



South Fly district is located in the southwestern corner of Western Province, Papua New Guinea. The area begins near the mouth of the Fly River close to Daru Island and extends 250km westwards to the Indonesian border, facing the Torres Strait. ATSEA-2 investment in the South Fly District encompasses a total of 14 Torres Strait Treaty Villages (also known as Treaty Villages).

The ocean is a major source of food and livelihoods in the vicinity of Treaty Villages, with virtually all households in the coastal region engaged in fishing. The main source of revenue from fisheries comes through the export of lobster tail, prawn and various dried ocean products. Most of the catches are completed by men, while women are also actively involved in harvesting, processing and marketing marine resources; however, they are generally poorly represented at the management and planning levels. In addition, there is a lack of skill and capacity in relation to fisheries and agricultural expertise.

The GEF/UNDP/PEMSEA ATSEA-2 Programme, together with the National Fisheries Authority, Conservation and Environmental Protection Authority, Western Province Administration, local-level governments, ward development committees, traditional systems and Bata Community Development Foundation, will focus on rights-based management arrangements; improvements to fishing equipment/techniques; and promotion of community monitoring, control, and surveillance. These actions are expected to reduce the pressure on target species in relation to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

South Fly Biodiversity Objectives:

- EAFM – rights-based management, improved fishing equipment/ techniques
- Reduce IUU fishing – community monitoring, control, and surveillance

