMAs. The project found that, on average, PHCs are able to increase populations of targeted fish and invertebrates, and that these benefits are greater when PHCs are larger and closed for longer periods. An in-depth analysis of 8 cases from Fiji revealed several key variables that influence PHC and LMMA outcomes, including: the presence of clear physical and social boundaries; the presence of fish wardens; and whether management rules were linked to the state of the resource base.

Funded by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation

Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park Management Plan Developed

A management plan was finalised for the Vatu-i-Ra Conservation Park, a community-managed conservation initiative established by communities within Nakorotubu District in Ra Province, Fiji, covering 105.3 km2. The Park includes highly diverse coral reefs that are popular amongst international divers and a regionally significant population of seabirds on Vatui-i-Ra Island that is free from rats and other invasive species. The plan establishes a voluntary payment mechanism through innovative partnerships with the tourism sector that will ensure the sustainable financing of the Conservation Park, while supporting the sustainable development of local communities.

Funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the French Development Agency (AFD) and French Global Environment facility (FFEM)'s RESCCUE project, implemented by The Pacific Community

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

WCS is only involved indirectly in offshore fisheries management through its work in establishing larger-scale marine managed areas (MMAs) outside the boundaries of coastal community fishing grounds. This work is advanced in Fiji, where WCS have worked with government, private and public sector to develop gazettal papers for the Bligh Waters and Central Viti (MMAs), which are currently lodged with the Secretary General. Gazettal will establish boundaries of the MMAs only. Further work will be done to develop zoning and associated regulations within the MMAs, which will include some restrictions on activities, including commercial fishing. In Solomon Islands, WCS is funded to work to establish an offshore MMA around the Kavachi submarine volcano. At this stage it has only recently initiated stakeholder consultations. This will be a pilot site that will link to marine spatial planning work on the national scale under the MACBIO project. WCS anticipate that there will be some regulations on the fishing industry within the formally recognized boundaries once gazetted.

WCS have interest in the management of catch and by-catch and regulation of landings and exports, but it does not directly work in this space in the Pacific. WCS Ocean Giants program in particular has an interest in by-catch and noise generated by any vessels that negatively impact marine mammals and other pelagic animals, however its program does not presently have a presence in the Pacific.

In terms of capacity building needs, the following thematic areas are needed:

- Information on catch and catch composition
- Information on whether licensing is based on the resource state
- Information on regulations for landings and export

9. Women in Fisheries Network (WiFN)

Background on establishment

The Women in Fisheries Network – Fiji was first established in 1993 and had 52 members in the Pacific region and internationally by 1995. Initial funding for the Network was sourced and links were developed with the then, Fiji Department of Fisheries and women's groups in Fiji, Tonga and Solomon Islands.

It was at its height in the 1990s focusing on the urgent need to strengthen the involvement and improve the conditions of women in fisheries sector in Fiji.

During the years when the Network was active from 1993-2001, it undertook:

- community workshops on public health issues involving fisheries dominated by women
- marine awareness and post-harvest fisheries training
- marine conservation awareness training and
- the publication of numerous training materials, including the valuable book, Fishing for Answers – Women and Fisheries in the Pacific Islands (Matthews, 1995). The book comprised papers by leading Pacific women researchers and activists.

It was not until 2012 when a group of women, who were early founders, decided to re-activate the Network. The Network revived with the reappointment of members to the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee.

Progress was slowly made, and in 2014, with support from the Pacific Community (SPC), the Women in Fisheries Network – Fiji contracted a consultant to undertake a scoping study to review the current status of women engaged in the fisheries sector in Fiji. That study helped to identify gaps and opportunities that the Network could strengthen or support. In 2015, the Network received grants from the Wildlife Conservation Society, and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. These grants allowed in early 2016, the employment of a Coordinator and Finance/Administration Worker. A volunteer with Australian Volunteers International was also contracted to assist in the development of the service.

The Women in Fisheries Network – Fiji was formally launched in October, 2016. It is a network that brings together scientists, researchers, gender and development scholars and practitioners from business, Government and non-Government agencies. The Women in Fisheries Network-Fiji Strategic Plan guides the Network's project activities.

Mandate

Vision

Women empowered, recognised, valued and participating in all aspects of sustainable fisheries.

The Women in Fisheries Network Fiji (WiFN-Fiji) mission is to facilitate networks and partnerships to enable opportunities for women to be informed about all aspects of sustainable fisheries in Fiji and to increase the meaningful participation of women in decision-making and management at all levels of sustainable fisheries in Fiji. The organization works in partnership with other NGOs, Government ministries, national and regional agencies in deciding, designing and delivering our activities.

WiFN-Fiji focuses on helping to build an environmentally-sustainable, socially-appropriate and economically-viable fisheries sector in Fiji, in which the contribution and role of women in this sector is recognised and valued. The organisation also has an interest in ensuring the sector is supported by an appropriate policy environment that takes the role of women into account.

The values below underpin the organisations and its work:

- Empowerment of women to achieve economic and social justice;
- Inclusivity of women, men and their families in fisheries and the WiFNetwork-Fiji. Our membership is open to any individual or organisation with an interest in women in sustainable fisheries;
- Trustworthy. We aim to be trusted by the communities, government, our members, donors and our partners;
- Non-political. We are not aligned with any political party or group;
- Environmental sustainability is core in everything we do;

- Integrity. We expect high levels of integrity from our members, staff and those who work with us;
- Accountable to our members, communities and donors; and
- Commitment to women in fisheries, our members, our work, our stakeholders and the environment.

Description of organization structure and governing body

WiFN-Fiji is incorporated under the Charitable Trusts Act (Cap. 67). The Governance structure comprises of a Board of Trustees and an Executive Board.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for ensuring the Network's compliance with the requirements of the Charitable Trusts Act and comprised of three venerable local members.

The Executive Board is responsible for the management and control of the affairs of the Network and comprised of members.

Experience with project management

At the heart of the Women in Fisheries Network – Fiji (WiFN-Fiji) is a deep aspiration for sustainable income flow at household level to improve standard of living for fisher women and their families (good & nutritious food, income, education for children, health of family & improved self-care for women) and the health of the ocean she depends on. Bringing knowledge, skills, opportunities & resources to the fisherwomen & her community to achieve the vision is a commitment women scientist (marine, environmental, social, gender & from other fields), other members and supporters, through WiFN-Fiji make to the fisherwomen, her development, that of her community and the management & development of her customary marine resources specifically & the country's coastal marine resources generally. Bringing knowledge, skills, opportunities & resources to the fisherwomen & her community to achieve the vision is a commitment women scientist (marine, social, gender & from other fields) make to the fisherwomen, her development, that of her community and the management & development of her customary marine resources specifically & the country's coastal marine resources generally.

This is the area of focus for the collective of passionate women scientists, conservation practitioners, gender activists, community fisherwomen and business women, who collectively are the force of the WiFN-Fiji.

Re-awakening: The organisation was reactivated in 2012, following a period of dormancy, by a group including early founders with the reappointment of members to the Board of Trustees and the Executive Board. Funding from Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade (DFAT) supported the recruitment of staff. In 2016, the first organisation five-year strategic plan was developed (2016 to 2020) in a consultative process with a wide range of stakeholders. A broad range of priorities, grouped under four priority areas were set intentionally for flexibility.

WiFN-Fiji during 2016 to 2020: In moving to establish itself in a sector that is filled with mature organisations and their strong networks, WiFN-Fiji has been ably guided and supported by the Executive Board and its members. As a fairly "new" organisation, it has had a good start. It raised over a million Fijian dollars during the period from four donors, with Fiji Women Fund (WFW) providing 36.5% of funding, OXFAM Pacific 26.8%; DFAT 24.1% & the balance of 12.6% from WCS. There was strong fundraising and support from development partners in the period. This has enabled the organisation to find its place in both the women empowerment and conservation sectors. During the period, market access for selected fisherwomen in Ra increased and the organisation reviewed and updated its organisational documents to keep pace with the needs of the expanding work.

10. Locally Managed Marine Areas Network (LMMA)

Background on establishment

The Locally-Managed Marine Area Network was established in early 2000 and it is a group of practitioners involved in various community-based marine conservation projects around the globe, primarily in the Indo-Pacific, who have joined together to learn how to improve our management efforts. LMMA is interested in learning under what conditions using an LMMA strategy works, doesn't work, and why. The LMMA Network was founded on the belief that local communities are best positioned to manage coastal resources, but are often left disempowered through international initiatives or government efforts.

The Network's membership consists largely of conservation and resource management projects that are using (or planning on using) an LMMA approach, and includes:

- Community members
- Land-owning groups
- Traditional leaders
- Elected decision-makers
- Conservation staff
- University scientists and researchers
- Donors

The Network spans the people and cultures of Southeast Asia, Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia and the Americas. Some nations have their own country-wide network, which operate autonomously, but within the framework of the overall Network. Pacific Offices established include Fiji, Solomon Islands, PNG Indonesia, Philippines & FSM.

Mandate

The Network provides information and resources on locally-managed marine areas (LMMAs) and community-based adaptive management (CBAM), and training in project design, monitoring, data management and analysis, fundraising, communications and more. Project teams' aims may vary – from improving local fishery resources (communities) to protecting coral reef biodiversity (conservation organizations) – but we all share at least one goal: a desire to learn how to improve our efforts. Whatever the motivation, we all share knowledge and experiences – through cross-site visits, country or regional meetings, workshops and trainings, printed materials and videos, and one-on-one – to help improve marine management activities and increase conservation impact.

Mission: To advance the practice of community-based marine resource management and conservation by providing a forum for practitioners (communities, traditional leaders, individuals, organisations, and researchers) to share experiences and information.

Independently and together, LMMA works toward five objectives:

- Learn about the LMMA approach (through systematic and question-driven monitoring and/or other assessment approaches).
- Protect biodiversity at specific sites.
- Promote the LMMA approach (and lessons from using it) in the Indo-Pacific and globally.
- Build capacity for learning and implementation of Community-Based Adaptive Management (CBAM).
- Develop the policy environment at local, regional, country and international levels to support widespread adoption of LMMAs.

Changes in scope and operation activity

In its initial stage of establishment, LMMA worked within the scope of marine conservation and livelihood, however, over the years, LMMA has adopted an integrated approach in embracing other environment issues affecting community livelihood such as forest and terrestrial environment management, land-use and climate change.

Description of organization structure and governing body

The 'Overall Network' is the term used to describe members, sites and projects from all countries combined. As most of the

countries where LMMA works have several participating projects, it has found that the most frequent learning takes place at the country level due to geographic proximity and shared language, culture and history.

Thus most countries have formed their own 'country network,' where project teams share skills and experiences and form joint groups to implement their work. Within those countries where project sites are even more geographically separated, 'local' or 'sub-country' networks have been formed in-country to carry out activities. Work in each country is carried out in its own way to suit cultural and/or other needs.

A Council – consisting of representatives from each country network – governs the overall network, while a Network Support Team (NST) – consisting of a management unit, technical advisors, and country network coordinators – carries out the administration and implementation of activities.

Experience with project management

The work of the LMMA Network is made possible through generous support from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, having implemented projects successfully over the years till to date.

Previous projects or programmes of focus prior to the PEUMP revolved around supporting and strengthening the management capacities of the 7 Country Network Members and their local community partners. This was done through hosting learning events, workshops and capacity building on CBAM, data management as well as linkages to funding donors. Learning materials were produced as well. Another focus was on promotion and expansion of the Network in other countries in Asia and the Pacific, Western Indian Ocean, etc.

LMMA had partnerships with Packard Foundation and Marisla Foundation, MacArthur Foundation. Current donor is the EDF through the partnership with SPC for the project Pacific-European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP) Programme. There two full time project team for this project which is implemented on the ground by Country Networks and/or local NGOs.

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

- Linkages of inshore and offshore fisheries, in terms of stock interactions and fishing activities
- Challenge from offshore fisheries to inshore communities after Winston cyclone.
- Communities are shifting from coastal fish to pelagic fish.
- Look at the type of FADs that can be used by inshore communities
- Citing of fishing vessels on reef areas
- Ship wrecking of fish vessels
- Traceability and catch documentation– how to do this and the use of the software
- When and what to report, use of the data and information
- Orientation on offshore fisheries, right sizing, control harvest measures
- Working with the Consumer – strategies and approaches

11. Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA)

Mandate

The Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA) is an association of associations with the membership consisting of the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. PITIA was formed in 2005 with actors in the Domestic Tuna Industries across the region seeing the need for stakeholder engagement with the WCPFC Process. A key founding intention was for PITIA to input into Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) processes on an annual basis and participate in all the key meetings of the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) to keep on top of and report back to Industry on any relevant developments.

Objective

- To provide a united voice for the domestic fishing and associated industries of members
- To facilitate and encourage the economically and biologically sustainable use of tuna and tuna-related resources
- To undertake, coordinate and promote liaison and negotiations with national, regional and international bodies and other entities with similar interest

PITIA's target focus consists of three different aspects including:

1. Representation of commercial interests to policy making forums. During times of negotiating of policy by island governments, the commercial impact and the practicality of operations is often lost in the process. Science and the political interests often take precedent to that of commercial aspects. The representation of the interest of the industry is crucial to both the economic sustainability of the domestic industry as well as the enhancing of compliance of such policies. PITIA has achieved observer status at several crucial policy forums and is the recognized industry representative to Forum Fisheries Committee meetings.
2. Information dissemination and profile building. This is done through dissemination of information from policy-making forums and other avenues. Receiving information indicating upcoming policy initiatives that will lead to increased compliance obligations is relevant information for future business planning. The line of communication between national authorities and fishers at the operational level is limited. However, PITIA uses different tools of communication targeting different audiences for this purpose.
3. Promotion of sustainable fishing behaviour which adds value to the industry. There are a number of constraints to the development of the Pacific Islands domestic industries. As clearly identified in the organisation's functions there are some very specific areas of development interest that needs to be facilitated at the regional level by working closely with the individual country members of PITIA. These initiatives are targeted at improving the return value on PITIA membership fisheries products. Work is being done by the sub-regional arrangements and some support is made from Forum Fisheries Agency through its DevFish II and OFMP II projects to the specific member countries.

Changes in scope and operation activity

PITIA has increased membership over the years and engaged with FFA which has funded activities from the OFMP I, II, and III as well as Devfish I and II projects over the years. PITIA is now looking to fund activities through PEUMP.

PITIA has supported the adoption of the Regional Longline Strategy, the adoption of HMTCs for all vessel crew in the region and the adoption of 2019 WCPFC priorities in sustaining zone based management, adopting high seas catch limits and allocations, reviewing the transhipment measure while being active in the participation on the challenge of eliminating inequitable fisheries subsidies, and supports the adoption of an Electronic Monitoring Strategy.

Description of organization structure and governing body

Since early 2020, the day-to-day business of PITIA is undertaken by the Chairman, Brett Haywood and backed by Frank Wickham as deputy Chair, and the Industry Board. The current board and executives were elected and have remained in incumbent in their roles since 2017.

PITIA has not had an Executive Officer since early 2020 and are currently looking for a consultant that can bridge the gap between the Board and the opportunities within the PEUMP project as well as other funding programs that PITIA can participate in and promote. PITIA is effectively an association of associations with the membership consisting of the Tonga,

Fiji, Niue, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands. PITIA has a Board that supports the business of the E.O. in his role to create awareness to Industry on developments in the process of WCPFC and other regional initiatives and to have representatives attend relevant meeting and forums to represent the views and impacts if any on Domestic Industries. The E.O. position (currently vacant) was to advise the board of activities required under funding contracts and organize the yearly AGM to capture the work done and forecast and agree on the following year's activities and attend to these meeting and responsibilities in person.

Experience with project management

Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project II

PITIA is a partner in this project and is responsible for the implementation of certain activities within the project. The project supports Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in meeting their obligations to implement and effectively enforce global, regional and sub-regional arrangements for the conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fisheries thereby increasing sustainable benefits derived from these fisheries.

This objective originated in the relationship in oceanic fisheries between the Global Environment Facility and Pacific SIDS, which started with a pilot phase. The phase supported Pacific SIDS to conclude and enforce the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention (WCPFC), which included realigning, restructuring and strengthening of their national oceanic fisheries laws, policies, institutions and programmes to take up new opportunities created and discharge new responsibilities placed on them by the Convention.

Against that background, the objective of this project is to support Pacific SIDs as they take the next step, and move on from foundational, institution-building activities to meeting their obligations to put in place regional, sub-regional and national conservation and management measures designed to change on-the-water behaviour in directions that both conserve and protect, creating global environmental benefits, and sustainably increase economic benefits to Pacific SIDS from these transboundary resources. Indicators of achievement of this objective focus on the extent of compliance by Pacific SIDS with their WCPFC obligations, and the levels of economic benefits they secure in terms of access revenues and employment.

The project has three technical components, which are specifically designed to address the project objective with outcomes at three levels, regional, sub-regional and national, plus a component designed to provide for stakeholder participation and knowledge management, and a project management component as follows:

Component 1: Regional Actions for Ecosystem-Based Management,

Component 2: Sub-regional Actions for Ecosystem-Based Management,

Component 3: National Actions for Ecosystem-Based Management,

Component 4: Stakeholder Participation and Knowledge Management; and

Component 5. Project Management.

Structured in this way, the project:

- supports Pacific SIDS as the major bloc at the WCPFC to adopt regional conservation and management measures, through Component 1;
- supports the innovative approaches being developed by Pacific SIDS at sub-regional level as they collaborate in fisheries of common interest through Component 2: and
- Assists SIDS to apply measures nationally in their own waters and to their fleets through Component 3, which is the major component of the Project.

A fourth technical component targets enhanced stakeholder participation, including industry participation in oceanic fisheries management processes, and improved understanding and awareness generally of the challenges and opportunities facing Pacific SIDS in oceanic fisheries management. This project is funded by the Global Environment Facility.

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

- Advocate the increase of domestic development in Tuna Industry in the Pacific Islands region wide; Maximize overall

pacific employment in Tuna Industry.

- Encourage and promote members in projects that enhance transparency and traceability, including blockchain, AI, VMS/AIS (Vessel tracking), EMS (onboard cameras) supported by FAO and digital reporting for real-time monitoring by SPC.
- PITIA and the industry members are committed to gender equality in the harvest sector and activity participating in training initiatives through donor funding to training institutions and projects that encourage industry participation in training at sea, while continuing the efforts to increase employment and participation in the shore and processing sectors.
- PITIA is seeking to encourage more sustainable focused certification such as MSC region wide and in talks with our partners through partnerships like PEUMP and OFMP III through GEF to progress this.
- PITIA has been on a campaign of awareness around the challenges of domestic industries accessing finance and initiatives that could help around the risk assessments of commercial banks, which has been impacted negatively and exacerbated by Covid-19.
- PITIA fully supports the zone based approach to managing the tuna fisheries across the region.

12. Conservation International (CI)

Background on establishment

Conservation International was founded in 1987 with the goal of protecting nature for the benefit of people. In 1989, CI formally committed to the protection of biodiversity hotspots, ultimately identifying 34 such hotspots around the world and contributing to their protection. The model of protecting hotspots became a key way for organizations to do conservation work.

As of FY 2016, CI's revenue totaled $212 million.

Mandate

Vision

CI imagine a healthy, prosperous world in which societies are forever committed to caring for and valuing nature, for the long-term benefit of people and all life on Earth.

Mission

Building upon a strong foundation of science, partnership and field demonstration, CI empowers societies to responsibly and sustainably care for nature, our global biodiversity, for the well-being of humanity.

Goal

At CI, the organization measure success in human terms. Its ultimate goal is to protect the most fundamental things that nature provides to all human being: food, fresh water, livelihoods and a stable climate.

Changes in scope and operation activity

In the subsequent two decades, CI expanded its work, with a stronger focus on science, corporate partnership, conservation funding, indigenous peoples, government, and marine conservation, among other things.

The organization's leadership grew to believe that CI's focus on biodiversity conservation was inadequate to protect nature and those who depended on it. CI updated its mission in 2008 to focus explicitly on the connections between human well-being and natural ecosystems.

Description of organization structure and governing body

CI is governed by a Board of Directors comprising of the Chairman of the Board, Chairman of Executive Committee, Vice Chair, Board Members and Emeritus.

Each country program is managed by a Country Director with support from staff members.'

Experience with project management

Ridge to reef to ocean

CI collaborates with communities to improve natural resource management and livelihoods, from the mountains to the coasts to the sea, an approach we call "ridge to reef to ocean." As part of this work, we provide technical support to policy makers on forest and fishery conservation; work with communities to improve livelihoods; and promote the connectivity of ecosystems with no net loss of biodiversity or ecosystem services.

Management of the Lau Seascape

Conservation International is lead facilitator of the Lau Seascape Initiative that consists of a consortium of twelve partners working to execute the Lau Seascape Strategy 2018-2030 which recognizes the anticipated commitment of traditional resource owners (Vanua) to become wise stewards of their natural capital through conservation and sustainable development, now and into the future.

The Lau Seascape Initiative (LSI) is one of Fiji's initiatives that was committed by the Fiji Government at the UN Ocean Conference in New York in June 2017 as a Voluntary Commitment under the expansion of large-scale Marine Managed Area and secondly, toward Integrated Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain livelihoods in Fiji. The Lau Seascape Initiative has progressed positively with governance and resource management improvement since then and is an opportunity to showcase Fiji's leadership and partnership on Ocean Management.

The area of scope of the Lau Seascape is approximately 335,000 sq. km (about 26% of Fiji's ocean) which includes the island systems in Lau such as the inshore reefs, the isolated reefs, the archipelagic waters - and the extension to include the offshore region to the adjacent Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

The LSI has the full support of the traditional Chiefs of Lau and their people. The Lau Seascape Strategy was presented and endorsed at the Lau Provincial Council Meeting in Lakeba in April 2019 and since then the strategy has progressed significantly. To date, substantial in situ interventions within the Lau Seascape have been achieved, including the development of 72 village-scale and 12 district-scale integrated management plans, installation of coral nurseries in 11 districts, and the completion of socio-cultural mapping across the province.

Furthermore, through the many community consultations that have been undertaken and strong support of the traditional leaders, the Vanua o Lau have made pledges that support national goals in marine and terrestrial restoration, have endorsed a ban on night spearfishing across the province, and are successfully progressing in the development of a Deed of Trust that will act as a sustainable financing pathway to support the Lau Seascape Strategy 2018-2030, and recognizes the significant roles of local and traditional custodians in sustainable resource management, use, and conservation.

Sovi Basin Protected Area

In Fiji, 87% of land is owned by indigenous Fijians and administered by the iTaukei Lands Trust Board (TLTB). With support from the Fiji Water Foundation and Global Conservation Fund, CI Fiji secured a 99-year lease with the indigenous Fijians and the TLTB to protect the 16,340-hectare (40,377-acre) Sovi Basin. The Sovi Basin Endowment Trust Fund enables sustainable management of the basin, a milestone for financing large-scale land conservation in the Pacific. Capitalized in 2013, the trust fund has been making payments to communities to lease the land, to the National Trust of Fiji to manage the fund, and to TLTB to manage the lease so that all stakeholders benefit.

Creating new protected areas in Tomainiivi and Delaikoro

Since 2014, CI has been an active partner to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization on engaging communities and landowners in conservation, and the establishment of a protected area in the Greater Tomaniivi. Once established, the Greater Tomaniivi Conservation Area will span approximately 6,200 hectares (15,300 acres). Tomaniivi is important to CI Fiji's long-term vision of a "conservation corridor" connecting key biodiversity areas across the country. CI is also expanding our work from Viti Levu to Vanua Levu by working with communities in the Greater Delaikoro area to protect approximately 16,000 hectares (40,000 acres) around Mount Delaikoro and Soro Levu.

Nakauvadra community-based reforestation project

CI has been working in Ra Province since 2009 on the Nakauvadra Community-Based Reforestation Project. The land in Nakauvadra is owned by communities residing in the adjacent Yaqara Valley. CI has engaged 28 communities to replant trees in 1,135 hectares (2,800 acres) of important habitat, establishing six community-run tree nurseries to do so. CI also developed 16 community model farms to improve food security and boost household income.

Coastal fish aggregating devices

It is estimated that under current trends, 75 percent of Pacific coastal fisheries will be unable to meet local food needs by 2030, and by 2035, Pacific Islanders will be dependent on tuna for a quarter of their food security needs. With funding from the Asian Development Bank, CI is installing near shore-anchored fish aggregating devices (FADs) beyond the reefs in Ra Province to give the communities greater access to tuna. This effort aims to improve local food security and livelihoods, reduce fishing pressure on vital reef fisheries and increase community resilience to tropical cyclones and climate change. CI is also training communities in safe FAD fishing and sustainable fishing practices.

Blue Carbon

Fiji contains an estimated 65,243 hectares of mangrove forest. Mangroves provide critical ecosystem services to Fijian communities by providing protection from storms, shoreline stability, and habitat and breeding grounds for important subsistence and small-scale commercial fisheries. With support from the Australian Government, CI and partners assessed opportunities for developing blue carbon projects in Fiji, which included the following activities: stakeholder interviews and discussions to understand roles within Fiji's mangroves; a national analysis of Fijian mangrove coverage; a community structure and carbon stock survey at sites around Viti Levu; a comprehensive site selection assessment; and publication of two peer-reviewed academic papers.

Building on this foundation CI received additional support from the Australian Government to advance blue carbon project opportunities in Fiji, strengthen mangrove management and restoration actions within three priority sites, support policy and financing pathways to protect Fiji's mangroves in the long-term, and strengthen delivery of nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation.

The project will be implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Forestry (MoF), the Ministry of Economy (MoE), Ministry of Environment (MoEn) and Ministry of Waterways (MoW), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Matanataki, and the Fiji Locally Managed Marine Area Network (FLMMA), in the Rewa, Ba, and Ra Deltas. The direct beneficiaries of this work will be the 10,412 community members residing within the proposed mangrove areas, while indirect beneficiaries will include the 258,212 people within the surrounding areas that benefit from ecosystem services provisioning from these mangroves (e.g., coastal production, food security, etc.).

Offshore fisheries

CI does not have a direct role in the management of offshore fisheries – that is the domain of national and regional government agencies. However, CI assists such agencies by exploring funding opportunities to support the science needed to underpin management.

- Recent examples of CI's achievements in this area are the funds obtained from the World Bank's Ocean Partnership Project for use by the Oceanic Fisheries Programme at the Pacific Community (SPC) to: 1) begin the process of identifying the spatial structure of tropical Pacific tuna stocks, and 2) assess whether climate change is likely to alter the proportion of each tropical tuna species found within the exclusive economic zones of Pacific Islands countries and within high seas areas. Once completed, both lines of research are expected to have implications for the management of tuna across the tropical Pacific Ocean. CI has also developed a research agenda for identifying methods that may enable purse-seine vessels to target skipjack tuna, while greatly reducing the catch of juvenile big eye tuna, and suggested a possible way of financing such research.
- CI is interested in not only sustaining populations of large pelagic but also in optimizing the socio-economic benefits from sustainable harvests, particularly for developing countries. CI has particularly strong interests in the use of offshore fish catches for food security and economic development in ways that meet the aspirations of small island developing states now and as the climate continues to change. CI aligns its work on offshore fisheries in the Asia-Pacific region with the 'Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries' endorsed by Pacific Island Forum leaders.
- CI has published research identifying how to diversify the use of tuna to improve food security and public health, and how to optimize and operationalize the use of nearshore fish aggregating devices for this purpose (see attach papers).
- CI has also been instrumental in a) making arrangements for the exchange of information between Iceland and national and regional fisheries agencies in the Pacific Islands region on methods for maximizing the economic benefits from fishing; and b) publishing a major report on the adding value to the tuna catch.
- CI is pleased to see the technology being developed by other organisations to help national and regional fisheries agencies improve the management of tuna longline fisheries through e-monitoring and e-reporting methods. Hopefully, these methods will also extend to purse-seine catches in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean in the near future, to provide real time information on the species composition and length frequency of purse-seine catches.
- A thematic technology area that CI plans to help develop in collaboration with the Oceanic Fisheries Programme at SPC will revolve around encouraging industrial tuna vessels to collect information on sea surface temperature, and acoustic data on micronekton, to inform global climate models and the biogeochemical models used to simulate the effects of climate change on tuna fisheries.
- CI has recently launched its Jurisdictional Approach for Pacific tuna which will implement a place-based, tuna project in Fiji to strengthen fishery management to ensure the long-term benefits of this resource for the region achieved through world-leading practices in environmental sustainability, social responsibility, and cultural perpetuation.
- JA projects are place-based initiatives in commodity-producing regions that drive sustainability through aligned incentives amongst key stakeholders, including producers, government, and supply chain companies. Fiji has been the ideal choice for the JA approach since its offshore fishing industry is highly domesticated and there is currently MSC certification for ALB, BET and YFT within the EEZ as well as the three adjacent high seas pockets.
- CI has also been involved in performing cost benefit analysis of setting up the MPA in Lau Seascape to be able to support the Tuna Fishing industry together with conservation of resources.

13. Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC)

Background on establishment

The roots of the Pacific Conference of Churches (PCC) go back to the first consultation of the Pacific Churches, which took place in 1961, at Malua, Western Samoa. The PCC as such was founded in 1966, at its first assembly, on the Loyalty Island of Lifou, New Caledonia. The Conference grew rapidly as new churches joined, in particular the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conferences of the Pacific, in 1976 and 1991. In 1976 the membership was opened also to national councils of churches. The basic principles of the PCC are an ecumenical spirit welcoming all humankind regardless of religion, belief or ideology; the promotion of justice, peace and the integrity of creation; the respect of equality between men and women; the recognition of the cultures of population groups; equal sharing of resources; sharing of responsibilities; consistency between word and action. Ecumenism in the Pacific refers not only to the unity of the churches but also of the people of the Pacific islands and the communal life of their communities.

Mandate

The Pacific Conference of Churches is a fellowship of churches which confess the Lord Jesus Christ as God and Saviour according to the scriptures and therefore seek to fulfill their common calling to the glory of the one God, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

The programmatic activities of the PCC began after its second assembly, in 1971, in five areas: Christian education; Christian communication; family life; faith and action; church and society. The PCC has promoted the role and status of women and has devoted much attention to economic development rooted in the realities of village life. It has taken a lead in dealing with political problems in the region, and has spoken out against nuclear testing. In the 1980s, a drastic reduction of programmes and restructuring of the organization became necessary, because of the increasing dependence on external funding and other problems.

In a vast island region like the Pacific (the "liquid continent" as some have called it), the assemblies of the PCC have been especially important occasions for the churches to deliberate and celebrate together.

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

- How the concept of spiritual stewardship can best be incorporated into offshore fisheries management
- Offshore fisheries issues including tuna stock status; by-catch issues of turtles; sharks, seabirds and cetaceans; economic importance of tuna fisheries; social issues facing the fishery
- General concept on Offshore fisheries Issues/Policies and Practices

14. International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) - Oceania

Background on establishment

IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, was established on 5 October 1948 as an inter-governmental organisation (IGO), in the French town of Fontainebleau. As the first global environmental union, it brought together governments and civil society organisations with a shared goal to protect nature. Its aim was to encourage international cooperation and provide scientific knowledge and tools to guide conservation action.

During the first decade of its existence, IUCN's primary focus was to examine the impact of human activities on nature. It flagged the damaging effects of pesticides on biodiversity, and promoted the use of environmental impact assessments, which have since become the norm across sectors and industries.

The IUCN Oceania region is comprised of the 24 countries and territories of Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Australia and New Zealand. Oceania is geographically one of IUCN's largest regional programmes, covering over 100 million km^2 of land and ocean. Oceania also contains a diverse range of ecosystems, from coral reefs to kelp forests, mangroves to mountain forests, and wetlands to deserts.

Mandate

Oceania and its ecologically rich ocean and islands host an enormous share of the planet's biodiversity. Its biodiversity is characterised by exceptionally high levels of endemism and species diversity. This underpins Oceania's ecosystems and these in turn provide an immense number of services, directly supporting the daily livelihoods of millions of people.

IUCN's Oceania Regional Office is the focal point for administering and serving Member organisations in the Oceania region and supports governments, members and communities to improve the sustainable management and conservation of species and ecosystems, and to address the major drivers of biodiversity loss. In 2017, there were 57 members based in the Oceania region, representing about 4% of global IUCN membership.

Changes in scope and operation activity

Much of IUCN's subsequent work in the 1960s and 1970s was devoted to the protection of species and the habitats necessary for their survival. In 1964, IUCN established the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™, which has since evolved into the world's most comprehensive data source on the global extinction risk of species.

IUCN also played a fundamental role in the creation of key international conventions, including the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971), the World Heritage Convention (1972), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, (1974) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

In 1980, IUCN – in partnership with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) – published the World Conservation Strategy, a ground-breaking document which helped define the concept of 'sustainable development' and shaped the global conservation and sustainable development agenda.

A subsequent version of the strategy, Caring for the Earth, was published by the three organisations in the run-up to the 1992 Earth Summit. It served as the basis for international environmental policy and guided the creation of the Rio Conventions on biodiversity (CBD), climate change (UNFCCC) and desertification (UNCCD).

In 1999, as environmental issues continued to gain importance at the international stage, IUCN was granted official observer status to the United Nations. Today it remains the only environmental organisation with such status.

In the early 2000s, IUCN developed its business engagement strategy. Prioritising sectors with a significant impact on nature and livelihoods, such as mining and oil and gas, its aim is to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

Later in the 2000s, IUCN pioneered 'nature-based solutions' – actions to conserve nature which also address global challenges, such as food and water security, climate change and poverty reduction.

Description of organization structure and governing body

The organizational structure of IUCN can be viewed on the web page below:

https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/global_detailed_organizational_chart_23.10.2017.pdf

The page provides a detail structure focusing on how Regional Offices, Global Thematic Programmes and Corporate Services, Union Development and Communications sections are linked to the main management of the organization.

Experience with project management

The Secretariat work through four thematic areas as follows:

Valuing and conserving nature, enhances IUCN's heartland work on biodiversity conservation, emphasizing both tangible and intangible values of nature,

Promoting and supporting effective and equitable governance of natural resources consolidates IUCN's work on people-nature relations, rights and responsibilities, and the political economy of nature,

Deploying nature-based solutions to address societal challenges expands IUCN's work on nature's contribution to tackling problems of sustainable development, particularly in climate change, food security and social and economic development and recognises the important connection between healthy ecosystems and physical, mental, social and spiritual health, and

Blue-Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

Some of the projects in detail include:

Superfly report to IUCN Special Initiatives Grant

IUCN provided Superfly, Ltd. with a US$10,000 grant to create an enabling environment for bicycling in Solomon Islands rural areas. Bicycles represent a fantastic transport solution for rural Solomon Islands people to save time, money, and both improve and maintain their fitness.

Waste-to-Art Workshop & Suva Harbour Coastal Clean-up

The Waste-to-Art initiative began in April 2015 and was designed to raise awareness on coastal & marine pollution issues, bringing engagement in material efficiency and waste management onto the table for IUCN ORO's Sustainable Energy Programme to supplement the ongoing efforts of the LifeCycle Pacific initiative to facilitate the development of the old Lami Dump site into a recreational park featuring bicycle tracks and amenities for the public.

Improving the quality of Fiji's freshwater clam fishery

Improving livelihoods of rural communities in Fiji by increasing economic benefits from Fiji's kai fishery by addressing food safety issues.

Managing marine areas

Spatial planning and evidence of the economic benefits of marine and coastal biodiversity can strengthen the management of these vital ecosystems. We are working with partners to undertake this work in selected Pacific Island countries.

Safeguarding Honiara's water source

IUCN is helping inspire communities who own the catchment area which supplies Honiara's water to preserve the ecosystem for themselves and their children. Project completed

Healthy forests

Through the project, Mangrove Rehabilitation for Sustainably-Managed Healthy Forests (MARSH) Project, IUCN engages the PNG Government, academic institutions in PNG and other partners to build capacity and strengthen sustainable mangrove management at the local and national levels. Project completed

Addressing key issues facing coastal marine resources

IUCN is helping to improve management of coastal and marine resources and enabling the sharing of best practices amongst communities and conservation practitioners. Our efforts are focused in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu. Project completed

GGCLA coalition for green growth

With this project IUCN Oceania seeks to create a strong and effective coalition of Pacific Island leaders in key development sectors who can drive the introduction and implementation of green growth and sustainability principles in policy and decision making in their countries. Project completed

Protecting mangroves for the future

With this project, IUCN Oceania seeks to address the key challenges of mangrove management to increase the resilience of the Pacific people to climate change and improve livelihoods. Project completed

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

IUCN is interested and have done work for:

Marine Ecosystem Service Valuation

Undertaking economic assessments of marine and coastal ecosystem services, and supporting the integration of results into national policies and development planning

Marine Spatial Planning

Supporting partner countries in collecting and analyzing spatial data on different forms of current and future marine resource use, establishing a baseline for national sustainable development planning

Effective Management

Collaborating with national and regional stakeholders to document effective approaches towards sustainable marine resource management and conservation

Furthermore, IUCN's focus on the offshore fisheries is the protection of biodiversity and planning and designing of offshore Marine Protected Areas.

In terms of capacity building needs, IUCN feels that the following topics are needed:

- General concept on Offshore fisheries Issues/Policies and Practices
- Assess Role of stakeholders (local authorities, NGOs, fund providers, women" fisherman" union, others) in the management and potential contribution to responsible development of regional fisheries.
- Practical experience and lessons learnt on NGO collaboration models for fisheries development from other regions.- What are NGOs doing in that area that impacts business development
- In-depth examination and Promoting the role of women in offshore fisheries – need avenues
- Monitoring and evaluation regional fisheries management processes and priorities
- Understanding and improving collaboration with local fisheries authorities
- More awareness to the industry and national government on the benefits of offshore MPA
- Conditions of the license given to offshore fishing vessels
- How are activities monitored?

15. WorldFish

Background on establishment and Mandate

WorldFish is an international, nonprofit research organization that harnesses the potential of fisheries and aquaculture to strengthen livelihoods and improve food and nutrition security. Globally, more than 1 billion people obtain most of their animal protein from fish and 800 million depend on fisheries and aquaculture for their livelihoods. WorldFish is a member of CGIAR, a global research partnership for a food-secure future.

The WorldFish mission is to strengthen livelihoods and enhance food and nutrition security by improving fisheries and aquaculture. The organization pursues this through research partnerships focused on helping those who stand to benefit the most—poor producers and consumers, women and children.

Experience with project management

Developing inland aquaculture in Solomon Islands

In the Solomon Islands, overfishing and climate change have depleted natural resources and increased pressure on subsistence-level livelihoods. The Developing Inland Aquaculture project is a four-year partnership between WorldFish and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) which seeks to expand currently underdeveloped inland aquaculture (fish farming) to supplement dwindling marine resources in Solomon Islands.

Enhancing livelihoods while governing marine resources in Pacific Island countries

Poverty, vulnerability and inequality persist in many sectors of Pacific Island society. Women, men and youth often have limited opportunities to improve wellbeing outside of natural resource exploitation and, in many cases; current livelihoods do not offer a pathway out of poverty and food insecurity. This project implements a participatory livelihoods enhancement approach with community groups in Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste, where visions and enhancement pathways are co-developed into action plans. These plans are then implemented and refined through cycles of action and reflection.

Improving Community-Based Fisheries Management in Pacific Island Countries (PacFisheries)

The vast majority of Solomon Islanders depend on fishing and farming for food and livelihoods. However, coastal marine resources are under threat due to overfishing, the effects of climate change and ecosystem degradation. Improving Community-based Fisheries Management or PacFisheries is a community-based project that aims to improve the lives of the people in the Solomon Islands through co-developing comprehensive natural resource management plans. Working with partner NGOs and government, the project will monitor the development and assess the effectiveness of local management plans.

Resilience and adaptability of fishing communities in Fiji, Ghana, Sri Lanka and Vietnam

Global fisheries are under stress from overfishing, pollution, poor resource management and the effects from climate change. Hundreds of millions of the world's most vulnerable people rely on these dwindling resources for their food and nutrition security and livelihoods. Funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (UK), the project aims to build a body of research that can capture the human dimensions of the global fisheries crisis. The project focuses on four highly fish-dependent countries: Fiji, Ghana, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.

Scaling Out Community-Based Marine Resource Governance in Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Vanuatu

Climate change, damage to valuable ecosystems and overfishing are creating challenges for the people of the Pacific islands. In this project, WorldFish and the Australian Center for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) aim to promote greater food security through a national program of marine resource management for the worst affected communities in Solomon Islands and to expand this to Kiribati and Vanuatu.

Strengthening community-based natural resource management to safeguard food security in Malaita Province, Solomon Islands

In the Lau and Langalanga lagoons in Malaita province, Solomon Islands, the 'saltwater people' live on small artificial islands on top of coral reefs and mangroves, barter marine resources for root crops and vegetables, and have limited access to land. But

the reef fisheries they depend on are threatened by overexploitation, climate change and changing consumption patterns. This project aims to safeguard the food security of these vulnerable communities.

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

- Spatial planning for the open ocean, of which fisheries is one component, as is mining
- The use of Marine Protected Areas in offshore fisheries management
- Compliance and surveillance tools used in offshore fisheries management

16. The Nature Conservancy (Pacific Resource Centre)

Background on establishment

The Nature Conservancy developed out of an older organization known as the Ecological Society of America. The latter society was founded in 1915 and two years later formed a Committee on Preservation of Natural Areas for Ecological Study, headed by Victor Shelford. Whereas the organization's leadership until then had focused on promoting research, while officially remaining neutral, in the course of the 1930s Shelford and his colleagues increasingly sought to advocate for conservation. The divide in viewpoints led the society to dissolve the committee, and, in 1946, Shelford and his colleagues formed the Ecologists' Union. The latter group eventually took the name "The Nature Conservancy", in emulation of the British agency of that name, which pursued a mission of conserving open space and wildlife preserves. The Nature Conservancy was incorporated in the United States as a non-profit organization on October 22, 1951 (The Nature Conservancy, 2018).

Mandate

TNC's work in this region encompasses the Republic of Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands.

Mission

TNC is working to provide Pacific Islanders with the best-available science to secure their livelihoods and their region's exceptional biological and cultural diversity.

Description of organization structure and governing body

The Board is a group of global leaders who bring a variety of talents, experiences and expertise to TNC and comprises the following title including Board Chairman, Chairman and Co-Founder, President and Chief Executive Officer, Vice Chair, Treasurer, Secretary and Board Members.

Experience with project management

Working Toward Sustainability Alongside Pacific Fisheries

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) aims to provide the food and water people need without sacrificing the environment. To do this, it has been working with fishers to create sustainable supplies, reduce negative environmental impacts, promote economic growth and create policies that enable sustainability. TNC supports fishery improvement projects by engaging with fishing communities, government and key industry partners to demonstrate successful models of fisheries reform that are re-enforced and sustained through policy and markets. The institution focused on target fisheries that have a high unit value and are an important source of export revenue or are species of priority to fishers/employment.

Saving Tuna Populations in the Pacific

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is working with local partners to help close the data gap by funding scientific research on longline fishing practices. In tandem, TNC is rolling out electronic monitoring technology in the tuna fishery to improve oversight. Using motion sensors and GPS systems with cameras, government and industry players can see what species are being brought on board. These investments not only provide a lifeline to an ailing ecosystem but also help regional leaders create more informed—and more sustainable —fishery policies. This multi-faceted approach will help stabilize regional ecosystems, protect the world's tuna supply and preserve local cultural traditions.

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate Change

TNC is recognized as a global leader in developing and implementing ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and community-based climate adaptation. Through this project which involves climate modeling, vulnerability assessments and participatory land-use planning processes, communities can identify critical areas for conservation and employ nature-based solutions, such as restoring mangroves, to enhance their resilience, adapt to the impacts of climate change and reduce their disaster risk.

TNC also focuses on policy changes at the local and national level. In Manus and West New Britain, provinces of Papua New Guinea, we worked with the sub-national government and communities to establish mangrove policies that will guide communities and governments in the sustainable management of mangroves.

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

- Primarily involved in supporting better management of tuna fisheries in the PNA region – i.e. in Solomon Islands supporting the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources implement electronic monitoring on tuna long line vessels that operate in their EEZ. Similar program of work in FSM, Palau etc.
- Spatial planning for the open ocean, of which fisheries is one component, as is mining etc.
- Better capacity to be supported at regional meetings that relate to the PNA/ regional tuna governance issues. We have recently hired a position that will partly fill this role.

17. cChange

Background on establishment

The cChange was established is 2013, in the United States, and in Fiji in 2014. Through strategic, creative communications initiatives, cChange works in partnerships to create lasting transformational change through the actions of individuals. The rationale for starting the NGO was to provide specialised capacity around behavioural change approaches in the region, with the majority of staff from the region, to increase appropriateness and effectiveness of initiatives, as well as, lower the cost of these types of services for the public sector.

Mandate

As noted above, through strategic, creative communications initiatives, cChange works in partnerships to create lasting transformational change through the actions of individuals. cChange operates under 5-year strategic plans, which inform our annual plans, strategies, etc.

Changes in scope and operation activity

Long term strategic, creative communications, Change Initiatives are at the heart of our work and represent around 80 percent of our effort. We work closely with carefully selected partners to bring about transformational change for individuals and communities, with resource management, health and human rights outcomes. We run a limited number of long term Change Initiatives because deep change needs significant commitment over several decades.

Description of organization structure and governing body

cChange is registered through a fiscal sponsor in the United States, which is a registered nonprofit with board. In addition, cChange maintain content strategic advisors, as the fiscal sponsor focuses on financial and legal management.

Experience with project management

cChange has a range of funded projects, from large scale projects across Melanesia, through PEUMP, Fiji campaigns, and numerous smaller projects, for example, with UNICEF working on Early Childhood Development.

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

- This area has considerable opportunity for the organisation, given their media and communications capacity and network in the region.
- We are simply in need of identifying the right opportunity, including funding.
- The issue is not training, but the ability to properly fund positions to pursue this work. Beyond that, our strategic communications process involves working with partners around SMART objectives, etc. to develop effective initiatives.

18. Oxfam in the Pacific

Background on establishment

Oxfam in the Pacific was established in 2015 and is part of an international confederation of 18 organisations working with partners and local communities in 65 countries around the world. Oxfam in the Pacific is made up of all Oxfam's work in the Pacific region – including the Pacific platform based in Suva, Fiji, Our vision is one where Pacific Island peoples are leading and shaping their own development and where their voices are heard and acted on by those in power. The regional platform works to support the following countries in the region:

- Papua New Guinea,
- Vanuatu,
- Solomon Islands,
- Fiji

The Polynesia Micronesia country cluster comprising of

- Samoa,
- Tonga,
- Tuvalu,
- Cook Islands,
- Niue,
- Kiribati,
- Palau,
- Nauru,
- Federated States of Micronesia and
- Republic of the Marshall Islands

Country teams operate with a mix of direct implementation and via partners, the goal being to increase strategic partnerships where appropriate. Oxfam in the Pacific's ambition is to ensure funds are available for longer term regional and multi-country thematic programming.

Mandate

Oxfam was established as a confederation to maximize efficiency and achieve greater impact to reduce global poverty and injustice. We are part of a global movement for change, empowering people to create a future that is secure, just, and free from poverty.

The creation of Oxfam in the Pacific is also about recognising the need to ensure that our work meets the needs of the pacific communities and that it recognises pacific solutions to challenges. The creation of Oxfam in the Pacific is also about ensuring that pacific voices in its diverse forms are amplified regionally and internationally. Its about ensuring that pacific CSO and peoples have a platform and voice that is used for influencing purposes. Its an influencing platform for pacific peoples on issues that affect pacific peoples.

The structure of the Oxfam in the Pacific Regional Platform, its vision, mission and objectives, ways of working, the unique context in which the team is working and the various innovative initiatives the regional team has undertaken since 2015. Our work is guided by Oxfam's global values and by Pacific values and culture including openness, flexibility, respect, equity, justice, solidarity, collaboration, sharing and humility. We also value local ownership and leadership of change processes.

Mission: Oxfam in the Pacific is part of Oxfam, an international confederation of 18 organisations working together with partners and local communities in more than 90 countries. In the Pacific, we work with civil society organisations, community groups, the private sector and in academia to mobilise the power of people against poverty.

We have a regional strategy that articulates our core mandate, role, functions of the organisation. It captures the vision of OiP in the region. It speaks of and encourages Oxfam in the Pacific to be mindful and to apply our core values of custodianship, stewardship, relationship, solidarity, self-determination, self-reflection and feminism support and uphold our partnership aspirations.

Changes in scope and operation activity

Oxfam in the Pacific has evolved in its inception to where it is now. The evolvement of Oxfam in the Pacific has seen:

- Establishment and strengthening of country offices
- Development of cutting- edge work that is now used nationally and globally – Unblock Cash initiative
- Development of policies – governance, accountability, transparency: partners/cso
- Development of core pillar to lead the design and implementation of OiP work in the pacific region – Economic Justice Pillar, Climate Justice Pillar and Gender Justice Pillar
- Development of the Partnership, Evidence, Learning and Innovation hub
- Increased interaction with regional and international partners – partnerships are intentional, purposeful and pacific focused etc.

Description of organization structure and governing body

Board of Directors

Experience with project management

Country	Programmes
Fiji	• Gender Justice and Equity, • Human Rights, • Good Governance, • Disaster Response • Shifting Power Shifting Voices Project
Vanuatu	• Effective Leadership and Governance, • Resilience and Disaster Response, • Gender Equity • Sustainable Livelihoods
Solomon Islands	• Gender Justice, • Disaster Risk Reduction, • Civil Society Strengthening and Coordination
Papua New Guinea	• Gender Justice • Infrastructure Development, • Labour Rights

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

- Oxfam in the Pacific will be interested but subject to opportunity meeting and or in alignment with Oxfam Economic Justice Pillar core work.
- Stronger partnership and networks amongst stakeholders – national/regional/international.
- Stronger community/national support on interlinking issues – gender, inclusiveness.
- Development of information hub and or database on fisheries in the pacific – civil society organisation perspective.
- Awareness on gender, rights, inclusiveness, and fisheries – development issues.
- Data and evidence on fisheries and social development is needed.
- Support for CSO in regional forums – on issues relating to fisheries, development etc
- Resources to support Oxfam in the Pacific Economic Justice Pillar

19. Pacific Youth Council (PYC)

Background on establishment

The Pacific Youth Council was formally established in 1996 but experienced a period of inactivity until 2008 when it was re-born. The formation of PYC was a result of a call by 10 active Youth Councils to have a Regional Platform coordinating the "voice" and "needs" for all councils in particular for its members, the young people. The idea of setting up a regional youth coordinating council for the Pacific was initiated by the Fiji National Youth Council in 1975. The idea was shelved, because not many of the countries had established National Youth Councils (NYC) at that time. By 1985, ten National Youth Councils were in place, in Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Vanuatu and Western Samoa. At the time Tonga had a Youth Workers' Association, Tuvalu was well on its way to forming its NYC, and Kiribati was attempting to set up a Kiribati National Youth Forum. Between 1985 and 1995 a number of meetings were held amongst the National Councils to discuss how to set up, describe the functions and raise resources for a Regional Council.

Upon rebirth in 2008, the Pacific Youth Council was made up of 10 national youth councils – Cook Islands, FSM, Nauru, Niue, Palau, RMI, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. In 2017, Fiji and Samoa were formally inducted as members. Papua New Guinea and Kiribati have observer status.

Mandate

PYC was established as a regional voluntary, non-governmental organization for, and made of, National Youth Councils in the Pacific region.

Mission: We are a platform for the interests, needs and development of young people in the Pacific Region.

Policies/strategies in place – Strategic direction around capacity building, advocacy and networking recognizing cross cutting issues such as culture, gender, climate change, employment, leadership and health (Strat Plan 2017-2020).

Changes in scope and operation activity

In 2008 PYC signed an MOU with SPC and the then Pacific Leadership Programme (PLP) establishing a PYC Secretariat. The Secretariat was housed at SPC Nabua and funded by PLP. When PLP closed and funding ceased in 2018, the PYC Secretariat also closed and PYC reconstituted itself as a network while it awaits NGO registration in Fiji. As a network, PYC continues to actively participate in regional spaces through its membership. For example, sits on key committees such as the Pacific Resilience Partnership Youth Working Group, continues work in the anti-corruption space including in the Pacific Youth Forum Against Corruption, is an active member of the Pacific Regional NGO Alliance (PRNGO), works in climate risks and mitigation advocacy, including a TAG member being on the UN Secretary General's Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change to name a few.

Description of organization structure and governing body

PYC has an Executive Board consisting of 8 members that work on a voluntary basis. A General Assembly to elect a new Board is held every three years.

Experience with project management

Programmes

- Capacity Building – provision of training or access to training through partnerships
- Networking – creation and maintenance of networks
- Advocacy – linked to the above. Creation of informed champions for a variety of areas

Currently works in partnership with others rather than manage funds as is still awaiting registration in Fiji

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

- Depending on membership – Micronesian countries have a greater understanding on tuna fisheries and related issues, whereas other countries are involved more in conservation elements including discussions on BBNJ
- Areas for capacity development includes; lobbying skills, policy development, citizen watch of government spending/ legislation/ activities

20. Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG)

Background on establishment

The PANG was established in 2000 and has been in existence for 21 years. It was formed by regional NGOs with concerns that civil society was being left out of debates and regional policy spaces on trade liberalization and the free trade agenda in the Pacific.

It is a regional network comprises Pacific Civil Society Organisations, Pacific leaders, workers' organizations/unions, educators, students, indigenous leaders and activists.

Mandate

The Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG) is a regional watchdog promoting Pacific peoples' right to be self-determining.

PANG mobilizes movements and advocates based on substantive research and analysis to advocate, and promote, Pacific peoples' centered development agenda.

PANG operates through a networking model to support and work with community level groups, representing diverse constituencies and interests including: trade unions, feminists, young people, traditional landowners, community and environmental groups, scientists, lawyers, economists, political analysts, academics, parliamentarians, and governments.

PANG works to empower Pacific Islands to have greater self-determination over their lives and development futures. This is done by producing research, community outreach and collaboration, popular education and political advocacy.

Changes in scope and operation activity

PANG's scope has broadened beyond trade issues to include other critical areas like resource extraction (including deep sea mining), decolonisation and development.

Description of organization structure and governing body

PANG has a coordinator who oversees the work of the different thematic based campaign teams.

Experience with project management

PANG's programes cover the following areas:

- Economic Justice
- Extractive industries
- Financial Institutions and Foreign Investment
- Self-determination

PANG has been a lead CSO on trade and deep sea mining issues for years.

Offshore fisheries interest and capacity building needs

- PANG's work on trade issues has involved the intersection between fisheries, fisheries management and fisheries access through the lens of trade. This was first apparent in the negotiations between the European Union and the PICs where the EU was using the trade negotiations to attempt to gain access into the fisheries market in the Pacific. More recently PANGs work on fisheries has related to the World Trade Organization's negotiations on fisheries subsidies and the impacts that such an outcome will have on fisheries management and the ability of PICs to develop their own fishing industries.
- A greater understanding of the workings of offshore fisheries would be beneficial and how governments are involved both in managing the stocks and providing for access. PANG has an understanding on the trade/DSM end of offshore fisheries but greater understanding on the other end would be helpful.
- Capacity building is also largely dependent on the type of project being proposed and how the issues fit in with PANGs organisational mandate.

Annex II: Proposed Approach and Methodology for CSO Engagement and Capacity Development Appraisal

The WWF-Pacific CSO and NSA Engagement and Capacity Development Appraisal for Tuna Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific will take a participatory approach to ensure full engagement and participation of the WWF-Pacific team and representatives from the targeted CSOs. The process as a whole will aim to provide useful background information regarding the scope of operation of the target CSOs, and the specific objectives of this process, according to the TOR, include:

1. 1. Evaluate and assess selected NGO engagement awareness, capacity (e.g., existing programme areas and potential synergies with offshore fisheries), and interest in Offshore Tuna Fisheries Management.
2. Solicit feedback and recommendations for the types and approaches of capacity building, training, and support (e.g., coordinated/joint policy discussions, etc.) activities that will develop future engagement capacity and/or increase interest, knowledge, and awareness on issues and management frameworks.
3. 3. Assessing the capacity gap of CSOs and recommending ways to strengthen their capacity..

In line with the terms of reference, the CSOs Engagement and Capacity Development Appraisal undertaken in several stages:

1. Preparation and Data Collection

The first stage will involve a dialogue between the consultant and WWF-Pacific to confirm the objectives, methodology, approach, and timeframe, as well as to clarify any ambiguities in the Terms of Reference.

The development and preparation of a questionnaire is also an important component at this stage (see attachment).

The Terms of Reference called for face-to-face/telephone/Skype interviews with selected Civil Society Organizations to collect background information and key thematic areas for the Engagement and Capacity Development Appraisal. Key informant interviews will be used to collect primary qualitative and quantitative data. Given the number of CSOs to be interviewed and the time allotted for this consultancy, the consultant believes that conducting in-depth key informant interviews will be appropriate.

Interviews will be semi-structured, following a set format while also allowing for the opportunity to follow areas of specific interest to different key informants, and will be tailored to the specific key informant role in each case. More emphasis will be placed on thematic areas provided in the TOR, such as existing programme areas and potential areas for synergies with offshore fisheries, interest in Offshore Tuna Fisheries Management, types and approaches of capacity building, training and support, and the capacity gap of CSOs.

2. Analysis and Report Writing

The second stage will include data collection analysis and report writing. Following the completion of Stage 1, a draught of the full appraisal Report will be prepared. The Report will be structured in such a way that relevant and important information for this consultancy, such as:

1. Levels of interest and understanding of offshore fisheries issues including tuna stock status; by-catch issues of turtles; sharks, seabirds and cetaceans; economic importance of tuna fisheries; social issues facing the fishery (e.g. Gender, labour, food security)
2. Levels of interest and understanding of offshore fisheries management frameworks including the work and function of the FFA; WCPFC; UN Treaties (Fish Stocks Agreement; PIF Leaders Regional Roadmap and Priorities)
3. Gaps identification and needs for CSOs to engage on offshore fisheries
4. Recommended areas, types and approaches, for training, awareness raising and capacity development that would enhance engagement on fisheries policy issues.

The final report will be prepared on receipt and consideration of feedback from WWF-Pacific.

The consultants will ensure high professional standards are met at all levels to assure quality of the Engagement and Capacity Development Appraisal through:

- Adherence to high standards of compilation and handling of data.
- When collecting secondary and primary information, the consultant will be bound to the institutional arrangement conditions provided by WWF-Pacific.
- Ensuring confidentiality at all times.

Annex III: CSO Capacity Assessment Questionnaire

Duration: Approximately 1 hour per Interview

A). Information of Interviewee

Name of Respondent		Year in CSO	
CSO represented		Date	
Role/Position		Venue	

B). History of CSO

1. Please provide information of the Date of creation and length in existence of the CSO

2. What are some of the reasons and circumstances for the creation of the CSO?

3). How has the CSO evolved in terms of scope and operational activity?

C). Mandate, policies and governance

1). Is the mandate and nature of the organization non-profit? (required)

2) What are the CSO's mission and policies/strategies and are they clearly formulated?

3) Who makes up the governing body and what is it charged with?

4) Does the CSO have a clear organizational structure? What is it?

D) Project Management Capacity

1). Please highlight the various projects that their CSOs is currently managing, including funding amount, donor information, capacity and technical skills of staff members.

E) Offshore Fisheries Interest

1) What is the level of understanding in your organization regarding offshore fisheries issues including tuna stock status; IUU fishing, transshipment practices, traceability, by-catch issues of turtles; sharks, seabirds and cetaceans; economic importance of tuna fisheries; social issues facing the fishery (e.g. Gender, labour, food security)

1. No understanding 2. Very little understanding 3. Some understanding

4. Good understanding

2). If answer above is 2-4, please explain in what areas

3). How do you see the current scope of your organisations operation in terms of linkages with offshore fisheries issues

1. Not compatible 2. Very little compatibility 3. Some compatibility

4. Very compatible

4). If answer above is 2-4, please explain in what areas

5) If given an opportunity, do you think your organization will be willing to partake in a project related to offshore fisheries issues?

6). If YES above, what are some of the key areas that need upgrading or improvement in order for your organization to be able to partake (e.g. Capacity building, awareness, training, resources etc.)

7). If capacity building is one of the answers above, please identify and explain in details the training and capacity building themes

8). Explain in details other answers for Question 6.

Note: These are guiding questions, but more detail discussions will be conducted during the interview to address the needs of this assessment.

Thanks for your Time!

Annex IV: List of Respondents and Details of Interview Method

#	Name of Respondent	Position	Name of NGO	Location	Representation	Interview method
1	Emele Duituturaga	Executive Director	Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (PIANGO)	Fiji	Regional	face-to-face
2	Dr. Patricia Kailola	Acting Chief Executive Officer	Pacific Dialogue	Fiji	National	face-to-face
3	John Maefiti	Executive Officer	The Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA)	Fiji	Regional	face-to-face
4	Rev Francois Pihaatae	General Secretary	Pacific Council of Churches (PCC)	Fiji	Regional	face-to-face
5	Makereta Komai	Secretariat and Editor	The Pacific Islands News Association (PINA)	Fiji	Regional	face-to-face
6	Anare Raiwalui	Secretariat	Fiji Fishing Industry Association (FFIA)	Fiji	National	face-to-face
7	Kiji Vukikimoala	Coordinator	Fiji Environment Law Association (FELA)	Fiji	National	face-to-face
8	Alisi Tuqa	Chief Executive Officer	Pacific Islands Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO)	Fiji	Regional	face-to-face
9	Loata Leweniqila	Project Coordinator	Women in Fisheries Network (WiFin)	Fiji	National	Email correspondence
10	Margaret Tabunakawai	Coordinator	Locally Managed Marine Area Network (LMMA)	Fiji	Regional	Email correspondence
11	Barbara Masike	Director	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	SI	Regional	Email correspondence
12	Naushad Yakub	Project Liaison Officer	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Fiji	Regional	face-to-face
13	Stacy Jupiter	Director	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)- Melanesia	Fiji	Regional	Email correspondence
14	Johann Bell	Fisheries Consultant	Conservation International (CI_NZ)	NZ	Regional	Skype
15	William Kostka	Executive Director	Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT)	FSM	Regional	Skype/Email correspondence
16	Delvene Boso	Country Manager	WorldFish	SI	Regional	Phone interview
17	Brett Haywood	Chairman	PITIA	NZ	Regional	Email correspondence
18	Adam Wolfenden	Campaigner	Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG)	Australia	Regional	Email correspondence
19	Vivian Koster	Technical Advisory Group (TAG) member	Pacific Youth Council (PYC)	Fiji	Regional	Email correspondence
20	Filipo Masaurua	MultiStakeholder Partnership Lead	Oxfam in the Pacific	Fiji	Regional	Email correspondence
21	Jovelyn Cleofe	Country Coordinator	LMMA	Philippines	Regional	Email correspondence
22	Scott Radway	Founder/ Executive Director	cChange	Fiji	Regional	Email correspondence

Annex V: Participant List – Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Roundtable: Workshop on Regional Oceanic Fisheries Governance, Management and Policy in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO), 12-14 June 2018.

Name of Participant	Organisation	Location/Country
Martin Tofinga Email: martintofinga@gmail.com	Kiribati Association of NGOs (KANGO)	Kiribati
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