Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
11011

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Mainstreaming Sustainable Marine Fisheries Value Chains into the Blue Economy of the Canary Current and the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystems

Countries
Global, Ecuador, Mauritania, Morocco, Panama, Senegal, Guatemala

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP)

Executing Partner Type
CSO

GEF Focal Area
International Waters

Sector

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, International Waters, Learning, Fisheries, Large Marine Ecosystems, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approache, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participation, Partnership, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Large corporations, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Awareness Raising, Access to benefits and services, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Targeted Research, Theory of change, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Innovation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

No Contribution 0

Climate Change Adaptation

No Contribution 0

Biodiversity

Land Degradation

Submission Date

9/22/2023

Expected Implementation Start

2/29/2024

Expected Completion Date

2/28/2029

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee($)

966,055.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
IW-1-2	Objective 1. Strengthening Blue Economy opportunities	GET	10,733,945.00	46,192,105.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**10,733,945.00**	**46,192,105.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To mainstream ecological and social aspects of sustainability to foster sustainable fisheries production and improved wellbeing of coastal communities in support of emerging Blue Economies in the Canary Current and the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystems.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Increase demand for sustainable seafood products from CCLME and PACA.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1.1. Increased market demand for sustainable marine commodities in relevant international and domestic markets. Outcome 1.2. Increased market demand for socially responsible seafood commodities. Outcome 1.3. Increased market demand for seafood commodities from fisheries with reduced bycatch and environmental impact.	1.1.1. 12 improved seafood purchasing policies and target sustainability commitments adopted by major supply chain partners in international markets sourcing export-oriented commodities. 1.1.2. Four improved seafood purchasing policies and targeted sustainability commitments adopted by key players in domestic markets. 1.2.1. Socially responsible seafood standards integrated into the FishSource rating system and available to major supply chain partners worldwide.	GET	1,998,250.00	8,189,718.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			1.2.2. Three major international supply chain partners integrate socially responsible seafood requirements in their policies and commitments. 1.2.3. Two key players in domestic supply chains integrate socially responsible seafood commitments in their policies and commitments. 1.3.1. Three major international supply chain partners take action to demand seafood sourced from fisheries with reduced bycatch and ecosystem impacts. 1.3.2. Two key players in domestic supply chains take action to			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			demand seafood sourced from fisheries with reduced bycatch and ecosystem impacts.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Increase supply of sustainable seafood products from CCLME and PACA.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2.1. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved fisheries governance and stock health. Outcome 2.2. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved social responsibility. Outcome 2.3. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate reduced bycatch and environmental impact.	2.1.1. Seven government led national co-management platforms that improve fisheries governance and stock health. 2.1.2. Eight industry-led verifiable Fishery Improvement Projects that contribute to improved fisheries governance and stock health. 2.1.3. Artisanal and small-scale fishers and local supply chain partners effectively engage into fisheries improvement projects and co-management platforms. 2.2.1. Two sets of guidelines to mainstream social responsibility into fisheries governance and seafood	GET	6,506,905.00	26,668,191.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			supply chains. 2.2.2. Nine fisheries management instruments that integrate social and economic objectives and targets. 2.3.1. Three fisheries management instruments that integrate objectives and targets to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch. 2.3.2. Four FIPs that implement actions to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. Knowledge management to support the transformation of the seafood market	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3.1. Reliable and verifiable information of sustainability performance of target marine commodities is available to supply chain partners and the public to drive their purchasing decisions. Outcome 3.2. Lessons about mainstreaming ecological and social sustainability into seafood supply chains are available worldwide.	3.1.1. The sustainability assessment profiles of all project target fisheries are maintained in FishSource. 3.1.2. The profiles and progress evaluations of all project related FIPs are publicly available. 3.2.1. Project lessons documented and disseminated.	GET	1,503,050.00	7,039,694.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
4. Monitoring & Evaluation	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4.1 Project-level monitoring and evaluation, in compliance with UNDP and mandatory GEF-specific monitoring and evaluation requirements	4.1.1. Inception Workshop and Report. 4.1.2. Annual GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR), reports of Board meetings, and monitoring of the indicators of the (i) project results framework, (ii) the GEF core indicators, (iii) the Gender Action Plan, (iv) the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and (v) the ESMF. 4.1.3. Independent Mid-Term Review. 4.1.4. Independent Terminal Evaluation.	GET	214,600.00	2,094,879.00
			Sub Total ($)		**10,222,805.00**	**43,992,482.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	511,140.00	2,199,623.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
Sub Total($)	**511,140.00**	**2,199,623.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**10,733,945.00**	**46,192,105.00**

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investments, and Fisheries. Ecuador.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,115,919.00
Recipient Country Government	Public Institute for Aquaculture and Fisheries Research. Ecuador.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	968,675.00
Private Sector	C?mara Nacional de Pesquer?as (FIP pomada). Ecuador.	In-kind	Investment mobilized	195,125.00
Private Sector	Industria Pesquera Samaritana S.A. Guatemala.	In-kind	Investment mobilized	50,000.00
Private Sector	Langosta Roja S.A. Guatemala.	In-kind	Investment mobilized	50,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food. Guatemala.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,195,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Guatemala.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,757,662.00
Civil Society Organization	Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	8,800,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,200,000.00
Private Sector	Global Octopus Supply Chain Roundtable	Grant	Investment mobilized	90,000.00
Private Sector	Global Octopus Supply Chain Roundtable	In-kind	Investment mobilized	224,923.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy. Mauritania.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,402,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Maritime Fisheries. Morocco.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,200,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,545,400.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment. Panama.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,955.00
Private Sector	MARPESCA. Panama.	In-kind	Investment mobilized	10,000.00
Private Sector	C?mara Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (FIP shrimp). Panama.	In-kind	Investment mobilized	50,000.00
Private Sector	C?mara Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (FIP large pelagic fish). Panama.	In-kind	Investment mobilized	10,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Conseil Local de P?che Artisanale of Joal. Senegal.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000.00
Donor Agency	WACA project. Senegal	In-kind	Investment mobilized	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy. Senegal	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Global Roundtable on Marine Ingredients	Grant	Investment mobilized	590,600.00
Private Sector	Global Roundtable on Marine Ingredients	In-kind	Investment mobilized	585,846.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
			Total Co-Financing($)	**46,192,105.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

? C?mara Nacional de Pesquer?as (FIP pomada). Ecuador. Funding of FIP provided by the partiipating fishers organisations and processing companies. ? Industria Pesquera Samaritana S.A. Guatemala. Private contribution to FIP funding. ? Langosta Roja S.A. Guatemala. Private contribution to FIP funding. ? Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI). Resources from related projects funded by various sources. ? Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). Resources from related projects funded by various sources. ? Global Octopus Supply Chain Roundtable. Contributions of the companies that are part of the supply chain roundtable. ? Global Roundtable on Marine Ingredients. Contributions of the companies that are part of the supply chain roundtable. ? Ministry of Environment. Panama.Resources from related projects funded by various sources. ? MARPESCA. Panama.Private contribution to FIP funding. ? C?mara Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (FIP shrimp). Panama. Private contribution to FIP funding. ? C?mara Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (FIP large pelagic fish). Panama. Private contribution to FIP funding. ? WACA project. Senegal. Resources from various sources for actions to protect vulnerable coastal areas in the Saint-Lours region.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Global	International Waters	International Waters	10,733,945	966,055	11,700,000.00
			Total Grant Resources($)		**10,733,945.00**	**966,055.00**	**11,700,000.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

275,229

PPG Agency Fee ($)

24,771

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Global	International Waters	International Waters	275,229	24,771	**300,000.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**275,229.00**	**24,771.00**	**300,000.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 7 Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Shared water Ecosystem	Canary Current, Pacific Central American Coastal	Canary Current, Pacific Central American Coastal		
Count	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**

Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagonostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministeral Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN throgh participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Canary Current	1	1		
Pacific Central American Coastal	1	1		

Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
1,015,000.00	1,417,500.00		

Fishery Details

For core indicator 8, the sources will be (i) the stock status from official reports of national fisheries authorities or pertinent regional bodies (i.e., ?FAO Working Group on the Assessment of Small Pelagic Fish off Northwest Africa? and the ?Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission?) and (ii) annual catch from official reports of national fisheries authorities. Fishery Details ? Ecuador pomada (Protrachypene precipua) 2,277 t per year ? Ecuador large pelagic fish longline (espinel grueso) 1,600 t per year (mainly swordfish Xiphias gladius, yellowfin tuna Thunnus albacares and marlins, and sharks as bycatch). ? Guatemala dorado Coryphaena hippurus) and sharks longline fishery. 3,840 t per year. ? Panama shrimp fisheries (trawl and artisanal) 1,248 t per year. ? Panama large pelagic fish longline fishery (mainly Thunnus albacares and Coryphaena hippurus). ? Mauritania octopus fishery (Octopus vulgaris) 39,000 t per year. ? Mauritania small pelagic fish fishery (Sardinella aurita, S. maderensis) 318,000 t per year. ? Morocco sardine fishery (Sardina pilchardus) zone C stock shared with Mauritania 824,000 t per year. ? Senegal small pelagic fish fishery (Sardinella aurita, S. maderensis) 218,163 t per year. ? Senegal octopus fishery (Octopus vulgaris) 8,375 t per year. TOTAL 1,417,500 t per year under improved management. 2. The difference is explained by: (1) the use of more detailed sources of information, and (2) focusing on specific species of small pelagic fish in CCLME countries. For example, the GMC2 project will contribute to improve the management of the Sardina pilchardus stock shared by Morocco and Mauritania (action 8 of output 2.1.1) instead of focusing on round sardinella, Atlantic horse mackerel and Cunene horse mackerel as proposed in the PIF. Detailed information about is included in Table 14 of the PRODOC and Table 16 of the CEO ER. The following table present the difference in estimates for Core Indicator 8 between the PIF and the PRODOC. Fishery PIF CEO ER Shrimp (Panamanian fishery) 1,000 Ecuador pomada (Protrachypene precipua) 2,277 Panama shrimp fisheries (trawl and artisanal 1,248 Large pelagic fish 18,000 Ecuador lare pelagic fish longline (espinel grueso) 1,600 Guatemala dorado Coryphaena hippurus) and sharks longline fishery 3,840 Panama large pelagic fish longline fishery (mainly Thunnus albacares and Coryphaena hippurus). 997 Mauritania octopus fishery (Octopus vulgaris) 31,000 39,000 Senegal octopus fishery (Octopus vulgaris) 8,375 Moroccan small pelagid fishfishery (round sardinella, Atlantic horse mackerel and Cunene horse mackerel) 134,000 Morocco sardine fishery (Sardina pilchardus) zone C stock shared with Mauritania 824,000 Mauritanian small pelagid fish fishery (round sardinella, flat sardinella, Cunene horse mackerel and bonga) 478,000 Mauritania small pelagic fish fishery (Sardinella aurita, S. maderensis) 318,000 Senegalese small pelagid fish fishery (sardinellas, horse mackerels and

bonga). 353,000 Senegal small pelagic fish fishery (Sardinella aurita, S. maderensis) 218,163
Total 1,015,000 1,417,500

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	200,000	3,162		
Male	300,000	14,105		
Total	500000	17267	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

Overview

1. A third of marine fish stocks are fished at biologically unsustainable levels and increased demand in the following decades will continue to pressure for more extraction. Marine capture fisheries have a significant worldwide role by providing nutritious food, economic income, and employment. Seafood is crucial for food and nutrition security, particularly in low-income and developing economies (FAO, 2020).
2. The official figures indicate that in the past decades, the provision of marine food and ingredients has been stable. Since 1990 the annual global marine capture has fluctuated around 80 million tonnes (Figure 1). Between 2016 and 2018 it increased from 78.2 to 84.4 million tonnes (FAO, 2000; FAO, 2018; FAO, 2020). However, catch reconstruction shows a different trend, with a peak capture in 1996 (ca., 124 million tonnes) followed by a continuous decline to reach ca., 109.3 million tonnes in 2018 (Pauly & Zeller, 2016; Pauly et al., 2020) (Figure 3). Catch reconstruction reveals that between 1996 and 2018 the capture from industrial fisheries declined from 99.1 10_6 t to 80.9 10_6 t, while the capture from artisanal fisheries increased from 21.1 10_6 t to 25.0 10_6 t.
3. Despite important advances in improving fisheries management worldwide it was not possible to achieve by 2020 the target 14.4 of the Sustainable Development Goal 14. The percentage of fish stocks that are within biologically sustainable levels has continuously decreased since 1974 (Figure 2) and pressure on marine stocks is likely to further increase in the coming decades. The demand and prices of seafood have continuously risen since the 1990s and this trend is likely to continue during the following decade, considering that both population and purchasing capacity are expected to continue to increase. OECD & FAO (2020) estimate that nominal prices for capture fish, fishmeal and fish oil will increase during the 2020s. Similarly apparent fish consumption is expected to increase from 20.4 kg to 21.4 kg per person per year by 2029. Part of the projected increased demand will be caused by the generalised recommendation to substitute the consumption of red and processed meat for seafood because of its health and nutritious benefits as well as the reduction in dietary-related greenhouse gas emissions (Scarborough et al., 2014; Thomsen et al., 2018; Thomsen et al., 2019). For example, the U.S. dietary guidelines 2020-2025 recommend increasing the consumption of seafood to at least 8 ounces per week and introducing it to children when they are around six months old (USDA & HHS, 2020). The demand from international markets is a key driver. For example, in Europe and the USA more than half of their demand is covered with imports (Guillen et al., 2019). Currently, China is the largest seafood market and the leading global seafood exporter (de Jong, 2017; de Jong, 2019). However, by 2030 it is likely that China will have a seafood demand gap that will need to be covered with imports (Crona et al., 2020). All this will continue to press for more extraction from marine stocks and will put at risk food security in developing economies. In the main export markets (e.g., European Union, USA) seafood has become a culinary speciality. In contrast, seafood is a basic staple food in developing economies. Future seafood price increases will further limit access for poor and vulnerable local consumers.

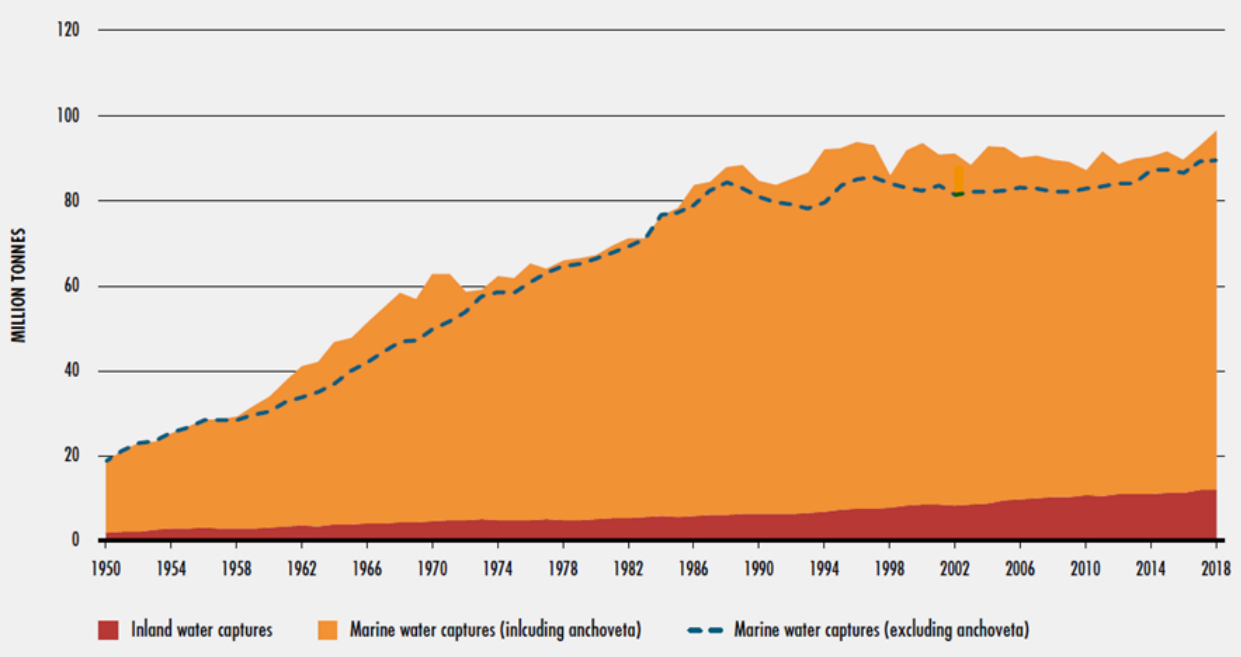

Figure 1. Trend in global captures (FAO, 2020).

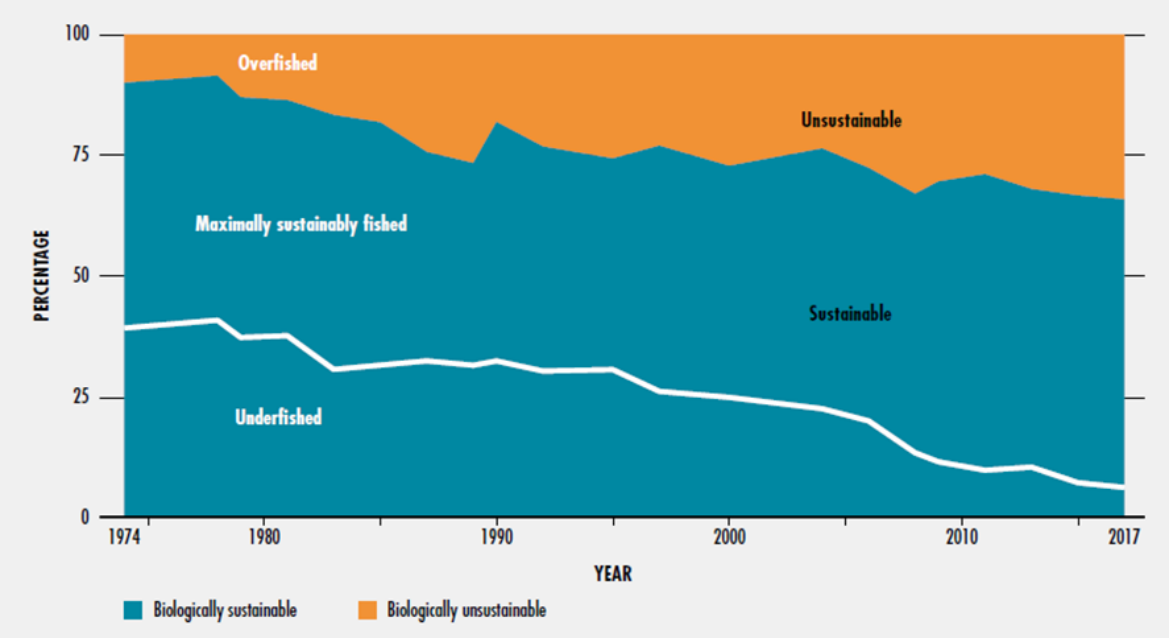

Figure 2. Global trend in the state of the world?s marine fish stocks between 1974 and 2017 (FAO. 2020).

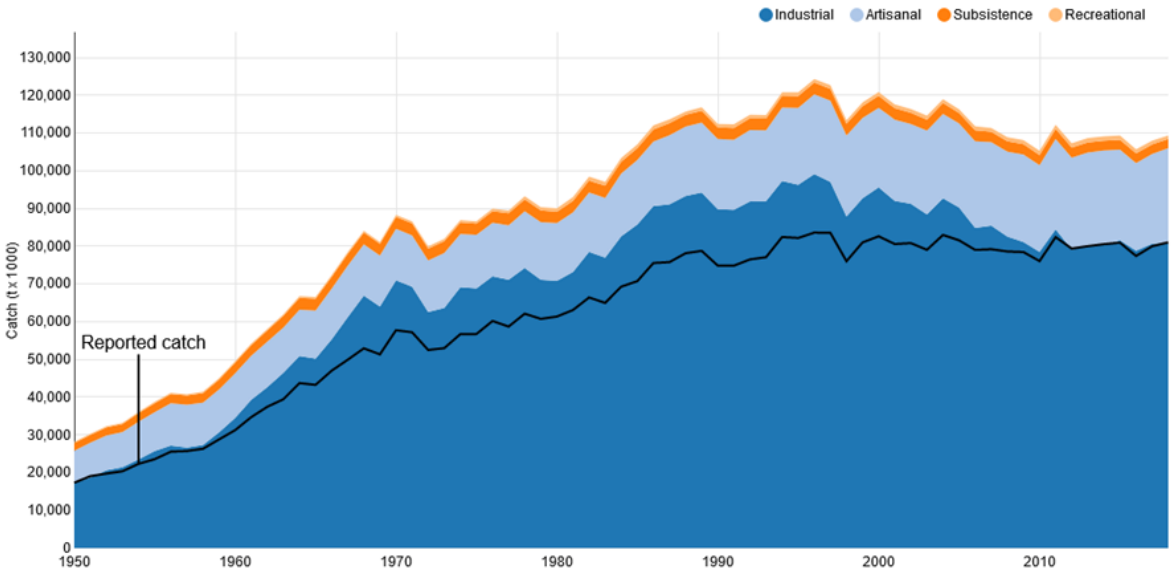

Figure 3. Catch reconstruction of marine global capture fisheries (Pauly et al., 2020).

4. Large marine ecosystems (LMEs) are extensive areas of ocean space characterised by distinct bathymetry, hydrography, productivity, and trophic relationships. LMEs encompass coastal areas out to the seaward boundary of the continental shelves and the outer margins of coastal currents (Sherman & Alexander, 1986; Sherman, 1991; Sherman, 2001). Pauly et al., (2008) estimated that, in 1968, about 91% of the world marine capture was produced within the 66 LMEs of the world. This figure declined to about 76% in 1990 (Pauly et al., 2008). In 2018, about 97% of the global catch was caught within the Exclusive Economic Zones (Sea Around Us, 2020).
5. The Canary Current LME (CCLME) is located in northwest Africa. It covers an area of 112,043,900 ha and 19,543,900 ha of continental shelf[1][1]. It is bordered by (from North to South): Morocco, Spain, Mauritania, Senegal, Cabo Verde, Gambia, and Guinea-Bissau.
6. The CCLME is a productive LME (class 3[2][2]); the average primary productivity is 323 g C m^{-2} y^{-1}. This productivity is caused by the Canary Current upwelling system that includes coastal upwellings, filaments and eddies (Johnsons & Stevens, 2000; K?mpf & Chapman, 2016).
7. The CCLME sustain important fisheries. The LME?s reported annual catch reached a peak of about 7.7 million tonnes in 1977, fluctuating with a declining trend to reach about 4.4 million tonnes in 2018 (Figure 4). The industrial sector captures most of the catch. However, the capture from the artisanal sector has steadily increased over the past decades.
8. Small pelagic fish are the most abundant fisheries resources, they represent about 75% of the catches (Failler, 2020). Most stocks are shared by two or more countries and include species with an affinity for temperate waters (like the sardine, the chub mackerel, and the Atlantic horse mackerel) and species that prefer tropical waters (like the sardinella and the Cunene horse mackerel) (Braham & Corten, 2015). The main species are the sardine (*Sardina pilchardus*), the round and flat sardinellas (*Sardinella aurita* and *Sardinella maderensis*), the bonga (*Ethmalosa fimbriata*), the Cunene and Atlantic horse mackerels (*Trachurus trecae* and *T. trachurus*), the false shad (*Caranx rhonchus*), the anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) and the chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*).
9. The cephalopod fisheries are also important in the CCLME. The main species captured are the common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*), the cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis, S. hierredda* and *S. bertheloti*) and the squid (*Loligo* spp.) (Figure 5). The fishery for common octopus off northwest Africa is the largest world octopus fishery for a single species in the world. Octopus are captured by industrial and

artisanal fleets and are mainly harvested in (from north to south) Morocco, Mauritania, and Senegal (Jereb et al., 2016; Sauer et al., 2021).

10. The conditions of the CCLME are affected by the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) which drive shifts in ecological boundaries, primary production levels and species abundance (Nye et al., 2014). For example, the warm and cool phases of the AMO affect the abundance and migration patterns of small pelagic fish (Alheit et al., 2014).

11. IOC-UNESCO & UNEP (2015a) estimated that, in 2010, about 33.7 million people lived in the coastal area of the CCLME. It was estimated that the coastal population would more than double by 2100. The Human Development Index (HDI), average for the period 2009-2013, was "very low" (0.5834). The Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP) estimated that the CCLME overall risk factor is "very high"[3][3], based on a combined measure of the HDI and the averaged indicators for (i) fish & fisheries and (ii) pollution & ecosystem health modules (IOC-UNESCO & UNEP, 2016).

12. The GEF sponsored the preparation of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) (CCLME Project, 2015a) and a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) (CCLME Project, 2015b) for the Canary Current LME (GEF ID 1909[4][4]). An on-going FAO project (GEF ID 9940) is supporting the development of the regional governance mechanism for SAP implementation.

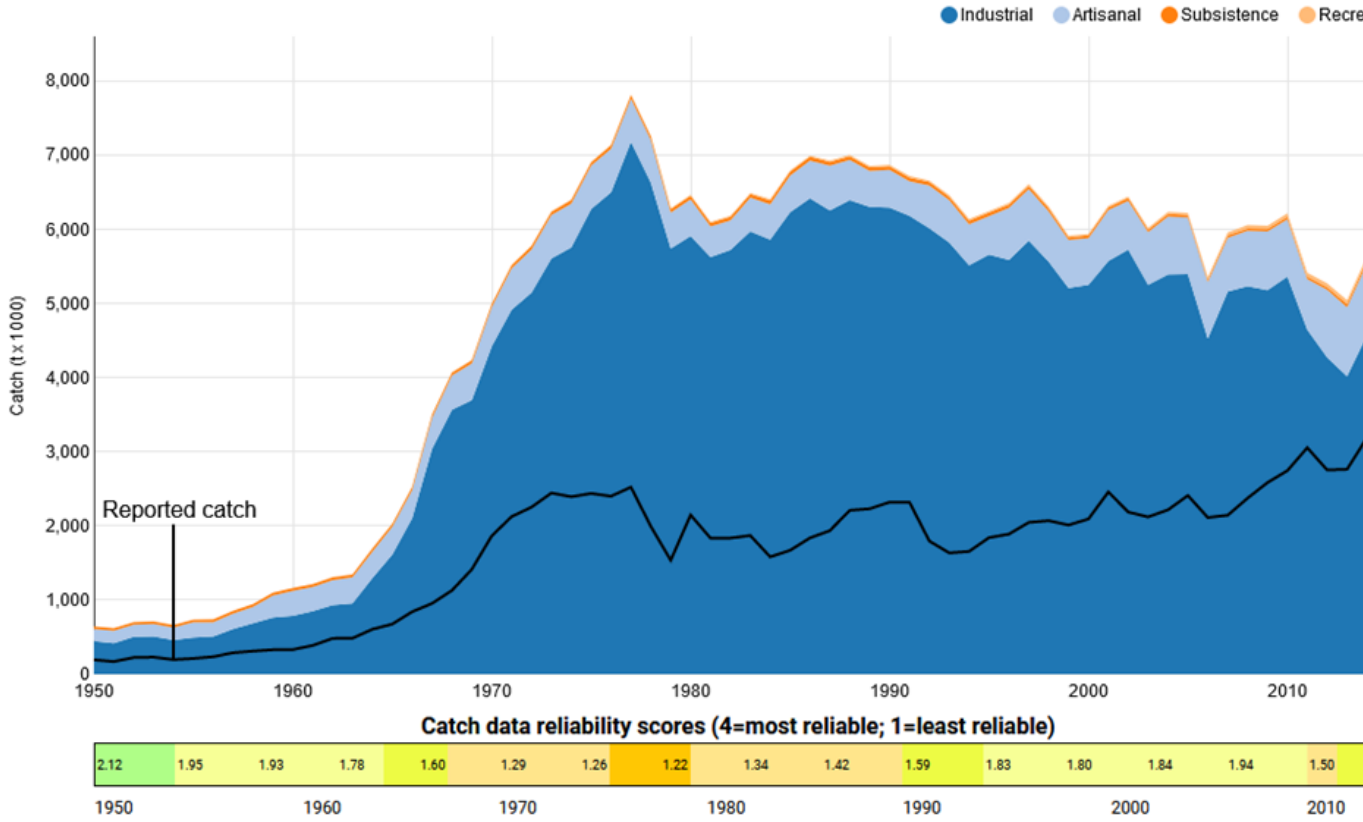

Figure 4. Total reported catch (line) and estimates of actual catch (reconstructed catch) by fishing sector from 1950 until 2018 in the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem. Source: Sea Around Us.

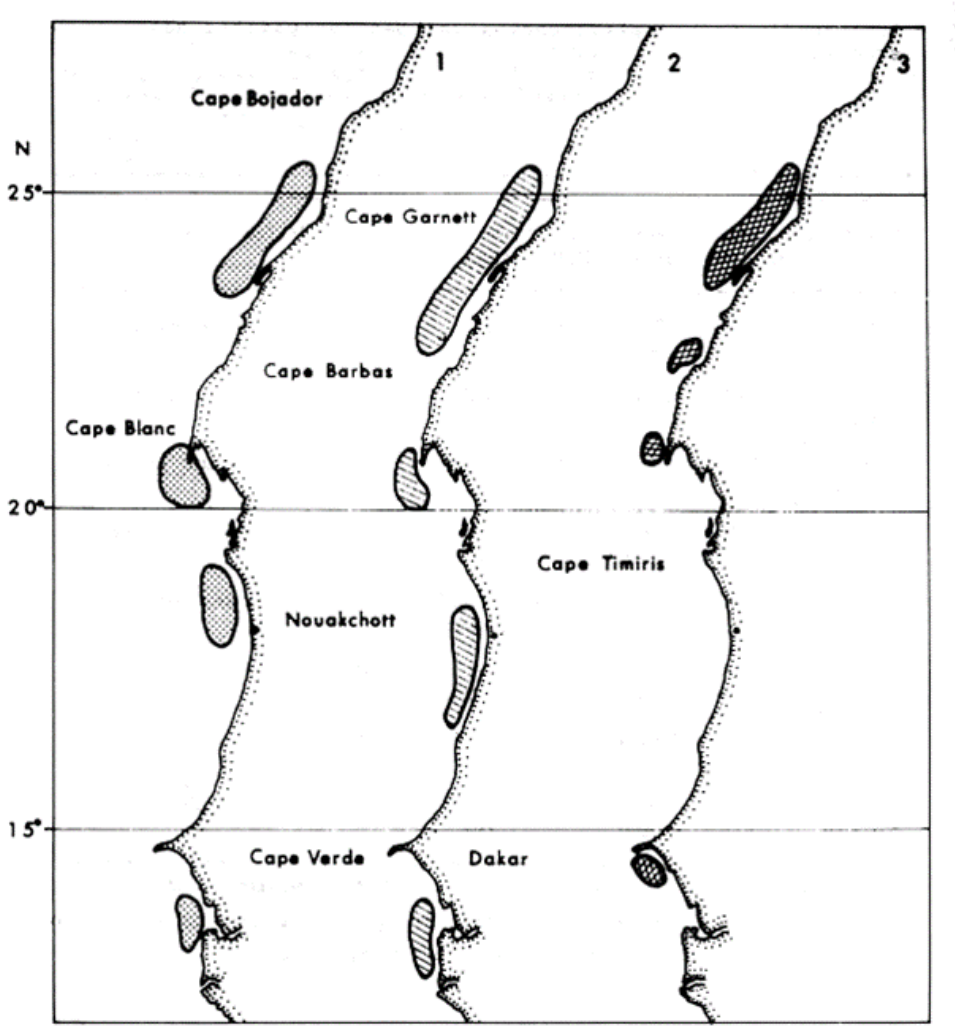

Figure 5. Main cephalopod fishing grounds between Morocco and Senegal. 1 = Octopus. 2 = Cuttlefish. 3 = Squid. Source: (FAO 1985)

13. The Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystem (PACA) extends from southern Mexico[5][5] (about 22? north) to Ecuador, encompassing a surface of ca., 199,665,900 ha of coastal and marine habitats (IOC-UNESCO & UNEP, 2015), and 20,853,000 ha of continental shelf[6][6] (ca., 10.4% of the total area). Nine countries border PACA (from north to south): Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panam?, Colombia, and Ecuador.

14. PACA is a very productive LME (class 42); the average primary productivity is 407 g C m-2 y-1. This high primary production is caused by coastal upwelling. In Central America, upwelling develops as a result of locally intense jets of wind blowing from high pressure systems in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean towards the Pacific Ocean; wind jets flow through four passages (i) the isthmus of Tehuantepec, (ii) the Gulf of Fonseca, (iii) the Lake Nicaragua, and (iv) the Panama Canal (Barton et al., 1993; Trasvi?a et al., 1995; Mart?nez D?az de Le?n et al., 1999; Ballestero, 2003; Belkin et al., 2003; Heileman, 2009).

15. PACA sustain important fisheries. The reconstructed annual catch shows a peak of about 2.9 million tonnes in 1985 followed by a fluctuating downward trend afterwards to reach about 1.3 million tonnes in 2018 (Figure 6). About 62% of the capture come from the industrial sector. However, the capture from the artisanal sector has greatly increased over the past decades.

16. The most conspicuous fisheries are small pelagic fish, tunas, and shrimp. In 2018, about a third of the total capture was small pelagic fish like *Sardinops sagax, Opisthonema* spp., *Engraulis ringens*, *Cetengraulis mysticetus* and *Scomber japonicus*. Tunas are a major fishery in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO), most of the capture is done by industrial purse-seine and longline vessels in oceanic areas, but there is also coastal capture by artisanal fleets, a few pole-and-line boats, and sport fishers.

17. In 2010, the total catch of the three main tuna species in the EPO was 510,371 t, increasing to 681,488 t in 2015 (IATTC, 2016). The main fleets and processing capacity are based in Ecuador and Mexico. The tuna fleet also capture billfishes, mainly swordfish (Xiphias gladius) and blue marlin (Makaira nigricans). In 2014, the total capture of billfishes was 34,899 t; 80.1% of this was captured by the longline fleet (IATTC, 2016).

18. Large pelagic fish (LPF) are highly migratory species which are captured by artisanal fleets, industrial longline and sport fishers. There is a major commercial artisanal fishery for LPF that capture mahi mahi (*Coryphaena hippurus*, locally called dorado), billfishes and tunas (*Thunnus albacares* and *Thunnus obesus*) using longline and gillnets. The artisanal boats operate in coastal areas and the open ocean. Ecuador has an oceanic artisanal fleet that operates as far as 100?W (west of the Galapagos archipelago) and 15?S. A key component of the bycatch of these fisheries are sharks, mainly the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), the thresher shark (*Alopias pelagicus*), the shorfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and the smooth hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna zygaena*). Some of the captured sharks are "endangered, threatened or protected species" (ETP species) like the silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), the scalloped hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*), the great hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna mokarran*), the smooth hammerhead shark and all thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp.) that are listed in Appendix II of CITES, and the shortfin mako that is listed as "Endangered" in the IUCN Red List (Rigby et al., 2019).

19. On the other hand, LPF are valuable resources for the sport fishing industry, mainly from Mexico to Panama. Mexico has reserved mahi mahi, marlins, sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*), and swordfish for sport fisheries within the first 50 miles offshore. Guatemala reserves the sailfish only for sport fisheries. Similarly, Nicaragua reserve marlins and sailfish only for sport fisheries. Costa Rica declared marlins and sailfish as species of interest for sport fishing, and El Salvador declared marlins, sailfish, swordfish, mahi mahi, and tunas as objects for sport fishing.

20. Sport fisheries for billfishes and tuna can generate very high value for the local economies. In Costa Rica, sport fishing contributes more than commercial fisheries to the gross domestic product (Soto, 2010). In Panama, sport fishing generated USD97 million in 2011 (Southwick et al., 2013). Martin et al., (2016) estimated that the oceanic Eastern Tropical Pacific (excluding the continental platform) produce about USD2.7 billion year-1 in capture fisheries (10 most commercially fished species) and USD 1.6 billion year-1 in sport fisheries (three popular destinations).

21. The shrimp fisheries are important in all PACA countries. The industrial and artisanal fisheries are old long stablished operations that generate important contributions to coastal communities in terms of direct and indirect employment, income, and food security.

22. The PACA LME is frequently affected by El Ni?o Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events. El Ni?o produce intense warming of sea surface temperature in the Panama bight and northern South America, intense rain in Ecuador and Peru, and severe drought in Mexico and Central America. ENSO conditions have strong impacts in the biodiversity, society, and economy of the entire region. For example, the 1997 ? 1998 El Ni?o, one of the strongest in record, produced USD7.5 billion in losses in five Andean countries (CAF, 2000a; CAF, 2000b; OPS, 2000).

23. IOC-UNESCO & UNEP (2015b) estimated that, in 2010, about 50.3 million people lived in PACA?s coastal area. It was estimated that the coastal population would almost double by 2100. The HDI, average for the period 2009-2013, was "low" (0.5834). The Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme found the PACA overall risk factor is "high"3 (IOC-UNESCO & UNEP, 2016).

24. A new five-year GEF project will contribute to the preparation of a TDA and a SAP for the PACA LME (GEF ID 10076). The project will start implementation in 2022, having UNDP as the GEF agency.

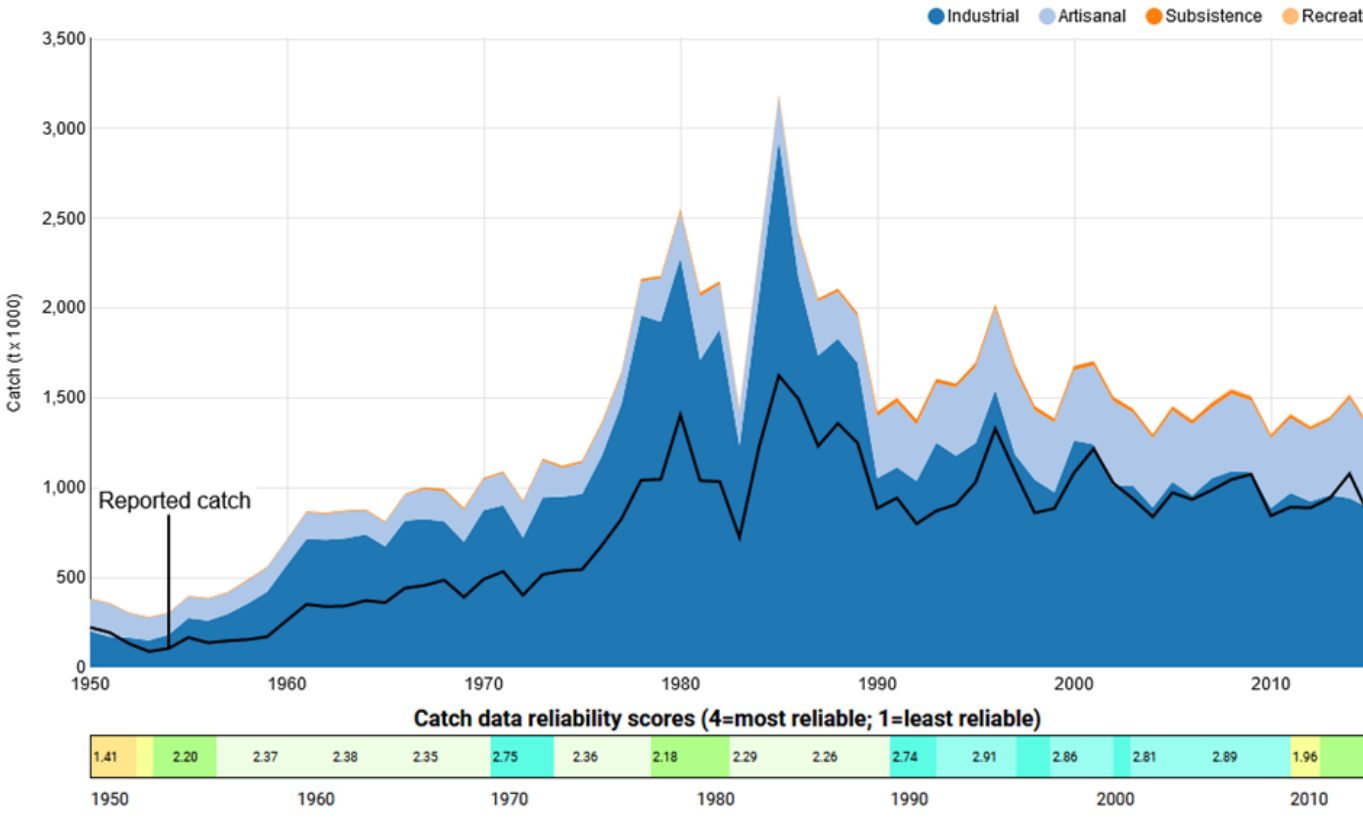

Figure 6. Total reported catch (line) and estimates of actual catch (reconstructed catch) by fishing sector from 1950 until 2018 in the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystem. Source: Sea Around Us.

Global environmental problems, root causes and barriers to be addressed.

25. Overexploitation of marine fisheries is a major global issue and a key driver of changes in the marine environment, affecting both biodiversity and ecosystem services (Balvanera et al., 2019). Fisheries have changed the trophic structure of ecosystems and disturbed predator ? prey relationships (Pauly et al., 1998; Jackson et al., 2001; Pauly & Palomares, 2005; Pauly et al., 2005). In addition, some fisheries affect non-target species by destroying habitats and capturing organisms that have no commercial use (e.g., sponges, marine worms), including species with high conservation value and endangered species such as sharks, sea turtles, and sea birds. Also, strong fishing pressure can cause the fish to alter their genetic composition and life-history traits (this is called fisheries-induced evolution) with consequences in the marine ecosystems and the fisheries (Kuparien & Hutchings, 2012; Eikeset et al., 2013; Belgrano & Fowler, 2013).
26. The global impact of fisheries on marine biodiversity is vast. For example, (1) Kroodsma et al., (2018) estimated that industrial fishing vessels operate in about 55% of the global oceans, (2) Tickler et al., (2018) reported that subsidised distant water fishing fleets operate in about 90% of the world oceans, and (3) Dulvy et al., (2021) estimated that about a third of chondrichthyan fish species are threatened by overfishing. In 2017, 34.2% of world fish stocks were overfished and 59.6% of stocks were fully fished (FAO, 2020). Human dependence on marine resource for food and income is high, especially in developing countries. Therefore, fisheries collapse is a serious threat for both biodiversity and society.
27. Overexploitation of fishery resources is caused by several interacting factors, including among others, excessive fishing pressure, open access to fishery resources, destructive fishing practices, increased demand for seafood, insufficient scientific knowledge, lack of awareness by fishers and consumers, harmful subsidies, and insufficient enforcement (UNEP, 2006; MARIBUS, 2010).
28. This project specifically focuses on one of these factors, ?the demand for seafood? as a driver for overexploitation of marine resources. The harvest of marine seafood has reached a plateau, but the global demand continues to increase. According to the reported catch this plateau is about 80 million tonnes per year, however the reconstructed catch estimated that the global catch has been fluctuating around 105 million tonnes per year during the past decade (Figure 3).
29. The underlying causes of the increase in seafood demand are many, among them (i) the expansion of the world population, (ii) an increased income in developing countries and emerging economies, (iii) increased urbanization and the associated demand for value-added nutritious products, and (iv) larger international trade.
30. The growing demand for seafood puts pressure on the entire value chain and therefore fishers increase the harvest of valuable resources (Figure 7). Most of the demand comes from developed countries, but also from some developing countries and upper middle-income economies like China, which have high purchasing power and cannot supply their demand with local sources. Export-oriented commodities (e.g., octopus, tuna, shark fins) are attractive because they command a higher price. However, there are seafood products with high value and demand in the local markets (e.g., shellfish, whitefish). The access to the fishery resources is regulated by national fisheries authorities, and by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RMFOs) in the case of shared stocks or highly migratory species like tunas. However, high prices and increased demand, coupled with insufficient conservation and management measures and ineffective control, can motivate overcapacity, illegal fishing, use of destructive fishing gear and practices, and seafood fraud.
31. There are a number of initiatives and tools to motivate that the demand focus on seafood from sustainable sources. In addition to consumer education and awareness (e.g., sustainable seafood

guides), industry engagement, certification, ecolabelling and fisheries improvement projects[7][7] (FIPs) have shown promising results (Figure 7). However, despite interest from major buyers and members of the fishing industry, the amount of seafood from sustainable sources is still a small fraction of the total supply. A proxy is the Marine Stewardship Council[8][8] (MSC) certified landings. In 2012, this was 6.5 million tonnes equivalent to about 8% of the marine capture in the same year (MSC, 2013; FAO, 2014). In 2021, 14% of the marine capture was MSC certified (MSC, 2021).

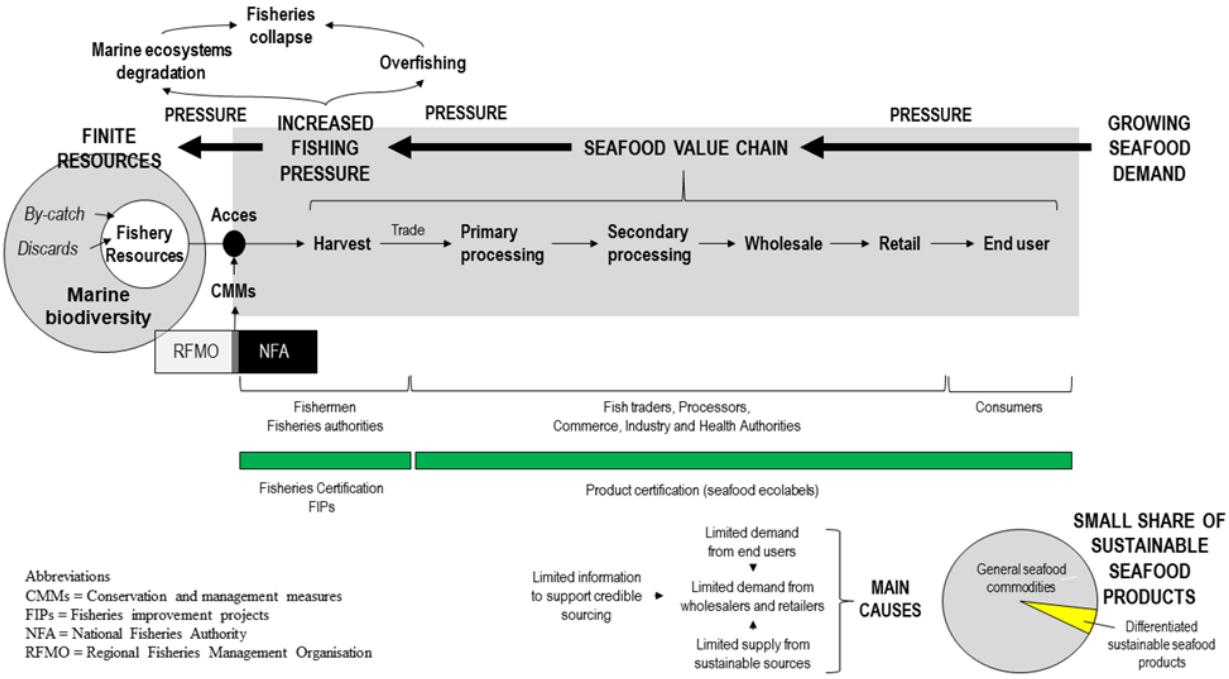

Figure 7. Effect of growing seafood demand on marine fisheries and biodiversity.

32. Market transformation can be a powerful agent of change by increasing the demand for sustainable seafood. During the past decades, the Sustainable Seafood Movement has promoted the use of market forces to promote improvements in fisheries sustainability (Barnett et al., 2016). The basic theory of change of the Sustainable Seafood Movement is that by providing a market signal (e.g., price premium, market access), fishers and processors will be incentivised to adopt sustainable practices. Along this line, the tools for market transformation have proven to be highly effective. That is, instruments like (i) eco-labelling and fishery improvement projects, (ii) pre-competitive buyers? roundtables, (iii) seafood responsible procurement policies, and (iv) information to processors, retailers, and consumers (e.g., through rating systems). Increased demand for sustainable seafood products motivates positive changes along the value chain, like fisheries and product certifications or improved stock management. A recent case is the fishery for small pelagic fish in Ecuador. The increased demand for certified fish meal and fish oil from international aquaculture feed producers was the main incentive for the Ecuadorian industry to develop a FIP aimed at attaining the MarinTrust certification (UNDP, 2020) that led to verified improvements in the stock health of the target species.

33. Fisheries certification and ecolabelling (e.g., MSC, FairTrade, MarinTrust) have been a centrepiece of market transformation. However, it has been recognised that a more comprehensive

approach is needed to include (i) a deeper transformation along the production chain, (ii) implementation of well-enforced policies and regulations for fisheries management, and (iii) ensuring access to safe and affordable produce for human nutrition (Bennet et al., 2018; Roheim et al., 2018; Bailey, 2019; Tlusty et al., 2019; Bennet et al., 2020; Belton et al., 2020). In addition, it has been identified that current market tools are not well suited for artisanal and small-scale fisheries, especially in developing economies (Sampson et al., 2015; Barnett et al., 2016; P?rez-Ram?rez et al., 2016; Stoll et al., 2019):

? In export-oriented fisheries, artisanal and small-scale producers have difficulties to cover the high costs of certification and to comply with certification standard requirements. For example, it has been observed that several Marine Stewardship Council certified fisheries struggle to access and maintain the certification.

? In non-export-oriented fisheries, seafood is sold in local markets and not subject to the scrutiny of larger supply chains whose players need to deal with business risks, such as reputational risks derived from the purchase of unsustainable fishery products. The demand and willingness to pay for sustainable seafood in the domestic markets of developing economies is negligible.

34. The Global Marine Commodities project (henceforth GMC project, GEF ID 5271) aligned a range of market transformation tools into a comprehensive theory of change (UNDP, 2020a). The GMC model includes two approaches:

? A top-down market-driven approach to build demand in international markets to "pull" the supply of sustainable seafood products. This includes working with major traders and buyers to increase awareness, provide sound information, implement responsible purchasing policies, and facilitate constructive dialogue through supply chain roundtables (SFP, 2021; SFP 2021a).

? A bottom-up approach to build supply of sustainable seafood products. The core element is the sustainable marine commodity platform (a government-led co-management platform) to facilitate multi-level stakeholder dialogue and concrete action to improve fisheries management (UNDP, 2020b) (Figure 5). Complementarily, industry-led FIPs facilitate private sector engagement in practice (UNDP, 2021).

35. The GMC project was implemented between 2017 and 2021 by the fisheries authorities of Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia and the Philippines, with support of UNDP and Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). The project generated experience and lessons of export-oriented industrial and artisanal fisheries in the four participating countries and enhanced sustainability performance of about 326,000 tonnes of fishery products. The tools and lessons from the GMC project can be found in the following website: globalmarinecommodities.org/en/library/

36. The terminal evaluation rated the project ?highly satisfactory? and found that the GMC model is effective and highly replicable (Ryan, 2021). The terminal evaluation recommended to refine the GMC model and to apply it other fishery scenarios, giving particular attention to integrating artisanal and small-scale fisheries. The terminal evaluation also pointed out that one of the remaining challenges of the GMC model is to cover a broader range of sustainability areas that expand from the environmental focus to broader ecological concerns by placing greater attention on reducing bycatch of CITES Red-listed species and destruction of ecologically important bottom habitats, as well as addressing social aspects like gender equality.

Main barriers that need to be addressed

37. The long-term solution is to strengthen fisheries market transformation by contributing to increase the demand for and supply of sustainable seafood products. The present project proposes to refine the GMC model to include ecological and social aspects of sustainability into export-oriented and domestic market seafood value chains, and to apply it in key industrial and artisanal fisheries of the Canary Current and the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystems. It is foreseen that the project will contribute to advance fisheries objectives of the CCLME SAP and to generate lessons to contribute to the development of PACA?s SAP. Regarding the CCLME SAP, the project will contribute towards general objective 1: sustainably manage fisheries, restore degraded fish stocks and reduce threats to vulnerable species by 2030. With specific contributions to the corresponding three

specific objectives: (1) sustainably manage and restore the small pelagic resources, (2) sustainably manage and restore the demersal resources, and (3) reduce threats to vulnerable species and mitigate their impacts.

38. The main barriers that limit increasing the demand and supply of sustainable seafood products (paragraph 34) are:

Barrier 1. Limited demand from end users.

39. There are several important efforts to inform and educate consumers about the consequences of inadequate fisheries and to assist them to make more informed decisions. These efforts include, for example, seafood guides in various formats and languages (including mobile apps) from a number of organizations like WWF, the Marine Conservation Society, and the Monterey Bay Aquarium. These guides orient consumers and businesses (e.g., restaurants, catering services, fishmongers) to choose seafood from sustainable sources. Yet, these efforts are mainly focused on developed countries (e.g., USA, UK, Germany, Spain, and Australia). There are a few national focused promotion programmes in developing countries like ?Pesca con Futuro? in Mexico and the ?Southern African Sustainable Seafood Initiative? (SASSI) in South Africa.

40. In a number of market studies, it has been found that awareness has increased, and that sustainable seafood is a rising trend among consumers, restaurants, retailers and wholesalers. However, the demand from end users is not yet sufficient to drive the industry. The main limitations that have been identified are:

? Consumer confusion because of the range of information, often contradictory, about seafood products (e.g., different forms of evaluation, differing ranking systems) (Schmitt, 2011; Jacewicz, 2017).

? Lack of evidence of improved conservation status of the resources that are protected.

? Environmental concerns are secondary to quality and price as purchase criteria.

? In some markets, there is a strong concentration on a few species, offer and demand for less common seafood species are weak.

? Consumers are not willing to pay an increase of more than 10% for sustainable seafood.

? Consumer awareness and education has concentrated on developed countries. Consumers from producing countries and emerging markets (e.g., Latin America, Africa) are not targeted by awareness campaigns.

Barrier 2. Limited demand from wholesalers and retailers.

41. Because of the limited demand from end users, many retailers and wholesalers still do not see market opportunities in sustainable seafood. For these groups, like for consumers, environmental concerns are secondary to quality and price. Organizations like SFP and WWF have concentrated

efforts in engaging major buyers by providing information and advice. This has resulted in corporate commitment by major buyers to purchase from sustainable sources (e.g., Walmart, McDonalds).

42. In the past years there have been significant advances in engaging major seafood buyers and retailers (SFP, 2021). For example, SFP (i) provide information through the FishSource platform and the Metrics system, (ii) facilitate public reporting about seafood sourcing through the Ocean Disclosure Project, and (iii) promote pre-competitive collaboration through Supply Chain Roundtables.

43. The main limitations to further increase the engagement of mayor buyers are:

? Insufficient investment by supply chain stakeholders in Corporate Social Responsibility commitments and lack of genuine involvement in sustainability initiatives by private sector actors.

? Insufficient uptake and investment by supply chain companies and private sector in general in information systems (e.g. sustainability rating systems) that enable decision-making (e.g. when purchasing or investing in specific fisheries) based on up-to-date information of the seafood sustainability performance of the source fisheries.

? Limited information and practical tools to prepare and implement corporate policies and procedures for responsible sourcing of seafood.

? Lack of traceability systems that guarantee that the providers are actually delivering sustainable seafood and do not incur in seafood fraud.

? Inadequate monitoring and tracking systems about the conservation status of the fishery stocks.

Barrier 3. Limited supply from sustainable sources.

44. As mentioned before the supply of MSC certified seafood is ca., 14% of the total world production. There are a number of important seafood commodities that are not certified (e.g., mahi mahi, jumbo squid) or have serious limitations to be certified (e.g., small pelagic fish) by using any of the currently available third-party certification standards. Therefore, if more wholesalers and retailers want to buy sustainable seafood, they will not have sufficient supply.

45. In general, certification of sustainable fisheries and export-oriented fishery products seem overwhelming to fishers in developing countries. On the one hand, fishers and producers in developing countries still do not have sufficient information to make an informed decision about the convenience of certification. On the other hand, certification schemes are indeed complex and expensive, especially for artisanal and small-scale fisheries and those fisheries that harvest shared resources and highly migratory fish. Also, producers in developing countries usually do not have the technical and financial resources required to endure the certification process and sustain the certification afterwards. In addition, certified seafood does not necessarily command a price premium for the fishers, who are commonly the most vulnerable within the supply chains. Existing information indicate that producers benefit from improved market access but not from price premiums (FAO, 2014b; FAO, 2014c), as indicated before there is often little consumer awareness of certifications, which is a major reason why price premiums don?t always follow certification. Finally, in developing countries, certification or ecolabelling of seafood products for domestic consumption has not yet been fully developed.

46. FIPs have been used to bridge the supply ? demand gap for non-certified seafood. On the one hand, they allow interested buyers to purchase seafood from a fishery making verifiable improvements. On the other hand, implementing a FIP allows to address issues to comply with the ecolabelling and certification standards8. As a consequence, the number of FIPs has increased rapidly in the past years, from two in 2006 to 153 in 2019 (CEA, 2020). Several tools have been built to guide FIP development

and to track their progress and performance (UNDP, 2021; SFP, 2021b). For example, FisheryProgress (fisheryprogress.org) provides a reporting platform and displays a progress rating to facilitate information to buyers. Until 28 March 2021, 154 active FIPs were listed in the FisheryProgress directory. Additionally, the MSC has an ?in-transition to MSC? programme. Also, WWF offers an online training course on FIP development which is available in English and Spanish.

47. FIP development has been very successful in industrial fisheries and high value export-oriented commodities. However, their implementation in export-oriented seafood products from artisanal and small-scale fisheries from developing countries is still a major challenge (CEA, 2020; Samy-Kamal, 2021).

48. The main limitations to further increase the supply of sustainable seafood, from certified fisheries and FIPs, are:

? Limited understanding on the actual market benefits from fisheries certification and ecolabelling for fisheries from developing countries.

? For export-oriented seafood commodities, the cost of certification and sustaining it afterwards could be beyond the means of artisanal fishers in developing countries. For domestic-oriented seafood this cost will be nonviable.

? The cost of implementing a FIP could be beyond the means of fishers and processors in developing countries. Consequently, FIP implementation, in not few cases, is still subsidised by NGOs and development projects. Some dedicated funds are available to aid during the initial phases, including the ?Sustainable Fisheries Fund? of the Resources Legacy Fund or the ?in-transition to MSC? programme for FIPs working towards MSC certification. SFP promotes industry-driven FIPs by which different actors within the supply chain cover the costs of improvements with the revenues of the fishery. However, this may not be feasible in low value commodities for export or domestic markets.

? Limited dialogue and collaboration among public and private stakeholders of the value chain to collaboratively confront fisheries sustainability issues and aim towards fisheries improvements.

? Despite the achieved progress, persists uncertainty about the quality of FIPs, the actual progress in fisheries improvement, and the traceability of the products.

? Limited capacities for sustainable fisheries management (e.g., legal, technical, financial) and limited governmental support for fisheries improvement. Including, constraints to generate reliable fishery statistics and basic applied research that are the base for science-based decision making.

? Insufficient leverage from major buyers to national fisheries authorities and RFMOs to promote sound fisheries management and stricter conservation and management measures.

Barrier 4. Limited information to support verifiable sourcing and fisheries improvement.

49. Information is crucial to facilitate changes along the value chain. But different stakeholders have different interests and specific requests of information. Despite the significant advances achieved in the past years, there is a major need for reliable information about the status of seafood stocks and the availability of supply from certified sources or verifiable FIPs. The main limitations are:

? In developing countries, fishers and value chain members have limitations to access available information because of language and cultural barriers and limited internet access.

? Numerous countries have limitations to generate reliable fisheries information like basic landing statistics. This shortcoming is more acute in the case of non-export oriented or low-value fisheries. In some cases, there are also constraints to assess the condition of the fish stocks.

? Knowledge and learnings of current FIPs is seldom captured and shared for the benefit of interested parties worldwide. The GMC project prepared ?lessons learned? documents of the FIPs that they supported.

Barrier 5. Difficulties for the involvement of artisanal and small-scale fishers in FIP development and governance dialogue.

50. In addition to the financial barrier to develop FIPs (paragraph 48), fishers face constraints like:

? Weak formal and informal organisations and collaborative arrangements to confront common issues and to take advantage of opportunities. There are also problems of legitimate representation and gaps in leadership of fisherfolk organisations.

? Inadequate communication and trust bonds among supply chain actors derived from the power dynamics and multiplicity of roles played by some layers within the value chain, which may lead, for example, to debts and price fixing.
? Limited capacities to engage into democratic dialogue with government authorities and to submit position statements and sound management proposals.
? Limited capacities and tools to collect and contribute information about the fishery (e.g., catch, traceability). Though there are important developments in the use of simple applications like electronic logbooks (successfully used in the pomada fishery in Ecuador) and seafood traceability systems (e.g., the TrazApp application used in the mahi mahi fishery in Peru).

Barrier 6. Social considerations are not mainstreamed into certification, rating systems and FIP monitoring schemes.

51. Current seafood sustainability standards mainly address environmental performance criteria (e.g., resource condition, effective fisheries management). However, in the past years there has been a trend to include social responsibility into fisheries certification and FIPs. A turning point emerged from the scandals in Thailand?s industrial offshore fisheries (Hodal & Kelly, 2014; Hodal et al., 2014; Lawrence, 2014; ILO, 2014; Marschke & Vandergeest, 2016; Urbina, 2019) that prompted a rapid response from various seafood market stakeholders to develop tools to mainstream social considerations in their practice and to safeguard essential human rights and needs, especially in distant-water fishing fleets (Kittinger et al., 2017; Nakamura et al., 2018; Tickler et al., 2018). For example, SFP included a "Human Rights Risk Index" in their Metrix platform[9][9]. Yet, beyond the most egregious forms of human rights abuses, the Sustainable Seafood Movement is still in its infancy when it comes to mainstream social and economic issues (including gender equality) as part of their conceptualisation of sustainability.
52. A major conceptual advance was the development, in 2017, of a global framework for social responsivity called the ?Monterey Framework? (Kittinger et al., 2017; CI, 2019). This framework (a social responsibility scorecard), supported by the Conservation Alliance for Seafood Solutions, is based on three principles: (1) to protect human rights, dignity, and access to resources, (2) to ensure equality and equitable opportunity to benefit, and (3) to improve food, nutrition, and livelihood security. The Monterey Framework has been operationalised through a socially responsibility assessment tool to be applied in FIPs that report in FisheryProgress (CI, 2019a), yet it still far from becoming a useful tool to inform market dynamics. Furthermore, FisheryProgress adopted in 2021 a Human Rights and Social Responsibility Policy (FisheryProgress, 2021) which prompt FIP implementers to identify and reduce the risk of human and labour right abuses in their operations. All FIPs are required to sign the FisheryProgress Human Rights Code of Conduct.
53. The present challenge is the lack of systems (e.g., sustainability rating schemes widely used by the market) that can provide transparent, reliable, and accessible information about social responsibility performance in fisheries to support decision making to value chain businesses. For example, FishSource does not yet include social considerations in their scores. An issue to be taken into account is that the main concern so far has been human rights and labour violations. However, the social aspects of fisheries sustainability include other key aspects like women participation and empowerment, food security and social wellbeing of fishing communities.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The baseline scenario

54. Without an intervention, seafood demand will continue to contribute to exert pressure along the value chains, contributing to increase fishing pressure and undesirable practices that will eventually aggravate the condition of fishery stocks and the loss of marine biodiversity and ecological services.

55. The condition of the fishery stocks in the target LMEs is deplorable. In 2018, 50% of CCLME fishery stocks were collapsed and overexploited. In PACA, this figure was higher, 56% (Figure 8). The present project proposes to refine the GMC model and to apply it to two fisheries in the CCLME (small pelagic fish and octopus) and two fisheries in PACA (shrimp and large pelagic fish) (Table 1).

Table 1. Estimated annual catch (t) of the target fisheries in the CCLME and PACA large marine ecosystems. Overexploited fisheries are highlighted.

Countries	**Small pelagic fish**	**Octopus**	**Cuttle fish**	**Shrimp**	**Large pelagic fish**
Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem					
Morocco					
Mauritania	2,525,492	30,540			
Senegal		3,791	4,099		
Pacific Central America Coastal Large Marine Ecosystem					
Panama				944	8,298
Ecuador				6,500	26,459
Total (t)	**2,525,492**	**34,331**	**4,099**	**7,444**	**34,757**

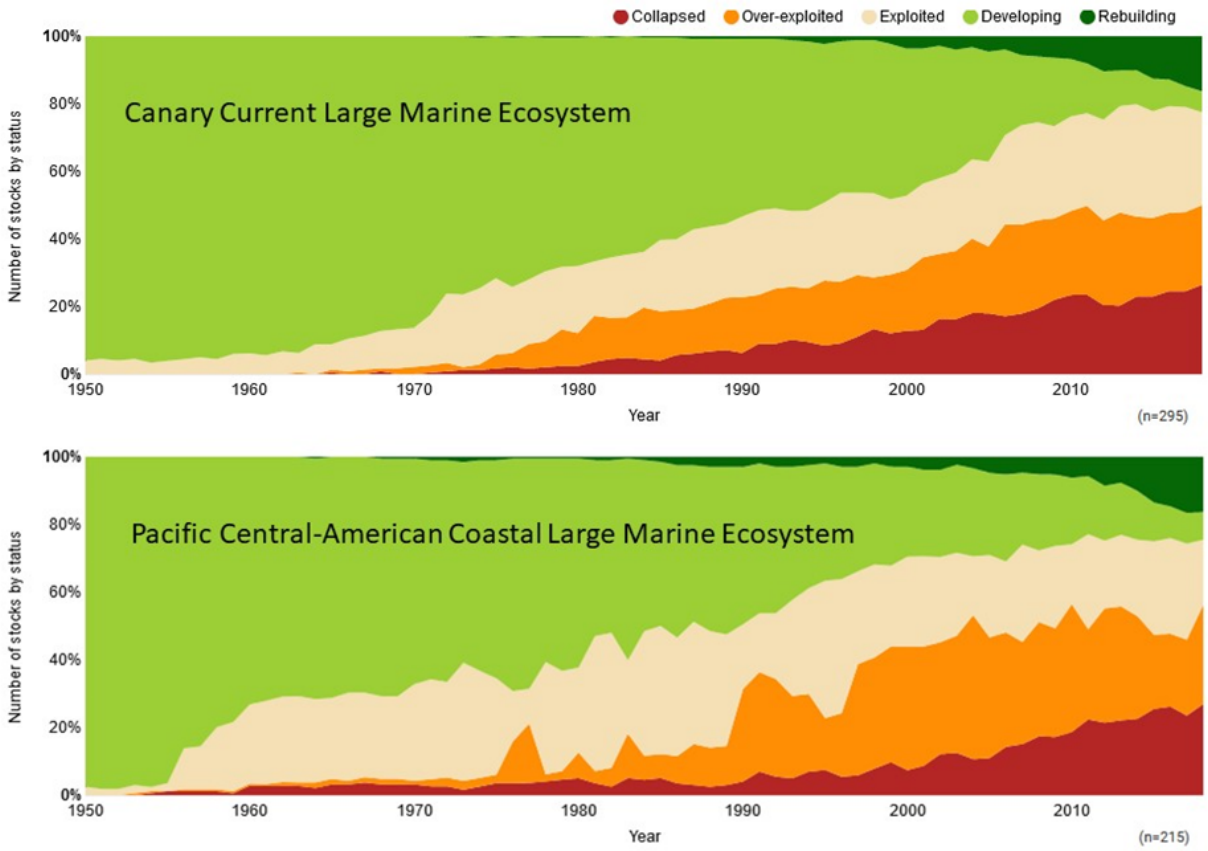

Figure 8. Stock status of fishery resources in the Canary Current and Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystems. Source: SeaAroundUs.

Fisheries in the CCLME

Northwest African small pelagic fishery.

56. This fishery operates mainly in Morocco, Mauritania and Senegal, the average annual catch (2014-2018) of these countries is about 951,387 t, 423,783 t and 233,104 t, respectively (FAO 2020a). The main captured species are the sardine (about 53% of the 2018 catch), the sardinellas (about 16%) and the Chub mackerels (about 11%) (Figure 9) (FAO 2020b). Small pelagic fish are a staple food across West Africa. Current public information indicates that the population of the round and flat sardinellas, the Atlantic horse mackerel, the Cunene horse mackerel and the bonga are overexploited.

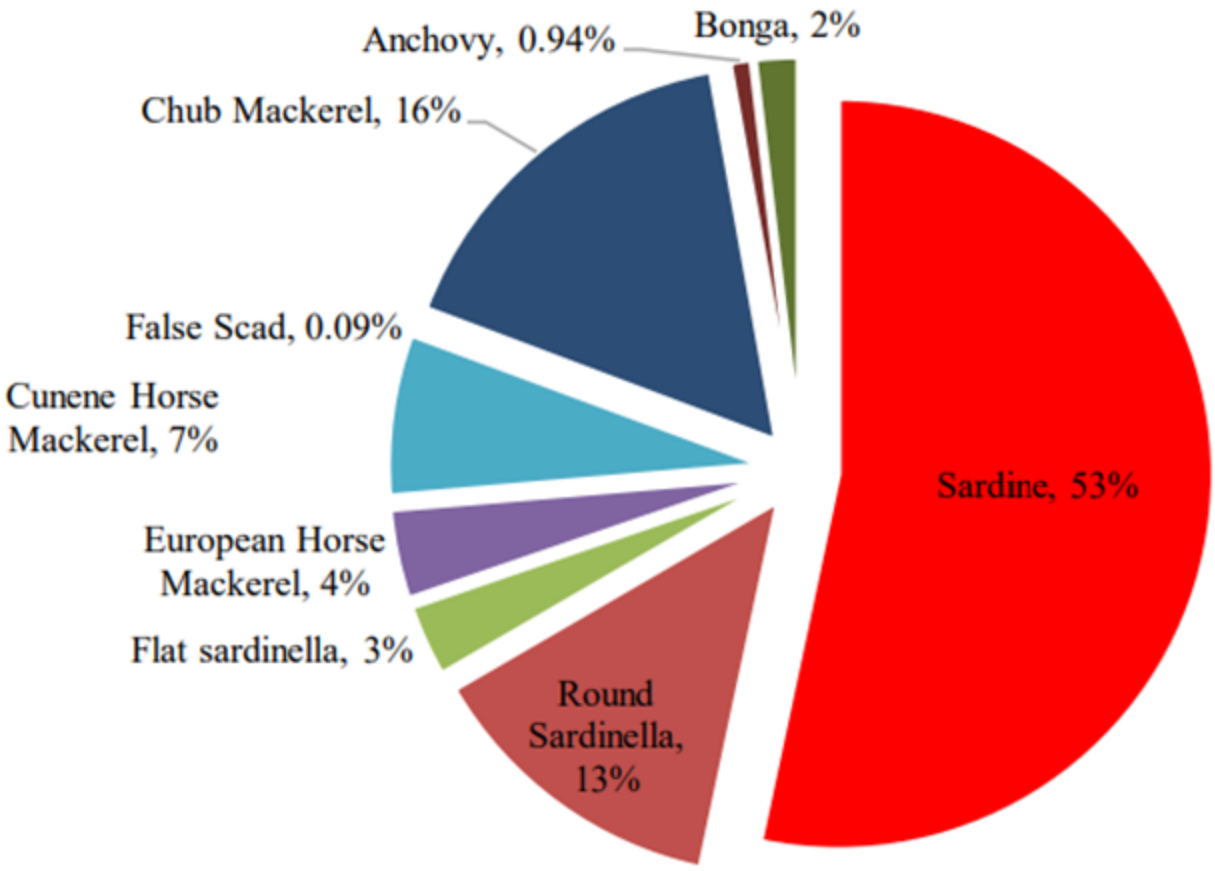

Figure 9. Percentage of each species in catches of small pelagic in the Northwest Africa region in 2018 (does not include Senegal catches).

57. In Morocco, small pelagic fish are captured by four fleets:
? A coastal fleet of 688 medium-sized coastal seiners that conserve the fish in plastic trays with ice. This fleet take most of the Moroccan catch (Table 2).
? A refrigerated seawater fleet of 24 pelagic trawlers that store the catch in refrigerated tanks.
? A fleet of overseas freezer vessels that operate under international fisheries agreements. Thirteen Russian trawlers are authorised to operate in the South Atlantic area beyond 15 miles offshore. They have an overall annual quota of 140,000 tonnes. Fourteen industrial vessels from the European Union (pelagic and semi-pelagic trawlers, and purse seiners) operate with an annual quota of 85,000 tonnes. These vessels do not land their catch in Morocco.
? An artisanal fleet of about 1,300 ? 1,600 small seiner vessels (ca., three tonnes gross tonnage, ≤7m length) that capture sardines for local consumption.
58. The Moroccan catch is mainly exported (frozen or canned) to the European Union, Brazil, the USA, and South Africa.
59. In Mauritania, small pelagic fish are captured by three fleets:
? An artisanal fleet which, in 2018, consisted of 6,809 boats. Of these, 4,080 (64%) fiberglass boats, 1,959 (31%) wooden boats, as well as aluminium canoes and Latin sailing boats called ?lanches?. It has been estimated that, in 2020, the artisanal fleet was composed by 8,003 vessels. Artisanal fishing uses a wide variety of gears, notably mullet nets and trammel nets. It is important to note that the artisanal fishery targets a wide range of species and that small pelagic represent ca., 20% of the catch.
? A coastal fleet that is divided into three "segments" according to the length of the vessel: segment 1 (14.5-26 m), segment 2 (26-40 m) and segment 3 (40-60 m). Segment 1 are large canoes that use a

spinning net (ca., 800-1000 m long with a 50m drop) or a fel?-fel? net used as a drift gillnet or seine net. There are about 650 vessels, ca., 400 are Senegalese boats authorised to fish in Mauritania. Segment 2 are 26 seiners, about 65% of them are Turkish vessels. Segment 3 are refrigerated seawater pelagic trawlers and purse seiners. In 2018 and 2019 there were 59 and 43 vessels respectively. About 30% are Mauritanian registered vessels and the rest are mainly Turkish and a few Chinese vessels.
? An industrial fleet of pelagic freezer trawler longer than 60 m using onboard freezing facilities mainly from the European Union and Eastern European countries (e.g., Russia). The number of offshore pelagic boats fishing in Mauritanian waters has fluctuated around 70 vessels per year. In 2012, measures were implemented to keep pelagic trawlers away from the coast which led to a drop in the influx to the area, limiting the number deep-sea pelagic vessels to 50 boats per year on average.

60. The Mauritanian catch in 2018 was 695,353 tonnes (FAO 2020a). It is mainly used for the production of fishmeal and fish oil that is exported mostly to China (about 19% of all fishmeal and fish oil export value between 2014 and 2018), Turkey (15%), Norway (13%), and Denmark (11%). Mauritania also exports significant volumes of frozen small pelagic fish to neighbouring countries accounting for almost 90% of the exports by value between 2014 and 2018. Cote d?Ivoire (54% of 2014-2018 Mauritania?s export value) is by far the main market for whole frozen small pelagic species from Mauritania. Nigeria (16%) is the second largest importer, followed by Cameroon (8%) and Ghana (6%).

61. In Senegal, artisanal canoes captured about 76% of the 192,621 t landings of small pelagic fish in 2018 (FAO 2020a). It is estimated that about 20,000 canoes operate, although only 11,000 have licences. The main fishing gears used are the purse seine and the encircling gillnet (filet maillant encerclant). In 2018, purse seines and encircling gillnets accounted for 55 ? 64% and 7 ? 13 % of the landings, respectively.
62. The industrial fleet fishery is made of Senegalese flagged or chartered trawlers and two small purse seiners of Dakar called "sardiniers". These fleets are not specialized and target a wide range of species. There are concerns about the entrance of new trawlers to the fishery (Anon, 2020).
63. A significant proportion of the Senegalese catch is either consumed (11%) or transformed (33%) locally. The balance (56%) is traded nationally and regionally. Most frozen fish is exported to C?te d?Ivoir, about 90% of 2014-2018 export value between 2014 and 2018.
64. Because of the critical condition of the small pelagic fish stocks, the creation of an RFMO has been strongly suggested by various groups. Following a recommendation by the Fisheries Ministers of the 22 COMHAFAT[10][10] member countries in 2018, a study on the modalities for the creation of a new RFMO was prepared (Caillart et al., 2019). The parties are still analysing the proposed options.

Table 2. Captures of small pelagic fish in Morocco (INRH, 2019).

	Sardines	Mackerel	Horse mackerel	Sardinella	Anchovies	Total	% by fleet
Coastal Seiners	643,250	109,362	6,694	4,325	19,590	783,221	55%
RSW Trawlers	319,138	98,130	9,793	1,319	3	428,383	30%

Russian Vessels	71,726	45,722	7,452	105		125,005	9%
EU Vessels	23,241	23,844	6,255	108	14	53,462	4%
Canoes	6,099	3,478	384	3	8	9,972	0.7%
Other Vessels	40	20	11,830	0	14	11,904	0.8%
Total	1,063,494	280,556	42,408	5,860	19,629	1,411,947	

Octopus fishery.

65. Octopus are captured by industrial trawlers and canoes operating with bottom trawls, octopus pots or jigs. Industrial fishing was initiated in the early 1970s by Spain and Japan and continued afterwards by Korean and Chinese vessels. The extension of the jurisdiction of coastal states in the 1980s allowed African coastal states to reappropriate their marine resources. Today, the industrial companies of Morocco and Mauritania are the major players in the exploitation of octopus in the Central-East Atlantic.

66. The total average annual catch (2014-2018) of Morocco, Mauritania and Senegal was 89,509 t (FAO 2020a). The average annual catch of Morocco was 52,622 t (58.8%) and the catch of Mauritania and Senegal was, respectively, 30,540 t (34.1%) and 6,347 t (7.1%). Almost all Moroccan octopus is exported to Europe and Japan.

67. In Mauritania, octopus is captured by three fleets: (i) artisanal boats using pots, traps, and jigging, (ii) coastal vessels using pots and traps, and (iii) deep-sea bottom trawlers. Since 2012, foreign cephalopod vessels are not allowed, and the resource is reserved for local fishers.

? The artisanal fleet, as indicated before, consisted of about 8,000 boats in 2020. The artisanal fleet produced about 65% of the 2018 landings (Figure 10Figure 10). The fleet of pirogues has largely increased in the past decade. Official estimates indicate that the fleet increased from about 2,000 boats in 2012 to about 6,809 boats in 2018 (IMROP, 2019). The latest estimates by the Institut Mauritanien De Recherches Oc?anographiques Et De P?ches (IMROP) for 2019 and 2020 are 7,831 and 8,003 boats in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

? The coastal fleet is formed by 18 coastal ice vessels.

? The offshore fleet (deep-sea bottom trawlers) is formed by 136 vessels.

68. Octopus is exported mainly to the EU, Japan, and South Korea. The value of exports between 2014 and 2018 was USD1.5 billion.

69. In Senegal, octopus is captured by industrial and artisanal fleets. The industrial fleet is formed by bottom trawlers The industrial fishery is made of Senegalese flagged or chartered trawlers. These fleets are not specialized, they target a wide range of species but capture significant quantities of cephalopods (octopus, cuttlefish, and squid). Octopus was about 10% of the landings between 1985 and 2007. In addition, shrimp trawlers (equipped with 40 mm mesh for deep-sea fishing and 50 mm for coastal fishing) capture significant quantities of octopus as bycatch. The artisanal fleet is formed mostly by motorized canoes using jigs.

70. Octopus is exported mainly to Spain, Italy, and Japan. The value of exports between 2014 and 2018 was USD250 million.

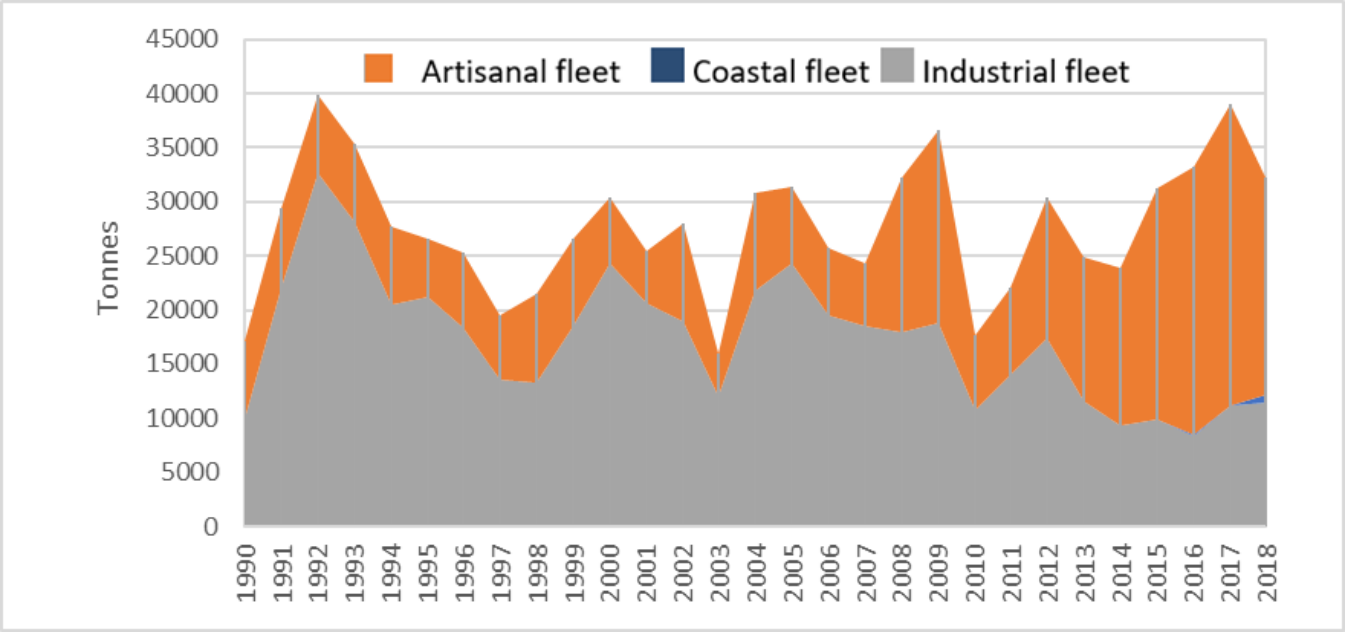

Figure 10. Octopus catches by the artisanal, coastal, and offshore fleets in Mauritania (IMROP, 2019).

Fisheries in PACA

Shrimp fisheries.

71. The fisheries in Panama and Ecuador are vital for the livelihoods of coastal communities. The project will focus on the white shrimp fishery in Panama and the titi shrimp fishery in Ecuador.

72. In Panama the fishery targets the white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei* and *L. occidentalis*). This fishery generates about USD 80 million per year and 40,000 jobs (Castrej?n & Bucaram, 2020). Both artisanal and industrial fleets operate. The artisanal fleet is composed of about 4,600 fiberglass boats with outboard engines that capture shrimp using gillnets. They capture mainly *L. occidentalis* and the yellowleg shrimp (*Farfantepenaeus californiensis*). The industrial fleet is composed of less than 150 Florida-style trawlers that fish in coastal waters between 25 and 100 m depth (ARAP, 2016; Castrej?n & Bucaram, 2020). The main target species are *L. vannamei, L. occidentalis* and *L. stylirostris*. Secondary species are the Pacific seabob (*Xiphopenaeus riveti*), the crystal shrimp (*Farfantepenaeus brevirostris*) and the kolibri shrimp (*Solenocera agazzizi*). The main fishing grounds are the Gulf of Panama and the Gulf of Chiriqu? (Abrego, 2009). Currently, the fleet is old because, in 1986, the government prohibited replacing these vessels to reduce the fishing effort on shrimp. As a result of a deficient cold chain, shrimp do not meet export quality requirements (Castrej?n & Bucaram, 2020). The main landing port for the industrial fleet is Vacamonte (ca., 85% of the catch).

73. Artisanal fishers sell the catch to traders or processing plants, to be sold in the domestic market. The industrial fleet concentrates on high-value species that are generally exported to international markets. In recent years, the local market has absorbed an increasing amount of these species of high commercial value due to (i) augmented interest of a part of the population and (ii) the demand from hotels and restaurants (ARAP, 2016).

74. The status of the shrimp stocks is unknown. There are limited fisheries monitoring and control, in particular of the artisanal fleet.

75. In Ecuador, the fishery targets the titi shrimp (*Protrachypenaeus precipua*), which locally known as ?pomada?. The fishery has two components, an industrial trawl fishery and an artisanal bag fishery. In addition, artisanal boats called ?changas? operate without control.
76. Artisanal fishers use ?bolsos? (i.e., bag nets or stake nets) set on estuarine banks in the Gulf of Guayaquil. The operation of 1,014 bags belonging to 617 organized fishers (i.e., belonging to 25 fishing organisations) is authorised. The regulation assigns the fishers of each organization the fishing site and the number and type of bolsos allowed. An unquantified number of unauthorized bolsos are known to operate. The catch is sold in the domestic market and to packing plants mainly for export.
77. The industrial fleet operates since 1956. At that time there were five trawlers, currently there ae 38 vessels. Most vessel owners belong to the ?Primero de Mayo? association. The industrial fishery is well regulated and controlled. The fishing grounds are set, there is an annual quota of 500 t / trawler, it is mandatory the use of an electronic logbook, a vessel monitoring system, and turtle excluding devices. An onboard observer programme covers 20% of the fishing trips. The main landing port is Posorja. Traditionally, boat owners and traders peel the shrimp in artisanal and community shrimp peeling sites. It is estimated that about 1,200 women work on the peeling sites. Afterwards, the peeled shrimp is sold to packing plants that prepare peeled frozen shrimp for the domestic and export markets. Packing plants also source directly from fishing boats. About 75% of the landings of the trawlers is exported mainly to the USA and the European Union. A basic FIP for trawl fishery[11][11] was initiated in June 2020, involving a packing company and two overseas importers. The FIP cover 40% of the landings of the trawl fleet.
78. There has been only one stock assessment based on the information of the trawl fishery for 2014 ? 2018 (Chicaiza et al., 2019). It was found that the resource is overfished.

Artisanal longline fishery for large pelagic fish.

79. All PACA countries target large pelagic fish, mainly mahi mahi, tunas and billfishes. In Panama, and Ecuador this is a very important fishery in terms of value, employment and food security. Tuna, mahi mahi and billfish have a high value and are exported to the USA and Europe (CEDEPESCA, 2018; FAO, 2014). The Panamanian seafood exports have increased due to the production of fresh and frozen tuna and mahi mahi, causing an important evolution in terms of revenues and employment (ARAP, 2016). However, these fisheries include large volumes of sharks as bycatch. The main commercial shark species that are caught in these fisheries are listed in Appendix II of CITES, which requires that PACA countries implement measures to ensure that exports of shark products will not affect the survival of these species.
80. In Panama, there is an artisanal fleet of ca., 8,700 vessels of which about 11% fish with longline. Landing of LPF is authorised only in the following ports: Agallito, Aguadulce, Armuelles, Boca de Parita, Caimito, Chorrillo, Coquira, Juan D?az, Mensab?, Mutis, Pedregal, Puerto Panam?, Remedios y Puerto Vacamonte (Decreto 126, 2019). Longline fishing is regulated by the Executive Decree 126 of 2017 (modified by the Executive Decree 11 of 2019).
81. There is an industrial longline fleet composed of coastal and high-seas vessels. In 2010, according to ARAP's statistics, the longline fleet landed 4,800 t of yellowfin tuna and 1,800 t of mahi mahi. Most of the mahi mahi and yellowfin tuna catches are exported mainly to the USA frozen and fresh market (CEDEPESCA, 2018). Regarding sharks, FAO?s statistics reported that Panama caught around 1,780 t of sharks in 2013 (IATTC, 2016). The main destination of Panama shark meat is the USA, while the fins are mainly exported to Taiwan (Ross Salazar et al., 2019). There is a regional FIP focused on the longline fishery of mahi mahi, tuna and swordfish in Costa Rica, Panama and Ecuador that is driven by the Costa Rican company MARTEC[12][12].
82. In Ecuador, the artisanal fleet has two components: (i) an inshore fleet and (ii) an oceanic fleet. The inshore fleet is composed of about 7,000 fiberglass boats (7.5 ? 9 m length) that fish within a two or three day range (maximum 200 nm). The main landing ports are Esmeraldas, Manta, Puerto Lopez, Santa Rosa and Anconcito. The oceanic fleet carries out an associated fishing operation that uses

motherships (called ?nodrizas?) (11.5 - 25.9 m in length, mainly with wooden hulls) that operate individually or in an associated manner (towing between one and 10 fiberglass boats). Operations last about 15 to 30 days and reach west beyond the Galapagos Islands (100?W) and south to about 15?S. This fleet operates from the port of Manta. There are 148 motherships registered. The main landing ports are Manta and Jaramij?.

83. There are two types of artisanal large pelagic fish fisheries depending on the target species and gear used: (i) a fishery for mahi mahi that uses a surface longline (called espinel fino) during warm months, and (ii) a fishery for tunas, billfishes and sharks that uses a deep water longline (called espinel grueso) mainly during the cold months. Their fishing areas are different. The operations for mahi mahi fishing concentrate on the coastal zone and in the oceanic area to the southwest (Mart?nez et al., 2015). In contrast, the operations with espinel grueso extend to the west, between the continental coast and the Galapagos archipelago and between Galapagos and the border with Costa Rica.

84. There is an industrial longline fleet. The national vessel registry list 103 industrial long-line vessels, some of these are motherships. The IATTC regional vessel register records 22 large-scale longline vessels (>24 m length). This fleet lands in Manta.

85. There are not up-to-date accurate landing statistics. In 2012, the oceanic fleet landed 22,360 t, 65.6% were LPF (46.6% of the total landing was mahi mahi) and 34.4% were sharks. LPF and sharks are sold in the domestic market (fresh and frozen) and exported mainly to the USA.

86. Shark meat has been traditionally sold in local markets and consumed in various forms, but using other names or sold as ?billfish?. Shark capture is allowed as bycatch and its trade and export is regulated[13][13]. However, there is great concern regarding the large volume of shark landings and illegal trade of shark fins (Manrique, 2020; Carrere, 2021).

87. There are two national FIPs focused on LPF. A mahi mahi FIP led by a consortium of processing companies[14][14] and a swordfish FIP led by three fishing and processing companies[15][15]. It is known that the organisation of nodrizas owners is working to launch a FIP focused on mahi-mahi, tuna, and billfish fishery.

Baseline projects

88. There are several projects that relate to the GMC2 project (Annes 16). The most relevant ones are the following:

? The Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI) that include Ecuador, Mauritania, Panama and Senegal.

? Towards Joint Integrated, Ecosystem-based Management of the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystem (PACA) (GEF ID 10076) under implementation by UNDP. This regional project will prepare the TDA and SAP for this large marine ecosystem.

? Towards Sustainable Management of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) ? Initial Support to SAP Implementation (GEF ID 9940) under implementation by FAO. This is a regional medium size project, channelled through the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF). This project focus on developing enabling conditions to implement the CCLME SAP.

? Strengthening decent work in the fishing sector in Ecuador and Peru executed by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

? ?Habla tibur?n? that will focus on shark conservation working with fishers from the Ecuadorian mainland and Galapagos. The project is executed by WWF and funded by USAID.

? Beyond 30x30: Securing resilience in the Eastern Tropical Pacific through enhanced transboundary cooperation (GEF ID 11267) to be implemented by Conservation International. The project will focus on strengthening the operation of the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor (CMAR) and work with the fisheries sector.

? Senegal Dekkal Geej (Restoring the Sea), funded by USAID, that focus on strengthening fisheries governance and seafood value chains.

? Improved regional fisheries governance in western Africa (PESCAO) funded by the European Union and focused on improving regional fisheries governance in Western Africa through better coordination of national fisheries policies.
? West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA) implemented by the World Bank in collaboration with a range of national and international partners. This programme focusses on strengthening resilience of coastal communities in 17 countries (including Mauritania and Senegal).

89. The GMC2 project will have a national coordination group on each country to promote harmonised work with key partners and other projects and initiatives (paragraph 413).

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The alternative scenario

90. The contribution of the GEF will expedite advancing a worldwide transformation of the seafood market that will increase the demand and supply of sustainable and responsible seafood commodities and products. This, in turn, will contribute to reduce pressure on fishery stocks and the marine environment, therefore adding to conserve marine biodiversity. Social considerations will be mainstreamed into the value chains therefore adding to encourage socially responsible seafood and improving the livelihoods of fishers? families and communities.

91. The project will refine the GMC model by (i) including ecological and social considerations into the demand and supply sides of seafood supply chains and (ii) adapting it to serve artisanal and small-scale fisheries and domestic-market focused supply chains in developing countries. The improved GMC model will be field tested in industrial and artisanal fisheries with clear indications of overexploitation (Table 1).

92. The alternative scenario will be improved conditions of key fisheries in terms of (i) better collaboration of the supply chain members to secure a sustainable fishery and socially responsible seafood commodities and products, (ii) strengthened governance and management arrangements, and (iii) reduction of bycatch and impacts on the marine environment. In addition, there will be a set of refined tools to be used to accelerate seafood market transformation in other scenarios. The improved GMC model will be available for worldwide application. Finally, it is expected that the work will contribute to advance the implementation of the CCLME SAP and the preparation of the PACA SAP.

Strategy

93. The main problem is the overexploitation of marine fishery resources, which is produced by three main causes: (1) the increasing global demand for seafood, (2) a deficient management of the fisheries that receive pressure from the markets, and (3) insufficient measures to protect key biodiversity elements of the marine environment (e.g., nurseries, breeding and feeding grounds, ETP species) (Figure 11). Overexploitation, in turn, generates depletion of fishery resources, disruption of

the marine food web, deterioration of the populations of marine wildlife, food insecurity, and erosion of the livelihoods of fishing communities[16][16].

94. The GMC2 project proposes an intervention to transform the conditions of the market. The key idea is that if the buyers integrate sustainability and ethical considerations into their demand for seafood, then the suppliers will be driven to comply with these market requirements and, therefore, they will implement improvements in their own operations and will encourage advances in the fisheries management framework like stronger fisheries governance and better conservation and management measures. These changes will improve fisheries production and the wellbeing of fishing communities that will, finally, contribute to have healthy marine ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods of fishing-dependent communities.

95. The core concept is to align the demand and supply of sustainable and responsible seafood in specific supply chains in the CCLME and PACA. Sustainable and responsible seafood is the commodity (e.g., headed and gutted fish) or product (e.g., frozen portions) that comes from : (i) a sustainable source (e.g., healthy stock, legal fishing), (ii) a socially responsible source (e.g., no violations of human rights, decent working conditions, no gender discrimination), and (iii) an operation with reduced ecosystem impact (e.g., use of bycatch reduction measures, no harm to the seafloor).

96. To achieve a transformation of the conditions of the market, the GMC2 strategy has the following five steps:

97. First, to focus on the mid-upper and upper level of the international and domestic supply chains (not on the consumers) because, from previous experience, these levels have strong leverage and influence (number 1 in Figure 11). The mid-upper and upper levels include importers of seafood, wholesalers, hospitality (e.g., restaurants, hotels), and retailers (e.g., fish mongers, seafood markets, shops, supermarkets). Hereon these groups will be called ?the buyers?.

98. Second, to engage the buyers into sustainable and ethical seafood sourcing (number 2 in Figure 11). For this, the first step will be to build their interest on the matter through a variety of channels like direct meetings and the provision of information about the dangers and consequences of fishery collapse and the reputational risks associated with unattended social issues (e.g., labour and safety conditions, child labour). Then, engage the buyers into action, by providing information and tools to aid them to change their attitudes and to make sound purchasing decisions, this, in turn, will lead to the implementation of a sustainable and ethical procurement process and, finally, the request to their suppliers to comply with the new conditions (e.g., no bycatch of ETP species, safe working conditions of fishers and seafood workers, no child labour).

99. Third, to engage the suppliers into improving their operations (number 3 in Figure 11). For this, the first step will be to build their interest on the matter and then to engage them into action. The key tool for the suppliers is the Fishery Improvement Project (FIP), a multi-stakeholder effort to improve the sustainability of the target fishery. To be recognised as a credible source the suppliers (i.e., fishers, processors, exporters) must comply with the international standards for FIPs (e.g., an assessment of the

condition of the fishery, to make public their improvement plan and progress). The suppliers that implement the FIP can improve their operations by, for example, implementing transparent monitoring and traceability systems (e.g., electronic logbooks and monitoring) and improving working conditions of fishers and processing plant personnel. However, complying with all the international requirements for fishery improvement requires advances in areas that are beyond the means of the suppliers alone, like the application of a harvest strategy and the existence of a responsive management system.

100. Fourth, to strengthen fisheries governance and management (number 4 in Figure 11). For this, the suppliers will encourage that the pertinent authorities support the improvement of the fishery. The improvements will imply, depending on the situation of the fishery, actions like strengthening the management framework, the regulations, and the surveillance and enforcement mechanism. The GMC2 project will:

•- First, strengthen fisheries governance through (i) the creation or consolidation of formal government-led co-management platforms that integrate the key stakeholders of the fishery and its value chain, and (ii) support the vulnerable groups to have representation and a voice in the co-management platforms.
- Then, through the co-management platforms and building upon the experience of the FIPs, develop or update fisheries management plans that integrate considerations on social, economic and reduced ecosystem impacts and a whole-of-government approach.

- Finally, through the co-management platforms develop or update conservation and management measures based upon a whole-of-government approach.

101. Fifth, to facilitate access to key information to support decision-making. This is a cross-cutting action which includes:

-That buyers use the indicators and scores of the FishSource and FisheryProgress portals to support their purchase decisions.

- That suppliers report through the FisheryProgress portal and foster that the information about the fishery (e.g., vessel and fishers registers, catch statistics, stock assessments, regulations) is made public and accessible.

- That the public and private stakeholders of the supply chains use the indicators and scores of the FishSource and FisheryProgress portals to track progress.

- That the pertinent authorities make public and accessible the information about the fishery (e.g., IUU vessel list, register of offenders).

- That the key stakeholders of the target supply chains exchange experience and lessons.

- That the learning of the GMC2 project is systematically documented and shared.

102. Figure 12 shows how he project outcomes and outputs (Table 3) are embedded into the GMC2 strategy.

- Component 1 focus on the demand side. At project start the key stakeholders of the mid-upper and upper levels of the domestic and international markets will be identified (step 1 of the project strategy, Figure 12). Then engagement strategies will be designed and implemented for international (outputs 1.1.1, 1.2.2, and 1.31.) and domestic buyers (outputs 1.1.2, 1.2.3, and 1.3.2) (step 2 of the project strategy, Figure 12). The project will assist the buyers with information (e.g., use of the FishSource and FisheryProgress portals), tools and guidance to motivate that they adopt sustainable and ethical procurement processes. The buyer engagement actions will introduce the novel FishSource indicators and scores for social responsibility and reduced ecosystem impact (outcomes 1.2 and 1.3).

- Component 2 focus on the supply side. The project will assist that the suppliers implement industry-led FIPs (step 3 of the project strategy, output 2.1.2) and that the key public and private stakeholders engage into strengthening fisheries governance and management (step 4 of the project strategy). A core action will be the development or strengthening of government-led co-management platforms (output 2.1.1). There will be support to vulnerable groups and affirmative actions so that they can be part of the fisheries governance process (output 2.1.3). These multi-level multi-stakeholder platforms will be the basis to develop fisheries management plans and conservation and management measures that integrate social, economic, and reduced ecosystem impacts considerations (outputs 2.2.2 and 2.3.1). The project will introduce the use of Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) (output 2.2.2) so that the countries can develop plans and measures based upon a whole-of-government approach, therefore building policy coherence.

- Component 3 focus on facilitating access to information to support decision-making (step 5 of the project strategy, Figure 12). The project will motivate those buyers, suppliers, and other stakeholders of the supply chains: (i) to fully use the public information available on the FishSource and FisheryProgress portals, and (ii) to facilitate information to feed these information portals (e.g., make public the analysis of the stock status) (outcome 3.1). In addition, the project will foster experience exchanges and will systematically document and disseminate learning (outcome 3.2).

103. Figure 13 presents a schematic view of the outputs and outcomes of the theory of change.

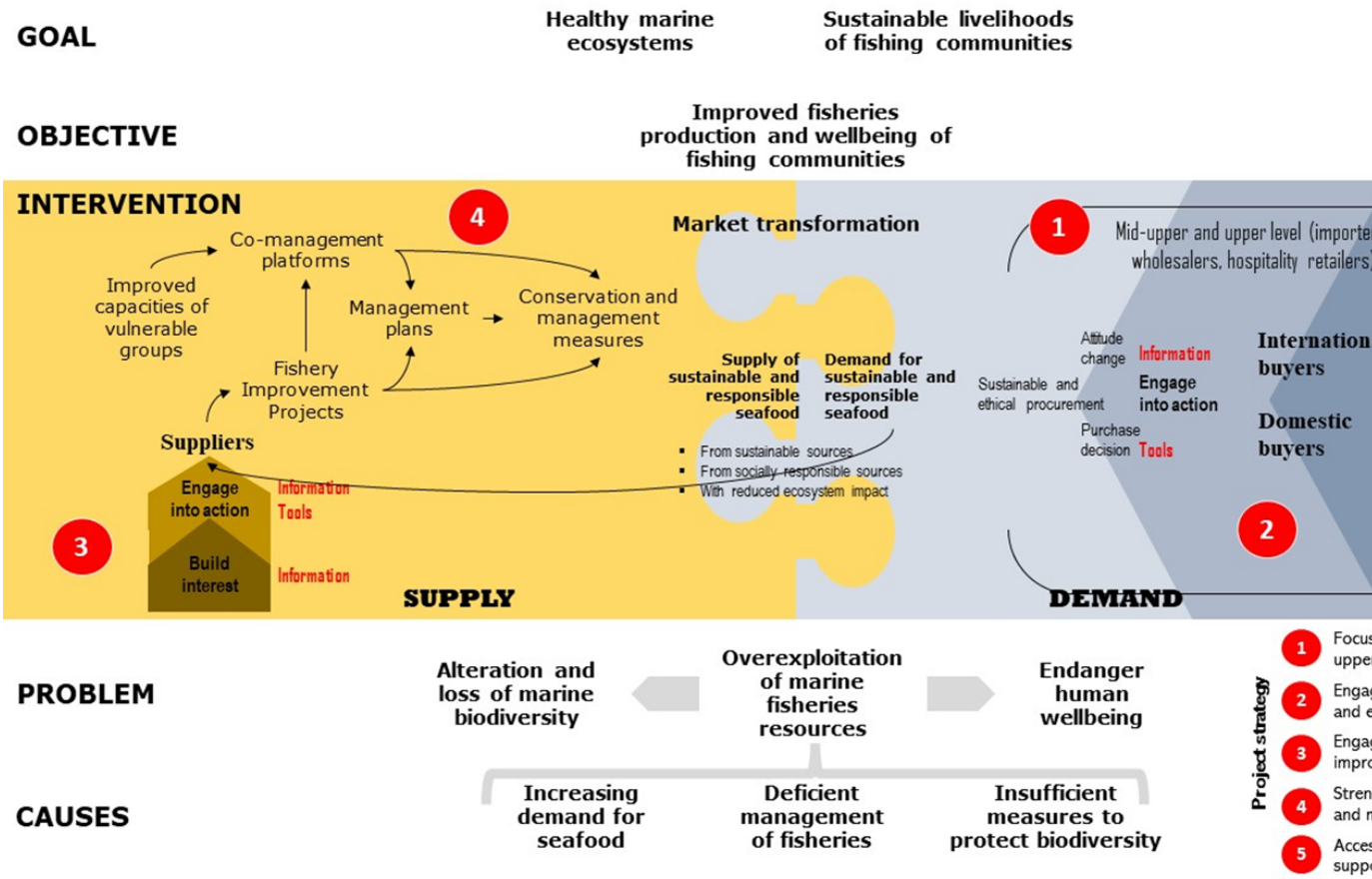

Figure 11. Overview of the GMC2 theory of change.

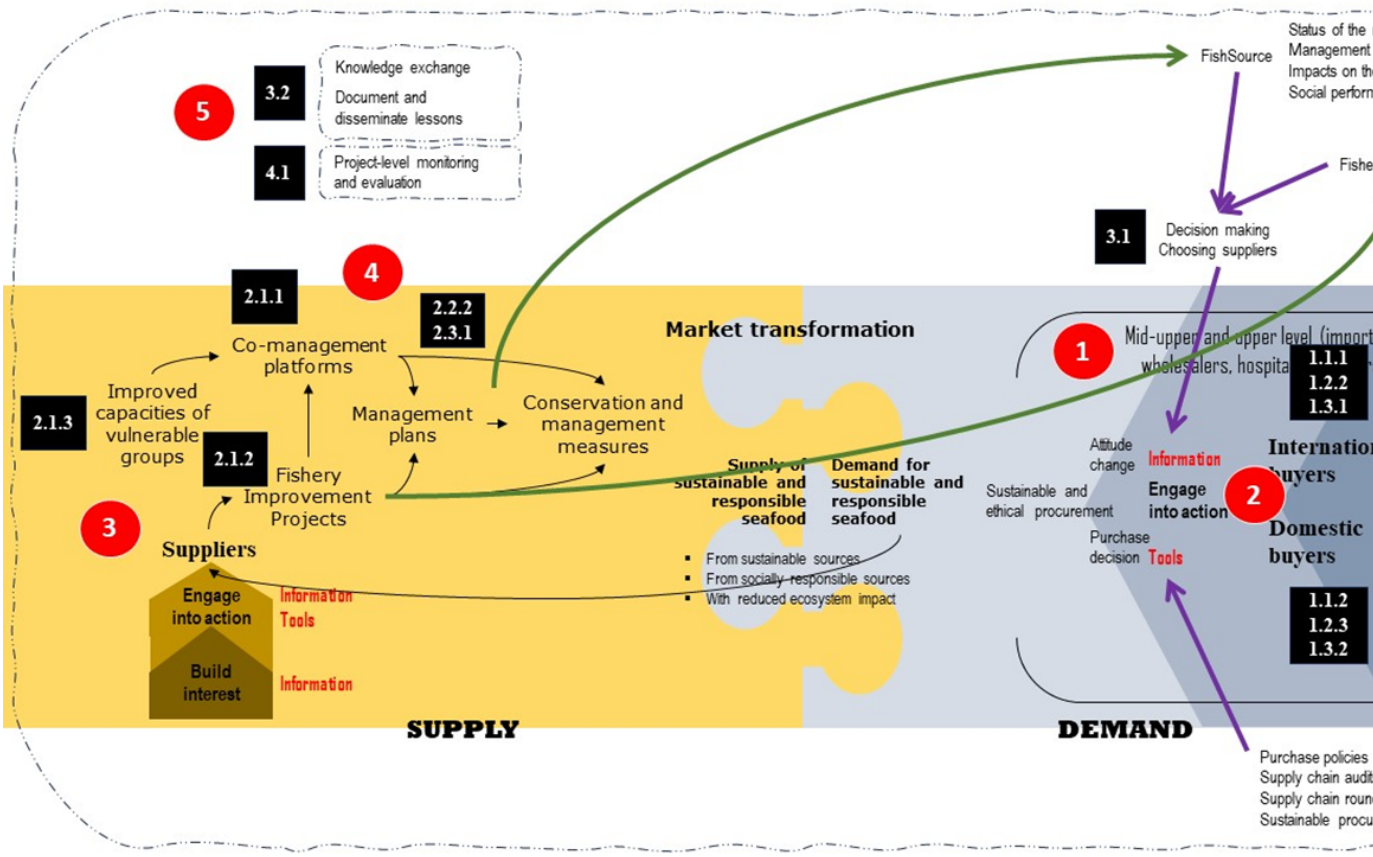

Figure 12. Contribution of outcomes and outputs to the GMC2 theory of change.

GOALS

Healthy marine ecosystems

Sustainable livelihoods of fishing communities

OBJECTIVE

To mainstream ecological and social aspects of sustainability to foster sustainable fisheries production and improved wellbeing of coastal communities in support of emerging Blue Economies in the Canary Current and the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystems.

OUTCOMES

Outcome 1.1. Increased market demand for sustainable marine commodities in relevant international and domestic markets.
1.1.1. 12 improved seafood purchasing policies and target sustainability commitments adopted by major supply chain partners in international markets sourcing export-oriented commodities.
1.1.2. Four improved seafood purchasing policies and targeted sustainability commitments adopted by key players in domestic markets.

Outcome 1.2. Increased market demand for socially responsible seafood commodities.
1.2.1. Socially responsible seafood standards integrated into the FishSource rating system and available to major supply chain partners worldwide.
1.2.2. Three major international supply chain partners integrate socially responsible seafood requirements in their policies and commitments.
1.2.3. Two key players in domestic supply chains integrate socially responsible seafood commitments in their policies and commitments.

Outcome 1.3. Increased market demand for seafood commodities from fisheries with reduced bycatch and environmental impact.
1.3.1. Three major international supply chain partners take action to demand seafood sourced from fisheries with reduced bycatch and ecosystem impacts.
1.3.2. Two key players in domestic supply chains take action to demand seafood sourced from fisheries with reduced bycatch and ecosystem impacts.

Outcome 2.1. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved fisheries governance and stock health.
2.1.1. Seven government led national co-management platforms that improve fisheries governance and stock health.
2.1.2. Six industry-led verifiable Fishery Improvement Projects that contribute to improved fisheries governance and stock health.
2.1.3. Artisanal and small-scale fishers and local supply chain partners effectively engage into fisheries improvement projects and co-management platforms.

Outcome 2.2. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved social responsibility.
2.2.1. Two sets of guidelines to mainstream social responsibility into fisheries governance and seafood supply chains.
2.2.2. Nine fisheries management instruments that integrate social and economic objectives and targets.

Outcome 2.3. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate reduced bycatch and environmental impact.
2.3.1. Three fisheries management instruments that integrate objectives and targets to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch.
2.3.2. Four FIPs that implement actions to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch.

Outcome 3.1. Reliable and verifiable information of sustainability performance of target marine commodities is available to supply chain partners and the public to drive their purchasing decisions.
3.1.1. The sustainability assessment profiles of all project target fisheries are maintained in FishSource.
3.1.2. The profiles and progress evaluations of all project related FIPs are publicly available.

Outcome 3.2. Lessons about mainstreaming ecological and social sustainability into seafood supply chains are available worldwide.
3.2.1. Project lessons documented and disseminated.

Outcome 4.1. Project-level monitoring and evaluation, in compliance with UNDP and mandatory GEF-specific monitoring and evaluation requirements.
4.1.1. Inception Workshop and Report.
4.1.2. Annual GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR), reports of Board Meetings, and monitoring of GEF core Indicators, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the ESMF.
4.1.3. Independent Mid-Term Review.
4.1.4. Independent Terminal Evaluation.

Component 1. Increase demand for sustainable seafood products from CCLME and PACA.	Component 2. Increase supply of sustainable seafood products from CCLME and PACA.	Component 3. Knowledge management to support the transformation of the seafood market.	Component 4. Monitoring and Evaluation.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. The governments support fisheries co-management processes.
2. Buyers become interested sustainable and ethical procurement.
3. Suppliers become interested in sustainable and ethical production.
4. Public entities are willing to apply a comprehensive whole-of-government response to fisheries issues.
5. The vulnerable groups of the fishing communities are motivated to engage into fisheries governance processes and supply chain improvement.
6. The fishers are incentivised to comply with the regulations and to apply good practices.

PROBLEM

Overexploitation of marine fisheries resources

BARRIERS

Barrier 1. Limited demand from end users.
Barrier 2. Limited demand from wholesalers and retailers.
Barrier 3. Limited supply from sustainable sources.
Barrier 4. Limited information to support verifiable sourcing and fisheries improvement.
Barrier 5. Difficulties for the involvement of artisanal and small-scale fishers in FIP development and governance dialogue.
Barrier 6. Social considerations are not mainstreamed into certification, rating systems and FIP monitoring schemes.

Figure 13. Schematic view of the GMC2 project theory of change.

Results and Partnerships

104. The project objective is "to mainstream ecological and social aspects of sustainability to foster sustainable fisheries production and improved wellbeing of coastal communities in support of emerging Blue Economies in the Canary Current and the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystems". The UNDP and SFP will join their expertise and experience to advance the seafood market transformation and to generate new tools and lessons for future worldwide application.

105. The project is organised into four components and 21 outcomes (Table 3). The four components are:

? The component 1 will support the promotion of demand for sustainable seafood products from the target supply chains in the CCLME and PACA.

? The component 2 will support increasing the supply of seafood products that demonstrate (a) improved fisheries governance and stock health, (b) social responsibility, and (c) reduced bycatch and environmental impact from the target supply chains in the CCLME and PACA.

? The component 3 will focus on (a) generating vital information to support decision making by the key stakeholders of the target supply chains (e.g., fishers, processors, traders, fisheries authorities), (b) documenting and disseminating the project learning worldwide, and (c) implementing project-level monitoring and evaluation in compliance with the GEF and UNDP requirements.

? The component 4 will focus on implementing project-level monitoring and evaluation in compliance with the GEF and UNDP requirements.

106. The project will focus on ten target supply chains (Table 4) and eight FIPs (Table 5).

Table 3. Project outcomes and outputs.

Outcomes	Outputs
Component 1.	**Increase demand for sustainable seafood products from CCLME and PACA.**
Outcome 1.1. Increased market demand for sustainable marine commodities in relevant international and domestic markets.	1.1.1. 12 improved seafood purchasing policies and target sustainability commitments adopted by major supply chain partners in international markets sourcing export-oriented commodities. 1.1.2. Four improved seafood purchasing policies and targeted sustainability commitments adopted by key players in domestic markets.

Outcomes	Outputs
Outcome 1.2. Increased market demand for socially responsible seafood commodities.	1.2.1. Socially responsible seafood standards integrated into the FishSource rating system and available to major supply chain partners worldwide. 1.2.2. Three major international supply chain partners integrate socially responsible seafood requirements in their policies and commitments. 1.2.3. Two key players in domestic supply chains integrate socially responsible seafood commitments in their policies and commitments.
Outcome 1.3. Increased market demand for seafood commodities from fisheries with reduced bycatch and environmental impact.	1.3.1. Three major international supply chain partners take action to demand seafood sourced from fisheries with reduced bycatch and ecosystem impacts. 1.3.2. Two key players in domestic supply chains take action to demand seafood sourced from fisheries with reduced bycatch and ecosystem impacts.
Component 2.	**Increase supply of sustainable seafood products from CCLME and PACA.**
Outcome 2.1. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved fisheries governance and stock health.	2.1.1. Seven government led national co-management platforms that improve fisheries governance and stock health. 2.1.2. Eight industry-led verifiable Fishery Improvement Projects that contribute to improved fisheries governance and stock health. 2.1.3. Artisanal and small-scale fishers and local supply chain partners effectively engage into fisheries improvement projects and co-management platforms.
Outcome 2.2. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved social responsibility.	2.2.1. Two sets of guidelines to mainstream social responsibility into fisheries governance and seafood supply chains. 2.2.2. Nine fisheries management instruments that integrate social and economic objectives and targets.
Outcome 2.3. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate reduced bycatch and environmental impact.	2.3.1. Three fisheries management instruments that integrate objectives and targets to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch. 2.3.2. Four FIPs that implement actions to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch.
Component 3.	**Knowledge management to support the transformation of the seafood market.**
Outcome 3.1. Reliable and verifiable information of sustainability performance of target marine commodities is available to supply chain partners and the public to drive their purchasing decisions.	3.1.1. The sustainability assessment profiles of all project target fisheries are maintained in FishSource. 3.1.2. The profiles and progress evaluations of all project related FIPs are publicly available.

Outcomes	Outputs
Outcome 3.2. Lessons about mainstreaming ecological and social sustainability into seafood supply chains are available worldwide.	3.2.1. Project lessons documented and disseminated.
Component 4.	**Monitoring and Evaluation**
Outcome 4.1. Project-level monitoring and evaluation, in compliance with UNDP and mandatory GEF-specific monitoring and evaluation requirements	4.1.1. Inception Workshop and Report. 4.1.2. Annual GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR), reports of Board Meetings, and monitoring of GEF core Indicators, Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the ESMF. 4.1.3. Independent Mid-Term Review. 4.1.4. Independent Terminal Evaluation.

Table 4. Target supply chains in the CCLME and PACA.

Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME)	Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystem (PACA)
? Mauritania. Small pelagic fish[a] from all fishing gears. Currently mostly used for fish meal and oil for export. ? Mauritania. Octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) from all fishing gears, for the most part for export. ? Morocco. Small pelagic fish from all fishing gears. Emphasis on European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*). Mostly used for direct human consumption for export and domestic market. ? Senegal. Small pelagic fish from all fishing gears. Currently mostly used for direct human consumption (ca., 74%) and the rest for fish meal and oil. ? Senegal. Octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*) from all fishing gears, for the most part for export.	? Ecuador. Large pelagic fish[b] from deep-water longlines (espinel grueso) for export and domestic market. ? Ecuador. Pomada (*Protrachypene precipua*) from trawlers and bolsos for export. ? Guatemala. Dorado (*Coryphaena hippurus*) and sharks[c]. Dorado mainly for export and a small amount for domestic market. Shark meat for domestic market, while fins, and parts for export. ? Panama. Shrimps from trawlers and artisanal gear[d] for domestic market and export. ? Panama. Large pelagic fish [e] from longlines for export and domestic market.

[a] Bonga (*Ethmalosa fimbriata*), Chub mackerel (*Scomber colias*), European pilchard, Flat sardinella (*Sardinella maderensis*), Round sardinella (*Sardinella aurita*).

[b] Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). Includes as bycatch the following shark species that are sold in the national and international markets: pelagic thresher (*Alopias pelagicus*), bigeye thresher (*Alopias superciliosus*), blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), oceanic whitetip shark (*Carcharhinus longimanus*), and shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*).

[c] Silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), scalloped hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*), pelagic thresher (*Alopias pelagicus*), and bull shark (*Carcharhinus leucas*).

[d] Western white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*, *Litopenaeus occidentalis*), western blue shrimp (*Litopenaeus stylirostris*), crystal shrimp (*Penaeus brevirostris*), northern nylon shrimp (*Heterocarpus vicarius*), kolibri shrimp (*Solenocera agassizii*).

[e] Dorado (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).

Table 5. Target fishery improvement projects (FIPs).

Project target FIP [*]	FIP name in FisheryProgress	Country	FIP number [a]	FIP status as of July 2023 [b]	FIP type [c]	FIP stage [d]	Progress rating [e]	Social performance risk assessment [f]	Social workplan [g]
Dorado and sharks FIP	Guatemala dorado and sharks FIP [?]	Guatemala	Not assigned	Not started	To be determined	0	NA	Not prepared	Not executed
LPF FIP Ecuador	Ecuador large pelagic fish longline ASOAMAN [?]	Ecuador	Not assigned	Not started	To be determined	0	NA	Not prepared	Not executed
LPF FIP Panama	Eastern Pacific large pelagics ? longline (MARTEC)	Panama	14707	Active	Comprehensive	4	A	Not prepared	Not executed
	Panama large pelagics-longline (MARPESCA)	Panama	11639	Active	Comprehensive	3	D	Not prepared	Not executed

Octopus FIP Mauritania	Mauritania octopus - bottom trawl, jig & pot/trap	Mauritania	20987	Active	Prospective	1	NA	Not prepared	Not executed
Octopus FIP Senegal	Senegal Octopus FIP [?]	Senegal	Not assigned	Not started	To be determined	0	NA	Not prepared	Not executed
Pomada FIP	Ecuador Gulf of Guayaquil titi shrimp - bottom trawl	Ecuador	13553	Active	Basic	4	D	Not prepared	Not executed
Shrimp FIP	Panama Northern nylon shrimp - bottom trawl	Panama	17641	Active	Comprehensive	3	E	Not prepared	Not executed
	Panama shrimp ? bottom trawl	Panama	12718	Inactive	Basic	2	NA	Not prepared	Not executed
SPF FIP Mauritania	Mauritania small pelagics - purse seine	Mauritania	9490	Active	Comprehensive	4	A	Not prepared	Not executed

[*] Abbreviated name used in the PRODOC.

[?] Provisional name.

[a] Project identification number in FisheryProgress.

[b] Not started, active, completed, inactive.

[c] Prospective, basic, comprehensive, to be determined.

[d] Stage 0 (initial conversations among potential partners). Stage 1 (FIP development). Stage 2 (FIP launch). Stage 3 (FIP implementation). Stage 4 (improvements in fishing practices or fishery management). Stage 5 (improvements on the water).

[e] 0 ? Not available. A - Advanced Progress. B - Good Progress. C - Some Recent Progress. D - Some Past Progress. E - Negligible Progress. NA ? Not available.

[f] Not prepared, prepared.

[g] Not executed, in progress, completed.

Expected results.

Component 1. Increase demand for sustainable seafood products from CCLME and PACA.

107. To advance towards a market transformation of the target supply chains, this component will focus on increasing the demand for sustainable seafood products in the mid-upper and upper-end levels of the international and domestic markets. The project will motivate that buyers adopt purchasing policies to demand seafood that demonstrates sustainability (outcome 1.1), social responsibility (outcome 1.2) and reduced bycatch and environmental impact (outcome 1.3). The aim is that seafood buyers assess their existing sources of products and then engage their suppliers on improvement initiatives to address key issues. Ultimately, it is expected that the buyers will shift sourcing toward suppliers that show commitment and progress towards good fishing practices and management.

108. At the international level, the project will: (i) work mainly with traders and wholesalers in the destination markets of export-oriented commodities and products to promote their interest for sustainable seafood from the target fisheries (i.e., octopus, pomada, shrimp, large pelagic fish, small pelagic fish) (output 1.1.1), (ii) develop and introduce a socially responsible seafood score (output 1.2.1), and (iii) introduce a reduced bycatch and ecosystem impacts score (output 1.3.1).

109. At the national level, the project will implement buyer engagement trials in Ecuador, Guatemala and Senegal and a buyer engagement pilot in Morocco. In all these initiatives the focus will be fostering that domestic buyers (wholesalers and end buyers[17][17]) adopt purchasing policies to demand seafood that demonstrates sustainability (output 1.1.2), social responsibility (output 1.2.3) and reduced bycatch and environmental impact (output 1.3.2) with emphasis on the products from the pertinent target FIPs (Table 5).

Outcome 1.1. Increased market demand for sustainable marine commodities in relevant international and domestic markets.

110. This outcome will aim to engage international and domestic buyers into adopting (i) seafood purchasing policies and (ii) target purchase commitments. The ?seafood purchasing policies? are corporate documents that the companies adopt to establish their conditions when procuring seafood products (e.g., whole individuals, fillets, cans). Two examples of these purchasing policies are those of ALDI US and SeaValue PLC. The project will use the sustainable seafood policy toolkit developed by the GMC project.

111. The ?target purchase commitments? are voluntary targets set by the buyers to comply with their corporate policies. For example, Walmart adopted in 2023 an enhanced seafood policy that established the following:

112. By 2025, based on price, availability, quality, customer demand, and unique regulatory environments across our global retail markets, Walmart U.S., Sam?s Club, Walmart Canada, Walmart Mexico, and Walmart Central America will require all fresh and frozen, farmed and wild seafood suppliers to source from fisheries who are:

113. (i) Third-party certified as sustainable using Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) or Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) or certified by a program which follows the FAO Guidelines and is

recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI) as such. For our farmed supply, we expect suppliers to ensure sustainable production and sourcing throughout the supply chain, including final processing plant, farms, hatcheries and feed mills. Or

114. (ii) Actively working toward certification or in a Fishery Improvement Project (FIP) or Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) that has definitive and ambitious goals, measurable metrics, and time bound milestones.

115. The tuna suppliers will (i) source exclusively from vessels that have 100% observer monitoring (electronic monitoring or human observer) by 2027, and (ii) source from fisheries using zero high seas transshipment unless the transshipment activity is covered by 100% observer monitoring (electronic monitoring or human coverage) by 2027.

116. Based upon the lessons from the GMC project and SFP?s experience, the work will focus on the mid-upper and upper-end levels of the international and domestic markets. These levels have the highest leverage to promote change along the value chains.

Output 1.1.1. Twelve (12) improved seafood purchasing policies and target sustainability commitments adopted by major supply chain partners in international markets sourcing export-oriented commodities.

117. The project will aim that at least 12 international buyers, that purchase products from the target supply chains (Table 4), adopt sustainable seafood purchasing policies and target commitments.

118. To achieve this output, the project will use market intelligence tools to identify those traders and buyers, in the end markets, that purchase the pertinent products (e.g., octopus buyers in Japan and Spain, dorado buyers in the USA, shark buyers in Spain and the USA). Then, the prospective international buyers will be screened using the Private Sector Risk Assessment Tool (2017) to ensure that they are not involved in UNDP exclusionary criteria. After that tailor-made engagement strategies (adjusted to the specific market context) will be prepared and implemented. For example, the buyers could be approached directly or through the pertinent ?supply chain roundtables? that are facilitated by SFP. The ?supply chain roundtable? is a tool developed by SFP to bring together processors, traders, wholesalers and major buyers to promote improvements along the seafood supply chains. The project will benefit from SFP?s experience with the 10 supply chain roundtables that they facilitate and will directly interact with three of them: (a) Global Mahi Supply Chain Roundtable, (b) Global Octopus Supply Chain Roundtable, and (c) Global Roundtable on Marine Ingredients.

119. The buyers will be introduced to the use of the FishSource and FisheryProgress platforms to aid their decision-making process.

- ? FishSource is a public platform, aimed at major seafood buyers, that presents up-to-date impartial information about the status of fisheries and fish stocks in an easy to understand format. This information system is administered by SFP and funded by a range of sources including philanthropy, seafood companies and international development agencies. FishSource contain profiles of seafood species and their related fisheries (i.e., a single fishing gear operated by a flag country on a stock). The profiles include information

about the resource (e.g., stock status) and the fishery (e.g., the quality of the fishery?s management and the impacts of the fishery on the environment) and scores (simplified indicators) of how the is performing. The scores are build using publicly available scientific and technical information about the status of the fishery. The scores cover three areas (i) the management of the fishery (three indicators), (ii) the current and future status of the stock (two indicators) and (iii) the impacts of the fishery on the environment (four indicators). Each score is rated from 0 (the lowest score) to 10 (the highest score). Table 6 presents the FishSource scores of the target species of the GMC2 project.

? FisheryProgress is a global public platform to track progress of Fishery Improvement Projects. On the one hand, FIP implementors voluntarily adhere to the platform?s reporting requirements. On the other hand, buyers use FisheryProgress to assess the status and progress of the FIPs they source from. FisheryProgress has a Human Rights and Social Responsibility Policy that requires that all FIPs undertake a risk assessment (using the social responsibility assessment tool for the seafood sector) and prepare and implement, if pertinent, a social workplan to address the identified gaps. Table 5 presents the status of project target FIPs as reported in FisheryProgress as of July 2023.

120. The effectiveness of the engagement strategies will be assessed during the third year of project implementation and adjusted as needed. In year 5 the effectiveness will again be assessed, and the learning will be systematised and disseminated.

Table 6. FishSource scores of the target fisheries of the GMC2 project.

Country	**Species**	**Fishery**	**FishSource scores**									
			Management quality			Stock health		Environmental impacts				Source
			Management strategy	Managers compliance	Fishers compliance	Current health	Future health	Bycatch	ETP impacts	Habitat	Ecosystem	
Mauritania	Bonga (*Ethmalosa fimbriata*)	Purse seines	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	1
Mauritania	Chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*)	Purse seines	? 6	? 6	< 6	8.4	8.7	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	2

Country	Species	Fishery	FishSource scores									
			Management quality			Stock health		Environmental impacts				Source
			Management strategy	Managers compliance	Fishers compliance	Current health	Future health	Bycatch	ETP impacts	Habitat	Ecosystem	
Mauritania	Common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*)	Bottom trawls, jigs, pots	>6/10	<6/10	<6/10	7.9/10	7.7/10	0.0/10	0.0/10	2.5/10	1.5/10	3
Mauritania	European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*)	Purse seines	? 6	? 6	< 6	? 8	? 6	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	17
Mauritania	Flat sardinella (*Sardinella maderensis*)	Purse seines, Encircling gillnets	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	18
Mauritania	Round sardinella (*Sardinella aurita*)	Purse seines, Encircling gillnets	? 6	< 6	< 6	Not yet scored	< 6	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	19
Senegal	Chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*)	Purse seines	< 6	< 6	< 6	8.4	8.7	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	20

Country	Species	Fishery	FishSource scores									
			Management quality			Stock health		Environmental impacts				Source
			Management strategy	Managers compliance	Fishers compliance	Current health	Future health	Bycatch	ETP impacts	Habitat	Ecosystem	
Senegal	Common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*)	Pots, Traps	< 6	< 6	< 6	8.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.5	21
Senegal	Common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*)	Handlines hand operated, Single boat bottom otter trawls, Trammel nets	< 6	< 6	< 6	8.0	10.0	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	21
Senegal	Common octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*)	Bottom trawls	< 6	< 6	< 6	8.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	21
Senegal	European pilchard (*Sardina pilchardus*)	Purse seines	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	? 8	? 6	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	17

Country	Species	Fishery	FishSource scores									
			Management quality			Stock health		Environmental impacts				Source
			Management strategy	Managers compliance	Fishers compliance	Current health	Future health	Bycatch	ETP impacts	Habitat	Ecosystem	
Senegal	Flat sardinella (*Sardinella maderensis*)	Purse seines, Encircling gillnets, Beach seines	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	18
Senegal	Round sardinella (*Sardinella aurita*)	Purse seines, Encircling gillnets, Beach seines	? 6	< 6	< 6	Not yet scored	< 6	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	19
Morocco	European anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*)	Purse seines	? 6	? 6	? 6	? 6	9.0	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	22
Morocco	Chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*)	Purse seines, Semipelagic trawls	? 6	? 6	? 6	8.4	8.7	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	20

Country	Species	Fishery	FishSource scores									
			Management quality			Stock health		Environmental impacts				Source
			Management strategy	Managers compliance	Fishers compliance	Current health	Future health	Bycatch	ETP impacts	Habitat	Ecosystem	
Morocco	European pilchard (NW Africa central) (*Sardina pilchardus*)	Purse seines, Beach seines, Bottom trawls, Midwater trawls	? 6	? 6	? 8	? 8	? 6	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	23
Morocco	European pilchard (NW Africa southern) (*Sardina pilchardus*)	Midwater trawls, Purse seines	? 6	? 6	? 8	? 8	? 6	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	17
Morocco	Flat sardinella (*Sardinella maderensis*)	Midwater trawls, Purse seines	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	18
Morocco	Round sardinella (*Sardinella aurita*)	Midwater trawls, Purse seines	? 6	< 6	< 6	Not yet scored	< 6	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	19
Ecuador	Blue shark	Longline	< 6	? 6	< 6	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	4.0	5.0	9.3	4.0	4

Country	Species	Fishery	FishSource scores									
			Management quality			Stock health		Environmental impacts				Source
			Management strategy	Managers compliance	Fishers compliance	Current health	Future health	Bycatch	ETP impacts	Habitat	Ecosystem	
Ecuador	Dorado	Drifting longlines	? 6	? 6	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	4.0	4.0	9.3	4.0	5
Ecuador	Pelagic thresher shark	Longline	< 6 to ? 6	< 6 to ? 6	Data Deficient ? 6	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	Not yet scored to5.0	Not yet scored to5.0	Not yet scored to9.3	Not yet scored to5.0	6
Ecuador	Shortfin mako	Longline	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6					7
Ecuador	Swordfish	Drifting longlines	? 6	< 6	? 6	? 6	? 6	4.0	4.0	9.3	4.0	8
Ecuador	Titi shrimp	Bottom trawls	< 6	< 6	< 6	Not yet scored	Not yet scored					9
Ecuador	Yellowfin tuna	Drifting longlines	? 6	? 6	? 6	? 6	? 6	4.0	4.0	9.3	4.0	10
Guatemala	Dorado	Drifting longlines	< 6	? 6	< 6	Data Deficient	Data Deficient					5
Guatemala	Silky Shark	Longline										16

Country	Species	Fishery	FishSource scores									
			Management quality			Stock health		Environmental impacts				Source
			Management strategy	Managers compliance	Fishers compliance	Current health	Future health	Bycatch	ETP impacts	Habitat	Ecosystem	
Guatemala	Pelagic thresher shark	Longline	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored					6
Panama	Blue shark		Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored					
Panama	Crystal shrimp	Botton trawls	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored					11
Panama	Dorado	Drifting longline	? 6	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	4.0	4.0	9.3	4.0	5
Panama	Kolibri shrimp	Bottom trawls	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored					12
Panama	Northern nylon shrimp	Bottom trawls	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored					13
Panama	Pelagic thresher shark	Longlines	< 6	? 6	< 6	Data Deficient	Data Deficient	5.0	5.0	9.3	5.0	14
Panama	Shortfin mako	Drifting longlines	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6	< 6					7

Country	Species	Fishery	FishSource scores									
			Management quality			Stock health		Environmental impacts				Source
			Management strategy	Managers compliance	Fishers compliance	Current health	Future health	Bycatch	ETP impacts	Habitat	Ecosystem	
Panama	Swordfish	Longlines	? 6	< 6	? 6	? 6	? 6	4.0	4.0	9.3	4.0	8
Panama	Western white shrimp	Bottom trawls	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored					15
Panama	Yellowfin tuna	Drifting longlines	? 8	? 6	? 6	? 6	? 6	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	Not yet scored	10

Country	Species	Fishery	FishSource scores									
			Management quality					Stock health		Environmental impacts		Source
			Management strategy	Managers compliance	Fishers compliance	Current health	Future health	Bycatch	ETP impacts	Habitat	Ecosystem	

1. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). Bonga shad NW Africa. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 29 August 2017. Accessed [22 July 2023]. https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/2242

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3. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). Common octopus Cape Blanc. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 13 January 2022. Accessed [22 July 2023]. https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/2236

4. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). Blue Shark. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 30 July 2021. Accessed [28 July 2023]. https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/1025.

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7. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). Shortfin mako. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Accessed [28 July 2023] https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/2432

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14. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). Pelagic thresher. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 28 May 2021. Accessed [28 July 2023] https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/2432

Country	Species	Fishery	FishSource scores									
			Management quality					Stock health		Environmental impacts		Source
			Management strategy	Managers compliance	Fishers compliance	Current health	Future health	Bycatch	ETP impacts	Habitat	Ecosystem	

15. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). Western white shrimp. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 17 August 2020. Accessed [28 July 2023] https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/2537

16. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). Silky shark. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 11 August 2020. Accessed [30 July 2023] https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/1144

17. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). European Pilchard. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 5 April 2023. Accessed [01 August 2023] https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/782

18. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). Madeiran Sardinella. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 29 August 2023. Accessed [01 August 2023] ttps://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/2239

19. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). Round sardinella. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 29 August 2023. Accessed [01 August 2023] https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/2241

20. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). Chub Mackerel. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 22 May 2023. Accessed [01 August 2023] https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/2620

21. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). Common octopus. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 22 May 2023. Accessed [01 August 2023] https://www.fishsource.org/fishery_page/7056

22. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). European anchovy. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 7 July 2023. Accessed [01 August 2023] https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/776

23. Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). European pilchard. FishSource profile. In: FishSource [online]. Updated 5 April 2023. Accessed [01 August 2023] https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/781

Output 1.1.2. Four (4) improved seafood purchasing policies and targeted sustainability commitments adopted by key players in domestic markets.

121. The project will undertake experimental work for the development of buyer engagement in domestic markets. At the global level, the markets of developed countries are more mature in terms of demanding sustainable seafood. In these markets, a growing number of consumers are willing to demand and purchase seafood products from sustainable sources (e.g., certified seafood). On the other hand, the demand for sustainable seafood in the domestic markets of the participating countries is negligible. In developing countries, consumers tend to prioritise price in their purchasing decisions over sustainability considerations.

122. The project will build upon the existing limited worldwide experience in developing domestic demand for sustainable seafood in developing countries. A key experience to be applied is the Better Seafood Philippines programme (BSP). The BSP is an initiative sponsored by the USAID Fish Right Programme, that is implemented by the University of Rhode Island. The project will adapt the BSP?s buyer engagement model and the Responsible Seafood Sourcing Standard to run the buyer engagement trials in Ecuador, Guatemala and Senegal and the buyer engagement pilot in Morocco. By the end of the project, it is expected that at least four domestic buyers adopt sustainable seafood purchasing policies and target commitments.

123. In the final year, a workshop will be organised to jointly analyse and exchange the experience and lessons of the four countries on engaging domestic buyers to demand sustainable and responsible seafood products. The learning will be systematised into a learning document to be distributed worldwide.

Buyer engagement trials

124. The purpose of the buyer engagement trials in Ecuador, Guatemala and Senegal will be to assess the viability of developing consumer demand for sustainable seafood in these domestic markets. In the three countries certified seafood products are not available to consumers. The focus of the trials will be the products generated by the pertinent country FIPs (Table 7):

- ? In Ecuador, this includes dorado, swordfish, large pelagic fish (e.g., tuna and marlins), and sharks caught as bycatch of the longline fishery. The project will explore the possibility to promote domestic consumption of the tuna products that are already certified: Eastern Pacific Ecuador Purse Seine Tropical Tuna Fishery (FSC and FAD set fishery) and pole and line tuna.

- ? In Guatemala, this includes dorado and sharks.

- ? In Senegal, the focus will be the small pelagic fish that are sold for direct human consumption fresh or artisanal processed (salted, grilled, dried) from the supply chain improvement project (SCIP) to be developed in the Joal Local Artisanal Fishing Council (CLPA) (see output 2.1.2).

125. The results will allow to understand (i) key leverage points, (ii) consumer interest in sustainable seafood, and (iii) opportunities and barriers for the development of a buyer engagement programme. This learning will sustain future work to design and implement buyer engagement pilots or programmes, where feasible.

126. The work in Ecuador will initiate at the end of year 1 taking advantage of the three FIPs that are already operating (i.e., dorado and swordfish, see Table 7) and the catalogue of related products produced by artisanal organisations. In Guatemala and Senegal, the trials will initiate after the FIP and SCIP are operational.

127. On each country the work will initiate with a scoping of the interest for sustainable seafood in key levels of the domestic supply chains (mainly the mid-upper and end-market levels). Based on the

results, a domestic market engagement trial will be prepared and implemented. Prospective buyers will be screened using the Private Sector Risk Assessment Tool (2017) to ensure that they are not involved in UNDP exclusionary criteria. The operation will include (i) building relationships with interested buyers (e.g., supermarkets, fishmongers, hotels), (ii) providing them guidance, information, and technical assistance (e.g., preparation of sustainable seafood policies, supply chain audits, use of information portals like FisheryProgress and FishSource, use of social responsibility and reduced bycatch indicators to be introduced in outputs 1.2.1 and 1.3.1), and (iii) fostering constructive linkages among buyers and the pertinent authorities (e.g., fisheries, food safety). Progress and effectiveness of the trials will be assessed, and pertinent improvements will be implemented. Finally, lessons will be documented and systematised. Each trial will generate recommendations about the feasibility of scaling-up into a buyer engagement pilot or a fully fledged buyer engagement programme.

Buyer engagement pilot

128. The buyer engagement pilot in Morocco will promote the domestic consumption of products from the sardine and anchovy FIPs (Table 7). However, it is foreseen that more emphasis will be placed on the sardine products. The pilot will generate learning and experience to, if feasible, expand into a full-scale programme to grow Moroccan market demand for sustainable and responsible seafood.

129. The pilot will initiate with a detailed analysis of Moroccan consumers (urban and rural) and end-market channels willingness to purchase sustainable seafood products. Examples of end-market channels are supermarket chains (e.g., Carrefour, Atacadao, Marjane, Aswak Assalam) and the hospitality industry[18][18]. Then, the pilot will be designed using as a reference the experience from the Better Seafood Philippines programme. It is foreseen that the Responsible Seafood Sourcing Standard will be adapted to the Moroccan scenario to be administered locally. The prospective buyers will be screened using the Private Sector Risk Assessment Tool (2017) to ensure that they are not involved in UNDP exclusionary criteria.

130. The pilot will be implemented by a small local team with the support from an SFP Seafood Market Advisor. Implementation will include (i) promotion of sustainable seafood products from the Moroccan FIPs, (ii) provision of guidance, advise and technical assistance to interested buyers, (iii) building public ? private collaboration networks and alliances, and (iv) exploring the institutional and financial basis to support a buyer engagement programme. The lessons and experience will be systematically documented and analysed in biannual participatory assessments of the effectiveness of the pilot. At the end, (i) lessons will be documented, and (ii) a scaling-up strategy and sustainability mechanism will be proposed to the key national stakeholders.

Table 7. Seafood products from target FIPs that will be at the core of the buyer engagement trials in Ecuador and Guatemala and the pilot in Morocco.

Country	Target species	FIP	Types of products	Comments

Country	Target species	FIP	Types of products	Comments
Ecuador	Dorado	Ecuador mahi-mahi ? longline	Fresh and frozen fillets and portions are sold to retailers, restaurants, and food service establishments [b].	GMC2 will not contribute directly with theses FIPs. However, there will be coordination with the FIP implementers to develop the buyer engagement trial.
		Ecuador mahi-mahi - longline (ASOAMAN)		
	Swordfish	Ecuador South Eastern Pacific swordfish - longline		
	Other large pelagic fish [a]	Ecuador large pelagic fish longline ASOAMAN		The GMC2 project will support the development of this FIP.
Guatemala	Dorado	Guatemala dorado and sharks FIP	Fresh and frozen fillets and portions are sold to retailers, restaurants, and food service establishments.	The GMC2 project will support the development of this FIP.
	Sharks		Shark meat is sold in the municipal markets and salted and dried to be sold during Holy Week.	
Morocco	Sardine	Morocco sardine - pelagic trawl and seine [c]	Canned and frozen products.	GMC2 will not contribute directly with theses FIP. However, there will be coordination with the FIP implementers to develop the buyer engagement trial.
	Anchovy	Morocco anchovy - purse seine	Canned products.	

[a] Yellowfin tuna, marlins, and sharks.

[b] The sharks that are landed are sold in in the domestic market through traders (comerciantes) and municipal markets and processed for export (fillets, headed & gutted). In the domestic market, shark meat is sold through retailers, restaurants and food service establishments using other names. Also, shark meat is salted and dried to be sold during Holy Week.

[c] On 9 August 2023 this FIP was inactive.

Outcome 1.2. Increased market demand for socially responsible seafood commodities.

131. This outcome is synergic to outcome 1.1 and will aim to motivate international and domestic buyers to incorporate social responsibility considerations into their seafood purchasing policies and target purchase commitments. For this, a responsible seafood standard will be developed and integrated into the FishSource rating system (output 1.2.1). Then, the standard will be promoted with international and domestic buyers (outputs 1.2.2 and 1.2.3). The project will aim to achieve that at least three international buyers and two domestic buyers adopt socially responsible seafood policies and target commitments.

Output 1.2.1. Socially responsible seafood standard integrated into the FishSource rating system and available to major supply chain partners worldwide.

132. The project will support the development of social and economic performance scores to be included in the fishery profiles of FishSource. The purpose of these scores will be to track a fishery?s social and economic status and performance. Like the other FishSource indicators and scores, the social and economic scores will be based on public information.

133. In 2016, SFP prepared a proposal for the social and economic indicators and scores that has piloted in a few fisheries. The GMC2 project will support advancing the development of the social and economic indicators and scores, preparing a prototype, and testing it to generate the new instrument.

134. The social and economic scores will be launched by the end of year 1 and applied to the GMC2 target fisheries. By the end of year 2 there will be a meeting of experts to peer-review the use and utility of the socially responsible indicators and scores. Based upon the results of the meeting the social and economic indicators and scores will be adjusted, applied to the FisSource listed fisheries and widely promoted. Finally, on year 5, the experience and lessons will be documented, systematised and shared.

Output 1.2.2. Three major international supply chain partners integrate socially responsible seafood requirements in their policies and commitments.

135. As part of the work with international buyers (output 1.1.1), the GMC2 project will advocate and make a case need for the integration of social responsibility considerations (e.g., workers labour and safety conditions) into their purchasing decisions and their corporate policies. This may include developing new responsible sourcing policies and targets or strengthening the exiting instruments.

136. The project will provide guidance, information and technical assistance to key target international buyers. This will include the use of the social and economic indicators and scores in FishSource.

Output 1.2.3. Two key players in domestic supply chains integrate socially responsible seafood commitments in their policies and commitments.

137. The work to achieve this output is similar to that of 1.2.1 but applied to the work with domestic buyers (output 1.1.2).

Outcome 1.3. Increased market demand for seafood commodities from fisheries with reduced bycatch and environmental impact.

138. This outcome is also synergic to outcome 1.1 and will aim to motivate international and domestic buyers to incorporate ecosystem impact considerations into their seafood purchasing policies and target purchase commitments. These considerations include understanding the impacts of the fisheries and adopting measures like (i) preferring providers that apply measures to minimise bycatch, and (ii) avoiding fisheries that use destructive practices or harm Endangered, Threatened and Protected species (ETP). For this, the project will promote the use of tools (e.g., bycatch audits, Bycatch Solutions Hub) and the pertinent FishSource indicators and scores. As indicated before, FishSource includes indicators and scores for (i) mitigation of bycatch, (ii) mitigation of impacts on ETP species, (iii) mitigation of impacts on benthic habitats, and (iv) mitigation of impacts on other components of the ecosystem. The project will aim to achieve that at least three international buyers (output 1.3.1) and two domestic buyers (output 1.3.2) adopt reduced bycatch and environmental impact policies and target commitments.

Output 1.3.1. Three major international supply chain partners take action to demand seafood sourced from fisheries with reduced bycatch and ecosystem impacts.

139. By the end of year 1, the bycatch and ecosystem impact indicators and scores will be applied to the target fisheries. Then, as part of the work with international buyers (output 1.1.1), the GMC2 project will advocate and make a case need for the integration of ecosystem impact considerations into their purchasing decisions and their corporate policies. This may include developing new responsible sourcing policies and targets or strengthening the exiting instruments.

140. The project will provide guidance, information and technical assistance to key target international buyers. This will include the use of tools like bycatch audits and the pertinent indicators and scores in FishSource. Finally, during year 4 of project implementation, the experience and lessons will be documented, systematised and shared.

Output 1.3.2. Two key players in domestic supply chains take action to demand seafood sourced from fisheries with reduced bycatch and ecosystem impacts.

141. The work to achieve this output is like that of 1.3.1 but applied to the work with domestic buyers (output 1.1.2).

Component 2. Increase supply of sustainable seafood products from CCLME and PACA.

142. This component will focus on increasing the supply of seafood products from the target supply chains that demonstrate improved fisheries governance, social responsibility, and reduced impacts on the marine environment. The purpose is that these seafood products meet the demand that will be generated by the actions of the component 1.

143. The project will support the strengthening of pertinent fisheries management platforms and the development of credible FIPs that can supply the market with sustainable products (outcome 2.1). Also, the project will promote the integration of social responsibility and reduced ecosystem impact considerations into pertinent fisheries management instruments and the FIPs (outcomes 2.2 and 2.3).

Outcome 2.1. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved fisheries governance and stock health.

144. To increase the supply of sustainable seafood products it is necessary that the fisheries have a strong governance and that the supply chains improve their practices (e.g., fishing operations, traceability). On the one hand, strong fisheries governance facilitates (i) constructive dialogue among stakeholders, (ii) sound and science-based decision making, and (iii) confronting key issues like overcapacity and illegal fishing. On the other hand, the supply chain actors can implement direct actions to sustain the resource and minimise or eliminate negative impacts on the marine environment and the related human communities. To advance on this, the project will apply two tools in the target supply chains: (i) government-led co-management platforms (output 2.1.1) and (ii) industry-led fishery improvement projects (output 2.1.2). In addition, the GMC2 project will support the development of capacities of the most vulnerable groups of these supply chains to engage into the pertinent fisheries governance processes and the FIPs (output 2.1.3).

145. The ?co-management platforms? are multi-stakeholder dialogue spaces that facilitate participatory processes (i) to prepare and assess the implementation of fisheries management plans, (ii) to agree on conservation and management measures, and (iii) to adopt joint action to confront key challenges like traceability and illegal fishing. The project will build upon the lessons of the GMC project on developing these platforms.

146. A ?Fishery Improvement Project? is a collaborative effort of the actors of the supply chain to improve the sustainability of a specific fishery. The FIP brings together fishers, vessel operators, processors, buyers, and retailers to identify the key environmental issues of the fishery and to implement priority actions to address the key challenges. The FIPs focus on the environmental challenges of the fisheries, but more recently have started to incorporate social responsibility aspects. Two key steps have been:

- ? The development of a framework to identify socially responsible seafood (called the Monterey Framework). This framework establishes that socially responsible seafood has three essential components: (i) it protects human rights, dignity, and access to resources, (ii) it ensures equality and equitable opportunities to benefit from the resources, and (iii) it improves food and livelihood security.

- ? The development of the social responsibility assessment tool for the seafood sector which is applied to the FIPs that are listed in FisheryProgress.

147. Based upon the experience of SFP and the GMC project, the present project will only support industry-led FIPs. These are FIPs in which the private sector (e.g., fishers, processors, traders) assume

responsibility and leadership of the improvements (e.g., recording of capture and landings, bycatch reduction measures), including the pertinent investments.

148. At project start a "cultural heritage impact assessment" will be prepared to identify and document any cultural heritage practices linked to the target fisheries. This information will contribute to identify (i) cultural practices that have negative impacts on the fishery resources and the marine environment, and (ii) empirical knowledge to be taken into account in the design and implementation of fisheries regulations and management plans and the FIPs.

Output 2.1.1. Seven government led national co-management platforms that improve fisheries governance and stock health.

149. The GMC2 project will support the creation or strengthening of formal government-led co-management platforms. As indicated before, these are multi-stakeholder dialogue spaces were public (e.g., fisheries, maritime and environment authorities) and private actors (e.g., fishers, traders, processors) can analyse the situation and key issues of the fishery and agree upon measures to be taken like management measures (e.g., management plans, harvest strategies) or research priorities. Without exception, the analytic and decision-making processes will consider the fishers? pertinent empirical knowledge.

150. The project will work with seven national platforms:

(1) Support the development and operation of the Dialogue Roundtable and the Technical Committee of the pomada fishery in Ecuador.

(2) Develop the management platform for the longline large pelagic fish fishery in Ecuador.

(3) Develop the management platform for the dorado and sharks fishery in Guatemala.

(4) Develop the management platform for the shrimp fisheries of the Pacific coast of Panama.

(5) Develop the management platform for the longline fishery for large pelagic fish of the Pacific coast of Panama.

(6) Support the operation of the governance framework for the small pelagic fish fishery in Senegal.

(7) Support the management framework of the fishery for small pelagic fish in Mauritania.

151. In all cases, the work will initiate with a situation analysis that will include mapping[19][19] existing and potential conflicts (i.e., fishery conflicts[20][20] and conflicts among members of the supply chains). This analysis will be basis for the design of a tailor-made intervention.

152. Without exception, the national fisheries authority will be responsible for organising and leading the co-management platform, convening its members, and ensuring that the agreements are implemented. It is foreseen that these platforms will be the basis for updating or developing management instruments and plans (output 2.2.2). The projected climate change impacts on the target fisheries and supply chains will be put forward and analysed on each platform to be taken into account for the development of fisheries conservation and management measures.

153. In addition, the GMC2 project will support advancing collaborative management of small pelagic fish between Morocco and Mauritania.

(1) Support the development and operation of the Dialogue Roundtable and the Technical Committee of the pomada fishery in Ecuador.

154. The National Action Plan for the pomada fishery (PAN Pomada), adopted in 2021, established that a governance system will be established (result 1.2). The governance system will be integrated by a dialogue roundtable and a technical committee. However, these governance units have not yet been developed.

155. At project start, there will be a situation analysis and an assessment of gender integration into the PAN pomada 2021 ? 2027. Based upon the results of these analyses a workplan will be prepared and implemented to support the development and operation of the management platform. Probable actions may include formally establishing the dialogue roundtable and the technical committee, facilitating the meetings to foster constructive dialogue and trust among the members, and promoting fact-based analysis and consensus building. The project will prepare gender-responsive action plan to strengthen gender integration into the PAN Pomada 2021 ? 2027 and will organise meetings to sensitise the members of the platform on taking gender aspects into account in the fisheries governance system and the design and implementation of fisheries management instruments.

156. There will be annual performance assessments to facilitate reflection of the members of the platform and agreement on actions to address shortfalls and key issues.

(2) Develop the management platform for the longline large pelagic fish fishery in Ecuador.

157. At present there is no management platform for the longline fishery for large pelagic fish (i.e., espinel grueso). A dialogue roundtable and a technical committee have been proposed for the dorado fishery, but these governance units have not been yet established. It must be taken into account that both fisheries and supply chains have the same actors, but their modes of operation and markets are different. It is foreseen that both management platforms (dorado and large pelagic fish) will be synergic. The process to develop a national action plan for swordfish (a main element of the capture with espinel grueso) will be undertaken towards the end of 2023.

158. At project start, the management platform will be designed and formally established by the national fisheries authority, aiming to operationalise the implementation of the PAN swordfish. The project will support the development and operation of the management platform. Probable actions may include facilitating the meetings to foster constructive dialogue and trust among the members, promoting fact-based analysis and consensus building. The platform structure and operation will take

into consideration that the capture of large pelagic fish feeds distinctive international (e.g., swordfish) and domestic (e.g., marlins, shark meat) markets. A key activity of the platform will be to prepare the national position to be held in the regional meetings of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), considering that the target species (tunas, marlins, swordfish) are covered by the Antigua Convention.

159. There will be annual performance assessments to facilitate reflection of the members of the platform and agreement on actions to address shortfalls and key issues.

(3) Develop the management platform for the dorado and sharks fishery in Guatemala.

160. At present this fishery ? formally designated as ?commercial fishing for dorado and shark in the Pacific Ocean? in chapter III of the Regulation of the General Law of Fisheries and Aquaculture (Governmental Agreement 223-2005) ? has no participatory management platform. There is a ?technical table for chondrichthyans? (mesa t?cnica de condrictios) that congregate mainly civil society conservation organisations, public sector entities and academia and which is a centre piece of the National Action Plan for the Management and Conservation of Sharks, Rays and Chimaeras of Guatemala (PAN condrictios). But the technical table for chondrichthyans does not constitute a fisheries co-management platform since it does not address the management of the dorado fishery and has no formal representation of the fishery sector.

161. During the second year of the GMC2 project, the management platform for the dorado and sharks fishery will be designed and formally established. This will allow time for convening and organising the value chain actors that will be part of the dorado and shark FIP (output 2.1.2). The design of this management platform will build upon the experience of the technical table for chondrichthyans and the governance roundtables by species that have been implemented in the Caribbean and will be in line with the PAN condrictios.

162. The project will support the development and operation of the management platform. Probable actions may include engaging representatives of the supply chain, facilitating the meetings to foster constructive dialogue and trust among the members, promoting fact-based analysis and consensus building. There will be meetings to sensitise the members of the platform on taking gender aspects into account in the fisheries governance system and the design and implementation of fisheries management instruments.

163. A financial strategy for the operation of the management platform will be prepared after the first year of its functioning. The purpose of this strategy will be to mobilise resources from public and private sources to sustain the governance process. It is foreseen that the Directorate of Regulations for Fishing and Aquaculture (DIPESCA) will lead the implementation of this strategy.

164. Finally, there will be annual performance assessments to facilitate reflection of the members of the platform and agreement on actions to address shortfalls and key issues.

(4) Develop the management platform for the shrimp fisheries of the Pacific coast of Panama.

165. Co-management of fishery resources is established in article 18 of the Panamanian Fisheries Law (Law 204 of 2021). But, at present there is no management platform for the shrimp fisheries (artisanal and bottom trawl). Panama has a National Commission for Responsible Fishing (NCRF) which was established by the law that created the Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama (ARAP) (Law 44 of 2006) (Chapter IV of Law 44) and modified by the Fisheries Law (article 151 of Law 204). The NCRF is a consultation and advisory body to recommend to the fisheries authority initiatives, policies, and measures to regulate the fishing activity. The NCRF was installed and became operational on 9 December 2022. In *stricto sensu* the NCRF is not a co-management body.

166. Towards the end of the first year of the GMC2 project, the management platform for the shrimp fisheries will be designed and formally established. This will allow time for undertaking a baseline analysis of the situation of artisanal shrimp fishers (including Ember?-Wounaan fishers) (output 2.1.3) and convening the supply chain actors that will be part of the Panamanian shrimp FIP (output 2.1.2, Table 5).

167. The project will support the development and operation of the management platform. Probable actions may include engaging representatives of the supply chain, facilitating the meetings to foster constructive dialogue and trust among the members, promoting fact-based analysis and consensus building. A cornerstone of the work will be to support the integration of artisanal fishers and in particular the organisation of Ember?-Wounaan artisanal shrimp fishers, if they are willing to participate, to have a voice and representation in the management platform (output 2.1.3). It is foreseen that the NCRF will be kept informed of the developments through the General Administrator of ARAP, who is the secretary of the commission.

168. There will be meetings to sensitise the members of the platform on taking gender aspects into account in the fisheries governance system and the design and implementation of fisheries management instruments. Finally, there will be annual performance assessments to facilitate reflection of the members of the platform and agreement on actions to address shortfalls and key issues.

(5) Develop the management platform for the longline fishery for large pelagic fish of the Pacific coast of Panama.

169. At present there is no management platform for the longline fishery for large pelagic fish of Panama. At the beginning of the second year of the GMC2 project, the management platform will be designed and formally established. This will allow time for convening the supply chain actors that will be part of the Panamanian LPF FIP (output 2.1.2, Table 5).

170. The project will support the development and operation of the management platform. Probable actions may include engaging representatives of the supply chain, facilitating the meetings to foster constructive dialogue and trust among the members, promoting fact-based analysis and consensus building. It is foreseen that the NCRF will be kept informed of the developments through the General Administrator of ARAP, who is the secretary of the commission.

171. There will be meetings to sensitise the members of the platform on taking gender aspects into account in the fisheries governance system and the design and implementation of fisheries management

instruments. Finally, there will be annual performance assessments to facilitate reflection of the members of the platform and agreement on actions to address shortfalls and key issues.

(6) Support the operation of the governance framework for the small pelagic fish fishery in Senegal.

172. Co-management of fishery resources is established in section IV of the Senegalese Fisheries Law (Law 2015-18 of 13 July 2015). For small pelagic fish the governance framework includes the National Support Commission for the Development of Fisheries (CNAPP), the National Advisory Council for Maritime Fisheries (CNPCM), the Local Artisanal Fishing Council (CLPAs), the National Federation of Women Processors of Senegal (FENETRANS), the National Interprofessional Fisheries Council of Senegal (CONIPAS), and various economic interest groups. The operation of this institutional framework confronts limitations like institutional anchoring and limited funding. Therefore, at project start, a detailed participatory situation analysis will be undertaken to assess the functioning of the governance framework (e.g., level of performance, governance gaps and limitations). In parallel, the project will assess the level of gender integration in the latest sardinellas management plan[21][21] and the management framework for small pelagic fish. Then, a workplan to strengthen the governance framework will be prepared and implemented. The workplan will include:

- ? governance performance indicators and targets to track progress,
- ? actions to strengthen the integration of women in the governance framework and the understanding of the role and contributions of women along the small pelagic fish value chain, and
- ? affirmative actions to mainstream gender into the implementation of the sardinellas? management plan.

173. The project will support strengthening and operation of the governance framework. Probable actions may include engaging representatives of the supply chain, facilitating the meetings to foster constructive dialogue and trust among the members, promoting fact-based analysis and consensus building, preparing legal instruments, developing specialised studies, and training activities. There will be meetings to sensitise the members of the governance framework on taking gender aspects into account in the fisheries governance system and the design and implementation of fisheries management instruments. Finally, there will be annual performance assessments to facilitate reflection of the members of the governance framework and agreement on actions to address shortfalls and key issues.

(7) Support the management framework of the fishery for small pelagic fish in Mauritania.

174. For small pelagic fish the governance framework includes four bodies:

- ? The National Advisory Council for Fisheries Management and Development[22][22] (CCNADP), a high-level advisory body that give opinions of fisheries management strategies and plans and the total allowable catch (TAC) of the fisheries.

? The Fisheries Management Support Commission (CAAP), a public ? private body, responsible for coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the fisheries management plans.

? The National consultation commission for the management of small pelagics (CNC-PP), a public ? private advisory body, to be consulted regarding management measures and plans for the fishery.

? The coordination unit of the management plan for small pelagics in the Mauritanian EEZ (PAP-PP).

175. Therefore, at project start, a detailed participatory situation analysis will be undertaken to assess the operation and performance of the management structure of the Mauritanian fishery for small pelagic fish (i.e., CNC-PP, CAAP, CCNADP and the PAP-PP coordination unit). Based upon this analysis, a workplan will be prepared and implemented to strengthen the capacities and operation of the CNC-PP and the PAP-PP coordination unit. The workplan will include governance performance indicators and targets to track progress. The project will support the implementation of the workplan, probable actions include training and technical assistance to the CNC-PP (e.g., positive dialogue, decision-making process and consensus building), actions to modernise and potentiate the CNC-PP (e.g., update the decree that sets the composition and functioning of the CNC-PP, current version is of 2012), facilitating the meetings of the governance framework to foster constructive dialogue and trust among the members, promoting fact-based analysis and consensus building, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the PAP-PP, and systematically capture and document learning. There will be meetings to sensitise the members of the governance framework on taking gender aspects into account in the fisheries governance framework and the design and implementation of fisheries management instruments. Finally, there will be annual performance assessments to facilitate reflection of the members of the governance framework and agreement on actions to address shortfalls and key issues.

(8) Support collaborative management of small pelagic fish between Morocco and Mauritania.

176. Regional cooperation is greatly needed to manage the small pelagic fish resources of the CCLME. The most recent assessment of Seafood Watch for the Moroccan fishery highlights that there are no regional agreements to limit total catches between the states, nor on the partitioning of TACs advised by the FAO Working Group for the subregion into national quotas. Morocco and Mauritania signed a Cooperation Agreement on Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture on 11 March 2022 which includes, among other issues, cooperation on scientific and technical research and the management of fisheries. Therefore, the project will support joint actions to advance the collaborative management of small pelagic fish.

177. The GMC2 project will provide a joint research fund aimed at improving the estimations of the condition of the stocks and to refine the Mauritanian TAC calculations of shared small pelagic fish resources. The research activities will be based upon articles 3 and 5 of the Cooperation Agreement in Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture of 2022. The details of the use of the research fund will be agreed by the parties during project implementation. The GMC2 project will cover materials, consumables (e.g., petrol, laboratory consumables), and small equipment. In addition, the project will sponsor

binational technical meetings to, among other matters, analyse the status of the stocks of shared small pelagic fish resources and to discuss coordinated harvest strategies.

Output 2.1.2. Eight industry-led verifiable Fishery Improvement Projects that contribute to improved fisheries governance and stock health.

178. The GMC2 project will support (i) the initiation of three new FIPs, (ii) the implementation of five existing FIPs and (iii) the adaptation of the FIP methodology to develop a small pelagic fish supply chain improvement project in the Joal CLPA in Senegal. As indicated before, without exception, the project will only support industry-led FIPs.

179. In all cases, the work will initiate with a situation analysis that will include mapping existing and potential conflicts among members of the supply chains. This analysis will be basis for the design of a tailor-made intervention. The project activities will build upon the experience on developing FIPs of the GMC project and other sources. Without exception, the fishery improvement plans will integrate pertinent empirical knowledge from the fishers. In all cases, the FIP participants will be encouraged (i) to analyse the projected climate change impacts on the fishery and the supply chain and (ii) to develop and implement adaptation measures in their operations.

180. The private sector entities that are part of the FIPs that will receive support from the GMC2 project will be screened according to the Policy on Cooperation between UNDP and the Private Sector 2009 and the UNDP Policy on Due Diligence and Partnerships with the Private Sector (2013) using the Private Sector Risk Assessment Tool (2017). The GMC2 project will not engage with private sector entities involved in UNDP exclusionary criteria (e.g., violation of human rights).

(1) Ecuador. Support the implementation of the pomada FIP.

181. The FIP ?Ecuador Gulf of Guayaquil titi shrimp - bottom trawl? (abbreviated pomada FIP) was launched in 2020 and reassembled in 2023. As of August 2023, the FIP partners are seven exporters (signatories of the memorandum of understanding), and the coordinator is the National Chamber of Fisheries (CNP). Other participants include importers in the destination market and the Public Institute for Aquaculture and Fisheries Research (IPIAP). The FIP focuses on the trawl fishery for pomada (*Protrachypene precipua*) (see the fisheries profile in Annex 15).

182. The GMC2 project will support key elements of the fisheries improvement workplan and will encourage the integration of the artisanal component of the fishery (bolso fishers) into the FIP (see output 2.1.3). Key interventions include:

? The design of an improved fisheries monitoring system to collect information from both components of the fishery (trawls and bolsos) to be processed by IPIAP. The implementation of the improved monitoring system in the trawlers will be funded by the FIP. Whereas the GMC2 project will support IPIAP to implement a two-years pilot participatory monitoring system with selected bolso fishers? organisations.

? Training of trawler and bolso fishers in data collection and best practice like the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs), the release of marine turtles, and the reduction of bycatch.

? An assessment of the spatial distribution of population units of pomada.

? Yearly stock assessment (with the present methodology that relies on data from the trawlers) in years 1, 2 and 3, and a comprehensive stock assessment that integrate information from the trawlers and bolsos in year 4.

? The application of the social performance risk assessment and the preparation and implementation of the FIP?s social workplan.

(2) Ecuador. Launch the ASOAMAN large pelagic fish FIP.

183. The Manta Shipowners Fishery Production Association (ASOAMAN) operate an ocean fishery using motherships (called nodrizas) and drifting longlines (see the fisheries profile in Annex 15). They have two fishing seasons and operation modalities: (i) during the warm months they use a surface longline to capture dorado (*Coryphaena hippurus*), and (ii) during the cold months they switch to a deep-water longline to capture swordfish, tunas and marlins. In 2021, ASOMAN launched a FIP for their dorado operation and is willing to develop a complementary FIP for their operation that target large pelagic fish during the cold season. The partners of their dorado FIP are the boat owners (signatories of the memorandum of understanding), and the FIP is coordinated by ASOAMAN. Other participants include a processor company, IPIAP, and the Universidad Laica "Eloy Alfaro" de Manab? (ULEAM).

184. The GMC2 project will support the steps to organise and launch the ?Ecuador large pelagic fish longline ASOAMAN? FIP (provisional name) and its initial implementation. As of August 2023, other boat owners and processing plants expressed interest in participating in the development of this new FIP. During implementation, the GMC2 project will ensure be close coordination with the implementers of the FIP Ecuador South Eastern Pacific swordfish ? longline which focuses on Xiphias gladius from large scale longliners and the nodrizas, and is implemented by three processors-exporters and WWF.

185. Key interventions include:

? Prepare the initial instruments (e.g., fisheries pre-assessment, workplan, budget).

? Apply the social performance risk assessment and prepare and implement the FIP?s social workplan.

? Training of fishers in data collection and best practice like the release of protected sharks and other ETP species.

? Pilot testing of electronic logbook (equipment and software) in the longliners based on previous experience and best available technology. Test equipment, software, and data-transmission options to identify the most viable and cost-effective options.

186. The products from this FIP will be promoted in the domestic market as part of the buyer engagement trial in Ecuador (output 1.1.2).

(3) Guatemala. Launch the dorado and sharks FIP.

187. Guatemala has no FIPs under implementation. The ?dorado and sharks FIP? (provisional name) will be the first FIP of the country. During the project preparation phase three processing companies indicated their interest to join forces to develop this FIP: Langosta Roja S.A., Industria Pesquera Samaritana S.A., and TUNART. The FIP will focus on the longline fishery for dorado and sharks which operates from the neighbouring ports of Puerto San Jos? (Escuintla), Puerto de Iztapa (Iztapa) and Buena Vista (Iztapa) (see the fisheries profile in Annex 15).

188. During late July 2023 a prospective FIP was announced in FisheryProgress: PROSPECTIVE Guatemala Pacific mahi-mahi and yellowfin tuna ? longline. The guidelines for supporting FIPs estates that a prospective FIP is in the stage of identification or initial development and can be listed as such in FisheryProgress for up to 12 months. The intent of listing prospective projects is to help businesses identify fishery improvement projects to participate in as well as to prevent the development of multiple FIPs in the same species/geographic region. Therefore, at project start it will be necessary to verify if this prospective FIP has progressed or not.

189. The GMC2 project will support the steps to organise and launch the ?dorado and sharks FIP? (provisional name) and its initial implementation. Key interventions include:

- ? Prepare the initial instruments: supply chain analysis, identification of participants, definition of FIP scope, fisheries pre-assessment, and pre-FIP workplan.
- ? Support the launch of the FIP.
- ? Support the organisation and initial implementation of the FIP research team and research plan. Guatemala does not have a national fisheries research entity; therefore, it will be crucial to organise a research platform with pertinent universities.
- ? Apply the social performance risk assessment and prepare and implement the FIP?s social workplan.
- ? Develop capacities of the members of FIP to address social issues during implementation (e.g., gender, child labour, decent work, human rights),
- ? Training of fishers, traders and processors on data collection and best practice like the release of ETP species.
- ? Design and implement a traceability system for all the supply value chain, from capture to final consumer.
- ? Pilot testing of electronic logbook and vessel monitoring of the FIP?s fleet.

190. The products from this FIP will be promoted in the domestic market as part of the buyer engagement trial in Guatemala (output 1.1.2).

191. Finally, the GMC2 project will motivate that the producers and processors of dorado join the Regional Committee of Producers and Processors of mahi (COREMAHI).

(4) Panama. Support the development of a FIP for the shrimp fisheries.

192. Panama has two shrimp FIPs listed in FisheryProgress, both initiated by MARPESCA S.A.: (i) the Panama shrimp - bottom trawl (focused on *Litopenaeus occidentalis, Farfantepenaeus brevirostris* and *Solenocera agassizii*) which is inactive, and (ii) the Panama Northern nylon shrimp - bottom trawl (focused on *Heterocarpus vicarius*) which has demonstrated negligible progress. During the project preparation phase, it was found that MARPESCA and other companies from the National Chamber of Fisheries and Aquaculture are interested in organising a new or reassembled shrimp FIP. Therefore, the GMC2 project will support the steps to organise and launch the ?shrimp FIP? (provisional name) and its initial implementation (see the fisheries profile in Annex 15). Key interventions include:

? Assess the situation of the existing shrimp FIPs, prepare the initial instruments (e.g., supply chain analysis, definition of FIP scope), and organise the governance and implementation arrangements (e.g., FIP coordinator, funding contributions).

? Support the launch of the FIP.

? Support the organisation and initial implementation of the FIP research team and research plan.

? Apply the social performance risk assessment and prepare and implement the FIP?s social workplan.

? Training of fishers, traders and processors on data collection and best practice like the release of ETP species.

? Pilot testing of electronic logbook and vessel monitoring of the FIP?s fleet.

? Design and implement a traceability system for all the supply value chain.

? Undertake stock assessment.

(5) Panama. Support the implementation of the large pelagic fish longline FIP.

193. Panama has two FIPs for large pelagic fish listed in FisheryProgress: (i) the Eastern Pacific large pelagics - longline (MARTEC) (focused on *Thunnus albacares, Coryphaena hippurus*, and *Xiphias gladius*) which is active and shows advanced progress, and (ii) the Panama large pelagics - longline (MARPESCA) (focused on *Thunnus albacares* and *Coryphaena hippurus*) which has demonstrated little progress. The first FIP has a regional scope, covering Costa Rica, Panama, and Ecuador, and is run by AQUAFOODS. During the project preparation phase, it was found that these companies are interested in organising a new or reassembled FIP for large pelagic fish (i.e., dorado and yellowfin tuna) (see the fisheries profile in Annex 15). Therefore, the GMC2 project will support the steps to organise the ?large pelagic fish longline FIP? (provisional name) and its initial implementation. Key interventions include:

? Assess the situation of the existing FIPs and decide with the fishing companies how to proceed (reassemble and existing FIP, merge the FIPs, prepare a new FIP) and scope of the work (e.g., include new partners, include the artisanal fishery).

? Facilitate the preparation of a cooperation agreement between the FIP implementors and ARAP for matters like fisheries monitoring, data processing and traceability.

? Design an updated fisheries monitoring system to collect information from the fishing operations and the supply chain.

? Training of fishers on data collection and best practice like the release of ETP species.

? Pilot testing of electronic monitoring onboard the longline vessels.

? Apply the social performance risk assessment and prepare and implement the FIP?s social workplan.

194. Finally, the GMC2 project will motivate that the producers and processors of dorado join COREMAHI.

(6) Senegal. Launch a small pelagic fish supply chain improvement project in the Joal CLPA.

195. The GMC2 project will test the development of a ?small pelagic fish supply chain improvement project? in the Joal CLPA in Senegal. Joal is a commune of the M'bour Department, located south of Dakar, and is one of the main landing sites for small pelagic fish.

196. Small pelagic fish is vital for food security in Senegal. The landings of the artisanal fishery are mostly artisanal processed by women who gut, ferment, salt and dry the fish. Women also play a main role in trading the processed fish locally (petty traders) or long-distance (locally known as banabanas). Smoked and salted-dried fish is transported to the inland areas of Senegal and exported to neighbour countries such as Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Cote d?Ivoire, and Benin.

197. Women processors face limitations like unsanitary and unsafe processing areas, weak social cohesion and limited access to funding (e.g., to buy fish). There have been important advances. For example, the USAID COMFISH and Dekkal Geej projects have contributed to empower women processors and to improve their processing. Also, FAO has introduced (i) improved processing techniques to prevent contamination with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) during smoking and drying and (ii) handling guidelines to improve food safety. However, artisanal processing and trading of smoked and salted-dried small pelagic fish is currently seriously threatened by the drastic reduction of fish availability, and the increase in prices caused by the demand from fish meal and fish oil processing plants.

198. The GMC2 project will undertake exploratory work to improve the supply of artisanal processed small pelagic fish that is safe and comes from sustainable fishing. In this case:

? ?safe? means that it is fit for human consumption and therefore has been handled and prepared following certain standards of quality processing and hygienic practices (e.g., not contaminated with PAHs or bacteria), and

? ?sustainable fishing? means that the fish comes from a reliable source like formal fishers that comply with the regulations (e.g., no illegal fishing).

199. It is foreseen that the Responsible Seafood Sourcing Standard used by Better Seafood Philipines will be adapted to local conditions.

200. This ?supply chain improvement project? will be synergic to the domestic buyer engagement trial indicated in output 1.1.2 and the actions to strengthen the Joal CLPA and to empower women processors indicated in output 2.1.3. The work in Joal will be a pilot to generate experience and practice that, depending on the results, could be scaled up and transferred to other locations. The initiative will include the fishers and the women processors under the umbrella of the Local Artisanal Fishing Council and will establish fluid communication and synergies with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and other development partners working on related matters.

201. Key interventions include:

? Prepare a detailed analysis of the situation of the small pelagic fish supply chain in Joal (e.g., stakeholder identification, domestic markets, value distribution along the supply chain, role of women and youth in the supply chain) to identify bottlenecks, market disruptions and opportunities to develop supply of sustainable small pelagic fish products to the domestic market.

? Prepare a pre-assessment of the fishery to identify environmental and management challenges.

? Prepare a strategy and workplan and organise the governance and funding arrangements for the improvement project. It is foreseen that local fishers and women processors will make important in-kind contributions that will have to be accounted.

? Implement the pilot for two years, with semestral meetings of the partners to assess progress, identify and document lessons, and adjust planning.

202. At the end, a learning document will be prepared and disseminated. This document will include recommendations for scaling up, as pertinent.

(7) Senegal. Launch octopus FIP.

203. For Senegal, the common octopus (Octopus vulgaris) is a main export commodity that comes from small-scale and industrial fisheries and is exported frozen mainly to Asia (Japan, China, South Korea) and Europe (Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal, and France) (see the fisheries profile in Annex 15). The Senegalese octopus from the small-scale fishery is rated as a ?good alternative? in Seafood Watch.

204. A few years ago, small-scale fishers have started to use clay pots to form artificial reefs that provide a favourable habitat for octopus females during the breeding season. The clay pots are made by women potters that generate an additional income with this task. This initiative has been sponsored by the European Union, as part of the fisheries agreement with Senegal. The idea of increasing the breeding area using the clay pots is quite innovative.

205. The GMC2 project will support the steps to organise and launch the ?Senegal octopus FIP? (provisional name) and its initial implementation. During the project preparation phase, it was found that local processors and exporters (e.g., SENEFAND part of PROFAND) and the global octopus supply chain roundtable were interested in developing such a FIP.

206. Key interventions include:

- ? Prepare the initial instruments: supply chain analysis, identification of participants, definition of FIP scope, fisheries pre-assessment, and pre-FIP workplan.
- ? Support the launch of the FIP.
- ? Support the organisation and initial implementation of a public ? private alliance to undertake the applied research priorities.
- ? Training of fishers, traders and processors on data collection and best practice.
- ? Design a financial mechanism to integrate the costs of production and deployment of clay pots into the production costs of octopus (i.e., internalise the ecosystem service of artificial reefs that provide shelter for reproducing female octopuses). This will be done by analysing the clay pot supply chain and the social and economic conditions of the women potters and designing an intervention that provide long-term support and tangible benefits to them.

(8) Mauritania. Support the implementation of the small pelagic fish purse seine FIP.

207. For Mauritania, small pelagic fish is an important commodity. The majority of the capture (ca., one million tonnes in 2019) is transformed into fishmeal and fish oil and exported. Fishmeal is mostly exported to China and Turkey, whereas fish oil is exported mainly to France, Denmark and Turkey. Frozen small pelagic fish is exported mainly to African countries (see the fisheries profile in Annex 15).

208. Since 2017, Mauritania has a small pelagics - purse seine FIP which is led by the Mauritanian Institute of Oceanographic and Fisheries Research (IMROP) and OLVEA Fish Oils, though other industry companies participate. The GMC2 project will provide targeted support to this FIP. The specific support required was identified during the project preparation phase.

209. Key interventions include:

- ? Provide technical guidance for the implementation of the FIP?s social workplan.

? Support the strengthening of the national coordination group by (i) assessing the current limitations and barriers for effective local coordination, (ii) preparing a strategy and workplan to establish and consolidate a local coordination team, and (iii) support the coordination team, ensuring fluid coordination and operation among FIP participants (e.g., Minist?re des P?ches et de l?Economie Maritime, IMROP, local businesses and international buyers) and the use of pertinent instruments (e.g., operations manual, collaboration agreements).

? Design and test trial a monitoring system (e.g., minimum sample size, formulas to calculate total catch) to collect data from the Mauritanian coastal fleet that fish for small pelagic fish and to estimate it capture, landings and catch composition.

(9) Mauritania. Support the implementation of the octopus FIP.

210. For Mauritania, the common octopus is a main export commodity that comes from artisanal, small-scale and industrial fisheries and is exported frozen mainly to Europe (Spain and Italy) and Asia (mostly Japan) and Europe (see the fisheries profile in Annex 15). The Mauritanian octopus is rated as a ?avoid? in Seafood Watch.

211. During July 2023, the Global Octopus Supply chain roundtable and the, newly formed, Mauritanian Association of Octopus Producers and Exporters (AMPEP) launched a prospective FIP. The GMC2 project will support the development of this FIP.

212. Key interventions include:

? Apply the social performance risk assessment and prepare and implement the FIP?s social workplan.

? Design and test trial a monitoring system (e.g., minimum sample size, formulas to calculate total catch) to collect data from the Mauritanian fleets that capture octopus (pirogues using pots and jigs, inshore fishing boats using traps, and deep-sea trawlers). The system will register bycatch and incidental captures of ETP species.

? Support the institutional and governance development of AMPEP as a key actor of the Mauritanian octopus FIP. Possible areas of support include (i) to develop positive dialogue and negotiation skills, (ii) to prepare and agree on key instruments like internal rules and regulations, administration of a common fund, a strategic plan, self-evaluation tools, and a code of conduct, and (iii) to understand the requirements of the sustainable seafood market (e.g., sustainable use of the resource, social responsibility). At the end it is expected that AMPEP can (i) effectively represent the actors of the value chain, (ii) positively interact and collaborate with the fisheries authority and other pertinent government entities (e.g. IMROP, maritime authority), and (iii) sustain the octopus FIP.

Output 2.1.3. Artisanal and small-scale fishers and local supply chain partners effectively engage into fisheries improvement projects and co-management platforms.

213. This output aims to contribute to potentiate the capacities of the most vulnerable groups of the target supply chains to engage into fisheries governance and the FIPs. The project will support (i) the bolso fishers and women peelers of the pomada fishery in Ecuador, (ii) the artisanal fishers of the dorado and sharks fishery of Guatemala, (iii) the artisanal fishers of the shrimp fishery in Panama, (iv) CLPA network and CLPA and women processors of Joal in Senegal. In all cases, the target groups will be encouraged (i) to analyse the projected climate change impacts on their operations and (ii) to devise and apply adaptation measures.

(1) Pomada bolso fishers.

214. The pomada bolso fishers live in remote villages within the Gulf of Guayaquil. Most of these communities have very low living conditions and limited access to education, health care and telecommunications. These are traditional artisanal fishers that harvest various resources like mangrove crabs (*Ucides occidentalis*) and estuarine fishes. They do not have market power, because they depend on the middlemen who buy their perishable harvest. Also, they do not have political power, since in negotiations with the government they are represented by second level organisations that not always embody their voice, nor is easy to reach consensus among such a diverse group. Bolso fishers have proposed to establish a management system based on Territorial Use Rights for Fisheries (TURFs) like in the red crab fishery, but their proposals have not been considered. Formal fishers are grouped in fisher?s organisations, but there is a large number of informal fishers that operate and sell their catch to the middlemen (this is stricto sensu is illegal fishing). The pomada FIP is focusing on the trawl fishery because of the complexity of integrating the bolso fishers into actions to improve the fishery.

215. The GMC2 project will specifically contribute to develop participatory governance and co-management skills of the pomada bolso fisher?s organisations to foster their participation in the pomada management platform and the pomada FIP. This work will be closely coordinated with WWF who has been supporting this fishery during the past years. Key interventions include:

? Evaluate the social, economic, and labour conditions of the pomada bolso fishers, with particular emphasis on the roles of women and young persons.

? Assess the capacities of the pomada fishers? organisations to effectively participate and have a voice in the governance platform, and then identify capacity needs and prepare a workplan for capacity development. The workplan will include fostering constructive collaboration among fishers? organisations and will give particular attention to potentiate the contributions of women and young persons to fisheries governance.

? Implement the workplan by providing direct support, technical assistance, and training. A social worker will assist the fisher?s organisations for eighteen months, it is foreseen that SRP will continue to provide support afterwards. Th work will include (i) building bridges and trust among fishers? organisations and encouraging the establishment of a coalition, (ii) forming alliances with public and private organisations to generate support to their organisations, (iii) implementing a traceability system and (iv) developing capacities to participate in FIPs.

? Sponsor annual meetings of the fishers? organisations to exchange experience and assess progress.

(2) Pomada women peelers.

216. The operation of the pomada fishery is centred in Posorja, a rural locality with about 24,000 inhabitants. There the trawlers and pomada fishers land and trade their capture. The large processors | exporters only buy peeled pomada. For this, some companies contract local primary processing facilities (i.e., small processing units, abbreviated SPUs) or buy from middlemen that sell peeled pomada. There are two small processing units which are formal and legally contract women peelers. In contrast, most peeling is done in informal and unsanitary facilities run by middlemen. Also, when there is high demand, middlemen pay women to peel pomada at home.

217. Protecting the employment of women peelers was a core argument to maintain the pomada trawl fishery when shrimp trawling was banned in Ecuador in 2012. Trawl owners and middlemen often raise the argument of women peelers? employment in negotiations with the fisheries authority. But pomada women peelers are the most vulnerable group. They entirely depend on the working opportunities that the SPUs and the middlemen offer. In the formal SPUs women have decent working conditions, but when they undertake informal work, they face labour and safety risks. Also, when they peel at home, they do this as an extension of their household chores. Also, they are not organised and do not have a common voice and representation. It is estimated that there are about 1,500 pomada women peelers in Posorja.

218. The GMC2 project will specifically foster that pomada women peelers are integrated as a key actor of the supply chain. Key interventions include:

? Under the leadership of SRP prepare a register of pomada women peelers and pomada peeling facilities (formal and informal). Then, document the social, economic and labour conditions of women pomada shrimp peelers in Posorja, and prepare a workplan to empower them to effectively participate in fisheries governance.

? Implement the workplan by providing direct support, technical assistance, and training. A social worker will assist the women peelers for one year to foster collaboration, positive dialogue, build trust, and develop a joint voice to participate in pomada fisheries governance and value chain improvement. The work will include building alliances with public and private organisations (e.g., the parrish government of Posorja) to generate long-term support to the empowerment of pomada women peelers.

? Bring the labour issues of the women peelers to the pomada management platform and other pertinent fora.

219. The work on labour issues will be closely coordinated with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) project ?strengthening decent work in the fishing sector in Ecuador and Peru? that directly works with the labour and fisheries authorities.

(3) Artisanal fishers of the dorado and sharks fishery.

220. The artisanal fishers, in general, have very low living conditions and limited access to education, health care and basic services. They are the most vulnerable link of the value chain since they entirely depend on the middlemen (local traders) who are the suppliers of the processing plants. The fishers sell their catch to the middleman that pays the best price, though there are basic social agreements. The fishers of the dorado and sharks fishery mostly operate independently or in family groups. Their level of organisations is very weak. The few fishers? organisations that exist, in general, do not truly represent voice and needs of the fishers of this fishery. TUNART is developing a business model based on sourcing directly from fishers.

221. The GMC2 project will specifically contribute to develop participatory governance and co-management skills of the artisanal fishers and local traders to foster their participation in the management platform and the FIP to be developed. The project will focus on the operations based on of Puerto San Jos? (Escuintla), Puerto de Iztapa (Iztapa) and Buena Vista (Iztapa). Key interventions include:

? Undertake a comprehensive baseline analysis which includes (a) to evaluate the social, economic, and labour conditions of the fishers and local traders, (b) to document and quantify the involvement and contributions of women in the dorado and sharks value chains, and (c) to assess baseline capacities of independent fishers, local traders and existing fishers? organisations to effectively participate and have a voice in the governance platforms for dorado and sharks.

? Based upon the results of the baseline analysis, prepare, and implement a workplan to potentiate the capacities of the fishers and local traders. The work will include (i) fostering collaboration and trust among fishers, (ii) forming alliances with public and private organisations to generate long-term support to their development, and (iv) developing capacities to participate in FIPs.

? Sponsor annual meetings to promote fisher-to-fisher learning exchange.

(4) Artisanal shrimp fishers of the Pacific coast of Panama.

222. Similarly, to the situation found in Ecuador and Guatemala, the Panamanian artisanal fishers have very low living conditions and do not have market or political power in the supply chain. These fishers mostly live in remote localities and depend on the middlemen to sell their catch. The fishers are not fully organised, though there are local formal organisations and a National Federation of Artisanal Fishermen of Panama (FENAPESCA).

223. During the project preparation phase, it was found that some Ember?-Wounaan fishers fish shrimp with gillnets on the eastern side of the Panama bight (Santa F? and Chim?n districts). These fishers operate outside of the Ember?-Wounaan territory which is land locked. Apparently, they are members of two inactive artisanal fishing associations (the Asociaci?n de Pescadores Artesanales y Agrotur?stica de Cucunat? -APAGROCU- and the Asociaci?n de Pescadores Artesanales de R?o Platanares - APAGROCU).

224. The GMC2 project will contribute to engage shrimp artisanal fishers into fisheries governance processes as well as guarantee that any Ember?-Wounaan shrimp fishers are included in the process. Key interventions include:

? Undertake a comprehensive baseline analysis which includes: (a) to document social, economic, and labour conditions of Panamanian artisanal shrimp fishers in the Pacific coast with particular attention to the roles of women and young persons in the fishing activities, (b) to prepare a baseline analysis of the conditions of Ember?-Wounaan artisanal shrimp fishers (e.g., number of artisanal fishers, conditions of their families, women participation in the shrimp supply chain, use - dependency on the fishery?s resources, actual and past levels of organisation, interests and views to be organised as fishers for this activity), and (c) to assess the baseline capacities of key artisanal shrimp fishers? organisations to effectively participate in the governance platform

? Based upon the results of the baseline analysis, prepare and implement a workplan for capacity development, including fostering constructive collaboration among fishers? organisations. The work will include (i) direct work with Ember?-Wounaan artisanal shrimp fishers to facilitate dialogue and to prepare their contributions to the co-management platform, (ii) fostering collaboration and trust among fishers, and (ii) developing capacities to participate in fisheries governance and FIPs. In all cases, particular attention will be given to the contributions of women and young persons to fisheries governance.

? Sponsor annual meetings of key fishers? organisations to promote fisher-to-fisher learning exchange.

(5) National network of Local Artisanal Fishing Councils.

225. As indicated before the CLPAs are the basis of the Senegal?s co-management system. The first CLPAs were created in 2010 (Ministerial Decree 9077 of 8 October 2010). Later the fisheries law of 2015 established them nationwide (Law 2015-18 and Decree 2016-1804). The COMFISH projects supported the development of a national network of all CLPAs which have had difficulties for operation. A key issue is funding, despite the existence of the CLPA Operational Support Fund (Fonds d?appui au fonctionnement des CLPA, abbreviated FAF). In 2006, interministerial decree 001808 of 15 March 2006, established that 60% of the fees for artisanal fishing permits will be allocated to CLPAs in the form of operational support funds. Then, in 2009, an order of the Minister of Maritime Economy, Fisheries and Maritime Transport, established the a Departmental Management Committee (CGD) for the FAF within the Maritime Fisheries Directorate. However, despite these advances the FAF is not yet operational.

226. The GMC2 project will contribute to strengthen the operation of the national network of CLPAs aiming to potentiate their contribution to the governance of the small pelagic fish and octopus fisheries. Key interventions include:

? Undertake a rapid situation analysis of the operation of the CLPAs and the coordination network building upon the information and experience of previous cooperation work (e.g.,

USAID COMFISH, COMFISH+ and Dekkal Geej projects, JICA) and in-depth interviews and focus groups with CLPAs.

? Based upon the results of the analysis, prepare and implement a workplan to strengthen the national coordination network through technical assistance and training.

? Develop a web-based platform to facilitate information exchange among CLPAs (e.g., posting news and information about each CLPA). The platform will include a digital repository to compile and make public the CLPA acts, local plans and other formal documents. The platform will be easily accessible and adjusted to the condition of internet access of the CLPA users (e.g., equipment used by CLPA members and internet access in rural areas). The COMFISH projets set a website to assist CLPA members (i.e., www.clpa.sn) but it was abandoned. Therefore, the GMC2 project will seek partnerships to provide long-term support to the web-based platform.

? Prepare and implement a strategy to operationalise the FAF.

(6) Joal Local Artisanal Fishing Council.

227. The GMC2 project will support the strengthening of the Joal CLPA which is at the core of the small pelagic fish supply chain improvement project (output 2.1.2). Key interventions include:

? Assess the existing capacities of the Joal CLPA to effectively participate and have a voice in the governance framework for the small pelagic fish fishery. Identify capacity needs and, together with the CLPA, prepare and implement a workplan for capacity development with indicators and targets to measure progress. Particular attention will be given to the contributions of women and young persons to the CLPA operation and to small pelagic fish fisheries governance.

? Prepare and implement a resource mobilisation strategy that outlines how the CLPA will secure the financial and non-financial resources needed to accomplish its mandate and functions according to its workplan. The strategy will include actions for the development of capacities needed (e.g., keeping accounts, reporting).

? Provide direct funding, to be administered by the CLPA, to support the implementation small pelagic fish management measures like monitoring and control, implementation of closed seasons or applied research (the activities will be in line with the local and national management plans for small pelagic fish).

? Organise semestral meetings of the Joal CLPA to assess progress, identify and document lessons, and adjust planning.

(7) Joal artisanal women processors of small pelagic fish.

228. As indicated before, women processors confront several barriers. The GMC2 project will contribute to empowering the women processors of the Joal CLPA who are at the heart of the small pelagic fish supply chain improvement project (output 2.1.2). Key interventions include:

? Document the social, economic, and labour conditions of women that process small pelagic fish in the Joal area.

? Together with the women processors prepare and implement a workplan to potentiate their capacities to contribute to improvements in the supply chain and fisheries governance. A social worker will assist the women processors for two years to foster collaboration, positive dialogue, build trust, and develop a joint voice as processors and to constructively engage into (i) the CLPA and other fisheries governance structures and (ii) the supply chain improvement project (output 2.1.2). The work will include support to improve small pelagic fish processing through technical assistance, training (e.g., food safety practices, business planning, use of improved kilns) and investments (e.g., improved kilns, sanitation and hygiene of storage areas). The improvements will be in line and coordinated with the buyer engagement trial (output 1.1.2) and the supply chain improvement project (output 2.1.2). Throughout the work two key elements will be: (i) to foster that women processors build alliances to secure long-term support to their development and (ii) to strongly encourage the participation of young women.

? Organise meetings of the women processors to assess progress, identify and document lessons, and adjust planning. At the end, a lessons learned document will be prepared with recommendations for the transfer of lessons to other groups of women processors.

Outcome 2.2. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved social responsibility.

229. The project will promote the integration of social responsibility considerations into the supply chains and the fisheries management instruments to respond to the pertinent market demand (outcome 1.2). For this, the GMC2 project will (i) develop guidelines to mainstream social responsibility considerations into fisheries governance processes and supply chains (output 2.2.1), and (ii) support the integration of social and economic considerations into the management plans of the target fisheries (output 2.2.2).

Output 2.2.1. Two sets of guidelines to mainstream social responsibility into fisheries governance and seafood supply chains.

230. The project team guided by a market specialist from SFP will review the current status, trends, tools and initiatives to integrate social responsibility into fisheries governance and supply chains. Then, the team will prepare two tools: (i) a self-evaluation tool and guidelines to integrate social responsibility into fisheries governance processes and (ii) a self-evaluation tool and guidelines to integrate social responsibility into fisheries value chains.

231. The two tools (in English, French and Spanish) will be tested together with the key actors of the target value chains. Then, their application and performance will be assessed to prepare a final revised version that will be distributed worldwide.

Output 2.2.2. Nine fisheries management instruments that integrate social and economic objectives and targets.

232. The integration of social and economic considerations into fisheries management instruments is very complex. This requires an intersectoral perspective and strong policy coherence. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines policy coherence as "the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions across government departments and agencies creating synergies towards achieving the agreed objectives". A whole-of-government approach and policy coherence are key to advance towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework[23][23] since it implies improving policy integration and capitalise on synergies and benefits across economic, social, and environmental sectors. The target 17.14 of the SDGs is to ?enhance policy coherence for sustainable development?.

233. The GMC2 project will facilitate that the six participating countries test the use of Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) in the management frameworks of the target fisheries. RIA is an evidence-based tool to support public decision making. It is a systematic appraisal of how a proposed policy is likely to affect certain categories of stakeholders and a range of outcomes. The use of RIA in the present project will contribute (i) to identify and assess the possible impacts of the proposed fisheries conservation and management measures (e.g., loss of sources of income or livelihoods) and (ii) to design mitigation and compensation measures as necessary. Five of the six participating countries do not apply RIA. Only Panama applies this tool, but only within government agencies (no stakeholder consultation is undertaken). In the case of Ecuador, the USA-Ecuador Trade and Investment Council Protocol on Trade Rules and Transparency, which entered into force on August 2021, requires the use of Regulatory Impact Assessment (article 9 of Annex II), and the National Secretariat of Planning (SENPLADES) has issued a toolkit for the application of RIA.

234. To achieve this output the work is arranged in three interlinked phases: (i) training on RIA, (ii) regional learning exchanges on fisheries management plans, and (iii) direct support to update or develop the management plans of the target fisheries.

[1] Training on Regulatory Impact Assessment.

235. An expert in RIA will prepare a training course and guidelines for the application of RIA in fisheries. It is foreseen that the training will be based on the OECD methodology. In-person training courses will be implemented on each participating country. It is foreseen that ca., 20 persons person per country will attend the course (e.g., fisheries officers, planning secretary, environment officers, maritime authority). The guidelines on RIA application in fisheries (in English, French and Spanish) will be posted on the IW:LEARN portal and widely disseminated.

236. During the months after the course, the expert in RIA will provide on-line support and advice to the participants to test the tool in the target fisheries.

[2] Regional learning exchanges on fisheries management plans.

237. The project will facilitate regional exchanges of learning among the CCLME and the PACA countries.

South-South cooperation for the preparation and implementation of fisheries action plans among PACA countries.

238. Over the past fifteen years the Ecuadorian fisheries authority has applied a strategy to prepare and adopt participatory ?national action plans? (abbreviated PAN) for the key fisheries (e.g., dorado, pomada, tuna, mangrove crab). These plans have a comprehensive strategic approach and include four basic components dealing with (i) the fisheries governance framework, (ii) surveillance and control, (iii) monitoring and research, and (iv) outreach and communication. All plans include a monitoring and evaluation plan with measurable indicators and targets. The Viceministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries (VMAP) has a unit that manage the PANs under the Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy. This experience will be valuable to Guatemala and Panama that do not have management plans for the target fisheries.

239. The project will facilitate that the Ecuadorian experience and lessons (positive and negative) are distilled through a participatory process with the VMAP, IPIAP and key stakeholders from the fisheries and associated supply chains. Then, a regional workshop will be held in Ecuador including field visits and interaction with fisheries stakeholders. It is foreseen that the workshop will be based upon the FAO guidance for fisheries learning exchanges. The workshop will serve to initiate a community of practice among practitioners of the three countries. Finally, during the following years, the project will foster that the members of the community of practice regularly have virtual meetings, provide advice, and exchange experiences and lessons during the development of the six management plans to be targeted by the GMC2 project in the PACA.

Learning exchange on management plans for small pelagic fish and octopus among CCLME countries.

240. Mauritania, Morocco and Senegal have accumulated strong experience in the preparation of national management plans for small pelagic fish and octopus fisheries. The project will support, on each country, participatory processes with key stakeholders to document, systematise and distil the experience in preparing and implementing fisheries management plans for small pelagic fish and octopus. Then, a regional workshop will be held to exchange learning and to initiate a community of practice among practitioners of the three countries. It is foreseen that the workshop will be based upon the FAO guidance for fisheries learning exchanges. Finally, during the following years, the project will foster that the members of the community of practice regularly have virtual meetings, provide advice, and exchange experiences and lessons during the development of the four management plans to be targeted by the GMC2 project in the CCLME.

[3] Update or development of the target fisheries management plans.

241. The project will contribute (i) to develop or update nine management plans and (ii) to implement Mauritania?s small pelagic fish management plan of 2022. Finally, the project will foster that COREMAHI integrate social consideration in its code of conduct. In all cases, the analytic and decision-making processes will consider the empirical knowledge that the fishers have about the resources and the marine environment. Also, the projected climate change impacts on the target

fisheries and supply chains will be put forward and analysed to be taken into account during the preparation of the fisheries management plans.

(1) Ecuador. Update the PAN pomada 2028 ? 2033.

242. The present PAN pomada will run from 2021 until 2027. The GMC2 project will support that the fisheries authority test the RIA in the present management framework and to design and test impact mitigation strategies to protect the most vulnerable groups (i.e., female pomada peelers and bolso fishers). For example, how to mitigate income losses during the closed seasons as a whole-of-government response. All this will contribute to develop practical experience on the use of RIA for decision making and policy coherence.

243. The project will also contribute to confront two key issues:

- ? First, an assessment of the labour and working conditions of fishers of the pomada trawlers will be prepared. This will serve to identify issues and gaps, to discuss these matters in the pomada dialogue roundtable, and to prepare and implement an action plan to address pertinent gaps as a whole-of-government response. All this will be done in close collaboration with the ILO project.

- ? Second, an investigation of illegal fishing and catch laundering in the pomada supply chain will be prepared. This fishery has a serious issue with illegal catch (from fishers using ?changa? a forbidden fishing gear and illegal bolso fishers) that enter the supply chain, therefore threatening that the buyers in the destination market avoid sourcing from Ecuador. This information will be used to apply RIA and identify a whole-of-government response to eliminate illegal fishing and catch laundering.

244. Finally, the project will sponsor an external independent assessment of the implementation of the PAN pomada 2021-2027 and the participatory process to prepare the 2028 ? 2023 version that will (i) include social and economic targets and indicators and (ii) a fisheries management with harvest strategy, reference points and harvest control rules.

(2) Ecuador. Prepare the PAN large pelagic fish.

245. The GMC2 project will support the assessment and updating of the PAN espada (to be launched during the first quarter of 2024). It is foreseen that the scope of the plan will be expanded to cover all large pelagic fish captured by the espinel grueso fishery. The first action will be to assess the labour and working conditions of the fishers that operate in the longline vessels (large longliners and nodrizas) to identify issues and gaps. This will be done in close collaboration with the ILO project and will be an input for discussion in the management platform and the future updating of the PAN.

246. The second action will be to undertake an external independent mid-term evaluation of the PAN espada and the effectiveness of the fishery conservation and management measures, followed by a participatory process to update the plan (and most probably expand its scope) with the management platform (output 2.1.1). The updated plan will integrate labour gaps and other pertinent key social and

economic matters as a whole-of-government response. The PAN will include a fisheries management with harvest strategy, reference points and harvest control rules that is in line with the conservation and management of the IATTC.

(3) Guatemala. Support implementation and update of PAN sharks 2021 ? 2026.

247. The project will foster the inclusion of social and economic considerations into the PAN condrictios. For this:

- ? First, an external independent assessment of the implementation of the PAN condrictios will be undertaken to understand how implementation is progressing and to identify key gaps.
- ? Second, a detailed analysis will be prepared of the Guatemalan domestic consumption and value chain for shark meat, parts, and products and their contribution to food security, livelihoods and income. This analysis will be the basis for a facilitated intersectoral dialogue process to foster policy coherence and an agreed policy framework for shark conservation, trade, and management measures.
- ? Third, support DIPESCA to implement a registry of shark fishers and traders in the Pacific coast of Guatemala. This will be an important input for the regulation of shark fisheries.
- ? Fourth, prepare and adopt a set of conservation and management measures for the shark species caught in the Pacific coast of Guatemala (at the moment the country does not have species-specific fisheries regulations). The regulations will be based on Regulatory Impact Assessment as will be whole-of-government approach response. The effectiveness of the conservation and management measures will be assessed after one and two years of their adoption to generate knowledge and to adjust the measures as pertinent.
- ? Finally, the project will sponsor an external independent assessment of the implementation of the PAN condrictios and the participatory process to prepare the 2027 ? 2032 version. It is foreseen that the plan will be in line with pertinent regional instruments (e.g., the Regional Action Plan for the Management and Conservation of Sharks in Central America which was updated in 2022) and the regulations of the IATTC.

(4) Guatemala. Prepare the action plan for the dorado and sharks fishery.

248. The project will sponsor the participatory process to prepare the action plan for the dorado and sharks fisheries. This will be done after (i) the first set of shark conservation and management are adopted, and (ii) the management platform has been established. It is foreseen that the plan (i) will include social and economic targets and indicators, (ii) a harvest strategy, reference points and harvest control rules, and (iii) is in line with the pertinent regional regulations of the IATTC, and (iii) be based on a whole-of-government approach.

(5) Panama. Prepare the shrimp management plan.

249. Panama has a set of regulations (e.g., closed seasons) but no comprehensive management plan for the shrimp fisheries. Therefore, the GMC2 project will sponsor the participatory process to prepare the national action plan for the shrimp fisheries. The first step will be to assess the performance of the present regulatory framework using RIA. It is foreseen that the plan (i) will include social and economic targets and indicators, and (ii) a harvest strategy, reference points and harvest control rules.

(6) Panama. Prepare the large pelagic fish management plan.

250. Like with shrimps, Panama has a set of regulations for longline fishing (Executive Decrees 126 of 2017 and 11 of 2019) but no comprehensive management plan for large pelagic fish. Therefore, the GMC2 project will sponsor the participatory process to prepare the national action plan for the longline fishery for large pelagic fish. The first step will be to assess the performance of the present regulatory framework using RIA. It is foreseen that the plan (i) will include social and economic targets and indicators, (ii) a harvest strategy, reference points and harvest control rules, and (iii) will be in line with the pertinent regional regulations of the IATTC.

(7) Senegal. Integrate Regulatory Impact Assessment into management framework of the fishery for small pelagic fish.

251. The national fisheries authority is in the process of updating the management plan for the sardinella fishery. It is foreseeable that the new plan will be adopted by late 2023. The GMC2 project will assist the fisheries authority to assess the management framework for sardinellas and other small pelagic fish applying RIA.

252. The process will include applying RIA to the existing management framework and preparing a social responsibility assessment of the governance process and the supply chain. This information will be taken to intersectoral dialogue tables to analyse their implications and to develop key measures to address the identified gaps as a whole-of-government approach response.

(8) Senegal. Update the octopus management plan.

253. The latest Octopus Fishery Management Plan was adopted in 2016. The project will sponsor the updating of this plan. The first step will be to assess the performance of the present regulatory framework using RIA followed by facilitated intersectoral dialogue to analyse the results. Then, an external independent assessment of the implementation of the Mauritanian octopus management plan will be prepared, followed by a participatory process to prepare the updated version. The process to update the plan will have technical assistance from Morocco based upon the Memorandum of Understanding signed on November 2016. It is foreseen that the new plan (i) will include social and economic targets and indicators and (ii) be based on a whole-of-government approach. A booklet in Wolof that summarise the updated management plan will be printed and distributed to the CLPAs.

(9) Mauritania. Update the octopus management plan.

254. The latest Octopus Fishery Management Plan was approved by Order 764/MPEM/2018 of 18 October 2018. The project will sponsor an external independent assessment of the implementation of

the plan and the participatory process to prepare the updated version. It is foreseen that the new plan (i) will include social and economic targets and indicators and (ii) be based on a whole-of-government approach.

(10) Support the implementation of Mauritania?s small pelagic fish management plan.

255. The Management Plan for small pelagics in the Mauritanian ZEE (PAP-PP) was adopted in 2022. The GMC2 project will add to advance the specific objectives 2 and 4 of the management plan:

? Specific objective 2. Optimization of the wealth generated by the small pelagics fishery, which aims to achieve that "the development and marketing of small pelagics are ensured taking into account the needs of national and external markets in finished products".

? Specific objective 4. Improvement of the contribution of small pelagics to food security, which aims to achieve that "improving the contribution of small pelagics to food security" and "creation of storage capacity?.

256. For this, the project will work on three lines of action:

? First, to prepare a strategic plan to potentiate added value small pelagic fish products. For this, the project will sponsor a report that (i) calculates the present values of employment and economic contribution of the existing small pelagic fish value chains and (ii) to prepare a forecast of future employment and economic contribution of three scenarios: (a) 100% capture destined to added value human consumption (domestic and export markets) and use of fish residues to produce fishmeal and oil, (b) 100% capture destined to production of fishmeal and oil, and (c) an intermediate scenario. Then, organise two study visits from a public - private delegation to Morocco to exchange experience on processing and adding value to small pelagic fish and the use of by-products and wastes (e.g., skins, scales, bones, trimmings) to produce added value products. The study visits will be based upon article 6 of the Cooperation Agreement in Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture signed in 2022 by both countries. Finally, undertake a participatory process to prepare a national policy and a strategic plan to develop Mauritanian value chains for added value small pelagic fish (e.g., canned, frozen, sun dried, smoked, ready-to-eat products). The process will be based on multisectoral and multilevel workshops with key stakeholders (fishers, processors, government) to construct the policy and strategic plan.

? Second, to design a national programme to promote seafood consumption (mainly small pelagic fish). For this, the project will sponsor an analysis to (i) calculate the current national fish and seafood per capita consumption, (ii) calculate the current national per capita consumption of small pelagic fish, and (iii) identify the consumer preferences and major barriers to seafood and small pelagic fish consumption. Then, a study visit will be organised to know firsthand the experience and lessons of a successful national programme to promote seafood consumption. Finally, undertake a participatory process to design a national programme to promote seafood consumption (in particular small pelagic fish).

? Third, sponsor an external independent evaluation of the implementation of the PAP-PP and analyse the results with the CNC-PP, CAAP, and CCNADP.

[4] Integrate social considerations and targets in COREMAHI?s code of conduct.

257. COREMAHI is a private organisation which congregate producers and processors from Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Peru. Their mission is "to ensure the commitment of the national and international public and private sectors linked to the mahi mahi fishery in Eastern Pacific waters with the aim of promoting the sustainability of the resource and maintaining its stock(s) and healthy ecosystems". COREMAHI has a code of conduct that is applied by its members. The code of conduct, which was adopted in 2021 and recently evaluated in 2023, it includes voluntary measures to reduce the impact on marine turtles and sharks and the release of marine litter, but it does not include social considerations.

258. The GMC2 project will collaborate with COREMAHI (i) to motivate the integration of Guatemalan and Panamanian producers and processors, and (ii) to develop social responsibility targets into their code of conduct. The project will foster annual self-assessments of the effectiveness of the code of conduct and, towards the end of the project, an external independent assessment of the performance and effectiveness of the code of conduct.

Outcome 2.3. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate reduced bycatch and environmental impact.

259. The project will promote the integration of reduced bycatch and environmental impact considerations into three fisheries management instruments (output 2.3.1) and four FIPs (output 2.3.2). The focus will be to reduce the bycatch of sharks in the PACA. Though, there will be an intervention to address plastic pollution from the octopus fishery in Mauritania.

Output 2.3.1. Three fisheries management instruments that integrate objectives and targets to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch.

260. The aim will be that, in the PACA countries, key fisheries management instruments incorporate measures to reduce the bycatch of sharks. To achieve this output the work will focus on (i) the National Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Sharks of Ecuador (PAT-Ec) and the PAN large pelagic fish (output 2.2.2), (ii) the regulations for the longline fisheries in Guatemala and Panama, (iii) the process to prepare the Detriment Finding Reports (NDFs) for shark species, and (iv) the regional actions of COREMAHI.

(1) Ecuador. Mainstream shark market considerations into PAT-Ec and PAN large pelagic fish.

261. Ecuador has a long history of applying management and conservation measures to sharks species. The main issue has been that sharks are caught as bycatch in several fisheries. There are various specific measures to protect specific shark species and a PAT-Ec. The Executive Decree 902 (published in the Official Register 274 of 15 February 2009) established that "the conservation and management of the shark resource is established as a policy of the Ecuadorian State, through the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Sharks of

Ecuador (PAT-Ec) and other instruments that for that purpose are issued by the Undersecretary of Fisheries Resources?. The current version of the PAT-Ec covers the period 2020 to 2024.

262. The public disgust with shark finning and the trade of shark fins generated, over the years, an increased pressure to reduce the capture of sharks or even to ban their capture. This, however, does not consider that shark meat has been traditionally consumed by Ecuadorians and that it is currently (i) sold with other names in markets, supermarkets, restaurants and catering, and (ii) exported to markets like the USA and Spain. In fact, sharks are an affordable source of protein for Ecuadorians. There is a strong pressure to ban shark capture and trade in Ecuador like Colombia did in 2021. But the Colombian measure had severe social impacts for not considering the uses of sharks as food and source of income in local trade.

263. The GMC2 project will contribute to this matter by:

- ? First, sponsor a detailed analysis of the Ecuadorian domestic consumption, market and value chain for shark meat and parts and their contribution to food security, income, and livelihoods.

- ? Second, organise facilitated intersectoral dialogue on the implications of Ecuadorian domestic shark consumption and trade on conservation and management measures (e.g., food security, employment). The dialogue process will foster policy coherence and an agreed policy framework for shark conservation, trade, and management measures.

- ? Third, foster that pertinent measures and target to reduce the bycatch of sharks are integrated into the new version of the PAT-Ec (to be updated during 2025) and the PAN large pelagic fish.

264. This work will be closely coordinated with WWF who is executing the USAID sponsored project ?Habla Tiburon? which will implement market and conservation incentives designed to reduce the fishing mortality of sharks and
rays.

(2) Guatemala. Implement measures to reduce bycatch of sharks in longline fisheries.

265. As indicated before Guatemala does not have species specific regulations for sharks. Therefore, based upon the work during the first two years of project implementation and the field tests of bycatch reduction in the FIP, the project will foster that DIPESCA prepare and adopt regulations to reduce the bycatch of sharks in the longline fisheries. These regulations will be based on RIA and will have a whole-of-government approach. Finally, the effectiveness of the measures will be assessed, and the regulations adjusted accordingly.

(3) Panama. Implement measures to reduce bycatch in longline fisheries.

266. Similarly, the project will foster that ARAP prepare and adopt regulations to reduce the bycatch of sharks in the longline fisheries. These regulations will be based on RIA and will have a whole-of-government approach. Finally, the effectiveness of the measures will be assessed, and the regulations adjusted accordingly.

(4) Regional. Strengthen capacities to prepare Non-Detriment Finding Reports for shark species.

267. The three countries confront difficulties to prepare the NDFs like limited intersectoral collaboration and limited information about the condition of the regional stocks of the sharks. Two big challenges are: (i) to prepare risk assessments with very limited information and (ii) to comply with the resolutions of CITES CoP 19 of 2022. Therefore, the GMC2 project will organise a regional meeting to identify barriers and challenges for assessing risks on transboundary shark species. A specialist from IATTC will be invited to participate in this meeting. After that, an intersectoral training workshop will be held on each country with delegates from key entities (e.g., CITES scientific authority, maritime authority, fisheries authority, trade and exports authority, customs authority). These workshops will emphasise the need for a whole-of-government response to the preparation and implementation of NDFs and pertinent CITES regulations. The workshops will be followed by online technical assistance by an international specialist. The project will organise bimonthly online regional meetings for coordination and experience exchange among the national teams in charge of the preparation of the NDFs. This will be complemented with two in-person meetings in years 3 and 4 of project implementation. Experts from IATTC will be engaged into these meetings. It is envisioned that this process will contribute to develop a community of practice that can continue after project completion.

(5) Regional. Active role of COREMAHI in the reduction of environmental impact of the longline fishery.

268. COREMAHI is very active in the IATTC processes: (i) they have a formal status of observer under the IATTC, (ii) they actively participate in the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) and conference meetings, and (iii) signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the IATTC in 2021. Therefore, the GMC2 project will foster that COREMAHI advocate for bycatch management in the longline fisheries for large pelagic fish covered by the IATTC. For this the project will:

- ? Support the participation of COREMAHI delegates in the SAC and IATTC meetings. The focus will be to work on the conservation and management measures for dorado, sharks and ETP species, and the dorado regional scientific research plan.

- ? Promote that COREMAHI issue position statements and technical documents to the IATTC and the national authorities regarding bycatch issues and conservation and management measures for dorado, sharks and ETP species.

- ? Undertake an external independent evaluation of the effectiveness of the bycatch reduction and ETP conservation measures applied by COREMAHI members in the context of the code of conduct. Then, based on the results of the evaluation, update the code of conduct to strengthen the pertinent measures and to incorporate specific targets and reporting actions.

- ? Foster annual self-assessments of the performance of the code of conduct regarding the measures to reduce the impacts on sharks and ETP species.

Output 2.3.2. Four FIPs that implement actions to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch.

269. The aim will be that the large pelagic fish FIPs of Ecuador, Guatemala and Panama apply measures to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch (mainly sharks). The measures will be prepared

and implemented as part of the FIP development and execution. In Panama, the GMC2 project will sponsor field tests of methods and tools to reduce by catch in the longlines. These results will be used by the FIP implementers for pilot testing and implementation. The results and lessons will be documented and disseminated.

270. The project will support dealing with marine debris generated by the Mauritanian octopus fishery. The octopus fishery started in 1978, since then, fishers adopted the use of plastic pots. These plastic pots get lost and become marine debris. Mauritanian pots have been found thought the Caribbean, in Florida, and in Bermuda. Octopus plastic pots have become a frequent marine debris item in various parts of the world, like Morocco and the North Atlantic Iberian coast. The GMC2 project will support IMROP to undertake exploratory work to identify methods to reduce marine litter caused by plastic octopus pots. Key interventions include:

- ? To conduct a participatory root cause analysis of the generation of marine litter by plastic octopus pots together with local artisanal fishers. The analysis will aim to understand the fishers? views, their modes of operation and to identify the causes of the problem (e.g., gear design, fishers? behaviour, lack of disposal facilities).

- ? To identify, based on the root cause analysis, probable actions to prevent the problem (e.g., use clay pots, gear modifications) and prepare a plan to field test the possible solutions using participatory action research methods.

- ? To field test of the probable methods to reduce marine litter caused by plastic octopus pots. The work will be based on participatory action research methods and will be implemented together with artisanal fishers. The findings will be systematically documented and analysed to distil positive and negative lessons. The results of each trial will be discussed and analysed with the fishers to try to find improvements. At the end, a scientific report will be prepared with recommendations about the most viable options that were identified and ways to scale them up.

271. The advances and results of this work will be shared with the Global Octopus Supply chain roundtable to motivate buyers to require measures to reduce the impact of lost octopus plastic pots.

Component 3. Knowledge management to support the transformation of the seafood market.

272. This component will focus on generating information to support decision making along the seafood supply chains (outcome 3.1), documenting and sharing the project learning (outcome 3.2).

> Outcome 3.1. Reliable and verifiable information of sustainability performance of target marine commodities is available to supply chain partners and the public to drive their purchasing decisions.

273. Transparent, reliable, and accessible information is key to support decision making along the seafood supply chains. Therefore, the project will ensure that the information about the condition of the

target fisheries and the advances of the FIPs is publicly available and widely shared. The two main channels to be used will be FishSource and FisheryProgress, which are independent platforms that are acknowledged and used by the main international buyers. The project will also encourage that the information from the target fisheries and FIPs is included in the transparency mechanisms that are implemented by the countries that have joined the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI) (i.e., Ecuador, Mauritania and Senegal).

Output 3.1.1. The sustainability assessment profiles of all project target fisheries are maintained in FishSource.

274. At project start, the project team together with FishSource personnel will train all the project stakeholders (e.g., government officials, fishers, buyers, FIP implementers) in the use of the FishSource platform, its fishery profiles, indicators and scores. This training will be repeated, as needed, during project implementation.

275. The GMC2 project will sponsor that SFP analysts update or develop the fishery profiles of the target fisheries and to ensure that these profiles are maintained updated throughout the project implementation. It is foreseen that SFP will take measures to ensure that these profiles are maintained updated after project completion.

Output 3.1.2. The profiles and progress evaluations of all project related FIPs are publicly available.

276. At project start, the project team together with SFP personnel will train all the project stakeholders (e.g., government officials, fishers, buyers, FIP implementers) in the use of the FisheryProgress platform, its indicators and scores, and its resources for FIPs and buyers. This training will be repeated, as needed, during project implementation.

277. The GMC2 project will sponsor that SFP analysts update or develop the profiles of the target FIPs and to ensure that these profiles are maintained updated in the FishSource platform throughout the project implementation. It is foreseen that SFP will take measures to ensure that these FishSource FIP profiles are updated after project completion, if required. In addition, the project team will ensure that the FIP implementers maintain their FisheryProgress profiles updated and report according to the pertinent schedule.

Outcome 3.2. Lessons about mainstreaming ecological and social sustainability into seafood supply chains are available worldwide.

278. This outcome focuses on documenting and sharing the lessons from the project. Key elements will be the project?s communication and knowledge transfer strategies. The implementation of the project monitoring and evaluation plan (outcome 4.1) will generate inputs to measure progress and to learn from experience.

Output 3.2.1. Project lessons documented and disseminated.

279. This output focuses on documenting and sharing the lessons from the project. Two lines of work will be developed:

? To facilitate communication and information flow among key project stakeholders and disseminate achievements and lessons.

? To document and disseminate project lessons.

Project communication strategy

280. At project start, the Communications Specialist will establish a ?communications working group? with the communication officers of the project partners (paragraph 291, Table 15). Each entity will designate a delegate that will integrate the working group and that will be the channel for the flow of information and communication materials. This workgroup will prepare and agree:

? annual work plans that will be jointly implemented and evaluated, and

? protocols and procedures for collaboration and joint actions.

281. The Communications Specialist will prepare press materials and news, but their dissemination will be done through the channels and social networks of the project partners (e.g., YouTube, Instagram, Twitter). These channels will be the main means to conduct the messages of the awareness raising and knowledge transfer strategies.

282. In the second quarter of project implementation, the COM will prepare:

? A detailed project communication strategy. The purpose of this strategy will be to transmit vital information about the project throughout its implementation. The strategy will focus on the key stakeholders (Annex 7) and the project beneficiaries (Annex 18). It will include: (a) actions for wide dissemination of the core ideas about sustainable and responsible seafood value chains and the main project learning, (b) a workstream to document and share cultural values and beliefs of the target fishing communities (e.g., Mauritanian artisanal octopus fishers, pomada women processors) to be shared through the project?s website, and (c) regular contributions to the IW: LEARN network. The strategy will incorporate recurrent messages about the projected climate change impacts on the target fisheries and supply chains. The project communication strategy will be analysed with the members of communications working group, and it will be executed through annual joint work plans. At the end of each year, the communications working group will evaluate achievements and performance of the project?s communication strategy and it will make relevant adjustments.

? Four guidelines about:

- Organization of sustainable events (e.g., UNDP guidelines for sustainable events, UNEP sustainable events guide and the Green Events Tool).

- Behaviour and use of inclusive and gender-sensitive language.

- Culturally sensitive behaviour and language.

- Organisation of inclusive meetings and events (e.g., Harvard inclusive meeting guide).

283. The guidelines will be agreed with the partners and implemented in all project actions.

284. The Communications Specialist, in coordination with the communications working group, will prepare communication materials to implement the project?s communication strategy. A quarterly digital bulletin with news and information of the project will be prepared, which will be distributed to all the target audiences of the project.

Project website

285. The Communications Specialist will be responsible for developing and managing the project website that will be linked to the websites of the project partners, core entities, and to the IW LEARN portal.

286. If necessary, accounts will be created and maintained in virtual platforms and social networking sites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram) that are accessible to the target audiences of the project. However, the priority will be that information flows through the partner channels and networks.

Project lessons documented and disseminated.

287. In the third quarter of project implementation, the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Specialist will prepare the project strategy for knowledge transfer. The purpose of this strategy will be to capture project knowledge, transfer it to pertinent key stakeholders and to make it available to interested parties worldwide. A core element of the strategy will be close coordination and collaboration with IW:LEARN. The project will invest at least 1% of GEF financing to support learning activities through IW: LEARN. The project will actively contribute information and knowledge to the IW:LEARN network. The Gender, Safeguards, and Participation Specialist will ensure that the project submit contributions to the IW:LEARN Gender Hub. The project?s knowledge transfer strategy will have synergy with (i) the communication strategy, (ii) the gender action plan, and (iii) the stakeholders? engagement plan.

288. In line with the knowledge transfer strategy, the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Specialist will establish both methods and procedures for the project team to systematically document the experience of the project and finally prepare documents that present the project learning. The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Specialist will provide practical guidance to the project team so that they can adequately document experiences, good practices, and the site interventions. The Gender, Safeguards, and Participation Specialist will ensure that these actions capture social, gender and intergenerational aspects.

289. Mid-term and final onsite meetings for self-assessment and reflection will be organised with local groups. The mid-term meetings will facilitate thinking about the challenges they might be facing and documenting learning. The final meetings will allow to distil and document core lessons. A key

element of these sessions will be to examine the contributions and perspective of women and young persons. The reports of these meetings will be systematized and presented to the Project Board. Key findings will be informed in the annual reports to the GEF.

290. The project?s mid-term review will serve as an opportunity for learning. The key findings and lessons from the mid-term review will be shared to all project partners and responsible parties.

291. At the beginning of the final year, it is expected to prepare eight documents that systematise the project experience. Some provisional themes are:

? Developing domestic demand for responsible and sustainable seafood (lessons from the buyer engagement trials and pilot).

? Development of a small pelagic fish supply chain improvement project in the Joal CLPA.

? Lessons on the application of RIA in fisheries.

? Lessons on the implementation of the target FIPs.

? Lessons on engaging artisanal fishers in co-management platforms (pomada fishers, Guatemalan dorado fishers, Panamanian shrimp fishers, Senegalese CLPAs, Mauritanian octopus fishers).

? Women and youth participation and representation challenges in fisheries co-management platforms.

292. These documents will have a dissemination format (e.g., visually appealing, plain language) to be accessible to a broad audience. Each document (i) will be in English (for worldwide access) with extended summaries in French, Spanish and Wolof, and (ii) will be in high-quality PDF format to be downloaded from the web.

293. For project closure, a memoir that summarise the project experience will be prepared in a simple and very graphic format. The memoir will have executive summaries in French, Spanish and Wolof and will be distributed mainly in PDF format through electronic means. The memoir will include a sample of the cultural values and beliefs of the target fishing communities that were documented during project implementation (e.g., folk tales, stories). In addition, eight videos will be prepared. These will summarise the project achievements and lessons, including testimonies of key stakeholders and beneficiaries. The short videos will be made available through IW: LEARN, the project partners websites and YouTube.

294. The formal closure will be performed on the second quarter of the final year. A public event will be organized in each country with broad participation of beneficiaries, key stakeholders, and project partners.

295. To support dissemination of advances and lessons, GEF resources will be invested to support participation in the international waters? conferences (IWC) of 2025 and 2027.

Component 4. Monitoring and evaluation.

Outcome 4.1. Project-level monitoring and evaluation, in compliance with UNDP and mandatory GEF-specific monitoring and evaluation requirements

296. The project management unit will monitor the GEF core indicators and the project indicators of the results framework to assess progress and the achievement of the mid-term and end-of-project targets. The monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E plan) and the specific GEF monitoring and reporting requirements are detailed in page 97. The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Specialist will be responsible for the implementation of the M&E plan (Table 16). This person will ensure that project activities are meticulously monitored and assessed applying the GEF monitoring and evaluation policy, and the UNDP monitoring and evaluation policies.

297. This outcome has four outputs that are described in the following paragraphs and in section ?monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan? (page 97).

Output 4.1.1. Inception Workshop and Report.

298. An inception workshop will be held within two months from the first disbursement date. Before this event it will be necessary that the members of the project board had been formally designated, and that the Operations Manager and the Technical Project Coordinator have been contracted. If needed, the M&E plan will be adjusted based on outcomes of inception workshop. See paragraph 367 for more details.

Output 4.1.2. Annual GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR), reports of Board meetings, and monitoring of the indicators of the (i) project results framework, (ii) the GEF core indicators, (iii) the Gender Action Plan, (iv) the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and (v) the ESMF.

299. Annual GEF project implementation reports (PIR, paragraph 368) will be prepared by the Operations Manager and the Technical Project Coordinator based on the outcomes of project monitoring. These reports will include the status of the GEF Core Indicators (Annex 12, paragraph 369), and the project indicators established in the results framework. as well as a progress in terms of gender, communications, knowledge management, risks (ATLAS and SESP), delivery and financial planning. The PIR will be revised by UNDP country offices and cleared by the pertinent UNDP Regional Technical Advisor before submission to the GEF.

300. The Project Board will hold regular meetings to review project performance based on monitoring and evaluation reports like the PIR, MTR, and TE, among others. It is foreseen that the Project Board will meet at least once per year (Annex 11).

Output 4.1.3. Independent Mid-Term Review.

301. An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The purpose of this examination will be to identify challenges and outline corrective actions to ensure that the project is on track to achieve maximum results by its completion (paragraph 370). The MTR will be prepared during the third year of project implementation.

Output 4.1.4. Independent Terminal Evaluation.

302. An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will be completed in the final year before the operational project closure (paragraph 375). The purpose of the TE will be to assess and document the project results, to synthesize lessons and to promote accountability and transparency.

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

303. The project will contribute to objective 1 of the International Waters portfolio of GEF-7 (Strengthening Blue Economy opportunities), in particular to strategic action 1.1 catalyze sustainable fisheries management. 1. The GMC2 project is in line with GEF?s support to foster sustainable fishing practices (through the FIPs and the management instruments) and national and regional policy processes (through the co-management platforms, the management instruments, the implementation of the RIA to foster a whole-of-governemnet response) and to expand opportunities to engage with the private sector (through direct work with domestic and international actors of the supply chains, FIPs and the co-management platforms). The project is completely in line with the GEF-7 investment on implementing market mechanisms to support sustainable fisheries value chains.

304. The project is aligned with the processes for the collaborative management of the Canary Current and the Pacific Central American Coastal LMEs. The GMC2 project is in line with specific objectives 1 and 2 of the CCLME Strategic Action Programme. The work with the small pelagic fish supply chains will contribute to advance towards the following targets of the specific objective 1:

? Maintain the abundance and biomass of all small pelagic stocks at/above ecologically sustainable level by 2030.
? Implement the scientific recommendations of CECAF or responsible national institutions.
In addition, the work with the octopus supply chains in Mauritania and Senegal will contribute to advance towards the following targets of the specific objective 2:
? Implement the scientific recommendations of CECAF or responsible national institutions.
? Agree to management measures to maintain fish stocks at acceptable biological levels.

305. At the moment PACA does not have a SAP, the process of preparing the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis has just started. However, it is foreseen that the experience and results of the GMC2 project will feed, as pertinent, the TDA/SAP process in PACA.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

306. The baseline situation is that overfishing is a major cause of the deterioration of the marine ecosystems. A third of marine fish stocks are fished at biologically unsustainable levels and increased

demand in the following decades will continue to pressure for more extraction. The marine fishery resources are under increasing pressure from various interrelated factors such as excessive fishing pressure, open access to fishery resources, destructive fishing practices, increased demand for seafood, insufficient scientific knowledge, lack of awareness by fishers and consumers, harmful subsidies, and insufficient enforcement. However, the increasing demand for seafood is a complex principal driver of change which is motivated by (i) the expansion of the world population, (ii) an increased income in developing countries and emerging economies, (iii) increased urbanization and the associated demand for value-added nutritious products, and (iv) larger international trade. There has been significant progress in motivating a transformation of the market to increase the demand for and consumption of sustainable seafood. However, the main develops have been in countries of the Global North and industrial fisheries. In the countries of the Global South he increasing pressure from the international and domestic markets will continue to motivate overfishing and negative impacts on the marine environment and fishing communities, in particular in artisanal fisheries.

307. GEF resources will be crucial to accelerate a worldwide transformation of the seafood market that will increase the demand and supply of sustainable and responsible seafood commodities and products. The GMC2 project will develop practical experience and knowledge about implementing market transformation interventions in key fisheries of six developing countries. The incremental resources will facilitate (i) including ecological and social considerations into the demand and supply sides of seafood supply chains, (ii) adapting tools and practices to serve artisanal and small-scale fisheries and domestic-market focused supply chains in developing countries, (iii) collaborative regional work on shared fishery resources, and (iv) knowledge exchange and partnership among the participating countries.

308. The key contributions of this project will be:

- ? To develop tools and practices to engage international and domestic buyers into adopting purchasing policies to demand seafood that demonstrates sustainability (outcome 1.1), social responsibility (outcome 1.2) and reduced bycatch and environmental impact (outcome 1.3).

- ? To develop tools and practices, on the supply side, to strengthen pertinent government-led fisheries co-management platforms and the development of credible industry-led Fishery Improvement Projects that can supply the market with sustainable and responsible products (outcome 2.1). Also, the project will promote the integration of social responsibility and reduced ecosystem impact considerations into pertinent fisheries management instruments and the FIPs (outcomes 2.2 and 2.3).

- ? To foster the development of comprehensive forms to generate and share transparent, reliable, and accessible information is key to support decision making along the seafood supply chains.

309. The alternative scenario will be improved conditions of key fisheries in terms of (i) better collaboration of the supply chain members to secure a sustainable fishery and socially responsible seafood commodities and products, (ii) strengthened governance and management arrangements, and (iii) reduction of bycatch and impacts on the marine environment. In addition, there will be a set of refined tools to be used to accelerate seafood market transformation in other scenarios.

310. The project will build upon a range of existing experience and ongoing initiatives from a range of public and private entities. The most relevant baseline contributions are:

i. Fisheries co-management. The operation and experience in community-based fisheries co-management processes implemented by the Local Artisanal Fishing Councils in Senegal (paragraph 168). The lessons (positive and negative) from the launching of the dorado, small pelagic fish and pomada management platforms in Ecuador.

ii. Fishery Improvement Projects. The experience of the ongoing FIPs that will be supported by the GMC2 project (Table 5) and pertinent related FIPs: (i) Ecuador mahi-mahi ? longline, (ii) Ecuador mahi-mahi - longline (ASOAMAN), (iii) Ecuador South Eastern Pacific swordfish - longline, (iv) Morocco sardine - pelagic trawl and seine, and (v) Morocco anchovy - purse seine. Also, the established system for FIP monitoring and evaluation which is implemented by FisheryProgress and endorsed by the private sector stakeholders.

iii. Private sector seafood supply chain roundtables. The experience of Sustainable Fisheries Partnership fostering pre-competitive collaboration among seafood buyers to address shared sustainability problems (paragraph 114). The GMC2 project will directly interact with three of them: (a) Global Mahi Supply Chain Roundtable, (b) Global Octopus Supply Chain Roundtable, and (c) Global Roundtable on Marine Ingredients.

iv. Information for decision making. The existing information platforms that provide independent information about the sustainability of fisheries to support decision making of the supply chain stakeholders. The GMC2 project will build upon FishSource that provides information about the status of fisheries and FisheryProgress that provides ratings about progress of FIPs (paragraph 115).

v. TDA/SAP processes. The SAP of the CCLME (adopted on 2016) and the ongoing process to develop enabling conditions to implement the CCLME SAP which is supported by the GEF sponsored project ?Towards Sustainable Management of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) ? Initial Support to SAP Implementation? (GEF ID 9940) under implementation by FAO. The TDA/SAP process that just initiated in PACA, which is supported by the GEF sponsored project ?Towards Joint Integrated, Ecosystem-based Management of the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystem (PACA)? (GEF ID 10076) under implementation by UNDP.

vi. Fisheries management plans. The experience and learning of Morocco, Mauritania and Senegal in the development and implementation of fisheries management plans for octopus and small pelagic fish (paragraph 236). The Ecuadorian experience on preparing and implementing fisheries action plans to be shared with Guatemalan and Panamanian key stakeholders (paragraph 234).

311. In addition, key baseline projects are:

1. The Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI) that include Ecuador, Mauritania, Panama and Senegal.
2. Strengthening decent work in the fishing sector in Ecuador and Peru executed by the International Labour Organization (ILO).
3. ?Habla tibur?n? that will focus on shark conservation working with fishers from the Ecuadorian mainland and Galapagos. The project is executed by WWF and funded by USAID.

4. Beyond 30x30: Securing resilience in the Eastern Tropical Pacific through enhanced transboundary cooperation (GEF ID 11267) to be implemented by Conservation International. The project will focus on strengthening the operation of the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor (CMAR) and work with the fisheries sector.
5. Senegal Dekkal Geej (Restoring the Sea), funded by USAID, that focus on strengthening fisheries governance and seafood value chains.
6. Improved regional fisheries governance in western Africa (PESCAO) funded by the European Union and focused on improving regional fisheries governance in Western Africa through better coordination of national fisheries policies.
7. West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program (WACA) implemented by the World Bank in collaboration with a range of national and international partners. This programme focusses on strengthening resilience of coastal communities in 17 countries (including Mauritania and Senegal).

6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

312. The project will contribute to advance the transformation of the seafood market and to improve the management of ten target fisheries. It is expected that 1,417,500 t of annual catch are better managed and moved to more sustainable levels. In addition, these changes will contribute to advance the conservation of key marine species (e.g., shark bycatch in the PACA longline fisheries) and to sustain the livelihoods of about 373,883 persons of pertinent fishing communities.

313. A global benefit will be to strengthen fisheries management and regional collaborative management of the fisheries of the Canary Current and the Pacific Central American Coastal large marine ecosystems.

314. In the CCLME, the project will contribute to engage the supply chains into improving the condition and management of small pelagic fish and octopus. On the one hand, small pelagic fish have a crucial ecological role in the Canary current upwelling ecosystem are the main fisheries resource in Northwest Africa (in terms of biomass, landings, and value) and key for food security, nutrition, and the livelihoods of local communities. On the other hand, the CCLME is a hotspot of cephalopod biodiversity and octopus are a key element of the cephalopod assemblage and the trophic chain. Octopus is a key demersal export-oriented fishery and an important source of income for coastal communities. As indicated before, the project will contribute to the implementation of the CCLME Strategic Action Programme and to advance towards the following targets:

i. For small pelagic fish:

? Maintain the abundance and biomass of all small pelagic stocks at/above ecologically sustainable level by 2030.

? Implement the scientific recommendations of CECAF or responsible national institutions.

ii. For demersal fishery resources:

? Implement the scientific recommendations of CECAF or responsible national institutions.

? Agree to management measures to maintain fish stocks at acceptable biological levels.

315. In PACA, the GMC2 project will engage the supply chains into regional management of large pelagic fish longline fisheries and the reduction of bycatch. Migratory large pelagic fish (e.g., tunas, billfishes, sharks, dorado, wahoo) are both (i) key elements of the pelagic ecosystem of the tropical Eastern Pacific Ocean and (ii) valuable fishery resources. The project will contribute to better manage bycatch species (i.e., sharks, sailfish) that are endangered or protected.

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation

316. The GMC2 project is highly experimental. The tools that have been used in developed countries and industrial fisheries for market development and FIPs will be tried in developing countries and artisanal fisheries. It is foreseen that the lessons from these trials will be useful worldwide.

317. The main elements of innovation for the participating countries are:

- ? To test buyer engagement for sustainable and responsible seafood in the domestic markets of developing countries (i.e., Guatemala, Ecuador, Morocco, and Senegal) (outputs 1.1.2, 1.2.3 and 1.3.2).
- ? To test the use of Regulatory Impact Assessment in the management frameworks of the target fisheries and to foster the development of a whole-of-government response to the development and application of conservation and management measures.
- ? To test the development of a ?small pelagic fish supply chain improvement project? in Joal (Senegal), adapting the knowledge and tools used in FIPs (output 2.1.2).
- ? To develop social and economic performance indicators and scores to be tested in the target fisheries and then applied to fisheries worldwide (output 1.2.1).

Environmental sustainability

318. The central axis of the project is to promote the production and consumption of sustainable and ethical seafood (Figure 11). The focus of the project is to advance the production and consumption of seafood that comes from sustainable sources and operations with reduced ecosystem impact in the CCLME and PACA. The highly participatory approach of the project and the direct work with the private sector will contribute to internalise this perspective at different levels of society in the participating countries.

319. Climate change will affect the fishery resources and biodiversity of the two large marine ecosystems. In this regard, the project will encourage that climate considerations are mainstreamed in all interventions.

320. All project actions will be framed within the corresponding national biodiversity and climate change strategies and national plans as well as pertinent fisheries management plans.

Social sustainability

321. The project includes a participatory approach and emphasizes the involvement of key stakeholders of ten seafood supply chains (Table 4). Measures will be taken to ensure that the pertinent key stakeholders are represented and participate in the co-management platforms, FIPs, and global supply roundtables, as appropriate. There will be specific actions to foster that vulnerable groups become

integrated into the fisheries governance processes and the FIPs (output 2.1.3) and to seek alliances to sustain long-term support to vulnerable groups.

322. The project will promote multi-disciplinary and multi-level interaction, dialogue, and collaboration. A fundamental element will be that the key stakeholders will collaborate to address common problems (some of them quite sensitive) and will develop relationships based on trust, which will contribute to strengthen social capital.

Institutional sustainability

323. The project is anchored in the fisheries authorities of the six participating countries. However, the whole-of-government approach to be implemented implies that a range of government entities will be engaged in project implementation (e.g., environment authorities, fisheries research entities, maritime authorities). This will motivate that government institutions see their roles and responsibilities in addressing fisheries matters and therefore mobilise their resources into action.

324. There will be direct collaboration with private sector (including private sector organisations like AMPEP, COREMAHI and CNP) and local CSOs. It is expected that through this networking, the fundamental elements of sustainable and ethical production and procurement of seafood will continue in the institutional agendas.

Financial sustainability

325. GEF resources will be invested in strategic actions to catalyse a transformation of the target seafood supply chains (Table 4) and a whole-of-government approach in fisheries management. It is envisaged that this will motivate involvement of public and private sectors into the co-management processes, and the development and implementation of fisheries management plans and FIPs. The project will foster industry-led FIPs, therefore, the implementers (e.g., fishers, processors) will assume the costs of FIP implementation and will develop skills to undertake, as pertinent, other FIPs.

326. During the third year a post-project sustainability plan will be prepared. It will aim to mobilise, by various means, political and stakeholder support and contributions to maintain key project results. The post-project sustainability of the actions will be ensured by their integration into the institutional budgets and commitments of several stakeholders such as the fisheries and environment authorities, private sector, and civil society organizations.

Replicability

327. There is a high probability of replication of the lessons and good practices of the project. GEF resources have been strategically assigned to activities with high potential to catalyse learning. For this purpose, both experience and lessons will be systematically documented and disseminated through the project website, the portals and channels of the project partners and the IW: LEARN platform (output 3.2.1).

328. It is expected that the lessons learned will be immediately used in the short term in the participating countries. The lessons learned from this project will be certainly applicable to various contexts worldwide.

Recommendations of the GMC Terminal Evaluation

329. The following table summarizes how the GMC2 project has addressed the recommendations of the Terminal Evaluation of the GMC project:

Recommendation of the Terminal Evaluation of the GMC project	Actions taken in the GMC2 project
Recommendation: 1 It is highly recommended that a second phase be developed-	A concept note was submitted for consideration of the GEF Secretariat, after positive comments a PIF was prepared.
Recommendation 2: Prepare a Concept Note for future sustainable marine commodity supply chains projects.	As recommended, the design team was interdisciplinary with strong focus on integrating environmental, social, gender and human rights considerations into the GMC2 project.
Recommendation 3: For similar projects, or a future phase 2 of the GMC, it is recommended that the International Project Coordinating Unit start operations alongside the beneficiary countries (and not afterwards) within the same start-up period,	This will be addressed during project implementation.
Recommendation 4: Future FIPs must ensure that participating countries are complying with their commitments to international agreements (e.g., CBD Biological Diversity, UNCLOS, UCHR, Universal Declaration of Human Rights).	The FIPs will integrate biodiversity and social considerations and will apply the Social Responsibility Assessment Tool and Social Workplans required by FisheryProgress. However, it must be highlighted that FIPs are voluntary private sector initiatives, therefore, the FIPs cannot "ensure that participating countries are complying with their commitments to international agreements". During project implementation the compliance with international commitments and instruments will be addressed in the co-management platforms, the development of conservation and management measures and the FIPs.
Recommendation 5: A second phase should also have sufficient funding to cover costs to identify root cause analyses of key elements contributing to the degradation of marine biodiversity and other ecosystem services,	As recommended resources have been allocated to ensure that the fisheries management plans are based on solid situation analyses and the evaluation of previous interventions and include measurable targets and indicators. Also, the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the FAO guidelines on the ecosystem approach to fisheries, and the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication have been embedded into the project design and are at the core of the co-management platforms, FIPs, and conservation and management plans and instruments.
Recommendation 6: A climate adaptation component should be integrated into the second phase.	Climate adaptation was not included as a separate component of the project design but embedded into project interventions. The project will build upon existing analyses and the National Adaptation Plans and will support mainstreaming climate change adaptation considerations into the co-management platforms, FIPs, and conservation and management plans and instruments.
Recommendation 7: A second phase should also build upon the Phase 1 success with creating public-private partnership at the national and global levels.	The GMC2 project is strongly based on public ? private partnerships and strong involvement of the stakeholders of the target supply chains.

Recommendation of the Terminal Evaluation of the GMC project	Actions taken in the GMC2 project
Recommendation 8: A second phase should expand its focus on the social dimensions of sustainable marine commodity supply chains to include results-based indicators that build on the Phase 1 Gender Strategy.	The GMC2 project focus on advancing social responsibility on seafood supply chains and to generate instruments and lessons for worldwide use (outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 2.2.1, and 2.2.2). Gender and appropriate stakeholder engagement into fisheries governance have been mainstreamed into the project design.
Recommendation 9: Human and labour rights abuses must be addressed along commodity supply chains.	Human and labour rights are included in the actions to advance social responsibility into the seafood supply chains. In addition, (i) labour conditions will be assessed in several fisheries, (ii) the FIPs will include assessments of labour and safety issues, and (iii) the project will collaborate with the ILO project on decent work that is being implemented in Ecuador.
Recommendation 10: Phase 2 should allocate funds and develop an action plan to create specific solutions to facilitate small-scale fishers to report and verify sustainable practices.	As recommended, the GMC2 project will explore practical ways to improve data collection and reporting by artisanal and small-scale fishers.
Recommendation 11: A high priority should be placed on advancing the institutionalization of COREMAHI for Eastern Pacific Mahi-mahi fishing nations.	As recommended, the GMC2 project will foster the incorporation of Guatemalan and Panamanian producers and processors into COREMAHI, the integration of social considerations into COREMAHI?s code of conduct, the application of bycatch reduction measures and ETP conservation measures by COREMAHI members, and strong participation of COREMAHI into IATTC?s Scientific Advisory Committee and meetings.

[1] Source: www.seaaroundus.org.

[2] The productivity range was grouped into five classes, where 1 is the lowest and 5 is the highest (IOC-UNESCO & UNEP, 2016).

[3] Using a five-point scale: very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

[4] The project was implemented by FAO between 2010 and 2017. For more information see www.fao.org/gef/projects/detail/es/c/1056948/

[5] Includes the Mexican Pacific Transition and Middle American Pacific regions (Wilkinson et al., 2009). It roughly starts in the border between the States of Sinaloa and Nayarit.

[6] Source: http://www.seaaroundus.org

[7] The Conservation Alliance for Seafood Solutions define FIPs as follows: A fishery improvement project is a multi-stakeholder effort to address environmental challenges in a fishery. These projects utilize the power of the private sector to incentivize positive changes toward sustainability in the fishery and seek to make these changes endure through policy change (CASS, 2021). The Marine Stewardship Council define FIPs as follows: Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs) are multi-stakeholder initiatives that aim to help fisheries work towards sustainability.

[8] The Marine Stewardship Council is a third-party certification system established in 1997. It is the largest seafood certification scheme, and its standard is used to guide Fisheries Improvement Projects. Based on the MSC?s online database, as of 20 August 2021, 240 fisheries were certified, 3 were exiting, 15 were suspended, 114 had withdrawn and 38 were under assessment.

[9] www.seafoodmetrics.com. Metrix is an information platform aimed at buyers and retailers to assist on tracking, monitoring and evaluating seafood sourcing performance.

[10] La Conf?rence Minist?rielle sur la Coop?ration Halieutique entre les Etats Africains Riverains de l'Oc?an Atlantique (COMHAFAT) is a regional fisheries advisory body founded in 1989 that congregate 22 countries from Morocco to Namibia.

[11] https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/ecuador-gulf-guayaquil-titi-shrimp-bottom-trawl

[12] https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/eastern-pacific-large-pelagics-longline-martec

[13] Decree 486 of 2007.

[14] https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/ecuador-mahi-mahi-longline. conservationmahimahi.org

[15] https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/ecuador-south-eastern-pacific-swordfish-longline

[16] i.e., understood as a community which is substantially dependent on or substantially engaged in the harvest or processing of fishery resources to meet social and economic needs, and includes fishers, fishing vessel owners, operators, crew, traders, and seafood processors that are based in such a community. Modified from the USA Magnuson-Stevens Act. See Jacob et al., (2001), Clay & Olson (2007), and Clay & Olson (2008).

[17] The ?end buyers? include retail outlets (e.g., fish markets, national supermarket chains), restaurants, and foodservice establishments (e.g., hotels, catering services).

[18] Tourism constituted 7.1% of the total GDP of Morocco in 2019. OECD. (2022). Morocco in OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2022. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/e3197856-en

[19] A tool to explore is the FishColla conflict mapping toolkit. See:

Abdurrahim, A. Y., Ross, H., & Adhuri, D. S. (2020). Analysing fisheries conflict with the FishCollab ?conflict mapping?toolkit: lessons from Selayar, Indonesia. In IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science (Vol. 420, No. 1, p. 012001). IOP Publishing.

Ross, H., Adhuri, D. S., Abdurrahim, A. Y., Penrang, A., Rismayani, A., & Ismainna, A. (2018). FishCollab: a toolkit to support community and government collaboration in coastal management. Washington, DC: Capturing Coral Reef and Related Ecosystem Services Project.

[20] Fishery conflicts are disagreements that occur between two or more actors and centre on the ownership or management of marine fishery resources or the access to marine space. See:

Spijkers, J., Singh, G., Blasiak, R., Morrison, T. H., Le Billon, P., & ?sterblom, H. (2019). Global patterns of fisheries conflict: Forty years of data. Global Environmental Change, 57, 101921.

Spijkers, J., Merrie, A., Wabnitz, C. C., Osborne, M., Mobj?rk, M., Bodin, ?., ... & Morrison, T. H. (2021). Exploring the future of fishery conflict through narrative scenarios. One Earth, 4(3), 386-396.

[21] As of August 2023, the sardinellas? management plan of 2014 was being updated. It was expected that th new plan will be completed by the end of 2023.

[22] See articles 20 and 21 of the fisheries law (Law 2015-017) and articles 7 to 12 of its regulations (Decree 2015-159)

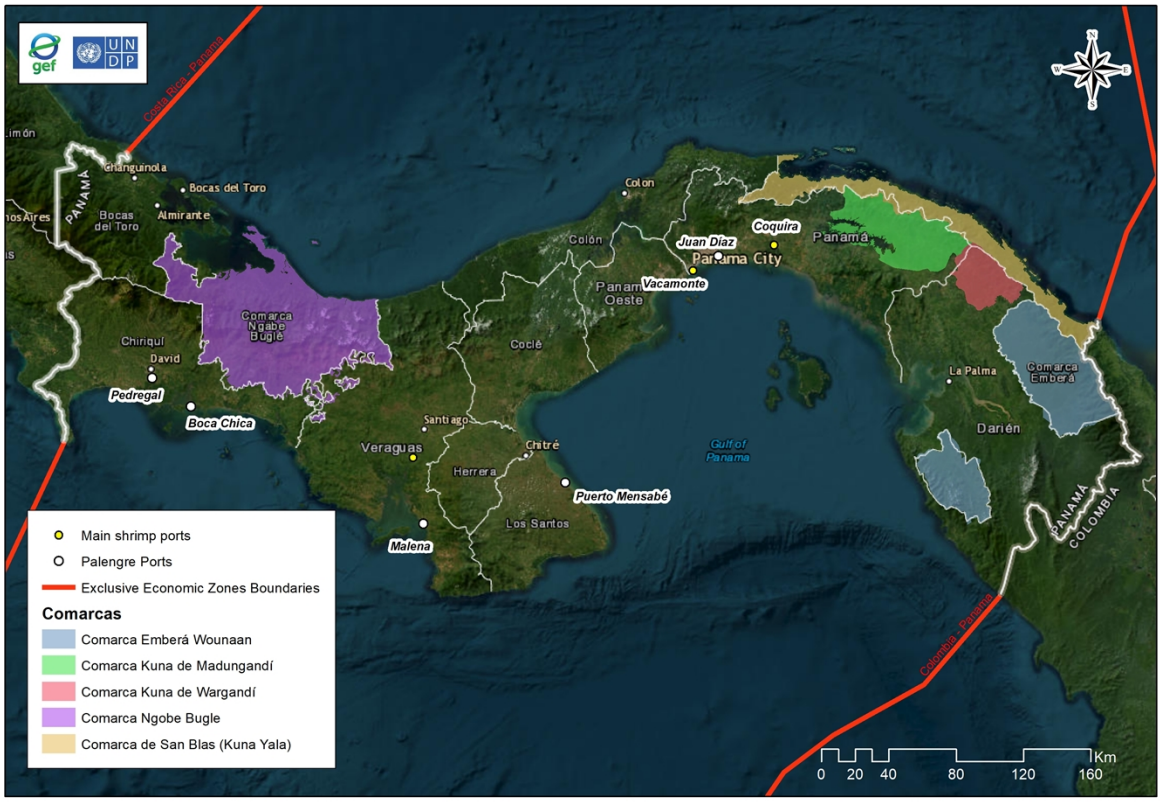
[23] Article 6 (b) of the Convention on Biological Diversity calls upon Parties to integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies (i.e., biodiversity mainstreaming). Target 14 of the Global Environmental Framework is: Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

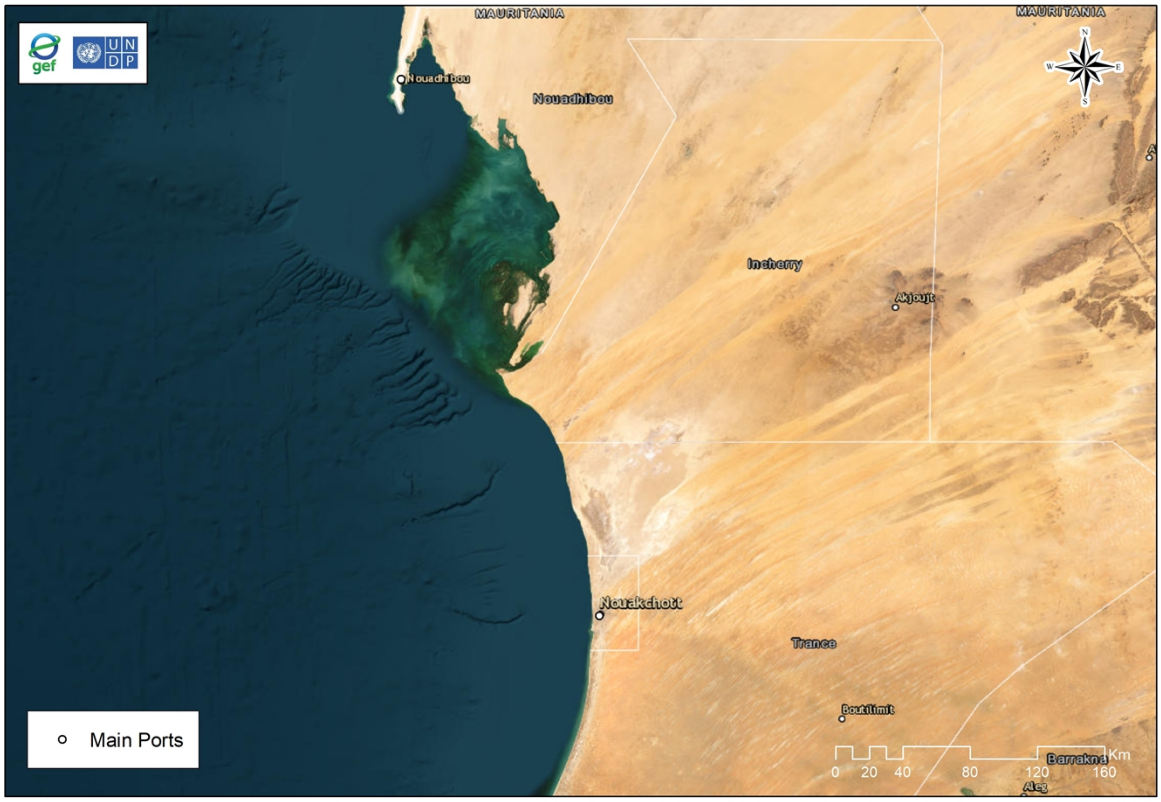
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

CLPAs in Senegal

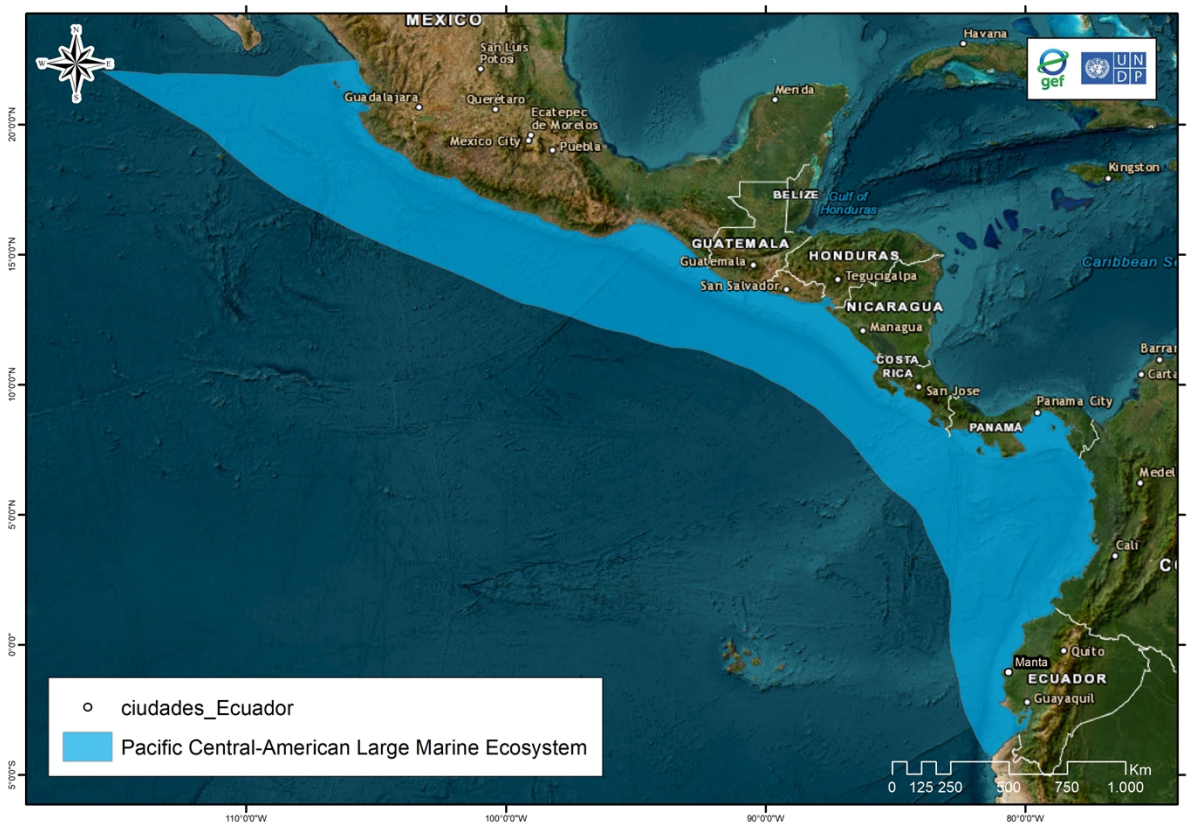
Main Landing Ports for Shrimp adn Large Pellagic Fish in Panama



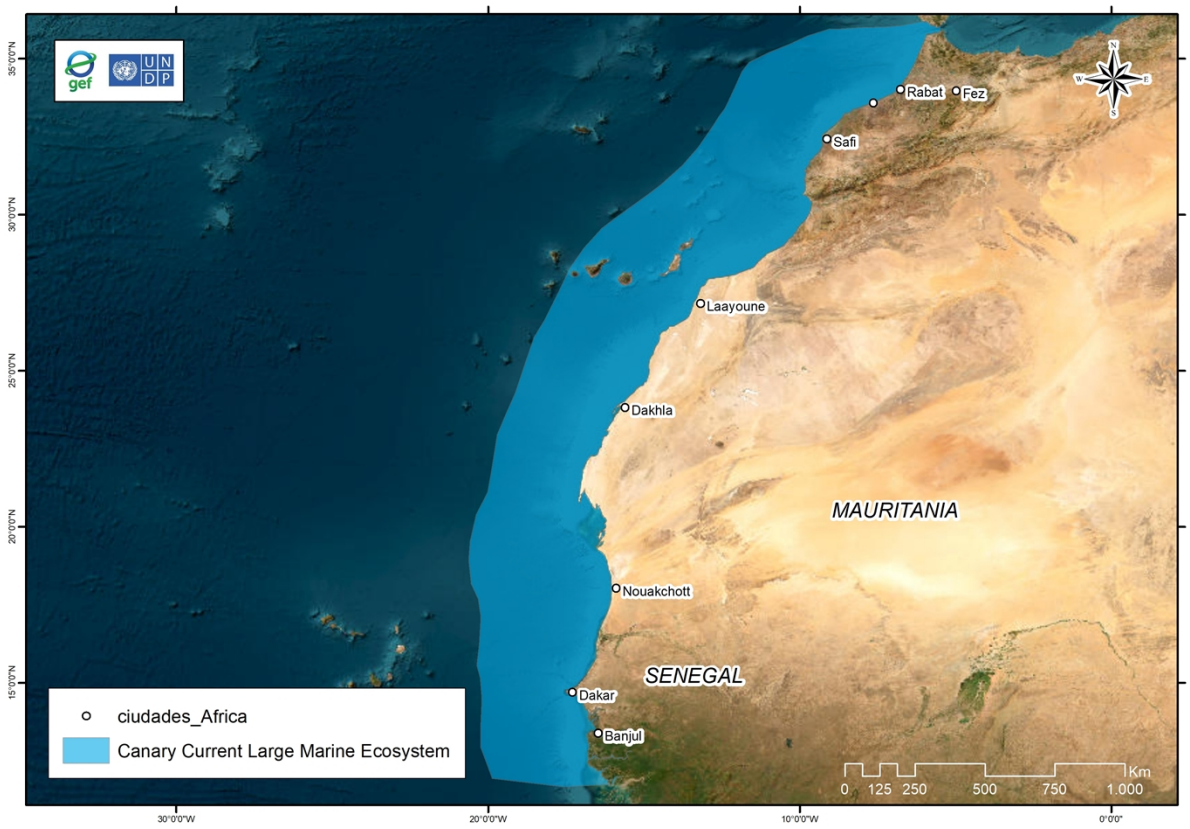
Main Landing Ports for Small Pellagic Fish and Octopus in Mauritania



The Pacific Central-American Large Marine Ecosystem.



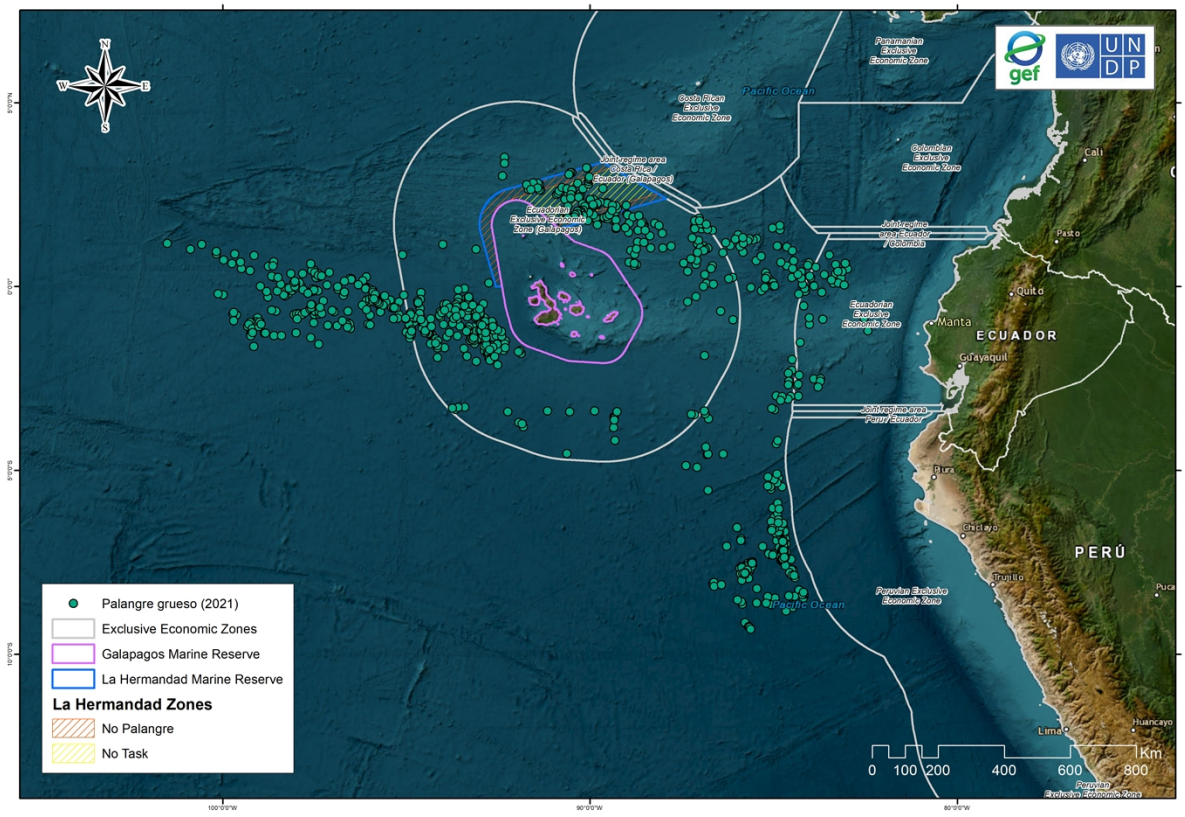
The Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem



Main Ports of the Dorado and Shark Fisheries in Guatemala

Fishing Areas of Pomada in Ecuador

Fishing Areas of Palangre Grueso in Ecuador



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

330. The Stakeholders? Analysis and Engagement Plan is in Annex 7 of the PRODOC. The Gender, Safeguards, and Participation Specialist will coordinate the implementation of the plan, and together with the Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge specialist will monitor and assess progress. The stakeholders? engagement plan includes the grievance redress mechanism for the project.

331. There are 146 actors identified as key stakeholders in the six participating countries; most of them are public institutions and have a national scope of action. These numbers pose a challenge for developing greater integration from the diverse stakeholders from other sectors and to develop the enabling conditions for participation and good governance. There are 32 social organisations that have been identified as part of the most important local stakeholders and with whom the participatory processes promoted by the project should be developed and sustained. There are only 15 organisations working with gender equality and fisheries, a number that highlights the limitations for developing governance processes with social equality. There is the need to identify, strengthen and support the development of specific organisations to support gender-related issues.

332. From the total, there are 90 actors that have been identified as key stakeholders due to their high level of influence and interest and for whom special attention should be given for full involvement, to stablish strategic actions for full collaboration. Then, 53 actors have a medium interest and influence, and they must be part of consultation and involvement processes. Only three actors have low interest and influence, and they must only be informed about the advances of the project.

333. The project proposes a series of activities to influence in the management of the target fisheries. However, these project activities may generate changes in the conditions of use, access, management, and control of fishery resources of the fishing communities. These populations mainly use the target fisheries resources for: (a) consumption-subsistence (food) or (b) sale (processing-transformation, marketing, export). By making any change in the supply chain, derivative actions in the use, access, management of fishing resources (e.g., temporary season closure, prohibition of capture, processing or commercialization of a certain species, limitation of the number of boats or fishermen, reduction of fishing effort), may ?affect? the fishery-dependent groups in the face of a change in the situation, regardless of whether the project seeks to improve the availability or management of the resource or its sustainability in the future. During the stakeholders? analysis the project has identified a group of vulnerable groups based on a three-step methodology to determine the potentially vulnerable groups that may derive from the project design described in Table 8.

Table 8. Vulnerable groups related to the target fisheries of the GMC2 project.

Country	**Value Chain**	**Vulnerable group**	**Vulnerability description**
Senegal	Small pelagic fish	Small pelagic artisanal fishers	Economic dependence and poverty conditions. Fishers with limited empowerment and lack of negotiation capacities.
		Small pelagic women processors	Economic dependence and female-headed households. Women informal activity, high dependence as it is the only productive alternative for making their living.
		Small pelagic fish middlemen	Economic dependence and poverty conditions. Intermediaries who help to transport fish to markets and processing plants.

Country	Value Chain	Vulnerable group	Vulnerability description
	Octopus	Octopus artisanal fishers	Economic dependence and poverty conditions. Fishers with limited empowerment and lack of negotiation capacities.
		Octopus middlemen	Economic dependence and poverty conditions. Intermediaries who help to transport octopus to markets and processing plants.
		Octopus women potters	Economic dependence and female-headed households. Additional economic alternative and dependence on the pot-production.
Mauritania	Octopus	Artisanal octopus fishers.	Economic dependence and poverty conditions. Fishers with limited empowerment and lack of negotiation capacities.
	Small pelagic fish	Small pelagic artisanal fishers	Economic dependence and poverty conditions. Fishers with limited empowerment and lack of negotiation capacities. High dependence on the resources of this fishery.
		Small pelagic fish middlemen	Economic dependence and poverty conditions. Intermediaries who help to transport fish to processing plants.
Ecuador	Pomada	Pomada women processors	Economic dependence and female-headed households. Economic dependence as a productive alternative for making their living.
		Pomada bolso fishers	Economic dependence and poverty conditions. Fishers with limited empowerment and lack of negotiation capacities.
	Large pelagic fish	Longline fishers	Economic dependence on the activity- poverty conditions. Fishers without a permanent activity and salary. They do not have adequate working conditions.
Guatemala	Large pelagic fish	Dorado-shark artisanal fishers	Economic dependence and poverty conditions. They are not organized and do not have adequate working conditions.
Panama	Shrimp	Artisanal shrimp fishers	Economic dependence and poverty conditions. Fishers with limited empowerment and lack of negotiation capacities.
		Artisanal shrimp fishers - Individuals from the Ember?-Wounnan indigenous peoples.	Economic dependence. They are indigenous individuals whose living conditions, participation, and interests in relation to shrimp fishing are unknown and will need to be assessed at the start of the project.

334. The project will be implemented in two distinct regions where Indigenous Peoples and ethnic groups should be addressed using a different lens:

335. In the case of Latin America, there is a historical, political, legal, and social context where the rights of indigenous peoples have important and increasing recognition, as well as the rights to land and self-determination. In Guatemala and Ecuador, there are not indigenous territories or peoples related to the project target fisheries or supply chains. In the case of Panama, there are no indigenous territories (i.e., comarcas) related to the target fisheries, however, a group of individuals participating in the artisanal shrimp fishing activities on the Pacific Coast have been identified as Ember?-Wounaan

indigenous people. During the PPG it was not possible to confirm their ethnicity, their living conditions or their recent or current involvement in artisanal shrimp fishing. Therefore, the project has included multiple activities in the PRODOC, SEP and ESMF to clarify the situation early on, prior to the implementation of any interventions which could affect or impact this supposed group of Ember?-Wounaan shrimp fishers. This process will ensure to apply, if pertinent; Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), as required by national legislation (Law no.37 of 2016) and UNDP Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples. Depending on the outcome of these assessments, an Indigenous Peoples Plan and Cultural Heritage Plan may need to be prepared. Further detail is provided in the ESMF.

336. In the case of West Africa (Senegal and Mauritania), the treatment of indigenous peoples? issues is complex, involving a lack of official recognition, barriers due to the dynamics of political, ethnic, and religious conditions, and the lack of a context enabling conditions for indigenous peoples? self-determination. For these reasons, these groups have been considered as vulnerable populations in the context of the GMC2 project (Table 10).

337. The design of the project has paid special attention to the principle of integration based on the participation of key stakeholders of the target fisheries and the related vulnerable groups, integrating them throughout the design of the project and supporting their involvement, participation, and commitment. Actions such as supporting or strengthening the management platforms and roundtable dialogues, ensuring permanent self-assessment and annual progress assessments, determining the capacities needs for having a voice in governance processes, evaluation of social, economic, and labour conditions to support the process of strengthening of fishers organizations, capacities development, pedagogical interpretation, translation into local languages, all these for supporting and facilitating equality of participation.

338. The GMC2 project preparation phase was conducted in full consultation and with the close engagement of governments, private sector, NGOs, social organisations, and other relevant stakeholders ? in particular those who will be directly involved in the implementation of the project activities (Annex 19). Table 11 summarise the number of meetings and number of consulted persons, organisations, and institutions. The strategy for consultation and stakeholders? involvement for the PPG was implemented in three levels:

1. Institutional meetings with delegates from the project partners (virtual workshops) for technical consultations, information provision and the correspondent clearance of the PRODOC design. Four workshops were implemented:

a. The initiation workshop held on 2 November 2022, to analyse the key elements of the project concept (PIF) and to agree on the roadmap, as well as the arrangements required for the PPG phase.

b. A situation review workshop held on 4 May 2023, aimed to inform about the status of the implementation of the PPG.

c. An update roadmap and new milestones for the PPG workshop held on 30 May 2023.

d. A workshop to review the PRODOC review workshop and to provide final inputs, held on 16 August 2023.

2. In-person consultation workshops with key stakeholders on each country developed with the participation of around 15 - 20 persons and implemented with the support of UNPD Country Offices and the formal delegates of the partner entities. Five workshops were held between 24 July and 2 August 2023. Due to time constraints, Mauritania developed bilateral consultations with key stakeholders.

3. Meetings with local stakeholders and other parties involved in the project held by the PPG team (virtual and in-person meetings). Seventy-nine meetings were held with approximately 95 representatives from project partners, key stakeholders, relevant projects (both GEF and non-GEF), and key organisations.

Table 9. Summary of results of strategy for participation and engagement during the PPG phase.

Stakeholder Engagement Activity	Number of meetings	Number of organizations /institutions
1. Institutional level with formal delegates of the partner entities	Four virtual meetings	113 participants in total (ca., 28 persons per meeting)
2. In-person consultation workshops with country key stakeholders	Five in-person national workshops and 1 bilateral consultation	107 participants
3. Local stakeholders and other actors? bilateral consultations	79 meetings (virtual and in-person)	95 participants

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please see uploaded file.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

339. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan builds on the results from the stakeholder analysis and provides a roadmap for those responsible for the implementation of the project as to when, how and with whom consultations and inclusive actions should be taken throughout the life of the project. The plan is therefore a framework document that will need to be updated in the inception phase of the project implementation and be adapted to the circumstances that occur at that time. The plan integrates 15 comprehensive activities to be develop during project implementation (detailed in the Stakeholders Engagement Plan Matrix). Some of the actions recommended by the SEP are:

? The formal involvement of the national key project stakeholders will begin with the project initiation workshops in the six countries. In these meetings, key stakeholders will (i) confirm their contributions and participation in project implementation, (ii) agree on coordination mechanisms for each outcome, and (iii) know the existing environmental and social risks (Annex 4) and the risks to the project (Table 8). This same process will be carried out as part of the closure of the implementation and the compliance of reporting through closing workshops with national key stakeholders in each country.

? At the project start, a ?communications working group? will be established with the communication officers of the partner entities to achieve the greatest communicational effects of the project at all levels and with its main means of communication. An inclusive project communication strategy will be designed to include the diverse key actors, with an appropriate cultural approach, as well as with the respective languages; particular attention will be given to vulnerable groups related to the target fisheries. In addition, a person specialised in communication will be part of the project unit (i.e., Communications Specialist) to facilitate sharing knowledge and an adequate transmission of information to key stakeholders.

? The project will ensure that all the documents, information, and materials of the project (i) are translated (when necessary, e.g., Wolof in Senegal) for diverse receptors, and (ii) integrate pedagogical interpretation of materials (e.g., local vulnerable fishers). The level of technical detail, use of local languages and dialects, levels of literacy, persons with disabilities, roles of women and men, and local methods of disseminating information will be considered in devising appropriate forms of disclosure. The project will also ensure that appropriate communication methods are devised to reach potentially marginalized and disadvantaged groups and these approaches will be expressed in all documents and communications.

340. The project will be implemented through direct involvement of local stakeholders and institutions. About 17,267 persons have been identified as direct beneficiaries from project activities and 373,883 as indirect beneficiaries (Table 10). Annex 18 contains a detailed description of the list of direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project activities.

341. Nine general barriers for stakeholder participation were identified, Table 11 summarises these barriers and the proposed mitigation actions.

Table 10. Direct and indirect beneficiaries from project activities

Direct beneficiaries	Number
Artisanal, industrial, and coastal fishers from project target fisheries, buyers (international and domestic), traders of seafood products, fisheries-related government agencies, personnel from processing plants, ship owners, middlemen, women shrimp peelers, women processors, representatives of CLPAs, hotels, restaurants, supermarkets, NGOs, academia. Men: 14,105 persons Women: 3,162 persons	17,267
Indirect beneficiaries	**Number**
Fishers, workers of the processing plants, women processors, and women shrimp peelers and their families. Other persons related to the CLPAs and other personnel from the fisheries related governmental agencies.	373,883
Total project beneficiaries	**391,150**

Table 11. Stakeholder engagement barriers and proposed mitigation actions.

Barriers	Mitigation measures
a. Lack of political commitments could result in poor articulation between stakeholders in each participating country, leading to limited success of project results.	- Highlight the added value of strong coordination and collaboration at multiple levels will result in sustainable processes, greater impact, and improved governance of target fisheries.
b. Weak/inadequate engagement of diverse multi-stakeholders with a variety of interests leading to low participation in the project.	- Establish tools for stakeholder engagement early and throughout the project implementation, as well as measuring the level of participation and involvement in the governance processes of the target fisheries. - Develop a FPIC process if Ember?-Woonan involvement/impact by project is confirmed. - Document project progress including progress reports and project updates using pedagogical tools and communication mechanisms. - Facilitate dissemination of information, using clear and cultural sensibility. - Use facilitators and effective communication mechanisms.
c. Conflicting interests can lead to stakeholder fatigue and limitations to sustained participation in project activities such as governance platforms and other activities.	- Hold respectful dialogues in conflict resolution. - Conduct targeted meetings with specific stakeholder groups. - Be flexible when addressing and trying to resolve concerns. - Avoid fragmentation, duplication, overlaps of activities. - Use facilitators and effective communication mechanisms.
d. Conditions of vulnerability of some groups do not allow them to participate and get involved adequately in project activities.	- Integrate activities oriented directly to involve the vulnerable groups that have been identified. - If Ember?- Wounaan involvement/impact by project is confirmed, develop an IPP and ensure full and effective participation of these fishers applying FPIC as pertinent. - Monitor the adequate participation of the vulnerable identified groups in the designed activities. - Provide travel support (reimburse travel expenses) and provide board and lodging to stakeholders that need assistance.

Barriers	Mitigation measures
e. Conflicting responsibilities and high workload, notably in public institutions may limit the time availability to have an active participation in the project.	- Ensure that all meetings / workshops are efficiently planned and managed, with a clear agenda and specific targets, considering the needs and time limitations of the participants.
f. In addition to the cost of time that each person dedicates to the activities and events of the project, there are other associated costs like travel expenses, food, and lodging. Some people will not have the means to cover these expenses.	- Provide travel support (reimburse travel expenses) and provide board and lodging to stakeholders that need assistance. - Give special attention to women participation and to vulnerable and poor stakeholders.
g. Some groups are in remote areas and have long journeys to make from their homes to participate in project activities (e.g., training, workshops, meetings).	- Take into consideration distance and travel time. When appropriate, allow people to arrive a day before and provide lodging.
h. Difficulties in understanding technical matters and complex concepts, language, difficulty expressing ideas (especially in public).	- Encourage the use of plain-inclusive language and graphic communication during trainings, meetings and for disclosing information. - Culturally appropriate and tailored to the language and accessibility preferences and decision-making processes of each identified stakeholder group. - If an FPIC process is to be developed translation for the process should be considered to facilitate adequate communication. - Complement group meetings with in-person meetings. - Assure that facilitators and trainers can integrate all the participants' opinions. Need to consider that some people may not have formal training and may need special support to fully understand complex issues.
i. Existing inequalities of women derived from cultural perspectives and discrimination can limit their active involvement and participation in project activities	- Implement project?s gender-related indicators and actions determined in the Gender Action Plan (Annex 9) as part of implementing positive actions towards facilitating women participation and representation. - Use gender inclusive language in the project communication strategy. - Register and follow up sex-disaggregated information regarding participation in meetings and workshops.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

342. The gender analysis and the gender action plan are in Annex 9 of the PRODOC. The Gender, Safeguards, and Participation Specialist will provide technical assistance and guidance for the gender action plan, and together with the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Specialist, will monitor and assess progress during project implementation.

343. The fishery and aquaculture sector in all GMC2 beneficiary countries (and globally) is characterised by a lack of gender studies or data disaggregated by sex. There is a paucity of information regarding women?s participation in fisheries and value chains among the six countries where the project will operate. The lack of statistics and monitoring of the effects generated by the segregation of women's participation in the sector is a limitation to addressing gender issues properly in development projects and public policy.

344. Despite significant progress in adhering to international agreements and strengthening national regulations on gender equality (such as non-discriminatory constitutions), social and cultural norms, segregation, and the discrepancy between legislation and reality (and between laws in some countries) create obstacles for women to fully exercise their rights, especially in African countries.

345. Ecuador, Panama, Guatemala, and Senegal have public policies as relevant tools to achieve gender equality (such as national strategies and plans). Mauritania has an outdated national strategy for the promotion of women.

346. Public policy instruments related to the fishing sector (such as existing action or management plans for some fisheries) often lack gender considerations. In cases where gender is included, it is not effectively mainstreamed.

347. The GMC2 countries have an estimated population of between 50.2% and 52% women. However, women are underrepresented in the labour market, with higher participation in informal activities and the lower-paid links of the supply chain of the target fisheries.

348. All along the coasts in both currents, women fulfil a crucial part in the fisheries sector, particularly in artisanal and small-scale fisheries. Still, their work is not always recognised and does not necessarily involve pay.

349. Women play a key role in food security, especially in fishing communities. Countries such as Senegal, Mauritania, and Guatemala have a very high index of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, exceeding 45%. Senegal is one of the most vulnerable countries, as 30% of the workforce relies on the fishing sector, unlike Guatemala (with the highest food insecurity index), which has less dependence on fishing resources in the economy.

350. The 2021 Gender Inequality Index (GII) ranked Ecuador (0.362) and Panama (0.369) at the top of the six participating countries, showing lower gaps in education and labour participation but still a low representation of women in politics. Guatemala (0.481) and Morocco (0.425) had similar gender gaps in education and deficient political representation of women, with both countries also facing a significant gender gap in the labour force. At the bottom were Senegal (0.530) and Mauritania (0.632), having the lowest rates of women's participation in the labour force. However, Senegal was characterized by the highest gender gaps in education.

351. On the other hand, Panama, Guatemala, and Ecuador are at the top (of the six participating countries) in the Gender Development Index (GDI). However, while Guatemala has no significant gaps in mean years of schooling, the country has relevant gaps in gross income per capita. Morocco (0.861), Senegal (0.874), and Mauritania (0.890) are at the bottom, but Morocco has the highest gender gap in income compared to the other African countries.

352. Unequal and gendered power dynamics related to decision-making and control over resources within families are common barriers in all countries. The persistence of attitudes, behaviours, and practices that emphasize and exalt traditional male dominance and superiority over women in the household is the most significant contributing factor that maintains a patriarchal division of labour in all participating countries.

353. The six participating countries have a clear division of roles in the supply chains of target fisheries. Men are generally responsible for preparing and carrying out the fishing operations, and maintaining the boats, motors, and fishing gear. In contrast, women tend to be more involved in processing and selling. However, when it comes to large-scale processing, especially in the dorado fishery in Guatemala, women's participation could be minor due to minimal product processing (usually only gutted and headed). Most women involved in the fishery sector play very little role in the export sector. They are only active in the local market (such as Mauritania), where demand is limited, and the highest quality fish are reserved for wholesalers.

354. The drastic reduction of traditional key species in Senegal, such as the sardinella, due to a decrease in the volume of this species is weakening the local processing industry with adverse effects, mainly for women.

355. Overall, women's access to and control over resources in the fishing sector remain significant challenges across the different participating countries, requiring concerted efforts to address gender disparities and promote economic empowerment.

356. In Ecuador, women in the fishing sector struggle with limited access to training opportunities, resulting in their exclusion from better-paid jobs and important roles in the fisheries value chain. Additionally, their lack of technical and commercial skills makes it difficult for them to attract financing for fishing businesses. Similarly, in Panama, women face barriers such as restricted access to credit, technical assistance, traditional markets, and technology, limiting their industry participation. Guatemala also confronts the issue of limited access to training resources for women.

357. In Senegal, despite having a high rate of female entrepreneurship, women face multiple challenges, including a lack of financing mechanisms, production factors, extension services, and

markets. Cultural and traditional practices hinder women's equal access to land ownership, while the lack of credit access limits the expansion of their businesses. Mauritania exhibits similar patterns, particularly in small pelagic and octopus fishing, with women lacking fair access to financial resources and competitive markets. Therefore, improving women?s technical capacities in fishery product processing is crucial.

358. Women's participation in decision-making in the fishery sector remains an issue in all countries. While Ecuador and Panama face limited representation of women in leadership positions within fishing organizations and cooperatives, Guatemala struggles with weak association capacity for women due to the individual nature of artisanal fishing within family units. Moreover, since the processing of the target fishery in Guatemala is industrial, there are no organizational bodies. In Senegal, cultural factors hinder women's participation in fisheries governing bodies, despite some representation in the Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPAs). Similarly, Mauritania experiences low women's representation in political, administrative, and economic decision-making spheres, influenced by patriarchal and patrilineal norms, as well as in Morocco.

359. Regarding institutional capacity, not all the implementing institutions of the participating countries have the strengths (resources, specialised personnel, action plans, policies, and/or tools) to mainstream the gender approach in their actions/projects. Among the institutions considered strong in this matter are Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and the National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP) (Guatemala), and Ministry of the Environment (MiAMBIENTE)(Panama). Partially strengthened institutions (according to this gender analysis) include the Department of Marine Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development, and Waters and Forests (Morocco), and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Senegal).

360. The Gender Action Plan (Annex 9) delineates 31 actions to be executed during project implementation, among which are the following:

? Establish gender quotas for individual consultancies and permanent project team positions.

? Training in gender equality and women empowerment to project staff and project partners (project start).

? Develop gender profiles (using an intersectional approach) for each target fishery value chain (project start).

? Develop women empowerment initiatives for some selected countries and fisheries (outcome 2.1).

? Contribute to developing a FishSource Score indicator on Women?s Participation in Decision Making in Fisheries (outcome 1.2).

? Support the incorporation of new technologies through specific FIPs and ensure equal access for men and women (outcome 2.1).

? Propose gender mainstreaming actions through a complementary Gender Action Plan (with gender responsive indicators) in some selected target fisheries existing action plans (outcome 2.1).

? Promote women?s access and leadership in some selected fishery organizations (outcome 2.1).

? Promote web-based platforms (with a gender approach) for information exchange in some selected fisheries governance structures (outcome 2.1).

? Integrate gender considerations into the focused situational analysis (at the community level) of selected GMC2 supported fishery supply chains (outcome 2.1).

? Integrate gender considerations into the design of domestic engagement strategies for seafood products (outcome 1.1).

? Integrate gender considerations into the annual assessments of management frameworks for target fisheries (outcome 2.1).
? Integrate gender consideration into the development of situational analyses of governance structures (outcome 2.1).
? Evaluation of women?s social, economic, and labour conditions in some selected countries and value chains (outcome 2.1).
? Ensure the integration of gender responsive indicators in preparing all new management plans of target fisheries supported by the project (outcomes 2.1 and 2.2).
? Ensure the inclusion of gender-responsive indicators in developing social guidelines for mainstreaming social responsibility into fisheries governance and supply chains (outcome 2.2).
? Ensure gender is effectively mainstreamed into responsible seafood sourcing standards (outcome 1.2).
? Define gender quotas for training opportunities derived from FIPs, co-management platforms, and RIA (outcomes 2.1 and 2.2).
? Define appropriate engagement mechanisms to promote women?s access, participation, and decision making in management platforms to be supported by the GMC2 (outcome 2.1).
? Contribute to fostering collaboration among women in some selected value chains to improve representation in governance (outcome 2.1).
? Assess the involvement of women in the large pelagic fish value chains in selected countries and define a gender strategy in Guatemala (outcome 2.1).
? Advocate for gender equality with large buyers (outcome 1.1).
? Provide national and international gender specialists (external consultants to mitigate limited capacities of implementing institutions) to develop specific actions (outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, and 2.2).
? Integrate gender considerations into the GMC2 knowledge strategy (outcome 3.2).

361. The Gender Action Plan will be the responsibility of the Gender, Safeguards, and Participation Specialist, who will provide technical support, and trainings for the project team and implementing institutions (among other responsibilities included within the GAP). All the project implementation activities will record sex and age data in people?s participation. The implementation will include gender considerations in hiring, procurement, and all project reporting mechanisms. The project's communication strategy will be formulated with a gender-responsive and intergenerational approach. A gender and communication tool will be developed to mainstream gender considerations in all communication products.

362. The project monitoring mechanism will be adapted to ensure a gender sensitive system. Both the final and mid-term evaluations will include evaluation criteria to assess the degree of GEF contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment in the target countries (SDG 5).

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes
Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

363. The project is grounded on direct interaction with private sector. On the demand side (Figure 11), the key partners will be the international and domestic buyers that will engage into sustainable and ethical procurement of seafood. They will be identified and engaged during project implementation. Though, the project will directly interact with (a) the Global Mahi Supply Chain Roundtable, (b) the Global Octopus Supply Chain Roundtable, and (c) the Global Roundtable on Marine Ingredients.

364. On the supply side, the key partners will be the members of the target supply chains and FIPs (Table 4, Table 5). These include a range of organisations, companies, and individuals such as the Mauritanian Association of Octopus Producers and Exporters (AMPEP), the SENEFAND company of Senegal, the Guatemalan Industria Pesquera Samaritana S.A., Langosta Roja S.A., and TUNART companies, the Manta Shipowners Fishery Production Association (ASOAMAN), the Titi Company a pomada peeling plant, and COREMAHI.

365. All private sector entities to be engaged into GMC2 project activities will be screened according to the Policy on Cooperation between UNDP and the Private Sector 2009 and the UNDP Policy on Due Diligence and Partnerships with the Private Sector (2013) using the Private Sector Risk Assessment Tool (2017). The GMC2 project will not engage with private sector entities involved in UNDP exclusionary criteria (e.g., violation of human rights).

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

366. The eight main risks that the project might face are presented in Table 12 and the UNDP Risk Register is found in Annex 5 of the PRODOC. The risk analysis was prepared based upon the UNDP Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Policy and Procedures. Four risks are within the ?strategic? risk category, thee of them are substantial and one moderate. Also, there are three substantial level risks within the ?safety and security? risk category and one substantial risk within the ?social and environmental? risk category.

TABLE 12. RISKS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GMC2 PROJECT.

Risk	Level	Mitigation measure	Risk appetite
1. Changes in government priorities. [Strategic]	Substantial	It is usual that after general elections the new government implement changes in different areas (e.g., financial management, trade). All the participating countries will have general elections during the implementation of the GMC2 project (Table 13). When the new authorities assume office the UNDP Country Office will make the necessary arrangements to present the project and to establish communication channels with the pertinent authorities.	Open. UNDP prioritizes the development and implementation of its strategy, seeking new and innovative ways to deliver high-value services, programmatic offers, and objectives, expanding, and diversifying its donor and partner pool while learning from any failures and always following its ethical principles.
2. Changes in political directions and priorities of fisheries authorities. [Strategic]	Substantial	It is common to have changes of fisheries and environment authorities (e.g., ministers, undersecretaries). The project management unit will maintain ongoing fluid communication with project partners and stakeholders. At any time that new authorities assume office, there will be a formal presentation of the project document, implementation progress, management arrangements and the roles and contributions of the entity.	Open. UNDP prioritizes the development and implementation of its strategy, seeking new and innovative ways to deliver high-value services, programmatic offers, and objectives, expanding, and diversifying its donor and partner pool while learning from any failures and always following its ethical principles.
3. Political instability and civil unrest. [Safety and Security]	Substantial	During the project preparation phase there were incidents of civil unrest in Senegal and political instability in Ecuador. Currently (September 2023) there is tension in the Sahel after the recent coup in Niger and post-election political turmoil in Guatemala. During project implementation the Project Management Unit will monitor security advice news from specialised portals and international platforms. UNDP Country Offices will advise on how to proceed under tense circumstances.	Cautious. UNDP puts in place effective measures to reduce its exposure to security and safety risks affecting personnel, premises, assets and operations in order to enable the delivery of activities. Even in situations of significant risks, UNDP programmatic activities will deliver under appropriate and agreed mitigations and controls. UNDP will take necessary risks, including decisions at the appropriate level of delegated authority after all has been done to reduce risks to acceptable levels in accordance with the UNSMS Policy on Security Risk Management

Risk	Level	Mitigation measure	Risk appetite
4. Illegal activities associated with fisheries. [Safety and Security]	Substantial	In the PACA countries drug trafficking associated with fisheries is a major issue. In Ecuador and Guatemala drug trafficking has penetrated the fisheries sector has generated violence and insecurity in fishing communities and the development of related illicit activities (e.g., human and wildlife trafficking). During project implementation the members of the PMU will monitor the conditions to avoid unnecessary risks and to adjust the project strategy and operational plans as pertinent. UNDP Country Offices will advise on how to proceed under tense circumstances. The issue will be proposed for discussion on the co-management platforms, the FIPs and the fisheries management plans of the PACA countries.	Cautious. UNDP puts in place effective measures to reduce its exposure to security and safety risks affecting personnel, premises, assets and operations in order to enable the delivery of activities. Even in situations of significant risks, UNDP programmatic activities will deliver under appropriate and agreed mitigations and controls. UNDP will take necessary risks, including decisions at the appropriate level of delegated authority after all has been done to reduce risks to acceptable levels in accordance with the UNSMS Policy on Security Risk Management
5. Disinterest of key stakeholders in participating in co-management platforms and FIPs. [Strategic]	Substantial	The fisheries officers and the pertinent fisheries authorities will provide information and guidance to all stakeholders to motivate their engagement into the co-management platforms and FIPs.	Open. UNDP prioritizes the development and implementation of its strategy, seeking new and innovative ways to deliver high-value services, programmatic offers, and objectives, expanding, and diversifying its donor and partner pool while learning from any failures and always following its ethical principles.
6. Impacts of El Ni?o Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO). [Safety and Security | Natural hazards]	Substantial	ENSO and PDO are natural climate fluctuations that have direct impact on the biodiversity and society of the eastern Pacific Ocean. By 11 September 2023, El Ni?o conditions were observed, with about 95% chance to continue through December 2023 ? February 2024. During project implementation climate conditions and ENSO and PDO indexes will be monitored, mainly through NOAA climate prediction centre. Annual workplans will be adjusted, as needed, to cope with the impacts of ENSO and PDO events	Cautious. UNDP puts in place effective measures to reduce its exposure to security and safety risks affecting personnel, premises, assets and operations in order to enable the delivery of activities. Even in situations of significant risks, UNDP programmatic activities will deliver under appropriate and agreed mitigations and controls. UNDP will take necessary risks, including decisions at the appropriate level of delegated authority after all has been done to reduce risks to acceptable levels in accordance with the UNSMS Policy on Security Risk Management

Risk	Level	Mitigation measure	Risk appetite
7. Climate change [Social and Environmental]	Substantial	Climate change might result in stronger and more frequent climate fluctuations. During project implementation the potential impacts of climate change will be always considered into planning and decision making as well as proposed for discussion on the co-management platforms and the FIPs.	Cautious. The risk is beyond the means of the project to minimise the likelihood that the risk will occur and/or reduce the impacts from this risk.
8. Major domestic buyers unwilling to mainstream sustainability considerations into their purchasing decisions. [Strategic | market conditions]	Moderate	The target countries have domestic markets not used to deal with and demand for sustainable seafood. During the implementation of the buyer engagement trials and pilot, direct contact will be made with domestic buyers to identify those who are more sensible to these matters, probably for reputational reasons.	Exploratory. UNDP will strike a balance between the potential upside benefits and downside costs of a decision and considers new solutions and options for delivery.

[1] https://www.aljazeera.com/gallery/2023/6/4/death-toll-mounts-as-unrest-flares-in-senegal

https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2023/06/02/senegal-erupts-in-anger-after-conviction-of-opponent-ousmane-sonko_6028868_4.html

https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/08/01/senegalese-government-dissolves-opposition-party-cuts-internet

https://www.lemonde.fr/en/le-monde-africa/article/2023/08/01/senegalese-government-dissolves-opposition-party-two-dead-in-demonstrations_6075383_124.html

[2] https://www.vox.com/world-politics/2023/4/30/23705442/ecuador-lasso-political-corruption

https://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/four-keys-understanding-what-happening-ecuador

[3] https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/aug/17/west-african-bloc-prepared-for-military-intervention-after-niger-coup

[4] https://crisis24.garda.com/alerts/2023/09/guatemala-protests-are-likely-to-continue-nationwide-through-mid-september

https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/9/4/there-is-no-work-guatemala-political-crisis-spotlights-calls-for-change

TABLE 13. NEXT GENERAL ELECTIONS IN THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES.

Country	Election date	Term
Ecuador*	October, 2023+	4 years
Guatemala*	August, 2023	4 years
Mauritania*	June, 2024	5 years
Morocco?	2026	5 years
Panama*	May, 2024	5 years
Senegal*	February, 2024	5 years

* Presidential election.

? Parliamentary election.

+ Parliament was dissolved in May 2023. The president elected in October 2023 will be in office until May 2025, when a new president will take over for four years until 2029.

367. In compliance of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES), the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) was applied (Annex 4 of the PRODOC) to identify the potential risks that may be generated by certain actions to be carried out by the project during the implementation stage. The process applied and the results obtained are summarised in the following paragraphs.

368. Project outputs and activities were screened against the SES principles and standards. The risk significance (i.e., low, moderate, substantial, and high) was evaluated by estimating the level of impact and likelihood of occurrence of each risk using the five-point scale established in the SESP, taking into consideration the scenario in which the project will be implemented. Management measures were outlined to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the impacts of each risk.

369. The results of the analysis are presented in Annex 4 of the PRODOC, including a description of the 11 social and environmental risks. The screenings conducted indicated that up to three Principles and five Social and Environmental Standards have been triggered due to ?substantial? or ?moderate? risks. Based on the significance of these individual risks, the project has been allocated an overall risk categorization rating of ?substantial?, the overall risk category being taken from the highest rating allocated. Indeed, the SESP identified multiple moderate risks and one risk as substantial, which involves potential risks of economic displacement and loss of livelihoods for measures which are yet to be defined and will be decided during project implementation.

370. Based on this, the SESP confirmed the need to design a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), a Gender Action Plan (GAP), and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Most of the ?moderate? risks were determined to be addressed through existing project activities, with specific

mitigation measures mainstreamed into the PRODOC, SEP and GAP. Moreover, the project has directly integrated into its activities the use of specific impact assessment tools and the design of management/action plans.

371. As indicated in the SESP guidelines, the type of assessment methodology for substantial risk projects varies depending on the nature of the risks and type of project. Given that that the project has integrated specific impact assessment and management tools directly as activities and given that many of these will be applied to measures defined during project implementation, the use of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) does not seem appropriate. Indeed, an ESIA at the inception of the project would most likely identify similar risks and information as the SESP, SEP and GAP given that many of the specific fishery management measures and activities which could impact populations would be defined for each target fishery during project implementation.

372. Instead, the ESMF will build on the SESP, SEP and GAP to outline how moderate risks will be addressed by the project, through existing project activities. The indigenous peoples assessment of the Ember?-Woonan (included in output 2.1.3), and the cultural heritage assessment of the target fisheries will determine the need or not of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP), as explained in the ESMF For the only substantial risk identified (i.e., risk 3 in the SESP, Annex 4), the ESMF is proposing the potential development of Livelihood Action Plans (LAPs), to be applied once specific fishery management measures are defined, and only if the materialisation of access restrictions leading to economic displacement and loss of livelihoods is unavoidable.

373. The ESMF will therefore serve as a framework summarizing how the project will assess and manage/mitigate social and environmental risks throughout implementation. It will also serve as a guide for dealing specifically with social and environmental risks of measures which will be clarified during the project (in particular, the implementation of sustainable fisheries management measures), which are currently unknown and will be decided by relevant stakeholders and authorities during the implementation of the project.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

374. The GMC2 project will operate in six countries and will be executed by Sustainable Fisheries Partnership which is the Implementing Partner (paragraph 379). The project team (Figure 15,Table 15) will operate in a decentralised form, building upon SFP?s long experience on remote working and web-based collaboration and communication methods and tools. The exact location of each member of the project management unit will be decided at project start.

375. This global project has a UNDP "Lead Country Office" (i.e., Ecuador) and five ?Participating Country Offices? (i.e., Guatemala, Mauritania, Morocco, Panama, and Senegal). The "Lead Country Office e" will be the direct point of contact for the Implementing Partner and will oversee both the global and Ecuadorian activities. Each "Participating Country Office" will sign a pertinent country-specific UNDP-GEF Project Document and will be responsible for the implementation of the national activities and budget, and country-level project assurance.

Governance and Management Arrangements

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects? governance mechanism.

Implementing Partner.

376. The Implementing Partner for this project is Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP), an NGO specialised in transforming the seafood market by engaging supply chains into sustainable and responsible production.

377. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

378. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

? Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level monitoring and evaluation is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

? Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.

? Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.

? Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.

? Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.

? Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,

? Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Project stakeholders and target groups.

379. The project partners are the fisheries authorities of the six participating countries (Table 15). In addition, as pertinent, the environment authorities in charge of the management of ETP species (e.g., sharks, sea turtles) will contribute to the project.

380. To represent the beneficiaries of the project in the Project Board the chairs of the Global mahi Supply Chain Roundtable (GMSR), the Global octopus Supply Chain Roundtable (GOSR) and the Global Roundtable on marine ingredients (GRMI) were included. These persons will represent the views from the supply chains.

381. There will be inception workshops on each country at project start (output 3.2.1). This will be an opportunity to inform and engage key stakeholders into the project activities. In addition, there will be midterm and final self-assessment meetings with the key stakeholders and direct beneficiaries on each country (output 3.2.1). In these meetings, the progress will be jointly reviewed, and comments, feedback and recommendations will be received for the execution of the project.

TABLE 14. GMC2 PROJECT PARTNERS IN THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES.

Country [1]	**Fisheries authority**	**Environment authority in charge of ETP species**
Ecuador	Undersecretary of Fisheries Resources [2] (SRP)	Undersecretary of Natural Patrimony [3]
Guatemala	Directorate of regulations for fishing and aquaculture [4] (DIPESCA)	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN)
Mauritania	Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MPEM) [5]	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) [6]
Morocco	Department of Maritime Fisheries (DPM-M) [7]	Sustainable Development Department of the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development
Panama	Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama (ARAP)	Ministry of Environment (MiAmbiente)
Senegal	Directorate of Maritime Fisheries (DPM-S) [8]	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

[1] In alphabetical order.
[2] Part of the Ministry of Production, Foreign Trade, Investments and Fisheries.
[3] Part of the Ministry of Environment and Water.
[4] Part of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food.
[5] Directorate General for the Exploitation of Fishery Resources (DGERH).
[6] Directorate for the Protection and Restoration of Species and Environments.
[7] Part of the Ministry of Agriculture, Maritime Fisheries, Rural Development and Waters and Forests.
[8] Part of the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy.

382. UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and reports on this matter to the Project Board. The UNDP person responsible for project assurance will attend the Project Board meetings as a non-voting member. In addition, UNDP will have the role of a "development partner" in the Project Board and will attend meetings as a voting member.

383. The UNDP country office in Ecuador will be the ?Lead Country Office? for this global project and the UNDP Country Offices in the partner countries will be referred as the ?Participating Country Offices?. The Resident Representative of the Lead Country Office will assume full and primary responsibility and accountability to sign the UNDP-GEF Project Document for the global and Ecuadorian activities and to ensure the timely implementation of these actions. The same is applicable to each participating Country Office which will sign the country-specific UNDP-GEF Project Document and will be responsible for the implementation of the national activities and budget. The Lead Country Office will

be the direct point of contact for the Implementing Partner and will oversee the execution of the pertinent agreements. The Participating Country Offices will undertake country level project assurance.

Section 2: Project governance structure.

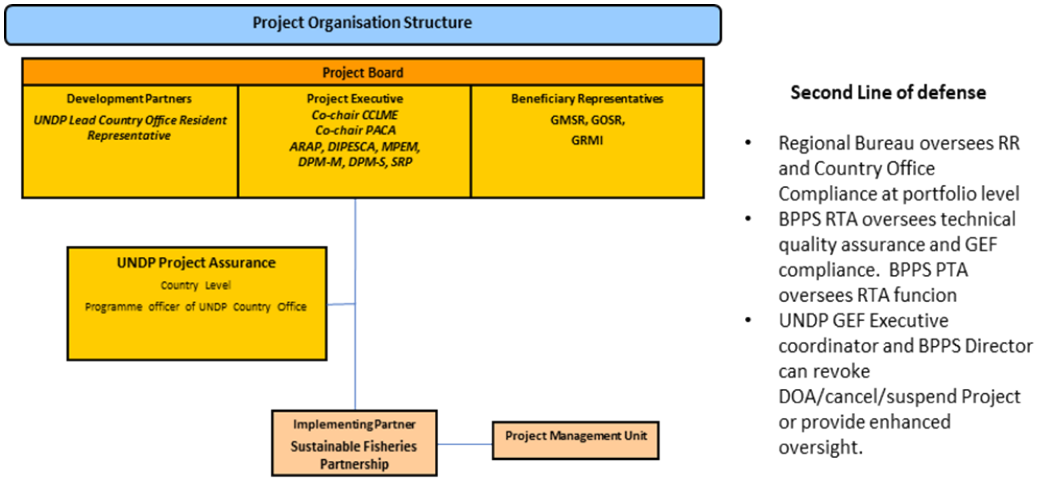


FIGURE 14. GMC2 PROJECT ORGANISATION CHART.

384. The project organization chart summarises the governance structure (Figure 14).
385. The UNDP office in each participating country assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and its associated budget and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP?s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. The UNDP Resident Representative of lead country office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member. The Regional Technical Advisor will attend Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-?-vis UNDP representation on the project board:
386. As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e., UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.
387. In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-?-vis our role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured (Figure 14).

Section 4: Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organisation Structure:

a. Project Board

388. All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.
389. The two main (mandatory) and nondelegable roles of the project board are:

a. High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner (as explained in the ?Provide Oversight? section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
b. Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the ?Manage Change? section of the POPP).

390. Requirements to serve on the Project Board
a. Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum, and minuting.
b. Meet annually, at least once.
c. Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
d. Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
e. Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

391. Responsibilities of the Project Board
[1] Consensus decision making:
? The project board provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
? Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
? The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
? To ensure UNDP?s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.
? In case consensus cannot be reached within the board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.
[2] Oversee project execution:
? Agree on Operations Manager?s tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager?s tolerances are exceeded.
? Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
? Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.
? Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies).
? Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
? Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
? Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
? Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
[3] Risk Management:
? Provide guidance on evolving or materialised project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.

? Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project?s area of influence that have implications for the project.
? Address project-level grievances.
[4] Coordination:
? Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
? Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board

392. The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

? Project Executive. These are persons who represent ownership of the project and chair the Project Board. The members of the Project Executive are (in country alphabetical order) (1) the Undersecretary of Fisheries Resources of Ecuador, (2) the Director of regulations for fishing and aquaculture of Guatemala, (3) the Technical Advisor in charge of Fisheries and Oceanographic Research of the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy of Mauritania, (4) the Director of the Department of Maritime Fisheries of Morocco, (5) the Director of the Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama, and (6) the Director of the Directorate of Maritime Fisheries of Senegal. The Project Board will be co-chaired by a representative of the countries of the CCLME and a representative of the countries of the PACA. These persons will be elected among the pertinent board members.
? Beneficiary Representatives. These are individuals representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realisation of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Beneficiary Representatives are: (1) the chair of the Global mahi Supply Chain Roundtable (GMSR), (2) the chair of the Global octopus Supply Chain Roundtable (GOSR), and (3) the chair of the Global Roundtable on marine ingredients (GRMI).
? Development Partner. These are individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner is the UNDP Resident Representative of lead country office.

393. The GEF operational focal points will be invited to board meetings as non-voting participants.

b. Project Assurance

394. Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member. However, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and the Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution as indicated in the project organisation chart (Figure 14).

395. A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP?s project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g., global, regional, national), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation needed to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function Programme Officer of the Lead CO.

d. Project Management ? Execution of the Project

396. The project management unit (PMU) is headed by the Operations Manager (also called project coordinator) and includes nine members (Figure 15). These persons will be contracted by the Implementing Partner, using GEF resources, solely for the execution of this project. The Implementing Partner will apply

strict measures to prevent that the project?s personnel are involved in other matters or activities, in particular those related to the implementing partner. At least 50% of the PMU members will be women.

397. The Operations Manager (also called project coordinator) is the most senior representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants, and sub-contractors. The Operations Manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers. A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

398. The Technical Project Coordinator is the most senior technical representative of the PMU. This person will lead the technical implementation of the project, will direct the work of the technical thematic specialists of the project management unit, and will closely coordinate with the Operations Manager to ensure adequate project implementation and the generation of the outputs and outcomes set in the project document.

399. Both, the Operations Manager and the Technical Project Coordinator will attend all board meetings, will keep minutes and support board processes as non-voting representatives.

400. The Gender, Safeguards, and Participation Specialist will be responsible for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and the implementation of pertinent plans outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The Communications Specialist will be responsible for the preparation and implementation of the project?s Communication Strategy. The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Specialist will be responsible for implementing the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and the preparation and implementation of the project?s Knowledge Transfer Strategy. Finally, the Technical Project Coordinator will be responsible for preparing and implementing the post-project sustainability plan.

401. As requested by the delegates of the project partners in the final validation meeting (16 August 2023), there will be the figure of a ?national coordinator? on each country. Due to budget constraints, these persons will be local consultants (Fisheries Specialists as indicated in Figure 15) that, under the guidance and oversight of the Technical Project Coordinator, will coordinate activities on each country with the pertinent public and private project partners.

402. The location of the members of the PMU will be decided by the Implementing Partner at project start. These persons will not be located at UNDP country offices. But it is foreseen that the project partners will provide, as part of their co-financing, office space and working facilities if required. Table 16 summarises the main responsibilities of the members of the project management unit and Annex 11 has the terms of reference for each post.

d. Technical Advisory Group

403. The Technical Advisory Group is a coordination instance among the key project partners. Its main roles are to:

? Ensure fluid inter-sectoral communication and collaboration within and among the participating countries.

? Guarantee ownership of the activities implemented by the Implementing Partner, ensuring that the results are aligned with the countries? policies and priorities.

? Provide technical guidance to the Technical Project Coordinator and the project management unit to support the achievement of the project outcomes.

? Review and pre-approve the annual work plan and its corresponding budget before they are submitted for consideration of the Project Board.

e. National coordination groups

404. In each country there will be a National Coordination Group to facilitate collaboration and synergies among key partners and other projects and initiatives (e.g., FiTI, ILO, FAO) (Figure 15). The Technical Project Coordinator together with the Fisheries Officers and the Fisheries Specialists will organise the coordination groups, organise meetings (at least every six months), prepare meeting minutes, follow-up agreements and motivate fluid communication among its members. The UNDP country offices will assist in organising the coordination groups. It will be promoted to have each year, at a minimum, a meeting for joint programming and another meeting to assess progress.

Figure 15. GMC2 project management unit.

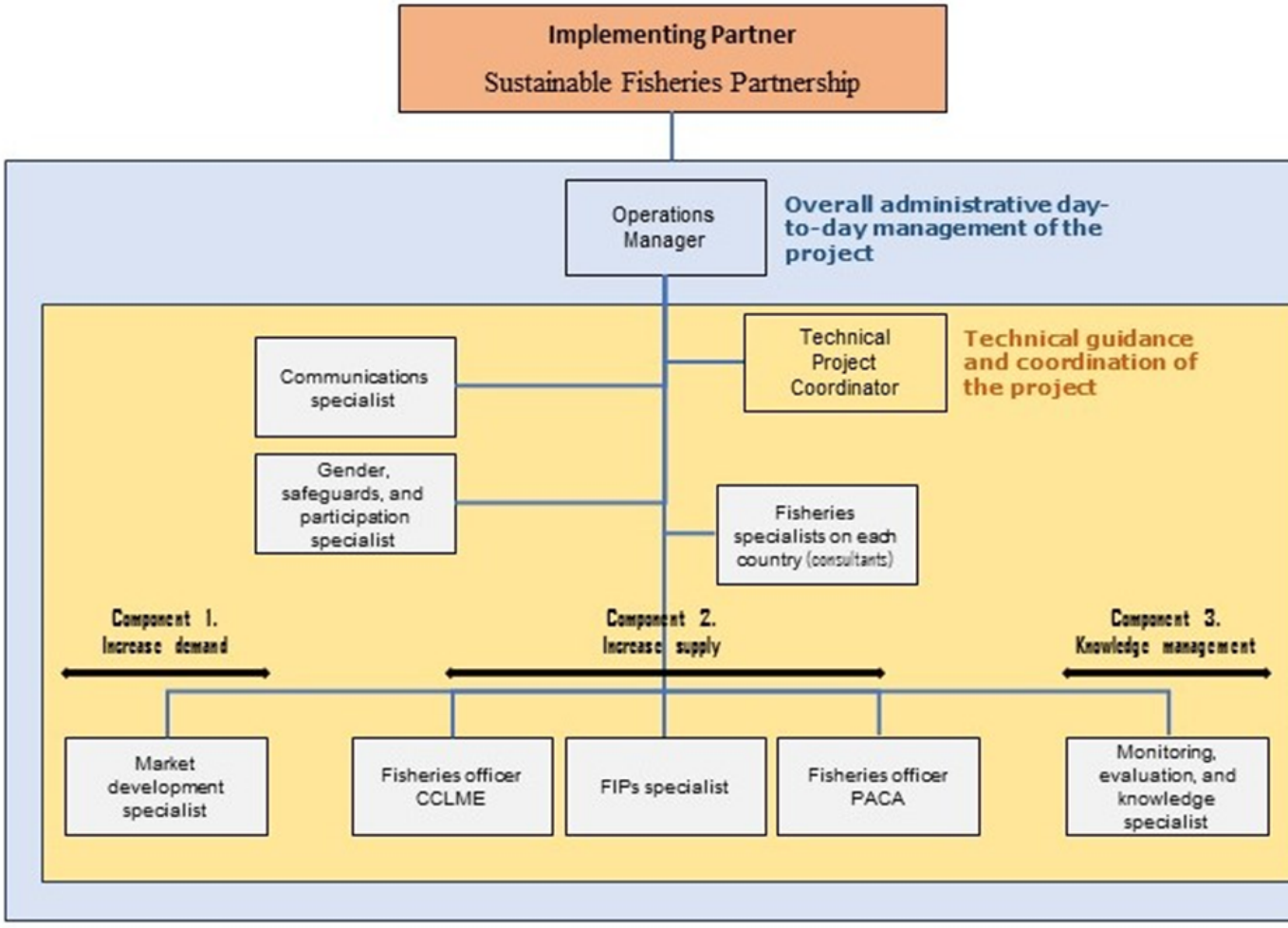


Table 15. Main responsibilities of the technical members from the project management unit.

Outcome	Member of the project management unit						
	Technical Project Coordinator	Gender, safeguards, and participation specialist	Market development specialist	Fisheries officer (CCLME & PACA)	FIPs specialist	Communications specialist	Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist

Outcome	Member of the project management unit						
	Technical Project Coordinator	**Gender, safeguards, and participation specialist**	**Market development specialist**	**Fisheries officer (CCLME & PACA)**	**FIPs specialist**	**Communications specialist**	**Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist**
Outcome 1.1. Increased market demand for sustainable marine commodities in relevant international and domestic markets.	Provides strategic guidance for the design and implementation of the buyer engagement strategies. Oversees the implementation of the buyer engagement strategies in international and domestic markets.	Ensures that gender and youth considerations are included in the buyer engagement trials and pilot in domestic markets. Ensures that the information from the gender profiles of the value chains is used and integrated.	Responsible for the design and implementation of the buyer engagement activities at the international and domestic levels [a].	Ensures prompt provision of information (domestic market intelligence) and communication among stakeholders for the design and implementation of the buyer engagement activities.	Provides information and support as required.	Ensures that the target audiences are informed and receive key messages in gender-sensitive and inclusive language.	Ensures that the lessons of the process are thoroughly documented, and activities are meticulously monitored and assessed. Prepares learning documents from the engagement of international buyers (1.1.1), and the buyer engagement trials and pilot in domestic markets (1.1.2), coordinates the preparation of the scaling-up strategy for a buyer

Outcome	Member of the project management unit						
	Technical Project Coordinator	**Gender, safeguards, and participation specialist**	**Market development specialist**	**Fisheries officer (CCLME & PACA)**	**FIPs specialist**	**Communications specialist**	**Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist**
							engagement programme in Morocco.
Outcome 1.2. Increased market demand for socially responsible seafood commodities.	Oversees the preparation of the responsible seafood standard and indicator set and the work with international and domestic buyers.	Ensures that the social responsibility standard and indicator set integrate sound gender, governance, and human rights issues. Motivates that intergenerational aspects are considered in the analysis and discussions. Ensures that the information from the gender profiles of the value chains is used and integrated.	Responsible for the development of the responsible seafood standard and indicator set and the work with international and domestic buyers [b].	Ensures prompt provision of pertinent information and fluid communication with buyers in domestic markets.	Provides information and support as required.	Ensures that the target audiences receive key messages in gender-sensitive and inclusive language.	Ensures that the lessons of the process are thoroughly documented, and activities are meticulously monitored and assessed.

Outcome	Member of the project management unit						
	Technical Project Coordinator	**Gender, safeguards, and participation specialist**	**Market development specialist**	**Fisheries officer (CCLME & PACA)**	**FIPs specialist**	**Communications specialist**	**Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist**
Outcome 1.3. Increased market demand for seafood commodities from fisheries with reduced bycatch and environmental impact.	Provides strategic guidance and oversees the application of the reduced by-catch and ecosystem impacts standard to the project target fisheries.	Ensures that pertinent gender equality and intergenerational perspectives are included.	Responsible for the application of the reduced by-catch and ecosystem impacts standard to the project target fisheries [b].	Ensures prompt provision of pertinent information and fluid communication with key stakeholders and buyers in domestic markets.	Provides information and support as required.	Ensures that the target audiences receive key messages in gender-sensitive and inclusive language.	Ensures that the lessons of the process are thoroughly documented, and activities are meticulously monitored and assessed.

Outcome	Member of the project management unit						
	Technical Project Coordinator	**Gender, safeguards, and participation specialist**	**Market development specialist**	**Fisheries officer (CCLME & PACA)**	**FIPs specialist**	**Communications specialist**	**Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist**
Outcome 2.1. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved fisheries governance and stock health.	Provides strategic guidance for the development of the management platforms and the FIPs and ensures that capacity development activities feed into these processes. Oversee the collaborative work on small pelagic fish management between Mauritania and Morocco (2.1.1).	Ensures that: (i) the governance arrangements include adequate representation of women, youth, and key stakeholders, (ii) the FIPs integrate gender equality and intergenerational equity matters, (iii) the FIPs adequately address social responsibility risks, and (iv) the capacity development activities integrate gender equality and intergenerational equity considerations. Oversee the women empowering actions (2.1.3).	Ensures connection among FIP implementers and buyers and the integration of market considerations into the management platforms, the FIPs and the capacity development activities.	Responsible for the development of the management platforms (2.1.1) and the capacity development activities (2.1.3). Support the development of the FIPs (2.1.2).	Responsible for the development and implementation of the FIPs (2.1.2). Support the development of the management platforms (2.1.1) and the capacity development activities (2.1.3).	Ensures that the target audiences are informed and receive key messages in gender-sensitive and inclusive language.	Ensures that the lessons of the process are thoroughly documented, and activities are meticulously monitored and assessed. Ensures the preparation of a lessons learned document from assessing a fish supply chain improvement project in the Joal CLPA.

Outcome	Member of the project management unit						
	Technical Project Coordinator	**Gender, safeguards, and participation specialist**	**Market development specialist**	**Fisheries officer (CCLME & PACA)**	**FIPs specialist**	**Communications specialist**	**Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist**
Outcome 2.2. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved social responsibility.	Provides strategic guidance for the development of the guidelines to mainstream social responsibility into fisheries governance and seafood supply chain (2.2.1) and the support to implementation or preparation of fisheries management plans (2.2.2). Direct the training on Regulatory Impact Assessment and the support to the countries on the application of this tool.	Direct the development of the guidelines to mainstream social responsibility into fisheries governance and seafood supply chain (2.2.1) [c]. Ensure that the fisheries management plans integrate social responsibility considerations. Support the training and application of Regulatory Impact Assessment.	Support the development of the guidelines to mainstream social responsibility into fisheries governance and seafood supply chain (2.2.1). Provide information and support as required.	Responsible to support the implementation or preparation of fisheries management plans (2.2.2). Support the application of Regulatory Impact Assessment. CCLME fisheries officer organises the learning exchange on small pelagic fish and octopus management. PACA fisheries officer organises south-south cooperation on fisheries action plans and work with COREMAHI.	Contributes to the development of the guidelines to mainstream social responsibility into fisheries governance and seafood supply chain (2.2.1). Provide information and support as required.	Ensures that the target audiences are informed and receive key messages in gender-sensitive and inclusive language.	Ensures that the lessons of the process are thoroughly documented, and activities are meticulously monitored and assessed.

Outcome	Member of the project management unit						
	Technical Project Coordinator	**Gender, safeguards, and participation specialist**	**Market development specialist**	**Fisheries officer (CCLME & PACA)**	**FIPs specialist**	**Communications specialist**	**Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist**
Outcome 2.3. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate reduced bycatch and environmental impact.	Provides strategic guidance and oversees the integration of the reduced by-catch and ecosystem impacts standard in the pertinent fisheries management instruments and FIPs.	Ensures that pertinent gender equality and intergenerational perspectives are included in the integration of the reduced by-catch and ecosystem impacts standard in the pertinent fisheries management instruments and FIPs.	Provides information and support as required.	Responsible for the integration of objectives and targets to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch in the fisheries management plans. PACA fisheries officer (i) ensures that addressing the by-catch of sharks and other ETP species is integrated in the management plans and FIPs, (ii) organises the regional work on shark NDFs, and (iii) guides the work with COREMAHI.	Responsible for the integration of objectives and targets to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch in the FIPs.	Ensures that the target audiences are informed and receive key messages in gender-sensitive and inclusive language.	Ensures that the lessons of the process are thoroughly documented, and activities are meticulously monitored and assessed. Ensures the preparation of lessons learned document about measures to prevent marine litter from octopus pots in Mauritania.

Outcome	Member of the project management unit						
	Technical Project Coordinator	**Gender, safeguards, and participation specialist**	**Market development specialist**	**Fisheries officer (CCLME & PACA)**	**FIPs specialist**	**Communications specialist**	**Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist**
Outcome 3.1. Reliable and verifiable information of sustainability performance of target marine commodities is available to supply chain partners and the public to drive their purchasing decisions.	Provides strategic guidance and oversees the preparation of profiles of the target fisheries and FIPs.	Ensures that the fisheries and FIPs profiles integrate information about key social indicators.	Provides information and support as required.	Responsible for the preparation of the target fisheries profiles [b].	Responsible for the preparation of the target FIP profiles and progress reports [b].	Ensures that the target audiences are informed and receive key messages in gender-sensitive and inclusive language.	Ensures that the lessons of the process are thoroughly documented, and activities are meticulously monitored and assessed.

Outcome	Member of the project management unit						
	Technical Project Coordinator	**Gender, safeguards, and participation specialist**	**Market development specialist**	**Fisheries officer (CCLME & PACA)**	**FIPs specialist**	**Communications specialist**	**Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist**
Outcome 3.2. Lessons about mainstreaming ecological and social sustainability into seafood supply chains are available worldwide.	Directs the work with the National Coordination Groups and ensure collaborative and synergic work with project partners and other pertinent projects and initiatives. Ensures that lessons are documented and presented to local stakeholders, high-level national authorities, key regional organisations, and the international community. Responsible for preparing and implementing the post-	Contributes to document and disseminate project lessons, and assures that lessons capture social, intergenerational and gender aspects.	Contributes to document and disseminate project lessons.	Responsible for organising and supporting the work of the National Coordination Groups. Contributes to document and disseminate project lessons.	Contributes to document and disseminate project lessons.	Prepares and implements the project?s communication strategy. Responsible for the development and operation of the project?s website and accounts on social networking sites. Ensures that all communication materials use inclusive, intercultural-sensitive and gender-sensitive language, and are accessible to fishers and local groups.	Prepares and implements the project strategy for knowledge transfer. Organises the mid-term and final onsite meetings for self-assessment and reflection. Responsible for documenting and disseminating project lessons and the preparation of the eight documents that systematise the project experience and the project memoir.

Outcome	Member of the project management unit						
	Technical Project Coordinator	**Gender, safeguards, and participation specialist**	**Market development specialist**	**Fisheries officer (CCLME & PACA)**	**FIPs specialist**	**Communications specialist**	**Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist**
	project sustainability plan.						
Outcome 4.1. Project-level monitoring and evaluation, in compliance with UNDP and mandatory GEF-specific monitoring and evaluation requirements	Provides strategic guidance and oversees the implementation of the project monitoring and evaluation plan. Prepares annual PIR together with the Operations Manager.	Contributes to the implementation of the project monitoring and evaluation plan. Responsible for the monitoring of the gender action plan, the stakeholder engagement plan and the ESMF.	Contributes to the implementation of the project monitoring and evaluation plan. Responsible for the pertinent actions indicated in the project monitoring and evaluation plan.	Contributes to the implementation of the project monitoring and evaluation plan. Responsible for the pertinent actions indicated in the project monitoring and evaluation plan.	Contributes to the implementation of the project monitoring and evaluation plan. Responsible for the pertinent actions indicated in the project monitoring and evaluation plan.	Contributes to the implementation of the project monitoring and evaluation plan. Responsible for the pertinent actions indicated in the project monitoring and evaluation plan.	Implements the project monitoring and evaluation plan. Ensures that all project-level monitoring and evaluation activities comply with the requirements of the GEF and UNDP.
Notes: [a] In coordination with SFP?s market experts. [b] In close collaboration with SFP?s FishSource specialists. [c] In close collaboration with the Market development specialist of the PMU and the SFP?s Market experts.							

In terms of planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives, please refer to section ?baseline projects? in this document (paragraphs 88 and 89) and the PRODOC. Also, Annex 16 of the PRODOC compile the projects that are relevant for coordination and collaboration. In addition, the section ?partnerships? of the PRODOC (paragraphs 292 to 301) summarise the actors and initiatives that will be key during project implementation.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

- National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD
- ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury
- Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention
- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD
- National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC
- Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC
- Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC
- Others

405. The project is consistent with the national biodiversity strategies of the participating countries (in alphabetic order):

? Ecuador?s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2030. In particular the Strategic Objectives 1.- Incorporate biodiversity, and the associated ecosystem goods and services, into the management of public policies and the Strategic Objective 2.- Reduce pressures and inappropriate use of biodiversity to levels that ensure its conservation.

? Guatemala?s National Biodiversity Strategy and action plan 2012-2022. In particular axis 3.3. Sustainable use of biological diversity and its ecosystem services

? Mauritania?s National Biodiversity Strategy and action plan 2011-2020. Strategic direction 4: Ensure sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity, in particular Objective 7: Reduce pressure on biodiversity and Objective 8: Ensure the sustainable of the use of biological resources.

? Morocco?s National Biodiversity Strategy and action plan 2016-2020. National strategic axis B. Ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity and biological resources. In particular, National operational objective B1. Develop management plans for the most exploited marine fish and invertebrate stocks in order to avoid their collapse.

? Panama?s National Biodiversity Strategy issued in 2000. Strategic objective 4. sustainable use and management. In particular action line 4.1. Strengthening of instruments that promote sustainable use and the fair and equitable distribution of benefits and action line 4.2. Sustainable use.

? Senegal?s National Biodiversity Strategy and action plan of 2015. Strategic Axis C: Promoting the consideration of biodiversity in economic and social development policies. Specific Objective C.1. Take biodiversity into account in development policies and strategies. Line of Action C.1.1. Integrate biodiversity conservation into national development policies and strategies.

406. The project is also consistent with the national fisheries policies and regulations.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

407. Knowledge management is a cross-cutting element of the project theory of change (Figure 11 and Figure 12). Outcome 3.1 focus on facilitating access to information to support decision-making for market transformation and improved fisheries management. Complementarily, outcome 3.2 focus on documenting and sharing the lessons from the project. Output 3.2.1 has two lines of work: (i) to facilitate communication and information flow among key project stakeholders and disseminate achievements and lessons, and (ii) to document and disseminate project lessons. Output 3.2.2 is the project monitoring and evaluation plan, which will provide inputs to identify and process project lessons.

408. The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. For this, two complementary knowledge transfer and communication strategies will be prepared and implemented (output 3.2.1). Project learning will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g., by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries). As indicated before, there will be close coordination and collaboration with IW:LEARN. To support dissemination of advances and lessons, GEF resources will be invested to support participation in the international waters? conferences of 2025 and 2027.

409. The project team will identify, analyse, and share the learning that could be beneficial for the design and implementation of similar projects and the lessons will be widely disseminated. There will be a continuous exchange of information between this project and other projects of similar approach in the participating countries, the countries of the CCLME and PACA, and worldwide.

410. The lessons from the project will be collected into eight documents which systematise experiences. The provisional themes are:

? Developing domestic demand for responsible and sustainable seafood (lessons from the buyer engagement trials and pilot).

? Development of a small pelagic fish supply chain improvement project in the Joal CLPA.

? Lessons on the application of RIA in fisheries.

? Lessons on the implementation of the target FIPs.

? Lessons on engaging artisanal fishers in co-management platforms (pomada fishers, Guatemalan dorado fishers, Panamanian shrimp fishers, Senegalese CLPAs, Mauritanian octopus fishers).

? Women and youth participation and representation challenges in fisheries co-management platforms.

411. These documents will have a dissemination format (e.g., visually appealing, plain language) to be accessible to a broad audience. Each document (i) will be in English (for worldwide access) with extended summaries in French and Spanish, and (ii) will be in high-quality PDF format to be downloaded from the web.

412. Finally, a memoir of the project that systematises both achievements and learnings will be prepared. The memoir will be in a simple and very graphic format, so that it is accessible to the general public, and will use inclusive and gender-sensitive and cultural-sensitive language.

413. The following table presents the planned activities of outcomes 3.1 and 3.2 (the full multiyear workplan is Annex 3 of the PRODOC):

Outcome	Output	Activities	Y1				Y2				Y3				Y4				Y5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 3.1. Reliable and verifiable information of sustainability performance of target marine commodities is available to supply chain partners and the public to drive their purchasing decisions.	3.1.1. The sustainability assessment profiles of all project target fisheries are maintained in FishSource.	Initial training of project stakeholders on the use of FishSource and their indicators and scores.			x																	
		Repeat training as required				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
		Assess current status of the profiles of the target fisheries in FishSource.			x																	
		Update or develop full profiles in FishSource of project target fishery.			x	x	x															
		Update FishSource profiles of target fisheries.									x	x			x	x			x	x		
	3.1.2. The profiles and progress evaluations of all project related FIPs are publicly available.	Initial training of project stakeholders on the use of Fishery Progress and their indicators.			x																	
		Repeat training as required				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
		Review status of target FIP profiles and reports in FishSource and FisheryProgress.			x																	
		Update the profiles and rating of ongoing target FIPs in FishSource.			x	x																
		Facilitate that implementers of ongoing target FIPs have updated reports and information in FisheryProgress.			x	x																
		Develop profiles and ratings of new FIPs in FishSource.					x	x			x	x			x	x			x	x		
Outcome 3.2. Lessons about mainstreaming ecological and social sustainability into seafood supply chains are available worldwide.	3.2.1. Project lessons documented and disseminated.	Form communications working group with partners´ communication officers	x																			
		Prepare project´s communication strategy and multi-year action plan		x																		
		Implement project´s communication strategy			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
		Launch and maintain project website and social networking sites			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
		Prepare project´s knowledge transfer strategy			x																	
		Initiation workshop with national stakeholders on each country.			x																	
		Onsite meetings for self-assessment with key stakeholders on each country (midterm and final).									x									x		
		Prepare and distribute project´s learning documents																	x	x		
		Prepare and distribute project memoirs																	x	x		
		Closing workshop with national stakeholders on each country																		x		
		Participation in IWC2025 y 2027									x							x				

414. The budget for the outcomes 3.1 and 3.2 are USD 773,750 and USD 729,300, respectively. The details are found in the project budget.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

415. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP offices in each participating country are responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements. The UNDP country office in Ecuador (?Lead Country Office?, paragraph 394) will coordinate the fulfilment of the M&E requirements of the entire project.

416. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

417. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed ? including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF

Inception Workshop and Report:

418. A project inception workshop will be held within two (2) months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

a. Familiarise key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.

b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.

c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalise the M&E budget, identify pertinent national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E, discuss the role of the GEF OFPs and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log, SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements, project grievance mechanisms, gender strategy, knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.

f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalise the TOR of the Project Board.

h. Formally launch the project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

419. The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:

420. The GEF Core indicators included as Annex 12 of the PRODOC will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the core indicators status. The updated monitoring data must be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the ?guidelines on the implementation of the GEF-8 results measurement framework?.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

421. An independent mid-term review (MTR) will be completed by the mid-point of the project. The terms of reference, the MTR process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and MTR guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The MTR must be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project but no later than 48 months after CEO Endorsement. Mid-point is determined by taking the expected PRODOC signature date plus number of months duration and finding the middle date. To meet the submission deadline, final MTR reports must be completed and submitted to the BPPS NCE team no later than two (2) months in advance

of the submission deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

422. Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the MTR within the submission deadline. Therefore, the MTR process must start no later than eight (8) months before the expected date of submission of the MTR.

423. The MTR will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organisations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be reviewed. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

424. The GEF Operational Focal Points and other stakeholders from the participating countries will be actively involved and consulted during the MTR process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS/NCE.

425. The final MTR report will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC) by the MTR submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report?s submission to the GEF.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

426. An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and TE guidance for UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. The TE must be submitted to the GEF no later than six (6) months after the Completion Date. This is a hard deadline that, if not met, can only be extended through a formal extension request. To meet the submission deadline, final TE reports must be completed and submitted to BPPS NCE team no later than two (2) months in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for internal review/clearance that is required prior to submission.

427. Provisions must be taken to complete and submit the TE within the submission deadline. Therefore, TE must start no later than eight (8) months before the expected date of submission of the TE (or 11 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

428. The evaluation will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The evaluator(s) that UNDP will hire to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing, or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

429. The GEF Operational Focal Points and other stakeholders from the participating countries will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from BPPS NCE.

430. The final TE report will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by the TE submission date included on cover page of this project document. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report submission to the GEF.

431. Per the GEF Terminal Evaluation requirements, for cancelled full-sized projects, Terminal Evaluations are required if the GEF grant expenditure exceeds more than USD 2 million.

Final Report:

432. The project?s final GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report

package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Monitoring and evaluation plans

433. In accordance with UNDP?s programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans.

[1] Monitoring Plan

434. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually, and will be reported in the GEF PIR every year, and will be evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Project objective	Mandatory Indicator 1: Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by sex (individual people) (GEF core indicator 11).	Midterm ≥10,000 Men: ≥8,000 persons Women: ≥2,000 persons End of project 17,267 Men: 14,105 persons Women: 3,162 persons	Number of persons that participate in activities and meetings (e.g., training, technical assistance) of the project (disaggregated by sex). Annex 18 details the expected direct beneficiaries from the project.	Permanent recording. Annual reporting in progress section of GEF PIR.	Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist	Records of all project activities and meetings.

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	Indicator 2: Number of indirect project beneficiaries.	Midterm ≥200,000 persons End of project 373,883 persons	Number of persons of the target value chains that will benefit from the results of the project. Measured by the number of fishers that capture the target resources, the number of persons that work in the processing facilities, and their families. Annex 18 details the expected indirect beneficiaries from the project.	Project-start, Midterm and end-of-project	Fisheries officer PACA Fisheries officer CCLME	Official reports or records about the number of fishers and persons employed in the processing facilities.

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	Mandatory indicator 3: Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons).	Midterm 50,000 t End of project 1,417,500 t	Stock status from official reports of national fisheries authorities or pertinent regional bodies. Four-point scale for stock status. 1 = Not evaluated, 2 = Underfished, 3 = Maximum sustainably fished, 4 = Overfished. The pertinent regional bodies are the ?FAO Working Group on the Assessment of Small Pelagic Fish off Northwest Africa? and the ?Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission? (IATTC). Annual catch from official reports of national fisheries authorities. Table 16 details the baseline situation of the target fisheries.	Annual	Fisheries officer PACA Fisheries officer CCLME	Official reports from national fisheries authorities or pertinent regional bodies

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	Mandatory indicator 4: Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program formulation and implementation in PACA.	Midterm 2 = TDA finalized includes inputs from GMC2 experience. End of project 2 = TDA finalized includes inputs from GMC2 experience.	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program formulation and implementation. The PACA TDA will include inputs from the value chain work of the GMC2 project. Corresponds to sub-indicator 7.1 of the GEF. Four-point scale. 1 = No TDA/SAP developed. 2 = TDA finalized, 3 = SAP ministerially endorsed, 4 = SAP under implementation.	Annual	Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist	TDA document of the PACA LME. Records of meetings with PACA TDA development team.
Project Outcome 1.1.	Indicator 5: Additional number of international buyers, related to target supply chains, that adopt sustainable seafood policies and target commitments.	Midterm 6 international buyers End of project 12 international buyers	Number of international buyers that purchase seafood from the target supply chains that adopt new sustainable seafood policies and target commitments.	Permanent recording. Annual reporting.	Market development specialist	SFP report from partnerships and Supply Chain Roundtables. Copy of new sustainable seafood policies and target commitments.

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	Indicator 6: Additional number of domestic buyers, related to target supply chains, that adopt sustainable seafood policies and target commitments.	Midterm 2 domestic buyers End of project 4 domestic buyers	Number of domestic buyers that purchase seafood from the target supply chains in Ecuador, Guatemala, Morocco and Senegal that adopt new sustainable seafood policies and target commitments.	Permanent recording. Annual reporting.	Market development specialist	Reports from the domestic buyer engagement trials (Ecuador, Guatemala and Senegal) and pilot (Morocco). Copy of new sustainable seafood policies and target commitments.
Project Outcome 1.2.	Indicator 7: Additional number of international buyers, related to target supply chains, that adopt socially responsible seafood policies and target commitments.	Midterm 1 international buyer End of project 3 international buyers	Number of international buyers that purchase seafood from the target supply chains that adopt new socially responsible policies and target commitments.	Permanent recording. Annual reporting.	Market development specialist	SFP report from partnerships and Supply Chain Roundtables. Copy of new socially responsible seafood policies and target commitments.
	Indicator 8: Additional number of domestic buyers, related to target supply chains, that adopt socially responsible seafood policies and target commitments.	Midterm 1 domestic buyer End of project 2 domestic buyers	Number of domestic buyers that purchase seafood from the target supply chains that adopt new socially responsible policies and target commitments.	Permanent recording. Annual reporting.	Market development specialist	Reports from the domestic buyer engagement trials (Ecuador, Guatemala and Senegal) and pilot (Morocco). Copy of new sustainable seafood policies and target commitments.

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Project Outcome 1.3.	Indicator 9: Additional number of international buyers, related to target supply chains, that adopt reduced bycatch and environmental impact policies and target commitments.	Midterm 1 international buyer End of project 3 international buyers	Number of international buyers that purchase seafood from the target supply chains that adopt new reduced bycatch and environmental impact policies and target commitments	Permanent recording. Annual reporting.	Market development specialist	SFP report from partnerships and Supply Chain Roundtables. Copy of new socially responsible seafood policies and target commitments.
	Indicator 10: Additional number of domestic buyers, related to target supply chains, that adopt reduced bycatch and environmental impact policies and target commitments.	Midterm 1 domestic buyer End of project 2 domestic buyers	Number of domestic buyers that purchase seafood from the target supply chains that adopt new reduced bycatch and environmental impact policies and target commitments	Permanent recording. Annual reporting.	Market development specialist	Reports from the domestic buyer engagement trials (Ecuador, Guatemala and Senegal) and pilot (Morocco). Copy of new sustainable seafood policies and target commitments.

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Project Outcome 2.1.	Indicator 11: Number of government led national co-management platforms formally established and under operation.	Midterm LPF Ecuador: 2 LPF Guatemala: 2 LPF Panama: 2 Pomada Ecuador: 4 Shrimp Panama: 2 SPF Mauritania: 3 SPF Senegal: 3 End of project LPF Ecuador: 4 LPF Guatemala: 4 LPF Panama: 4 Pomada Ecuador: 4 Shrimp Panama: 4 SPF Mauritania: 4 SPF Senegal: 4	Level of development of each government led national co-management platform. Four-point development scale. 0 = Not established. 1 = By-laws and operating regulations manual drafted. 2 = Platform formally established with by-laws, operating regulations and secretarial and administrative support. 3 = Platform members have adopted a workplan. 4 = Platform implements the agreed workplan, meets regularly, records of meetings and decisions are kept.	Permanent recording. Annual reporting.	Fisheries officer PACA (Ecuador, Guatemala and Panama). Fisheries officer CCLME (Mauritania and Senegal).	Reports from project fisheries officers. Minutes of platform meetings. Copy of formal instruments (by-laws, operating regulations, workplan, legal instrument that establishes the platform).

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	Indicator 12: Percentage of women effectively participating in the national co-management platforms.	Midterm LPF Ecuador: ?25% LPF Guatemala: ?25% LPF Panama: ?25% Pomada Ecuador: ?25% Shrimp Panama: ?25% SPF Mauritania: ?25% SPF Senegal: ?25% End of project LPF Ecuador: ?40% LPF Guatemala: ?40% LPF Panama: ?40% Pomada Ecuador: ?40% Shrimp Panama: ?40% SPF Mauritania: ?40% SPF Senegal: ?40%	Percentage of women that participate on each meeting or activity (e.g., meetings of working groups) of the national co-management platform. At mid-term each platform must have a minimum participation target of 25%. At end of project each platform must have a minimum participation target of 40%.	Permanent recording. Quarterly reporting.	Fisheries officer PACA (Ecuador, Guatemala and Panama). Fisheries officer CCLME (Mauritania and Senegal).	List of participants on each meeting or activity of the platform (sex disaggregated).

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	Indicator 13: Level of effective participation in the national co-management platforms.	Midterm LPF Ecuador: ?3 LPF Guatemala: ?3 LPF Panama: ?3 Pomada Ecuador: ?3 Shrimp Panama: ?3 SPF Mauritania: ?3 SPF Senegal: ?3 End of project LPF Ecuador: ?4 LPF Guatemala: ?4 LPF Panama: ?4 Pomada Ecuador: ?4 Shrimp Panama: ?4 SPF Mauritania: ?4 SPF Senegal: ?4	Level of effective participation of key stakeholder groups in the functioning of the platform. Key stakeholder groups are: (1) producers (e.g., fishers, boat owners), (2) processors (e.g., women artisanal processors, small-scale and large-scale processors), and (3) government (e.g., fisheries, environment and maritime authorities, fisheries research entities). The level of participation is measured as the average of a weighed sample of the results of the application of a questionnaire to measure (i) representation, (ii) participation and equity, and (iii) accountability and transparency. The level of participation is measured in a five-point scale: 5. Very good, 4. Good,	Annual, as part of the annual performance assessment of each management platform.	Gender, safeguards, and participation specialist.	Report from annual performance assessment of the target platforms.

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			3. Fair, 2. Poor, and 1. Very poor. The methodology to be applied in described at the end of the present document.			

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	Indicator 14: Level of progress of the target FIPs.	Midterm Pomada FIP Stage 4 | SPRA prepared | SWP in progress. LPF FIP Ecuador FIP Stage 2 | SPRA prepared | SWP not executed. Dorado and sharks FIP Stage 2 | SPRA prepared | SWP not executed. SPF FIP Mauritania Octopus FIP Mauritania Shrimp FIP LPF FIP Panama Octopus FIP Senegal End of project Pomada FIP Stage 5 | SPRA prepared | SWP in progress. LPF FIP Ecuador FIP Stage 4 | SPRA prepared | SWP in progress.	For each FIP three parameters will be assessed: [1] FIP stage: Stage 0 (initial conversations among potential partners). Stage 1 (FIP development. Stage 2 (FIP launch). Stage 3 (FIP implementation). Stage 4 (improvements in fishing practices or fishery management). Stage 5 (improvements on the water). [2] Preparation of Social performance risk assessment (SPRA): not prepared or prepared. [3] Implementation of Social workplan (SWP): not executed, in progress, completed.	Quarterly.	FIPs specialist	Public profiles posted in FisheryProgress.

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
		Dorado and sharks FIP Stage 4 | SPRA prepared | SWP in progress. SPF FIP Mauritania Octopus FIP Mauritania Shrimp FIP LPF FIP Panama Octopus FIP Senegal				
Project Outcome 2.2	Indicator 15. Number of fisheries management plans that integrate social and economic objectives and targets.	Midterm three (3) management plans. End of project eight (8) management plans.	Fisheries management plans of target fisheries, formally adopted by the pertinent authority, include specific social and economic objectives and targets. The target plans are: Ecuador PAN LPF Ecuador PAN pomada Guatemala dorado & sharks Guatemala PAN sharks Mauritania SPF Mauritania octopus Panama LPF Panama shrimp Senegal octopus	Permanent recording. Annual reporting.	Fisheries officer PACA (Ecuador, Guatemala, and Panama). Fisheries officer CCLME (Mauritania and Senegal).	Fisheries management plans. Copy of formal instruments that adopt the management plans.

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Project Outcome 2.3	Indicator 16. Number of fisheries management plans that integrate objectives and targets to reduce bycatch and ecosystem impacts in longline fisheries.	Midterm one (1) management plan. End of project three (3) management plans.	Fisheries management plans of target longline fisheries for large pelagic fish, formally adopted by the pertinent authority, that include specific objectives and targets to reduce bycatch and ecosystem impacts. The target plans are: Ecuador PAN LPF Guatemala dorado & sharks Panama LPF	Permanent recording. Annual reporting.	Fisheries officer PACA (Ecuador, Guatemala, and Panama).	Fisheries management plans. Copy of formal instruments that adopt the management plans.
	Indicator 17: Number of FIPs that integrate objectives and targets to reduce bycatch and ecosystem impacts.	Midterm two (2) FIPs. End of project four (4) FIPs.	Target FIPs that integrate in their ?fisheries action plan? specific objectives and targets to reduce the bycatch and the impacts on the environment. The target FIPs are: Dorado and sharks FIP Guatemala LPF FIP Ecuador LPF FIP Panama Octopus FIP Mauritania	Annual reporting	FIPs specialist	Public profiles posted in FisheryProgress.

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Project Outcome 3.1	Indicator 18: Number of visits per month (annual average) recorded on each of the FishSource profiles of the target fisheries.	Midterm ?100 visits per months (annual average) End of project ?300 visits per months (annual average)	Number of visits to the FishSource profiles of the target fisheries.	Continuous recording. Monthly reporting (monthly count).	Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist	Monthly report from SFP?s FishSource team.
Project Outcome 3.2	Indicator 19: Number of people (men and women, by country) who have participated in events for dissemination of lessons (e.g., workshops, IWC)	Midterm ?600 (?30% women) End of project ?1800 (?30% women)	Number of persons that participate in meetings / workshops / events that present project lessons. Includes International Waters Conference. Record participants on each meeting/ workshop / event. Records must include name, sex, and affiliation of each person.	Continuous data collection, monthly processing.	Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist	Event registration forms. Report from each event.

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	Indicator 20. Level of engagement in IW:LEARN through participation and delivery of key products. GEF Core sub-indicator 7.4.	Midterm level 3 End of project level 4	Level of engagement in International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN). Four-point scale: 1 = No participation 2 = Website in line with IW:LEARN guidance active 3 = As above, plus strong participation in training/twinning events and production of at least one experience note and one results note 4 = As above, plus active participation of project staff and country representatives at International Waters conferences and the provision of spatial data and other data points via project website.	Annual	Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist	Report from Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
	Indicator 21: Number of visitors per month (annual average) recorded in the network of electronic platforms used to disseminate project?s learnings and best practice	Midterm Visits ?2,000 Unique visits ?1,500 End of project Visits ?4,000 Unique visits ?3,000	Number of visits and unique visits to the project?s network of electronic platforms. Keep track of document downloads. Persons downloading project documents must fill a form providing basic information: name, country, organisation, organisation type (public, private, NGO, CSO).	Continuous recording (web tracking tool), monthly report.	Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist	Report from web tracking tool

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
Project Outcome 4.1	Indicator 22: Project-level monitoring and evaluation completed through documentation from Inception Workshop, Annual GEF Project Implementation Reviews (PIR), M&E of GEF core Indicators, Gender Plan, Safeguards Frameworks and Action Plans, Independent Mid-Term Review, and Independent Terminal Evaluation	Midterm [1] Inception Workshop, [2] pertinent PIRs, [3] at least annual Board meetings, [4] annual update of GEF core indicators, gender, stakeholder participation and ESMf, and [4] MTR completed. End of project [1] Independent Terminal Evaluation completed. [2] Final core indicators updated. [3] Final project board meeting carried out.	The inception Workshop is held within two months from the first disbursement date and the report is distributed one month after. The annual PIRs are prepared and submitted on time. The Project Board meets at least once per year. The reports are distributed within fifteen calendar days after each meeting. The advance of the indicators of (i) the project results framework, (ii) the GEF core indicators (Annex 12), (iii) the Gender Action Plan, (iv) the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and (v) the ESMF is measured and updated annually. The MTR will comply with UNDP guidance, will be submitted to the GEF by the mid-point of the project, and will	Inception Workshop at project start. PIRs annually. Project Board meetings at least annually. Update project indicators annually. MTR at the mid-point of the project. TE at the end of the project.	Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge specialist	Inception Workshop Report. Project Board meeting reports. PIRs. Annual reports of progress of the indicators of (i) the project results framework, (ii) the GEF core indicators (ii) the Gender Action Plan, (iii) the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and (iv) the ESMF. Mid-Term Review report Terminal Evaluation report.

Monitoring Activity. Track results progress						
Results Monitoring	**Indicators**	**Targets**	**Description of indicators and targets**	**Frequency**	**Responsible for data collection**	**Means of verification**
			be freely available to project partners, stakeholders and the general public. The TE will comply with UNDP guidance, will be submitted to the GEF by no later than six months after the completion date, and will be freely available to project partners, stakeholders and the general public.			

Table 16. Baseline situation ana annual catch of the fisheries that will improve their management (GEF Core Indicator 8).

Country	Fishery	Main target species	Status of the stock	Total annual catch t (year)	Status of management plan	Capture to be moved to more sustainable levels (t)
Ecuador	Pomada	Pomada (*Protrachypene precipua*)	Overfished [a]	2,277 t (2022) [b]	Adopted in 2021. The project will support the preparation of the 2028 - 2032 version.	2,277
Ecuador	Large pelagic fish longline (espinel grueso)	Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*),	Swordfish = Not overfished [c] Yellowfin tuna= Not overfished [d]	1,600 t (2021) [f]	No management plan for this fishery. There is a PAN Atun	1,600

		bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*) and marlins or picudos (*Kajikia audax, Makaira nigricans*)	Bigeye = Not overfished [e]		2019 focused on the industrial purse seine fishery for tunas. The PAT-EC 2020 includes the sharks that are captured as bycatch.	
Guatemala	Dorado and sharks longline	Dorado (*Coryphaena hippurus*)	Dorado = Uncertain [g]	3,190 tonnes (2018) [h]	No management plan or fisheries regulations for these species. The PAN-Condrictios 2021 focuses on conservation of sharks.	3,840
		Silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis)*	Silky shark = Uncertain [i]	Sharks = 650 (2015) [j]		
Panama	Shrimp	white shrimp (*Litopennaeus vanamei*)	Not evaluated	1,248 t (2021) [k]	No management plan for shrimp fisheries.	1,248
Panama	Large pelagic fish longline	Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), dorado (*Coryphaena hippurus*)	Yellowfin tuna = Not overfished [d]	Yellowfin tuna 107 t (2021), dorado 890 t (2021) [k]	No management plan for these species.	997
			dorado = Not overfished [g]			
Mauritania	Octopus	*Octopus vulgaris*	Overfished (2018) [l]	39,000 t (2017) [l]	Octopus Management Plan of 2018	39,000
Mauritania	Small pelagic fish	Sardinella (*Sardinella aurita, Sardinella maderensis*)	Overfished (2021) [m]	In 2018, *S. maderensis* had 76,320 t and *S. aurita* 241,680 t (without the capture of seine canoes in 2018) [n]	Small pelagics Management Plan of 2022	318,000

Morocco	Sardine	Sardine (*Sardina pilchardus*)	Zone A + B Not fully exploited (2019) [m], Zone C Not fully exploited (2019) [m]	Zone A+ B, 389,000 t; Zone C, 824,000 t (2020) [m]	A management plan is provided by the d?cret of 2008. The stock of Zone C has shifted south and is now shared with Mauritania [p], but there are no joint management or harvest strategies.	824,000
Senegal	Small pelagic fish	Sardinella (*Sardinella aurita, Sardinella maderensis*)	Overfished (2021) [m]	*S. maderensis* (96,251 t) for artisanal and 46 t for industrials, *S. aurita* (121,282 t) for artisanal, and 584 t for industrial (2019) [o]	No management plan for these species.	218,163
Senegal	Octopus	*Octopus vulgaris*	Full exploitation (in terms of biomass) (2009-2018) [o]	6,603 tonnes for artisanal, and 1,772 tonnes for industrial (2019) [n]	Octopus Management Plan of 2016	8,375
					Total annual catch of fisheries with improved management	1,417,500

[a] Canales, C. M., Ibarra, M. Chicaiza, D. (2021). Evaluaci?n de la Poblaci?n de camar?n pomada (Protrachypene precipua) del Golfo de Guayaquil, Ecuador. Honolulu: Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Foundation e Instituto P?blico de Acuicultura y Pesca, Ecuador. 70 p. https://globalmarinecommodities.org/es/publications/nuevo-evaluacion-de-la-poblacion-de-camaron-pomada-del-golfo-de-guayaquil-ecuador/

[b] IPIAP. 2,176 t from the trawlers and 101 t from the bolsos.

[c] IATTC. (2022). Report on the tuna fishery, stocks, and ecosystem in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2022. Inter-American Tuna Commission (IATTC), 219 pp.

[d] Minte-Vera, C., Maunder, M. N., Xu, H., Valero, J. L., Lennert-Cody, C., & Aires-da-Silva, A. (2020). Yellowfin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 2019: benchmark assessment. DOCUMENT SAC-11-07 REV. 11th Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the IATTC. 79 pp.
[e] Xu, H., Maunder, M. N., Minte-Vera, C., Valero, J. L., Lennert-Cody, C., & Aires-da-Silva, A. (2020). Bigeye tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 2019: benchmark assessment. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. Document SAC-11-06. 11th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, 61 pp.
[f] IPIAP. Landings of all large pelagic fish from the espinel grueso fishery, mainly swordfish, marlins (for domestic market), yellowfin tuna and other species.
[g] The only regional stock assessment is based on the Ecuadorian and Peruvian fleets.
Roa-Ureta, R. H., Amancio, G. R., Abanto, P. M., Izquierdo, I. G., Sior, A. A. N., El?as, E., & Peralta, M. (2021). Stock Assessment of the dolphinfish (Coryphaena hippurus)) in the South-East Pacific Ocean. Document SAC-13 INF-O Inter-American Tuna Commission (IATTC). 13th Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, 16-20 May 2022, 40 pp.
[h] Estimate of DIPESCA.
[i] Clarke, S., Langley, A., Lennert-Cody, C., Aires-da-Silva, A. & Maunder, M., (2018). Pacific-wide Silky Shark (Carcharhinus falciformis) Stock Status Assessment. Document WCPFC-SC14-2018/SA-WP-08. Scientific Committee Fourteeen Regular Session. Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, 137 pp.
Lennert-Cody, C.E., Aires-da-Silva, A. & Maunder, M.N. (2022). Updated stock status indicators for silky sharks in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 1994-2021. Document BYC-11 INF-B Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. Working Group on bycatch 11th meeting, 15 pp.
[j] Ixquiac, M., Bocanegra, M., Hernandez, J.A., & Marroquin, J. (2016). Informe sobre recopilaci?n de informaci?n biol?gica y de aprovechamiento de tiburon a peque?a escala para la subsistencia de las comunidades pesqueras y Aplicaci?n de la Gu?a Pr?ctica sobre la Convenci?n sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres (CITES) y los medios de subsistencia. Documento t?cnico No. 32-2016. DIPESCA/MAGA - CONAP, 50 pp.
[k] Estimate of ARAP.
[l] FAO. (2020). Report of the FAO/CECAF Working Group on the Assessment of Demersal Resources ? Subgroup North Nouakchott, Mauritania, 2?10 December 2019 / Rapport du Groupe de travail FAO/COPACE sur l??valuation des ressources d?mersales ? Sous-groupe Nord Nouakchott, Mauritanie, 2?10 decembre 2019. CECAF/ECAF 20/83. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1539b
[m] FAO. (2021). FAO working group on the assessment of small pelagic fish off Northwest Africa 2021. Summary Report. Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic.
[n] IMROP. (2019). Amenagement des ressources halieutiques et gestion de la biodiversit? au service du developpement durable. 9e Edition du Groupe de travail de l'IMROP. Rapport de Synthese.
[o] DPM. (2022). Resultats Generaux des Peches Maritimes. Ministere des peches et de l'?conomie maritime. Direction des Peches Maritimes (DPM).
[p] Kifani, S. (1998). Climate dependent fluctuations of the Moroccan sardine and their impact on fisheries. Global versus local changes in upwelling systems, 235-248.
Atarhouch, T., Rami, M., Naciri, M., & Dakkak, A. (2007). Genetic population structure of sardine (Sardina pilchardus) off Morocco detected with intron polymorphism (EPIC-PCR). Marine Biology, 150, 521-528.
Mounir, A., Ewague, A., Znari, M., & Elmghazli, H. (2019). Discrimination of the phenotypic sardine Sardina pilchardus stocks off the Moroccan Atlantic coast using a morphometric analysis. African Journal of Marine Science, 41(2), 137-144.

Methodology notes on the indicator ?level of effective participation in the national co-management platforms?.

435. The indicator measures the level of effective participation on each national co-management platform. Effective participation is understood as the condition in which the principles of (1) representation, (2) participation and equity and (3) accountability and transparency are achieved:

Principles	Criteria
Representation	The platform represents all relevant stakeholders of the supply chain.
	The members accept the way in which platform members are selected.

Participation & equity	All members participate and are heard in discussions.
	All members can influence decision making within the platform.
Accountability & transparency	Members can hold each other accountable for their actions and decisions.
	Information and decision-making are transparent.

436. The principles and criteria are based on the work of Kusters et al., (2018). The procedure to calculate the ?level of effective participation? on each target national co-management platform will be:

1. Apply a questionnaire to a weighed sample of persons that participate on the co-management platform and represent each key stakeholder group.

Key stakeholder group	Number of respondents
Producers. This group includes fishers and boat owners. Depending on the fishery these could include artisanal, small scale or industrial fishers.	Three (3)
Processors. This group includes, depending on the fishery, women processors (e.g., pomada peelers in Ecuador or women processor in Senegal), artisanal processors, small-scale and large-scale processors.	Three (3)
Government. This group includes, depending on the fishery, the pertinent fisheries, environment and maritime authorities and the fisheries research entities (public fisheries institutes or academia).	Three (3)

437. The questionnaire will use a Likert scale to measure the level of agreement or disagreement with pertinent questions. The questionnaire will be as follows:

How much do you agree with the following statements	Rating scale				
	Strongly agree [5 points]	Agree [4 points]	Undecided [3 points]	Disagree [2 points]	Strongly disagree [1 point]
The platform represents all relevant stakeholders of the supply chain.					
The members accept the way in which platform members are selected.					
All members participate and are heard in discussions.					
All members can influence decision making within the platform.					
Members can hold each other accountable for their actions and decisions.					
Information and decision-making are transparent.					

438. 2. Calculate the ?level of effective participation? (LEP) using the following formula:

$$LEP = (\sum_{1}^{3} Producers + \sum_{1}^{3} Procesors + \sum_{1}^{3} Government)/162$$

Where:

$$\sum_{i}^{i} x$$

Is summation of the points of the responses of each of the three respondents. Where X is Producers, Processors and Government.

162 Is the total number of responses from the three respondents.

Monitoring Activity	**Frequency/Timeframe**	**Expected Action**	**Partners (if joint)**
Inception Workshop and Report	Inception Workshop within two (2) months of the First Disbursement	As per above description	SFP (implementing partner)
Track results progress (see above table for details)	Annually and at mid-point and closure	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	SFP
Monitor and Manage Risk	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	SFP
Monitor gender action plan and stakeholders? engagement plan	Ongoing	Relevant developments are documented by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	SFP
Supervision Missions	Annually	Relevant learning and risks are identified by the UNDP officers and used to inform management decisions.	SFP
Learning and Learning Missions	As needed	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	SFP
Annual Project Quality Assurance	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	SFP
Review and Make Course Corrections	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons, and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	SFP

Monitoring Activity	Frequency/Timeframe	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)
Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually typically between June-September	Mandatory contribution by Project Team, country offices, and RTAs. Strengths and weaknesses will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	SFP
Project Review (Project Board)	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	SFP

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders
Independent Mid-Term Review (MTR)	Not applicable	4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods. 4.2 Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions.	See pertinent information in the project results framework	By the MTR submission date included on cover page of Project Document	Fisheries and environment authorities of the participating countries, FIP implementers, GEF OFPs.

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Not applicable	4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods. 4.2 Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions.	See pertinent information in the project results framework	By the TE submission date included on cover page of Project Document	Fisheries and environment authorities of the participating countries, FIP implementers, GEF OFPs.

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution

GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	Indicative costs (USD)
Inception Workshop and Report	29,800
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	None[a]
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None
Monitoring of Stakeholders Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan	None[b]
Supervision missions	None
Learning missions	None
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	24,000
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	24,000
Project board meetings (in-person)	136,800
TOTAL indicative COST	214,600

[a] Carried out by pertinent project team members.

[b] Carried out by team?s Gender, safeguards, and participation specialist.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

439. The main benefits from the project will be:

(a) To engage international and domestic buyers into preferring and purchasing sustainable and responsible seafood from the target supply chains.

(b) To engage fishers and processors into: (i) supplying sustainable and responsible seafood, (ii) improving the condition of the fishery resources, the management of the fisheries, the articulation among supply chain links, and (iii) collaborative and coordinated public ? private action.

(c) To support strengthening participatory fisheries governance and policy coherence through a whole-of-government response approach and multilevel dialogue among key stakeholders, particularly on sensitive issues.

(d) To contribute to strengthen the capacities of vulnerable groups to be able to actively engage into participatory fisheries governance and improving the functioning of the seafood supply chains.

(e) To foster regional public and private collaboration to address issues with shared resources.

(f) To promote an enabling environment that facilitate women and youth engagement into fisheries governance. Gender equality and intergenerational equity will be mainstreamed into project actions.

(g) To develop practical experience and learning that will be useful worldwide.

440. The number of direct and indirect beneficiaries of the pilot intervention is presented in Annex 18 of the PRODOC. The following table summarises the social and economic benefits of the project:

Output	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries
Outcome 1.1. Increased market demand for sustainable marine commodities in relevant international and domestic markets.	International buyers will better understand the dimensions of sustainable seafood, the long-term benefits of sustainable production, and the business opportunities based on market differentiation. The fishers, processors, and buyers that participate in the buyer engagement initiatives will have direct experience with and training on the promotion of sustainable seafood consumption and buyer engagement. Improved understanding of the dimensions of sustainable and responsible seafood and the market tools (e.g., labels, certifications, value chain audits, FIPs) to develop and promote sustainable and responsible seafood products. Increased interaction and dialogue among the members of the supply chains. New opportunities to channel produce to domestic markets.	Fishers will have practical experience with shorter supply chains and direct interaction with domestic retailers (improved negotiation). Stable income based on purchasing agreements.
Outcome 1.2. Increased market demand for socially responsible seafood commodities.	International and domestic buyers will better understand the dimensions of socially responsible seafood and the opportunities for market-differentiation based on ethical purchasing. Direct experience with and training on the integration of social responsibility in their operations. Access to markets that demand socially responsible seafood commodities.	No indirect beneficiaries

Output	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries
Outcome 1.3. Increased market demand for seafood commodities from fisheries with reduced bycatch and environmental impact.	International and domestic buyers better understand the long-term implications on the sustainability of the resources caused by environmental impacts and the opportunities for market-differentiation based on the application of reduced bycatch and environmental impact. Direct experience with and training on the integration of tools to reduce bycatch and environmental impact in their operations. Access to markets that demand responsible seafood commodities.	No indirect beneficiaries
Outcome 2.1. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved fisheries governance and stock health.	The participants of the co-management platforms will have practical experience and training on participatory fisheries management (processes and tools), better interaction with other stakeholder of the fishery and supply chain, improved dialogue and negotiation skills, and a better understanding of the multiple dimensions of fisheries management. Artisanal fishers, women processors and youth will have a better representation in the dialogue processes. Th participants of the FIPs (fishers, processors, buyers) will secure market access to their products, will improve collaborative business schemes, will explore ways to capture and retain more value on their value chain links, and will have technical assistance and training on FIP implementation. The participants of the small pelagic fish supply chain improvement project in the Joal CLPA (fishers, middlemen, women processors) will explore new collaborative business schemes in a shorter supply chain, develop new business opportunities based on market-differentiation and increase income by reducing losses and capturing value. The participants of the development of governance and fisheries co-management skills will improve their capacities to engage into fisheries governance processes and FIPs.	The fishers, workers of the processing plants and their families will benefit from a more stable flow of fishery resources. Fishers will have a voice in fisheries governance processes.
Outcome 2.2. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved social responsibility.	The persons that receive support for integrating social responsibility in fisheries governance and supply chains will better understand the social dimensions of the fisheries and supply chains (e.g., decent work, integration of women and youth, human rights) and will have practical experience in the integration of these matters into their operations. The government officers trained in Regulatory Impact Assessment in fisheries will be able to apply a tool to improve decision making and to develop a whole-of-government response approach. Fisheries authorities will benefit from improved internal collaboration (breaking silos) and intersectoral collaboration with different public entities. The fisheries officers and fisheries stakeholders that participate in learning exchange actions will benefit from opening participants views, accessing new experiences and to identify practical solutions to existing challenges and problems. The stakeholders that participate in the processes to develop or update fisheries management plans and fisheries conservation and management measures will have practical experience and training on participatory fisheries management (processes and tools), better interaction with other stakeholder of the fishery and supply chain, improved dialogue and negotiation skills, and a better understanding of the multiple dimensions of fisheries management. Artisanal fishers, women processors and youth will have a better representation in the dialogue processes.	The fishers, workers of the processing plants and their families will benefit from a more stable flow of fishery resources.

Output	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries
Outcome 2.3. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate reduced bycatch and environmental impact.	The persons that participate in the process to prepare and adopt measures to reduce bycatch in longline fisheries will benefit from a better understanding of the implications and impacts of bycatch (in particular with ETP species) and the associated market risks, and practical experience on the application of regulations and tools to reduce bycatch. Producers will also benefit from market differentiation and access to markets that demand sustainable seafood.	The fishers, workers of the processing plants and their families will benefit from a better utilization of bycatch resources.
Outcome 3.1. Reliable and verifiable information of sustainability performance of target marine commodities is available to supply chain partners and the public to drive their purchasing decisions.	All supply chain stakeholders will benefit from access to reliable information to support decision making.	No indirect beneficiaries.
Outcome 3.2. Lessons about mainstreaming ecological and social sustainability into seafood supply chains are available worldwide.	The persons that will access the lessons will benefit from insights about the factors that contributed to successes and failures to be considered into their own interventions and to apply improvements.	No indirect beneficiaries.
Outcome 4.1 Project-level monitoring and evaluation, in compliance with UNDP and mandatory GEF-specific monitoring and evaluation requirements	The project partners, UNDP and GEF will benefit from streamlined project execution.	

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial	High or Substantial		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Risk Description (Broken down by event, cause, impact)	*Impact and Likelihood (1-5)*	*Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)*	*Comments (optional)*	*Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High*

Risk 1: The project activities related to the design, reinforcement, support, and implementation of muti-stakeholder platforms for each fishery and to the development of governance arrangements for FIPs, could inadvertently lead to the exclusion of certain stakeholders (in particular smaller scale operations and the most vulnerable, as identified in the SEP) from fully participating in decisions related to fisheries governance and fisheries improvement processes that may affect them.	I = 3 L =3	**Moderate**	The project includes several outputs and activities aimed at improving governance and coordination in fisheries decision making, through the design and implementation of a variety of multi-stakeholder and multi-level platforms in each country. This activity could inadvertently exclude certain stakeholder groups (such as smaller fishing communities or operations), if specific measures are not taken to engage and integrate them to these processes. This could also affect the Ember? Woonan indigenous peoples in Panama (see specific risk on this, risk 6). In addition to the risk linked to the design of these platforms, there is a risk linked to their implementation: smaller and more vulnerable stakeholders could face barriers to engage and participate (barriers such as technical, financial, cultural, gender), leading to unequal representation and unequal sharing of project benefits. Existing power imbalances could also have an effect, with certain groups having more influence than others (e.g., industrial fishers or large seafood processors), leading to decisions that prioritise the interests of more powerful groups. Moreover, the participating countries have quite diverse conditions regarding engagement and participation of stakeholders in fisheries decision making, which may in some cases create additional barriers to overcome when developing participatory fisheries co-management platforms, FIPs and buyer engagement programs. Fisheries	? The project has already directly integrated many activities to ensure strong stakeholder participation, in particular the most vulnerable (as identified in the SEP). ? Several project activities focus on ensuring that the most vulnerable actors in each fishery supply chain are properly engaged to participate (output 2.1.1). This includes assessing the situation/actors in existing platforms, strengthening these or setting up new ones, designing their workplans and assessing their performance to improve fisheries governance and management. ? The project will specifically support artisanal and small-scale fishers and local supply chain partners to effectively engage into these platforms (output 2.1.3) and FIP activities (output 2.1.2). This will include identifying these more vulnerable stakeholders in the supply chain, as well as assessing their social, economic, and labour conditions, assessing their capacity needs, preparing workplans to support their engagement, building capacities and skills to engage, and providing material support. ? Several project activities require ?Social Responsibility Assessments?[1] which contains indicators on stakeholder participation and grievance reporting. This tool will apply to activities related to Fishery Improvement Projects (outputs 2.1.2 and 2.2.1) and the governance and supply chains or fisheries (output 2.2.2). ? The project also intends to develop guidelines to mainstream social responsibility into fisheries governance and seafood supply chain (output

			authorities in Mauritania and Senegal for example have limited capacities to undertake and implement fisheries governance processes.	2.2.1), which includes elements on stakeholder participation and grievance reporting. The project activities include disseminating information and providing support to key actors on this. ? Activities related to increasing the demand for sustainable seafood (output 1.1.1) also consider scoping and identification of key stakeholders to better inform their engagement strategy. ? The project activities (output 1.2.1) include the development of a ?Socially responsible seafood standard? (building on the Monterey Framework for social responsibility, which covers stakeholder participation and grievance reporting)[2], and supporting international and domestic supply chain partners to integrate the social responsibility requirements into their purchasing policies and commitments (outputs 1.2.2 and 1.2.3). ? Finally, the project also includes a Stakeholder Engagement Plan to foster the involvement of stakeholders? groups along seafood chains and ensure effective, and informed participation. The SEP has identified the most vulnerable stakeholders and integrates specific actions to support the identified vulnerable populations (output 2.1.3). It also includes targeted support to the Ember?-Woonan in Panama, once their involvement in the project and details are confirmed by the initial diagnosis and assessment of their conditions (see ESMF).

Risk 2: The project activities aimed at supporting increased sustainability and social responsibility in various fisheries could inadvertently exacerbate economic disparities and increased social inequalities among industry actors.	I= 3 L= 2	**Moderate**	The project aims to facilitate improved seafood purchasing policies and target sustainability commitments by major supply chain partners in international and domestic markets. By pushing for an increase in demand for sustainable seafood, the project could potentially exclude certain smaller/artisanal fishing operations or seafood producers from the market. Indeed, these may struggle to meet stricter criteria (e.g., bureaucracy, certification requirements, increased costs), therefore limiting their access to international markets. At the same time, these measures to increase sustainable seafood demand could favour larger, more financially capable and more technologically advanced fishing operations that have the capacity to adopt new fishing gear modifications or technology, to minimize bycatch for example. The promotion of social responsibility standards has the same risk. If meeting socially responsible standards requires significant investment or certification costs, it may favour larger players in the industry with more resources, potentially leading to market consolidation and reduced opportunities for smaller businesses. If no measures are taken, the project could therefore	? Many mitigation measures are directly integrated into project activities. As mentioned under risk 1, the project has multiple activities supporting the integration, participation, and engagement of more the most vulnerable actors. This includes the assessment of capacity needs, in order to adapt each action plan to particularities and needs of each actor. It also includes developing guidelines, training, and support. ? The project also intends to develop guidelines to mainstream social responsibility into fisheries governance and seafood supply chains (output 2.2.1), which includes elements on ?equal opportunity to benefit?. These guidelines will be disseminated to key actors of target fisheries, and support will be provided on the use of these tools. ? Multiple project activities, including the FIPs, require the use of the ?Social Responsibility Assessment?, which includes criteria on ?equal opportunity to benefit?. This assessment will be applied to activities, and action plans/work plans developed to address identified issues and implement mitigation measures. ? The development of the new socially responsible seafood standard (output 1.2.1) will include a phase of piloting, and phases to refine and adjust, which would allow to monitor this potential risk and adapt accordingly. ? Finally, the fishery management measures decided during the project will all undergo Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA), which include assessing probable

			exacerbate economic disparities in the industry and reinforce existing social inequalities. This could lead to the marginalisation of certain vulnerable stakeholders.	impacts (social, economic, environmental), in order to facilitate choosing the better alternative and designing mitigation or compensation measures as needed.

Risk 3: The project support for improved fisheries management measures (to address overfishing or improve specific fisheries) may result in access restrictions to fishers, causing economic displacement, loss of jobs and loss of livelihoods to various actors of the target supply chains.	I = 4 L = 3	**Substantial**	The project activities aimed at supporting the development and implementation of new fisheries management measures (to address overfishing or improve the condition of specific fisheries), may have an impact on existing fishers and businesses practices. These measures may impose restrictions or changes to fishing practices, which could limit or reduce access to existing resources, ultimately leading to economic disruptions and loss of livelihoods for those who depend on it. For example, the pomada shrimp in Ecuador and the small pelagic fish in Mauritania and Senegal are overfished. Promoting management measures to recover the fisheries resources in these countries may entail limiting fishing operations. In Panama, this could potentially affect the Ember?-Woonan indigenous peoples in the shrimp sector (see specific risk on this, risk 6). Depending on the management measures adopted, some fishing communities, in particular the most vulnerable (as identified in the SEP) could lose their livelihoods through a restriction of fishing rights to a specific resource or area. Changes in fishing operations will also affect fishing-related businesses, potentially leading to job losses and economic disruption for workers in processing and transportation as well.	? As the specific management measures that will be taken by the pertinent national authorities are not yet known and will depend on decisions made during project implementation for each fishery, the project has included as activities the use of impact assessments (i.e., Regulatory Impact Assessment) to ensure these identify and address the relevant social, economic and environmental risks of the proposed measures. This tool will be applied to each update/preparation of fishery management plans and regulations, and will be followed by the preparation of specific actions to address gaps and/or prevent, mitigate or compensate the impacts as a whole-of-government response. ? Moreover, each fishery governance process and supply chain covered in the project will undergo a ?Social Responsibility Assessment?, which includes criteria on ?livelihood opportunities secured or improved, including fair access to markets and capabilities to maintain income generation?. ? Results from both of these assessments will be integrated into the fishery governance or management plans or action plans. ? In cases where the RIA identified specific impacts such as economic displacement or loss of livelihoods that are unavoidable and cannot be compensated by the pertinent authorities as a whole-of-government response the project has included the design of Livelihood Action Plans. ? Depending on the assessment of the Ember?-

				Woonan fishermen to be done at the start of the project (see ESMF), this risk may also be addressed if the preparation of an IPP is confirmed.
Risk 4: The project activities focusing on fisheries governance and management may lead to tensions or conflicts between different stakeholders over resource allocation and access (among different fishing communities or supply chain partners, especially if their interests or priorities diverge).	I= 3 L= 3	**Moderate**	The project focus on governance and improved fisheries management will encourage multi-stakeholder participation and decision making. In turn, this could lead to increased tensions and conflicts between these stakeholders. - Conflicts over resource allocation: fisheries co-management platforms will involve decision-making on resource allocation or fishing rights, which can lead to disagreement and conflicts between different user groups, such as commercial fishers, artisanal fishers, recreational fishers, and conservationists, each advocating for their interests. - Conflicts over resource access: as international and domestic markets prioritise sustainably sourced seafood, competition for finite resources might increase, leading to conflicts among fishers and between different stakeholder groups.	? The project includes several activities which can help reduce this risk. The activities focused on creating or reinforcing multi-stakeholder platforms (output 2.1.1) include prior activities targeted at analysing the situation of the existing fisheries governance and platforms (which will include specific conflict assessment), to inform the design of workplans to support the operation of the platform. It will help identify particular needs, which could include identifying potential tensions or conflictual issues to address through the support to strengthen the platform. ? The project also intends to develop guidelines and support to mainstream social responsibility into fisheries governance and seafood supply chain, which includes elements on stakeholder participation and grievance reporting. ? The project activities include the development of a ?socially responsible seafood standard? (building on the Monterey Framework for social responsibility which covers stakeholder participation and grievance reporting)[3] ? The project Stakeholder Engagement Plan includes a grievance redress mechanism.

Risk 5: The project activities promoting and increasing demand for seafood from fisheries with reduced bycatch and ecosystem impacts may inadvertently increase incentives for illegal fishing activities in areas where such regulations are not adequately enforced.	I: 4 L: 2	**Moderate**	By improving fishing practices through demand for sustainable seafood and stricter management measures, there is a risk that some fishers or fishing operations would (willingly or unwillingly) decide, depending on the conditions of the local scenario (e.g., enforcement capacity), to continue their existing practices. In this case, these would be become illegal fishing operations. This could happen due to the complexities and resources needed to meet sustainability requirements, pushing some operations to continue for economic and social reasons. This can be encouraged by the fact that as demand grows, the supply chain for sustainable marine commodities might become more complex, making it challenging to ensure transparency and traceability throughout the process. This complexity could increase the risk of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing practices.	? The project is not only focused on supporting the demand for sustainable marine commodities (component 1 activities), it also includes activities to increase supply (component 2). By acting on both the demand (international and domestic buyers) and supply sides, the project aims to address this type of risk by supporting the supply chain stakeholders. ? The project includes the development of a ?socially responsible seafood standard? (building on the Monterey Framework for social responsibility, which covers food security)[4], and supporting international and domestic supply chain partners to integrate social responsibility requirements in their policies and commitments (which includes ?livelihood opportunities are secured or improved, including fair access to markets and capabilities to maintain income generation?) ? Moreover, each FIP and fishery governance process and supply chain covered in the project will undergo a ?Social Responsibility Assessment?, which includes criteria on ?livelihood opportunities are secured or improved, including fair access to markets and capabilities to maintain income generation?. ? Finally, the fishery management measures decided by the pertinent authorities during the implementation of the project will all undergo Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA), which includes assessing probable impacts (social, economic, environmental), in order to facilitate choosing the better alternative and designing mitigation /compensation

				measures as a whole-of-governemnt response

Risk 6: The project activities in Panama in the shrimp sector could potentially affect the Ember?-Wounaan people since some of them may be artisanal shrimp fishers. The main risks of the project activities to this community are related to exclusion from participation and decision making and the risk of economic displacement if management measures in the shrimp fishery lead to access restrictions.	I: 4 L: 3	**Moderate**	In the case of Panama, although there are no indigenous territories (i.e., comarcas) related to the target fisheries,following the stakeholder analysis and assessments done during the PPG (please refer to the SEP for more detail), it was identified that there is a potential involvement of an indigenous community in one of the target fisheries. Although there are no indigenous territories (Comarcas) related to the target fisheries, it was identified that a group of individuals participating in artisanal shrimp fishing on the Pacific Coast are members of the Ember?-Wounaan indigenous people. The competent fishing authority (ARAP) informed the project about the existence of these individuals, but no additional information was provided or able to be gathered during the PPG phase. Indeed, the project currently does not know the conditions of these fishermen, nor their recent or current involvement in artisanal shrimp fishing. There is currently insufficient information available about the number of Ember?-Woonaan artisanal fishers, their living conditions, their participation in the value chain and dependency of the resource, to be able to assess and address the impact of project activities on them.	? Given the limitations encountered on this matter during the PPG phase, the project has included multiple activities in the PRODOC and SEP to clarify the situation early on, prior to the implementation of any interventions which could affect or impact the Ember?-Woonan fishermen. This process will ensure to apply Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), as required by national legislation (Law no.37 of 2016) and UNDP Standard 6 on Indigenous Peoples. Depending on the outcome of these assessments, an Indigenous Peoples Plan and Cultural Heritage Plan may need to be prepared. The project activities and the SEP include several measures to address this risk. The SEP includes specific measures to: - Document and diagnose the situation of the artisanal shrimp fishers from the Ember?-Woonaan Comarca on the Pacific coast. This will include identifying conditions (number or fishers, fishing gear, fishing areas, landing ports, catch composition, level of organisation) and the uses of the capture (shrimp and bycatch) (e.g., self-consumption, trade and related supply chain). Their cultural heritage will also be assessed. ? If their involvement is confirmed through the initial assessment, the project will prepare an IPP (see ESMF), following the requirements from Standard 6 applying FPIC. If their involvement is confirmed, the project has included the following additional activities: - Assess the interest and the capacity needs of the Ember?-Woonaan artisanal shrimp

				fishers to become organised (fishers? organization or other representative format) to engage with the national fishery governance platform. - Prepare and implement a workplan to support the development of skills of Ember?-Woonaan artisanal shrimp fishers, if they decide so, to participate and engage in fishery governance. This will follow the requirements of the IPP and Standard 6. ? Each fishery governance process and supply chain covered in the project will undergo a ?Social Responsibility Assessment?, which includes criteria on ?rights and access to resources are respected and fairly allocated and respectful of collective and indigenous rights. ? Moreover, as the specific management measures to be taken in the shrimp fishery in Panama are not yet known and will depend on decisions made by the pertinent authority during project implementation, the project has included as and activity the use of impact assessments (Regulatory Impact Assessment) to ensure potential risks such as access restrictions and livelihood impacts are identified and assessed. This will be followed by the preparation of specific actions or plans to address gaps and prevent, mitigate or compensate negative impacts as a whole-of-government response (see ESMF for more detail). ? In cases where the RIA identifies specific impacts that are unavoidable such as economic displacement or loss of livelihoods, this risk would be addressed through the IPP.

Risk 7: Given the context around gender in the project countries and the fishery sector, there is a risk of exclusion of women from participating in the fisheries governance and fisheries improvement processes promoted by the project.	I: 3 L: 3	**Moderate**	Women's participation in decision-making in the fishery sector remains an issue in all countries, with cultural factors hindering representation in leadership positions and governing bodies. Women in Mauritania, Senegal and Morocco face greater gender and cultural barriers (e.g., participation, engagement) than those faced by women in the three Latin America countries. Women usually lack representation in fisheries associations and fisheries management bodies, thus they are commonly excluded from decision-making, particularly for the types of decisions that directly affect the resource they depend on. Given this context and the existing barriers highlighted in the gender assessment prepared for the project, there is a risk of women remaining excluded from project activities if no specific measures are taken.	? Given the context around gender in these countries and in the fishery sector, the project has integrated specific activities to focus on gender issues in specific supply chains. The project has included as initial activities at the project start the training in gender equality and women empowerment of the project partners, and the preparation of gender profiles of each target value chain. ? Moreover, some specific activities have been included directly into the project multi-year workplan, such as assessing the integration (involvement and contributions) of women and gender considerations in existing governance platforms and management plans, or the conditions of women in targeted value chains, in order to propose actions to address gaps and supporting the mainstreaming of gender and participation/empowerment of women in the fisheries value chains. ? A Gender Action Plan (GAP) was also prepared for the project, to mainstreaming gender and to address identified barriers. The plan includes measurable indicators related to gender equality and women?s empowerment and is adapted to the conditions on each country.

Risk 8: The project activities focused on tightening market requirements and increasing demand for sustainable seafood could put pressure on the industry to meet the supply, which could potentially lead to labour exploitation and poor working conditions, especially in regions with weaker labour regulations.	I: 2 L: 2	**Low**	If not carefully monitored, the increased demand for sustainable seafood could put more pressure on local communities and workers, potentially leading to poor working conditions or labour issues. Moreover, while socially responsible standards aim to improve labour conditions in the seafood industry, there might be challenges in monitoring and enforcement, especially in countries with weaker governance. There could still be instances of labour exploitation, human rights abuses, and poor working conditions, especially in regions with weak regulatory oversight.	? The project includes the development of a ?socially responsible seafood standard? (building on the Monterey Framework for social responsibility, which covers labour rights and conditions (including child and forced labour)[5], and supporting international and domestic supply chain partners to integrate social responsibility requirements in their policies and commitments (which includes indicators on labour). This standard will be piloted and undergo phases to refine, which would allow the opportunity to adapt. ? Project activities focused on improving participation of small-scale fishers and local supply chain partners in each country include an ?social, economic, working and labour conditions assessment of fisheries? (of women processors, of fishers, of shrimp trawlers, of longline vessels, industrial longliners), and an ?assessment of capacity needs of fisher organisations?, with the aim of informing the workplan to support the fishery actors in engaging in the fisheries governance and FIPs. ? The project activities related to FIPs and fishery governance will undergo a Social Responsibility Assessment[6] (building on the Monterey Framework for social responsibility) which includes indicators on labour (including child labour, forced labour). For each, this will result in the development and implementation of a workplan to address gaps and mitigate risks.

Risk 9: The project activities focused on increasing demand for sustainable seafood and improving fisheries management could indirectly affect food security of local populations in some countries of the project.	I: 4 L: 2	**Moderate**	While increasing demand for sustainable seafood and improving fisheries governance/management can lead to healthier fish stocks, it could also indirectly impact food security for local populations in countries where seafood is a primary food source like Senegal or the consumption of shark meat in Guatemala and Ecuador. This could impact individuals which are not direct stakeholders of the project and therefore not involved in project activities and decision making. Countries such as Senegal, Mauritania, and Guatemala have high index of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, exceeding 45%. Senegal is one of the most vulnerable countries, as 30% of the workforce relies on the fishing sector, unlike Guatemala (with the highest food insecurity index), which has less dependence on fishing resources in the economy.	? The project is not only focused on supporting the demand for sustainable marine commodities (component 1 activities), it also includes activities to increase supply (component 2). By acting on both the demand (international and domestic buyers) and supply, the project will avoid creating an imbalance between creating a too strong demand for small supply. ? For example, the project will facilitate intersectoral dialogue on implications of specific fishery domestic consumption and trade on conservation and management measures (e.g., food security, employment). The dialogue process will foster policy coherence and an agreed policy framework for conservation, trade, and management measures. It also includes assessments of domestic consumption and value chain for marine resources and the contribution to food security, livelihoods, and income. ? The project includes the development of a ?socially responsible seafood standard? (building on the Monterey Framework for social responsibility, which covers food security)[7], integrating it into FishSource, and supporting international and domestic supply chain partners to integrate social responsibility requirements in their policies and commitments (which includes indicators food security). ? The project activities related to FIPs and fishery governance will undergo a Social Responsibility Assessment[8], which includes indicators on food security. For each, this will result in the

				development and implementation of a workplan to address gaps and mitigate risks.
Risk 10: The target fishery resources are affected by climate variability and climate change.	I: 3 L: 3	**Moderate**	Although not a risk induced by the project, it is important to note the target fisheries in the CCLME and the PACA are affected by climate variability. In the CCLME, the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) determine the abundance and migrations of small pelagic fish. Similarly, in PACA, the El Ni?o Southern Oscillation (ENSO) strongly affect the condition of the populations of shrimps, tunas, billfishes and coastal resources. The AMO and the ENSO affect global climate patterns and marine ecosystems. It is foreseen that AMO influence on global warming will increase during the second half of the twenty-first century and that climate change will generate stronger and more frequent ENSO events.	? The project focus on sustainable fisheries management has mainstreamed this risk and actions to address it. Indeed, by supporting the design and strengthening of fisheries platforms, the implementation of sustainable fishing standards, and the implementation of fishery management measures, the project activities aim to reduce the impacts of climate change on target fisheries.

Risk 11. The project will foster changes in fishing practices that could impact intangible cultural heritage of certain communities	I: 3 L: 2	**Moderate**	Fishing is a rich source of living heritage and seafaring and fishing practices and traditions, which can be considered cultural heritage. Although the project activities will not directly touch upon cultural heritage, there are two risks to be considered: 1. There are cultural practices that have negative impacts on biodiversity, such as the consumption of sailfish and shark meat in Guatemala or the use of plastic octopus pots in Mauritania. In specific cases, the introduction of conservation and management measures will foster changes in these fishing practices. 2. Fishers have significant empiric knowledge of the resources and the marine environment which may not be adequately valued and acknowledged during the design of fisheries regulations and the decision-making processes.	? In order to best anticipate this risk, the project has included a cultural heritage impact assessment, to be prepared at the start of the project (see ESMF). This will aim to identify and document any cultural heritage practices linked to the target fisheries and stakeholders. This will include the vulnerable groups identified in the SEP, and the Ember?-Woonan in Panama if their involvement is confirmed during the initial assessment (see ESMF). ? If risks to cultural heritage are confirmed during the assessment, a Cultural Heritage Management Plan should be prepared. ? The project has included as an activity the use of impact assessments (Regulatory Impact Assessment) to ensure potential risks linked to the design of new fisheries management measures are addressed. This will be aligned with UNDP SES and therefore include risks to cultural heritage (see ESMF). ? The project has included that without exception the fishers? empirical knowledge about the resources and environment will be included into the design of fisheries regulations and management plans, into the FIPs improvement plans, and into the pertinent decision-making processes.

[1] https://media.riseseafood.org/resources/SRAT_20210317_FINAL.pdf

[2] https://riseseafood.org/topics/actioning-the-monterey-framework/

[3] https://riseseafood.org/topics/actioning-the-monterey-framework/

[4] https://riseseafood.org/topics/actioning-the-monterey-framework/

[5] https://riseseafood.org/topics/actioning-the-monterey-framework/

[6] https://media.riseseafood.org/resources/SRAT_20210317_FINAL.pdf

[7] https://riseseafood.org/topics/actioning-the-monterey-framework/

[8] https://media.riseseafood.org/resources/SRAT_20210317_FINAL.pdf

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
6591 GMC 2 Annex 8 ESMF 21Sep2023	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
6591 GMC 2 Annex 4 SESP 18Sep2023	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
6591 GMC2 SESP at PIF stage	**Project PIF ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project's result framework can also be found in:

CEO ER: Annex A. P. 136

Prodoc: P. 90

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s):
SDG14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. In particular, target 14.4 (by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics) and target 14b (provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets).

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:

Ecuador. UNSDCF 2022-2026 Effect 2: In 2026, the State and society advance towards the ecological transition and towards a sustainable and inclusive economy, decarbonized and resilient to the effects of climate change, conserving biodiversity, avoiding land degradation and the contamination of ecosystems, with a gender, inclusion, and diversity approach.

CPD 2023-2026 Output 2.2. Public, private, and civil society actors have adopted actions that promote sustainable production and consumption models, focused on a green, inclusive, and resilient recovery, resulting in the contribution and participation of women and diverse populations.

Guatemala. Intended outcome: By 2025, the State of Guatemala will strengthen its policies, strategies and programs that promote mitigation and adaptation to climate change, the governance of territories, natural resources and ecosystems, so as to improve the comprehensive management of environmental risks , climatic, health, hydrological and geodynamic, with an integrated approach. Likewise, the sustainable use of natural resource management will be guaranteed, with special emphasis on the most vulnerable population groups and territories.

Mauritania. UNSDCF 2024-2027. Effect 1: the population of Mauritania, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from and actively participate in a national development process that is sustainable, more diversified, more resilient to economic and environmental shocks, and that promotes the reduction of inequalities. Output 1.1: National public and private institutional actors, including the informal sector, social partners and CSOs, have the capacity and tools to develop economic sectors that are inclusive, sustainable and create decent jobs.

CPD 2024-2027. Effect 1: By 2027, the population of Mauritania, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from and actively participate in a national development process that is sustainable, more diversified, more resilient to economic and environmental shocks, and which promotes the reduction of inequalities. Output 1.1: Public and private actors, including the informal sector and social partners, have the capacity and tools to develop inclusive and sustainable economic sectors that create decent jobs.

Morocco. Expected COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (UNCDF) Outcome 1: Morocco's economy is competitive, inclusive, and creates decent jobs, especially for women and youth, through a structural transformation based on sustainable development and resilience, including climate resilience.

Related STRATEGIC PLAN Outcome: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.

Expected CPD (2023-2027) Output 1.2: Enabling environment and inclusive solutions and practices promoted for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, and sustainable management of natural resources, taking into account the effects of climate change.

Panama. Outcome 3: ?By 2025, Panama is resilient and has implemented public policies for adaptation and mitigation of climate change, neutrality of land degradation, protection of biodiversity, integrated environmental management and risk reduction of disasters and health crises, with a territorial, intercultural, human rights, gender, and life-course approach?. Output 3.2. Integrated water and coastal management include climate resilience and good practices in green supply chains.

Senegal. UNSDCF Cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP 1. By 2028, production systems, including food systems, are organized in such a way as to preserve the environment, stimulate entrepreneurship, technological innovation and ensure decent employment for the population, especially the most vulnerable, including young people, women, the disabled and migrants, in rural and peri-urban areas.

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:

4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods.

4.2 Public and private investment mechanisms mobilized for biodiversity, water, oceans, and climate solutions.

Project title and Quantum Project Number:

Project title. Mainstreaming Sustainable Marine Fisheries Value Chains into the Blue Economy of the Canary Current and the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystems. Quantum Project Number. Will be assigned at project start.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective:	To mainstream ecological and social aspects of sustainability to foster sustainable fisheries production and improved wellbeing of coastal communities in support of emerging Blue Economies in the Canary Current and the Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystems.						
	Mandatory Indicator 1: Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by sex (individual people) (GEF core indicator 11).	Estimate of number of persons that will receive targeted support from the project.	0	≥10,000 Men: ≥8,000 persons Women: ≥2,000 persons	17,267 Men: 14,105 persons Women: 3,162 persons	Keep record of number of persons that participate in activities and meetings (e.g., training, technical assistance) of the project (disaggregated by sex).	Participation on each event is duly recorded.
	Indicator 2: Number of indirect project beneficiaries.	Estimate of number of persons from the target value chains, on each country, that will benefit from the project results.	0	≥200,000 persons	373,883 persons	Calculate the number of persons on each country that form part of every target value chain.	The pertinent authorities have up to date information on the number of persons that are part of the target value chains.
	Mandatory indicator 3: Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons) (GEF core indicator 8).	Stock status and catch reports from national fisheries authorities or RFMOs.	0	≥50,000	1,417,500	Official reports from national fisheries authorities or RFMOs.	Pertinent management plans and regulations are not properly enforced.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	Mandatory indicator 4: Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program formulation and implementation in PACA (GEF core sub-indicator 7.1).	PIRs from PACA project (GEF ID 10076).	1 = No TDA/SAP developed.	2 = TDA finalized includes inputs from GMC2 experience.	2 = TDA finalized includes inputs from GMC2 experience.	PIRs from PACA project.	There is fluid collaboration and coordination with the PACA project.
Project component 1	Increase demand for sustainable seafood products from CCLME and PACA.						

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Outcome 1.1. Increased market demand for sustainable marine commodities in relevant international and domestic markets.	Indicator 5: Additional number of international buyers, related to target supply chains, that adopt sustainable seafood policies and target commitments.	SFP report from partnerships and Supply Chain Roundtables	LPF Ecuador: 0 LPF Guatemala: 0 LPF Panama: 0 Octopus Mauritania: 0 Octopus Senegal: 0 Pomada Ecuador: 0 Shrimp Panama: 0 SPF Mauritania: 0 SPF Morocco: 0 SPF Senegal: 0	6 international buyers	12 international buyers	Register in SFP partnerships and members of Supply Chain Roundtables those buyers that adopt new sustainable seafood policies and target commitments.	International buyers from products from the target seafood chains are interested in sustainable seafood.
	Indicator 6: Additional number of domestic buyers, related to target supply chains, that adopt sustainable seafood policies and target commitments.	Reports from the domestic buyer engagement trials (Ecuador, Guatemala, and Senegal) and pilot (Morocco).	LPF Ecuador: 0 LPF Guatemala: 0 SPF Morocco: 0 SPF Senegal: 0	2 domestic buyers	4 domestic buyers	Register domestic buyers that adopt new sustainable seafood policies and target commitments.	Domestic buyers from products from the target FIPs are interested in sustainable seafood.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1.	1.1.1. Twelve (12) improved seafood purchasing policies and target sustainability commitments adopted by major supply chain partners in international markets sourcing export-oriented commodities. 1.1.2. Four (4) improved seafood purchasing policies and targeted sustainability commitments adopted by key players in domestic markets.						
Outcome 1.2. Increased market demand for socially responsible seafood commodities.	Indicator 7: Additional number of international buyers, related to target supply chains, that adopt socially responsible seafood policies and target commitments.	SFP report from partnerships and Supply Chain Roundtables	LPF Ecuador: 0 LPF Guatemala: 0 LPF Panama: 0 Octopus Mauritania: 0 Octopus Senegal: 0 Pomada Ecuador: 0 Shrimp Panama: 0 SPF Mauritania: 0 SPF Morocco: 0 SPF Senegal: 0	1 international buyer	3 international buyers	Register in SFP partnerships and members of Supply Chain Roundtables those buyers that adopt new socially responsible seafood policies and target commitments.	International buyers from products from the target seafood chains are committed to social responsibility.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 8: Additional number of domestic buyers, related to target supply chains, that adopt socially responsible seafood policies and target commitments.	Reports from the domestic buyer engagement trials (Ecuador, Guatemala and Senegal) and pilot (Morocco).	LPF Ecuador: 0 LPF Guatemala: 0 Pomada Ecuador: 0 SPF Morocco: 0 SPF Senegal: 0	1 domestic buyer	2 domestic buyers	Register domestic buyers that adopt new socially responsible seafood policies and target commitments.	Domestic buyers from products from the target FIPs are committed to social responsibility.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2.	1.2.1. Socially responsible seafood standard integrated into the FishSource rating system and available to major supply chain partners worldwide. 1.2.2. Three (3) major international supply chain partners integrate socially responsible seafood requirements in their policies and commitments. 1.2.3. Two (2) key players in domestic supply chains integrate socially responsible seafood commitments in their policies and commitments.						

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Outcome 1.3. Increased market demand for seafood commodities from fisheries with reduced bycatch and environmental impact.	Indicator 9: Additional number of international buyers, related to target supply chains, that adopt reduced bycatch and environmental impact policies and target commitments.	SFP report from partnerships and Supply Chain Roundtables	LPF Ecuador: 0 LPF Guatemala: 0 LPF Panama: 0 Octopus Mauritania: 0 Octopus Senegal: 0 Pomada Ecuador: 0 Shrimp Panama: 0 SPF Mauritania: 0 SPF Morocco: 0 SPF Senegal: 0	1 international buyer	3 international buyers	Register in SFP partnerships and members of Supply Chain Roundtables those buyers that adopt new reduced bycatch and environmental impact policies and target commitments.	International buyers from products from the target seafood chains are committed to request seafood with reduced bycatch and environmental impact.
	Indicator 10: Additional number of domestic buyers, related to target supply chains, that adopt reduced bycatch and environmental impact policies and target commitments.	Reports from the domestic buyer engagement trials (Ecuador, Guatemala and Senegal) and pilot (Morocco).	LPF Ecuador: 0 LPF Guatemala: 0 SPF Morocco: 0 SPF Senegal: 0	1 domestic buyer	2 domestic buyers	Register domestic buyers that adopt new reduced bycatch and environmental impact policies and target commitments.	Domestic buyers from products from the target FIPs are committed to request seafood with reduced bycatch and environmental impact.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3.	1.3.1. Three (3) major international supply chain partners take action to demand seafood sourced from fisheries with reduced bycatch and ecosystem impacts. 1.3.2. Two (2) key players in domestic supply chains take action to demand seafood sourced from fisheries with reduced bycatch and ecosystem impacts.						
Project component 2	Increase supply of sustainable seafood products from CCLME and PACA.						
Outcome 2.1. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved fisheries governance and stock health.	Indicator 11: Number of government led national co-management platforms formally established and under operation.	Reports from support to national co-management platforms. The four-point level of development scale is in the GMC2 monitoring plan.	LPF Ecuador: 0 LPF Guatemala: 0 LPF Panama: 0 Pomada Ecuador: 2 Shrimp Panama: 0 SPF Mauritania: 2 SPF Senegal: 2	LPF Ecuador: 2 LPF Guatemala: 2 LPF Panama: 2 Pomada Ecuador: 4 Shrimp Panama: 2 SPF Mauritania: 3 SPF Senegal: 3	LPF Ecuador: 4 LPF Guatemala: 4 LPF Panama: 4 Pomada Ecuador: 4 Shrimp Panama: 4 SPF Mauritania: 4 SPF Senegal: 4 Seven national co-management platforms established and operating	Register platform meetings and formal instruments. See development scale in the monitoring plan.	Fisheries authorities support co-management processes and ensure political and administrative support. Stakeholders are willing to engage into fisheries co-management.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 12. Percentage of women effectively participating in the national co-management platforms.	Reports from support to national platforms.	LPF Ecuador: 0 LPF Guatemala: 0 LPF Panama: 0 Pomada Ecuador: 2 Shrimp Panama: 0 SPF Mauritania: 2 SPF Senegal: 2	LPF Ecuador: ?25% LPF Guatemala: ?25% LPF Panama: ?25% Pomada Ecuador: ?25% Shrimp Panama: ?25% SPF Mauritania: ?25% SPF Senegal: ?25%	LPF Ecuador: ?40% LPF Guatemala: ?40% LPF Panama: ?40% Pomada Ecuador: ?40% Shrimp Panama: ?40% SPF Mauritania: ?40% SPF Senegal: ?40%	Record percentage of women participating on each meeting or activity of the national platform.	Women contribution to the value chain is not adequately recognised. Women groups that are part of the value chain are not duly organised.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 13: Level of effective participation in the national co-management platforms.	Reports from support to national platforms. The five-point level of effective participation is in the GMC2 monitoring plan.	LPF Ecuador: not established. LPF Guatemala: not established. LPF Panama: not established. Pomada Ecuador: non-operational. Shrimp Panama: not established. SPF Mauritania: to be assessed at project start. SPF Senegal: to be assessed at project start.	LPF Ecuador: ?3 LPF Guatemala: ?3 LPF Panama: ?3 Pomada Ecuador: ?3 Shrimp Panama: ?3 SPF Mauritania: ?3 SPF Senegal: ?3	LPF Ecuador: ?4 LPF Guatemala: ?4 LPF Panama: ?4 Pomada Ecuador: ?4 Shrimp Panama: ?4 SPF Mauritania: ?4 SPF Senegal: ?4	Report from annual performance assessment of the target platforms.	The design and development of the co-management platforms does not foster effective participation of the key stakeholders.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 14: Level of progress of the target FIPs.	Profiles in FisheryProgress.	Pomada FIP Stage 4 | SPRA not prepared | SWP not executed. LPF FIP Ecuador FIP Stage 0 | SPRA not prepared | SWP not executed. Dorado and sharks FIP Stage 0 | SPRA not prepared | SWP not executed. SPF FIP Mauritania Octopus FIP Mauritania Shrimp FIP LPF FIP Panama Octopus FIP Senegal	Pomada FIP Stage 4 | SPRA prepared | SWP in progress. LPF FIP Ecuador FIP Stage 2 | SPRA prepared | SWP not executed. Dorado and sharks FIP Stage 2 | SPRA prepared | SWP not executed. SPF FIP Mauritania Octopus FIP Mauritania Shrimp FIP LPF FIP Panama Octopus FIP Senegal	Pomada FIP Stage 5 | SPRA prepared | SWP in progress. LPF FIP Ecuador FIP Stage 4 | SPRA prepared | SWP in progress. Dorado and sharks FIP Stage 4 | SPRA prepared | SWP in progress. SPF FIP Mauritania Octopus FIP Mauritania Shrimp FIP LPF FIP Panama Octopus FIP Senegal	Follow FIP progress reports and ratings published in FisheryProgress.	FIP partners are motivated to swift execution of the FIP. FIP partners support addressing social gaps. There is an enabling environment for FIP implementation.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1.	2.1.1. Seven (7) government led national co-management platforms that improve fisheries governance and stock health. 2.1.2. Eight (8) industry-led verifiable Fishery Improvement Projects that contribute to improved fisheries governance and stock health. 2.1.3. Artisanal and small-scale fishers and local supply chain partners effectively engage into fisheries improvement projects and co-management platforms.						
Outcome 2.2. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate improved social responsibility.	Indicator 15: Number of fisheries management plans that integrate social and economic objectives and targets.	Management plans of target fisheries. Reports from support to national platforms. Target fisheries management plans: Ecuador pomada, Ecuador LPF, Guatemala PAN sharks, Guatemala dorado and sharks fishery, Panama shrimp, Panama LPF, Senegal octopus, Mauritania SPF, Mauritania octopus.	0	3	8	Review the new or updated management plans that are formally approved by the pertinent authorities.	The stakeholders of the target fisheries are keen to integrate social and economic objectives and targets into the management plans.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2.	2.2.1. Two (2) sets of guidelines to mainstream social responsibility into fisheries governance and seafood supply chains. 2.2.2. Nine (9) fisheries management instruments that integrate social and economic objectives and targets.						

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Outcome 2.3. Increased supply of seafood products that demonstrate reduced bycatch and environmental impact.	Indicator 16: Number of fisheries management plans that integrate objectives and targets to reduce bycatch and ecosystem impacts in longline fisheries.	Management plans of target fisheries. Reports from support to national platforms.	0 Ecuador PAN LPF (not formulated) Guatemala dorado & sharks (not formulated) Panama LPF (not formulated)	1	3	Review the new or updated management plans that are formally approved by the pertinent authorities.	The stakeholders of the target fisheries are keen to integrate objectives and targets to reduce bycatch and ecosystem impacts into the management plans.
	Indicator 17: Number of FIPs that integrate objectives and targets to reduce bycatch and ecosystem impacts.	Environmental plans and improvement progress publicly available on FisheryProgress.	Dorado and sharks FIP (not launched) LPF FIP Ecuador (not launched) LPF FIP Panama (not launched) Octopus FIP Mauritania (not launched)	2	4	Review the information posted in the FisheryProgress portal.	The stakeholders of the target fisheries are keen to integrate objectives and targets to reduce bycatch and ecosystem impacts into their improvement actions.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.3.	2.3.1. Three fisheries management instruments that integrate objectives and targets to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch. 2.3.2. Four FIPs that implement actions to reduce ecosystem impacts and bycatch.						
Project component 3	Knowledge management to support the transformation of the seafood market.						

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Outcome 3.1. Reliable and verifiable information of sustainability performance of target marine commodities is available to supply chain partners and the public to drive their purchasing decisions.	Indicator 18: Number of visits per month (annual average) recorded on each of the FishSource profiles of the target fisheries.	Report from web tracking tool	0. The profiles are outdated or incomplete.	?100	?300	Examine the information from the web tracking tool.	There are buyers interested in the target fisheries.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1.	3.1.1. The sustainability assessment profiles of all project target fisheries are maintained in FishSource. 3.1.2. The profiles and progress evaluations of all project related FIPs are publicly available.						
Outcome 3.2. Lessons about mainstreaming ecological and social sustainability into seafood supply chains are available worldwide.	Indicator 19: Number of people (men and women, by country) who have participated in events for dissemination of lessons (e.g., workshops, IWC)	Records of participants on each event for dissemination of project lessons.	0	?600 (?30% women)	?1800 (?30% women)	Record participants on each meeting/ workshop / event.	Participation on each event is duly recorded. Stakeholders are interested in the lessons from the value chain interventions.

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 20. Level of engagement in IW:LEARN through participation and delivery of key products. GEF Core sub-indicator 7.4.	Reports from implementation of the project?s knowledge transfer strategy	1. No participation	3. Website in line with IW:LEARN and at least one experience note and one results note	4. As before plus participation in IW Conferences and contribution of spatial data.	Record alignment of project?s web platform with IW:LEARN, delivery of experience and results notes, participation in IW Conference, and contribution of spatial data to IW:LEARN Spatial Lab.	None.
	Indicator 21: Number of visitors per month (annual average) recorded in the network of electronic platforms used to disseminate project?s learnings and best practice	Report from web tracking tool	No visits.	Visits ?2,000 Unique visits ?1,500	Visits ?4,000 Unique visits ?3,000	Examine the information from the web tracking tool.	The direct stakeholders and the general public are interested in the advance of the project.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.2.	3.2.1. Project lessons documented and disseminated.						
Project Component 4	Monitoring & Evaluation						

Objective and Outcome Indicators		Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/Assumptions
Outcome 4.1 Project-level monitoring and evaluation, in compliance with UNDP and mandatory GEF-specific monitoring and evaluation requirements	Indicator 22: Project-level monitoring and evaluation completed through documentation from Inception Workshop, Annual GEF Project Implementation Reviews (PIR), M&E of GEF core Indicators, Gender Plan, Safeguards Frameworks and Action Plans, Independent Mid-Term Review, and Independent Terminal Evaluation	Inception Workshop Report Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) Board meeting reports M&E reports of GEF core indicators Reports of gender, stakeholder participation and ESMF monitoring Independent Mid-Term Review Independent Terminal Evaluation	No information on project M&E exists at the moment.	[1] Inception Workshop, [2] pertinent PIRs, [3] at least annual Board meetings, [4] annual update of GEF core indicators, gender, stakeholder participation and ESMf, and [4] MTR completed.	[1] Independent Terminal Evaluation completed. [2] Final core indicators updated. [3] Final project board meeting carried out.	Review of report generated by the project?s monitoring and evaluation plan.	All project-level monitoring and evaluation is complete and meets the requirements of UNDP and the GEF.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1.	4.1.1. Inception Workshop and Report. 4.1.2. Annual GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR), reports of Board meetings, and monitoring of the indicators of the (i) project results framework, (ii) the GEF core indicators, (iii) the Gender Action Plan, (iv) the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and (v) the ESMF. 4.1.3. Independent Mid-Term Review. 4.1.4. Independent Terminal Evaluation.						

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Germany Comments

Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal:

A clear outlook towards safeguarding local food and nutrition security: the applicant has rightly identified that ?seafood is a basic staple food in developing economies. Future seafood price increases will further limit access for poor and vulnerable local consumers.? At the same time, the executing agency suggests connecting the targeted fisheries to be listed on their (and thus financed through the project) website fishsource.org, which ?aims to make this information more accessible to seafood buyers?, i.e. attracts international buyers to products that are needed for local nutrition supply, e.g. the small pelagics of West-Africa. This bears the risk of price increase and outcompeting local buyers as has happened with women buyer groups and fish meal producers/factories in the region.

Response. The design of the project has taken into account the possible consequences on prices and availability of seafood to local consumers and the fishing communities. There will be buyer engagement trials in Guatemala, Ecuador and Senegal and a pilot in Morocco. These actions will allow to better understand how to better align responsible supply among domestic value chain stakeholders. In Senegal, the project will support the development of a ?supply chain improvement project? focused on small pelagic fish products that are a basic staple for local groups.

Consider local circumstances: there is a special issue with small pelagics being used for fish meal and fish oil (FMFO) in Mauritania. The suggested market-based solutions such as eco-labelling (and even a double certification with a to-be-developed social certification system based on the Monterey criteria) will undoubtly increase the costs for fish products locally, jeopardizing the accessibility of important protein and micronutrients for the poor of the region. Addressing ecological sustainability is not enough to solve the issue, transition/redirection towards more human consumption is imperative, but nowhere addressed in the proposal.

Response. In the case of small pelagic fish the project will promote their use for direct human consumption. As part of output 2.2.2, in Mauritania, the project will contribute (i) to prepare a strategic plan to potentiate added value small pelagic fish products and (ii) to design a national programme to promote seafood consumption (mainly small pelagic fish). In Senegal, the project will support that direct consumption of small pelagic fish is privileged in pertinent decision-making processes. Finally, the centrepiece of collaboration with the Mauritanian small pelagic fish FIP will be on addressing the social issues.

Redefine beneficiaries and adjust accordingly: this proposal is geared towards the interests of major (Western) buyers, retailers (with tools such as roundtables, certification, FIPs) and the agenda of the self-proclaimed (US) ?Sustainable Seafood Movement?, local stakeholders should be equal beneficiaries at least, if not mainly.

Response. The beneficiaries are all the stakeholders of the target supply chains and the related fishing communities. This includes fishers, fishing vessel owners, operators, crew, traders, and seafood processors that are based in such a community.

Address political issues: it remains unclear if/how the project plans to work along the coast north of Mauritania. Sovereignty over Western Sahara is contested between Morocco and the Polisario Front and its legal status remains unresolved. The United Nations considers it to be a "non-self-governing territory". Only the Moroccan Government is listed as a stakeholder to be considered; the beneficiaries of the project remain unclear in this context and more political sensitivity is necessary when trying to achieve conservation gains.

Response. Addressing political issues is beyond the scope of the GMC2 project. In the case of Morocco the project will support exploring the development of domestic market for sustainable and responsible seafood (mainly small pelagic fish) and collaboration with Mauritania to advance the collaborative management of small pelagic fish.

United States Comments

Morocco is the only country listed that has a Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement in place with the European Union. This project should complement and/or enhance the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement, and not duplicate work under this agreement.

? We would advise that success in countering overfishing and the related worker abuses (e.g., nonpayment of wages, abusive working conditions, forced labor) hinges on collaboration between ministries, including fisheries ministries and labor ministries, with port and maritime officials, trade unionists, and civil society. Fishery workers, whether crew, artisanal, port workers or fish processing workers, can be protected and empowered through approaches that create functional mechanisms for them to participate in preventing, identifying, and remedying abuses. This approach to worker involvement would contribute to the goals of the project while mitigating environmental and social risks and can be part of the project activities on engaging the project sector and artisanal fishers.

Response. In all cases labour issues will be discussed and addressed in the co-management platforms and the FIPs.

? We recommend coordination with Panama?s Ministry of Agriculture and the Panama Maritime Authority. Working with flag registries in Panama, along with other countries, could allow for additional means to address the risk associated with illegal fishing.

Response. In Panama, the project will focus on the national fleets that capture shrimps and large pelagic fish.

? We want to encourage coordination civil social organizations, like MarViva in Panama, and with existing private sector entities developing sustainable seafood programs.

Response. This has been integrated into the project.

? We also note the lack of mention of working with Spanish Authorities, despite the long-running dispute over maritime boundaries in the Canary Islands Upswell. To make progress on sourcing and labeling sustainable seafood, there would likely need to be an agreement between Morocco and Spain on fisheries licenses.

Response. Addressing political issues is beyond the scope of the GMC2 project.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **275,229**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent Todate***	***Amount Committed***
International Consultants	192,000	60,139.75	82,739.71
Local Consultants		43,143.87	20,625.01
Travel	21,429	9,263.68	316.56
Training and Workshops	42,200	552.21	41,647.79
Professional Services	5,000	337.40	5,000
Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	10,600	1,720	8,880
Supplies	4,000	863.02	
Total	**275,229**	116,019.93	159,209.07

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. These IDs are available on the GeoNames? geographical database containing millions of placenames and allowing to freely record new ones. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as:https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Posorja	**-2.69213**	**-80.24949**	**12,233,240**	
Manta	**-0.940652**	**-80.725546**		

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Sipacate	13.928404	-91.149089		
San Jos?	13.928	-90.788		
Buena Vista	13.8225	-90.31056	3,590,048	
Nouadhibou	20.89766	-17.05108	9,252,503	
Nouakchott	17.98837	-16.0294	9,781,236	
Pedregal	8.366	-82.434		
Boca Chica	8.21925	-82.21944	12,194,461	
Malena	7.57641	-80.9627	3,704,742	
Puerto Mensabe	7.75611	-80.16749	12,241,829	
Vacamonte	8.87022	-79.67113	3,700,243	
Juan D?az	9.04059	-79.44083	3,708,306	
Coquira	9.12623	-79.0613	12,279,249	
St. Louis	15.992043	-16.507980		
Kayar	14.91893	-17.11978	2,250,677	
Dakar	14.68417	-17.42833	2,253,352	
Mbour	14.42196	-16.96375	2,248,477	
Joal	14.183511	-16.861833		
Djif?re	13.939927	-16.761239		

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Kafountine	12.92528	-16.73889	2,251,002	
Cap-Skirring	12.35011	-16.71707	7,302,183	
Zinguinchor	12.587898	-16.266959		
Dakar	14.68417	-17.42833		

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)										Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF
		Component 1			Component 2			Component 3		Sub-total	M&E	PMC		
		Sub-component			Sub-component			Sub-component						
		1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.2					
Equipment	ASOAMAN FIP. Equipment for implementation of electronic logbooks on ASOAMAN operations. Dorado and sharks FIP. Equipment for implementation of electronic logbooks and vessel monitoring of the dorado and sharks FIP´s fleet (e.g., GPS, tablets). Shrimp FIP. Equipment for implementation of electronic logbooks and vessel monitoring of fleet of the FIP (e.g., GPS, tablets). LPF FIP. Equipment for implementation pilot initiative to test and evaluate the use of electronic monitoring systems in longline vessels. The FIP will cover the other costs of the pilot. SPF SCIP. Lumpsum for equipment for improving traceability, fisheries data recording and vessel monitoring like tablets, GPS and transponders. The detailed breakdown will be prepared as part of the SCIP budget.				75,000					75,000			75,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Equipment	CLPA network. Equipment for the implementation of the web-based platform to facilitate information exchange among CLPAs (e.g., servers, tablets, computers). Lumpsum allocation, the detailed breakdown will be prepared when the web-based platform is developed				10,000					10,000			10,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Equipment	Equipment and software for website and social-media platforms. Two servers (USD8,000) + dos video cameras (USD1,400) + dos voice recorders (USD200) + software to edit video, audio and images (USD2000) + website and webinar administration software (USD4,000)								15,600	15,600			15,600	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Equipment	Guatemalan PAN sharks. Equipment (e.g., laptops, tablets, printer) and software (e.g., database) to implement a registry of shark fishers and traders in the main ports of the Pacific coast of Guatemala.					8,000				8,000			8,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Equipment	SPF SCIP. Equipment to improve artisanal small pelagic fish processing and food safety practices (e.g., improved kilns like the FAO-Thiaroye processing technique). The detailed breakdown will be prepared as part of the SCIP budget.				25,000					25,000			25,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Grants	Joal CLPA. Lumpsum to support: [1] the implementation of Joal CLPA small pelagic fish management measures like monitoring and control, implementation of closed seasons or applied research (the activities will be in line with the local and national management plans for small pelagic fish) and [2] the implementation of the resource mobilisation strategy. The funds will be administered by the CLPA based upon a detailed budget and workplan agreed with the GMC2 Fisheries officer for Africa and endorsed by the Operations manager. UNDP policies on Low-Value Grant will be followed.				30,000					30,000			30,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Individual	Operations manager.									-		384,000	384,000	Sustainable Fisheries

Contractual services-Individual	Technical project coordinator. Time allocated to outcome 1.1. Fisheries officer CCLME. Time allocated to outcome 1.1. Fisheries officer PACA. Time allocated to outcome 1.1. Market development specialist. Time allocated to outcome 1.1. FIPs specialist. Time allocated to outcome 1.1. Gender, safeguards and participation specialist. Time allocated to outcome 1.1. Communications specialist. Time allocated to outcome 1.1.	214,500								214,500			214,500	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Individual	Technical project coordinator. Time allocated to outcome 1.2. Fisheries officer CCLME. Time allocated to outcome 1.2. Fisheries officer PACA. Time allocated to outcome 1.2. Market development specialist. Time allocated to outcome 1.2. FIPs specialist. Time allocated to outcome 1.2. Gender, safeguards and participation specialist. Time allocated to outcome 1.2. Communications specialist. Time allocated to outcome 1.2.		207,000							207,000			207,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Individual	Technical project coordinator. Time allocated to outcome 1.3. Fisheries officer CCLME. Time allocated to outcome 1.3. Fisheries officer PACA. Time allocated to outcome 1.3. Market development specialist. Time allocated to outcome 1.3. FIPs specialist. Time allocated to outcome 1.3. Gender, safeguards and participation specialist. Time allocated to outcome 1.3. Communications specialist. Time allocated to outcome 1.3.			141,750						141,750			141,750	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Individual	Technical project coordinator. Time allocated to outcome 2.1. Fisheries officer CCLME. Time allocated to outcome 2.1. Fisheries officer PACA. Time allocated to outcome 2.1. Market development specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.1. FIPs specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.1. Gender, safeguards and participation specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.1. Communications specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.1.				381,000					381,000			381,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Individual	Technical project coordinator. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. Fisheries officer CCLME. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. Fisheries officer PACA. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. Market development specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. FIPs specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. Gender, safeguards and participation specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. Communications specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. RIA. Translation of guidelines to Spanish and French.					169,150				169,150			169,150	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Individual	Technical project coordinator. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. Fisheries officer CCLME. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. Fisheries officer PACA. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. Market development specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. FIPs specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. Gender, safeguards and participation specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. Communications specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.2. Translation of guidelines to Spanish and French. Translation of final guidelines to Spanish and French.					160,550				160,550			160,550	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Individual	Technical project coordinator. Time allocated to outcome 2.3. Fisheries officer CCLME. Time allocated to outcome 2.3. Fisheries officer PACA. Time allocated to outcome 2.3. Market development specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.3. FIPs specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.3. Gender, safeguards and participation specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.3. Communications specialist. Time allocated to outcome 2.3.						242,250			242,250			242,250	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Individual	Technical project coordinator. Time allocated to outcome 3.1. Fisheries officer CCLME. Time allocated to outcome 3.1. Fisheries officer PACA. Time allocated to outcome 3.1. Market development specialist. Time allocated to outcome 3.1. FIPs specialist. Time allocated to outcome 3.1. Gender, safeguards and participation specialist. Time allocated to outcome 3.1. Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge specialist. Time allocated to all outcomes. Communications specialist. Time allocated to outcome 3.1.							125,750		125,750			125,750	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Individual	Technical project coordinator. Time allocated to outcome 3.1. Fisheries officer CCLME. Time allocated to outcome 3.1. Fisheries officer PACA. Time allocated to outcome 3.1. Market development specialist. Time allocated to outcome 3.1. FIPs specialist. Time allocated to outcome 3.1. Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge specialist. Time allocated to all outcomes. Gender, safeguards and participation specialist. Time allocated to outcome 3.1. Communications specialist. Time allocated to outcome 3.1							140,750		140,750			140,750	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Individual	Technical project coordinator. Time allocated to outcome 3.2. Fisheries officer CCLME. Time allocated to outcome 3.2. Fisheries officer PACA. Time allocated to outcome 3.2. Market development specialist. Time allocated to outcome 3.2. FIPs specialist. Time allocated to outcome 3.2. Gender, safeguards and participation specialist. Time allocated to outcome 3.2. Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge specialist. Time allocated to all outcomes. Communications specialist. Time allocated to outcome 3.2 Consultant to translate project memoirs to other language. USD0.10 per word x 800 words per page x 50 pages.								190,500	190,500			190,500	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Company	Development of project website according to IW:LEARN guidelines, linked to web portals of project partners. Webportal in three languages: English, French and Spanish. Maintenance and operation of project website (outsourced).								48,000	48,000			48,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Company	Ecuadorian PAT-Ec. Consultant team to prepare a detailed analysis of the Ecuadorian domestic consumption, market and value chain for shark meat and parts and their contribution to food security, income and livelihoods. Lumpsum includes honorarium and travel expenses.						30,000			30,000			30,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

Contractual services-Company	LPF platform. Consultant team (fisheries governance specialist and lawyer) to prepare (i) a key stakeholder mapping, (ii) a proposal for the establishment and operation of a management platform for the longline fishery for large pelagic fish (tuna, marlins, swordfish) based on the lessons from the other ecuadorian fisheries platforms (e.g., dorado, small pelagic fish), (iii) a draft ministerial agreement to establish the management platform, and (iv) a proposed workplan to develop the management platform. The management platform will ensure the engagement of pertinent women groups. Lumpsump including honorarium, travel expenses and meetings. Consultant team (fisheries governance specialist, social specialist and lawyer) to prepare (i) a key stakeholder mapping, (ii) a proposal for the establishment and operation of a management platform for the dorado and sharks fishery (in line with PAN sharks 2021-2026), (iii) draft a legal instrument to establish the management platform, and (iv) a proposed workplan to develop the management platform. The management platform will ensure the representation of key stakeholders of the value chain like fishers, traders, processors, women and young persons. Lumpsump including honorarium, travel expenses and meetings. Shrimp management platform. Consultant team (fisheries governance specialist, social specialist and lawyer) to prepare (i) a key stakeholder mapping, (ii) a proposal for the establishment and operation of a management platform (comité de manejo) for the shrimp fisheries of the Pacific coast (in line with the fisheries law of 2021), (iii) draft a legal instrument to establish the management platform, and (iv) a proposed workplan to develop the management platform. The management platform will ensure the representation of key stakeholders of the value chain like fishers, traders, processors, women, young persons and indigenous peoples (as pertinent). The design of the participatory management platform will use the results of the situation analysis of shrimp fisheries by Emberá-Wounaan indigenous groups. Lumpsump including honorarium, travel expenses and meetings. Shrimp management platform. Consultant team (fisheries specialist, specialist on indigenous peoples) to document shrimp fishing operations by people of Emberá-Wounaan Comarca on the Pacific coast (e.g., fishing gear, fishing areas, landing ports, catch composition, number of fishers, level of organisation) and the uses of the capture (shrimp and bycatch) (e.g., self-consumption, trade and related supply chain). Particular attention will be given to the roles of women and young persons in the fishing activities. Large pelagic fish platform. Consultant team (fisheries governance specialist, social specialist and lawyer) to prepare (i) a key stakeholder mapping, (ii) a proposal for the establishment and operation of a management platform (comité de manejo) for the longline fishery for large pelagic of the Pacific coast (in line with the fisheries law of 2021), (iii) draft a legal instrument to establish the management platform, and (iv) a proposed workplan to develop the management platform. The management platform will ensure the representation of key stakeholders of the value chain like fishers, traders, processors, women, and young persons.				140,000					140,000			140,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Company	PAN pomada. Undercover investigation of illegal fishing and catch laundering in the pomada value chain. PAN pomada. Consultant team to undertake the participatoy process to prepare the PAN pomada 2028 - 2032 and the fisheries management plan. PAN large pelagic fish. Consultant team to (i) prepare a proposal of a fisheries management plan with a corresponding Regulatory Impact Analysis and (ii) undertake the participatoy process to prepare the PAN large pelagic fish. Guatemalan PAN sharks. Consultant team to undertake the participatoy process to prepare the Guatemalan PAN sharks 2027 - 2031. Guatemalan PAN sharks. Consultant team to prepare a detailed analysis of the Guatemalan domestic consumption and value chain for shark meat, parts, and products and the contribution to food security, livelihoods and income.Guatemalan dorado and sharks action plan. Consultant team to (i) prepare a proposal of a fisheries action plan with a corresponding Regulatory Impact Analysis and (ii) undertake the participatoy process to prepare the action plan. Shrimp management plan. Consultant team to undertake the participatory process to prepare the shrimp management plan. The process will include a Regulatory Impact Analysis of the draft plan. LPF management plan. Consultant team to undertake the participatory process to prepare the LPF management plan. The process will include a Regulatory Impact Analysis of the draft plan. SEN Octopus management plan. Consultant team to undertake the participatory process to update the Senegalese SEN Octopus management plan. MTR SPF management. Consultant team to (i) calculate the present values of employment and economic contribution of the existing small pelagic fish value chains and (ii) prepare a forecast of future employment and economic contribution of three scenarios: (a) 100% capture destined to added value human consumption (domestic and export markets) and use of fish residues to produce fishmeal and oil, (b) 100% capture destined to production of fishmeal and oil, and (c) an intermediate scenario. MTR SPF management. Consultant team to facilitate the participatory process to prepare a national policy and a strategic plan to develop Mauritanian value chains for added value small pelagic fish (e.g., canned, frozen, sun dried, smoked, ready-to-eat products). The consultant team will organise multisectoral and multilevel workshops with key stakeholders (fishers, processors, government) to construct the policy and strategic plan. MTR SPF management. Consultant team to (i) calculate the current national fish and seafood per capita consumption, (ii) calculate the current national per capita consumption of small pelagic fish, and (iii) identify the consumer preferences and major barriers to seafood and small pelagic fish consumption. MTR SPF management. Consultant team to facilitate the participatory process to design a national programme to promote seafood consumption (in particular small pelagic fish). The consultant team will organise multisectoral and multilevel workshops with key stakeholders (fishers, processors, government) to construct the programme including a detailed budget. MTR Octopus management plan.					395,000				395,000			395,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Company	Pilot buyer engagement. Consultant team to prepare a detailed analysis of Moroccan consumers' (urban and rural) and tourist sector willingness to purchase sustainable seafood products. The analysis will provide information about the willingness to buy sustainable small pelagic fish and the consumer habits and preferences for products (e.g., canned, frozen) and channels (e.g., stores, restaurants).Pilot buyer engagement. Consultant team to prepare a detailed analysis of domestic end-market channels (retailers, hospitality industry) for sustainable seafood products, with emphasis on products from Moroccan FIPs (sardine and anchovy).	85,000								85,000			85,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Contractual services-Company	Pomada FIP. Trainers on (i) pomada trawl fishers on best practices (e.g., release of turtles and elasmobranchs), and (ii) both trawl and bolso fishers on data collection (e.g., fisheries and traceability data). ASOAMAN FIP. Trainers for ASOAMAN fishers on best practices (e.g., release of turtles and sharks) and data collection. ASOAMAN FIP. Design traceability system for the FIP members that comply with the requiremens of the Integrated Aquaculture and Fisheries System of Ecuador (SIAP).ASOAMAN FIP. Pilot testing of electronic logbook (equipment and software) in longliners based on previous experience and best available technology. Test equipment, software and data-transmission options to identify the most viable and cost-effective options. The logbook system must comply with requirements of the SIAP. Includes technical assistance, software development or adaptation, training and support to implement pilot phase.Dorado and sharks FIP. Training of fishers, traders and processors of the dorado and sharks FIP on best practices (e.g., release of turtles and sharks, icing of the capture) and data collection (e.g., species identification, data recording in logbooks). Lumpsum for various training workshops and technical support (includes honorarium, training materials and travel expenses). The specific actions will be included in the FIP workplan depending on the needs found during the FIP scoping.Dorado and sharks FIP. Design traceability system for the dorado and sharks FIP members (all value chain, from capture to final consumer).Dorado and sharks FIP. Develop electronic logbook application for the dorado and sharks FIP's fleet. Includes development, training and support to implement pilot phase.Shrimp FIP. Trainers for fishers, traders and processors of the shrimp FIP on best practices (e.g., release of turtles and sharks) and data collection (e.g., species identification, data recording in logbooks). The specific actions will be included in the FIP workplan depending on the needs found during the FIP scoping.SPF SCIP. Consultant team (market specialist, gender specialist, economist, seafood safety specialist, fisheries specialist). The work includes: [1] a detailed analysis of the situation of the small pelagic fish supply chain in Joal (e.g., stakeholder identification, domestic markets, value distribution along the supply chain, role of women and youth in the supply chain) to identify bottlenecks, market disruptions and opportunities to develop supply of sustainable small pelagic fish products to the domestic market. [2] a MSC pre-assessment of the fishery to identify environmental and management challenges.Octopus FIP. Consultant team (business specialist, gender specialist). The work includes: [1] document the value chain of pot production for the octopus fishery (value chain map), [2] undertake a value chain analysis to identify key barriers and opportunities for the production of pots for the octopus fishery, [3] undertake a social responsibility assessment of the value chain to identify crucial issues (e.g., child labour), [4] document the social and economic condition of the women that produce the pots for the octopus fishery (e.g., income, level of organisation). Shrimp FIP. Design traceability system for the shrimp FIP members (all value chain, from capture to final consumer).Shrimp FIP. Develop electronic logbook application for the shrimp FIP's fleet.				376,000					376,000			376,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

Contractual services-Company	Pomada. Consultant team to document social, economic and labour conditions of pomada bolso fishers in Ecuador. Particular attention will be given to the roles of women and young persons in the fishing activities. Pomada. Consultant team to assess baseline capacities of pomada fishers' organisations to effectively participate and have a voice in the governance platform. Identify capacity needs and prepare a workplan for capacity development, including fostering constructive collaboration among fishers' organisations. Particular attention will be given to the contributions of women and young persons to fisheries governance. Pomada. Consultant team to document social, economic and labour conditions of women pomada shrimp peelers in Posorja. This includes the preparation of a register of pomada peelers in Posorja in coordination with SRP personnel. Consultant team to document social, economic and labour conditions of fishers and traders associated with the dorado and sharks fisheries. The consultant team will engage with academia to motivate their involvement in this topic. Consultant team to assess baseline capacities of independent fishers, traders and existing fishers' organisations to effectively participate and have a voice in the governance platforms for dorado and sharks. Identify capacity needs and prepare a workplan for capacity development, including fostering constructive collaboration among independent fishers and fishers' organisations. Particular attention will be given to the contributions of women and young persons to fisheries governance. Artisanal shrimp fishers. Consultant team (social, labour) to document social, economic, and labour conditions of Panamanian artisanal shrimp fishers in the Pacific coast. Particular attention will be given to the roles of women and young persons in the fishing activities. This study will complement the examination of Emberá-Wounaan shrimp fishers. Artisanal shrimp fishers. Consultant team (governance and fisheries specialists) to assess baseline capacities of key artisanal shrimp fishers' organisations to effectively participate and have a voice in the governance platform (key organisations will be identified during the design of the management platform for the shrimp fisheries of the Pacific coast and may include Emberá-Wounaan shrimp fishers organisations if pertinent). Identify capacity needs and prepare a workplan for capacity development, including fostering constructive collaboration among fishers' organisations. Particular attention will be given to the contributions of women and young persons to fisheries governance. CLPA network. Develop a web-based platform to facilitate information exchange among CLPAs (e.g., posting news and information about each CLPA). The platform will include a digital repository to compile and make public the CLPA acts, local plans and other formal documents. The platform will be easily accessible and adjusted to the condition of internet access of the CLPA users (e.g., equipment used by CLPA members and internet access in rural areas).CLPA network. Maintenance and operation of the web-based platform to facilitate information exchange among CLPAs (outsourced). Joal CLPA. Consultant team (governance and fisheries specialists) to assess baseline capacities of Joal CLPA to effectively participate and have a voice in the governance framework for the small pelagic fish fishery. Identify capacity needs and prepare a workplan for capacity development with indicators and targets to measure progress. Particular attention will be given to the contributions of women and young persons to the CLPA operation and to small pelagic fish fisheries governance. Women processors. Consultant team (social, gender) to document social, economic and labour conditions of women that process small pelagic fish in the Joal area (related to the SCIP) and to participatively prepare a workplan to potentiate their capacities to contribute to improvements in the supply chain and fisheries governance.				181,000					181,000			181,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
International Consultants	Consultant to systematise learning from engaging domestic buyers to demand sustainable target seafood products (including social responsibility «outcome 1.2» and reduced bycatch «outcome 1.3») in Ecuador, Guatemala, Morocco and Senegal. Participatory identification of lessons and recommendations. The document will include extended summaries in Spanish and French. Pilot buyer engagement. SFP seafood markets advisor to guide the pilot buyers engagement pilot in Morocco. Part-time support to GMC2 project (20% time allocation).	106,000								106,000			106,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
International Consultants	Consultant to systematise learning from engaging mid-upper and end market buyers to demand sustainable target seafood products (including social responsibility «outcome 1.2» and reduced bycatch «outcome 1.3»). Participatory identification of lessons and recommendations. The document will include extended summaries in Spanish and French. Market specialist coordinator of Global octopus roundtable. Part-time support to GMC2 project (15% time allocation) Market specialist coordinator of Global Roundtable on Marine Ingredients (West African Fisheries Workstream). Part-time support to GMC2 project (15% time allocation) Market specialist coordinator of Global mahi roundtable. Part-time support to GMC2 project (15% time allocation) Consultant to develop a scoping document and engagement strategy of key stakeholders and market trends in mid-upper market and end-market. Fresh and frozen pomada products from Ecuador Consultant to develop a scoping document and engagement strategy of key stakeholders and market trends in mid-upper market and end-market. Fresh and frozen swordfish, sharks and large pelagic fish (excluding dorado) products from Ecuador Consultant to develop a scoping document and engagement strategy of key stakeholders and market trends in mid-upper market and end-market. Fresh and frozen dorado from Guatemala Consultant to develop a scoping document and engagement strategy of key stakeholders and market trends in mid-upper market and end-market. Octopus products from Mauritania Consultant to develop a scoping document and engagement strategy of key stakeholders and market trends in mid-upper market and end-market. Fresh and frozen dorado products from Panama Consultant to develop a scoping document and engagement strategy of key stakeholders and market trends in mid-upper market and end-market. Wild-caught shrimp products from Panama Consultant to develop a scoping document and engagement strategy of key stakeholders and market trends in mid-upper market and end-market. Octopus products from Senegal	326,000								326,000			326,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
International Consultants	FIP advisor from SFP, part-time support FIPs from Guatemala, Panama and Ecuador (PACA LME). % time allocation for 16 months FIP advisor from SFP, part-time support FIPs from Mauritania and Senegal (CCLME). % time allocation for 16 months				69,334					69,334			69,334	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

International Consultants	FIP advisor from SFP, part-time support FIPs from Guatemala, Panama and Ecuador (PACA LME). % time allocation for 16 months.FIP advisor from SFP, part-time support FIPs from Mauritania and Senegal (CCLME). % time allocation for 16 months. Pomada FIP. Consultant to prepare MSC pre-assessment or updated Rapid Assessment and update of FIP scoping document and workplan of current pomada FIP (bottom trawl) and the bolso fishery. In both cases use the new MSC Fisheries standard 3.0. USD15,000 per assessment.Pomada FIP. Consultant to design improved monitoring system to collect data from pomada trawlers and bolsos, in line with the requirements of the Integrated Aquaculture and Fisheries System of Ecuador (SIAP).Pomada FIP. Advisor to work with IPIAP to assess spatial distribution of pomada stock units. Pomada FIP. Advisor to work with IPIAP to prepare annual stock assessment of pomada.Pomada FIP. Fisheries stock assessment specialists to assess quality, relevancy, and accuracy of annual pomada stock assessment (peer-review). Pomada FIP. Fisheries social specialist to prepar social risk assessment and workplan for the pomada FIP. ASOAMAN FIP. Consultant to prepare MSC pre-assessment, FIP scoping document, workplan and budget for the ASOAMAN large pelagic fish FIP. ASOAMAN FIP. Consultant to update the MSC pre-assessment, FIP scoping document, workplan and budget for the ASOAMAN large pelagic fish FIP. ASOAMAN FIP. Fisheries social specialist to prepare social risk assessment and workplan for the ASOAMAN large pelagic fish FIP. Consultant to underake FIP scoping of the dorado and sharks fishery (supply chain analysis, stakeholder identification, FIP scope, MSC quick assessment, draf pre-FIP plan). Dorado and sharks FIP. Consultant to prepare MSC pre-assessment, FIP scoping document, workplan and budget for the dorado and sharks FIP. Dorado and sharks FIP. Consultant to update the MSC pre-assessment, FIP scoping document, workplan and budget for the dorado and sharks FIP. Dorado and sharks FIP. Fisheries social specialist to prepare social risk assessment and workplan for the dorado and sharks FIP. Shrimp FIP. Consultant to prepare MSC pre-assessment, FIP scoping document, workplan and budget for the shrimp FIP. Shrimp FIP. Consultant to update the MSC pre-assessment, FIP scoping document, workplan and budget for the shrimp FIP. Shrimp FIP. Fisheries social specialist to prepare social risk assessment and workplan for the shrimp FIP. Shrimp FIP. Advisor to work with ARAP to undertake a stock assessment of the shrimp species.Shrimp FIP. Advisor to work with ARAP to update the shrimp stock assessment. Shrimp FIP. Fisheries stock assessment specialists to assess quality, relevancy, and accuracy of shrimp stock assessment (peer-review). LPF FIP. Consultant to review and strengthen the monitoring system to collect data from the fishing operations and the supply chain.LPF FIP. Fisheries social specialist to prepare social risk assessment and workplan for the LPF FIP. SPF SCIP. Advisor from SFP, part-time support the preparation and implementation of the value chain improvement project. 5% time allocation.Octopus FIP. Consultant to undertake FIP scoping of the Senegalese octopus fishery (supply chain analysis, stakeholder identification, FIP scope, MSC quick assessment, draf pre-FIP plan). Octopus FIP. Consultant to prepare Rapid Assessment, FIP scoping document, workplan and budget for the Senegalese octopus FIP.Octopus FIP. Consultant to update the Rapid Assessment, FIP scoping document, workplan and budget for the Senegalese octopus FIP. Octopus FIP. Fisheries social specialist to prepare social risk assessment and workplan for the Senegalese octopus FIP. MTR octopus FIP. Fisheries social specialist to prepare social risk assessment and workplan for the Mauritanian octopus FIP.				616,333					616,333			616,333	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
International Consultants	FIP advisor from SFP, part-time support FIPs from Guatemala, Panama and Ecuador (PACA LME). % time allocation for 16 months FIP advisor from SFP, part-time support FIPs from Mauritania and Senegal (CCLME). % time allocation for 16 months Shrimp FIP. Consultant to undertake FIP scoping of the shrimp fishery (supply chain analysis, stakeholder identification, FIP scope, MSC quick assessment, draft pre-FIP plan). Lumpsum including all expenses.				77,333					77,333			77,333	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

International Consultants	FishSource analysts (3 persons). Part-time support to GMC2 project (15% time allocation) to maintain and update the profiles of the project target fisheries.							263,250		263,250			263,250	Sustainable Fisheries
International Consultants	Market specialist of SFP. Part-time support to GMC2 project (two months work) to prepare a review document with current status, trends, tools and initiatives to integrate social responsibility into fisheries governance and supply chains. Market specialist of SFP. Part-time support to GMC2 project (two months work) to prepare (i) a self-evaluation tool and guidelines to integrate social responsibility into fisheries governance processes and (ii) a self-evaluation tool and guidelines to integrate social responsibility into fisheries value chains. Market specialist of SFP. Part-time support to GMC2 project (10% time allocation) to provide support to key actors of the target fisheries and value chains in the use of (i) the self-evaluation tool and guidelines to integrate social responsibility into fisheries governance processes and (ii) the self-evaluation tool and guidelines to integrate social responsibility into seafood supply chains. Market specialist of SFP. Part-time support to GMC2 project (two months work) to (i) assess the performance of the self-evaluation tools and guidelines to integrate social responsibility into fisheries governance processes and value chains, and (ii) prepare update version of the self-evaluation tools and guidelines.					84,500				84,500			84,500	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
International Consultants	Mid-term review. Independent mid-term review. International consultant, includes honorarium, travel (national and international), food and lodging. Honorarium about 15,000 + airplane tickets and land travel about 6,000 + about 3,000 food and lodging (about 20 days field visit). Terminal evaluation. Independent Terminal evaluation. International consultant, includes honorarium travel (national and international), food and lodging. Honorarium about 15,000 + airplane tickets and land travel about 6,000 + about 3,000 food and lodging (about 20 days field visit).									-	48,000		48,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
International Consultants	One FishSource specialist. Part-time support to GMC2 project. Year one 10% time to apply the reduced by-catch and ecosystem impacts standard to the project target fisheries. Years 2-3, 20% time to follow application of the standard and update FishSource profiles.			65,000						65,000			65,000	Sustainable Fisheries
International Consultants	RIA. Consultant to prepare guidelines and training workshop on Regulatory Impact Analysis in fisheries building on main international guidelines (e.g., OECD, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) and practical application in fisheries. RIA. Online support/advice to countries in the application of Regulatory Impact Analysis in specific cases. Honorarium. USD500 per day x 10 days per country x 6 countries COREMAHI. Fisheries specialist of SPF that coordinates and supports the work of COREMAHI. Part-time support to GMC2 project (10% time allocation). MTR SPF management. External independent evaluation of the implementation of the small pelagic fisheries management plan (PAP-PP). The preliminary results will be presented in an end-of-mission meeting with key actors. The evaluation will be presented via teleconference to a joint meeting of the CNC-PP, CAAP, and CCNADP. Lumpsum includes honorarium and travel expenses (including field visits).					137,000				137,000			137,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

International Consultants	Shark NDFs. Online support/advice to countries for the prepartion of shark NDFs. Honorarium. USD500 per day x 15 days per country x 3 countries						22,500			22,500			22,500	Sustainable Fisheries
International Consultants	Social specialist to develop standard for social responsibility working in collaboration with FishSource team. One FishSource specialist. Part-time support to GMC2 project. Year one 30% time to develop social responsibility standard and apply to the FishSource profiles of the GMC2 target fisheries. Years 2-3, 20% time to follow application of the standard and update FishSource profiles.		116,000							116,000			116,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Local Consultants	Ecuadorian PAT-Ec. Facilitated intersectoral dialogue on implications of Ecuadorian domestic shark consumption and trade on conservation and management measures (e.g., food security, employment). The dialogue process will foster policy coherence and an agreed policy framework for shark conservation, trade, and management measures. A facilitation team (two persons) will organise and facilitate meetings, prepare memoirs of each meeting with the agreements achieved, and a final memoir of the process. Eight half-day dialogue meetings. Cost per meeting: USD580 (1) facilitation team (2 persons | USD500 including preparation of meeting and memoir), (2) venue USD80 (refreshments and materials). Travel cost of facilitators is not included, will be covered by the project. Independent external evaluation of effectiveness of regulations to reduce bycatch of sharks in Guatemalan longline fisheries. Lumpsum includes honorarium and travel expenses. Independent external evaluation of effectiveness of regulations to reduce bycatch in Panamanian longline fisheries. Lumpsum includes honorarium and travel expenses. COREMAHI. External indepedent evaluation of effectiveness of the bycatch reduction and ETP conservation measures and targets of COREMAHI's code of conduct.						56,640			56,640			56,640	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Local Consultants	Fisheries consultants to understake specific duties to develop or assess target fishery profiles for FishSource. Fisheries consultants to understake specific duties to develop or assess FIP profiles for FishSource.							240,000		240,000			240,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Local Consultants	Gender specialist to prepare the gender profiles of the Ecuadorian large pelagic fish and pomada supply chains. Lumpsum amount including honorarium and travel expenses. Gender specialist to prepare the gender profile of the Guatemalan dorado and sharks supply chain. Lumpsum amount including honorarium and travel expenses. Gender specialist to prepare the gender profiles of the Mauritanian small pelagic fish and octopus supply chains. Lumpsum amount including honorarium and travel expenses. Gender specialist to prepare the gender profile of the Moroccan small pelagic fish supply chain. Lumpsum amount including honorarium and travel expenses. Gender specialist to prepare the gender profiles of the Panamanian shrimp and large pelagic fish supply chains. Special attention will be given to the shrimp fishing activities of Emberá-Wounan persons. Lumpsum amount including honorarium and travel expenses. Gender specialist to prepare the gender profiles of the Senegalese small pelagic fish and octopus supply chains. Lumpsum amount including honorarium and travel expenses.		61,000							61,000			61,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Local Consultants	MTR octopus FIP. Fisheries scientist to work with IMROP to conduct a participatory root cause analysis of the generation of marine litter by plastic octopus pots. There will be direct field work with artisanal fishers to understand their views, their modes of operation and to identify the causes of the problem (e.g., gear design, fishers' behaviour, lack of disposal facilities). Based on the root cause analysis, this person will identify actions to prevent the problem (e.g., use clay pots, gear modifications) and will prepare a plan to field test the possible solutions using participatory action research methods. MTR octopus FIP. Fisheries scientist to work with IMROP to conduct a field test of methods to reduce marine litter caused by plastic octopus pots. The work will be based on participatory action research methods and will be implemented together with artisanal fishers related to the Mauritanian octopus FIP. This person will systematically document and analyse the findings and positive and negative lessons. The results of each trial will be discussed and analysed with the fishers to try to find improvements. At the end, this person together with pertinent IMROP personnel will prepare a scientific report which will include recommendations about the most viable options that were identified and ways to scale them up.						37,800			37,800			37,800	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Local Consultants	PACA PANs. Fisheries specialist to document, systematise and distill the ecuadorian experience in the preparation of fisheries action plans (e.g., dorado, pomada, cangrejo rojo). Participatory process with VMAP, IPIAP and key stakeholders from the fisheries and associated supply chains. The final product will be a document that systematise the process and present positive and negative lessons. Lumpsum includes honorarium and travel expenses. CCLME. Fisheries specialist to document, systematise and distill the Moroccan experience in the preparation and implementaion of fisheries management plans for small pelagic fish and octopus. Participatory process with public and private stakeholders from the fisheries and associated supply chains. The final product will be a document that systematise the process. the challenges and opportunities and key positive and negative lessons. A standard methodology will be applied in the three CCLME countries. The work will be overseen by the Fisheries Officer of the project management unit. Lumpsum includes honorarium and travel expenses. CCLME. Fisheries specialist to document, systematise and distill the Mauritanian experience in the preparation and implementaion of fisheries management plans for small pelagic fish and octopus. Participatory process with public and private stakeholders from the fisheries and associated supply chains. The final product will be a document that systematise the process. the challenges and opportunities and key positive and negative lessons. A standard methodology will be applied in the three CCLME countries. The work will be overseen by the Fisheries Officer of the project management unit. Lumpsum includes honorarium and travel expenses. CCLME. Fisheries specialist to document, systematise and distill the Senegalese experience in the preparation and implementaion of fisheries management plans for small pelagic fish and octopus. Participatory process with public and private stakeholders from the fisheries and associated supply chains. The final product will be a document that systematise the process. the challenges and opportunities and key positive and negative lessons. A standard methodology will be applied in the three CCLME countries. The work will be overseen by the Fisheries Officer of the project management unit. Lumpsum includes honorarium and travel expenses. Livelihood Action Plans. Lumpsum to prepare livelihood actions plans as needed. PAN pomada. Facilitator to support the Ecuadorian fisheries authority in the application of Regulatory Impact Analysis in the existing management framework of the pomada fishery. Lumpsum including honorarium and travel expenses, work to be developed in nine months calendar. PAN pomada. Social specialist to support the Ecuadorian fisheries authority in the development of mitigation strategies to protect bolso fishers and women shrimp peelers, based on the results of the Regulatory Impact Analysis. Lumpsum including honorarium and travel expenses, work to be developed in nine months calendar.						385,825			385,825			385,825	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

Local Consultants	Pomada FIP. Advisor to train members of the FIP research team and IPIAP in using the Risk-Based Framework (RBF) in a fishery assessment. Dorado and sharks FIP. Fisheries scientist to organise, coordinate and support the implementation of the research team and research plan of the dorado and sharks FIP. Full time one year and part-time in the following year. It is expected that the FIP will fund the other members of the research team.Shrimp FIP. Fisheries scientist to organise, coordinate and support the implementation of the research team and research plan of the shrimp FIP. Full time one year and part-time in the following year. SPF SCIP. Coordinator of the value chain improvement project in Joal . This person will also coordinate the implementation of the workplan to strenghten the Joal CLPA (output 2.1.3). USD1,100 per month x 24 months. SPF SCIP. specialised studies and works like design of traceability system, improved recording of landings, applied research. SPF SCIP. Facilitator of the semestral meetings: For each meeting: (i) prepares and runs the meeting, (ii) systematically capture and document learning, (iii) and prepares a memoire that is distributed to all SCIP partners. USD600 per meeting (four semestral meetings) + USD1000 to prepare the lessons learned document.Octopus FIP. Fisheries scientist to organise, coordinate and support organisation of a public - private research team and the implementation of an applied research plan for the Senegalese octopus FIP. Full time one year and part-time six months afterwards.Octopus FIP. Economist / Financial specialist to design a financial mechanism to integrate the costs of production and deployment of clay pots into the production costs of octopus (internalise the ecosystem service of artificial reefs that provide shelter for reproducing female octopuses).Octopus FIP. Facilitator of lessons learned meetings, one after each trial of buying and deploying clay pots to support octopus reproduction. . Finally, this person will prepare a lessons learned document. USD600 per meeting (three meetings) + USD1000 to prepare the lessons learned document. The first meeting will be to plan the first trial. The second meeting will document lessons and plan the second trial. The third meeting will document lessons from the entire process.SPF FIP. Fisheries scientist to organise, coordinate and support the initial implementation of the local coordination team of the Mauritanian small pelagic fish FIP. Full time one year. Afterwards, it is expected that the FIP will finance the operation of the local coordination team.SPF FIP. Fisheries scientist to design and test trial a monitoring system (e.g., minimum sample size, formulas to calculate total catch) to collect data from the Mauritanian coastal fleet that fish for small pelagic fish and to estimate it capture, landings and catch composition. Two months work for the design phase (in close collaboration with IMROP) plus six months for test trial and refinement of the monitoring system. Two months work for the design phase (in close collaboration with IMROP) plus ten months for test trial and refinement of the monitoring system (twelve months work in total). At the end this person will present a report that (i) documents the experience and the process of developing and adjusting the monitoring system, (ii) document the lessons from the process, and (iii) recommendation for scaling-up the monitoring system. MTR octopus FIP. Facilitator to support the institutional and governance development of the Association Mauritanienne the Producteurs et Exportateurs de Poulpe (AMPEP) as a key actor of the Mauritanian octopus FIP. This person will provide practical hands-on support (i) to develop positive dialogue and negotiation skills, (ii) to prepare and agree on key instruments like internal rules and regulations, administration of a common fund, a strategic plan, self-evaluation tools, and a code of conduct, and (iii) to understand the requirements of the sustainable seafood market (e.g., sustainable use of the resource, social responsibility). Twelve-months support to AMPEP.				278,400					278,400			278,400	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Local Consultants	Pomada platform. Gender specialist to design and carry out two awareness sessions of at least one hour each for the Dialogue Roundtable and Technical Committee of the pomada fishery. Pomada platform. Consultant to prepare situation analysis of dialogue roundtable and technical committee of the pomada fishery and workplan to support the advance of these entities. Pomada platform. Gender specialist to assess gender integration in curren PAN pomada 2021-2027 and to prepare a workplan to mainstream gender into the implementation of the plan. Pomada platform. Part-time facilitator to support the work of the dialogue roundtable and technical committee of the pomada fishery. USD1,000 per monthPomada platform. Consultant to (i) undertake external independent governance assessment, (ii) facilitate self-assessment and reflection of roundtable and technical committee of the pomada fishery, and (iii) agree on a follow-up action plan to address key gaps.LPF platform. Part-time facilitator to support the work of the management platform of the longline large pelagic fish fishery. USD1,000 per month.LPF platform. Gender specialist to design and carry out two awareness sessions for the members of the management platform for the longline large pelagic fish fishery. LPF platform. Consultant to (i) undertake external independent governance assessment, (ii) facilitate self-assessment and reflection of the members of the management platform of the longline large pelagic fish fishery, and (iii) agree on a follow-up action plan to address key gaps.Facilitator to support the work of the management platform of the dorado and sharks fishery. USD1,000 per month.Gender specialist to design and carry out two awareness sessions for the members of the management platform for the dorado and sharks fishery. Consultant to (i) undertake external independent governance assessment, (ii) facilitate self-assessment and reflection of the management platform of the dorado and sharks fishery, and (iii) agree on a follow-up action plan to address key gaps. Shrimp management platform. Facilitator to support the work of the management platform of the shrimp fisheries in the Pacific coast. USD1,000 per month, part-time for the shrimps governance plaform and part-time for the longline large pelagic fish governance platform.Shrimp management platform. Gender specialist to design and carry out two awareness sessions for the members of the management platform for the shrimp fishery.Shrimp management platform. Consultant to (i) undertake external independent governance assessment, (ii) facilitate self-assessment and reflection of platform of shrimp fishery, and (iii) agree on a follow-up action plan to address key gaps:Large pelagic fish platform. Facilitator to support the work of the management platform of longline fishery for large pelagic fish of the Pacific coast. USD1,000 per month, part-time for the shrimps governance plaform and part-time for the longline large pelagic fish governance platform.Large pelagic fish platform. Gender specialist to design and carry out two awareness sessions for the members of the management platform for the longline large pelagic fish fishery. Large pelagic fish platform. Consultant to (i) undertake external independent governance assessment, (ii) facilitate self-assessment and reflection of the management platform of the longline fishery for large pelagic fish of the Pacific coast, and (iii) agree on a follow-up action plan to address key gaps.SPF platform. Consultant to undertake a participatory situation analysis of the Senegalese governance framework for the small pelagic fish fisheryand. SPF platform. Gender specialist to assess gender integration in current sardinellas management plan and the mangement framework for small pelagic fish and to prepare a workplan with affirmative actions. SPF platform. Governance facilitator (i) to support the work of the Senegalese governance framework for the small pelagic fish fishery, (ii) to coordinate the implementation of the workplans to strengthen fisheries governance and the integration of women into the governance framework, and (iii) to ease the application of Regulatory Impact				478,400					478,400			478,400	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Local Consultants	Pomada. Social worker to provide support for the development of governance and co-management skills of pomada bolso fishers´ organisations, including seeking and establishing alliances for long-term support to the organisations. Eighteen-months support to the organisations. Particular attention will be given to potentiate women and young persons. Pomada. Consultant to assist the pomada fishers organisations in developing skills for data collection and to implement a traceability process (a part of participatory fisheries monitoring). Consultant supervised by IPIAP. 14 months work. Pomada. Independent external evaluation of progress in the development of governance and co-management skills of pomada bolso fishers´ organisations. Particular attention will be given to involvement of women and young persons. The results of the evaluation will be presented in the annual meeting of the pomada bolso fishers´organisations. Lumpsum including honorarium and travel expenses. Pomada. Social specialist to support SRP to prepare a workplan to empower of women shrimp peelers to participate in fisheries governance. Lumpum including honorarium and travel expenses. Pomada. Local social worker to work with women shrimp peelers (one year support) to foster collaboration, positive dialogue, build trust, and develop a joint voice to participate in pomada fisheries governance and value chain improvement. Honorarium. Gender specialist to identify, document and quantify the involvement and contributions of women in the dorado and sharks value chains and prepare a gender strategy. Lumpsum including honorarium and travel expenses. Social worker to provide support for the development of governance and co-management skills of dorado and sharks fishers and pertinente fishers´ organisations. Two years support to the fishers and pertinent organisations. Particular attention will be given to potentiate women and young persons. Independent external evaluation of progress in the development of governance and co-management skills of fishers, traders (comerciantes) and pertinent fishers´ organisations of the dorado and sharks fisheries. Particular attention will be given to involvement of women and young persons. The results of the evaluation will be presented in the annual meeting of the fishers. Lumpsum including honorarium and travel expenses. Artisanal shrimp fishers. Baseline analysis of the conditions of Emberá-Wounaan artisanal shrimp fishers, their families and organisations (number of artisanal fishers, fishers´ families conditions, women participation in the shrimp value chain, use - dependency of the fishery´s resources, actual and past levels of organization, interests and views to be organised as fishers for this activity). Indigenous peoples specialist. Must closely coordinate and work in parallel with the consultan team that will assess the social, economic and labour conditions of Panamanian artisanal shrimp fishers. Lumpsum including honorarium and travel expenses. USD 12.000.				246,600					246,600			246,600	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

Local Consultants	Consultant to assess interest of key levels of domestic supply chains (with special emphasis in end and mid-upper levels) in supplying sustainable seafood products in Ecuador. Online and in-person interviews | meetings and focal groups. Lumpsum including honoraridum and travel expenses. Consultant to prepare scoping analysis of domestic end-market channels (retailers, hospitality industry) for sustainable seafood products from Ecuadorian FIPs (dorado, swordfish, large pelagic fish, sharks). Consultant to assess interest of key levels of domestic supply chains (with special emphasis in end and mid-upper levels) in supplying sustainable seafood products in Guatemala. Online and in-person interviews | meetings and focal groups. Lumpsum including honoraridum and travel expenses. Consultant to prepare scoping analysis of domestic end-market channels (retailers, hospitality industry) for sustainable seafood products from Guatemalan FIPs (dorado and sharks). Pilot buyer engagement. Two local market specialists to adapt the Responsible Seafood Sourcing Standard, to design the pilot buyer engagement programme and to implement it. USD2,500 per person per month x 2 persons x 39 months. Consultant to assess interest of key levels of domestic supply chains (with special emphasis in end and mid-upper levels) in supplying sustainable seafood products in Senegal. Online and in-person interviews | meetings and focal groups. Lumpsum including honoraridum and travel expenses. Consultant to prepare scoping analysis of domestic end-market channels (retailers, hospitality industry) for sustainable small pelagic fish products in Senegal.	260,000								260,000			260,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Inception workshop. Two-days meeting. 10 board members and country participants. Includes field visits. Total: USD 29,800 In-person meetings of the project board. Two-days meeting, including visit to a project site. Total: USD136,800									-	166,600		166,600	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Initiation workshop with national stakeholders on each country (six workshops). One-day meeting. USD5,000 / workshop. Includes materials, venue, food and lodging and travel support for participants from distant rural areas (if necessary). Particular attention will be given to ensure participation of representatives of women and youth groups, as pertinent. Onsite meetings for self-assessment with key stakeholders on each country. Includes refreshments, venue, materials and travel support for participants from distant rural areas (if necessary). One-day meeting, two meetings per country (mid-term and end). USD 3,000 per meeting x 6 countries x two times (mid-term and end of project). Particular attention will be given to ensure participation of representatives of women and youth groups, as pertinent. Closing workshop with national stakeholders on each country (six one-day workshops). USD5,000 / workshop. Includes materials, venue, food and lodging and travel support for participants from distant rural areas (if necessary). Particular attention will be given to ensure participation of representatives of women and youth groups, as pertinent. Participation in IWC2025 y 2027. Seven persons per meeting (six country delegates + technical project coordinator). Six-days trip (two days for travel). Cost per person = USD3,000/ticket + 6 days x 250 DSA/day + 300 various expenses (e.g., visa). Particular attention will be given to motivate the participation of women delegates.								163,200	163,200			163,200	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Meeting with social experts for peer review of the use and utility of FishSource socially responsible standard, systematise learning and provide recommendations for improvement. Lumpsum to cover travel expenses and venue		6,000							6,000			6,000	Sustainable Fisheries
Training, Workshops, Meetings	MTR octopus FIP. Lumpsum for meetings and field work with fishers (e.g., focal groups) to conduct the participatory root cause analysis of the generation of marine litter by plastic octopus pots. This budget allocation will cover materials and refreshments. MTR octopus FIP. Lumpsum for meetings and field work with fishers to field test of methods to reduce marine litter caused by plastic octopus pots. This budget allocation will cover meeting materials and refreshments.					15,000				15,000			15,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Pomada FIP. Bolso fishery participatory monitoring. Lumpsum to cover quarterly meetings of IPIAP with bolso fishers for technical assistance, joint data processing and presentation of results. The project will cover petrol, travel support for fishers, refreshments and materials. USD400 per meeting. Dorado and sharks FIP. Develop capacities of the members of the dorado and sharks FIP to address social issues during implementation (FIP social workplan). Training in social issues (e.g., gender, child labour, decent work, human rights), social audit tools, social performance, fisheries governance. Includes cost of trainer, one week workshop and post-training advice and follow-up. Training workshop (25 participants): Airplane ticket USD2,000 for trainer + USD200 per day x 5 days for food and lodging + USD 3500 for venue, food and materials of the participants. Trainer: USD450*10 days. Advice and support to FIP implementers: USD450*15 days over one year. Develop capacities of the members of the shrimp FIP and large pelagic fish FIP to address social issues during implementation (FIP social workplan). Training in social issues (e.g., gender, child labour, decent work, human rights), social audit tools, social performance, fisheries governance. Includes cost of trainer, one week workshop and post-training advice and follow-up. Training workshop (25 participants): Airplane ticket USD2,000 for trainer + USD200 per day x 5 days for food and lodging + USD 3500 for venue, food and materials of the participants. Trainer: USD450*10 days. Advice and support to FIP implementers: USD450*15 days over one year. SPF SCIP. Semestral meetings of partners of the SCIP to assess progress, identify and document lessons, and adjust planning. Lumpsum to provide food and beverages, materials and travel support to fishers from remote areas and women. USD500 per semestral meeting. SPF SCIP. Lumpsum for training of fishers, CLPA members, and women processors. The detailed breakdown will be prepared as part of the SCIP budget. Octopus FIP. Meetings to identify and document lessons and reflect on ways to better internalise the costs of production and deployment of clay pots into the production costs of octopus. Lumpsum to provide food and beverages, materials, and travel support to fishers from remote areas and women potters. USD500 per meeting. Three meetings, the first to plan the initial trial, the other two after each trial of buying and deploying clay pots to support octopus reproduction. MTR octopus FIP. Lumpsum for capacity development activities (e.g., hands-on training)of the Association Mauritanienne the Producteurs et Exportateurs de Poulpe (AMPEP).				83,800					83,800			83,800	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Pomada platform. Meetings of the dialogue roundtable and technical committee of the pomada fishery. USD1,000 per meeting to cover materials and travel support for artisanal fishers and women shrimp peelers. SPF platform. Meetings with members of the small pelagic fish governance framework for assessment of governance performance and integration of women. SPF platform. Meetings and training activities to develop actions to implement the workplans to strengthen fisheries governance and the integration of women into the governance framework. LPF platform. Meetings of the management platform of the longline large pelagic fish fishery. USD1,000 per meeting to cover materials and travel support for artisanal fishers and women. Meetings of the management platform of the dorado and sharks fishery. USD1,000 per meeting to cover materials and travel support for artisanal fishers and pertinent women and youth groups. Shrimp management platform. Meetings of the management platform of the shrimp fisheries of the Pacific coast. USD1,000 per meeting to cover materials and travel support for artisanal fishers, pertinent women and youth groups, and Embera-Wounaan shrimp fishers (if pertinent). Large pelagic fish platform. Meetings of the management platform of the longline fishery for large pelagic fish of the Pacific coast. USD1,000 per meeting to cover materials and travel support for artisanal fishers, pertinent women and youth groups. SPF platform. Meetings of the Commission Nationale de gestion des Petits Pélagiques (CNGPP). USD1,000 per meeting to cover materials and travel support for CLPA representatives and women. SPF platform. Lumpsum for capacity building of the Mauritanian CNC-PP. Training will focus on topics like the development of positive dialogue, decision-making process and consensus building. The specific needs will be included in the workplan to strengthen the CNC-PP. SPF platform. Semestral meetings of the Mauritanian CNC-PP. USD500 per meeting to cover materials, refreshments, and travel support for representatives of artisanal fishers. Meetings will be organised by the Permanent Secretariat of the CND-PP (see decree that created the CNC-PP). SPF platform. Annual meetings of the Mauritanian small pelagic fish management structure to (i) review progress of the PAP-PP, (ii) review the situation of the fishery, and (iii) prepare the annual action plan and budget for the following year. USD2,000 per meeting to cover materials, refreshments, and travel support for representatives of artisanal fishers. SPF binational cooperation. Mauritania. Lumpsum allocation to participate in binational technical meetings to analyse the status of the stocks of shared small pelagic fish resources and to discuss coordinated harvest strategies. SPF binational cooperation. Morocco. Lumpsum allocation to participate in binational technical meetings to analyse the status of the stocks of shared small pelagic fish resources and to discuss coordinated harvest strategies.				186,500					186,500			186,500	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Pomada. training sessions and workshops to develop governance and co-management skills and understanding of FIPs of pomada bolso fishers' organisations.Pomada. Annual meetings of the pomada bolso fishers' organistaions. About 60 participants (3 per organisation). Two dags meeting in one of the communities. USD4,000 per meeting. Pomada. training sessions and workshops to empower women shrimp peelers. Pomada. Meetings of women shrimp peelers. training sessions and workshops to develop governance and co-management skills and understanding of FIPs of fishers, traders (comerciantes) and pertinent fishers'organisations. Annual meetings of the artisanal fishers of the dorado and sharks fisheries. About 60 participants per meeting. Two dags meeting in one of the communities. USD5,000 per meeting. Artisanal shrimp fishers. training sessions and workshops to develop governance and co-management skills and understanding of FIPs of key artisanal shrimp fishers' organisations.Artisanal shrimp fishers. Annual meetings of representatives of key artisanal shrimp fishers' organisations. About 30. Two dags meeting in one of the communities. USD2,000 per meeting. Artisanal shrimp fishers. Meetings of Embera-Wounaan artisanal shrimp fishers to facilitate dialogue and to prepare their contributions to the co-management platform.CLPA network. training and meetings of members of the CLPA coordination network. Joal CLPA. training sessions and workshops of the Joal CLPA members .Joal CLPA. Semestral meetings of the Joal CLPA to assess progress, identify and document lessons, and adjust planning. USD400 per semestral meeting.Women processors. training sessions and workshops to empower women processors Women processors. various meetings of women processors. Women processors. Semestral meetings of the women processors to assess progress, identify and document lessons, and adjust planning. USD300 per semestral meeting.				129,800					129,800			129,800	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Training, Workshops, Meetings	RIA. In-person training workshops in Morocco, Mauritania and Senegal. About 20 persons per country. One-week training workshop. Cost per workshop: Airplane tickets for trainers + Daily Subsistence Allowance for locale, food and materials. RIA. In-person training workshops in Guatemala, Panama and Ecuador. About 20 persons per country. One-week training workshop. Cost per workshop: Airplane tickets for trainers + Daily Subsistence Allowance for locale, food and materials. PACA PANs. Workshops and meetings for participatory process with YMAP, IPIAP and key stakeholders. PACA PANs. Regional workshop on the ecuadorian experience in the preparation of fisheries action plans. Three days workshop to be held in Ecuador. Interactive workshop to include interaction with fisheries stakeholders in Manta and Guayaquil. The cost includes: (1) fisheries specialist that prepares the sessions plan and facilitate the workshop , (2) international and local travel of delegates from Guatemala and Panama (five persons per country), (3) accomodation and food for participants. CCLME. Workshops and meetings for participatory process with Moroccan key stakeholders .CCLME. Workshops and meetings for participatory process with Mauritanian key stakeholders .CCLME. Workshops and meetings for participatory process with Senegalese key stakeholders.CCLME. Learning exchange among Morocco, Mauritania and Senegal on the preparation and implementation of management plans for small pelagic fish and octopus. Three days workshop to be held in one of the participating countries. Participatory workshop with representatives of fishers, processors and government. 19 participants, six per country plus facilitator. .Livelihood Action Plans. PAN pomada. Participatory meetings to prepare the PAN pomada 2028 - 2032. PAN large pelagic fish. Participatory meetings to prepare the PAN large pelagic fish. Guatemalan PAN sharks. Participatory meetings to prepare the Guatemalan PAN sharks 2027 - 2031. Guatemalan dorado and sharks action plan. Participatory meetings to prepare the dorado and sharks action plan.Shrimp management plan. Participatory meetings to prepare the shrimp management plan. LPF management plan. Participatory meetings to prepare the LPF management plan. SEN SPF management.V arious intersectoral meetings to develop key measures to address the gaps identified in the Regulatory Impact Analysis and social responsibility assessment. SEN Octopus management plan. Participatory meetings to update the Senegalese SEN Octopus management plan. SEN Octopus management plan. Missions from Moroccan fisheries officers to provide technical assistance for the preparation of the Senegalese SEN Octopus management plan. Technical assistance. Five missions. Each five-working days mission will include three persons. The GMC2 project will cover airplane tickets (USD1800 per person to cover international and internal travel), accomodation (USD200 per person per night x 6 nights), and USD400 ground travel for field work. MTR SPF management. Two study visits from public - private delegation to Morocco to exchange experience . The GMC2 project will cover transportation, accommodation, and food.MTR SPF management. participatory meetings to prepare a strategic plan to develop Mauritanian value chains for added value small pelagic fish MTR SPF management. Study visit to know firsthand the experience and lessons of a successful national programme to promote seafood consumption. Five persons (government and industry).MTR SPF management. participatory meetings to design a national programme to promote seafood consumption (in particular small pelagic fish). MTR Octopus management plan.					431,300				431,300			431,300	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Shark NDFs. Regional meeting to identify barriers and challenges for assessing risks on transboundary shark species. Three-days workshop with fisheries and CITES delegates of Guatemala, Panama and Ecuador. Four persons per country plus a sharks NDF advisor and one person from IATTC (14 persons in total). Cost of the workshop: USD7,260 per workshop (3 workshops). Total: USD 21,780. Shark NDFs. Intersectoral training workshops in Guatemala, Panama and Ecuador. On each country three-days workshop with delegates from key entities (e.g., CITES scientific authority, maritime authority, fisheries authority, trade and exports authority, customs authority). 16 persons per workshop plus trainer. Cost of each workshop: USD8,720. Total: USD26,160 Shark NDFs. Two regional meetings to exchange lessons and experience on the preparation of NDFs for shark species. Two-days workshop with fisheries and CITES delegates of Guatemala, Panama and Ecuador. Three persons per country and one person from the project unit (13 persons in total). Cost of each workshop: USD13,200. Total: USD26,400. COREMAHI. Participation of COREMAHI delegates in IATTC and SAC meetings on years 2, 3,4 and 5. Two trips per year, two persons per trip, a delegate and a technical advisor. Cost of each workshop: USD8,000. Total: USD64,000. COREMAHI annual meetings. Meetings to be held in the participating countries (Ecuador, Guatemala, and Panama). Each meeting will have about 30 participants (including persons from Costa Rica and Peru). The cost per meeting includes venue, travel support to delegates from fishers organisations from the participating countries (processors and exporters are expected to pay for their costs), travel expenses of invited advisors (e.g., stock assessment, bycatch or social specialists), facilitator, and materials. Total: USD91,600						229,940			229,940			229,940	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Side events during SeafoodExpo events (Boston and Barcelona) or specialised meetings with exporters, traders and retailers. Includes presenting FishSource indicators for social responsibility and reduced bycatch. Cost per meeting USD3000 to cover venue, materials and refreshments.	45,000								45,000			45,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop to exchange experience and document learning on engaging domestic buyers to demand sustainable target seafood products (including social responsibility «outcome 1.2» and reduced bycatch «outcome 1.3») in Ecuador, Guatemala, Morocco and Senegal. 14 persons (three persons per country (twelve in total) + consultant + one project team member). Two days workshop. Three nights of accommodation (arriving one day before, leaving one day after). USD150 per person per night for food and lodging (150*3*14) + USD1800 per person per airplane ticket (1800x14) + USD2500 for venue and materials. Meetings and workshops with target end-market channels (engagement, technical support, training) in Ecuador. Includes presenting FishSource indicators for social responsibility and reduced bycatch. Meetings and workshops with target end-market channels (engagement, technical support, training) in Guatemala. Includes presenting FishSource indicators for social responsibility and reduced bycatch. Pilot buyer engagement. Lumpsum for meetings and training activities with public and private key stakeholders. Detailed estimates will be prepared once the pilot buyer engagement programme is designed. Meetings and workshops with target end-market channels (engagement, technical support, training) in Senegal. Includes presenting FishSource indicators for social responsibility and reduced bycatch.	122,000								122,000			122,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. Outcome 2.3. Travel expenses of project team.Outcome 2.3. Land travel of project team in project area. Outcome 2.3.						14,500			14,500			14,500	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. Travel expenses of project team. Land travel of project team in project area.							14,500		14,500			14,500	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. Travel expenses of project team. Land travel of project team in project area. Outcome 2.1. Travel expenses (ground transportation) of the consultant that supports the governance platform for dorado and sharks. Shrimp management platform. Travel expenses (ground transportation) of the consultant that supports the governance platforms for shrimp and large pelagic fish				29,665					29,665			29,665	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. Travel expenses of project team. Land travel of project team in project area. Outcome 2.2					14,500				14,500			14,500	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. Travel expenses of project team. USD120/day x 20 days/year. Outcome 2.2. Land travel of project team in project area. Outcome 2.2.					14,500				14,500			14,500	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. Travel expenses of project team. Land travel of project team in project area. Outcome 2.1. Pomada FIP. Lumpsum por land and boat travel to support participatory data collection (fisheries monitoring) of bolsos in collaboration with selected fishers organisations. The project will cover petrol, bus tickets and refreshments of fishers and IPIAP personnel. Data will be collected for two years. SPF SCIP. Land travel of the coordinator of the value chain improvement project in Joal.				15,215					15,215			15,215	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. Travel expenses of project team. Land travel of project team in project area. Outcome 2.3. MTR octopus FIP. Lumpsum for land travel of the fisheries scientist and IMROP personnel to conduct the participatory root cause analysis of the generation of marine litter by plastic octopus pots. The GMC2 project will cover items like petrol, meals and accommodation when needed.						30,500			30,500			30,500	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. Outcome 1.1 Travel expenses of project team. Outcome 1.1 Land travel of project team in project area. Outcome 1.1	14,500								14,500			14,500	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. Outcome 3.2. Travel expenses of project team. Outcome 3.2. Land travel of project team in project area. Outcome 3.2								29,000	29,000			29,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. USD600/ticket x 4 tickets/year. Outcome 1.2 Travel expenses of project team. USD120/day x 20 days/year. Outcome 1.2 Land travel of project team in project area. USD5,000 for project duration. Outcome 1.2		29,000							29,000			29,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. USD600/ticket x 4 tickets/year. Outcome 1.3 Travel expenses of project team. USD120/day x 20 days/year. Outcome 1.3 Land travel of project team in project area USD5,000 for project duration. Outcome 1.3			29,000						29,000			29,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. USD600/ticket x 4 tickets/year. Outcome 2.1. Travel expenses of project team. USD120/day x 20 days/year. Outcome 2.1. Land travel of project team in project area. Outcome 2.1. Pomada. Land travel to provide support for the development of governance and co-management skills of pomada bolso fishers' organisations. Pomada. Land and boat travel to (i) support pomada fishers organisations in developing skills for data collection and to implement a traceability process, (ii) field work of IPIAP pomada team, and (iii) present results of data processing and analysis to pomada fishers organisations. Pomada. Land travel of local social worker to provide support women shrimp peelers. Land travel (two years) to provide support for the development of governance and co-management skills of dorado and sharks independent fishers and pertinent fishers' organisations. Artisanal shrimp fishers. Land travel to provide support for the development of governance and co-management skills of key artisanal shrimp fishers' organisations. Women processors. Land travel of local social worker to work with the women processors for the development of their governance, constructive dialogue and collaboration skills.				36,870					36,870			36,870	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Airplane tickets for project team. Travel expenses of project team. Land travel of project team in project area.							14,500		14,500			14,500	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Travel	Land travel of project team in project area. Outcome 1.1 Pilot buyer engagement. Lumpsum for travel expenses. Detailed estimates will be prepared once the pilot buyer engagement programme is designed.	49,500								49,500			49,500	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Office Supplies	Guatemalan PAN sharks. Various supplies (e.g., formulaires, consumables) to implement a registry of shark fishers and traders in the main ports of the Pacific coast of Guatemala.					5,000				5,000			5,000	Sustainable Fisheries
Office Supplies	Office supplies (e.g., paper, pencils, printer ink) . USD700/year.									-		3,500	3,500	Sustainable Fisheries
Office Supplies	Pomada FIP. Lumpsum for small equipment (e.g., GPS), materials (e.g., netting, printouts) and consumables to support the fishers work in participatory fisheries monitoring. The detailed allocation of resources will be decided when the improved monitoring sytem is prepared				2,700					2,700			2,700	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Office Supplies	Pomada. Supplies (printouts, office materials, consumables) to be used in the preparation of the register of pomada peelers in Posorja.				2,000					2,000			2,000	Sustainable Fisheries
Other Operating Costs	Online communications service (e.g., Zoom, Teams) + high-speed internet service + webhosting Annual fees for software licences (e.g., webinars, office, accounting). Equipment for project offices (computers, all-in-one printers)									-		48,640	48,640	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Other Operating Costs	Online promotion of the use of the FishSource reduced by-catch standard.			10,000						10,000			10,000	Sustainable Fisheries
Other Operating Costs	Online promotion of the use of the FishSource social standard.		15,000							15,000			15,000	Sustainable Fisheries
Other Operating Costs	Annual financial audit (USD10,000 per year).									-		50,000	50,000	Sustainable Fisheries
Other Operating Costs	Communication materials (e.g., market briefs, radio spots, Youtube videos, brochures, press releases) for the implementation of the project communication strategy. Includes translation of documents, translation to local languages (e.g., Wolof) and pedagogic interpretation. About USD5000 per country per year. Prepare and edit learning documents (eight documents). The documents will be in a format to be accessible to the general public (visually appealing, plain language). Each document will have the main text in English and will include extended summaries in French, Spanish and English. The documents will be in high-quality for web browsing and download. Project memoirs. Prepare and distribute project memoirs. Prepare and edit a communication document accessible to the general public (visually appealing, plain language) with key stories and testimonies and a concise summary of the project results and lessons. The document will be in high-quality PDF format for online distribution and browsing. There will be two versions, French and English, both with an English summary. Project memoirs. Prepare eight short videos that summarise the project achievements and lessons, including testimonies of key stakeholders and beneficiaries. One video per country (six videos) and two videos for regional views (i.e., PACA and CCLME). The videos will be in the local language (four videos in French and four videos in Spanish) with subtitles in English. The short videos will be made available through IW:LEARN and other pertinent channels of the project partners. USD3000 per video.								258,000	258,000			258,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Other Operating Costs	Edit and publish two documents: (i) a self-evaluation tool and guidelines to integrate social responsibility into fisheries governance processes and (ii) a self-evaluation tool and guidelines to integrate social responsibility into fisheries value chains. PDF document for online distribution in Spanish, French and English. Edit and publish two documents (final versions): (i) a self-evaluation tool and guidelines to integrate social responsibility into fisheries governance processes and (ii) a self-evaluation tool and guidelines to integrate social responsibility into fisheries value chains. PDF document for online distribution in Spanish, French and English.					4,000				4,000			4,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership

Other Operating Costs	Guatemala dorado and sharks FIP. Equipment and materials for field test of methods to reduce catch rates in longlines (e.g., hooks, fishing gear, buoys). MTR octopus FIP. Equipment, materials, and consumables for participatory field test of methods to reduce marine litter caused by plastic octopus pots (e.g., petrol for the fishing boats, ropes, buoys, clay pots, logbooks). Panama LPF FIP. Equipment and materials for field test of methods to reduce catch rates in longlines (e.g., hooks, fishing gear, buoys).						65,000			65,000			65,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Other Operating Costs	Guatemalan PAN sharks. Materials to implement a registry of shark fishers and traders in the main ports of the Pacific coast of Guatemala.					1,500				1,500			1,500	Sustainable Fisheries
Other Operating Costs	Office operation costs like bank charges and services and postage.									-		25,000	25,000	Sustainable Fisheries
Other Operating Costs	Promotional materials to incentivise purchasing seafood products from Ecuadorian FIPs (dorado, swordfish, large pelagic fish, sharks) in target end-market channels. Promotional materials to incentivise purchasing seafood products from Guatemalan FIP (dorado, sharks) in target end-market channels. Pilot buyer engagement. Lumpsum for communication and promotional materials and communication campaigns to incentivise the use of the Responsible Seafood Sourcing Standard and purchasing seafood products from Moroccan FIPs (sardine, anchovy) in target end-market channels. Detailed estimates will be prepared once the pilot buyer engagement programme is designed. Promotional materials to incentivise purchasing sustainable small pelagic fish products in Senegal´s target end-market channels.	96,000								96,000			96,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Other Operating Costs	RIA. Edit and publish guidelines on Regulatory Impact Analysis in fisheries (PDF document for online distribution in Spanish, French and English). PAN pomada. Edit and publish the PAN pomada 2028-2032 (PDF document for online distribution). PAN large pelagic fish. Edit and publish the PAN large pelagic fish (PDF document for online distribution). Guatemalan PAN sharks. Edit and publish the Guatemalan PAN sharks 2027 - 2031 (PDF document for online distribution). Guatemalan PAN sharks. Communication materials (e.g., radio spots, posters, social media) to support the registry of shark fishers and traders in the main ports of the Pacific coast of Guatemala. Guatemalan dorado and sharks action plan. Edit and publish the dorado and sharks action plan (PDF document for online distribution). Shrimp management plan. Edit and publish the shrimp management plan for the Pacific coast (PDF document for online distribution). LPF management plan. Edit and publish the LPF management plan for the Pacific coast (PDF document for online distribution). SEN Octopus management plan. Edit and publish the Senegalese updated octopus management plan (PDF document for online distribution). A booklet in Wolof summarising the updated management plan will be printed and distributed. A PDF version of the booklet will be available for online distribution. MTR Octopus management plan. Edit and publish the Mauritanian updated octopus management plan (PDF document for online distribution).					34,000				34,000			34,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Other Operating Costs	SPF binational cooperation. Materials, consumables (e.g., petrol, laboratory consumables), and small equipment for the joint research to improve the estimations of the stock condition and refine the Mauritanian calculations of allowable catch rate of shared small pelagic fish resources. The research activities will be based upon articles 3 and 5 of the Cooperation Agreement in Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture signed in 2022 by both countries. The details of the use of the research fund will be agreed by the parties during project implementation. An equal amount is included in the GMC2 budget for Morocco. The detailed workplan and investment will be endorsed by the technical project coordinator and the operations manager. SPF binational cooperation. Materials, consumables (e.g., petrol, laboratory consumables), and small equipment for the joint research to improve the estimations of the stock condition and refine the Mauritanian calculations of allowable catch rate of shared small pelagic fish resources. The research activities will be based upon articles 3 and 5 of the Cooperation Agreement in Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture signed in 2022 by both countries. The details of the use of the research fund will be agreed by the parties during project implementation. An equal amount is included in the GMC2 budget for Mauritania. The detailed workplan and investment will be endorsed by the technical project coordinator and the operations manager.				240,000					240,000			240,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Other Operating Costs	SPF SCIP. Lumpsum for communication materials like radio spots, brochures, social media, and posters to enable the implementation of the SCIP in actions like promotion of products, registration of fishers, sensitise consumers. The detailed breakdown will be prepared as part of the SCIP budget.				17,000					17,000			17,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Other Operating Costs	SPF SCIP. Materials to be used in the SCIP like rope, fishing nets, buoys, racks and trays for kilns, paper logbooks and laboratory containers and reagents. The detailed breakdown will be prepared as part of the SCIP budget. SPF SCIP. Lumpsum for other expenses to support the implementation of the SCIP. The detailed breakdown will be prepared as part of the SCIP budget SPF FIP. Lumpsum for test trial of the monitoring system of the Mauritanian coastal fleet that fish for small pelagic fish. The allocation cover items like consumables (e.g., petrol, formularies), field travel and small equipment (e.g., GPS, tablets). The detailed breakdown will be prepared after the monitoring system is developed. MTR octopus FIP. Lumpsum for test trial of the monitoring system of the Mauritanian octopus fishery. The allocation cover items like consumables (e.g., petrol, formularies), field travel and small equipment (e.g., GPS, tablets, vessel monitoring system). The detailed breakdown will be prepared after the monitoring system is developed. Octopus FIP. Lumpsum for trials to refine the mechanism to internalise the costs of production and deployment of clay pots into the production costs of octopus. Work to be done in two breeding seasons (two trials). The allocation includes buying pots from women potters, and transportation and deployment of the pots (e.g., petrol for pirogues, cargo lorries).				165,000					165,000			165,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Other Operating Costs	Women processors. Lumpsum to support improvements of the processing techniques of small pelagic fish (e.g., improved kilns, sanitation and hygiene of storage areas). The budget allocation includes assorted materials and goods like food grade painting, small appliances, or parts for improved kilns.				25,000					25,000			25,000	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
Grand Total		**1,318,500**	**434,000**	**245,750**	**3,917,950**	**1,844,825**	**744,130**	**798,750**	**704,300**	**10,008,205**	**214,600**	**511,140**	**10,733,945**	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on

Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).