


March 2018

	منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة	联合国 粮食及 农业组织	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture	Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация Объединенных Наций	Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura
---	--	--------------------	---	---	---	--

ASIA-PACIFIC FISHERY COMMISSION**Thirty-fifth Session****Cebu, the Philippines, 11-13 May 2018****Technical Cooperation Project – Support to countries to address
illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU)****TCP PROJECT AGREEMENT**

Upon recommendation from the 33rd FAO Asia Pacific Regional Conference (APRC) 2016 and requests from the governments of Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will provide technical assistance for the execution of the following Technical Cooperation Project (TCP):

Project Title:	Support to countries to address Illegal Unreported and unregulated Fishing (IUU)
Project Symbol:	TCP/RAS/3621

A detailed description of the project, including background, rationale, project framework, implementation and management arrangements as well as oversight, monitoring, management information and reporting, is provided in the Project Document as an appendix to this Agreement.

TCP General Provisions

1. The achievement of the objectives set by the project shall be the joint responsibility of the governments of Bangladesh, Cambodia Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam and FAO.
2. As part of their contribution to the project, the governments shall agree to make available the requisite number of qualified national personnel and the buildings, training facilities, equipment, transport and other local services necessary for the implementation of the project.
3. The governments shall assign authority for the project within the country to a government agency, which shall constitute the focal point for cooperation with FAO in the execution of the project, and which shall exercise the government's responsibility in this regard.
4. Project equipment, materials and supplies provided out of Technical Cooperation Programmeme funds shall normally become the property of the government immediately upon their arrival in the country, unless otherwise specified in the project agreement. The governments shall ensure that such equipment, materials and supplies are at all times available for use of the project and that adequate provision is made for their safe custody, maintenance and insurance. Vehicles remain the property of FAO, unless otherwise specified in the project agreement.
5. Subject to any security provisions in force, the governments shall furnish to FAO and to its personnel on the project, if any, such relevant reports, tapes, records and other data as may be required for the execution of the project.
6. The selection of FAO project personnel, of other persons performing services on behalf of FAO in connection with the project, and of trainees, shall be undertaken by FAO, after consultation with the government. In the interest of rapid project implementation, the governments shall undertake to expedite to the maximum degree possible its procedures for the clearance of FAO personnel and other persons performing services on behalf of FAO and to dispense with, wherever possible, clearance for short-term FAO personnel.
7. The governments shall apply to FAO, its property, funds and assets, and to its staff, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. Except as otherwise agreed by the governments and FAO in the Project Document, the governments shall grant the same privileges and immunities contained in the Convention to all other persons performing services on behalf of FAO in connection with the execution of the project.
8. With a view to the rapid and efficient execution of the project, the governments shall grant to FAO, its staff, and to all other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, the necessary facilities including:

- i) the prompt issuance, free of charge, of any visas or permits required;
 - ii) any permits necessary for the importation and, where appropriate, the subsequent exportation, of equipment, materials and supplies required for use in connection with the project and exemption from the payment of all customs duties or other levies or charges relating to such importation or exportation;
 - iii) exemption from the payment of any sales or other tax on local purchases of equipment, materials and supplies for use in connection with the project;
 - iv) payment of transport costs within the country, including handling, storage, insurance and all other related costs, with respect to equipment, materials or supplies for use in connection with the project;
 - v) the most favorable legal rate of exchange;
 - vi) assistance to FAO staff, to the extent possible, in obtaining suitable accommodation;
 - vii) any permits necessary for the importation of property belonging to and intended for the personal use of FAO staff or of other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, and for the subsequent exportation of such property;
 - viii) prompt customs clearance of the equipment, materials, supplies and property referred to in subparagraphs (ii) and (vii) above.
9. The Governments shall appoint a National Project Coordinator (NPC), as envisaged in the Project Document, to carry out the functions and activities specified in the project agreement. In some cases, it may be necessary for FAO to request, in writing, the NPC to incur specific commitments or obligations or to make specific payments on behalf of FAO. In such cases, the project may advance to the NPC project monies, up to the amounts allowed by and in accordance with current FAO rules and regulations. In this event the Governments agree to indemnify FAO and to make good to it, any losses that may arise from any irregularity in the maintenance of the advanced FAO's monies on the part of the NPC.
10. The governments shall deal with any claim which may be brought by third parties against FAO or its staff, or against any person performing services on behalf of FAO, and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claim or liability arising in connection with the project, unless the government and FAO should agree that the claim or liability arises from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the individuals mentioned above.
11. The persons performing services on behalf of FAO, referred to in paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 10, shall include any organization, firm or other entity, which FAO may designate to take part in the execution of the project.

12. The data/information compiled under the project will be the property of the governments, and sharing of subject data/information will be upon the willingness of concerned government agency with donor or implementing agency.

On behalf of:	On behalf of:
The Government of <Government>	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Name:	Name:
Title:	Title:
Date:	Date:

The Project Document in the appendix is an integral part of the Project Agreement.

Appendix

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title:	Support to countries to address Illegal Unreported and unregulated Fishing (IUU)
Project symbol:	TCP/RAS/3621
Recipient Country/ies:	Bangladesh, Cambodia Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam
Government / other counterpart(s):	Ministries of Fisheries, Departments of Fisheries Regional fisheries bodies.
Expected EOD (Starting Date):	1 January 2018
Expected NTE (End Date):	30 June 2019
Contribution to FAO's Strategic Framework: (Indicate as appropriate) ¹	<p>Strategic Objective (SO) /Organizational Outcome:</p> <p>Strategic Objective: 2 - Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>Organizational Outcome: 203 - Stakeholders endorse/adopt international (including regional) instruments and support related governance mechanisms for sustainable agricultural production systems.</p> <p>Regional Initiative/ Priority Area: Asia and the Pacific: Blue Growth Initiative - Supporting food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable management of aquatic resources.</p> <p>Country Programming Framework (CPF) Outcome:</p> <p>Bangladesh CPF Priority 2: Enhance agricultural productivity through diversification/intensification sustainable management of natural resources, use of quality inputs and mechanization, Outcome 4: More sustainable fisheries promoted through stock</p>

¹ For projects operated by country offices, it is necessary to link projects in FPMIS at OR level. For all other projects, linkage at product/service level is necessary.

	<p>assessment, improved technology, and better natural resources management policies and practice</p> <p>Cambodia CPF: Output 1.4: Improved capacity of targeted stakeholders to formulate and adopt legislations, regulations, standards and implementation arrangements in line with international and regional standards</p> <p>Myanmar CPF - Priority Outcome 3: Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.</p> <p>Thailand CPF - Priority outcome 2: Adaptation and mitigation of negative impact of climate change and natural disasters, and sustainable natural resources management are promoted</p> <p>Viet Nam CPF Priority C: Improvement of provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</p>
--	---

Total Budget:	USD 320 000
---------------	-------------

Executive Summary

The “Blue Sectors” of fisheries and aquaculture make a significant contribution to food and nutrition security and the livelihoods of millions of people in the Asia Pacific Region. Fish stocks face threats not only from marine pollution, habitat modification, habitat destruction but also overexploitation including through Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. IUU fishing includes fishing and fishing-related activities conducted in contravention of national, regional and international laws.

IUU fishing is recognized as a significant problem in the Asia Pacific Region with estimates of the illegal fish catch by foreign vessels in the region at US\$ 3.7 - 5.2 billion per year (8 -16% of the total reported catch). IUU fishing hinders developing countries’ growth opportunities, deprives the poorest, food-insecure people who depend on fisheries of a critical source of income and livelihood. For counties affected, IUU fishing constitutes an impediment as well as a deterrent to private sector development, and contributes to undermining fisheries and oceans’ governance efforts. IUU fishing is increasingly being associated with organized criminal behavior. Countries unable to fulfil international obligations for fisheries management and governance also risk incurring trade sanctions on their fisheries exports.

Countries in the South and South East Asia region recognize the importance of and need for concerted national, regional and international actions to address IUU fishing. With the support of development partners, regional fisheries bodies, NGO’s and UN agencies countries are have initiated a wide range of activities. These actions are guided by international instruments including the Code of Conduct For Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), International Plan of Action (IPOA-IUU), UN Fish stocks agreement (UNFSA), Regional and National Plans of Action (RPOA-IUU and NPOA-IUU) and the Joint ASEAN-SEAFDEC Declaration on Regional Cooperation for Combating

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Enhancing the Competitiveness of ASEAN Fish and Fishery Products”, the Global Record of fishing vessels, the Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance and the FAO Port State measures agreement (PSMA). FAO is providing some limited support through national TCPF, TCP and Inter regional TCP and the Global Umbrella programme.

Currently fourteen countries in the RAP South and South East Asia region, including Bangladesh, Cambodia Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam have requested support from FAO for assistance in addressing IUU fishing. The requests broadly include to review, update and harmonize national laws, to strengthen national strategies and policies (NPOA’s), support in awareness raising, capacity development of all areas of work in relation to addressing IUU (such as Monitoring Control and Surveillance and Vessel Inspection) and support to prepare documents of accession to the key global agreements (FAO-PSMA and UNFSA). The transboundary nature of IUU fishing is recognized by countries too and they have also requested support to strengthen existing regional governance and cooperation in fisheries to address IUU fishing.

Despite these ongoing efforts by governments, regional partners and FAO, the scale of the problem means that important gaps remain and additional focused effort to support countries achieve their goals in addressing IUU is required. The mobilization of countries, partners and stakeholders to focus on systematic implementation for results in addressing IUU is urgently required.

Countries will be supported through this project by three interlinked outputs summarized below. These are designed to address their key priorities d gaps identified in; strengthened regional coordination, regional governance, strengthened national capacity and the mobilization of resources through a partnership.

- Countries will be supported to identify priority actions to strengthen regional governance and coordination mechanisms to address IUU. The project will work with existing regional bodies and countries to review the current status of existing regional plans and governance, identify gaps and priority actions. Consultations to support a Regional Plans of Action will be initiated. Countries will further be supported through strengthening partnerships and coordination between existing regional bodies and to develop a broader regional strategy to address in the (Asia Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC)), integrating and building on existing arrangements.
- Countries will be supported to develop or strengthen National Plans of Action to address IUU fishing (including NPOA-IUU). This will be led by the Department’s of Fisheries and carried out in partnership with SEAFDEC and BOBPIGO, other regional fisheries bodies, development partners and national stakeholders. Viet Nam and Bangladesh will be supported to undertake gap analysis to identify priority areas of support. Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar where PSMA gap analysis has been undertaken will be supported in implementation of key priorities already identified.

- Countries will further be supported through the development of a regional partnership programme which will coordinate and mobilize resources at regional and country level to address the priority issues identified during consultations and meetings. This partnership will identify new resources and coordination mechanisms but will also integrate into and build on existing and pipeline programmes. Through the regional partnership priority areas for action with respect to technical advice will be identified including regional guidelines to identify and share good practice support countries in monitoring and reporting IUU.

The project impact will be improved food and nutrition security in the region through improved management of fisheries and marine resources and reduced IUU fishing in the RAP region.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	10
SECTION 1 - RELEVANCE	12
1.1 GENERAL CONTEXT	12
1.1.1 RATIONALE	12
1.1.2 FAO'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE.....	15
1.1.3 PARTICIPANTS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDER.....	16
1.2 EXPECTED RESULTS.....	17
SECTION 2 - FEASIBILITY.....	21
2.1 RISK MANAGEMENT	21
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS	21
2.2.1 Implementation strategy.....	21
2.3 MONITORING AND REPORTING.....	27
2.4 COMMUNICATION.....	28
SECTION 3 - SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS	28
Annex 1 – Budget.....	30
Annex 2 – Work Plan.....	31
Annex 3 – Terms of Reference for Personnel	33
Annex 4 – Contracts and Letters of Agreement.....	41

ACRONYMS

ABNJ	Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
ADB	Asian Development Bank
APFIC	Asia Pacific Fishery Commission
APRC	Asia Pacific Regional Consultation
BH	Budget Holder
BOBLME	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
BOBPIGO	Bay of Bengal Programme Inter Governmental Organisation
COFI	Committee on Fisheries
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EU	European Union
FIA	Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Resources Division
FIAP	Fishery Policy, Economics and Institutions Team
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPOA	International Plan of Action
LEGN	Development Law Service Legal Office
LTO	Lead Technical Officer
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPOA	National Plan of Action

PSMA	Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
PSMs	Port State Measures
PTF	Project Task Force
RAP	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
RCFM	Regional Consultative Forum (APFIC)
RFB	Regional Fisheries Body
RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SEAFDEC	South East Asia Fisheries Development Centre
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TSS	Technical Support Services
VGFSF	Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance

SECTION 1 - RELEVANCE

1.1 GENERAL CONTEXT

1.1.1 RATIONALE

Fisheries and Aquaculture (the Blue Sectors) make a significant contribution to food and nutrition security and the livelihoods of millions of people around the world. Some 880 million people are dependent on these sectors with around 200 million people relying on the value chain from harvesting to distribution and consumption. Seafood products are among the most traded commodities globally. Marine and inland fisheries and aquaculture production systems are making significant contributions to sustainable development including SDG 14.

The sectors are even more important in the Asia Pacific Region which is home to around 87 percent of those people with livelihoods that depend on them. The Asia fishing fleet accounts for nearly three-quarters of the world's vessels whilst some 90 percent of them are small scale. However, in recent years capture fisheries production has levelled off and more fisheries have become over exploited. The reasons for this are complex but include for example overexploitation of resources and marine pollution and habitat modification. The increasing pressures of human activities are being further compounded by the effects of climate change. The rapid expansion of capture fisheries with a lack of effective regulatory and management systems has resulted in declining production and ensuing social and economic problems. Fish stocks face threats not only from marine pollution, habitat modification, habitat destruction but also overexploitation including through Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

IUU fishing includes fishing and fishing-related activities conducted in contravention of national, regional and international laws; non-reporting, misreporting or under-reporting of information on fishing operations and their catches; fishing by "Stateless" vessels; fishing in convention areas of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) by non-party vessels; fishing activities which are not regulated by States and cannot be easily monitored and accounted for.

Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing is a significant problem globally and for countries in the Asia Pacific Region. It results in economic losses to countries with equally significant impacts on livelihoods. APFIC estimates the illegal fish catch by foreign vessels in Asia as US\$ 3.7 - 5.2 billion per year (8 -16% of the total reported catch). However, rough estimates indicate the global annual value of illegal and unreported fishing to be between USD 10 billion and USD 23.5 billion, representing between one-sixth to one-third of reported global catches, respectively. Off the coast of Asia and Eastern and Western Africa, there are indications that IUU fishing is on the rise as well as signs of emerging new IUU fishing hot spots. Direct and indirect losses to IUU fishing are considered to be particularly severe for developing coastal States and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

IUU fishing hinders developing countries' growth opportunities, deprives the poorest, food-insecure people who depend on fisheries of a critical source of income and livelihood, particularly where climate-induced shifts in ecosystem and loss of traditional fisheries cause greater competition over declining fisheries resources, constitutes an impediment as well as a deterrent to private sector development, and contributes to undermining fisheries and oceans' governance efforts. IUU fishing is increasingly being associated with organized criminal behavior such as tax and financial crimes, abusive labor and slavery, human trafficking, smuggling and the dumping of toxic waste at sea. Countries unable to fulfil international obligations for fisheries management and governance also risk incurring trade sanctions on their fisheries exports. IUU fishing occurs not just in the high seas but also within Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and can be carried out by foreign as well as national vessels. The root cause of IUU fishing is lack of effective Flag State control.

Countries and partners are guided in their efforts to address IUU fishing through international instruments including the Code of Conduct For Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), International Plan of Action (IPOA-IUU), UN Fish stocks agreement (UNFSA), Regional and National Plans of Action (RPOA-IUU and NPOA-IUU) and the ASEAN declaration. Combatting IUU is essential in order to achieve SDG 14². FAO also works with countries on the Global Record of fishing vessels and has developed Voluntary Guidelines on Flag State Performance. The FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) is an important measure in helping countries address IUU fishing. FAO has an obligation under Article 21 of the PSMA to provide capacity building and technical advice to developing member states. The parties requested FAO to support developing countries through coordination and the gathering and sharing of information. Parties also called on FAO to enhance financial and technical support with regards to capacity development efforts. To date the FAO PSMA has been adhered to by 58 countries (and the EU) and entered into force on 5 June 2016 (12 countries in RAP/SAP region have deposited instruments of ratification or accession).

Currently fourteen countries in the RAP South and South East Asia region, have requested support from FAO for assistance in addressing IUU fishing. The requests broadly include support to review, update and harmonize national laws, to strengthen national strategies and policies (NPOA's), support to awareness raising, capacity development of all areas of work in relation to addressing IUU (such as Monitoring Control and Surveillance and Vessel Inspection) and support to prepare documents of accession to the key global agreements (FAO-PSMA and UNFSA). Countries which have received or have ongoing support planned through FAO Technical Cooperation Projects (TCP/TCPF) and technical advice (TA) include Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor Leste. Countries are being supported by FAO through the Global Umbrella Programme

² FAO DG statement to the Oceans Conference, UN New York, 8-6-17 : <http://www.fao.org/about/who-we-are/director-gen/faodg-statements/detail/en/c/892858/>

to combat IUU (under development), the inter Regional TCP (IRTCP) (which supported Myanmar and Thailand through policy gap analysis and capacity development)

The transboundary nature of IUU fishing means that regional coordination and governance are essential to underpin these national efforts. In this respect, regional fishery bodies have an important role to play. In the Asia Pacific Region FAO has for many years supported efforts to combat IUU fishing including through the work of the Asia Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC) and in collaboration with bodies such as SEAFDEC (SEAFDEC/ASEAN), BOBPIGO, IOTC, CCAMLR, WCPFC, RPOA-IUU, USAID/Oceans partnership and other partners. Participating countries of the FAO led Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem project (BOBLME) including Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand have endorsed the Strategic Action Program (SAP) and which includes actions to address IUU fishing. The second phase of this project is expected to start in 2019. The FAO led Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem project (ISLME) will work with Timor Leste and Indonesia in developing and implementing a Strategic Action plan which will include addressing IUU fishing.

Despite these ongoing and planned actions by governments, regional partners and FAO, important gaps still exist at national and regional level. At regional level, governance and exchanging of information and coordination need strengthened. Countries and partners find that FAO information and data are not shared regularly or conveniently for example, they are not kept up to date with knowledge products, lessons and good practice, information is not always shared systematically. Regional and Sub-regional coordination of actions needs strengthened and regional action plans are not fully developed in many cases and to be harmonized. BOBPIGO member countries need support to develop their regional plan of action.

Countries and stakeholders have requested support to analyse, plan and implement their own strategies. They may not be aware of their priority needs and actions that they require to undertake in order to develop and implement their NPOA's. Gaps exist in the analysis of their sector institutional and governance frameworks.

This project will support countries through three interlinked outputs summarized below. These are designed to address their key priorities and gaps identified in relation to strengthening regional coordination, regional governance, strengthened national capacity and the mobilization of resources through a partnership.

- Countries will be supported to identify priority actions to strengthen regional governance and coordination mechanisms to address IUU. The project will work with existing regional bodies and countries to review the current status of existing regional plans and governance,

identify gaps and priority actions. Consultations to support a Regional Plan of Action for BOBPIGO countries will be initiated. Countries will further be supported through strengthening partnerships and coordination between existing regional bodies and to develop a broader regional strategy to address in the (Asia Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC)), integrating and building on existing arrangements.

- Countries will be supported to develop or strengthen National Plans of Action to address IUU fishing (including NPOA-IUU). This will be led by their Departments of Fisheries and carried out in partnership with SEAFDEC and BOBPIGO, other regional fisheries bodies, development partners and national stakeholders. Viet Nam and Bangladesh will be supported to undertake gap analysis to identify priority areas of support. Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar where gap analysis has been undertaken will be supported in implementation of key priorities already identified.
- Countries will further be supported through the development of a regional partnership programme which will coordinate and mobilize resources at regional and country level to address the priority issues identified during consultations and meetings. This partnership will identify new resources and coordination mechanisms but will also integrate into and build on existing and pipeline programmes. Through the regional partnership priority areas for action with respect to technical advice will be identified including regional guidelines to identify and share good practice support countries in monitoring and reporting IUU

1.1.2 FAO'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

FAO is the United Nations agency with competency in all areas of fisheries and aquaculture, and enjoys a worldwide reputation, including with its 191 member countries, for the quality and effectiveness with which it is fulfilling its mandate. It's Fisheries and Aquaculture Department provides technical inputs to the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) which is presently the only global inter-governmental forum where major international fisheries and aquaculture problems and issues are examined. COFI is also used as a forum in which global agreements and non-binding instruments are negotiated. FAO has a long and successful track record of building capacity and promoting regional collaboration in fisheries, through its country offices and also its technical/administrative support to RFMOs, including those under FAO's constitution such as the Asian Pacific Fishery Commission, SEAFDEC, BOBPIGO, IOTC and others. FAO has also developed instruments setting global standards for fisheries management, fighting IUU and reducing bycatch. It has also led work on implementing an ecosystem approach to fisheries and has produced codes of practices and standards related to product safety and responsible trade, including guidelines for the Eco labelling of fish and fishery products. FAO holds a leadership role in global fisheries information with the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics Secretariat for fishery statistical data standards, the Fishery Information Resources Monitoring System Secretariat which coordinates fisheries status and trends information sharing partnership, and chairs the iMarine initiative which promotes innovative distributed data infrastructure in support to the ecosystem approach to fisheries management and conservation of marine living resources.

FAO has long experience in working in the fisheries sector development in the Asia Pacific Region and its strong leadership and technical capacity in the thematic area are exemplified in the successful completion of the BOBLME phase 1, and the Bangkok expert meeting on IUU in 2004 and 2007.

FAO's Fisheries Department and the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific have been instrumental in providing guidance for member countries and regional bodies in the areas of addressing IUU, implementation of the PSMA, Global record and CDS.

In addition, FAO has extensive experience facilitating capacity development processes including support to overcoming capacity gaps of countries and stakeholders in order to strengthen national capacities to address root causes of hunger, food security and malnutrition.

1.1.3 PARTICIPANTS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDER

Institutions directly benefiting from the project will be the responsible ministries, fisheries authorities, port authorities, inspection and enforcement authorities, customs, legal, enforcement and compliance officers, and other concerned national public institutions and entities, which are, either directly or indirectly, engaged in activities related to addressing IUU fishing. The project will support these institutions adopting the necessary policies and laws and acquiring the operational competencies to combat IUU fishing at the national and regional level. The Departments of Fisheries (Ministry of Fisheries or Ministry of Agriculture) will act as project focal points. Through these focal points the project will engage a broad range of other stakeholders including research institutions, civil society organizations, and private firms in agriculture and land-use sectors.

In particular fishers, and those with dependent livelihoods (including the private sector) will be involved in the project mainly through participation in planning meetings at country level. The implementation of the NPOA's (IUU) developed will enable other stakeholders to benefit indirectly from the project through sustainable fisheries and improved catches. This will include small scale fishers, fishers and those with depended livelihoods including processors and traders and the privates sector.

The project will promote the involvement of qualified women and indigenous people at the institutional level in organizational development efforts and capacity building across all components and activities.

Regional Fisheries Bodies and entities which are either directly or indirectly, engaged in activities related to addressing IUU fishing and there staff will benefit from the project through the enhanced capacity of countries to participate in the preparation of regional plans of actions. They will also benefit from the technical advice and plans of action developed. FAO will develop Letters of

Agreement with Service Providers to carry out sub regional and national level consultations with member countries.

No individuals, groups or organizations will be negatively affected, except for the persons or entities engaged in, or aiding, IUU fishing.

1.2 EXPECTED RESULTS

IMPACT	Improved food and nutrition security in participating countries			
OUTCOME	Improved management of fisheries and marine resources and reduced IUU fishing in the RAP region			
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Strategies to combat IUU (eg RPOA, NPOA, PSMA).</p> <p>Countries and regions/sub regional level</p>	<p>Countries are at different stages with respect to the development of their strategies and regional strategies to address IUU fishing.</p> <p>APFIC has no regional strategy, BOBPIGO has no regional strategy.</p> <p>RPOA-IUU and SEAFDEC/ASEAN have well elaborated strategies.</p>	<p>Regional strategy for APFIC member countries</p> <p>Regional strategy for BOBPIGO countries</p> <p>Countries : 2 draft NPOA-IUU</p>	<p>NPOA and RPOA documents published.</p> <p>FAO/APFIC strategy published</p>	<p>Government commitment and institutional capacity.</p> <p>Stakeholders able to reach consensus on strategies</p> <p>Partner and government staff available to undertake consultations within the time frame of the project.</p>

Regional partnership programme	No APFIC partnership or strategy	Partnership programme and strategy agreed by APFIC countries (eg a GEF PIF)	Partnership concept developed including.	Stakeholders reach consensus on partnership programme priorities.
OUTPUT 1	Regional capacity coordination and governance mechanisms to support countries in addressing IUU strengthened			
ACTIVITIES for achieving output 1				
Title	Description			
1.1. Regional strategy and action plan to address IUU.	<p>The project will strengthen countries capacity to identify key issues and to develop and implement plans to address IUU fishing at regional and sub-regional level. Countries and regional partners will be supported to review existing regional mechanisms and identify gaps and priorities for regional actions.</p> <p>The following steps will be undertaken : -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The project will undertake a systematic analysis and mapping of ongoing and planned activities of partners, consult with stakeholders, coordinate gap analysis and prepare a draft regional strategy with priority recommendations. 2) The project inception and planning meeting will be the key event to undertake a stocktaking analysis of current status. Countries and partners will prepare and present updates to the meeting. The meeting will allow regional partners and ongoing projects to outline their plans and priorities to combat IUU. The meeting will be the first opportunity for countries in the APFIC region to build on the FAO regional consultation of 2009 and 2004. 3) The project will prepare reports from the Inception meeting consultation which will outline a roadmap and timetable to undertake the development of the draft regional strategy. Further consultation with stakeholders and the development of a final strategy for presentation to APFIC will be undertaken. 4) Fisheries Policy and Law Technical advice will be provided to countries during these meetings 5) Partner Consultations: The project will consult more broadly with regional partners and countries in the drafting and finalisation of the regional strategy. It will also coordinate with existing or planned regional and national-level consultations to produce the draft regional strategy. The Project will take advantage of existing project and partner meetings and specifically work with experts from SEAFDEC and BOBPIGO and other partners such as USAID Oceans, IOTC, CCAMLR, FAO HQ, and FAO-RAP will provide expert review of materials. 6) Bay of Bengal Sub Regional Consultation to develop and RPOA IUU: As part of this process the project will also carry out through an LOA, a regional consultation to develop a draft regional strategy for the sub-region (RPOA-IUU).The project will work with existing regional bodies and countries to review the current status of existing regional plans, identify gaps and priority actions. <p>The project will further support countries through strengthening partnerships and coordination between existing regional bodies and develop an APFIC regional strategy, integrating and building on existing</p>			

	<p>arrangements.</p> <p>Priority actions identified through mapping and gap analysis of global, regional and sub-regional strategies, institutions and governance for combatting IUU and implementing the PSMA will be prepared.</p>
<p>1.2 Guidelines and good practice developed including a technical review of appropriate methodologies to better understand and monitor of impact of IUU in the APFIC region.</p>	<p>Countries have requested support in developing good practice for the region to help them address IUU fishing. In particular they have requested guidance in monitoring and reporting IUU fishing. Improved monitoring and reporting of IUU fishing will greatly strengthen the ability of countries to address the issue.</p> <p>The project will synthesize international, regional and country level good practice and methodologies on monitoring and reporting IUU fishing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will conduct the desk review, carry out expert interviews, and coordinate with existing or planned regional and national-level consultants to produce regional technical guideline for consultation. • The guideline will highlight lessons and good practice in the region and more broadly. • The project will take advantage of existing project and partners meetings and specifically work with experts from SEAFDEC and BOBPIGO and other partners such as IOTC, CCAMLR, FAO HQ and FAO-RAP will provide expert review of materials. • The draft technical guidelines will be presented to the APFIC RCFM and shared with policy makers throughout the region and beyond. <p>During regional and national consultations countries and partners will be consulted to agree the topic for a possible second priority area for a technical guideline to be developed and presented in a similar manner, depending on funds available.</p> <p>The technical guidelines will provide an important contribution to countries ability to address IUU fishing in the region and will be shared with stakeholders across the region through a variety of channels.</p>
OUTPUT 2	National plans of action to address IUU developed in two countries and strengthened in three.
ACTIVITIES for achieving Output 2	
Title	Description
2.1 Baseline report from participating countries.	The project will collate and prepare baseline information with respect to the participating countries including policies, laws, strategies relevant to addressing IUU fishing.
2.1 Consultations in at least 5 member countries in developing NPOA-IUU and preparing accession documents	<p>Support will be provided to the 5 participating countries to undertake consultations with respect to the development of National Plans of Action (NPOA-IUU) or to address priorities identified.</p> <p>Viet Nam and Bangladesh will be supported to undertake national consultations and gap analysis to develop draft NPOA-IUU and identify priority areas of support.</p>

<p>to the PSMA and other international fisheries agreements as required.</p>	<p>Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar where gap analysis has been undertaken will be supported in implementation of key priorities already identified. In these countries, priority areas of support will be identified through to build on existing areas of work.</p> <p>The project will advise the governments with the preparation of accession agreements to FAO PSMA if required (should countries not yet be parties to the agreement).</p> <p>Capacity development needs will be identified during the gap analysis and subsequent meetings. Potential support to implementation of the findings will be identified in coordination with the FAO Umbrella programme, FAO Inter regional programme and other national or regional programmes and partners to ensure full synergy and avoid possible duplication.</p> <p>Countries will further be supported through participation in regional training, meetings and the development of a regional partnership programme which will mobilise resources at regional and country level to address the priority issues identified during consultations and meetings.</p> <p>This partnership developed in Output 3 will identify new resources and coordination mechanisms but will also integrate into and build on existing and pipeline programmes. Through the regional partnership priority areas for action with respect to technical advice will be identified including regional guidelines to identify and share good practice support countries in monitoring and reporting IUU</p>
<p>2.2 Support to the development of national strategies for combatting IUU and implementing the PSMA (through mapping and gap analysis).</p>	<p>Based on country-level prioritization, the project will support Ministries of Fisheries to develop a draft NPOA –IUU in the Bangladesh and Viet Nam.</p> <p>This work will be carried out in close coordination with the FAO Umbrella programme and Inter regional programme to ensure synergy.</p> <p>The project will take advantage of existing project and partners meetings and specifically work with experts from SEAFDEC and BOBPIGO and other partners such as IOTC, CCAMLAR, FAO HQ and FAO-RAP will provide expert review of materials.</p>
<p>OUTPUT 3</p>	<p>Capacity support to develop a Regional program and partnership to address IUU</p>
<p>ACTIVITIES for achieving output 3</p>	
<p>Title</p>	<p>Description</p>
<p>3.1 Stakeholder consultations to identify national and regional priorities for partnership strengthening and the identification of program elements.</p>	<p>Countries will be supported in the development of a regional program and partnership to combat IUU fishing which will be fully integrated with project activities and with RAP’s ongoing efforts to develop regional partnerships with resource partners such as the GEF and other bilateral donors.</p> <p>The development of the regional program and partnership will be undertaken in close coordination with the ongoing FAO umbrella programme and other ongoing partner projects and programme.</p> <p>The project will :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of ongoing and planned initiatives by partners and countries in the region. • Identification of key issues through problem census and Theory of Change analysis through consultation with stakeholders.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender (and vulnerable group) analysis to ensure full integration to the programme. • Identification of priority actions and results. • Scoping and stakeholder consultation for the development of a long term regional partnership. • Preparation and presentation of programme SPP, CN to partners and resource partners. • Partners and resource partner dialogue and follow up (and reparation of project/programme documents as appropriate). • Validation workshop (APFIC RCFM meeting 2019). • Communication of findings.
--	---

SECTION 2 - FEASIBILITY

2.1 RISK MANAGEMENT

Figure 1: Risk Matrix

Risk	Impact	Probability	Mitigation
Resistance from conflicting economic and vested interests.	Delays in project activities and decreased quality of final product	Medium	Careful selection and Involvement of stakeholders' participation in all phases of project.
Difficulty to ensure high level leadership to the process.	Delays to project activities.	Medium	Ensure policy briefings for leaders and decision makers. Identify champions. Ensure alternative countries can be identified.
Difficulty in ensuring senior staff from ministries (and regional partners) can participate in meetings.	Delays	Medium	Ensure National and Regional workshops are organized well in advance and involve FAO country offices. Undertake meetings through VC.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

2.2.1 Implementation strategy

A Project Task Force (PTF) will be established under the overall supervision of the Budget Holder as per FAO rules and will be entrusted with the overall responsibility for project's management, implementation and coordination, including technical advice and backstopping to

project participating countries and contracted consultants on specific policy/legal/technical issues. The PTF will comprise the TCP Coordinators from the participating countries and BH, the LTO (Senior Fisheries Officer, RAP), LEGN Legal Officer, Fishery officer from FIA.

The FAO Lead SO Focal Point for the project will be RAP SO2 Focal Point. RAP Senior Fishery Officer (SFO) will serve as the Lead Technical Officer (LTO). They will work closely in implementation of the project. The project will be operated by the budget holder in RAP who will be designated by the Regional Representative upon project approval.

The following government authorities will be responsible for providing needed administrative and support to overall project implementation and management related to respective countries;

- Bangladesh, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock.
- Cambodia, Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries.
- Myanmar, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation.
- Thailand, Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.
- Viet Nam. Directorate of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam.

National project coordinators designated by the respective government ministries will be responsible for planning, implementation of national activities under the technical supervision of the project LTO. The Regional level project activities will be coordinated by the LTO.

The implementation of the project will emphasize the collaboration among the key players - the international and national consultants, national project coordinators, regional fisheries bodies, national and regional partner projects and programmes. International and national consultants will provide key technical inputs and play a key technical role in national implementation.

FAO officers will coordinate and oversee the overall implementation and coordination of regional activities.

The project will be implemented in countries through the organization of national consultation processes (depending on the individual country needs). Countries face different challenges and constraints with respect to development of NPOA-IUU and implementation of the provisions of the PSMA. These range from the absence of adequate policies and laws, to poor communication and coordination among national entities as well as with other countries and RFBs, weak systems, institutional and operational competences for MCS, inadequate enforcement capacities. Some States are more advanced than others and already have strategies/action plans against IUU fishing and require only limited assistance to align their governance frameworks to the PSMA and complementary international instruments and mechanisms. The project will therefore adopt a flexible approach, focusing on the most pressing issues each country faces with respect to: (i) national policies, laws and by-laws; (ii) institutional and operational capacities; and, (iii) national cooperation and coordination. This approach will allow building on, and adding value to, the work

already done by governments, regional partners and other FAO and non-FAO projects and initiatives.

Countries are in different phases or stages with respect to combatting IUU and implementing the PSMA, some are advanced whilst others less so. For example, some may have ongoing or planned FAO or partner project addressing these issues, some are already party to the agreement, other are considering this step whilst other still have yet to consider this step. Some countries have developed National Plans of Action, others have asked for support to do so. Many have not yet addressed implementation of these plans or are needing advice. The project has to respond to complex technical issues and engage a wide range of stakeholders with different levels of capacity at multiple levels (national, regional and global).

To do this the project will develop a phased approach. Initial scoping and mapping of partners, ongoing and planned activities, capacity development and coordination needs will lead to the development of a regional strategy for the project (APFIC) with a clear action plan for implementation of the project activities with time bound indicators.

The gap analysis and assessment of governance frameworks and drafting of strategies will be achieved through national level multi-stakeholder workshops applying assessment tools developed within the framework of previous FAO work taking into account findings from gaps assessments and following a methodology that has been successfully adopted by FAO for the same purpose at regional and national level. The assessment tools include but are not limited to, IPOA-IUU and IPOA IUU implementation guidelines, Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance (VGFSP) - Performance assessment criteria , Notification, communication and information requirements for port States and flag States - Checklist, Policy, legal and operational checklists for implementation of the 2009 FAO PSMA, Legislative Templates.

Each workshop will be facilitated by support teams composed of FAO staff and international consultants or the LOA service provider.

FAO will facilitate regional inter-governmental coordination along with regional fisheries bodies. FAO will facilitate the project activities at the regional level and support implementation of activities at country level. FAO will also be responsible for documentation of the project implementation at regional level and taking initiative to upscale the project outcomes in the region after the project implementation.

The implementation of the project will be well documented and relevant technical document and reports will be published for sharing of the knowledge and experiences to wide range of audiences and potential users.

The inception and terminal workshops may include non project participating countries, regional fisheries bodies and partners in order to strengthen coordination, build synergies and to identify good practice for scaling up.

The project will also explore the possibility to build partnership with regional and national NGOs in the implementation of the project activities, which may contribute to the sustainability of the project.

2.2.2 Government Inputs

Support to the programme will be provided through a range of in-kind inputs, including staff-time and participation in regional meetings.

For the countries in which the project will work the achievement of project outcomes at national level shall be the joint responsibility of the FAO and the Government. To participate in their respective national workshops, each Government, principally through the national project coordinator. Each participating government will:

- Designate a counterpart Government authority for FAO and a NPC (senior level Government official) for the entire duration of the project (at no cost to the project).
- Assign, as it may be necessary for the preparation and the carrying out of the project and workshop, at least one competent/relevant senior Government/relevant entity official as National Counterpart Expert for Policy and Legal matters and a senior Government/relevant entity official as National Counterpart Expert for NPOA-IUU development.
- Provide FAO all relevant information, reports, studies and plans that could affect the outcome, outputs and activities of the project at the national level.
- Coordinate and secure the participation of officers of other relevant national institutions and entities to the project and workshop, including through providing for their travel and accommodation to the workshop venue.
- Make provisions for operational as well as general and administrative support for the efficient delivery of the workshop as it will be agreed with FAO.
- Promote the participation of representatives of the private fisheries sector and of relevant nationally or donor funded projects and NGOs that could contribute to achieving the objectives of the workshop and possibly provide follow up assistance and support.

Each of the selected Governments will also ensure that appropriate mechanisms are being put in place to ensure the sustainability of the project's outputs and follow-up to FAO intervention in collaboration with the regional institutions involved and relevant stakeholders.

2.2.3 FAO Contribution

Personnel services *(Terms of Reference are provided in Annex 3)*

Category	Title	Role in the project / link to outputs	Number of days			No of missions
			Desk work	On mission	Total	
IC	International Fisheries IUU Policy Specialist	Leading the consultation process at regional and national level and providing technical guidance on addressing IUU fishing and the preparation of RPOA-IUU and NPOA documents.	80	80	160	6
IC	International Fisheries law and Policy expert	Leading the review of relevant national fisheries policies and laws against the provisions of the PSMA and provide technical guidance	20	20	40	3
National Consultants	National Consultants NPOA-IUU,	Provide technical advice on the development and implementation of NPOA-IUU. With government counterparts lead the consultation processes at national level and	90	90	180	10

		coordinate with stakeholders. Liaison with regional project team				
LTO TSS	Fisheries Officer RAP	Technical supervision, backstopping, management and coordination.	8	20	28	5
TSS	LEGN	Technical backstopping and legal oversight.	3	7	10	1
TSS	Fisheries Officer FIA	Technical backstopping	3	7	10	1

Contracts or letters of agreements

Category	Short description of the foreseen contract	Role in the project / link to outputs
LOA	Letter of agreement between service provider and FAO	Agreement for service provider to support development of regional plans of action and to jointly undertake consultations in participating countries.

Training *(detailed agenda is provided in Annex 3)*

Category	Short title / description	Reasons for training / link to outputs
In-country training (workshops and seminars)	National Workshops x 5	Output 2. A National Workshop on developing NPOA –IUU in 5 countries.

		An NPOA Validation workshop in each participating country. Training in Vessel inspections in 3 countries.
Regional and sub-regional workshops/trainings	Regional Inception workshop x 1 Regional Strategy development meeting (combined with 1) x 1 Regional RPOA-IUU for participating countries. X 1 Regional Programme validation meeting and project closure meeting.	Output 1 and 3. Development of regional strategy, start of dialogue with partners and countries. Development of programme, Closure and validation of findings.

General Operating Expenses

Required miscellaneous expenses for the project operation:	This item covers operational costs of the various activities of the project, and locally incurred miscellaneous expenses related to the implementation of the project.
--	--

2.3 MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring

Technical monitoring of the project implementation will be done by LTO from FAO RAP. The monitoring will include the communication with the NPCs, International consultants, FAO country offices and focal person of the partner organizations.

The NPCs will be responsible for monitoring country level implementation. The monitoring will take place throughout the project implementation. Key project activities will be monitored before and after the implementation following the project workplan.

The information will be used for guiding the project implementation at regional level. The information and knowledge will be shared across the participating countries to guide the country level implementation.

Reporting

The international consultants and national consultants are responsible to prepare and submit technical documents/reports according to the requirement of TORs and mission reports after each mission and final end of assignment report.

FAO backstopping officers will prepare and submit back to office report within two weeks after each mission.

National Project Coordinators are responsible for preparing and submitting report on implementation of important national activities according to the workplan.

The workshop/training session organizers are responsible for preparing and submit a report for each workshop and training session with one month after the completion of the event. National Project Coordinators assisted by national consultants and national implementing institutions will be responsible for preparing a comprehensive report on pilot application of selected tools in respective countries, which will be presented at the project terminal workshop.

The Budget Holder will prepare the draft project terminal statement in consultation with the NPCs and technical inputs from consultants and backstopping officers.

2.4 COMMUNICATION

Communication of the project activities and major outputs will be carried out on an ongoing basis and by the Budget Holder and LTO.

Key documents and publications will be made available through the project website (FAO), APFIC website, FAO RAP and FAO FIA websites. Policy briefs will be developed and communicated to key stakeholders. All material will be communicated through other regional platforms such as SEAFDEC, BOBPIGO, RPOA-IUU as required, in consultation and agreement with the concerned Government authorities, the strategies and action plans developed under the project will be shared and communicated to a range of stakeholders with a view to assist countries mobilizing resources for their implementation.

SECTION 3 - SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS

Environmental sustainability of project results will be ensured through improved management practices and sustainable fishing in the countries and region. The results are aligned to countries National fisheries and Environment policies and FAO CPF's. It is aligned to their commitment to implement the FAO CCRF and the SDG's. The project will reduce IUU fishing and associated discard and bycatch losses and in so doing reduce the uncontrolled depletion of fish stocks and the threat to marine eco-systems. This reduction in IUU fishing will improve fisheries managers' and RFBs' capacity to manage fish stocks and, as a consequence, to progress towards more sustainable national and regional level fisheries governance.

Sustainability will also be ensured through an emphasis on national ownership and leadership to provide the foundations for ensuring that the outputs and outcome are sustained over the medium to long-term. Specific implementation modalities in support of the sustainability of the project include: (i) working through existing institutions and gradually increasing their capacities to put in place appropriate policies and laws suitable to their policy environments and institutional and human capacities and resources; (ii) promoting (and formalizing) greater national and regional collaboration among policy makers and the institutions involved in the formulation and implementation of measures against IUU fishing, also with a view to enhancing the longer-term sustainability of the networks, information sharing mechanisms and collaborative approaches developed under the project; (iii) involving the different target groups in the development of capacity-building/competency based training programmes addressing their specific institutional and human resources needs. This will not only equip States with the necessary legislative, functional and operational capabilities to manage the structures and systems developed under the project(s) beyond completion, but also improve their capacity to adjust and adapt to changes.

The project will promote the involvement of qualified women at the institutional level in organizational development efforts and capacity building across all project components and activities which will be designed to facilitate and enable women and indigenous peoples' participation.

The reduction in IUU fishing and improved fisheries governance are also likely to induce lasting livelihood improvements and enhanced food security of coastal and small island States communities from fisheries. Moreover, if the implementation of PSMs is carried out as part of broader and more comprehensive efforts to combat illegality at sea, it would also contribute to addressing issues concerning illegal migrant fisher, forced labor and child labor in the fishing sector and the implementation of the VGSSF.

The project also will be implemented during a period of broader global effort by countries, FAO, regional partners and the private sector to address IUU fishing. The results and findings from the project will broadly support these efforts.

Annex 1 – Budget

Parent Account	Parent Account Description	Account	Account Description	Org	Original Budget
5013	Consultants	5542	Consultants - Internationally-recruited		76,000
		5543	Consultants - Locally-recruited		14,400
5014	Contracts	5650	Contracts Budget		50,000
5021	Travel	5684	Travel - Consultants - International		24,000
		5685	Travel - Consultants - National		7,500
		5692	Travel - Technical Assistance to Field Projects		13,600
		5694	Travel - Training		26,000
5023	Training	5920	Training Budget		54,000
5027	Technical Support Services	6111	Report Costs		2,600
		6120	Technical Assistance to Field Projects		27,408
5028	General Operating Expenses	6300	General Operating Expenses Budget		3,558
5029	Support Costs	6130	Support Costs Budget		20,934
Grand Total					320,000

Annex 2 – Work Plan

WORK PLAN	Responsibility	Year 1				Year 2	
Activities		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Project Inception meeting and consultation with regional partners	Regional Project Consultant. BH and LTO						
1.1 Regional strategy and action plan to address IUU developed	Regional Project Consultant.						
1.2 Guidelines and good practice developed	Regional Project Consultant.						
2.1 Support to at least 5 member countries in preparing and submitting	Government counterparts, National Consultants Regional partners and LOA service providers						
2.2 Support to the development of national strategies for combatting IUU and implementing the PSMA (through mapping and gap analysis).	Government counterparts, Project Consultant. Regional partners and LOA service providers International legal expert						
2.2 Support to the development of national strategies for combatting	Government Counterparts						

<p>IUU and implementing the PSMA (through mapping and gap analysis).</p>	<p>Regional Project Consultant.</p> <p>Regional partners and LOA service providers.</p> <p>International legal/policy expert</p>						
<p>3.1 Stakeholder consultation to identify national and regional priorities for partnership strengthening and the identification of program elements</p>	<p>Regional Project Consultant.</p>						
<p>Regional project close workshop and to validate regional strategy.</p>	<p>Regional Project Consultant.</p>						

Annex 3 – Terms of Reference for Personnel

Job Title:	International Fisheries IUU Policy Specialist	
Minimum number of years of relevant experience required:	10	
Expected Start of Assignment:		
Duration:	160 days	
Location:	FAO-RAP/ Bangkok, Thailand	
Reports to:	Lead Technical Officer, FAO-RAP	
Description of task(s) and objectives to be achieved (per mission if applicable)		
<p>Under the general supervision of the ADG RAP, the technical supervision of the LTO, RAP and in close coordination with FAO LEGN and HQO, FIA and in coordination with the Project development consultant, the International Fisheries Project Expert will guiding and coordinating the project activities, provide technical advice and be responsible for developing key knowledge products on combatting IUU. The consultant will also be responsible for coordinating regional meetings and developing networks. Specific responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of Regional meetings. The consultant will plan, coordinate, and facilitate at least three regional meetings and participate in 3 National meetings from the participating countries. • Guide the work of the LOA Service providers. • Develop the regional strategies. • Develop the Guidelines on monitoring IUU fishing. • Participate in partner consultations. • Oversee the work plan, workshops planning and logistics. • Prepare Monitoring reports. • Prepare the Regional Programme document. 		
Key performance indicators		
Expected Outputs (per mission if applicable):		Required Completion Date:

Project workplan (draft and final)	
Project inception and planning workshop	
DRAFT RPOA BOB IGO countries	
X2 NPOA drafted and x 3 strengthened	

Job Title:	International Fisheries Law and policy Expert		
Division/Department:	FAO RAP/NREFI		
Programme/Project Number:			
Location:	Home based with missions to the region		
Expected Start Date of Assignment:		Duration:	40 days
Reports to:		<i>Title:</i>	
Description of task(s) and objectives to be achieved (per mission if applicable)			
<p>Under the general supervision of the ADG RAP, the technical supervision of the LTO, RAP and in close coordination with FAO LEGN and HQO, FIA and in coordination with the Project development consultant, the International Fisheries Legal Expert will assist the project in carrying out analysis and review of national fisheries laws and strategies in the context of development of national plans of action to address IUU fishing and implementation of the PSMA. The expert will also regional strategies and arrangements in this context. The International Consultant will. The consultant will be responsible for developing key knowledge products on combatting IUU. Specific responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice to the Project Development Consultants. • Compile and review relevant laws, policies and strategies provided by the 3 participating counties and regional/Sub Regions. • Undertake inventory and analyses of past reviews of the fisheries legal frameworks. • Conduct additional review of other sector relevant regulations as appropriate. • Identify gaps, uncertainties and inconsistencies between these frameworks and relevant frameworks including IPOA IUU, PSMA and VGFS and make recommendations on how to implement international fisheries instruments. 			

- Participate in national and regional stakeholder discussions as required to provide technical support to discuss the gap analysis and recommendations for draft law provisions including facilitating/supporting a national validation meeting/workshop to finalize and endorse the draft amendments and other proposed legislative drafts.
- Provide technical advice to the development of the regional strategy to address IUU fishing.
- Undertake missions to undertakes the tasks described.
- Perform other duties required for the satisfactory completion of tasks and other duties related to the Project as required.

Key performance indicators

<p>Report for each country summarizing :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inventory and analyses of past reviews of the fisheries legal framework. • Reviewing, findings and recommendations to enhance legal framework. • a gap analysis and recommendations. • Draft legislative texts. • Document with advice and options to address gaps for ratification of FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) including. • recommendations for capacity development and training. <p>Presentations for workshops or stakeholder meetings</p> <p>Brief missions (reports)</p> <p>Sections</p> <p>Final technical report summarizing findings and recommendations.</p>	<p>Required Completion Date:</p>
--	----------------------------------

Requirements

University degree in Law.

At least 12 years of relevant experience in law and legislation including the drafting of legislation and other related policies/strategies with experience in fisheries legislation.

Strong organizational skills, capacity to approach work assignments in a systematic and efficient manner.

Good judgment and analytical skills.

Excellent communication skills in English.

Job Title:	National Consultants NPOA-IUU (3 posts)
Minimum number of years of relevant experience required:	10+
Expected Start of Assignment:	60 days each
Duration:	
Location:	Participating countries
Reports to:	BH, LTO, FAOR

Description of task(s) and objectives to be achieved (per mission if applicable)	
<p>Under the general supervision of the FAO Representative in the country and the technical supervision of the International consultant, the LTO, RAP FAO Regional Office in Bangkok (FAORAP), the National Fisheries Expert will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the International NPOA-IUU fisheries expert in reviewing and collating information relevant to the development of the NPOA-IUU. • Assist in preparation and implementation of national and sub-national stakeholder consultation meetings. Including the preparation of background papers and materials, presentations facilitation and meeting reporting. • Provide technical assistance on addressing IUU. • Interact closely with the national counterparts (especially Ministries of Fisheries) and other entities and organizations working on fisheries in the country. • Contribute to development the proposal for additional support. • Support the preparation of the final report of the project. • Perform other duties required for the satisfactory completion of tasks. 	
Key performance indicators	
Expected Outputs (per mission if applicable):	Required Completion Date:

Workplan for NPOA-IUU consultation		
End of Mission report		
Workshop reports (including validation)		
Draft NPOA-IUU (with national counterparts)		
Job Title:	Technical Support Services – Senior Fisheries Officer RAP -(LTO)	
Duration:	28 days of standard technical services (8 days desk work and 20 days mission)	
Location:	FAO RAP participating countries.	
Reports to:	ADG RAP	
Description of task(s) and objectives to be achieved (per mission if applicable)		

The LTO, Fisheries and aquaculture officer (RAP) will provide backstopping under the supervision of the NRE RAP Group Leader RAP NRE and in close collaboration with International NPOU-IUU development, legal expert and national fisheries experts, law Service of the FAO Legal Office (LEGN) and Technical Officers from FAO HQ. The LTO will:

- (i) Provide overall coordination of the work of the project work, including the international consultant's missions to the specific requirements of each recipient country.
- (ii) Provide standard technical support services and participate in at least 4 Technical Support missions.
- (iii) Plan, supervise and oversee the work of international consultants hired by the project, including coordinating and scheduling of consultant's inputs, clearance and quality control of their technical inputs.
- (iv) Provide overall review and technical backstopping for the project in close collaboration with the HQ technical officers and Legal Officer of LEGN.
- (v) Liaise closely with the FAO offices of participating countries and relevant regional organizations, projects and programmes.
- (vi) Identify opportunities for synergies with relevant initiatives of other development organisations, NGOs and projects at the local and regional level.
- (vii) Participate in the inception and wrap-up/endorsement meetings. And follow up with relevant authorities for the endorsement of the NPOA-IUU developed.
- (viii) Support the BH in coordinating the PTF.
- (ix) Support the BH in preparing and finalizing the project terminal report with inputs from the PTF.

Job Title:	Technical Support Services- Legal Officer
Duration:	10 (3 day of standard technical services, 7 days mission)
Location:	FAO Headquarter and 1 mission
Reports to:	ADG RAP
Description of task(s) and objectives to be achieved (per mission if applicable)	
<p>The FAO Legal Officer will provide backstopping under the technical supervision of the Development Law Service of the FAO Legal Office (LEGN) and in consultation with the Lead Technical Officer for the project and in close collaboration with the International Law and Policy Specialists. The LEGN policy , shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provide standard technical support services and participate in at least 1 Technical Support missions. (ii) Provide the review and supervision of the overall project in close collaboration with the LTO and FIA HQO. (iii) Supervise and oversee the work of the International Law and Policy Specialists and be responsible for the technical clearance of the legal outputs of the project. (iv) As appropriate, participate in the wrap-up/endorsement meeting at the end of the workshop and lead FAO consultations with the designated government authority and relevant institutions and entities for the endorsement of the strategy and action plan. (v) Provide technical input into the terminal report, as appropriate. 	

Job Title:	Technical Support Services- Senior Fishery Officer from FIA
Duration:	10 (3 day of standard technical services, 7 days mission).
Location:	FAO HQ
Reports to:	ADG RAP
Description of task(s) and objectives to be achieved (per mission if applicable)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provide technical support to the LTO and participate in the PTF. (ii) Contribute to the NPOA-IUU consultation and desk work on preparing the draft. (iii) Contribute to technical review of project outputs and technical clearance of any draft NPOA-IUU. (iv) Provide technical input into the terminal report, as appropriate. 	

Annex 4 – Contracts and Letters of Agreement

DRAFT LETTER OF AGREEMENT (LoA) BETWEEN FAO-RAP and the Service Provider (SP)

Background

FAO-RAP will support countries to develop national and regional plans of action to address IUU. Support will also be provided to countries in the Bay of Bengal sub region under this r. Under the Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) “Support to countries to address Illegal Unreported and unregulated Fishing (IUU)” The project will work with regional partners and fisheries bodies to support countries (and interested FAO member states) in developing their capacity to contribute to preventing, deterring and eliminating IUU fishing. The project will:

- Countries will be supported to identify priority actions to strengthen regional governance and coordination mechanisms to address IUU. The project will work with existing regional bodies and countries to review the current status of existing regional plans and governance, identify gaps and priority actions. Consultations to support a Regional Plans of Action will be initiated. Countries will further be supported through strengthening partnerships and coordination between existing regional bodies and to develop a broader regional strategy to address in the (Asia Pacific Fisheries Commission (APFIC)), integrating and building on existing arrangements.
- Countries will be supported to develop or strengthen National Plans of Action to address IUU fishing (including NPOA-IUU). This will be led by the Department’s of Fisheries and carried out in partnership with SEAFDEC and BOBPIGO, other regional fisheries bodies, development partners and national stakeholders. Viet Nam and Bangladesh will be supported to undertake gap analysis to identify priority areas of support. Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar where PSMA gap analysis has been undertaken will be supported in implementation of key priorities already identified.
- Countries will further be supported through the development of a regional partnership programme which will coordinate and mobilize resources at regional and country level to address the priority issues identified during consultations and meetings. This partnership will identify new resources and coordination mechanisms but will also integrate into and build on existing and pipeline programmes. Through the regional partnership priority areas for action with respect to technical advice will be identified including regional guidelines to identify and share good practice support countries in monitoring and reporting IUU.

The service provider will contribute to this effort to develop capacity in the region to prepare a draft Regional Plan of Action to address IUU fishing and will provide support to Bangladesh and in consultations to develop their own NPOA – IUU.

Terms of Reference

Definition of Output(s) and/or Outcome(s)

Under this TCP, the SP will work closely with the LTO International consultants and legal experts and any national consultants, FAO staff and with government and sector stakeholders to provide the following outputs:

Output 1: Support member countries through a Regional Consolation workshop to update on the current status of their NPOA-IUU development plans, identify gaps and priorities and agree outline next steps. A draft Regional strategy to combat IUU along with priority recommendations will be developed during the workshop.

Output 2 Stakeholder consultations on NPOA-IUU development with recommendations in member countries (to be agreed during inception but India and Bangladesh tentatively).

- Prepare background papers and analysis for NPOA-IUU development and review with government.
- Undertake one consultation meeting with stakeholders in Bangladesh including but not limited to:-
 - Fishers representatives
 - Communities representatives
 - Federal and state government, Ministries and departments (from all involved agencies)
 - Processors, traders representatives
 - Donors and Agencies
 - Regional partners and bodies
- Prepare a draft strategy and road map for NPOA-IUU development, based on the deliberations and recommendations from each consultation.

Description of Services

The first output will require a preparation of background papers and presentations and the organization of the regional workshop.

The second Output will require preparation of background materials and organization of a workshop in India and in Bangladesh.

Work plan and Timeframe (duration)

Timeframe for SP inputs is as follows, unless otherwise discussed and agreed with FAO-RAP:

- Regional consultation (October 2018)
- NPOA IUU consultation in Bangladesh. (April 2018)
- Final meeting reports December 2018.

Monitoring Mechanisms and Reporting Requirements

SP inputs will be overseen by the TCP Lead Technical Officer (LTO), who will retain regular communication with designated SP team members over the course of the programme.

Estimated Budget

USD 50,000

Responsible Officer

Susana Siar, Lead Technical Officer, FAO-RAP

Annex 5 – Training details

Short title / description	Location	Duration	Participants			Estimated costs USD		
			local	travelling	total	travel	other	total
In-country training (workshops and seminars)								
1. National IUU gap analysis and NPOA planning workshop for government staff and sector stakeholders in Bangladesh	Selected by government NPC	2	20	10	30	1,000	3,000	4,000
2 National IUU gap analysis and NPOA planning workshop for government staff and sector stakeholders in Cambodia	Selected by government NPC	2	20	10	30	1,500	3,000	4,500
3 National IUU gap priority analysis and NPOA planning workshop for government staff and sector stakeholders in Myanmar	Selected by government NPC	2	20	10	30	1,500	3,000	4,500
4 National IUU priority analysis and lessons	Selected by	2	20	10	30	1,500	3,000	4,500

learned workshop for government staff and sector stakeholders in Thailand	government NPC							
5 National IUU gap analysis and NPOA planning workshop for government staff and sector stakeholders in Viet Nam	Selected by government NPC	2	20	10	30	1,500	3,000	4,500
6. National NPOA validation and project lessons dissemination workshop for government staff and sector stakeholders in Bangladesh	Selected by government NPC	2	10	10	20	1,500	3,000	3,500
7 National NPOA/project lessons workshop for government staff and sector stakeholders in Cambodia	Selected by government NPC	2	20	10	30	1,500	3,000	4,500
8 National NPOA and project findings workshop for government staff and sector stakeholders in Myanmar	Selected by government NPC	2	20	10	30	1,500	3,000	4,500
9 National NPOA findings workshop for government staff and sector stakeholders in Thailand	Selected by government NPC	2	20	10	30	1,500	3,000	4,500
10 National NPOA validation workshop for government staff and	Selected by government NPC	2	20	10	30	1,500	3,000	4,500

sector stakeholders in Viet Nam								
11. Training in PSMA vessel inspection (APFIC course). Bangladesh	Selected by government NPC	4	5	2	7	500	2000	2,500
11. Training in PSMA vessel inspection (APFIC course). Viet Nam	Selected by government NPC	4	5	2	7	500	2000	2,500
11. Training in PSMA vessel inspection (APFIC course). Myanmar	Selected by government NPC	4	5	2	7	500	2000	2,500
Regional and subregional workshops								
1 Regional project inception and strategy development workshop	Selected project participating country	4	2	10	12	13,000	1,500	14,500
3 Regional project, lessons, programme validation and closure workshop	Selected project participating country	3	2	10	12	13,000	1,500	14,500
Study Tour								
1								
Total								80,000