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Paper reference	Working paper 1
Title:	Results reporting against SPC FAME Business Plan 2022–2027
Author(s):	SPC FAME Secretariat

Summary/short description/key points:

FAME reports its key results annually to stakeholders such as implementing partners, donor partners, and the SPC Heads of Fisheries. These results are also included in the SPC-wide results reporting. This results summary highlights the achievements of the division against the objectives of its business plan for the years 2022-2027, under each work area. The work areas described in the plan reflect critical components of *Te Wa*, a metaphor used to describe FAME's journey of discovery and learning, a concept related to our Pacific identity as navigators, explorers, and fishers.

The updated FAME results dashboard allows members and partners to explore the division's results achieved between 2018 and 2022 in line with the business plan priorities. The dashboard enables users to filter results by key indicators for different work programmes, donor partners, and PICTs. The dashboard is available online at <https://fameresults.org> for members and stakeholders to view.

Recommendations:

Members are invited to note and review FAME's results for 2022 and provide any feedback.

Overview

1. This working paper summarises the performance of the Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Marine Ecosystem (FAME) Division of SPC in 2022. It outlines the progress made against the current results framework, as set out in the [SPC FAME Business Plan 2022-2027](#), and is the first report on the implementation of this plan. The results presented are aligned with [SPC's Strategic Plan 2022-2031](#) Key Focus Areas (KFAs).

About FAME

2. FAME comprises two programmes: the Oceanic Fisheries Programme (OFP), the Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme (CFAP), both supported by the FAME Director's Office. Working with 22 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), and supported by five 'metropolitan' members, FAME has strong partnerships with regional, sub-regional and national entities working in fisheries, aquaculture, and related areas.
3. The overall goal of the SPC FAME Business Plan is to ensure sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture resources in the Pacific region, promoting economic growth, food security, and cultural and environmental conservation. The division has identified seven key objectives to achieve this goal, which will guide the development of work plans for its two programmes (CFAP and OFP) and will be supported by the Director's Office.



Business Plan implementation: Our people

4. At the end of 2022, the SPC FAME division comprised 127 staff; an increase in staff from 109 in 2021. There is an approximately even split between male and female employees. The division is continuing to expand, with 12 new positions already advertised in 2023. FAME has made progress in gender equality by increasing women's representation in internationally recruited roles from 12% in 2020 to almost 50% by the end of 2022. The Oceanic Fisheries Programme is the largest programme within FAME, with 72 staff members, followed by the Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme with 31 staff members, and the Director's Office with 24 staff members. The vast majority of FAME staff (90%) are based in Noumea, with the remaining 10% located in other countries, including Fiji and FSM.



Business Plan implementation: Budget

5. In 2022, FAME implemented 41 projects with an annual expenditure of 17.6 million Euros. FAME's budget increased by 33% from 2021 as a result of support from various partners, including MFAT (New Zealand), DFAT (Australia), WCPFC, the European Union/Sida, USAID, and SPC internal funding from member contributions.

Progress towards SPC FAME Business Plan objectives and key result areas

6. The SPC FAME division began implementing its new five-year business plan in 2022. The implementation started by integrating the plan into SPC processes and procedures, establishing guidelines and tools for monitoring, and aligning work priorities with SPC's Strategic Plan 2022-2031. The reporting for 2022 includes outcome indicators from the previous business plan (2016-

2020), and activities carried out to support member countries' recovery efforts from COVID-19, address and mitigate the impacts of climate change, and enhance food security, economic growth, and livelihoods.

7. In 2017, **SPC FAME shifted focus from reporting on outputs, to more outcomes**, as endorsed by HoF10. As such, the key results in this report are those which demonstrate FAME's contribution to development outcomes across the region.
8. Table 1 summarises the ratings for each KRA in the business plan. This assessment has been made based on key results achieved in 2022 as defined in Figure 1. Annex 1 provides a further breakdown of results¹.

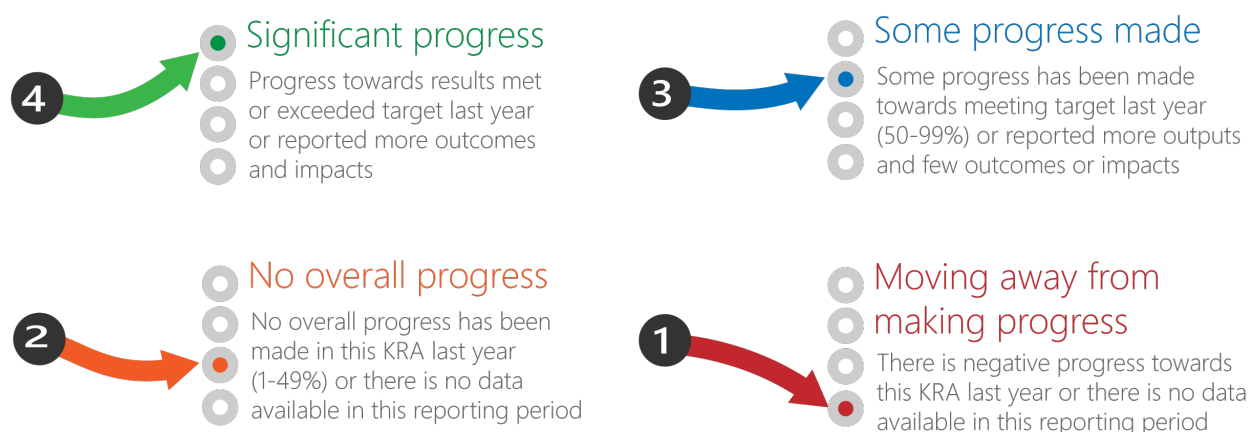


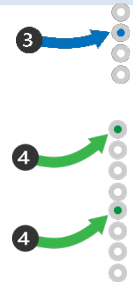
Table 1: Ratings on progress against FAME Key Results Areas, 2022

FAME key result area		Rating
Objective 1: Enhance strategic oversight, efficient operational systems, partnership, and collaboration with other SPC divisions, our members, and partners		
1.1	Strengthen One SPC through effective engagement, collaboration, communication, and partnership	3
1.2	Enhance the facilitation and coordination of member and stakeholder engagement	3
1.3	Enhance efficient operational systems and processes	4

¹ Note: Results from Table 3 represent a description of much of SPC FAME's work but not a comprehensive documentation of SPC FAME's work in the region.

Objective 2: Provide, and facilitate access to and interpretation of fisheries, aquaculture, and marine ecosystems information and knowledge

- 2.1 Facilitate the development and curation of fisheries related scientific and technical knowledge products
- 2.2 Facilitate information management and dissemination
- 2.3 Strengthen MEL and communicate MEL results and activities



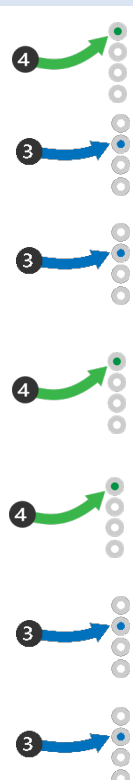
Objective 3: Enhance data collection and provide data management services for fisheries, aquaculture, and marine ecosystems

- 3.1 Data definition, acquisition, management, and dissemination, including processing, auditing, consolidation data holdings to enhance ecosystem, fisheries, and biological data for key species
- 3.2 Develop research infrastructure, systems, tools and support services for standardised data and biological sample collection, management, and reporting



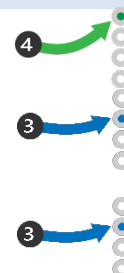
Objective 4: Provide scientific research, analysis, and advice for evidence-based fisheries management

- 4.1 Provide high-quality stock and fisheries assessments of key renewable oceanic resources, socioeconomic analysis, and related management advice
- 4.2 Provide ecosystem, climate change, biodiversity, marine resource ecology, and species biology models, analyses, and advice
- 4.3 Provide integrated social science and economic analyses and advice for informed decision-making
- 4.4 Enhance existing and develop new modelling approaches to support scientific analyses and advice
- 4.5 Strengthen and expand CBFM and support the implementation of the 'Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling-up Community-based Fisheries Management across the region
- 4.6 Strengthen the enabling environment to enhance compliance with coastal fisheries laws and policies
- 4.7 Strengthen the inclusion of people-centred approaches across the development and implementation of policies and compliance measures



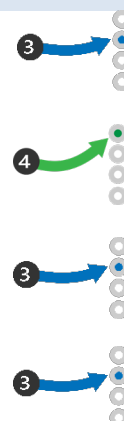
Objective 5: Strengthen the contributions of Pacific islands aquaculture and fisheries toward sustainable, biosecure, equitable and more secure food systems

- 5.1 Enhance and strengthen the management of aquatic biosecurity risks in the region
- 5.2 Support the development of small-scale coastal fisheries and aquaculture activities to enhance food security, nutrition, and livelihoods
- 5.3 Provide technical and analytical support for aquaculture that enhances production and economic sustainability



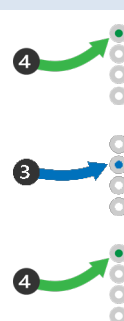
Objective 6: Identify diverse and sustainable livelihood options for SPC member PICTs

- 6.1 Support the development of alternative and supplementary livelihoods and commodities
- 6.2 Develop innovative subsistence, artisanal and commercial fishing opportunities
- 6.3 Support diversification of coastal fisheries and aquaculture production, seafood safety and value-adding
- 6.4 Support the fisheries and aquaculture sectors to recover from the impacts of COVID-19, mitigate and respond to disasters and strengthen their resilience



Objective 7: Support the development of national capacity and enhance capabilities in fisheries and aquaculture among PICTs

- 7.1 Design, deliver and quality assure regional vocational training in fisheries, aquaculture and management
- 7.2 Enhance capacity development in science, technology, data management, analyses, and advice
- 7.3 Strengthen the delivery of tertiary training in fisheries and aquaculture through sponsorship, mentoring and supervision



Selected highlights for outcomes achieved in 2022.

Objective 1: Enhance strategic oversight, efficient operational systems, partnership, and collaboration with other SPC divisions, our members, and partners.

- 9. In 2022, SPC FAME organised and facilitated three high-level stakeholder meetings, including the SPC Heads of Fisheries, Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting, and the Regional Technical Meeting

on Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture and Community-based Fisheries Dialogue. A total of 261 people (168 men and 93 women) participated in these meetings, including 173 member representatives (110 men and 63 women) from 19 Pacific Island Countries and Territories. On average 84% of the participants rated engagement either excellent or good.

10. In 2022, SPC FAME hosted the first hybrid SPC Heads of Fisheries Meeting since 2019, where more than 198 delegates participated. Regional priorities and issues were discussed, these ranged from climate impacts on Pacific fisheries and ocean ecosystems, to the regional aquaculture assessment and process to develop the Pacific Regional Aquaculture Strategy.
11. In 2022, SPC co-facilitated with FFA, PIF, SPREP and PNA, the 3rd Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting in Tarawa, Kiribati. The ministers discussed important issues facing the region, including the outcomes from 14th SPC Heads of Fisheries Meeting, Review of the Coastal Fisheries Report Card indicators, Implementation of the Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community Based Fisheries Management, Ocean Climate Nexus - Learning from COP26 and the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent - including reviewing of Regional Architecture.
12. In 2022, SPC FAME continued to strengthen its partnerships with various stakeholders to improve members' capacity and capability in managing the region's fisheries and aquaculture resources. The division signed 14 new funding agreements in 2022, worth 19.9 million euros, with seven partners, including ACIAR, DFAT, MFAT, WCPFC, University of Wollongong, Conservation International, and FFA. Three agreements to support SPC programmes were signed, bringing in 1.2 million euros. The remaining 11 agreements are for specific projects worth a total of 18.7 million euros.
13. In 2022, SPC FAME contributed to SPC's Strategic Plan 2022-2031, endorsed by CRGA, including the integration of Key Focus Areas from SPC's Strategic Plan into FAME's Business Plan priorities. Figure 1 below shows SPC FAME's role in implementing SPC's Strategic Plan 2022-2027 under each key focus area.

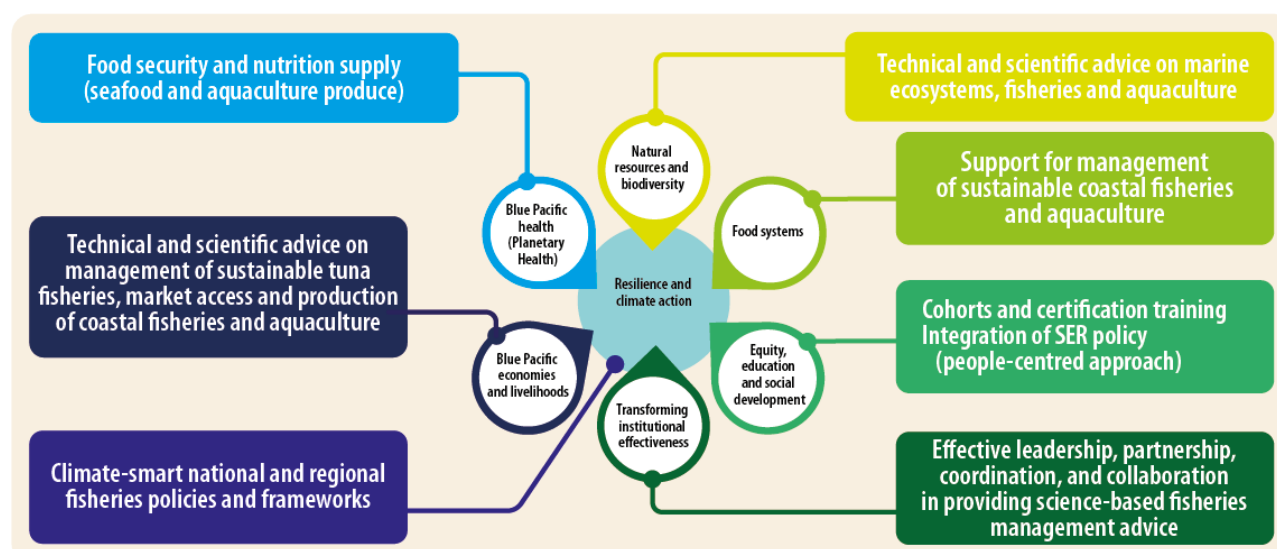
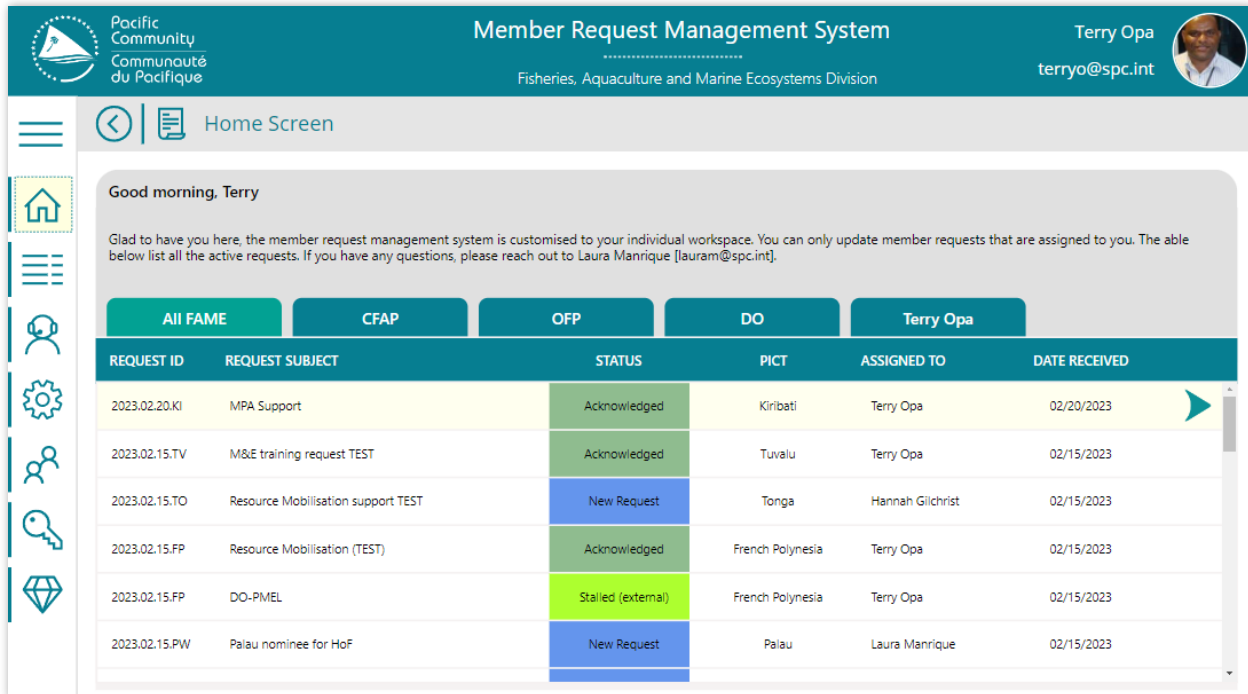


Figure 1: SPC FAME's role in implementing SPC's Strategic Plan 2022-2031 under each key focus areas (KFA)

14. In 2022, SPC FAME introduced a new member request management tool. Forty requests for technical support were received from Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), with 25% of the requests completed and 55% in progress.



REQUEST ID	REQUEST SUBJECT	STATUS	PICT	ASSIGNED TO	DATE RECEIVED
2023.02.20.KI	MPA Support	Acknowledged	Kiribati	Terry Opa	02/20/2023
2023.02.15.TV	M&E training request TEST	Acknowledged	Tuvalu	Terry Opa	02/15/2023
2023.02.15.TO	Resource Mobilisation support TEST	New Request	Tonga	Hannah Gilchrist	02/15/2023
2023.02.15.FP	Resource Mobilisation (TEST)	Acknowledged	French Polynesia	Terry Opa	02/15/2023
2023.02.15.FP	DO-PMEL	Stalled (external)	French Polynesia	Terry Opa	02/15/2023
2023.02.15.PW	Palau nominee for HoF	New Request	Palau	Laura Manrique	02/15/2023

Figure 2: Request Management System SPC FAME use to track and manage request for technical assistance from PICTs.

Objective 2: Provide, and facilitate access to and interpretation of fisheries, aquaculture, and marine ecosystems information and knowledge.

15. In 2022, SPC FAME produced 62% of SPC's downloaded knowledge products, totalling 339,825 downloads from the Digital Library. A total of 20 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) accessed digital knowledge products.



16. In 2022, SPC FAME developed web modules such as underwater and community surveys, integrated landing surveys and logbooks. The division also created a module for Wallis & Futuna, recording 650 trips in the first semester. Image analysis using AI within the Coastal Fisheries Application website was improved, it is now better able to detect fish snouts and forks, it automatically measures lobster carapace lengths, detects specimen types, and can use coin detection to refine measurements of invertebrates on measuring boards.

Objective 3: Enhance data collection and provide data management services for fisheries, aquaculture, and marine ecosystems.

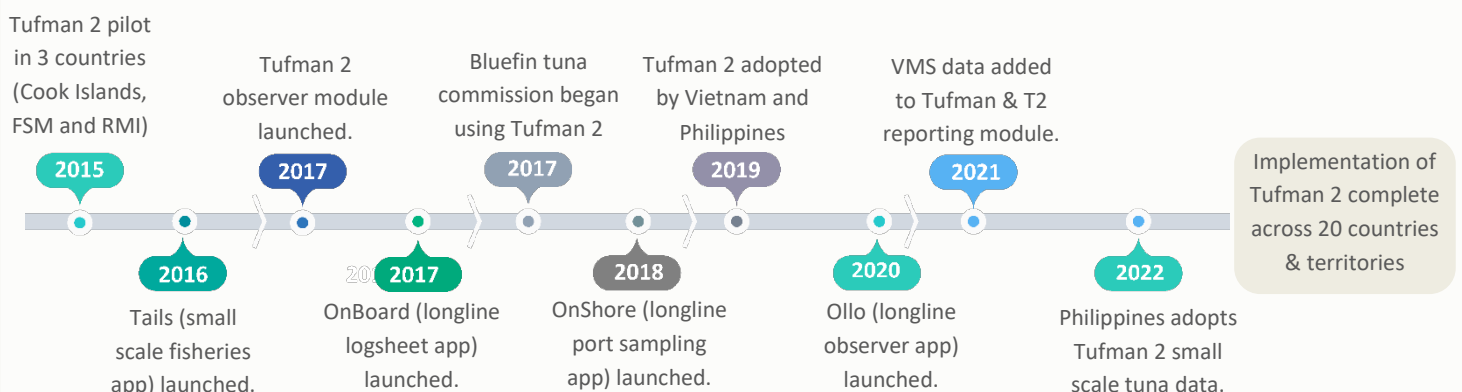
17. In 2022, 16,975 tuna were tagged as part of an experiment (WP6 - Western Pacific Tagging experience six) run from September to October in the Solomon Islands. More than 60% of the target number of fish were released in just over three weeks. These experiments will bring valuable information on fish growth (including new research field in epigenetic ageing), fish fat-content (ecosystem indicator) and fish stomach microbiome post-capture evolution.
18. As of the 31st of December 2022, more than 86,275 fishing trips have been uploaded using the 'Tails' data entry app, with more than 14,965 trips recorded in 2022, a 3,805 decrease from the number recorded in 2021. The app has been used by 87 active data collectors in eight Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) to log 594 unique species and 2.1 million kg of fish since its launch six years ago. These data have been used to make important management decisions, track the effectiveness of nearshore FADs, and report small-scale tuna catch to the WCPFC tuna commission, indicating the success of tablet-based data collection in the Pacific context.
19. In 2022, a user survey covering 15 PICTs on Tufman 2 found that 80% of respondents agreed they have better access to their data at regional meetings or when working from home. Additionally, 81.4% agreed that Tufman 2 had fewer bugs and problems, and 95.4% agreed it had better data security than the legacy Tufman 1 database.

20. Stories of change: No more rusty servers – How SPC built world class tuna data software.

Context

The Pacific Ocean is home to the world's largest and most geographically sparse tuna fishery. With this comes many challenges in collecting and managing the region's fisheries data, which is critical for fisheries stock assessments and fisheries management needs. While many other industries moved to web-based software in the mid-2000s, fisheries databases were mostly localised, MS Access-based systems that worked effectively, but were difficult to maintain and overdue for upgrade.

SPC spent three years building and rolling out an initial web-based fisheries system, followed by the consolidation of several legacy fish data applications into the new web system.



Result



Figure 3: An example of the Tufman 1 (Tuna Fisheries Database Management System) server in Niue, which after many years of faithful service was no longer the most secure home for critical fisheries data.

National fisheries offices can now easily access tuna fisheries data for management and decision-making. All operational Pacific tuna fisheries data is in one place, centrally managed within Tufman 2, making it more secure and efficient. Tufman 2 currently houses many different types of fisheries data and has four companion apps for electronic reporting into the database. The system performs automated checks to clean the data.

Since Tufman 2 was launched in 2015 over 1000 user accounts have been created, with 100 of these being daily users. The success of the software was evidenced in a 2022 survey, where 80% of users responded that since they began using Tufman 2 they have better access to their data (e.g., at regional meetings or working from home), 81% reported having less bugs and problems than other fisheries systems and 95% claimed it had better data security.

The software has also received international recognition, being the software of choice for the Philippines, Vietnam, and the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, over national or commercially available systems.

Tufman 2 plays a critical role in the fishery, holding catch and effort data that underpins the entire fishery. The data is used to inform policymaking, management plans, fisheries enforcement, revenue negotiations and other national priorities.

“The information provided by Tufman 2 data contributes towards the national policies such as the Tuna Management Development Plan, Tuna Investment Plan, MCS Strategic Plan and other important policies related to tuna fisheries implemented plans of actions.” – 2022 survey respondent.

Lesson learned

Throughout the development of Tufman 2 the continuity of team and technical excellence of developers enabled the expansion and improvement of the software with new modules and companion mobile applications. The main lesson learned during this process has been the necessity for close collaboration between SPC and its member countries, to incorporate user feedback into software improvements. SPC will continue the development of Tufman 2 to ensure it remains current with new technologies (including reading e-reporting and e-monitoring data) and work to keep innovating and improving the system.

Objective 4: Provide scientific research, analysis, and advice for evidence-based fisheries management.

21. In 2022, SPC FAME conducted four projection analyses to project future stock trends and indicator analysis to monitor stock trends, for all key tuna species. These stock assessments and analysis will help provide information and inform decisions on stock status within the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO).
22. In 2022, 21 PICTs (members of the WCPFC) received support on modelling approaches through the adoption of the new skipjack management procedure and related capacity development activities including a targeted national training for French Polynesia and FSM, as well trainings for the PNA and WCPFC members.
23. In 2022 at the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) meeting in Da Nang, Vietnam, a proposal was passed for a harvest strategy for skipjack tuna. This significant decision for the 'largest and most valuable tuna fishery in the world' ensure the ongoing sustainability of skipjack tuna stock, whilst improving transparency and effectiveness of management in the Pacific. This is the first step in an historic and globally significant management reform for the tuna fisheries of the WCPO and is a testament to the critical role played by SPC oceanic fisheries programme in not only the technical and scientific work, but also the capacity building allowing members to feel confident in driving the harvest strategy approach.
24. In 2022, SPC carried out a survey to assess the diverse status of Community Based Fisheries Management (CBFM) and coastal fisheries management in the 22 PICTs. Specifically, the survey looked to track progress through the lens of the New Song and Framework for Action and, the level of support Pacific Island communities may be receiving to ensure sustainable coastal fisheries. The associated report, "Status of Community-based Fisheries Management in Pacific Islands Countries and Territories" (was published in December 2022. The purpose of the survey was to assess the extent communities in PICTs are supported to achieve sustainably managed coastal fisheries, including support for site-based and community-driven CBFM, as well as provision of an enabling environment in the areas of information, policy and legislation, and capacity. The findings stated that 1028 coastal communities in 14 PICTs are using community-based fisheries management approaches.
25. In 2022, under the CFML sector, 288 fisheries stakeholders (97 female and 191 male) from 9 nine PICTs participated in training and mentoring sessions on law, policy, planning, and Monitoring, Control and Surveillance control and surveillance (MCS), FADs and Fishing techniques, and data collection in fisheries and aquaculture.

Categories	Female	Male	Total
Coastal fisheries and aquaculture MCS&E	13	19	32
Data collection, management and reporting	6	6	12
FAD	1	37	38

Fisheries management and operations	4	27	31
Fisheries policy and management plans	6	7	13
Fishing techniques, tagging and biological sampling		54	54
Legislation	36	14	50
Survey design and data analysis	31	27	58

Objective 5: Strengthen the contributions of Pacific islands aquaculture and fisheries toward sustainable, biosecure, equitable and more secure food systems.

26. In 2022, five PICTs (Fiji, FSM, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu) were listed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) site (<https://www.woah.org/en/who-we-are/members/>) as new members. SPC FAME continue to support non-member countries from the region to get membership in the WOAH, including support to Kiribati in 2022. The ongoing 'Regional Aquatic Biosecurity Framework mid-point review' will provide an opportunity to do a stock-take on what specific standards these PICTs should be reporting on.
27. In 2022, four PICTs (Nauru, Tonga, New Caledonia, and FSM) benefitted from technical and advisory support from SPC relating to sustainable small-scale coastal fisheries development in 2022. This included support with diamondback and *Loligo* squid fishing skills, and FAD fabrication and deployment.
28. In 2022, with support from SPC, four novel aquaculture species were identified as viable for production in the Pacific - these are Freshwater eels, pearl meat oysters and mangrove oysters, Artemia brine-shrimp. Work will be ongoing to review other species which have had limited success in the past, to improve their performance: seaweeds, freshwater prawns, mud crab, shrimp, milkfish, silver lip pearl oysters and rock oysters.
29. In 2022, 95 people from Solomon Islands, Fiji and Vanuatu were trained or mentored in diversification of aquaculture production, seafood safety, quality and value adding.

Objective 6: Identify diverse and sustainable livelihood options for SPC member PICTs.

30. In 2022, SPC supported two PICTs (Nauru and Tonga) with the development of alternative supplementary livelihoods and commodities.
31. In 2022, SPC developed a regional information toolkit to assist fishers to understand and adapt to nearshore fishing practices targeting the more resilient pelagic species. The toolkit includes a written manual, and a series of training videos (Fish & Tips video series).

Objective 7: Support the development of national capacity and enhance capabilities in fisheries and aquaculture among PICTs.

32. In 2022, FAME's aggregate training participation was 1,024 (393 female and 605 male, 1 other, 25 unspecified) PICT participants from 18 PICTs, compared to 1,090 (419 female and 671 male) in 2021, of which:
- Aquaculture: 51 (19 female, 32 male)
 - Coastal Fisheries Management and Livelihoods: 288 (97 female, 191 male)
 - Data management 117 (43 female, 56 male, 18 unspecified)
 - Gender and Human Rights: 30 (17 female, 13 male)
 - Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme: 177 (89 female, 87 male, 1 other)
 - Fisheries Ecosystem Monitoring and Analysis: 48 (3 female, 45 male)
 - Stock Assessment: 241 (105 female, 129 male, 7 unspecified)
 - Science: 72 (20 female, 52 male)
33. In 2022, based on post-training feedback surveys completed by an average of 65% of participants who attended 8 courses delivered by SPC, 100% of survey respondents indicated that they gained new knowledge from the trainings.
34. SPC-FAME will be developing more rigorous pre- and post-testing to measure change in knowledge, behaviour and practices for some of its courses.
35. In 2022, 41 students received scholarships to complete a Micro qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business course. In a 6-month post training survey completed by 46% of these participants, 63% of respondents strongly agreed that they gained new skills and knowledge at the training while a further 53% strongly agreed to have taught others in their communities the skills gained at the training.

Annex 1: 2022 key results against FAME Business Plan objectives

Objective 1: Enhance strategic oversight, efficient operational systems, partnership, and collaboration with other SPC divisions, our members, and partners.

Key Results Area 1.1: Strengthen One SPC through effective engagement, collaboration, communication, and partnerships.

Director's Office within FAME responsible for this Key Results Area.

- In 2022, SPC FAME continued to strengthen its partnerships with various partners and stakeholders to improve members' capacity and capability in managing the region's fisheries and aquaculture resources sustainably. The division signed 14 new funding agreements in 2022, worth 19.9 million euros, with seven partners, including ACIAR, DFAT, MFAT, WCPFC, University of Wollongong, Conservation International, and FFA. Out of the 14 agreements, three were programmatic, with 1.2 million euros, while the remaining were project funding, with a total value of 18.7 million euros.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- Ongoing enhancement for data and information sharing portals such as the revamping of SPC FAME website, the new CBFM portal and the results dashboard.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

Key Results Area 1.2: Enhance the facilitation and coordination of member and stakeholder engagement.

Director's Office within FAME responsible for this Key Result Area.

- SPC FAME organised and facilitated three high-level stakeholder meetings, including the SPC Heads of Fisheries, Regional Fisheries Ministers Meetings, and the Regional Technical Meeting on Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture and Community-based Fisheries Dialogue. A total of 261 people participated in these meetings, including 168 men and 93 women, from 19 Pacific Island Countries and Territories. On average 84% of the participants rated engagement either excellent or good.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- In 2022, SPC FAME completed 56 high level consultations for various projects with members, stakeholders, and partners.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

Key Results Area 1.3: Enhance efficient operational and systems processes.

Director's Office within FAME responsible for this Key Result Area

- Navision budget tracking was enhanced to match the KRAs in the new SPC FAME business plan. This included mapping staff time to KRAs, which had never been done before. Results tracking for FAME has also been improved by mapping indicators of the new Business Plan to the SPC strategic plan and to FAME project-level indicators.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- SPC FAME improved its operational systems and processes to support more programme delivery and respond to increasing demand. It enhanced its Navision budget tracking to match the KRAs in its new business plan, mapping staff time to KRAs. It also mapped indicators of the new business plan to the SPC strategic plan and project-level indicators to improve results tracking.
- 155 procurement plans were completed and submitted, and 84% of the budget was utilized, with 81% for projects and 85% for programmes.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

Objective 2: Provide and facilitate access to and interpretation of information and knowledge products on fisheries and aquaculture and marine ecosystems.

Key Results Area 2.1: Facilitate development and curation of fisheries related scientific and technical knowledge products.

Director's Office within FAME responsible for this Key Result Area

- FAME published 485 documents in the digital library, compared to 585 in 2021. The documents published this year included 176 information products for the region (compared to 114 in 2021) and 41 specifically targeting individual countries and territories (compared to 78 in 2021), including:
 - 25 reports, manuals, bulletins, and address book
 - 71+ scientific papers prepared for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission meetings.
 - 11 scientific papers published in peer-reviewed journals.
 - 2 information tools to support fisheries management decision-making for harvest strategies.
 - 41 information tools to raise awareness on fisheries issues at the regional level.
 - 24 information tools to inform and instruct biological sampling and data collection.
 - 6 national scientific reports or identification manuals.
 - 35 national tools in the framework of national awareness campaigns.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

Key Results Area 2.2: Facilitate information management and circulation.

Director's Office within FAME responsible for this Key Result Area

- The SPC FAME knowledge products were highly accessed, with 339,825 downloads from the Digital library, compared to 428,292 last year. The division produced 62% of the SPC's knowledge products downloaded. FAME digital products were accessed by 20 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), with a total of 54,805 downloads. Fiji had the highest number of downloads at 29%

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- SPC FAME developed various web modules, such as underwater and community surveys, and integrated landing surveys and logbooks. FAME also created a module for Wallis & Futuna, recording 650 trips in the first semester. The module improved image analysis using AI within the Coastal Fisheries Application website, including detecting fish snout and fork on mat, automatically measuring lobster carapace lengths, detecting specimen types and using coin detection to refine measurements of invertebrates on measuring boards.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- Training and support for invertebrate and finfish species data collection through market or landing surveys was conducted in Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.

Countries: *Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna*

- 5,043 market stalls surveyed in 5 PICTs in 2022 (PNG, Fiji, New Caledonia, Tonga and Wallis and Futuna), compared to 7 PICTs in 2021 (Fiji, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna).

Countries: *PNG, Fiji, New Caledonia, Tonga and Wallis and Futuna*

- 1,709 fishing trips (landings) recorded in 5 PICTs and 1,501 of fisher logbooks trips entered.

Countries: *PNG, Fiji, New Caledonia, Tonga and Wallis and Futuna*

Key Results Area 2.3: Strengthen MEL and communication of results and activities.

Director's Office within FAME responsible for this Key Result Area

- All SPC FAME projects met their reporting deadlines. There was strengthened compliance with reporting from both member countries and SPC FAME in reporting to donors on projects, with 100% of donor reporting in 2022 meeting their deadlines.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- Following the Mid-Year review of the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP) in 2021, the following learning and adaptations were implemented in 2022.
 - Increased resources allocation towards MEL to strengthen systems and tools.
 - Continuous strengthening of approach to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
 - Governance arrangements reviewed and Steering Committee ToR updated.
 - Institutional buy-in improved through commencement of visibility activities.
 - New leadership offerings under development and additional coaches engaged.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

Objective 3: Enhance data collection and provide data management services for fisheries, aquaculture, and marine ecosystem

Key Results Area 3.1: Data definition, acquisition, management, and dissemination, including processing, auditing, and consolidating data holdings to enhance ecosystem, fisheries, and biological data for key species.

Data Management, FEEMA and Coastal Fisheries Science section within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- A user survey covering 15 PICTs on Tufman 2 found that 80% of respondents agreed they have better access to their data, for example, at regional meetings or when working from home. Additionally, 81.4% agreed that Tufman 2 had fewer bugs and problems, and 95.4% agreed it had better data security than the legacy Tufman 1 database.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- 14 PICTs met the deadline for reporting in 2022, compared to 17 PICTs in 2021. 2 missed the deadline but submitted and 2 others did not submit.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- 16,975 tuna (16,639 skipjack, 2 bigeye, 334 yellowfin) were tagged (compared to 7,869 in 2021) as part of a tagging experiment (WP6 - Western Pacific Tagging experience 6) implemented in Sep-Oct in the Solomon island waters, one of the busiest tuna tagging experiment in the Pacific Tuna Tagging Programme history. The target species was skipjack tuna. It combined efficient fishing/tagging operations and an ambitious biological sampling and science programme. On top of releasing close to 17,000 tagged fish (60% more than the target) in just over 3 weeks These experiments will bring valuable information on fish growth (including in the new research field of epigenetic ageing), fish fat-content (ecosystem indicator) and fish stomach microbiome post-capture evolution (Study led by Canberra University).

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- 37,031 additional tissue samples were collected for the Pacific Marine Specimen Bank (PMSB) in 2022, compared to 17,651 in 2021. 222 trips were sampled, and 201 samples were analysed. This brings the overall totals for the PMSB to 202,191 samples collected from 1,814 trips, with 47,778 analyses undertaken. In addition to standard bio-sampling practices, 257 fish sampled fish had additional tissue sample taken explicitly for genetic analysis:
 - 630 skipjack tagged fish were injected with strontium chloride for fish growth validation.

- 660 (635 Skipjack and 25 Yellowfin) fat meter measurements: (Data on tuna fat content provides insight into the quality and quantity of prey available in the environment and on the body condition of tunas, and so represents a potentially valuable ecosystem indicator)
- 50 skipjack were sampled as part of a study on fish stomach microbiome in collaboration with the Canberra University

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

Key Results Area 3.2: Develop systems, tools and support services for standardised data, and biological sample collected, management and reporting.

Data Management, FEMA, SAM, and Coastal Fisheries Science section within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- More than 86,275 fishing trips had been uploaded using the "Tails" data entry app, with over 14,965 trips recorded in 2022, an increase of 70,973 trips uploaded in 2021. The app has been used by 87 active data collectors in 8 PICTs (Tokelau, FSM, Fiji, Nauru, Cook Islands, Niue, Tonga, Vanuatu), down from 106 data collectors from 8 PICTs in 2021, to log 594 unique species and 2.1 million kg of fish since its launch six years ago. These data have been used to make important management decisions, track the effectiveness of nearshore FADs, and report small-scale tuna catch to the WCPFC tuna commission, indicating the success of tablet-based data collection in the Pacific context.

Countries: *Samoa; Vanuatu; Tuvalu; Tonga; Solomon Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; French Polynesia; Nauru; Niue; New Caledonia; Marshall Islands; Kiribati; FSM; Fiji, Tokelau, Cook Islands and Vanuatu*

- Eight PICTs used Ikasavea to record market stall and landing survey data. The Ikasavea app is currently installed on 130 active android devices.

Countries: *Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Samoa, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Wallis & Futuna, and Vanuatu*

- All PICTs are now using the Tufman 2 reporting system that was rolled out in 2020. Introductory training in late 2021 ensured a quick uptake. This tool provides PICTs with a comprehensive suite of over 100 report summaries, allowing the extraction of summaries by data type, or reports by integrating several different data types. The new tool uses the hashtag philosophy that allows users to find reports quickly and efficiently.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- Five PICTs are using Offline Longline Observer App (Olo), a data collection app developed in 2020. Between 2021 and 2022, 38% of Longline observers used OLLO to record their data.

Countries: *Cook Islands, Fiji, New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Tonga)*

- Six PICTs used Onboard to collect logbook data onboard longline vessels [seven PICTs continued to use the ONBOARD electronic reporting application. 643 (28% increase compared with 2020) longline fishing trips were received through the app, from 85 distinct vessels.]

Countries: *Fiji, New Caledonia, Tonga, Samoa, Wallis & Futuna, Kiribati, PNG and Vanuatu*

- Six PICTs used OnShore to collect port sampling data from longline vessels, compared to seven PICTs (Fiji, French Polynesia, FSM, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu) in 2021, representing a slight decrease in usage compared to 2021

Countries: *Fiji, French Polynesia, FSM, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga and Vanuatu*

- SPC continue to support PICTs to collect and process their fisheries data.
 - 222 logsheets (17 longline, 26 pole and line, 179 purse seine) for fishing trips were processed by SPC for vessels flagged to 11 countries (vessel nationality - China, Ecuador, EU, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Nauru, Salvador, Tuvalu). This number is lower than for 2021, where 416 logsheets were processed for vessels flagged to 15 countries (vessel nationality: China, Ecuador, Spain, Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Salvador, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Tuvalu)
 - 1,501 of fisher logbooks trips entered into the Coastal Fisheries database by 2 PICTs in 2022, compared to 1,574 last year.
 - 1,158 in Wallis and Futuna (Service de la pêche)
 - 343 in Palau, Bureau of Fisheries)

Countries: *Federated States of Micronesia; French Polynesia; Kiribati; Nauru; Tuvalu; Wallis and Futuna; Palau*

Objective 4: Providing scientific research, analysis, and advice for evidence-based fisheries management.

Key Results Area 4.1: Provide high-quality stock assessments and fisheries assessments for key renewable oceanic resources, socio economic analysis and related management advice.

Data Management, SAM, FEMA, CFLM, Coastal Fisheries Science section within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- Three stock assessments were conducted, including:
 - skipjack in the western and central pacific
 - blue shark in the southwest pacific
 - mako shark in the southwest pacific.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- At the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) meeting in Da Nang, Vietnam, a proposal was passed for a harvest strategy for skipjack tuna. This significant decision for the 'largest and most valuable tuna fishery in the world' ensured the ongoing sustainability of skipjack tuna stock, whilst improving transparency and effectiveness of management in the Pacific. This is the first step in an historic and globally significant management reform for the tuna fisheries of the WCPO and is a testament to the critical role played by SPC oceanic fisheries programme in not only the technical and scientific work, but also the capacity building allowing members to feel confident in driving the harvest strategy approach.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

Key Results Area 4.2: Provide ecosystem, climate change, biodiversity, marine resource ecology, and species biology models, analysis, and advice.

Data Management, SAM, FEMA, CFLM, Coastal Fisheries Science section within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- SPC supported the production and publication of 13 technical scientific papers related to Climate Change

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- Increased support and recognition of the impacts of climate change in the fisheries and aquaculture sector:
 - 33 students engaged in the Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction. Respondents to the post post-training survey showed that 94% (n=17) were empowered to contribute to team effectiveness, 61% (n=11) applied workplace health and safety procedures more effectively in their respective work environments and 50% (n=9) were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards their locations.
 - Climate change implications for fisheries is now a standing item to be addressed at the annual WCPO) meeting, in addition to at its subsidiary bodies. A report on ecosystem and climate indicators now a regular paper to Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).
 - Scientific Committee Brochure on national fisheries impact of ENSO events has been developed by Cook Islands.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

Key Results Area 4.3: Providing scientific research, analysis, and advice for evidence-based fisheries management.

Data Management, SAM, FEMA, CFLM, Coastal Fisheries Science section within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- Three economic reports on fisheries and aquaculture were completed, including:
 - Household survey of Special Management Area communities in Tonga published in 2022 assessed the socio-economic aspects and perceptions of communities with SMAs (special management areas – community-based fisheries management and protection areas). Results inform the planning of the upscaling of the SMA programme.
 - A preliminary analysis on funding options for the squid fishery development in Tonga (in the frame of the NIWA project on demersal fishery in Tonga)
 - An economic modelling for the design of a Rock Oysters farm in New Caledonia

Countries: *Tonga, New Caledonia*

- 55 people (31 female, 24 male) from Fiji and PNG have increased knowledge on socio-economic dynamics of coastal fisheries and aquaculture, following their participation in three trainings delivered on:
 - Community-based fisheries management survey for enumerators
 - Market and landing survey
 - Socioeconomic surveys

Countries: *Papua New Guinea, Fiji*

Key Results Area 4.4: Enhance existing and develop new modelling approaches to support scientific analysis and advice.

SAM, FEEMA, CFLM, Coastal Fisheries Science section within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- 21 PICTs (members of the WCPFC) received support on modelling approaches through the adoption of the new skipjack management procedure and related capacity development activities including a targeted delivered national training for French Polynesia and FSM, as well trainings for the PNA and WCPFC members.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- A Skipjack interim management procedure and associated TRP (Target Reference Points) was developed. The management procedure defines future levels for the key fisheries catching this stock.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

Key Results Area 4.5: Strengthen and expand CBFM and support the implementation of the 'Pacific framework for action on scaling-up community-based fisheries management' across the region.

Coastal Fisheries Livelihood and Management section within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- Nine PICTs received support from SPC, including the launching of awareness campaigns for PNG, Fiji and Wallis, the development of 73 information tools to raise awareness of fisheries issues, and two workshops on Best Practices held in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Countries: *Papua New Guinea; Fiji; Wallis and Futuna; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu*

- SPC carried out a survey to assess the diverse status of CBFM and coastal fisheries management in the 22 PICTs, their progress through the lens of the New Song and Framework for Action on CBFM and the level of support Pacific Island communities may be receiving to ensure sustainable coastal fisheries. The Coastal Fisheries Report Card (CFRC) data shows a slight increase in funding to Coastal Fisheries, as a proportion to of the overall national budget and fisheries budget. There were strong indications that staffing has increased in 10 PICTs which may indicate an increase in support for coastal fisheries management and explicitly CBFM. Overall, 136 full staff on Community Based Fisheries Management (CBFM) across 10 PICTs as per recent data from 2022 survey.

Countries: *Cook Islands; Kiribati; Nauru; French Polynesia; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna*

Key Results Area 4.6: Strengthen the enabling environment to enhance compliance with coastal fisheries laws and policies.

Coastal Fisheries Livelihood and Management section within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- 11 coastal fisheries regulations, management plans, strategic development plans, and SOPS developed for Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu, namely:
 - Three regulations and three management plans were developed for Kiribati:
 - CBFM Plan for South Tarawa (draft)
 - Penalty Notice Regulations (draft)
 - Amendment Regulations (draft)
 - Coastal Fisheries Regulations (implemented)

- Deepwater Fishery Management Plan (draft)
- Kiritimati Marine Aquarium Fishery Plan (draft)
- Fisheries Ordinance for Solomon Islands' Western Province Fisheries (draft)
- Coastal Fisheries Management Plan developed for Tonga (endorsed)
- Vanuatu plan and SOPs
- Vanuatu National FAD Strategic Development Plan
- Vanuatu Fisheries Department Disaster Risk Management SOP

Countries: *Kiribati; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Vanuatu*

- 120 fisheries stakeholders from 9 PICTs participated in various training and mentoring sessions on law, policy, planning, and Monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) in fisheries and aquaculture:
 - 24 (8 female, 13 male) participants completed their Cert IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture (CFA) Compliance
 - 4 (three female, one male) government officials from Tonga were trained on the drafting management plans
 - 18 students were sponsored for Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance (Fiji-13, FSM -1 and Solomon Islands -4) and were empowered to contribute to effective monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) activities; effectively work as Fisheries Compliance Officer; verify and monitor aquaculture and coastal fisheries operations; undertake community engagement activities and demonstrate compliance to workplace Occupational Health and Safety requirements.
 - 33 students were recipients of the Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction)
 - 41 students received scholarships to complete the Micro qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business course.

Countries: *Tonga; Fiji; Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; French Polynesia*

- Tonga adopted the SPC-developed monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) learning module to record 217 inspections conducted, and 12 infringements. The module will be expanded to accommodate expressed demands from two other PICTs.
- SPC worked to develop an MCSE a database to help members capture inspection/prosecution information, in response to interests from several members.

Countries: *Tonga, Fiji, Kiribati*

Key Results Area 4.7: Strengthen the inclusion of people-centred approaches across the development and implementation of policies and compliance measures.

Coastal Fisheries Livelihood and Management section within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- 81(39 female, 42 male) participants received training in gender and social inclusion:
 - 30 participants (17 female, 13 male) from FSM, Marshall Islands, and Palau attended a three-day subregional workshop on Gender, Social Inclusion, and Human Rights in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture" held virtually.
 - 51 (22 female, 29 male) staff from the Solomon Islands Government were trained in Gender and Social Inclusion.

Countries: *Palau; Federated States of Micronesia; RMI; Solomon Islands)*

Objective 5: Enhance and strengthen the management of aquatic biosecurity risks in the region.

Key Results Area: 5.1 Enhance and strengthen the management of aquatic biosecurity risks in the region.

Coastal Fisheries Aquaculture section within FAME responsible for this Results Area

➤ SPC supported following countries:

- One Fiji farm and one marine facility in PNG received support toward the development of on-farm aquatic biosecurity procedures.
- Justin Hunter Pearls, and some Fiji MoF tilapia farming extension staff, have increased knowledge on-farm biosecurity practices.
- PNG Nago Island Marine Facility's (NIMRF) standard operating procedures was reviewed, and recommendations made for improving operational biosecurity.

Countries: *Fiji, Papua New Guinea*

➤ Five PICTS were listed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) site(<https://www.woah.org/en/who-we-are/members/>) as new members. SPC(FAME) continue to support non-member countries from the region to get membership in the WOAH, including support to Kiribati. The ongoing 'Regional Aquatic Biosecurity Framework mid-point review' will provide an opportunity to do a stock-take on what specific standards these PICTs should be reporting on for aquatics.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

5.2 Support the development of small-scale coastal and aquaculture activities to enhance food security, nutrition, and livelihood.

Coastal Fisheries Aquaculture section within FAME responsible for this Results Area

➤ Nine aquaculture farms and one association in Cook Islands, Fiji, PNG and New Caledonia received support.

- two aquaculture farms in Cook Islands supported with technical advice, manuals, and system review.
- four aquaculture farms in Fiji supported with design development, surveys, and quotations.
- three aquaculture farms in PNG supported with reviews of techniques, advisory support and hatchery design
- two aquaculture farms in New Caledonia supported with nursery design, budget development and operational reviews.

Countries: *Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia*

➤ Four PICTs benefitted from technical and advisory support from SPC, relating to sustainable small-scale coastal fisheries development in 2022.

- Nauru received support with diamondback and *Loligo* squid fishing skills, FAD fabrication and deployment.
- Tonga received support with small scale fishing operations and squid fishing.
- New Caledonia received support with squid fishing and Palu ahi training.
- FSM - Pohnpei received training in making jelly FADs for the purse seine fishery, as well as jelly FADs using biodegradable material.

Countries: *Nauru; Tonga; New Caledonia; Federated States of Micronesia*

5.3 Provide technical and analytical support for aquaculture that enhances production and economic sustainability.

Coastal Fisheries Aquaculture section within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- In 2022, eight aquaculture farms were supported in aquaculture production and sustainability training:
 - two in Fiji (Ron Govind and Kaybees)
 - six in New Caledonia (AMRC, JHP, Coral Sea, Mariculture Marigold, NIMF, Huitres Bourake)

Countries: *Fiji, New Caledonia*

Objective 6: Identify diverse and sustainable livelihood options for SPC member PICTs.

Key Results Area 6.1: Support development of alternative and supplementary livelihoods and commodities

Coastal Fisheries and Livelihood, Aquaculture sections within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- In 2022, 17 PICTs were supported with technical advice, training videos and materials relating to fish aggregating devices (FADs) deployment, survey, and digital trackers, to promote the development of sustainable livelihood opportunities, including:
 - 12 digital trackers procured to collect data from anchored FADs.
 - 11 FAD site surveys conducted.
 - 28 FADs deployed with SPC support.
 - four fishing trials conducted.
 - eight PICTs received advisory support on FAD logistics.
 - nine spotter buoys connected or recovered in six PICTs.
 - eight PICTs advised on the procurement of fishing and safety gear.
 - five PICTs provided with general fishing support.

Countries: *American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; Federated States of Micronesia; Guam; Kiribati; New Caledonia; Nauru; Papua New Guinea; Palau; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; Wallis and Futuna; Samoa*

- SPC supported two PICTs with the development of alternative / supplementary livelihoods and commodities.
 - Nauru received support with diamondback and *Loligo* squid fishing skills, FAD fabrication and deployment.
 - Tonga received support with small scale fishing operations and squid fishing.

Countries: *Tonga, Nauru*

- Tonga developed alternative / supplementary livelihoods with squid fishing with SPC support.

Country: *Tonga*

Key Results Area 6.2: Develop innovative subsistence, artisanal and commercial fishing opportunities.

Information Management (IM) sections within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- Two new fishing opportunities were identified and currently being explored by SPC as new subsistence, artisanal and/or commercial fishing opportunities - diamondback squid fishery and baitfish fishing.

Countries: *Tonga, Nauru*

- In 2022, 27 people (all male) from Nauru and FSM received training on sustainable fishing methods, including FADs, diamondback and *Loligo* squid fishing and small fishing operations

Countries: *Tonga, Nauru*

Key Results Area 6.3: Support diversification of coastal fisheries and aquaculture production, and seafood safety, quality, and value-adding

Coastal Fisheries and Livelihood, Aquaculture sections within FAME responsible for this Results Area

- Four novel aquaculture species were identified as viable for production in the Pacific - these are Freshwater eels, pearl meat oysters and mangrove oysters, *Artemia* brine-shrimp. Work will be ongoing to review other species which have had limited success in the past, to improve their performance: seaweeds, freshwater prawns, mud crab, shrimp, milkfish, silver lip pearl oysters, and rock oysters.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- SPC developed regional information toolkit to assist fishers to understand and adapt to nearshore fishing practices targeting the more resilient pelagic species. The toolkit includes a written manual, and a series training videos (Fish & Tips video series).

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

- 95 people from Solomon Islands, Fiji and Vanuatu were trained or mentored in diversification of aquaculture production, seafood safety, quality and value adding.

Countries: *Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu*

Objective 7: Support the development of capacity and enhance capability in fisheries and aquaculture among PICTs.

Key Results Area 7.1: Design, deliver and quality assure regional vocational training in fisheries, aquaculture, and management.

All sections of FAME responsible for this Results Area

- Four PICTs received targeted technical support and capacity building in developing their coastal fisheries management plans, namely:
 - Support to Kiribati in developing deep water snapper and Kiritimati Aquarium fish management plan. These documents are currently in draft form.
 - Tonga Coastal fisheries management Plan. Approved by Tonga Government.

- Support to Vanuatu to review first draft of FAD plan and Vanuatu Fisheries Department disaster risk management consultation.
- Nine participants (six female and three male) from Samoa received Coastal Fisheries management plan training.

Countries: Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu, Samoa

- 320 Pacific Islanders received regionally recognised vocational certification on fisheries, aquaculture, and management, namely:
- 177 participants trained in Leadership through the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (89 female, 87 males, one other)
 - 41 participants received micro qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business
 - 33 students completed a Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction)
 - 26 participants completed a micro qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality
 - 19 students were sponsored for the Certificate IV in Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance
 - 12 participants completed a Certificate IV Training & Assessment

Countries: American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; RMI; Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu, Vanuatu

- Post-training surveys from the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme and PEUMP Programme confirmed strengthened capacities in related technical skills and applications of knowledge in their work, following participation in various training supported by SPC.
- Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme: 97% (n=38) of surveyed participants of the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme indicated that they had applied the leadership knowledge in the workplace.
 - PEUMP Programme: Majority of participants stated they have gained new knowledge and applied in the workplace following trainings on:
 - Micro qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality - In a 6-month post training survey completed by 65% of Micro qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality, 76.5% confirmed that they applied the learnings to their business Sea operations in terms of improving customer service, cash flow method, sales monitoring, grading fish, hygiene & packaging, cold storage and fish handling technique.
 - Micro qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business course (cohorts 1 and 2) - In a 6-month post training survey completed by 46% of scholarship recipients for Micro qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business course (cohorts 1 and 2), 63% of respondents strongly agreed that they gained new skills and knowledge at the training while a further 53% strongly agreed to have taught others in their communities the skills gained at the training. 100% of respondents believed that the training improved.
 - Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction)- In a 6-month post training survey completed by 55% training participants, 94% of the respondents confirmed that they were empowered to contribute to team effectiveness and 61% applied workplace health and safety procedures more effectively in their respective work environments. 50% of the respondents of were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards their locations.
 - Certificate IV In Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance. - In a 6-month post training survey completed by 39% of those sponsored for this training, 86% confirmed that they applied good governance procedures and appropriate social principles when undertaking MCS activities in their workplace and 71% confirmed that improvements were made with notetaking, training of rights holders, communication with stakeholders, interpreting regulations and market survey methodology.

- Gender and Social Inclusion training for the Solomon Islands - In a 6-month post training survey completed by 49% of training recipients, 100% of those surveyed (25 respondents) agreed that they have gained new skills while 83% were able to use the new skills in their work. 64% of those surveyed had done something differently in their work as a result of the training with half of these noticing positive changes as a result of what they did differently.

Countries: *Regional (ALL PICTs)*

Key Results Area 7.2: Enhance capacity development in science, technology, data management, analysis, and advice.

All sections of FAME responsible for this Results Area

- FAME provided training to 1,204 (393 female and 605 male, 1 other, 25 unspecified) participants from 18 PICTs compared to 1,090 (419 female and 671 male) in 2021, of which:
 - Aquaculture: 51 (19 female, 32 male)
 - Coastal Fisheries Management and Livelihoods: 289 (97 female, 192 male)
 - Data management 202 (43 female, 56 male, 18 unspecified)
 - Gender and Human Rights: 29 (17 female, 12 male)
 - Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme: 177 (89 female, 87 male, 1 other)
 - Fisheries Ecosystem Monitoring and Analysis: 48 (3 female, 45 male)
 - Stock Assessment: 241 (105 female, 129 male, 7 unspecified)
 - Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Science: 72 (20 female, 52 male).

- In 2022, FAME's aggregate training participation was 1,024 (393 female and 605 male, 1 other, 25 unspecified) PICT participants from 18 PICTs, compared to 1,090 (419 female and 671 male) in 2021, of which:
 - Aquaculture: 51 (19 female, 32 male)
 - Coastal Fisheries Management and Livelihoods: 288 (97 female, 191 male)
 - Data management 117 (43 female, 56 male, 18 unspecified)
 - Gender and Human Rights: 30 (17 female, 13 male)
 - Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme: 177 (89 female, 87 male, 1 other)
 - Fisheries Ecosystem Monitoring and Analysis: 48 (3 female, 45 male)
 - Stock Assessment: 241 (105 female, 129 male, 7 unspecified)
 - Science: 72 (20 female, 52 male)

Countries: *American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; RMI; Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu, Vanuatu*

- 12 fisheries, aquaculture and management courses were designed, delivered or quality assured by SPC, that met regional vocational standards:
 - Certificate IV In Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance
 - PIRFO Certification 4 in Debrief Operations
 - PIRFO Observer Refresher training
 - Observer training on purse seine and gill net fisheries
 - Leadership for Change as part of the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP)
 - 6 Mini-Workshops as part of the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme (PFLP)

Countries: *Fiji; Federated States of Micronesia; Solomon Islands*

- Based on post-training feedback surveys completed by an average of 65% of participants who attended eight courses delivered by SPC, 100% of survey respondents indicated they gained new knowledge from the trainings.

- 41 students received scholarships to complete Micro qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business course. In a 6-month post training survey completed by 46% of these participants, 63% of respondents strongly agreed that they gained new skills and knowledge at the training while a further 53% strongly agreed to have taught others in their communities the skills gained at the training.

Countries: American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Federated States of Micronesia; Kiribati; RMI; Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tokelau; Tonga; Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Key Results Area 7.3: Strengthen the delivery of tertiary training in fisheries and aquaculture through sponsorships, mentoring and supervision.

All sections of FAME responsible for this Results Area

- 97% of surveyed participants of the Pacific Fisheries Leadership Programme indicated that they had applied the leadership knowledge in the workplace (N=38) (participants reporting application of courses and coaching)
 - Gender disaggregation: 58% Females, 42% Males
 - Countries: Solomon Islands (26%), PNG (24%), Fiji (24%), Cook Islands (5%), New Caledonia (5%), Kiribati (3%), Micronesia (3%), Nauru (3%), Niue (3%), Palau (3%) and Samoa (3%)
 - Age: 41-50 (50%), 31-40 (34%), 21-30 (11%) and 51-60 (3%) (one left blank)
- A six month follow survey in:
 - Micro qualification in Maintaining Seafood Safety and Quality, 76.5% confirmed that they applied the learnings to their business operations in terms of improving customer service, cash flow method, sales monitoring, grading fish, hygiene & packaging, cold storage and fish handling technique.
 - Micro qualification in Establishing and Operating a Small Seafood Business course (cohorts 1 and 2), 63% of respondents strongly agreed that they gained new skills and knowledge at the training while a further 53% strongly agreed to have taught others in their communities the skills gained at the training. 100% of respondents believed that the training improved their skills and knowledge.
 - Certificate IV in Resilience (Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction), 94% of the respondents confirmed that they were empowered to contribute to team effectiveness and 61% applied workplace health and safety procedures more effectively in their respective work environments. 50% of the respondents were able to conduct and implement risk assessments and measures respectively for climate change disasters/hazards their locations.
 - Certificate IV In Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance, 86% confirmed that they applied good governance procedures and appropriate social principles when undertaking MCS activities in their workplace and 71% confirmed that improvements were made with notetaking, training of rights holders, communication with stakeholders, interpreting regulations and market survey methodology.
- Gender and Social Inclusion training for the Solomon Islands, 100% of those surveyed (25 respondents) agreeing that they have gained new skills while 83% were able to use the new skills in their work. 64% of those surveyed had done something differently in their work as a result of the training with half of these noticing positive changes as a result of what they did differently.

Countries: Solomon Islands; Papua New Guinea; Fiji; Cook Islands; New Caledonia; Kiribati; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Niue; Palau; Samoa

FAME results are available online, including performance stories, training dashboards and coastal fisheries report cards. Go to www.fameresults.org to view more of FAME results.