

Glossary

Basic FIP	Basic FIPs are a good entry point for fisheries to begin addressing specific environmental challenges to improve their performance against the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Fisheries Standard. Basic FIPs complete a needs assessment and scoping document based on the MSC Fisheries Standard to identify environmental challenges. The needs assessment must include at minimum a subset of indicators from each of the three principle areas of the MSC Fisheries Standard. The needs assessment and scoping document must be made publicly available.
Business commitment	A voluntary commitment to sustainable seafood sourcing made by buyers of seafood. Examples include buyers committing to sourcing a certain percentage of their seafood from certified sources within a set timeframe.
Comprehensive FIP	Comprehensive FIPs aim to address all the fishery's environmental challenges necessary to achieve a level of performance consistent with an unconditional pass of the Marine Stewardship Council Fisheries Standard. Comprehensive FIPs engage a party experienced with applying the MSC standard to complete an MSC pre-assessment to understand the challenges in the fishery and must have independent, in-person audits of progress against the MSC standard every three years.
Ecolabel	An ecolabel is a voluntary labelling system for food and consumer products. They are a form of sustainability measurements directed at consumers. Many ecolabels are focused on minimizing the negative ecological impacts of primary production or resource extraction in a sector or commodity through a set of good practices that are captured in a sustainability standard. Through a verification process, usually referred to as certification, a farm, forest, fishery, or mine can show that it complies with a standard and earn the right to sell its products as certified through the supply chain, often resulting in a consumer-facing ecolabel.
Engaged markets	Seafood buyers in a geographic area (country or region) find and promote value in sustainable seafood and work within their supply chains and other stakeholders to increase the amount of sustainable seafood being sold.
FIP Lead	The person or organization who is leading the development and implementation of the FIP. FIPs are often labeled as NGO-led (i.e., led by a nongovernmental organization) or industry-led (i.e., led by a member of that fishery's supply chain). The FIP Lead may change during different FIP stages (i.e., the entity who leads the FIP during the initiation phase may not be the same entity that leads the FIP during implementation.)

<p>FIP Objective(s)</p>	<p>Objectives define the goal of the FIP and must be specific, measurable, and set within a specific timeframe. Basic FIP objectives address a specific set of the environmental challenges identified in the needs assessment. Comprehensive FIP objectives address all the fishery’s environmental challenges necessary to achieve a level of sustainability consistent with an unconditional pass of the MSC standard.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a comprehensive FIP Achieve MSC certification by 2020. • For a basic FIP Promote the use of gear that diminishes environmental impacts by 2017. Promote full compliance with fishery regulations by 2018.
<p>FIP Participant</p>	<p>A FIP Participant is an industry member that is part of the seafood supply chain for the FIP product that is contributing financial or in-kind support to the project and/or working on activities in the workplan. Sometimes FIP Participants can include others such as government.</p>
<p>FIP Stakeholder</p>	<p>A FIP Stakeholder is a person or organization who collaborates with the FIP Participants to implement the FIP, such as government, NGOs, fishery experts/academia.</p>
<p>FIP Stages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 0: FIP Identification Target fishery identified, and supply chain analysis conducted. • Stage 1: FIP Development Assessment of the fishery’s environmental performance conducted, and participants recruited. • Stage 2: FIP Launch Participants and workplan finalized and made public. Budget adopted (but need not be public). • Stage 3: FIP Implementation Workplan implemented, and progress tracked. • Stage 4: Improvements in Fishing Practices or Fishery Management Demonstrated improvements in policy, management, or fishing practices documented. • Stage 5: Improvements on the Water Demonstrated improvements on the water documented.
<p>Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)</p>	<p>The Marine Stewardship Council is an international non-profit organization whose mission is to their ecolabel and fishery certification program to contribute to the health of the world’s oceans by recognizing and rewarding sustainable fishing practices, influencing the choices people make when buying seafood and working with partners to transform the seafood market to a sustainable basis. https://www.msc.org/home</p>

Memorandum of Understanding	A Memorandum of Understanding is one way of demonstrating the participants in a FIP. It should clearly identify the FIP scope or name, names and organizations of participants, specific terms of agreement (e.g., funding/in-kind support and/or activities to be conducted by each participant), and end date, and include confirmation that all parties have signed the MOU.
MSC Pre-Assessment	A pre-assessment is a preliminary evaluation of a fishery against all MSC performance indicators to provide a picture of the fishery's baseline environmental performance and challenges. A pre-assessment allows a fishery to identify any areas that need to be improved to reach an unconditional pass of the MSC standard. A pre-assessment must be completed by someone experienced with applying the MSC standard (e.g., is a registered MSC technical consultant or accredited auditing body).
Needs Assessment	Basic FIPs can complete a needs assessment instead of an MSC pre-assessment. A needs assessment is an evaluation of a fishery that covers the three principle areas of the MSC standard to determine environmental challenges and improvements needed in the fishery. It may not assess the fishery's performance against every performance indicator at a detailed level.
Scoping Document	A scoping document summarizes the results of the needs assessment or pre-assessment and recommends strategies for addressing the fishery's challenges to help fishery improvement project participants develop a workplan. If these elements are included in the fishery's pre-assessment or needs assessment, a separate scoping document is not necessary.
Unit of Assessment	The Unit of Assessment defines what is being assessed against the Marine Stewardship Council Fisheries Standard and includes: the target stock(s); the fishing gear; and the fleets, vessels, individual fishing operators and other eligible fishers pursuing that stock.
Unit of Certification	The Unit of Certification is the Unit of Assessment (defined above) minus other eligible fishers.
Workplan	A workplan includes a list of actions the FIP will undertake to meet its objectives, a breakdown of specific tasks under each action, organizations, or people responsible for completing each action, and a month and year deadline for completing each action.