



Mainstreaming climate change and ecosystem-based approaches into the sustainable management of the living marine resources of the WCPFC

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10394

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Mainstreaming climate change and ecosystem-based approaches into the sustainable management of the living marine resources of the WCPFC

Countries

Regional, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

International Waters

Taxonomy

Climate Change, Focal Areas, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, International Waters, Fisheries, Large Marine Ecosystems, Strategic Action Plan Implementation, Climate Change Adaptation, Small Island Developing States, Climate resilience, Climate information, Community-based adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Livelihoods, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Education, Public Campaigns, Beneficiaries, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Large corporations, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Innovation, Targeted Research, Knowledge Generation

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

9/7/2021

Expected Implementation Start

2/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

1/31/2027

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

950,000.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
IW-1-2	Objective 1, Strategic Action 2 - catalyzing sustainable fisheries management	GET	10,000,000.00	93,220,668.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			10,000,000.00	93,220,668.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To mainstream ecosystem-based management approaches and climate change adaptation and resilience into the sustainable management of the highly migratory fish stocks of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Implementation of a proactive and adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Adaptive and sustainable ecosystem-based management of fisheries and associated natural resources with an emphasis on response to climate change impacts and focusing on the benefit to the PICs in order to maintain the current 100% sustainability of all four WCP tuna stocks representing some 3 million mt annual catch</p> <p>This aligns with SAP Objective A: Improvements and Strengthening of Management Strategies and Mechanisms for the Ecosystem and Its Living Marine Resources</p> <p>The various Outputs will support realization of SAP strategy A.1 Improvements in existing management approaches</p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>New Harvest strategies in place for the fishery (with active monitoring) providing effective coverage of management including VDS or catch limits and monitoring of Harvest Strategy outcomes</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>100% (14) of countries implementing National Tuna Management and Development Plans with a</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1</p> <p>Improvements in long-line and purse seine management both ?in-zone? and on high seas through adoption and implementation of mechanisms for enhanced monitoring and reporting, traceability, incorporation of improved port state measures into legislation, and expansion of VDS and other zone-based management mechanisms.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2</p> <p>Timely and effective implementation of National Tuna Management Plans and associated ?Traceability? Strategies</p> <p>Output 1.1.3</p> <p>Adaptive management measures strengthened at regional and national levels through cost-benefit analyses leading to adoption of more efficient ecosystem management</p>	GE T	3,406,500.00	23,081,647.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Innovative technology development and implementation to support the adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management.	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 2.1</p> <p>Improved monitoring of catch, bycatch and movement of catch (transshipping, landing and marketing), MCS and date analysis aiming to further reduce IUU fishing below the current very low 6.5% (measured level as of latest year, 2019)</p> <p>This aligns with SAP Objective A: Improvements and Strengthening of Management Strategies and Mechanisms for the Ecosystem and Its Living Marine Resources</p> <p>The various Outputs will support the realization of SAP Strategy A.1. Improvements in existing management approaches and Strategy A.2. New management approaches</p> <p>Baseline for Electronic monitoring (as of July 2020)</p> <p>Source ? SPC from Summary on E-reporting on LL and PS vessels https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/11687)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>5 countries.</p> <p>73 LL vessels,</p> <p>7144 Fishing sets analyzed</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1</p> <p>Strengthened on-board monitoring (observers and electronic monitoring and electronic reporting systems) and established and adopted Standards for Catch Documentation Schemes.</p> <p>Baseline for Electronic monitoring (Dec, 2018)</p> <p>Source - WCPFC EMER IWG, 2018</p> <p>Trials on 74 vessels in 7 countries ? Palau (7)</p> <p>FSM (5) RMI (6) Fiji (45) Cooks Islands (2) Solomon Islands (7) Vanuatu (3)</p> <p>Target ? 200 vessels in 10 countries ? all carrier vessels</p> <p>Output 2.1.2</p> <p>Improved</p>	GE T	3,326,000.00	27,697,976.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: A regional strategy for improved community subsistence and resilience to climate change effects on the ecology and fisheries of the region	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3.1</p> <p>Strengthened data capture, modelling and assessment feeding into management responses to climate-induced impacts on fisheries and marine ecosystems</p> <p>This aligns with SAP Objective B: Strengthening and expanding the scientific knowledge base to support improved understanding and management of the ecosystem and its living marine resources in the WCPFC area</p> <p>The various Outputs will support the realization of SAP Strategy B.2: new data collection, interpretation and handling strategies to support adaptive management</p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>A single, active FFA Regional Programme for effective capture of necessary knowledge/data to support an ecosystem-based fisheries management strategy actively used by FFA and individual Pacific SIDS as part of their Management Plans</p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <p>100% of Tuna Development and Management Plans are based on an Adaptive Management strategy that embraces the ecosystem-based management</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1</p> <p>Implementation of a Regional Programme to improve/expand the knowledge base and to identify changes in the ecosystem and their effects on tuna stock distribution including climate change impacts and connectivity across high seas and EEZ.</p> <p>Output 3.1.2</p> <p>Improved input and output from ecosystem and socioeconomic modelling, particularly of climate-induced changes, feeding into a peer-review process for identifying impacts on PICS at the socioeconomic level (including adaptive management guidelines and policy briefs)</p>	GE T	1,902,050.00	20,311,849.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: Knowledge Management, Project Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 4.1</p> <p>Knowledge Management, Communication and Awareness implemented and outreaching to WCPO stakeholders as well as the global community</p> <p>This aligns with SAP Objective B: Strengthening and expanding the scientific knowledge base to support improved understanding and management of the ecosystem and its living marine resources in the WCPFC area</p> <p>The various Outputs will support the realization of SAP Strategy B.2: new data collection, interpretation and handling strategies to support adaptive management</p> <p><u>Albacore</u></p> <p>Baseline @ 15,392 tons certified @15.5%</p> <p>Target - 40%</p> <p><u>Yellowfin</u></p> <p>Baseline @250,153 tons @39%</p> <p>Target ? 70%</p> <p><u>Skipjack</u></p>	<p>Output 4.1.1</p> <p>Promote consumer awareness and Eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries (Including through partnerships with international bodies e.g. MSC and others). Focus will be given to expanding the successful model that has been developed within the Parties to the Nauru Agreement as an important consumer-based sustainable management strategy.</p> <p><u>Albacore</u></p> <p>Baseline @ 15,392 tons certified @15.5%</p> <p>Target - 40%</p>	GE T	889,260.00	17,654,604.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	9,523,810.00	88,746,076.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
		GET	476,190.00		4,474,592.00	
		Sub Total(\$)	476,190.00		4,474,592.00	
		Total Project Cost(\$)	10,000,000.00		93,220,668.00	

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(\$)
GEF Agency	United Nations Development Programme	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Cook Islands	Grant	Investment mobilized	230,558.00
Recipient Country Government	Cook Islands	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	922,232.00
Recipient Country Government	Fiji	Grant	Investment mobilized	750,191.00
Recipient Country Government	Fiji	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,994,809.00
Recipient Country Government	Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)	Grant	Investment mobilized	770,967.00
Recipient Country Government	Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,083,868.00
Recipient Country Government	Kiribati	Grant	Investment mobilized	347,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Kiribati	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,388,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Nauru	Grant	Investment mobilized	188,140.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Nauru	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	752,560.00
Recipient Country Government	Niue	Grant	Investment mobilized	61,859.00
Recipient Country Government	Niue	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	247,436.00
Recipient Country Government	Palau	Grant	Investment mobilized	418,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Palau	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,672,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Papua New Guinea (PNG)	Grant	Investment mobilized	920,756.00
Recipient Country Government	Papua New Guinea (PNG)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,683,024.00
Recipient Country Government	Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI)	Grant	Investment mobilized	459,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,836,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Samoa	Grant	Investment mobilized	800,123.00
Recipient Country Government	Samoa	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,200,492.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Solomon Islands	Grant	Investment mobilized	518,871.00
Recipient Country Government	Solomon Islands	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,075,484.00
Recipient Country Government	Tonga	Grant	Investment mobilized	142,358.00
Recipient Country Government	Tonga	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	569,432.00
Recipient Country Government	Tuvalu	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,053,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tuvalu	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,212,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Vanuatu	Grant	Investment mobilized	561,194.00
Recipient Country Government	Vanuatu	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,244,776.00
Other	South Pacific Commission (Pacific Community)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,352,289.00
Other	South Pacific Commission (Pacific Community)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	11,497,748.00
Other	Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,531,652.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Other	Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	20,012,694.00
Other	Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA)	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	2,625,000.00
Other	Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	15,567,155.00
Other	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Grant	Investment mobilized	430,000.00
Private Sector	Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	50,000.00
Private Sector	Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	450,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				93,220,668.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Recipient Countries ? PICs: The co-financing from the recipient/beneficiary countries has been assessed through each of the National Reports by looking at the various meetings that the 14 countries will support over the 5-year lifetime (\$5,883,780), The training they will engage in (\$4,014,500, and the new posts they will create to support the Project (\$4,348,360). The Recurrent/In-Kind expenditure represents the countries' contributions to the WCPF Convention and the funds being used from other non-GEF projects which support and complement the GEF funding for OFMP III. SPC: The Investment Mobilized amount here relates to A. SPC's core and programme budget (\$5,006,000) which will complement the GEF funds in supporting new posts for project activities as well as project-related travel, training, workshops and IT equipment B. the Pacific-European Union Marine Partnership PEUMP which aims to improve the economic, social and environmental benefits for Pacific states through stronger regional economic integration and the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment. Funds from this will directly support OFMP III objectives (\$1,039,000) and SPC will ensure this partnership, and C. Direct support for Regional Science (\$5,453,100) which has been the on-going strength from SPC to the previous OFMP project in areas such as ecosystem modelling , fish stock analysis and fisheries monitoring , etc. and which will continue and expand through this project. PNA: The Investment Mobilized amount is the value of Information System Development for the VDS, FAD Management and E-Monitoring (\$1,500,000), Workshops (\$700,000) and Training (\$425,000), which will be funded from industry levies. The

Recurrent/In-Kind expenditure represents the significant input from PNA and its offices over this 5 year plus period into scientific and technical workshops for the PNA plus membership; scholarship support; FIMS and IFIMS (fisheries Management Information System and Industry FIMS); software and data base development for fisheries management; FAD registration, tracking and reporting; climate change adaptation justice strategy development. FFA: This includes FFA providing specific high-level (Policy and Management) advice to the Project over 5 years (\$3,260,405), direct increase in fisheries management commitments to each of the countries and to the High Seas (\$4,947,032), investment in fisheries development to assist the PICs in improving their economic sustainability within the fisheries sector (\$3,882,801), various fisheries operations including observer programmes and purchasing equipment for e-monitoring and e-reporting (\$7,922,456). WWF: The Investment Mobilized amount here relates to WWF's agreement to provide direct planning and assistance for Project meetings (\$100,000) and for Training workshops (\$50,000) and other WWF activities which are complementing OFMP III (\$280,000) PITIA: \$50,000 of Investment Mobilized relates to other project activities being supported directly by PITIA which are not part of PFMP III but are directly complementary to its objectives. In-Kind recurrent represents attendance at meetings (\$75,000) and training (\$25,000). The wider in-kind contribution from PITIA Board Members amounts to a further \$60,000 Per Annum, mainly as participation in meetings.

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	Regional	International Waters	NA	10,000,000	950,000	10,950,000.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					10,000,000.00	950,000.00	10,950,000.00

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 **false**

PPG Amount (\$)

200,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

19,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Regional	International Waters	International Waters	200,000	19,000	
Total Project Costs(\$)					200,000.0	19,000.0	219,000.0

Core Indicators

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
3,600,000.00	3,600,000.00		

Indicator 5.1 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
3,600,000	5		

Type/name of the third-party certification

Core indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices Although it is difficult to measure the exact coverage area for the WCPFC with so many large bays and inlets and archipelagic waters, it represents approximately 80-90 million square kilometres or 8,000-9,000 million hectares. However, this project is only focusing on the main migratory and fishing area for large commercial pelagics such as tuna and similar (e.g. swordfish and shark). This is estimated to be in the region of 40 million square kilometres or 4000 million hectares. 10% has been removed for existing protected areas There are currently 27 separate MSC certified tuna fisheries in the WCPO (as per Marine Stewardship Council, Sept, 2021 <https://www.msc.org/docs/default-source/default-document-library/about-the-msc/msc-annual-report-2020-2021.pdf>). A further 5 fisheries currently under assessment and the expectation is that these will be certified by the end of the Project. It should be noted that each fishery has a range of conditions relating to key criteria such as the adoption of harvest control rules and other related management measures. This inevitably presents a huge challenge to also ensure the currently certified fisheries are able to sustain their certification.

Indicator 5.2 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE
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Indicator 5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

Metric Tons (expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 7 Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) 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		Western Pacific Warm Pool (WPWP)		
Count	0	1	0	0

Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagnostic 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)
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Western Pacific Warm Pool (WPWP)		3		<input type="checkbox"/>
Select SWE				

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)
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Western Pacific Warm Pool (WPWP)		4		<input type="checkbox"/>
Select SWE				

Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial 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)
Western Pacific Warm Pool (WPWP)		3		
Select SWE				

Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN through 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)
Western Pacific Warm Pool (WPWP)		2		
Select SWE				

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)
Fishery Details			

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	10,853	14,000		
Male	11,404	14,000		
Total	22257	28000	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

A. Project description summary

The OFMP II project undertook a full Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) process with the SAP being formally adopted by the 14 PICs that fall under the Forum Fisheries Agency and within the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). In order to address the root causes of the threats and potential impacts as identified by the TDA and to translate the proposed SAP strategies more specifically into an appropriate set of GEF project components, the following project approach is proposed. The overarching objective is **to mainstream ecosystem-based management approaches and climate change adaptation and resilience into the sustainable management of the highly migratory fish stocks of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.**

The Theory of Change for this project identifies how the strategies to deliver the various objectives of the Strategic Action Programme can be addressed through specific Outcomes and Outputs. A series of 4 Components will address i) Implementing a proactive and adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management; ii) Development and implementation of innovative technology to support the adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management; iii) Development and adoption of a regional strategy for improved community subsistence and resilience to climate change effects on the ecology and fisheries of the region; and iv) Improved knowledge management and sharing.

1a. *Project Description.*

The Global Environmental and/or Adaptation Problems, Root Causes and Barriers that need to be Addressed (systems description):

Highly migratory fish stocks represent some of the world's most threatened marine species due to the diverse range of pressures they encounter and as a result of the high commercial value of many of these species. These provide considerable benefits to the PICs in the form of access fees, employment and food. Of particular concern are large, open-ocean, predatory fish such as tuna and similar species that swim across great distances, transiting country boundaries and, in some cases, entire oceans. Cooperation among coastal countries is therefore necessary to manage these fisheries. The Pacific Ocean is home to some of the world's most abundant populations of tuna species such as albacore, skipjack and yellowfin as well as bigeye, and to billfish species such as marlin and swordfish. In the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) several countries fish commercially for these species, representing an annual multi-billion dollar industry. The WCPO provide more than 55% of global tuna catches and is the only oceanic region globally where stocks are currently being fished

sustainably^[1]. The most productive area in the WCPO for tuna lies in the equatorial zone (10°N-10°S) where around 80% of all tuna landed from the WCPO are caught (SPC data) and which is also where most of the Pacific Small Islands Developing States and Least Developed Countries lie.

Some 55-60% of the world's annual tuna harvest comes from the Western and Central Pacific Ocean region. The tuna fisheries of the WCPO are based on four key species: skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*) and albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) tuna. The most productive area in the WCPO for tuna lies in the equatorial zone (10°N-10°S) where around 82% of all tuna landed in 2020 from the WCPO were caught (SPC data) and which is also where most of the Pacific Small Islands Developing States and Least Developed Countries lie. The health of these International Waters is critical to the communities and economies of the Pacific Islands. Almost all of the land area of the Pacific SIDS is coastal in character and almost all of the people of the region live and work in ways that are dependent on healthy International Waters.

The Forum Fisheries Agency which facilitates regional cooperation and coordination on fisheries policies within the Pacific Islands produces an annual Tuna Report Card. The 2018 Report Card and its Majuro plot shows that all four major tuna stocks remain just inside the healthy and sustainable area but warns that there is a continuing need for current management arrangements to be strengthened or supplemented to maintain this positive stock status. It recommends that this situation is unlikely to continue for albacore tuna without the implementation of measures to control effort and catch in the fishery and that other species that will require further management include southwest Pacific striped marlin and western and central Pacific striped marlin.

The RFMO (Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission) for this region produces annual reports on various aspects of the fisheries. The Summary Report from the December 2018 meeting of the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the WCP Ocean gives an overview of stock status. It notes that spawning biomass depletion was the metric for denoting stock status, and that there had been a long-term declining trend for all species. Three stocks are not near the 20% Limit Reference Point (LRP), while yellowfin is starting to approach that LRP and will need close monitoring. skipjack is trending close to a 50% interim Target Reference Point (TRP).

TRP and LRP are reference points used in an overall Harvest Strategy which the WCPFC are attempting to adopt throughout the region. The LRP defines the danger zone, the point beyond which fishing is no longer considered sustainable. The TRP defines the ideal fishery state and management measures should be designed in such a manner as to consistently achieve this state. These are pre-

adopted reference points and are supposed to trigger immediate and previously negotiated and agreed management responses when reached.

Taken as a whole, the above information strongly supports the evidence that interventions in this region over the last two decades have thinly managed to maintain a sustainable fishery for these highly migratory species, the only fishery so far displaying such a trend. However, with the growing demand for these resources with population growth alongside the increasing threats from climate change impacts, the region will need to commit ever more resources and political will to maintaining this and the SIDS and LDCS within this region in particular will need increased support to ensure that the resources in their waters and their food security are not jeopardized by the more developed commercial fishing nations. As the only RFMO showing a just-sustainable fishery for highly migratory species it is imperative to try to maintain this and to use the lessons from this area for addressing climate change impacts on fisheries, food security, livelihoods and the need for greater capacity and skills within the regional fisheries to maintain and protect such stocks.

Recent reports by the Commission for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific have noted that monitoring both by individual Members at the national level and by the Commission Secretariat in its MCS programs is ongoing through established monitoring, control and surveillance tools but in urgent need of improvement. The potential combined challenges of collapsing fisheries resulting from increasing fishing effort, environmental impacts, and climate change could threaten the overall integrity of the oceans and marine ecosystems, and potentially the survival of Pacific Islanders. Projected environmental changes in the tropical Pacific are considered to be some of the most severe in the global ocean according to the IPCC, especially when these changes are considered in the context of the low natural climate variability in this region. Furthermore, because this is the only sustainable oceanic fishery globally, the value of the WCPO tuna fisheries can be expected to attract increased commercial pressure for higher catches in future. Furthermore, the 'Majuro' plot (provided in figure 1 ? Full Project Document) shows that there is a risk (a 1 in 8 chance) of overfishing occurring for bigeye tuna. This emphasizes the fact that there is no room for complacency with the biomass of most stocks continuing to decline, and a need to address weaknesses and gaps in the management measures currently in place.

The need for agreed harvest control rules across all tuna stocks is paramount. It is also important to continue to sustain collective MCS efforts via the Regional MCS Strategy which are producing tangible results. This is exemplified in the findings of the GEF funded FFA OFMP II recent study on IUU quantification ? a 2020 update on the 2016 initial study^[2] on the quantification of IUU in the Pacific Islands Region estimated that IUU volumes in the region had reduced from the 2016 summary which estimated IUU volume of 306,440t (276,546t to 338,475t) with an ex-vessel value of \$616.11m (\$517.91m to \$740.17m) to the 2020 best estimate total annual volume of 192,186t (183,809t to 200,884t) with an ex-vessel value of \$333.49m (\$312.24m to \$358.17m).

A Causal Chain Analysis was undertaken as part of a recent Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (see below under baseline) which identified the main areas of impact and associated threats to oceanic fisheries. A number of environmental impacts and associated socioeconomic impacts have been identified through this Causal Chain Analysis which further defined the main Root Causes driving these impacts and threats. This has since been updated to better guide this Project in alignment with the SAP. The main barriers to addressing the root causes are now identified as:

1. Weaknesses in (and lack of capacity for) management and compliance, especially on high seas
2. Incomplete knowledge of the impacts of climate change on Western & Central Pacific ecosystem and its highly migratory fish stocks
3. Inadequate application of precautionary approach and ecosystem-based management,
4. Inadequate application of area-based management tools such as integrated coastal management and marine spatial planning
5. Inadequate policy, regulatory and other incentives to reduce land and sea-based sources of marine plastic pollution along with inadequate ratification and/or enforcement of relevant shipping conventions

The full updated Causal Chain analysis is included here as Annex G and in the Project Document as Annex 2.

The Baseline Scenario:

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention (WCPFC) which came into force in 2004 is an international fisheries agreement that seeks to ensure, through effective management, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks (i.e. tunas, billfish, marlin) in the western and central Pacific Ocean. UNDP and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) have supported the negotiations leading to the Convention and strengthened PIC's capacities to meet their obligations under the Convention in partnership with FFA and SPC. A detailed Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean was completed and adopted by the FFA countries in July 2018 as a product of the GEF/UNDP/FAO/FFA Project on the 'Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States'. The TDA identified the fact that the main Tuna Fishery in WCPF Area is currently deemed sustainable and within acceptable catch limits. However, this could alter significantly into an (economically) unsustainable scenario A. if current management practices are not further improved in line with current (and predicted) fishing pressures and B. through recognition of and adaption to the impacts already being felt from climate change. The TDA noted that there were measures in place that support monitoring and reporting in relevant areas such as catch size and species, bycatch, etc. but these are far from effective across the region (both in-zone and high seas) and for the different fishing efforts (longline and purse seine primarily). It was highlighted that sustainability within the Purse Seine Fisheries management is in relatively good shape with more rigorous controls having been introduced at the sub-regional level including the successful vessel-day schemes this could be improved through improvements in fish aggregating devices (FAD) management. Longline management was seen to be a more challenging issue and harder to achieve. While the Purse Sein fishery is highly dependent on access to EEZs, the longline fishing can exist within the high sea areas. Furthermore, there has historically been very limited observer presence on the longline fleets or on the carrier vessels into which they tranship. This consequently means that there is inadequate information and reporting to support effective stock assessment and subsequent management decisions. Improvements in monitoring are essential to improving the management of this fishery through enabling better accounting of catch and effort to support harvest strategy process. The TDA expressed the opinion that modern technology may well be a central part of the solution by way of E-Monitoring and E-Reporting. The countries are trying to implement a 'Harvest Strategy Approach' to management, which in effect implements an agreed and scientifically tested rule-based

procedure whereby pre-programmed management responses to new scientific data and assessments are agreed in advance and implemented to achieve management objectives. If successful, this approach will provide the sort of adaptive management strategy called for by the TDA. The region is also growing continually more concerned about the effects of climate change on the distribution and resilience of tuna stocks. This could have a number of socioeconomic impacts on the affected Pacific SIDS. Furthermore, associated sea level rise threatens the jurisdictional boundaries for the PICS which in turn would disrupt fisheries and ecosystem management arrangements and mechanisms, potentially creating more high seas areas while reducing the area of exclusive economic control for individual SIDS.

The project will be the fourth major GEF investment on the WCPO and will build upon multiple experiences, findings and results from the terminal evaluations and reports from all these projects and the cumulative Pacific SIDS experience in participating in the preparatory processes for the establishment of WCPFC and the subsequent establishment and operation of the Commission.

The first project commenced in February, 2000 and ran for five years to the end of 2004 was focused on implementing the 1997 Strategic Action Programme for International Waters of Pacific Islands. In relation to the Oceanic Fisheries Component of this project, it was very much focused on scientific, legal and policy inputs into preparatory meetings for the establishment of the WCPFC. Key experiences from this project included the importance of Pacific SIDS collaborative coordinated inputs into WCPFC preparatory processes, the need for strengthened national policy and legal frameworks and enhanced National level MCS. The project also provided a focus on the importance of sound regional oceanic fisheries management based on best practice science and data collection and analysis.

The second project, the Pacific Island Oceanic Fisheries Management Project ran from 2005 until 2011 and built on the experience of the first project by assisting in facilitating the establishment and early operation of the WCPFC and its Science and Technical Compliance Committees and associated annual processes. The project provided key support to the full and active involvement of all participating Pacific SIDS in the work of the Commission and also facilitated the involvement of a number of NGOs and other islands stakeholders WCPFC processes. The project provided key support to facilitating the initial review and realignment of Pacific SIDS fisheries legislative frameworks to the requirements of the Commission. In the context of MCS the project was also able to assist with strengthening national vessel registers and licensing systems and strengthening the national and regional Vessel Monitoring System and associated MCS analysis.

In regard to Scientific Assessment and Monitoring Enhancement, the project demonstrated the importance of strengthening Pacific SIDS capacities to assess positions in relation to the management of fish stocks and the establishment and/or strengthening of national level catch and landing data collection, management and analysis in all. The project clearly demonstrated the important of strengthened fishery monitoring capacity at both national and regional levels as well as the importance of improved national comprehension of stock assessment procedures, the need for quality data and the importance of research and modeling in contributing to improved assessment of the state and health of the WCPO Oceanic Fisheries Resources.

The third GEF project, titled `Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States and also referred to as the Pacific Island Oceanic Fisheries Project II, was designed to build on the experience of the earlier two projects and focus on support to Pacific SIDS in meeting their obligations to implement and effectively enforce global, regional and sub-regional arrangements for the conservation and management of

transboundary oceanic fisheries thereby increasing sustainable benefits derived from these fisheries. The project was delivered from mid-2015 through to June 2021 with final activities through to September, 2021.

OFMP-II was focused on mainstreaming the ecosystem-based fisheries management approach at the regional, subregional, and national levels for durable management of migratory tuna stocks in the WCPO and generation of global environmental benefits. The project clearly demonstrated the importance of active support to FFA members in the adoption and reporting on WCPFC Commission Management Measures and the associated coordinated and well managed and resourced inputs into WCPFC processes. The project saw the preparation of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis in 2018 and the follow up preparation of a new Oceanic Fisheries Strategic Action Programme in 2019. In the course of OFMP II, key SPC project work has been ongoing across modelling climate change impact on WCPF oceanic fisheries, strengthening data collection and analysis and national level stock assessment capacity. For FFA there has been an ongoing focus on strengthening national level legal frameworks, fisheries management plans, strategic MCS support, the importance of emerging technology and the rollout of the PNAO Vessel Day Scheme.

The baseline for the new project is essentially the 2018/2019 TDA/SAP/PIF process which builds on all the cumulative experience to date with the delivery and evaluation of the first three projects.

The TDA and its Causal Chain Analysis formed the basis for a Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Living Oceanic Resources by the Small Island Developing States of the Western and Central Pacific was formally adopted by 15 Pacific PICS in June 2018. This SAP establishes clear priorities for action (for example, policy, legal, institutional reforms, or investments) to resolve the urgent and serious problems identified in the previously completed Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA).

The primary aim of this UNDP GEF Project supporting the FFA member countries is to assist in implementing the SAP and the following section on 'Strategy' further elaborates a 'Theory of Change' and the resultant Components, Outcomes and Outputs of this Project that can deliver this change and promote the implementation of the SAP. The main barriers identified through the TDA process and captured within the SAP are noted above. The SAP aims to address these through three primary Objectives which are:

A: Improvements and Strengthening of Management Strategies and Mechanisms for the Ecosystem and Its Living Marine Resources

B: Strengthening and expanding the scientific knowledge base to support improved understanding and management of the ecosystem and its living marine resources in the WCPFC area

C: Capacity Building and Training for Improved Management of the Ecosystem and its Living Marine Resources in the WCPFC Area

The Proposed Alternative Scenario with a Brief Description of Expected Outcomes and Components of the Project:

In order to address the root causes of the threats and potential impacts as identified by the TDA and to realise the adopted Objectives via the proposed SAP strategies, the OFMP III Project has developed a Theory of Change (see Annex H) which identifies appropriate Project Components, Outcomes and

Outputs. This Theory of Change links the overall Objectives of the Strategic Action Programme to the specific proposed Outcomes and Outputs of the OFMP III Project and how these would constitute the Strategies to deliver the Objectives. The following Components, Outcomes and Outputs show the intended alternative scenario and associated work to be undertaken to address the barriers and drivers (as identified above) that create the root causes threatening

Component 1: Implementation of a proactive and adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management

Component 1 will focus one of its Outcomes on the need for further improvement and strengthening of management, both 'in-zone' (within the EEZ) and on the high seas. This applies to both the purse seine and longline fisheries but with a strong emphasis on the latter for which management strategies and controls in particular need to be strengthened, adopted, implemented and enforced. This will include adopting mechanisms for enhanced monitoring and reporting, catch tracking, expansion of zone-based (VDS) management and adoption of improved port state measures in national legislation. In the context of the latter, actions agreed and endorsed through the SAP include:

- i) stricter regulation, control and enforcement over transshipment on high seas including more rigorous 'policing' of the situation outlined in WCPFC CMM 2009 ? 06, paragraph 34, where a CCM has determined, in accordance with the guidelines described in paragraph 37 that it is impracticable for certain vessels that it is responsible for to operate without being able to tranship on the high seas, and has advised the Commission of such. This would be closely linked to the existing surveillance system within FFA in Honiara
- ii) promoting mandatory offloading in ports and a ban on all at-sea transshipment as the longer-term goal.

At the national level, Pacific SIDS will be supported in more timely development and early implementation of their national Tuna Management Plans. Additional support will go toward development of more stringent controls over port-based activities such as offloading and transshipment, as well as improvements in eco-labelling and 'proof-of-provenance' measures. Adaptive management measures generally will be strengthened at regional and national levels with prioritization given to:

- A. Adaptation to climate change and its impacts on fisheries and ecosystems,
- B. Adoption of harvest strategies with associated target and limit reference points.

A further Outcome under Component 1 will be the identification or development and implementation of suitable training programmes for fisheries and ecosystem management staff. These will be 'rolling' (i.e. repeated) programmes to account for staff turn-over and promotion. The emphasis of this training will be on supporting and sustaining the delivery in Outcome 1 for improved management.

The final Output in this Component will support an operational Stakeholder and Partnership Engagement Strategy for the project lifetime and will define the long-term support for this process beyond the project lifetime. Through this, partnerships will be developed or enhanced with international-recognised institutions providing tertiary level fisheries management courses to include supervision of students and trainees as well as longer term mentoring. A primary cross-cutting focus for all of these outcomes and their outputs will be on using improved knowledge and developing resilience toward climate change impacts on the fisheries.

Outcome 1.1 will focus on developing and implementing adaptive and sustainable ecosystem-based management of fisheries and associated natural resources with an emphasis on response to climate

change impacts and focusing on the benefit to the Pacific Island Countries (PICs), with the aim of a continued 100% sustainability of all four WCP tuna stocks representing some 3 million mt annual catch, the Outcome will focus on the need for further improvement and strengthening of management, both in-zone (within the EEZ) and on the high seas. This applies to both the purse seine and longline fisheries but with a strong emphasis on the latter for which management strategies and controls in particular need to be strengthened, adopted, implemented and enforced. This will include adopting mechanisms for enhanced monitoring and reporting, tracking shipments, expansion of zone-based (VDS) management and adoption of improved port state measures into legislation. In the context of the latter, actions agreed and endorsed through the SAP include:

- iii) stricter regulation, control and enforcement over transshipment on high seas including more rigorous policing of the situation outlined in WCPFC CMM 2009 06, paragraph 34, where a CCM has determined, in accordance with the guidelines described in paragraph 37 that it is impracticable for certain vessels that it is responsible for to operate without being able to tranship on the high seas, and has advised the Commission of such.
- iv) promoting mandatory offloading in ports and a ban on all at-sea transshipment as the longer-term goal.

At the national level, member PICS and LDCs will be supported in more timely development and early implementation of their national Tuna Management Plans. As well as these more stringent controls over offloading and transshipment, Improvements in eco-labelling and proof-of-provenance measures, along with other port-level control measures will be promoted. Institutional capacity building within the National Tuna Management and Development Plans will focus strongly on gender balance improvement and equity.

Output 1.1.1: Improvements in long-line and purse seine management both in-zone and on high seas (HS) through adoption and implementation of mechanisms for enhanced monitoring and reporting, traceability, incorporation of improved port state measures into legislation, and expansion of VDS and other zone-based management mechanisms. This will be achieved through the following activities:

- ? Training and advisory support - Flag State responsibilities and compliance
- ? Conduct annual regional workshops for longline management (in-zone and HS)
- ? Partnership with appropriate agencies and sectors to build capacity on assessment and application of new technologies related to fisheries management and MCS and subsequent potential adoption and implementation including Automatic Identification System (AIS) and Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and enhancing Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence applications and analysis and enhancing both the deployment of human observers on high seas vessels (both fishing and carrier) and the use and analysis of Electronic Monitoring and Reporting.
- ? Improvements in HS allocations through a sustained FFA Member workshop process leading to coordinated and strategic inputs into Harvest Strategy (HSA) processes in WCPFC.
- ? Training and advisory support on MCS.
- ? Review and updating of national legislations to bring into alignment with SAP requirements and appropriate fisheries requirements (as per WCPFC and FFA)
- ? Legal advisory and support workshops targeting regional, sub-regional and national interest groups and stakeholders on priority areas (e.g. licensing, compliance, evidence management, prosecutions protocols etc.) as required by SIDS
- ? Production of a judicial bench book/guidelines
- ? Ecosystem based Fisheries Management training including attachments and exchanges
- ? Advice and support to bilateral negotiations and agreements on fisheries and/or boundaries
- ? Review of status and needs of longline vessel day scheme
- ? Review into feasibility of improving economic performance in PS and LL VDS
- ? Ongoing upgrading of Fisheries Information Management Systems and more effective analysis of E-Log and CPUE data.
- ? National participation in VDS Scientific and Technical Committees and an S&T Symposium

? Assessment and recommendations for further development of Integrated Information Systems for PS and LL management to improve efficiency in monitoring and reporting

? Adaptive Management workshops and follow-up advisory support for the ecosystem approach and to address predicted impacts (see next)

? Support for the non-PNA groups and take account of wider fisheries including southern albacore noting that effective management in the fishery required consultation with the French Territories and parties outside of FFA Membership.

? Specific Adaptive Management workshops on the expected impacts of climate change on OFM and how this should influence ecosystem-based harvest strategies, long-term economic planning and food security

Output 1.1.2: Timely and effective implementation of strategies to implement National Tuna Management Plans and associated Traceability Strategies. This will be achieved through the following activities:

? Support for FFA Member participation in and the coordination and delivery of the SPC regional tuna data workshops including travel and DSA where required

? National Tuna Management and Development Plan (NTMDP) reviews focusing on ensuring an ecosystem approach in 14 PICs

? NTMDP strategies for implementation and follow-up advisory support in 14 PICs

? Support for the adoption of national traceability strategies including catch documentation and eco-labelling

Output 1.1.3: Adaptive management measures strengthened at regional and national levels through cost-benefit analyses leading to adoption of more efficient ecosystem management approaches with prioritization given to:

A. adaptation to climate change and its impacts,

B. adoption of harvest strategies with associated targets/triggers

This will be achieved through the following activities:

? Cost-Benefit Analyses and bio-economic analysis of ecosystem management approaches to fisheries management

? Review of Fisheries Adaptive Management requirements across the region with an emphasis on impacts from climate change and the need for food security and socioeconomic security (using information from Outcome 3.1 on climate change impacts) including CC impacts on VDS

? Assistance with the Formulation and Implementation Adaptive Management Approaches (data collection and analytical strategies including the application of emerging technologies to enhance management strategies and associated policy implications Identification/design and adoption of harvest strategies as Adaptive Management measures starting with main purse seine species (see also linkage to training workshop(s) Output 1.2.1)

? Support to FFA member for attendance in regional workshops and decision-making venues

Outcome 1.2 will aim to deliver improved capacity and expertise for overall fisheries management at both the national and regional level as well as to expand opportunities for PICs engagement in fisheries markets will further focus on the identification, development and implementation of suitable training programmes for fisheries and ecosystem management staff. These will be rolling? (i.e. repeated) programmes to account for staff turn-over and promotion. The emphasis of this training will be on supporting and sustaining the delivery in Outcome 1 for improved management. This Outcome will also deliver an operational Stakeholder and Partnership Engagement Strategy for the project lifetime and will define the long-term support for this process beyond the project lifetime. Through this, partnerships will be developed or enhanced with international-recognised institutions providing tertiary level fisheries management courses to include supervision of students and trainees as well as longer term mentoring. A primary cross-cutting focus for all of these outcomes and their outputs will be on using improved knowledge and developing resilience toward climate change impacts on the fisheries.

Another focus will be on ensuring that the number of staff that have undergone training on fisheries management techniques are disaggregated by gender to demonstrate greater gender equity. Training through the stakeholder/partnerships programme will also focus on gender equity on business expansion in the domestic fisheries sector and on priority technical and scientific studies and data capture driving adaptive management processes

Output 1.2.1: Implement a 'rolling' training programme for fisheries and ecosystem management staff (to account for staff turnover) with strong emphasis on general regional training on key fisheries management principles, particularly in the context of MCS, adoption of reference points, implementation of harvest controls and identifying and adapting to climate change impacts on the fisheries. This will be achieved through the following activities:

? Review of Institutional arrangements for National Fisheries Management and proposed reforms to improve OFM in 14 PICs, including enhancing inter-agency collaboration such as with climate change, environment and other relevant agencies

? Exchanges and attachments across the region for Fisheries Officers and other relevant staff for training purposes and capture/ replication of best lessons and practices

? Support to relevant certification programs on key fisheries management thematic areas to be provided by academic institutions in collaboration with FFA/SPC/PNAO Training for Pacific SIDS on national adoption and implementation of Conservation and Management Measures

? Guidance and training on Standard Operating Procedures related to Oceanic Fisheries Management

? Training and capacity assistance to Pacific SIDS for new reporting systems for improved fishery management (including Port State reporting, catch quota management and Catch Documentation Schemes)

Output 1.2.2

Provide technical and business level assistance to PICs in promoting domestic fishery development and establishing local value-added fishing ventures (game fishing, processing, management of domestic fleets and exports). This will be achieved through the following activities:

? Support to the Pacific Island Tuna Industry Association for inputs into key FFA and WCPFC meetings

? Strategic assistance to Pacific SIDS on approaches to investment facilitation and business opportunity evaluation.

Output 1.2.3

An operational Stakeholder and Partnership Engagement Strategy adopting partnerships with recognised institutions that are providing tertiary level fisheries management courses (including supervision of post-graduate students and mentoring). This will be achieved through the following activities:

? Development and Coordination of a Partnership Platform focusing on priority issues across stakeholders (Public and private sector, NGOs, scientific/technical and academic bodies, other appropriate institutions, etc)

? Identification and implementation of Partnership support for priority issues such as data analysis (scientific and MCS) and subsequent management decision-making.

Component 2: Innovative technology development and implementation to support the adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management

Component 2 will support two main Outcomes that make use of improved or advanced technologies to support better management and MCS practices. The first Outcome will address the need for strengthening and expanding effective on-board and port state level monitoring, particularly through

the use of electronic monitoring and reporting systems. It will further promote more effective on-board catch documentation through the establishment of workable and pragmatic Standards and Operational Procedures and electronic surveillance and subsequent interdiction. This Outcome will also aim to review existing mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance and movement of catches to the market and feasibility of introducing any new and/or potential improvements, in partnership with industry. The objective would be to:

A. provide consumer 'faith' in the products they are purchasing

B. to assist in the elimination of IUU fishing. The primary objective of this Outcome will be the reduction/elimination of IUU within the WCPO region.

The second Outcome will focus on improving FAD design, tracking and management at national and regional levels, including control of deployment and tracking, log sheets, and other mechanisms to optimise the sustainability of target catches, reduce bycatch and entanglement, and generally reduce ecological impacts from loss of FADs. This will include better control of deployment and tracking and more effective use of acoustic data to assist in more efficient sets with less bycatch and fewer immature target species. This Component will also support research and deployment studies to confirm and to promote use of such technologies in the fishery. Improved tracking will also reduce the loss of such fishing gear with otherwise consequent impacts from ghost-fishing, entanglement and potential introduction of plastic waste into the marine environment. Importantly, a key element of the new PNA FAD measures is that it will give individual PNA Members management options such as limiting the number of FADs in their waters at any one time, not allowing FADs in the zone unless vessels have Vessel Days and associated FAD recovery requirements.

Outcome 2.1 aims to deliver Improved monitoring of catch, bycatch and movement of catch (transshipping, landing and marketing), MCS and data analysis aiming to further reduce already very low IUU fishing below the current 6.5% (measured level as of latest year, 2019). In particular this will address the need for strengthening and expanding effective on-board and port state level monitoring, particularly through the use of electronic monitoring and reporting systems. It will further promote more effective on-board catch documentation through the establishment of workable and pragmatic Standards and Operational Procedures and electronic surveillance and subsequent interdiction. Port state monitoring and compliance for enforcement of catch documentation as well as improved tracking strategies and confirmation of provenance will endeavour to empower more female operatives at the port level. This Outcome will also aim to review existing mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance and movement of catches to the market and feasibility of introducing any new and/or potential improvements, in partnership with industry. The objective would be to:

A. provide consumer 'faith' in the products they are purchasing and

B. to assist in the elimination of IUU fishing. The primary objective of this Outcome will be the reduction/elimination of IUU within the WCPO region.

Output 2.1.1

Strengthened on-board monitoring (observers and electronic monitoring and electronic reporting systems) and established and adopted Standards for Catch Documentation Schemes. This will be achieved through the following activities:

? Development and trial of a risk based High Seas Boarding and Inspection Protocol and support formal mechanisms for adoption

? Expansion and improvements in National Observer Programmes including improved Observer Training targeting up to 100 participants

? Support to the annual Observer Coordinator's Workshop

? Review and support to expanded and improved regional approaches to E-Monitoring and E-reporting with the initial priority being complete and comprehensive roll out of electronic reporting

? Review and strategic support to E-Monitoring at the national level and comprehensive cost benefit analysis of EM strategies and the implementation of the 2020 Regional longline electronic monitoring policy

? Technical assistance for development of EM and ER across WCPO fisheries and to support the need for more reliable scientific data

? Training in EM and ER including electronic operational logsheet data use

? Review options to strengthen feedback from transshipments into stock assessment and monitoring as well as national and regional surveillance measures and implementing options for improved transshipment data and information management

? Improvement to electronic Catch Documentation Scheme to provide for commercial traceability and to deter IUU fishing

? Review of potential/actual use of AI and machine learning and associated data and systems needs to each SIDS

? Continue to promote and support in regard to developing and operationalising MCS data standards

? Support for electronic monitoring Working Groups and related FIMS development including no less than two workshops on development of E-Monitoring software to incorporate artificial intelligence and machine learning

? Analysis, review and recommendations on possible use of emerging technologies such as molecular forensics to counter IUU fishing

? Guidance (legal and technical) and support to Pacific SIDS with their EEZ boundary delimitation and permanent establishment of baselines as well as advice on extended continental shelf claims.

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Output 2.1.2

Improved frequency/accuracy of monitoring and reporting at port state level (including catch documentation) emphasizing the objective of reducing and eliminating IUU through PSMA, electronic surveillance and subsequent interdiction. This will be achieved through the following activities:

? Ongoing implementation of the Regional MCS Strategy and the associated development and implementation of national MCS strategies and supporting MCS manuals and strategic operational procedures

? Review of Port State Measures activities and training needs for each SIDS

? Training for implementation of Port State measures including port sampling

? Technical assistance for adoption of PSM at national level

? Training for E reporting and associated data entry and analysis

? Review, recommendations and technical assistance to development of National MCS and IUU strategies and action plans

? Attendance support for MCS Working Group (included above)

Output 2.1.3

Review existing mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance and movement of catches to the market and feasibility of introducing any new and/or potential improvements, in partnership with industry

? Support to incorporation of vessel tracking systems and procedures via the Regional Fisheries Surveillance Centre at the FFA Secretariat in Honiara, Solomon Islands

? Stakeholder and Partnership workshops on emerging technologies for vessel tracking and countering IUU

? Review Process and Stakeholder and Partnership Workshop on supply chain traceability in conjunction with potential improvements in electronic data capture and better use of blockchain? platforms

? Undertaking strategic design and scoping for implementing improved supply chain traceability (with reference to lessons and practices from the Fiji blockchain experience)

? Testing of further enhancement of blockchain technology application as developed on domestic tuna vessels in Fiji and assessment of opportunities for expanding from a pilot scheme to wider domestic fleet coverage, both in Fiji and where appropriate in other PICs domestic fleets

? Feasibility study for shortening supply chains (as tested during COVID 19 pandemic) for greater efficiency, economy and traceability

? Support for member-driven certification processes including provision of information and assistance with auditing process

Outcome 2.2 will deliver greater management, monitoring and control of FADs to optimise returns from target stocks and reduce bycatch and other ecological impacts. This will focus on improving FAD design, tracking and management at national and regional levels, including control of deployment and tracking, log sheets, and other mechanisms to optimise the sustainability of target stock catches, reduce bycatch and entanglement, and generally reduce ecological impacts from loss of FADs. This will include better control of deployment and tracking and more effective use of acoustic data to assist in more efficient sets with less by-catch and fewer immature target species. This Component will also support research and deployment studies to confirm and to promote use of such technologies in the fishery. Improved tracking will also reduce the loss of such fishing gear with otherwise consequent impacts from ghost-fishing, entanglement and potential introduction of plastic waste into the marine environment. Importantly, a key element of the new PNA FAD measures is that it will give individual PNA Members management options such as limiting the number of FADs in their waters at any one time, not allowing FADs in the zone unless vessels have Vessel Days and associated FAD recovery requirements.

Output 2.2.1

Improved FAD management and design including tracking, log sheets, and other mechanisms to optimise sustainable target stock catches, reduce bycatch/entanglement and reduce ecological impacts from loss of FADs. This will be achieved through the following activities:

? Analysis of current FAD tracking technologies and an associated pilot initiative to demonstrate viable use of most recent technologies

? Testing and implementation of new FAD logsheet

? Rolling out and implementation of a FAD Registration and Tracking procedures including analysis of tracking data

? Field-testing and adoption of biodegradable FAD designs

? Design and adoption of arrangements for FAD recovery

? Scientific analysis of tuna behaviour around FADs and associated consideration as to whether they contribute to effort creep in PS fishery

Component 3: A regional strategy for improved community subsistence and resilience to climate change effects on the ecology and fisheries of the region

A first Outcome from this Component will support and promote the implementation of a Regional Programme to expand the knowledge base and identify changes in the ecosystem and their effects on tuna stock distribution including climate change impacts and connectivity across high seas and EEZs. This will be linked into Component 4 and its knowledge management outcome, particularly to the Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science. It will also support improvements in data modelling (particularly in relation to measuring and tracking climate-induced changes) and develop mechanisms to feed this information into a peer-review process for identifying and providing advice and guidance on the impacts on Pacific SIDS at the socioeconomic level (including adaptive management guidelines and policy briefs).

Outcome 2 will explore and support/promote the feasible options for improving access to pelagic food resources for local communities and strengthening food security in relation to climate change impacts, such as nearshore FAD deployment, offloading of small tuna and non-target by-catch food-fish, cheaper access to canned tuna, etc. Furthermore, a specific output will focus on the development and promotion of/support for alternative income generating activities both within fisheries and other sectors that can provide adaptive responses to climate change and its expected/predicted impacts on the fisheries sector. This to include appropriate training in new skills and technologies with an emphasis on gender empowerment and youth job creation.

Outcome 3.1 will deliver improvements in data capture, modelling and assessment feeding into management responses to climate-induced impacts on fisheries and marine ecosystems. It will support and promote the implementation of a Regional Programme to expand the knowledge base and identify changes in the ecosystem and their effects on tuna stock distribution including climate change impacts and connectivity across high seas and EEZ. This will be linked into Component 4 and its knowledge management outcome, particularly to the Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science. It will also support improvements in data modelling (particularly in relation to measuring and tracking climate-induced changes) and develop mechanisms to feed this information into a peer-review process for identifying and providing advice and guidance on the impacts on PICs at the socioeconomic level (including adaptive management guidelines and policy briefs).

Output 3.1.1

Implementation of a Regional Programme to improve/expand the knowledge base and to identify changes in the ecosystem and their effects on tuna stock distribution including climate change impacts and connectivity across high seas and EEZ. This will be achieved through the following activities:

? Cost-Benefit Analysis and economic study of costs and effects associated with SIDS implementation of WCPFC Conservation and Management Measures (CCMs) that are likely to include significant cost implications for SIDS

? Workshop to identify critical ecosystem trigger/tipping points not accounted for in existing models

? Further support to research and modelling for forecasting effects from ENSO building on completed related studies in PEOFMP2

? Expanded monitoring of biochemical and physical parameters that can identify change in the ecosystem and can trigger adaptive management strategies

? Support for implementing connectivity studies across the WCPO (both horizontal and vertical water body) especially as a potential tool for monitoring and modelling impacts from climate change.

? Training in use of scientific research and data for fisheries management (including access and use of scientific databases and interpretation of statistical data)

? Support for development of national Information Management Systems and databases

? Negotiation and adoption of a Regional Programme to capture data and knowledge to support an ecosystem-based management approach

? Integration of national information bases with regional information systems and data frameworks

? Support to Pacific SIDS for national oceanic fisheries stock assessments

? Support for attendance at regional scientific workshops, training and meetings

? Identification of access to or provision of priority tools and equipment for scientific research

Output 3.1.2

Improved input and output from ecosystem and socioeconomic modelling, particularly of climate-induced changes, feeding into a peer-review process for identifying impacts on PICS at the socioeconomic level (including adaptive management guidelines and policy briefs). This will be achieved through the following activities:

- ? Development of policy briefs and strategies relating to ecosystem based climate change impacts for general distribution
- ? Capacity building in awareness and communication of policy issues and other assistance for raising awareness in high-level government and business sectors
- ? Bio-economic Modelling of tuna fisheries and associated management strategies for the WCPO
- ? Assistance to improvements in inputs to modelling and simulations related to food security and climate change impacts
- ? Technical and advisory assistance regarding policy development and associated background socio-economic and bio-economic modelling, including in-country workshops
- ? Environmental and Social Management Framework (for Social and Environmental Screening purposes)
- ? General support to national level partners for more effective national policy development in line with relevant regional and international agreements including in-country workshops
- ? Provide support to Pacific SIDS on policy advice at regional/global meetings

Outcome 3.2 will put new strategies in place to respond to socioeconomic changes and food security issues related to climate change (i.e. improving community subsistence and small-scale commercial fisheries). It will explore and support/promote the feasible options for improving access to pelagic food resources for local communities and strengthening food security in relation to climate change impacts, such as nearshore FAD deployment, offloading of small tuna and non-target by-catch food-fish, cheaper access to canned tuna, etc. Furthermore, a specific output will focus on the development and promotion of/support for alternative income generating activities both within fisheries and other sectors that can provide adaptive responses to climate change and its expected/predicted impacts on the fisheries sector. This to include appropriate training in new skills and technologies with an emphasis on gender empowerment and youth job creation. Specific targets will include training provided in 100% of Pacific SIDS for alternative livelihoods and targeting at least 30% women and 50% youth in each Pacific SIDS. Alternative income generating activities from some 10 examples across 5 Pacific SIDS providing lessons and best practices with clear examples related to gender equity and youth

Output 3.2.1

Improved access to pelagic food resources for local communities (nearshore FAD deployment, offloading of small tuna and non-target by-catch food-fish, cheaper access to canned tuna). This will be achieved through the following activities:

- ? Economic and post-harvest analysis on transshipment and by-catch potential economic and food security contributions
- ? Promoting efficient use of transshipment related by-catch to enhance food security options
- ? Linking with initiatives is other key SPC/FFA projects such as the EU PEUMP to support national level small pelagic and by-catch post-harvest processing and preservation training
- ? Support for key gender related harvesting and post-harvest initiatives
- ? Strategic promotion of tuna as a fine food in key domestic and export markets
- ? Linking with initiatives is other key SPC/FFA projects such as the EU PEUMP to support national level nearshore FAD construction and deployment workshops and support for training in FAD fishing methods.

Output 3.2.2

Assessment of alternative income generating activities both within fisheries and other sectors that can identify the need for adaptive responses to climate change and its predicted impacts on the fisheries sector. This would also look at the requirement for appropriate training in new skills and technologies with an emphasis on gender empowerment and youth job creation. This will be achieved through the following activities:

- ? Review and analysis of how impacts from climate change and other predicted/modelled changes in the oceanic fishery might affect socio-economy of Pacific SIDS and future livelihoods
- ? Develop a Livelihood Action Plan to analyse the potential alternative income-generation and associated support and training needs in response to such changes and impacts
- ? Support for key activities that can support alternative livelihoods development targeting women and young adults in coastal communities and the associated development of partnerships to support trials of alternative livelihood practices Consolidation of the FFA HMTC and associated standards regarding fishing vessel and processing labour and employment standards
- ? Develop an Indigenous Peoples Plan to ensure their participation and that their specific concerns are fully addressed by the project

Component 4: Knowledge Management and Sharing

This Component has a single **Outcome 4.1** which will deliver Knowledge Management, Communication and Awareness implementation and outreach to WCPO/WCPFC stakeholders as well as the global community. The Outcome will focus on the need to both manage the project delivery itself and to manage the knowledge, best lessons and practices and to get this information out to a broader audience of stakeholders for better advantage. The Component will expressly deal with knowledge management and communications awareness. This will aim to promote consumer awareness of the status of fisheries and eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries and the need for more selective marketing and purchase in relation to sustainability of the stocks and the ecosystem. The success of the model used by the PNA will be captured and replicated where appropriate. This Outcome will also provide support to strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science in coordinating research activities to provide a strong foundation for an adaptive management process which would proactively review knowledge and information coming in with a view to advising and guiding management alignment and policy considerations. Inputs from the PCCOS and from FAME-SPC and other technical and scientific institutes which will be fundamental to making adaptive management decisions and for monitoring the harvest strategies and their targets. It will further assist with strengthening the coordination with related global institutions. It will also aim to capture the Best Lessons and Practice, not only from this current project as it progresses but also from the previous OFM projects and GEF supported initiatives with a view to recommending replication as appropriate in other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs). An allocation of the GEF funding (minimum of 1%) will be focused on interacting with IW:LEARN and supporting related activities. These will include the formulation of Experience Notes (at least two), results notes, as well as the Project's participation in regional and global IW:LEARN meetings and twinning activities. In particular, the Project will collaborate closely with IW:LEARN in bringing contributions, lessons, best practices and other information and guidance to the annual LME Consultancy Workshops and the biennial International Waters Conferences. Furthermore, the Project will develop a website using the guidance provide by IW:LEARN. The Project will interact closely on a regular basis with IW:LEARN and will provide input to and seek information and guidance from the IW:LEARN website at <https://iwlearn.net/>.

Output 4.1.1

Promote consumer awareness and Eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries (Including through partnerships with international bodies e.g. MSC and others). Focus will be given to expanding the successful model that has been developed within the Parties to the Nauru Agreement as an important consumer-based sustainable management strategy. This will be achieved through the following activities:

- ? Coordination of project knowledge management and awareness processes and activities.

? Feasibility study for expansion of vertically-integrated supply models and stronger engagement with certification bodies

? Support for partnerships with certification bodies and review of alternative approaches to traceability and identification of regional tuna products

? Education and Outreach Workshop and Video on socioeconomic aspects related to adaptive management of the fisheries and potential future impacts

? Support to the establishment of a social media campaign to strengthen the 'message' to and within CSO communities

? Support to strategic information delivery platforms such as those provided by SPC's Fisheries Information Division

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Output 4.1.2

Strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science in coordinating research activities to provide a strong foundation for an adaptive management process which would proactively review knowledge and information coming in with a view to advising and guiding management alignment and policy considerations). Support to strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed PCCOS (Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Sciences) will include a gender equity and empowerment component. This Output will be achieved through the following activities;

? Support for PCCOS coordination with national and regional level scientific and technical bodies through assistance in coordinating and hosting meetings and workshops

? Support to PCCOS in development of stronger interaction and collaboration with other regional and global bodies through providing assistance in coordinating and hosting meetings and workshops

? Development of usage of PCCOS information and data as part of the OFM process

? Review and identification of new sources of data that can improve monitoring and adaptive management within the WCPO fisheries

? Development and adoption of a mechanism/strategy for the review of scientific data (both at high Confidence Intervals and as weight-of-evidence) and feeding results into management and policy decisions

? Delivery of media profiles on advances and developments in data and science practices and general status of OFM

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Output 4.1.3

Foster and promote collaborative mechanisms with LMEs, Regional Seas Conventions and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) in order to better manage and sustain an overall healthy ecosystem and to catalyze cooperative sustainable fisheries management. This will be achieved through the following activities;

? Support to Pacific SIDS for attendance at relevant regional and global meetings

? Development and adoption of a strategy for closer interaction with related initiatives and projects both regionally and globally ? to include exchange visits and potential short-term attachments

? Assistance and guidance to Pacific SIDS to meet their commitments under relevant international conventions (e.g. IMO conventions and protocols, FAO International Plans of Action, FAO Port States Measures Agreement)

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Output 4.1.4

Capture of overall Best Lessons and Practices from the OFM Projects over the last two decades for transfer to other regions and RFMOs; allocation of 1% of grant for IWLEARN activities. This will be achieved through the following activities.

- ? Review and analysis of best lessons and practices from outside of the WCPO region that can be usefully accommodated within Pacific SIDS fisheries management
- ? Review and analysis of best lessons and practices from the wider WCPO experience as well as OFM Projects in WCPO to advise other RFMOs and similar bodies (through Output 4.1.3)
- ? Contributions to and Participation in IWLEARN activities and meetings, e.g., submission of experience notes, best practices, twinning and participation in regional and global meetings/workshops/conferences
- ? Mid Term and Terminal Review and Evaluation
- ? Quarterly and Annual reviews of progress (Quarterly Reports and PIRs) with main focus on RF Indicators and Targets as well as any issues or problems that may arise as a result of the on-going and evolving COVID pandemic.
- ? Coordination and publication of an OFMP lessons learned study
- ? Production of a documentary film about the Pacific tuna industry highlighting the lessons learned

It should be noted that FFA now has 16 years of experience in delivery of GEF Knowledge Management activities, outputs and outcomes and participation in IW Learn Face to Face and virtual meetings and workshops. FFA will direct the Project CTA and Coordinator to ensure an active KM programme with associated IW inputs and the early development of the project website is undertaken. Under the OFMP II project FFA has built a team of Pacific Islands journalists with a keen interest on sustainable fisheries and has built a news hub to promote fisheries stories from the team of journalists which are review and edited by the CTA prior to posting on the project news hub. The new project is well placed to continue this initiative. The project website for OFMP II is being incorporated in the FFA website and development of a new website for OMFP Iii will be a priority activity. In the past FFA has issued tenders for the delivery of project PM services and an excellent service provider was identified for the OFMP II project. It is proposed to again issue a tender notice for a number of KM services in the project. For IW specific inputs, the project will commit to active participation in IW and LME meeting processes and undertake to be proactive in the delivery inputs into both virtual and face to interactions. The project will also undertake to sponsor national level participation in IWCs with a focus on presenting project national level activity results.

Alignment with GEF Focal Area Strategies:

The Project will address **Objective 1, Strategic Action 2 - catalyzing sustainable fisheries management**. This Objective supports investments targeting sustainable fishing practices, policy processes both on national and regional level). This Objective also aims to build on, strengthen and expand partnerships to further investments in sustainable fisheries at local, national and regional scales while expanding opportunities to engage with the private sector. Improving the shared management of marine fisheries will also include promoting technology to support monitoring, compliance and surveillance with particular focus on combatting Illegal Unreported, Unregulated (IUU) fisheries.

The following highlight the types of investment supported by GEF under this Objective:

- ? **Policy reforms to end IUU, overfishing and sustainably manage marine capture fisheries by supporting the policy goals and targets established by the WCPF Commission and the Port State Measures.**

The following Outputs will specifically focus on delivering on this GEF Priority:

Output 1.1.1: Improvements in long-line and purse seine management both ?in-zone? and on high seas through adoption and implementation of mechanisms for enhanced monitoring and reporting,

traceability, incorporation of improved port state measures into legislation, and expansion of zone-based (VDS) management

Output 1.1.2: Timely and effective implementation of National Tuna Management Plans along with Eco-Labeling and offloading requirements

Output 1.2.1: Implement a 'rolling' training programme for fisheries and ecosystem management staff (to account for staff turnover) with strong emphasis on general regional training on key fisheries management principles, particularly in the context of MCS, adoption of reference points, implementation of harvest controls and identifying and adapting to climate change impacts on the fisheries.

Output 2.1.1: Strengthened on-board monitoring (observers and electronic monitoring and electronic reporting systems) and established and adopted Standards for Catch Documentation Schemes

Output 2.1.2: Improved frequency/accuracy of monitoring and reporting at port state level (including catch documentation) emphasizing the objective of reducing and eliminating IUU through PSMA, electronic surveillance and subsequent interdiction.

Output 2.1.3: Review existing mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance and movement of catches to the market and feasibility of introducing any new and/or potential improvements, in partnership with industry

Output 2.2.1: Improved FAD management and design including tracking, log sheets, and other mechanisms to optimise sustainable target stock catches, reduce bycatch/entanglement and reduce ecological impacts from loss of FADs.

Output 3.1.1: Implementation of a Regional Programme to improve/expand the knowledge base and to identify changes in the ecosystem and their effects on tuna stock distribution including climate change impacts and connectivity across high seas and EEZ. This will include strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science in coordinating research activities to provide a strong foundation for an adaptive management process which would proactively review knowledge and information coming in with a view to advising and guiding management alignment and policy considerations

? Implementation of market mechanisms to support sustainable fisheries value chains such as through expansion of vertically-integrated supply models and stronger engagement with certification bodies and review of alternative approaches to traceability and identification of regional tuna products

The following Outputs will specifically focus on delivering on this GEF Priority:

Output 1.1.2: Timely and effective implementation of National Tuna Management Plans along with Eco-Labeling and offloading requirements

Output 1.1.3: Adaptive management measures strengthened at regional and national levels through cost-benefit analyses leading to adoption of more efficient ecosystem management approaches

Output 1.2.2: Provide technical and business level assistance to Pacific SIDS in promoting domestic fishery development and establishing local value-added fishing ventures (sports fishing, processing, management of domestic fleets and exports)

Output 3.2.1: Improved access to pelagic food resources for local communities (nearshore FAD deployment, offloading of small tuna and non-target by-catch food-fish, cheaper access to canned tuna)

Output 4.1.1: Promote consumer awareness and Eco-labeling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries (Including through partnerships with international bodies e.g. MSC and others). Focus will be given to expanding the successful model that has been developed within the Parties to the Nauru Agreement as an important consumer-based sustainable management strategy.

Incremental/Additional Cost Reasoning and Expected Contributions

The Strategic Action Programme provides a solid, long-term commitment toward the sustainable management of highly transboundary living oceanic resources by the Small Island Developing States of the Western and Central Pacific. This now needs to be implemented in a timely and effective manner in order to deliver on this sustainability. If the vision and objectives of this SAP cannot be delivered through the proposed activities and through the aforementioned Outcomes, then there is a very strong possibility that this currently sustainable oceanic fishery could slide inexorably into overexploitation and potential long-term collapse, particularly in the absence of concerted efforts to fully incorporate climate change into medium and long-term fisheries management.

The SIDS and LDCs of the WCPO region are hugely dependent on the income from these fisheries. In 2016, the contribution of this fishery to these countries was greater than \$230 million p.a. and constituted an average of 5% of their GDP (reaching as high as 14% for the Marshall Islands)[3]³. Historically, the FFA SIDS and LDC member countries have not been in a position, either financially or capacity-wise, to benefit substantially from these fisheries, and the benefits have therefore largely gone to fishing fleets from other countries. However, the Vessel Day Scheme introduced by the Parties to the Palau Agreement (and which alone netted the members some \$350 million in 2015) has helped in improving this situation over the last decade and the 2019 Tuna Fisheries Report Card states that the share taken by FFA fleets (includes flagged and chartered vessels) has increased significantly in recent years, with the value share rising from 31% in 2013 to 49% in 2018 to exceed the 2020 target. In 2018 the proportions of the value of the catch taken by FFA longline and purse seine fleets were 56% and 47% respectively. If the recent trend continues the value of the catch taken by FFA fleets will exceed that of foreign fleets for the first time in 2019. VDS is only currently effective within the purse-seine fishery. Zone-based scheme(s) need to be applied to longliners as well which is more difficult as explained in the baseline text. In the absence of improvements to management both in-zone and on the high seas and in the absence of more effective harvest strategies, the fishery will be unlikely to remain sustainable and the livelihoods of individuals and communities will be at serious risk across the region as GDPs start to deteriorate.

The impacts from over-fishing will be exacerbated by the effects of climate-induced changes in ranges and stock distribution as well as potential reduction in numbers as a result of declines in productivity. The SIDS and LDCs of the region need to confront these inevitable changes through a process of adaptation and realignment. Without adequate support for this process these communities and cultures will suffer enormously, and their livelihoods and well-being will almost certainly deteriorate. The incidence of IUU in the world's oceans are threatening global food security generally. The implementation of a number of SAP activities as captured by this project will help to address this, particularly the 'unreported' component which threatens to directly interfere with and undermine long-term management strategies. Globally, bycatch and discards have become a serious concern both in the context of unnecessary mortality of non-target species (which are important to the food web and to the ecosystem as a whole) and in the context of loss of potential protein to poor communities. Continuation and increase in non-commercial bycatch along with continued discards of potential food sources will threaten the ecosystem while failing to establish food security throughout the region.

GEF support will contribute significantly to deliver the objectives and vision of the SAP and the signature countries along with their other partners. It will assist the SIDS and LDCs of the WCPFC to develop and adopt a more adaptive and proactive ecosystem-focused management approach to ensure sustainability of their oceanic fisheries. It will support them in testing and adopting more innovative approaches to monitoring, control and surveillance which will aim to reduce IUU fishing in the region and support a sustainable adaptive ecosystem-based approach. The GEF project will promote regional strategies that can be delivered at the national level for community wellbeing and resilience in the face of climate-induced threats to food security, livelihoods and other national socioeconomic impacts.

This project will build on the many experiences, examples and precedents within this region over the past two decades that have finally led to establishing a sustainable fishery within this region. In this context, the project will also have a specific focus on capturing lessons and best practices that have evolved within the WCPO and throughout the lifetime of the WCPF Convention and through previous GEF support with a view to transfer and replication within other regions and RFMOs.

The project will take advantage of the many partnerships created through previous GEF supported initiatives in this region and brokered through the WCPF Commission and the FFA. The SAP itself confirms the fact that partnership arrangements will be very important to the SAP Implementation process and will be encouraged, established and maintained through various means ranging from the more formal MoUs and legal agreements through to more informal Aides Memoire and similar notes on cooperation. Partnerships will be developed to reflect a number of collaborative needs for delivery on the Outcomes, including:

- ? The adoption of Catch Documentation Scheme standards and systems
- ? Data capture and analysis (especially using the most up-to-date techniques in, for example, modelling, remote sensing and GPS, DNA analysis, etc.)
- ? Monitoring, Control and Surveillance of activities both within EEZ and on the high seas
- ? Eco-Labeling of fish and seafood products (including chain-of-custody)
- ? Negotiation and agreement on regulations with the shipping industry and management on the high seas
- ? Effective awareness campaigns and outreach
- ? Training and capacity building

The participating governments have agreed to provide co-financing for the present project in the amount of \$36,100,085 while various regional bodies, NGOs and the Private Sector will contribute a further \$56,216,501. Total Co-financing amounts to \$92,326,586 or a little over 9:1 against the GEF funding. Of this co-financing, 67% represents Investment Mobilised while 33% is from Recurrent Expenditure. Details of the partner contributions as Investment Mobilised are provided under Table C: Confirmed Sources of Co-financing (above).

Global Environmental Benefits:

The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the WCPF Convention Area has identified the threats and root causes to oceanic fisheries within the WCPO and the associated socioeconomic well-being of the SIDS and LDCs. The SAP has been developed, negotiated with the appropriate stakeholders and formally adopted by the Ministers from each of the PDCs and SIDS in the WCPFC area. This will now be followed up by the implementation of this regionally agreed Strategic Action Program. In doing so, the SAP will deliver benefits and advantages not just at the regional level but also at the global level through enhancing its sustainable fisheries given the outsize impact of a fishery that represents some 55-60% of global tuna catch. Effective implementation of the SAP will result in an ongoing sustainable catch of more than 3 million tons of tuna annually across the WCPO which will continue to help to catalyze and demonstrate sustainable fisheries management within a fishery that has a worldwide market and upon which global food security is dependent. It will further demonstrate blue economy opportunities by enhancing SIDS economies, livelihoods and government revenue, and the maintenance of a sustainable healthy marine ecosystem, and it will assist in addressing the global concern regarding marine plastics and lost fishing gear. Furthermore, it will explore mechanisms for improving management within those areas beyond national jurisdiction that fall within the WCPFC

Area. Work on climate change impacts and mitigation as outlined in the SAP is also projected to have global value as it identifies the changes in migration patterns and spawning grounds resulting from alterations in current and water column parameters (current direction and depth, salinity, temperature, etc.). How this affects the various tuna species as well as the socioeconomics of the SIDS will provide some valuable insight into the potential impacts within other global fisheries.

The implementation of the SAP will strengthen sustainable fishing practices at both the national and regional level within the WCPO alongside integrating those fisheries within an overall ecosystem-based management and governance strategy. This approach will help to ensure that the growing anthropogenic pressures within this region are mitigated within the large marine ecosystem and the convention area, both of this have interactive transboundary linkages to other regions and ecosystems. The Tuna Fisheries Report Card (as discussed in the Project Document and represented by Figure 1 in that document) confirms that the four main target tuna stocks are currently being fished sustainably. This is further confirmed when comparing the catch and stock status of the four target tuna species across the world's fisheries (Figure 2). But the 'Majuro' plot in figure 1 shows that there is a risk (a 1 in 8 chance) of overfishing occurring for bigeye tuna. The Project will focus directly on promoting improved management measures to maintain this sustainable fishery so as to avoid future risk of overfishing.

The implementation of the SAP will further serve to strengthen and encourage collaboration among major regional stakeholders such as the Regional Seas Programme(s) and Convention(s), other overlapping and neighbouring Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and the private sector in order to protect the ecosystem and its living marine resources from further degradation and impact.

The SAP will also directly address many of the SDG Targets and their respective Indicators as follows:

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Under the Sustainable Development Goal 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts

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Target 13.b states 'Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities'

Indicator 13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-

building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Under the Sustainable Development Goal 14: - To Conserve and Sustainably Use the oceans, Seas and Marine Resources:

Target 4 states that "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."

The indicator for that Target is a "Proportion of fish stocks are brought back within biologically sustainable levels?".

Target 7 states that "By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism."

The indicator for that Target includes "Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries?".

Since the project is directly supporting implementation of aspects of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, the project also supports Target 14.c "Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want?".

The indicator for 14.c is "Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources?"

Innovativeness:

This Project is innovative in that it is aiming to secure a sustainable yet very vulnerable major world fishery. Most other fisheries projects are concentrating on trying to pull national or regional fisheries back from their status of over-exploited or collapsed into a manageable level of sustainability. It is also innovative in having developed and successfully tested already new approaches to effective and adaptable management in specific areas (e.g. VDS-style zone-based management, FAD tracking, E-Monitoring, E-Reporting, etc.) and now aims to replicate those throughout the Convention area. The project will also directly assist the LDCs and SIDS to increase and secure their national benefits from their fisheries which have previously been to the advantage of DWFNs. In support of such innovative strategies, Component 2 of the Project focuses entirely on innovative technology development in support of fisheries management. This includes addressing the need for strengthening and expanding effective on-board and port state level monitoring, particularly through the use of electronic monitoring and reporting systems. It will further promote more effective on-board catch documentation through the establishment of workable and pragmatic Standards and Operational Procedures and electronic surveillance and subsequent interdiction. It will also aim to review existing mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance and movement of catches to the market and feasibility of introducing any new and/or potential improvements, in partnership with industry. Furthermore, it will aim to improve FAD design, tracking and management at national and regional levels, including control of deployment and tracking, log sheets, and other mechanisms to optimise the sustainability of target stock catches, reduce bycatch and entanglement, and generally reduce ecological impacts from loss of FADs. This will include better control of deployment and tracking and more effective use of acoustic data to assist in more efficient sets with less by-catch and fewer immature target species. Improved tracking will also reduce the loss of such fishing gear with otherwise consequent impacts from ghost-fishing, entanglement and potential introduction of plastic waste into the marine environment.

The Project Document has further information on the Innovative nature of the Project.

Sustainability:

The region (WCPO and FFA Members) has already established a strong institutional and financial base which can further support the sustainability mechanisms which this Project will demonstrate and adopt and the Strategic Action Programme notes the recognition given by WCPF Convention to the ecological and geographical vulnerability of the SIDS, territories and possessions in the region, their economic and social dependence on highly migratory fish stocks, and their need for specific assistance, including financial. It further notes that Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme will require funding support and financial resources both from the PICTSs themselves but also from other sources such as international donor agencies. Such agencies would include various United Nations support agencies (e.g. UNDP, UNEP, FAO) as well as other funding agencies such as the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Asian Development Bank, etc. Further funding may be available from the countries of the region that are considered to be well-developed and financially stable. The funding support and actual funding commitments for the SAP will be established and confirmed at the inception phase of this SAP Implementation project and this information will complement and support the Implementation and Sustainability Plan. There are a number of existing initiatives in place in support of aspects of some of the priorities identified in the SAP primarily through donor funded projects and activities undertaken by FFA and SPC. These will be enhanced by the support systems identified to implement the activities identified in the SAP. Sustainability is the keystone to the entire project which aims to maintain sustainability within the fishery. Furthermore, the SAP recognises that 'in order for the SAP to be implemented efficiently and the various activities to be delivered in a timely manner as well as to monitor the overall implementation of the SAP, there will need to be some administrative and management processes put in place or modified and expanded from existing arrangements in the region'. Developing and ensuring the long-term sustainability of these institutional and administrative processes will be an important focus of the project. In this context, the SAP has a requirement to develop an Implementation and Sustainability Plan and Road-Map. An overall Implementation Plan will be developed and adopted alongside a supporting Sustainability Plan as an 'inception' activity for

the start of the implementation process and the project itself. These two planning processes will constitute the road-map for the SAP implementation and delivery of Outcomes and Targets.

The Implementation Plan will identify:

- How the targets are being prioritised and sequenced
- What the timeline is for delivering the individual targets
- The indicators that will confirm that the targets have been achieved

The Sustainability Plan will identify:

- Which parties are addressing which targets?
- How the delivery on specific Outcomes/Targets will be funded?
- Which targets will need repeated attention and over what period (e.g. capacity building and training)

This Sustainability Plan will further identify and road-map for financial and institutional sustainability of the key national and regional bodies that underpin the WCPF Convention mechanism and the overall regional sustainability of the tuna fishery. All Pacific Island countries collect access fees for foreign fishing in their waters and all have aspirations to develop their own fishing and/or processing industries. The TDA identifies that the various considerations and trade-offs involved in balancing these two opportunities have been a major issue in the region for many years. Yet significant advances have already been made in this context through the Vessel Day Schemes and the SIDS/LDC FFA members are also realising great value from the fishery through their growing share of the value of the catch of the past 5 years, increasing their economic returns and thereby strengthening the ability for coastal State control of the fishery. Economic returns to FFA member countries are measured through two components: government revenues from license and access fees and the contribution of the harvest sector to GDP. Access fee revenue collected by FFA member government from purse seine, longline and pole and line reached a new record of \$550 million in 2019. This represents a \$38 million increase (8%) from the previous year. Over the last 5 years, total revenue has increased by almost 50%. The rapid growth in access fees since 2011 has been extremely impressive, with an average annual growth rate of 15.3% between 2011 and 2019 being achieved. It is anticipated that 2019 results can be sustained and it is envisaged that this will rise but not by a similar annual growth rate and perhaps an annual figure of 5 ? 10% is more realistic. This growth has been achieved from purse seine vessels operating under the Vessel Day Scheme and this has slowed in recent years. The stagnant and low level of returns from the longline fishery indicates the challenges still faced in achieving the economic potential of this sector and underlines the need for improved management measures in that sector. It is, however, becoming apparent from the Tuna Fisheries Report Cards over the last few years that the fishery, and its management mechanisms (both regional and national), are moving in a positive direction towards sustainability, which, in turn, is reflected in the continuing sustainability of the fishery itself. Maintaining this positive trend is the main challenge for this project in the face of expected and predicted impacts, particularly from climate change.

Potential for Scaling-up and Replication?

The potential for scaling up is mainly appropriate in the sense that the project itself will be taking tested management approaches from parts of the region and expanding them (such as the zone-based management as mentioned above). This will then provide a valuable opportunity (created within the Project) to scale across (replicate) into other regions and RFMOs.

Component 4 provides a platform for scaling up of project findings and innovations in support of sustainability beyond the immediate WCPO project target area. This component will focus on the need to both manage the project delivery itself and to manage the knowledge, best lessons and practices and to get this information out to a broader audience of stakeholders for better advantage. The component will expressly deal with knowledge management and communications (i.e. public awareness). This will aim to promote consumer awareness of the status of fisheries and eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they

originate from certified fisheries and the need for more selective marketing and purchase in relation to sustainability of the stocks and the ecosystem. The success of the model used by the PNA will be captured and replicated where appropriate. This component will also provide support to strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science (PCCOS) in coordinating research activities to provide a strong foundation for an adaptive management process which would proactively review knowledge and information coming in with a view to advising and guiding management alignment and policy considerations. Inputs from the PCCOS and from FAME-SPC and other technical and scientific institutes which will be fundamental to making adaptive management decisions and for monitoring the harvest strategies and their targets. It will further assist with strengthening the coordination with related global institutions. It will also aim to capture the Best Lessons and Practice, not only from this current project as it progresses but also from the previous OFM projects and GEF supported initiatives with a view to recommending replication as appropriate in other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs). This would be realised 'on-the-ground' through exchange programmes that bring pertinent bodies and representation to the region but also through the possibility of orchestrating a more global meeting specifically on tuna fisheries lessons and practices. In this context, the Project will also collaborate closely with IW:LEARN and through the annual LME Consultancy Workshops and biennial International Waters Conferences

It is planned to include a number of activities including review and analysis of best lessons and practices from outside of the WCPO region that can be usefully accommodated within Pacific SIDS fisheries management, review and analysis of best lessons and practices from the wider WCPO experience as well as OFM Projects in WCPO to advise other RFMOs and similar bodies, contributions to and participation in IWLEARN activities and meetings, e.g., submission of experience notes, best practices, twinning and participation in regional and global meetings, workshops and conferences, coordination and publication of an OFMP lessons learned study and production of a documentary film about the Pacific tuna industry highlighting the lessons learned.

[1] See Full Project Document Figure 1 - The 'Majuro' plot above from the 2020 Tuna Report Card and Figure 2 - Diagram demonstrating that the Western Pacific Ocean is the only major fishery for the four target species in the world which still remains fully sustainable.

[2] MRAG (2021). The Quantification of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing in the Pacific Islands Region - a 2020 Update

[3] Gillett, R. D. Fisheries in the Economies of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (2016). Pacific Community Cataloguing-in-publication data. Second Edition. Pp. 688.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Annex D (below) provides details of the location of the Project

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 Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholders and potential partners were engaged in the Project Preparation process through various interactions during Project Document development. The PPG was originally prepared prior to the onset of COVID 19 and as such the activity plan for face to face meetings and national in-country consultations by PPG consultants was disrupted. With the travel bans associated with COVID 19, FFA members quickly adapted to virtual meeting platforms and this included the A Project Preparation Inception workshop which was successfully conducted via the zoom platform in May 2020 and widely attended by FFA Members and project partners. At this meeting, it was agreed that much of the PPG and project preparation process would now have to take place via electronic media for all communications and interactions (e.g. capturing of data and input to the national status and priority reports, interactions with the stakeholder and project partners, etc.). In this context, to ensure comprehensive involvement of national level stakeholders, each of the 14 Pacific SIDS were involved in detailed consultation processes with the Project developers during the preparation phase which included the identification of and contact with the pertinent stakeholders in each of the FFA member countries. This supported virtual one on one national level consultations between one of the two regional consultants and each Member Country in preparing the country specific annexes for the PDD (Annex 14). These annexes provided a detailed outline of the current status of overall oceanic fisheries for each country and comprehensively addressed specific national priority areas of work under the new project. Once the Project Design Document draft was completed, a project validation workshop was hosted on the 26th November, followed by the annual OFMP II Project Steering Committee on 27th November. The validation workshop provided the opportunity to present the project outline to Members, partners and stakeholders and seek feedback on the overall project design. This meeting was well attended and provided the opportunity to present the OFMP III process to date (TDA, SAP, PIF, PPG and PDD) provide an outline of the New Project, present project partners and roles, summarise UNDP perspectives on the project and allow for comprehensive Member discussion. The meeting supported and validated the PDD and the way forward.

A table in the Full Project Document under 'Partnerships' lists the main partners and stakeholder to the Project. Stakeholder engagement will focus on negotiating and generating buy-in and appropriation by specific partners and beneficiaries who are taking responsibility for certain activities. The Project will prioritise such interventions and partner strategies to deliver outputs in an appropriate sequential manner. The Project will ensure that stakeholders and partners are well-informed and updated on the intended project goals and delivery. Stakeholder meetings will be held regular (see Annex 9 in full Project Document - Stakeholder Engagement Timetable) to ensure interaction not only between the Project and individual stakeholders and partners but also between various stakeholders.

The section on Stakeholder Engagement and South-South Cooperation in the Project Document provides a detailed description of the role and involvement of indigenous peoples as stakeholders to this Project.

Stakeholder collaboration and cooperation will extend beyond the Project itself through Outputs from Component 4 to outreach to other fisheries and LMES globally and aim to provide for replication of lessons and best practices to further strengthen opportunities for sustainable fisheries globally. The Project will also facilitate dissemination of such lessons and practices through platforms such as IW:LEARN[1], UNDP EXPOSURE[2], the UN South-South Galaxy[3] knowledge sharing platform, FAO, etc. In addition, to bring the voice of the WCPO/FFA PICS to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on sustainable management of fisheries and the implications and associated potential mitigation/adaptation to climate change. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional and global cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on sustainable oceanic fisheries management in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in the WCPO region. Partnerships and interaction with other related initiatives will also be explored during project implementation, particularly with other GEF projects in the work program. This would include the Blue Nature Alliance project (GEF 10375) which is currently still under preparation but which may well have useful synergies worth exploring. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is included as Annex I (below). This provides background 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.

[1] <https://www.iwlearn.net/>

[2] <https://stories.undp.org/>

[3] <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/south-south-galaxy/>

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

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

As representatives of civil society, NGOs and academia will play a role in the project. National stakeholder consultations in each country have ensured input from local communities and fisher family representatives. These groups will be further engaged through their representative bodies such as CBOs and NGOs) through the Project Outputs dealing with the promotion of domestic fishery development and local value-added fishing ventures (1.2.2), Improved access to pelagic food resources for local communities (3.2.1), Assessment of alternative income generating activities both within fisheries and other sectors that can identify the need for adaptive responses to climate change and its predicted impacts on the fisheries sector. This would also look at the requirement for appropriate training in new skills and technologies with an emphasis on gender empowerment and youth job creation (3.2.2). Two of the main players and stakeholders within the NGO community are WWF and Pew Charitable Trusts and both aim to be valuable partners in Project Implementation. Both have sustainable tuna fishing programmes and have been closely involved in past OFM activities. This is further elaborated on within the Stakeholders and Partnerships section of the Project Document. Both Global Fishing Watch and OceanMind are collaborative partners also to the Project and represent the NGO community.

In considering academia engagement, output 4.1.2 is focused on strengthening the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science (PCCOS) in coordinating research activities to provide a strong foundation for an adaptive management process which would proactively review knowledge and information coming in with a view to advising and guiding

management alignment and policy considerations. This is planned to include support for PCCOS coordination with national and regional level scientific and technical bodies through assistance in coordinating and hosting meetings and workshops, support in the development of stronger interaction and collaboration with other regional and global bodies through providing assistance in coordinating and hosting meetings and workshops and development of usage of PCCOS information and data as part of the OFM process. In addition, the support for PCCOS will support the review and identification of new sources of data that can improve monitoring and adaptive management within the WCPO fisheries and development and adoption of a mechanism/strategy for the review of scientific data (both at high confidence intervals and as weight-of-evidence) and feeding results into management and policy decisions.

The project will also be well placed to provide ad-hoc support to existing FFA working relations with a number of academic institutions including the Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security (ANCORS) at the University of Wollongong and the University of the South Pacific (USP) in Fiji.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment.

Annex J below provides further details in a Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming Plan. This is still considered to be a preliminary analysis and plan and the Project will develop a more detailed and appropriate gender analysis and gender action plan within four months of the Inception Meeting. This will aim to ensure that all gender analysis is current and relevant and aligned with existing regional gender strategies and initiatives. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) will provide a set of avoidance, mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures with an implementation plan to achieve the desired social and environmental sustainability outcomes. This plan will be implemented and updated throughout project implementation to ensure that all risks associated with Principle 3 Gender equality and Women Empowerment (from the Social and Environmental Screening) are further assessed and that the appropriate management measures are established to ensure SES compliance. The measures will be adopted and integrated into the project activities, monitoring and reporting framework and budget, and captured in a revised SESP. The GAP will take into account the requirements and measures under the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as required. Additionally, the plan will take into consideration any limitations regarding the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and make operational recommendations regarding the alignment of the Project with site-specific national guidelines and policies, and review cycles within the Project regarding those recommendations.

The national reports have noted some gender-related concerns within the PICS and the need to consider and address these. Fiji has plans to develop a gender and human rights policy for industry in relation to

market access. Kiribati has noted that it is important that all institutional strengthening activities support internal policies on gender and other social matters and promote increased understanding of men's and women's participation and associated needs in the fishery sector at subsistence and commercial levels. Gender and social impacts are key issues for fisheries development and management. Almost all I-Kiribati have some form of involvement in fishing activities, whether it be artisanal, subsistence, boat-based, shore-based, harvesting, reef gleaning, processing or aquaculture. Because of the danger of handling unfriendly species at sea (sharks, swordfish, etc.) and the risk of going adrift when there is sudden change of weather or breakdown, it is an accepted cultural position that women are not expected to fish at sea. Papua New Guinea has adopted a National Oceans Policy 2020-2030 that establishes a framework for integrated ocean management. The Policy is designed to provide a framework to improve ocean governance and management. Under this framework of integrated ocean management, the implementation of programs and activities aim to include local communities and strive for gender, inter-generational and geographic diversity amongst stakeholders. The Policy also extends beyond PNG's EEZ. Tuvalu's fisheries management and policy goals are contained in its Tuna Management and Development Plan. One of its seven strategies supports the need to 'Enhance food security and livelihoods, and minimise adverse social, cultural, and gender impacts'.

With these considerations in mind, the Project outputs will be delivered to optimize equality and gender mainstreaming, ensuring that men, women, youth and marginalized groups benefit adequately from capacity enhancement and effective participation in decisions related to resource management and livelihood support, as well as the distribution of benefits. The Project will develop an appropriate gender analysis and gender action plan within 4 months of the Inception Meeting. The Project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment in areas related to capacity building, alternative livelihoods, MC&S and fisheries management training, etc. Project activities that focus on enhancement of socioeconomic benefits will consistently take into account the need for greater gender balance and equality. The Results Framework includes gender-related quantifiable targets to the compulsory indicators on direct and indirect beneficiaries. Annex J below provides further details in a preliminary Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming Plan which will be upgraded into a more detailed analysis and plan in the early stages of the Project following the Inception Workshop.

The following Table captures the planned gender equity and empowerment approaches for the various project Components and their Outcomes.

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND OUTPUTS	GENDER-RELATED ACTIVITIES AND RESPONSES
COMPONENT 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF A PROACTIVE AND ADAPTIVE ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACH TO REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT	
Outcome 1.1	Institutional capacity building within the National Tuna Management and Development Plans will focus strongly on gender balance improvement and equity
Outcome 1.2	Number of staff that have undergone training on fisheries management techniques. These figures will be disaggregated by gender to demonstrate greater gender equity. Training through the stakeholder/partnerships programme will also focus on gender equity on business expansion in the domestic fisheries sector and on priority technical and scientific studies and data capture driving adaptive management processes
COMPONENT 2: INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION TO SUPPORT THE ADAPTIVE ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACH TO REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT	
Outcome 2.1	port state monitoring and compliance for enforcement of catch documentation as well as improved tracking strategies and confirmation of provenance will endeavour to empower more female operatives at the port level.

COMPONENT 3: A REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR IMPROVED COMMUNITY SUBSISTENCE AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS ON THE ECOLOGY AND FISHERIES OF THE REGION	
Outcome 3.2	Training provided in 100% of Pacific SIDS for alternative livelihoods and targeting at least 30% women and 50% youth in each Pacific SIDS. Alternative income generating activities from some 10 examples across 5 Pacific SIDS providing lessons and best practices with clear examples related to gender equity and youth
COMPONENT 4: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
Outcome 4.1	Support to strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed PCCOS (Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Sciences) will include a gender equity and empowerment component.

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.

A regional fisheries project of this nature will inevitably require strong and interactive private sector engagement if it is to achieve its aims and outcomes, and the SAP specifically identifies the need for such partnerships, noting early concerns expressed in the evaluation of previous OFM projects. One area that will definitely involve private sector engagement will be the ecolabelling and sustainability awareness necessary to maintain the current status of stocks. Furthermore, the fishing industry will need to be directly involved in the context of on-board monitoring and reporting.

The Project will develop an operational Stakeholder and Partnership Engagement Strategy (in close consultation with UNDP Regional Hub and Country Offices) specifically adopting partnerships with NGOs, private sector and international-recognised institutions and technical bodies that can provide support for monitoring and compliance, scientific studies and research related to ecosystem-based management and climate change impacts, and board training in such areas as fisheries management and MCS (Output 1.2.3). The Project aims to work with industry partners with a view to identifying and implementing new and/or potential improvements in mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance and movement of catches (Output 2.1.3). The Project will further develop partnerships with international bodies with a focus on promoting consumer awareness and ecolabelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries. This will capture and employ as appropriate the lessons from the successful model of consumer-based sustainable management strategy that has been developed within the PNA (Output 4.1.1). The Private Sector will engage with the project

through the development and coordination of a multistakeholder Partnership Platform under Output 1.2.3. This will focus on priority issues across stakeholders (Public and private sector, NGOs, scientific/technical and academic bodies, other appropriate institutions, etc.) and will identify and implement partnership support for priority issues such as i) analysis (scientific and MCS) and subsequent management decision-making, ii) a review Process (through a Stakeholder and Partnership Workshop) on supply chain traceability in conjunction with potential improvements in electronic data capture and better use of 'blockchain' platforms, iii) providing support to strategic information delivery platforms such as those provided by SPC's Fisheries Information Division. In encouraging facilitating involvement from the private sector in this multistakeholder partnership platform, the Implementing Partners shall engage partners according to its policies, however these shall be approved by the project board, and all engagements shall be consistent with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures, including social and environmental safeguards policies and requirements (SES). The benefits and risks associated with a proposed partnership must be assessed prior to engagement, particularly with private sector entities. The Platform and its partners/stakeholders would be expected to meet at least once a year.

Specifically, the Project will engage with PITIA 'The Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA) is a regional organisation representing and advocating for the domestic industry in the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. One key function of PITIA is to keep the smaller Industry associations fully informed on WCPFC developments and proposals and activities at FFA and SPC which may be of concern to them. PITIA, as an 'industrial' NGO, has no national borders and can look at the 'non-geopolitical' issues and alternatives and provide 'impartial' advice to government(s) on issues such as comparing the benefits of deriving income from tendering vessel days under the VDS to facilitating domestic catching/ processing activities. PITIA was involved in development of the TDA and this Project. Through FFA, the project will continue to engage with PITIA through on-going collaboration and coordination that has previously developed through FFA during the OFMP and OFMP II. PITIA does not have a lead role against any specific OMFP III output but will play a participatory role in the following: Outputs:

- 1.1.2: National Tuna Management Plans along with Eco-Labeling and offloading requirements
- 1.2.2: Provide technical and business level assistance to PIC
- 1.2.3: An operational Stakeholder and Partnership Engagement Strategy
- 2.1.1: Strengthened on-board monitoring (observers and electronic monitoring and electronic reporting systems) and established and adopted Standards for Catch Documentation schemes
- 3.2.1: Improved access to pelagic food resources for local communities (nearshore FAD deployment, offloading of small tuna and non-target by-catch food-fish, cheaper access to canned tuna)
- 4.1.1: Promote consumer awareness and Eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries (Including through partnerships with international bodies e.g. MSC and others). Focus will be given to expanding the successful model that has been developed within the Parties to the Nauru Agreement as an important consumer-based sustainable management strategy.

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):

Climate Change: Climate change is a clear risk to the project's overall objective of sustainable fisheries and sustainable livelihoods/economies. This is a high risk and is therefore a major focus of this project as

explained in the baseline and the strategy. Major elements of the project will be addressing adaptive management in the face of expected climate-induced changes in stock distribution and accessibility. At this stage, the risk to both of these elements are felt to be low to medium.

Social and Environmental: Concerns here relate to whether the activities of the project will improve the social and economic status of the PICs individually. There will be a strong element of livelihood-building and centralizing benefits away from DWFN and into the islands themselves so this risk is seen to be low at this stage but will be explored further through the PPG process.

Political: As in all such projects, political will can be a significant risk. However, in this case the risk is definitely considered to be low. The Convention was signed some 15 years ago and since then the member countries have (to greater or lesser extent) shown a strong willingness to work together to achieve and maintain sustainable fisheries in this region. This is spotlighted by the fact that the WCPFC region has the only sustainable large-scale tuna fishery in the world at present (albeit highly vulnerable, hence the need for this GEF support). The fact that OFM project was able to commission a highly detailed TDA, a follow-up SAP and then to get that SAP endorsed by all 17 countries, all of this over a period of only 18 months from start to finish, in itself reflects highly on the commitment of the countries and of the agencies that support the WCPF Convention.

Capacity: The project will be addressing the capacity issues and looking into the development and implementation of capacity building through training and other forms of support. The risk here is two-fold i) that there may be insufficient capacity within smaller SIDS and LDCs and ii) that human resources, once trained, will seek better quality of life and wages elsewhere, the constant problem of 'train-and-retain?'. This aspect of the project will focus on partnerships and mentoring for training and aim to build a community of interactive expertise that is respected and seen valuable within the region and countries. Other capacity building aspects that will be addressed through the project would be those related to institutional capacity.

Annex K provides the tabulated Risk Register for the Project. The main risk management strategies that the Project will employ include:

- Identification of any new risks or altered risk status within the Project quarterly Reports
- Risk reviews at the scheduled regular Steering Committee Meetings (based on Quarterly Reports)
- Annual Project Implementation Reviews (which include a Critical Risk Management section)
- Mid-Term Review

The Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (Annexed to the Full Project Document) has assessed the primary social and environmental risks arising from the Project including the level of significance of those risks and identifying what social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential moderate to high risks. This further arrives at an overall project risk categorization. This overall process ensures that Free, Prior and Informed Consent has been obtained (particularly in relation to any indigenous peoples as well as identifying any risks of economic displacement or adverse impacts on livelihoods arising from Project activities and deliverables.

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.

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Solomon Islands. 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.

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 M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- 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.

As the lead agency for OFMP III, FFA will have letters of agreement in place with SPC, WWF, PITIA and any other strategic partners to lead and deliver on a range of project outputs (see below). FFA will house the Project Management Unit and coordinate all reporting to UNDP and GEF in the delivery of the project. FFA will have a coordination role across all project components and have overall responsibility for the delivery of project outputs and reports and the progressing of FFA wide Member perspectives to the wider WCPFC forum while at the same time fully recognising the unique position of the PNAO and other project stakeholders.

Under OFMP III, FFA will lead or provide strategic support to project outputs as follows:

Output 1.1.1: Improvements in long-line and purse seine management both ?in-zone? and on high seas through adoption and implementation of mechanisms for enhanced monitoring and reporting, traceability, incorporation of improved port state measures into legislation, and expansion of zone-based (VDS) management

Output 1.2.1: Implement a ?rolling? training programme for fisheries and ecosystem management staff (to account for staff turnover) with strong emphasis on general regional training on key fisheries management principles, particularly in the context of MCS, adoption of reference points, implementation of harvest controls and identifying and adapting to climate change impacts on the fisheries

Output 1.2.2: Provide technical and business level assistance to PICs

Output 2.1.1: Strengthened on-board monitoring (observers and electronic monitoring and electronic reporting systems) and established and adopted Standards for Catch Documentation Schemes

Output 2.1.2: Improved frequency/accuracy of monitoring and reporting at port state level

Output 2.1.3: Review existing mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance

Output 3.2.1

Improved access to pelagic food resources for local communities (nearshore FAD deployment, offloading of small tuna and non-target by-catch food-fish, cheaper access to canned tuna)

Output 4.1.3

Foster and promote collaborative mechanisms with other initiatives including LMEs, Regional Seas Conventions and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) in order to better manage and sustain an overall healthy ecosystem and to catalyze cooperative sustainable fisheries management

Responsible Parties:

The implementing partner may enter into a written agreement with other organizations, known as responsible parties, to provide goods and/or services to the project, carry out project activities and/or produce outputs using the project budget. Implementing partners use responsible parties to take advantage of their specialized skills, to mitigate risk and to relieve administrative burdens. Responsible parties are directly accountable to the implementing partner in accordance with the terms of their agreement or contract with the implementing partner, which are tailor-made, and specific to the requirements that are contained in the main agreement that exists between the IP and RPs.

Any organization that is legally constituted and duly registered may become a responsible party. This includes government agencies, intergovernmental organizations, private firms, other UN agencies, or civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, advocacy groups, state-owned enterprises and academia. The same policies and procedures for selecting civil society organizations as Responsible Parties are used for private and non-governmental academic institutions and foundations (notwithstanding their form of ownership, i.e., public or private) and state-owned enterprises. For further guidance see the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures ? Select Responsible Parties and Grantees -

<https://popp.undp.org/SitePages/POPPSubject.aspx?SBJID=469&Menu=BusinessUnit&Beta=0>

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Project stakeholders and target groups:

The project will work with a range of stakeholders including FFA, WCPFC, SPA, PICS government representatives, NGOs, private sector, and academic and research institutions (see descriptions under Section IV ? Results and Partnerships), with the aim of strengthening management approaches in line with an ecosystem-based management strategy that embraces adaptive management toward climate change and other potential impacts on migratory fish stocks and subsequently the socioeconomic well-being of the SIDS. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan will define the actual process and the mechanisms for partners and stakeholders to engage in the decision-making and management proceedings within the project. The main objective of the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) is to ensure that the interests and priorities of the different stakeholder groups and sectors are taken into account during relevant phases of project development and implementation. Specific objectives of the plan include:

- Informing stakeholders to ensure a common understanding of the intended project goals and approaches.
- Generating project buy-in and appropriation by targeted partners and beneficiaries.
- Identification of priority interventions and adequate strategies to successfully achieve the intended outcomes of the project.
- Identification of opportunities for synergies and partnerships, including co-financing and institutional cooperation.
- Validation of the intervention strategy and targets by its key stakeholders.
- Facilitation of participatory M&E and feedback mechanisms.
- Establishment of grievance mechanisms.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project organisation structure: (See also figure below)

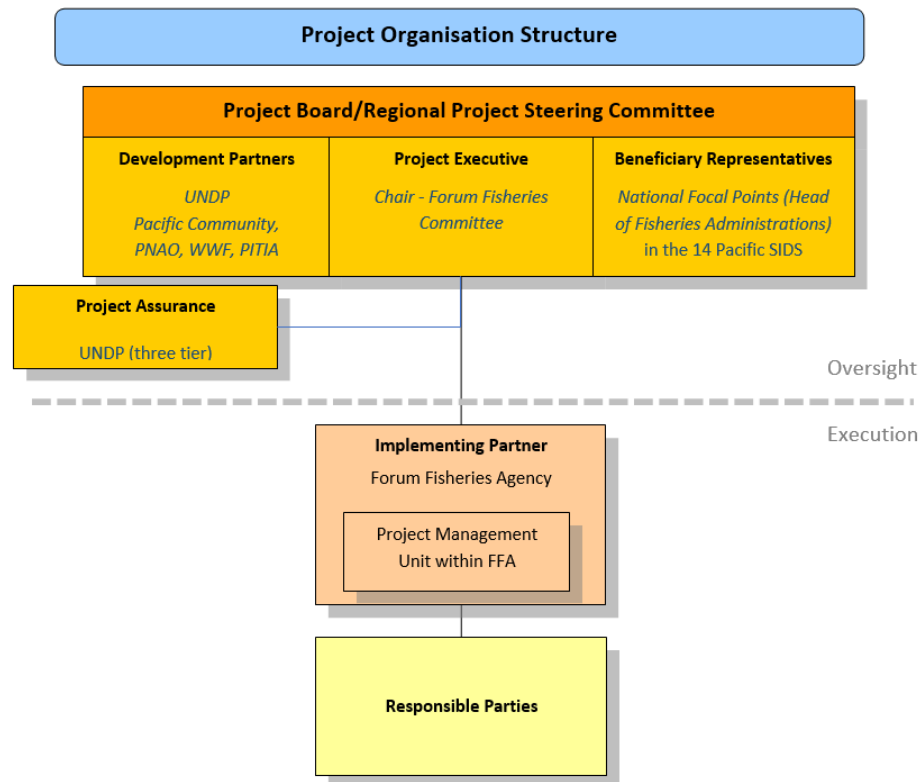
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The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be 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 Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

- Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks, with a particular focus on the problems arising from the on-going and evolving COVID pandemic;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.



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- The composition of the Project Board (also called the Regional Project Steering Committee) will include the following roles:

a. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Project Executive for this Project would be the acting chair of the Forum Fisheries Committee (presently held by Fiji).

b. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** This would primarily be the representatives from the lead institutions in each country (the National Consultative Committee ? see below). Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

c. **Development Partner(s):** This would include UNDP and representations from other parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. This would include (but not necessarily be limited to) the Pacific Community, the Office of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement, World Wildlife Fund and PITIA. Other parties who may undertake activities associated with achieving project outputs and may be seconded to the Board will potentially include, Pew Charitable Trust, the International MCS Network, Global Fishing Watch, Oceanmind, Oceans Five, the Commonwealth Scientific and the Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) of Australia.

d. **Project Assurance:** UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three ? tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

National Level Project Management and Coordination

The project has been designed with an emphasis on national level activities and this makes the functioning and effectiveness of the national level management and coordination critical. The National Focal Points will be the designated heads of fisheries administrations as given below in the list of lead national institutions. In each country there are already well established inter-sectoral fisheries and marine resources stakeholder bodies, and these will constitute the project National Consultative Committees.

The objective of the NCCs will be to capture the Project concepts and objectives at the national level, to expedite national activities related to the Project components and outputs and to ensure complementary activities between national strategies and policies and project objectives. In order to deliver on this objective, the NCCs should consist of senior (policy level) representatives from relevant government agencies/sectors (e.g. Fisheries, Environment, Police, Foreign Affairs, Attorney-General's office, etc.), NGO representatives as appropriate (environmental and industry), relevant funding agencies and community representation. The NCCs should meet at least once annually and prior to the RSC, so national concerns can be carried forward to regional level in a timely manner. The functions of the NCCs include endorsing requests for in-country Project activities, monitoring the effectiveness of in-country activities; prepare workplans for in-country Project activities (based on the needs identified in the national missions); and considering project progress and implications at a national level. The NCC should also identify national concerns regarding project activities and delivery; ensure integrated coordination of actions and Project concepts within those Government Departments that have responsibility/accountability for oceanic fisheries-related and WCPFC Convention-related issues; provide a voice for national, non-governmental stakeholders, provide government representatives with an opportunity to update and inform each other and non-government participant, and ensure transparency of process and multisectoral participation. The National Focal Point will be expected to provide the PMU with a summary annual report of the implementation of Project activities from a national point of view, highlighting specific issues that need to be brought to the attention of the Regional Steering Committee.

Management under COVID 19 Constraints:

The pandemic has created serious delays and constraints on delivery of certain activities over the last 22 months prior to submission of this Project Document. Most of the pandemic-related difficulties encountered by projects relate to travel restrictions and physical interaction. This has caused fairly severe delays and poor delivery related to workshops, training, demonstration/pilot activities, and management meetings such as Steering Committees and Task Forces (particularly for regional and global projects). This also has a knock-on effect on budget disbursements causing low ratings and poor assessments from annual Project Implementation Reviews as well as Mid-Term Reviews. In most cases, where projects have been close to their Terminal Evaluation, this has often required requests for extension in order to deliver on the agreed targets in the Results Frameworks. The recent Terminal Evaluation of OFMP II noted that it had adopted 'Effective adaptive management measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including implementing remote methods for stakeholder engagement and redirecting funds (originally earmarked for travel expenses) for delivering technical assistance addressing key issues'. A very useful document that one Project has developed (UNDP-IMO-GEF GloFouling Partnership's Project) identifies mechanisms that have been used for addressing this problem through more use of virtual interaction etc. Generally, the growing advice and experience being developed and documented within the UN system and beyond will assist this Project in the event that the pandemic continues to create these problems. The Quarterly Reports will be expected to focus attention on the current status at reporting in relation to the pandemic and any

associated problems that need to be addressed and the annual Project Implementation Reviews will do the same. Much of this concern is addressed in Annex K of the UNDP Risk Register.

Coordination with other GEF Projects and relevant Initiatives

There are several related initiatives that the Project will aim to coordinate with, both regionally and globally.

Strengthening the Palau National Marine Sanctuary for the Conservation and Management of Global Marine Biodiversity and Sustainable Fisheries: In 2015, Palau signed into law a National Marine Sanctuary (PNMS) and a Domestic Fishing Zone (DFZ). The PNMS aims to protect renewable and sustainable living marine resources which provide direct value and revenue to Palau while representing important global biodiversity. The DFZ will provide long-term food security within Palau and protect important goods and services, increasing livelihoods and reducing pressure on reef fisheries. Furthermore, the presence of a 500,000 sq. km. 'no-take' sanctuary provides a replenishment zone for pelagic fish stocks and bycatch species that are important to the entire region (particularly the WCPFC and the region covered by the OFMP II) both as goods and services as well as contributing significantly to the functioning of the entire marine ecosystem. Since its declaration, a number of constraints and challenges hinder the full implementation of the PNMS and DFZ including institutional constraints, financial and economic challenges and some general governance and legal issues. The objective of the Project is to strengthen and implement a Strategic Plan for sustainable management of the PNMS and DFZ. The project will build on the existing efforts of Palau to conserve its renewable natural resources while adding significantly to the global MPA estate and providing a protected migratory route for globally important fish stocks as well as other non-commercial species and bycatch (e.g. cetaceans, turtles, sharks, seabirds, etc.). Globally, the PNMS will make a valuable contribution to the SDG 14 targets. OFMP III will interact and engage with the PNMS project through the sharing of information and management practices.

Sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ: This is an FAO GEF Child Project under the overarching Common Oceans Programme. Approximately 7 million tonnes of tuna and tuna-like species are landed yearly, which accounts for about 8% of the yearly total catches of global capture fisheries. With the strong demand for tuna, combined with overcapacity of fishing fleets, the status of existing tuna stocks is likely to deteriorate further if fisheries management is not improved. With collective action and partnering by all stakeholders at global, national and regional levels – especially t-RFMOs, their member countries and the tuna industry – ABNJ fisheries and ecosystems will be able to contribute effectively to the socioeconomic development and food and livelihoods security of the millions of people involved in these fisheries for generations to come. Working with key stakeholders, this project strives for efficiency and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation, through the application of an ecosystem approach. This unique project draws together a large and diverse group of stakeholders – from consumers and industry to t-RFMOs, NGOs and international organizations – that play important roles in tuna fisheries. The partnership builds on existing collaborations to facilitate optimal use of scarce capacity and resources in order to achieve the global goals for sustainable fishing and biodiversity conservation. Certain aspects focus on all RFMOs, while other elements concentrate on priority countries, regions and fisheries with a view towards capacity development. As one of the only sustainable tuna fisheries globally, the OFMP III project has a clear role to play in advising and guiding this other initiative by making available best lessons and practices. Through the earlier OFMP II project, FFA has a strong history of association with the Tuna ABNJ project with representation on the ABNJ PSC and attendance and presentation at a number of meetings over the past six years. For the new Tuna ABNJ project, FFA will deliver capacity building activities around the development of an advanced competency-based qualification in fisheries management, the replication of the existing FFA/USP Certificate IV MCS Course in another ocean region and the strengthening of MCS data analytical capacity in the FFA Regional

Fisheries Surveillance Centre and in Pacific Island national fisheries administrations. These activities will contribute to the overall implementation of the new OFMP III project.

The Pacific Ridge to Reef Programme (Pacific R2R) is a Global Environment Facility (GEF) multi-focal area programme guiding coordinated investment of GEF grant funding across its focal areas of biodiversity conservation, land degradation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, sustainable land management, sustainable forest management, and international waters in Pacific SIDS. It is a multi-agency initiative involving the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as GEF implementing agencies. The goal of the project is to maintain and enhance Pacific Island countries' ecosystem goods and services (provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural) through integrated approaches to land, water, forest, biodiversity and coastal resource management that contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience. The project is executed regionally by the Pacific Community through the GEF Pacific Ridge to Reef International Waters project (GEF Pacific R2R IW), the operations of the R2R programme is supported in areas of science-based planning, human capital development, policy and strategic planning, results-based management, and knowledge sharing. Implemented through the GEF Pacific R2R IW project the R2R IW national pilot projects are designed to strengthen R2R integration by establishing synergies between sector agencies and the GEF National R2R STAR Projects, governments and communities, civil society and the private sector. The Programme Coordinating Unit (PCU), hosted by the Pacific Community's Geoscience Division based in Fiji, is tasked with the provision of technical, operational, reporting and monitoring support as requested by the participating Pacific SIDS. The new OFMP III project compliments the on land and near shore focus of the R2R project by focusing on oceanic resources and including activities to enhance the utilisation of oceanic fisheries to help relieve fishing pressure on nearshore resources.

There is also a new proposed GEF full child project in preparation titled **Enabling the Transformation to a Sustainable Blue Economy in the Pacific Islands Region**. FFA has been involved in consultations to date in the formulation of this new project in order to ensure complimentary interactions with the OFMP III project.

FFA has a number of other current donor funded projects under Australia, New Zealand European Union and the World Bank. The FFA Executive and Secretariat is mindful to ensure harmonised, coordinated and complimentary activity delivery across all operational projects. The currently operational projects are briefly summarised as follow:

World Bank Pacific Regional Oceanscape Project (PROP): This project which commenced in 2015 was funded by the World Bank International Development Agency (IDA) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). PROP is a series of projects which includes separate, but complementary, national projects in the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu. FFA is currently implementing the project in collaboration with the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat's Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner (OPOC). The FFA PROP has a total grant funding of up to SDR2.7 million from IDA of the World Bank Group and up to USD 2.19 million from GEF. The Project's Project Development Objective (PDO) is to strengthen the shared management of selected Pacific Island oceanic and coastal fisheries, and the critical habitats upon which they depend. PROP is implemented through three technical components:

Component 1: Component one focusses on strengthening the capacity of national and regional institutions to sustainably manage Pacific Islands tuna fisheries. FFA is currently implementing activities under this component through provision of technical support, research and training to World Bank's FFA member countries.

Component 2: Component two comprises carrying out a program of activities to strengthen the capacity of the SPC for technical support to participating countries for sustainable management of coastal fisheries.

Component 3: FFA is implementing component three through close collaboration with POC. Through component three, PROP is funding work under the Pacific Ocean Finance Program to increase the amount and efficacy of financial investments into Pacific Ocean Governance.

The Pacific-European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP): This programme supports sound ocean and coastal governance with a focus on biodiversity protection and the sustainable use of fisheries and other marine resources. With European Union and Swedish funding, With the Pacific Community (SPC) as the lead implementing agency, the PEUMP programme was launched in October 2017 across FFA, SPC, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the University of the South Pacific (USP) and focuses on gaps in fisheries science; fisheries development; coastal resources and livelihoods; illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing; ecosystem based management; biodiversity conservation; and capacity building at national and community levels. The FFA budget allocation for the project totals is ? 8,333,000 divided between two project key result areas, one focused on fisheries development and the other on IUU mitigation. The programme's overall objective is to: Improve the economic, social and environmental benefits for 15 Pacific ACP states (PACPs) arising from stronger regional economic integration and the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment. PEUMP was initially scoped over five years from 2018 but is now looking at a no cost extension through t0 2025.

Project KRA 2 is seeking to enhance inclusive economic benefits from sustainable tuna fishing increased through supporting competent authorities and strengthening private sector capacities to create decent employment and supports the establishment of an FFA competent authority support unit to provide assistance to sanitary and IUU competent authorities to comply with applicable legislation allowing for market access, assistance with fisheries development and national policies and an annual policy dialogue with the European Union, building the capacity and engagement of the regional tuna industry association and developing pilot projects for and providing technical assistance to small and medium enterprises in the sector

Project KRA 4 supports illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing reduction through enhanced monitoring, control and surveillance of both oceanic and coastal fisheries; improved legislation; access to information; and effective marine area management. This includes support for the review of national legislation to be in line with international principles as well as the implementation of IUU national plans of action, training to deal with IUU incidents and assistance with prosecutions and sanctions, technical assistance with catch documentation systems, electronic monitoring and electronic reporting, capacity building and training of MCS officers, with an emphasis on the enforcement of port state controls and coastal fisheries regulations and development of tools and systems to combat IUU fishing activities in coastal waters.

Australian Funded Projects

Regional Aerial Surveillance Program: The FFA managed Regional Aerial Surveillance Programme (RASP) is a component of the Australia funded Pacific Maritime Security Programme (PMSP), a 30-year commitment by Australia to regional maritime security. Under the RASP, Australia has contracted Technology Service Corporation to provide 1400 hours of aerial surveillance per year for the 15 FFA PICs using two King Air aircraft that are fitted with state of the art sensor avionics and communications technology. The programme has an estimated annual cost of AUD10m per year and is wholly committed to aerial surveillance operations and associated technical services.

Support for activities addressing Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in Pacific tuna fisheries: This investment, valued at a total of 2 million Australian Dollars over three years commenced in 2021 and provides additional support to the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) to implement activities under the Regional Monitoring Control and Surveillance Strategy (Regional MCS Strategy). Coordinated multilateral actions outlined in the Regional MCS Strategy are essential to address IUU fishing in the Pacific region, secure valuable tuna resources for the Pacific and promote shared security in the Pacific. The project includes the following activities:

- Implement the **monitoring and evaluation framework for the Regional MCS Strategy** to measure performance against stated objectives, provide routine progress reports to members and inform the FFA endorsed Regional MCS Strategy continuous improvement cycle.
- Support **electronic monitoring research** to support wider regional adoption of e-monitoring and emerging technologies,
- Strengthen regional coordination of electronic monitoring and electronic reporting activities through **recruiting an e-monitoring and e-reporting coordinator** within the FFA secretariat
- Finalise **regional FFA electronic monitoring standards** to support wider adoption and use of electronic monitoring by FFA members in accordance with Regional Longline E-monitoring policy.
- Support for additional **activities to reduce IUU fishing** in accordance with the FFA Regional MCS Strategy

New Zealand projects

Pacific Island Port State Measures: This is a five-year activity which commenced in 2017, valued at NZD2,661,963. The goal of this activity is 'Reduced IUU fishing in the Pacific through cooperative monitoring, control and surveillance programmes' framed around four Outputs, each with a number of number of sub-outputs or tasks:

Output 1: Framework for regional Port State Measures recognising international agreements developed.

Output 2: National strategies and implementation tools developed.

Output 3: Improved national regulatory and governance framework in PICs developed.

Output 4: Training programme to implement Port State Measures developed and rolled out.

Catch documentation and Enhancing Compliance in Pacific Tuna Fisheries: This is a five-year activity, valued at NZD4.9 million which commenced in 2018. The overall goal of the activity is 'A functioning CDS, built upon improved Pacific MCS Programmes, delivering increased traceability of Pacific caught tuna, ensuring IUU product is not entering the system and maintaining and enhancing market access.' The activity responds to the need to reduce illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing through improved catch monitoring, verification and traceability along the supply chain. This includes developing and implementing e-CDS and strengthening the following contributing information streams: on-board monitoring through both increased fisheries observers' coverage and supporting the introduction of electronic monitoring; supporting the development and implementation of electronic reporting tools; transshipment monitoring and control; and the verification of fishing and processing activity. The importance of Port State Measures (PSM) for reducing IUU fishing and the information from vessels entering Pacific ports is linked to this Activity through the 'Pacific Island Port State Measures' Activity. The Activity is framed around four Outputs, set out below, each comprising a number of sub-outputs or tasks:

- Regional framework for electronically based Catch Documentation Scheme developed. This includes developing governance and management arrangements for a regional electronically based CDS framework to implement traceability and catch legality requirements, and developing implementation tools.
- Electronically based National Catch Documentation Scheme strategies and implementation tools developed. This includes identifying national CDS needs, developing national strategies and mechanisms to implement national strategies that incorporate the adoption and use of emerging technologies.
- National regulatory and policy frameworks for electronically based Catch Documentation Schemes in PICs developed. This includes review of legislative and policy frameworks to apply CDS, and implementation of national regulatory and governance frameworks.

- Electronically based National and regional tools to implement electronically based Catch Documentation Schemes developed and rolled out. This includes development and roll out of CDS awareness, training and education programmes, and development

Improving South Pacific Tuna Longline Policy and Management: This is a five-year activity, valued at NZD7.1 million which commenced in 2018. The overall goal of the activity is 'increased economic and food security benefits from a sustainable south Pacific albacore fishery'. The Activity is framed around five Outputs as follows:

- Scientific information and advice provided to inform improved management of south Pacific albacore.
- Regional Catch Management Scheme developed, agreed and aligned with the WCPFC harvest strategy.
- TKA Participants assisted to review and develop national fishery policy(s) and regulatory frameworks to implement TKA commitments.
- Systems to support the Catch Management Scheme developed and rolled out.

Capacity development provided to TKA Participants to implement sub-regional obligations and maximise national benefits.

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7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Addressing the challenges defined by the Causal Chain Analysis and the Theory of Change and, indeed, implementing the priority areas in the SAP is consistent with various national Strategies and plans. As part of the preparatory activities for this Project Document, a detailed review and consultation was undertaken with each country to identify the national strategies and requirements related to the Project Objective and Components and Each of the 14 PICS has submitted a National Report as part of the development of this Project Document. Annex 14 of the Full Project Document includes all of these National Reports for the 14 PICS with a preceding summary of the national needs as captured from these detailed reports in order for these PICS to fully meet their commitments to effective fisheries management within the FFA and WCPO region and consequently to address the priority issues identified within the SAP.

National instruments are linked with the global agreements through a range of regional and sub-regional agreements, plans and strategies. At the regional level, these include the WCPF Convention, the Pacific Island Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) Convention, the Niue Treaty on Cooperation in Fisheries Surveillance and Law Enforcement, the FFA Harmonized Minimum Terms and Conditions, the Pacific Plan, the Regional Tuna Management and Development Strategy, the Regional Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Strategy, and the Pacific Islands Regional Plan of Action for Sharks. At the sub-regional level, these include the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) and the various associated Implementing Arrangements adopted by the PNA and the Te Vaka Moana (TVM) Arrangement and associated

arrangements adopted by the TVM group. This proposed project is designed to build on and strengthen these regional and sub-regional arrangements.

The project will aim to provide support to the PICS in their attendance and through supportive expertise at relevant regional and global meetings. It will also provide assistance in updating and aligning national legislation and regulations in line with national obligations to a number of regional and global instruments and agreements.

The Project will also help each PICS to prepare and implement its National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. Training will also address the need for better understanding and capacity to undertake High Seas Boarding and Inspection (HSBI) and flag state responsibilities. The Project also addresses a number of the national commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals as discussed under the Alignment with the GEF Focal Area (below). All of the 14 PICS have ratified both the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, otherwise known as the Fish Stock Agreement whereby they agree to cooperate in the management of fisheries resources that span wide areas, and are of economic and environmental concern to a number of nations. In the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Nagoya Protocol (a supplementary agreement of the CBD) has recently had interactions with the WCPFC where the SPC, as the WCPFC Scientific Services Provider has cooperated with other CBD members in the region in the sharing of genetic information relating to tuna species managed by the WCPFC.

The Project further aims to support the GEF-eligible countries in the more effective implementation of their national tuna management plans (including eco-labelling and stronger PSMAs). Currently, all Pacific Island countries have prepared national TMPs, and most have been formally adopted. Characteristically, TMPs give a description of the current national tuna fisheries, the status of the tuna resources (mostly from the work of SPC's OFP), overall government goals in the fisheries sector, specific objectives for the management of the fishery, and the interventions used to obtain the objectives. Tuna resource sustainability is often given as the priority objective in TMPs. Other objectives are related to increasing employment, increasing access fees, and creating and/or enhancing domestic tuna fisheries. The first experience for a number of countries in formally establishing fisheries policies and articulating management goals has been during the process of formulating these plans. The plans have brought a degree of transparency to the fisheries management process, which was otherwise vague and indeterminate in several countries. The solid and definitive set of policy measures advanced by the plans are of significant and vital importance for attracting domestic and foreign investors into the fisheries sector. In some countries, the first government/industry consultative mechanisms in the fisheries sector are those established by the plans. However, in many cases these national plans have not gone much further than formulation and/or adoption and need support for implementation and MCS.

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.

Component 4 is entirely dedicated to Knowledge Management and Sharing. Through this Component, the Project will focus on the need to both manage the project delivery itself and to manage the knowledge, best lessons and practices and to get this information out to a broader audience of stakeholders for better advantage. The Component will expressly deal with knowledge management and communications awareness. This will aim to promote consumer awareness of the status of fisheries and eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries and the need for more selective marketing and purchase in relation to sustainability of the stocks and the ecosystem. The success of the model used by the PNA will be captured and replicated where appropriate. This set of Project Outputs and Activities will also provide support to strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science in coordinating research activities to provide a strong foundation for an adaptive management process which would proactively review knowledge and information coming in with a view to advising and guiding management alignment and policy considerations. Inputs from the PCCOS and from FAME-SPC and other technical and scientific institutes which will be fundamental to making adaptive management decisions and for monitoring the harvest strategies and their targets. It will further assist with strengthening the coordination with related global institutions. It will also aim to capture the Best Lessons and Practice, not only from this current project as it progresses but also from the previous OFM projects and GEF supported initiatives with a view to recommending replication as appropriate in other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) An allocation of the funding will be focused on interacting with IW:LEARN and supporting related activities. The overall funding for this consists of \$889,260 from GEF and \$16,618,785 in co-financing.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and 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. The Monitoring Plan details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

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 costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

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 during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

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Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

1. Familiarize 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.
 2. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
 3. Review and update the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Review and validate the vetting process of potential responsible parties by the Implementing Partner for the project board decision
- e. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFF and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- f. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
7. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
 8. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
 9. Formally launch the Project.

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GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

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GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators:

The GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators (Annex E) 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 indicator status. The updated monitoring data should 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 [GEF website](#).

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

The evaluation will be "independent, impartial and rigorous". The evaluators that will be hired 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 under review.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

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 guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

The evaluation will be "independent, impartial and rigorous". The evaluators that will be hired 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.

The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by October 2026. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

The project's terminal 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.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[1] and the GEF policy on public involvement[2].

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	\$25,000 (Budget line 35) \$30,000 (Budget Line 42)	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework, including action plans formulated for the project	\$10,000 (Budget Line 28)	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually typically between June-August
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	\$48,800 (Budget Line 26) \$4,000 (Budget Line 29)	May 2024
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	\$68,000 (Budget Line 26) \$4,000 (Budget Line 29)	October 2026
TOTAL indicative COST	189,800	<i>Project Lifetime</i>

[1] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[2] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

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 (LDCE/SCCF)?

The oceanic fishery of the WCPO region can potentially provide considerable benefits to the PICs in the form of access fees, employment and food. Yet, the PICs do not realise these benefits as much as they should due to the access granted by licence to DWFN fleets and transshipment at sea. Also, with the pressure on coastal fisheries, the communities within these PICs need to start looking to offshore fisheries as a source of food security. The Project delivers outcomes which will strengthen the management role and control that the PICs have over the fisheries within their EEZs and hopefully on the High Seas. It will assist them in promoting more control over transshipment, more port offloading and more processing within the region itself. It will also provide assistance in the development and use of nearshore FADs that will attract oceanic species. In focusing on implementation of the SAP (as developed and adopted/endorsed

through the previous OFMP II project) the Project recognises the need to work with the beneficiary countries in order deliver on the primary goals of that SAP, being:

1. Sustainability of living marine resources through an ecosystem-based management approach
2. Food Security for the region through a well-managed and sustainable fishery
3. Economic Security for the region through maintaining and improving the value of living marine resources and the associated long-term assurance of employment and livelihoods within the community

It will further assist the countries to realise a fourth goal which is:

4. Pursuit and realisation of the relevant targets and indicators for the UN Sustainable Development Goal 14 which support 1-3 above

These goals are also aligned with the goals of the Regional Road Map for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries which was endorsed by Pacific Leaders in 2015 and which have been used as a basis of an annual briefing to the Pacific Island Forum on the status of the Pacific Islands tuna fishery.

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
Medium/Moderate			

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.

Project Information

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Mainstreaming climate change and ecosystem-based approaches into the sustainable management of the highly migratory fish stocks of the West and Central Pacific Ocean
2. Project Number	6445
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Western and Central Pacific Ocean ? SIDS
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design (endorsement stage)
5. Date	23 July 2021

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

One of the aims of this Project is to strengthen the role that the Pacific SIDS play in the management of offshore oceanic fisheries both within their EEZ and of those same migratory fish stocks in adjacent high sea areas. Historically, the fisheries have been dominated by fleets from distant water fishing nations (DWFNs) and they have reaped the benefits (both financially and in the context of food security) rather than the islands. One major aspect of this Project will be to realign the control over fishing methods and landings/processing to the greater benefit of the Pacific SIDS themselves as 'right-holders'. This, in turn, will assist with sustainable development, poverty alleviation and ensuring fair distribution of development opportunities and benefits. Climate change has been shown to influence the distribution of migratory fish stocks significantly and this could threaten the food security and livelihoods of some Pacific SIDS while temporarily improving it for others. The Project will seek to understand these implications and to find ways to equitably resolve them on a 'regional' basis within the Western and Central Pacific Ocean area.

Throughout the implementation of project activities; the project will uphold the principles of accountability; participation; inclusion; equality and non-discrimination including, but not limited to ensuring that all relevant stakeholders are included in discussions beginning from the stages of project planning, implementation up to the project evaluation stage. The project will ensure that meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders is of paramount importance and considered during the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project activities. The program will seek to ensure that all vulnerable and marginalized populations have access to claim and exercise all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with others in all relevant stages and opportunities of the project cycle. Also, noting that the project will adhere to human rights obligations by seeking to empower women and youth groups as well as marginalized communities and indigenous communities to realize their rights and ensure that they fully participate throughout the programming cycle of this project in compliance with international laws and UNDP's Social and Environmental Safeguards Policy.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

Within the framework of the project, and in promoting gender equality and women empowerment; project activities will aim to a) involve women and youth groups; b) ensure equal income opportunities among all groups when engaged in the same activity; c) provide equal opportunities for access to training and incentives for sustainable production; and d) equal participation in decision making. In its Gender analysis and Mainstreaming Plan, the Project specifies that it will explore the potential to bring economic security and rights to vulnerable women, to reduce the potential for exploitation and abuse, and support women and their communities with practical skills for sustainable livelihoods. More specifically, the Project will foster: (i) Recognition and expansion of the importance and role of women in marine production systems related to fisheries; (ii) Recognise the interest of women to increase family income and develop sustainable production activities; and, (iii) Target and promote women's interests and knowledge improvement in production processes and sustainable management of fisheries, particularly through capacity building and training.

Furthermore, the Pacific region is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change impacts in the world. Women are extremely sensitive to these changes given their lack of access to essential resources such as land, finance or information. The nexus between gender and climate change is often underestimated. Climate change and disasters in the Pacific are impacting food security, nutrition, clean water, health and livelihoods. In particular, rural women, children, older persons and other disadvantaged groups bear a heavier burden of climate change, due to social inequalities that limit them. Climate change, in turn, widens socio-economic gaps, trapping communities in a vicious cycle. Overall, the project will aim to ensure that both women and men are able to participate meaningfully and equitably, that they have equitable access to Programme and Project resources, and that they receive comparable social and economic benefits. Notably, the Project Results Framework includes appropriate Indicators and Targets to achieve these objectives.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

This Project has a core focus on environmental sustainability through the strengthening and maintenance of environmental management and biodiversity protection. The Western and Central Pacific Ocean area supports one of the only sustainable migratory stock fisheries in the world, primarily for species of Tuna but also for other commercial target migratory species. This has been achieved to date through the efforts of UNDP and other agencies along with support from GEF. The entire concept of a sustainable fisheries is fundamental to the wellbeing of the island beneficiaries with regards to their entire livelihood and food security; which would collapse if the fishery were to become unsustainable. In order for the fishery to remain sustainable, the environment in which it exists must also be maintained in a healthy state through a strengthened ecosystem-based management approach. Central to such an ecosystem-based management strategy is a precautionary approach that the Project promotes through:

1. The adoption of harvest strategies, targets and triggers. This *Harvest Strategy Approach* to management, aims to implement an agreed and scientifically tested rule-based procedure whereby pre-programmed management responses to new scientific data and assessments are agreed in advance and implemented to achieve management objectives.
2. The Project also aims to capture climate-resilient strategies for the Pacific SIDS in relation to the migratory fishery.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The Project Design has been fully inclusive with a range of stakeholders involved as listed in the Project Document and with a number of progress reviews and meetings during the Project Development process. A detailed stakeholder engagement plan has been developed (with inputs from the stakeholders themselves) and is annexed to the Project Document. The main objective of the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) is to ensure that the interests and priorities of the different stakeholder groups and sectors are taken into account during relevant phases of project development and implementation. Specific objectives of the plan include:

- ? Informing stakeholders to ensure a common understanding of the intended project goals and approaches.
- ? Generating project buy-in and appropriation by targeted partners and beneficiaries, including Indigenous Peoples, youth, women and marginalized communities.
- ? Identification of priority interventions and adequate strategies to successfully achieve the intended outcomes of the project.
- ? Identification of opportunities for synergies and partnerships, including co-financing and institutional cooperation.
- ? Validation of the intervention strategy and targets by its key stakeholders.
- ? Facilitation of participatory M&E and feedback mechanisms.
- ? Establishment of grievance mechanisms

The stakeholder engagement plan will be implemented according to five basic principles that will ensure its effectiveness and inclusiveness: I). **Participation**: Open representation and participation of stakeholders will be facilitated at all levels, from Government to local community members. II). **Gender equity**: Project design and implementation will be responsive to gender-sensitive considerations including the specific capacities and needs of women, the youth and marginalized/vulnerable groups. III). **Respect for cultural diversity**: Project design and implementation will respect existing customs, traditions, and forms of organization and decision-making. IV). **Communication and transparency**: Care will be taken to design and implement a communication strategy that guides messages coherently to specific stakeholder groups and audiences targeted by the project. Adequate communication will help avoid unrealistic/false expectations or erroneous interpretations between actors. Information will be provided transparently, without marginalizing any stakeholder groups. V). **Partnerships and synergies**: Continuous efforts will be made to ensure mapping of other interventions with similar objectives as the project, or initiatives that are related to the same thematic scope as the project. Opportunities will be explored to establish synergies that can help to maximize project impact and avoid duplication of efforts.

Methodologies for the engagement of stakeholders and beneficiaries will depend on the actor, and the stage of project implementation and will include:

- **Project Steering Committee**: Meetings of the PSC will be organized on a regular basis to ensure relevant partners remain actively engaged in monitoring progress and steering the implementation of project activities towards its intended outcomes.
- **Workshops**: Workshops will be used to inform and actively engage larger groups of stakeholders in consultation processes, generating buy-in and sharing knowledge.
- **Strategic / informal meetings**: Meetings will be held bilaterally or with groups with the purpose to inform stakeholders and/or obtain agreement on issues of importance for successful project implementation. Group meetings will also form an important means of communication at the community level.
- **Liaisons**: representatives of regional governments and district councils, community leaders, elders, religious leaders, etc. may be used as liaisons, for instance between beneficiaries and other project partners.
- **Expert consultations**: Recognized experts in thematic areas will consult and inform stakeholders on strategic aspects of the project.
- **Exchange visits**: Project partners and beneficiaries at the national level may be selected to participate in visits to other countries in order to exchange knowledge and learn from good practices and successful approaches implemented elsewhere that could be replicated in the project sites.

The project will develop a communication strategy that will take into consideration the stakeholder engagement plan and can be adapted depending on the stage of the project, and in response to feedback from stakeholders, as well as the grievance mechanism which will be shared with all stakeholders.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High.</p>
<p>Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i></p>	<p>Impact and Likelihood <i>(1-5)</i></p>	<p>Significance <i>(Low, Moderate, Substantial, High)</i></p>	<p>Comments <i>(optional)</i></p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High</p>

<p>Risk 1: If technical assistance and policy advice does not sufficiently fill capacity gaps, then there is a possibility that in some cases some government bodies may have insufficient capacity to meet all of their obligations.</p> <p>Human Rights P.2</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>L = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk is based on the context of limitations in member-state capacity in some areas. The fisheries administrations of FFA members are characterised by stronger than average capacity against public sector benchmarks, nonetheless some jurisdictions within the region have corruption and public sector capacity indicators in the bottom quartile globally (WGS, World Bank, 2019). In these contexts there may at times be constraints on member-states abilities to meet all obligations as defined within project activities. This would naturally be true of any GEF project requiring capacity building. However, although the impact could be significant in the event of no improvements in capacity, the probability is very low as the implementing partners have a solid track record of delivery within this context.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FFA has extensive experience in oceanic (primarily Tuna) fisheries management and will integrate capacity-building experience and skills to its implementing partners. Capacity building and associated training initiatives will ensure continuous upgrading and expansion of skill-sets to ensure that duty bearers meet their obligations. - The associated training and capacity building, has been integrated in all the four (4) components of the project during project implementation and will be monitored through the Results Framework and Monitoring Plan. - The project will develop/establish a Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA) to ensure that all upstream impacts are carefully managed during project implementation.
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Risk 2: Project activities managed by FFA on behalf of member states have the potential to inadvertently cause harm to Protected Areas since the project will be implemented within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g., nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities.

Standard 1: 1.1; 1.2; P.13; P.14

I = 2
L = 2

Low

- There are protected areas within the project system area (e.g., Palau National Marine Sanctuary; Niue, Phoenix Islands) and commercial fishing is strictly controlled or banned (no-take zones) within such areas. There are also a significant number of special management areas in the WCPO.
- The project will not be undertaking activities within these areas unless it related to approved scientific research by SPC. The project will be providing key support to national MCS strategies specifically designed to eliminate any inappropriate incursions or activities in these areas. The project will be providing key support to national MCS strategies specifically designed to eliminate any inappropriate incursions or activities in these areas.

<p>Risk 3: During project implementation/management there is a potential risk of overexploitation of the marine resources particularly non-target species harmed by tuna-fishing.</p> <p>Standard 1: 1.3; 1.13;1.10</p>	<p>I = 2 L = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mitigating this risk is a core objective of the project. If the consequences of Tuna fishing, whether through purse-seine or long-line methods causes significant damage to other aquatic life such as sea birds, sharks and turtles are not managed adequately, they can directly contribute to loss of biodiversity. - If the fishery of the main Tuna target stocks were to become unsustainable? this would threaten the long-term effective management of these migratory species; have significant negative impacts on the socioeconomic well-being of the PICS (as well as the other fishing nations) and; potentially create irreversible harm to the overall ecosystem through knock-on effects. However, the probability of this happening is low. Additionally, the FFA and member states will be operating within the context of the WCPF convention rendering risks triggered under Standard 1 to be categorised as low. Moreover, the project supports SPC work on fisheries stock assessments and monitoring and 	<p>-</p>
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<p>Risk 4: Fishing activities and livelihood activities managed by FFA and implemented near/on shores could potentially cause/lead to economic changes within the local community and indigenous peoples whose livelihoods rely on fishing/fisheries.</p> <p>Standard 5: 5.2</p>	<p>L=2 I=2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The likelihood of this happening is greatly reduced when considering the specific Outputs and associated activities that are being addressed through the Project to ensure as much benefit as possible goes to the Pacific SIDS whose waters are being fished. Food security is a wider issue that goes beyond migratory tuna as is related to over-fishing of coastal fisheries.</p>
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<p>Risk 5: There is the possibility that the project will experience ineffective or incomplete stakeholder engagement with relevant stakeholders including the local communities including Indigenous communities and women.</p> <p>P.13; P.14</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>L=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure compliance to the SES, the Project has a proactive, comprehensive and functional Stakeholder Engagement Plan that includes all relevant stakeholders including women, youth, marginalized communities and Indigenous Communities. - The project has also established an ESMF (which includes/covers procedures for ensuring effective stakeholder engagement during implementation); strong communication and awareness structures with decisions being seen to be supported? across the board. - Additionally, the project will carry out a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment to towards ensuring stronger awareness and support at the national policy level to help create a consensus within FFA which can carry into WCPFC also. - The project has a well-founded Grievance Redress Mechanism to complement its stakeholder engagements and participation.
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<p>Risk 6 The project has the potential to impact on the rights of indigenous peoples because project activities will engage with Indigenous communities and impact on their resources and livelihoods.</p> <p>Standard 6 Indigenous Peoples; 6.1, 6.3)</p> <p>Standard 5 Economic Displacement: 5.2</p>	<p>I = 2 2</p> <p>L = 2 = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project will engage with Member States who are predominantly Indigenous Peoples across the 14 Pacific SIDS. However, the project envisions more positive impacts by ensuring that the substantial rights, livelihood and benefits to Indigenous Peoples will be realised by the Pacific SIDS through its engagement with the Member States.</p> <p>The project (under Outcome 2) will explore and support/promote options for improving access to pelagic food resources for local communities and strengthening food security in relation to climate change impacts, such as nearshore FAD deployment, offloading of small tuna and non-target by-catch food-fish, cheaper access to canned tuna, etc.</p> <p>Furthermore, this Outcome will focus on the development and promotion of/support for alternative income generating activities both within fisheries management and other sectors that can provide adaptive responses to climate change and its</p>	<p>-</p>
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<p>Risk 7: <i>The project is operating in areas in which there are existing Gender imbalances that the project continues to address, these could be reproduced or exacerbated if not properly managed during project implementation.</i></p> <p>Gender Principle: P.10;</p>	<p>I = 3 L = 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Women and girls comprise about half of the population in Pacific Island countries. However, generally speaking, representation in leadership and decision making is low. For example, statistics suggest that less than 8% of women are in parliamentary positions[1]. Gender inequities in the Pacific Islands region are distinct. Women are vulnerable and at higher risk to violence, lack of economic opportunities and limited access to health care and education[2]. One of the reasons for inequality comes from the traditional culture and social structure of each country. The capacity to achieve gender equality is not merely about changing laws, it is about social attitudes in which women are not regarded as equal and there is a struggle for women to face the challenges of both social and cultural complexities in each national setting. In the work-place, men outnumber women by two to one. In the context of economic empowerment, if women had the same access to markets, credit and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project's ESMF includes a Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Action Plan which provides an analysis of gender inequalities and gender-based violence in the Pacific countries involved in this project as well as procedures to ensure that these gaps are not exacerbated during project implementation. - FFA will promote gender equality and women empowerment through Moana Voices. Moana Voices is currently led by the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency with support from the GEF Oceanic Fisheries Management Project, OFMP2. This project aims to increase the participation of women in fisheries by raising the profile of fisheries as a potential career, as well as the profile of women already working in the sector. - The project has also developed a comprehensive and functional Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming Plan embedded in both the <i>ProDoc & ESMF</i>) to ensure that requirements under Principle 3 Gender are met during project implementation. - The project will carry out further assessments under the site specific ESIA's on impacts to Gender and
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QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?

Note: Project categorization is determined by the highest level of significance of identified risks across all potential risk areas (as rated in Question 3).

Low Risk	?	
Moderate Risk	X	
Substantial Risk	?	
High Risk	?	

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)

Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High-Risk projects.

<i>Is assessment required? (check if ?yes?)</i>				<i>Status? (completed, planned)</i>
<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>	X	X	Targeted assessment(s)	Completed: stakeholder analysis, gender analysis
		X	SESAs (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Site-specific assessments planned for implementation
<i>Are management plans required? (check if ?yes)</i>	X			
<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>		X	Targeted management plans	Completed: Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan both to be updated during project implementation.

		X	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Completed
	<i>Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project -level Standards triggered?</i>		Comments (not required)	
	<i>Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind</i>	---		
	<i>Human Rights</i>	X		
	<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X		
	<i>Accountability</i>	X		
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</i>	X		
	<i>2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks</i>			
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Security</i>			
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>			
	<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	X		
	<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	X		
	<i>7. Labor and Working Conditions</i>	?		

	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	?	
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[1] http://publications.dlprog.org/Womens_Leadership_Pacific.pdf accessed 17th September 2020

[2] <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/leadership-and-political-participation> accessed 17th September 2020

[3] <https://pacificwomen.org/our-work/focus-areas/economic-empowerment/> accessed 17th September 2020

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
PIMS 6445 ESMF_OFMP III final_Moderate_15Nov21	CEO Endorsement ESS	
6445 SESP OFMP III FFA Revised 23July2021	CEO Endorsement 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).

Annex A: Project Results Framework

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
<p>Overall Objective: To mainstream ecosystem-based management approaches and climate change adaptation and resilience into the sustainable management of the highly migratory fish stocks of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean</p>	<p>INDICATOR 1 Mandatory Indicator 1: Number of Direct Project beneficiaries</p>	<p>Total: 22,257 Male: 11,404 (51%) Female: 10,853 (49%)</p>	<p>Target = Total: 26,000 Male: 13,000 (50%) Female: 13,000 (50%)</p> <p>Increase in beneficiaries as a result of more Pacific SIDS port landings of catches, more SIDS onshore processing and generally more control by SIDS over fishing, etc.</p>	<p>Target = Total: 28,000 Male: 14,000 (50%) Female: 14,000 (50%)</p> <p>Increase in beneficiaries as a result of more Pacific SIDS port landings of catches, more SIDS onshore processing and generally more control by SIDS over fishing, etc.</p>
	<p>INDICATOR 2 Mandatory Indicator 2: Number of Indirect Project beneficiaries</p>	<p>Total: 2,82 million Male: 1.45 million Female: 1.37 million (equivalent to 25% of population of 14 PICS as of 2019)</p>	<p>Total: 5.65 million Male: 2.87 million Female: 2.78 million (equivalent to 50% of population of 14 Pacific SIDS)</p>	<p>Total: 8.47 million Male: 4,32 million Female: 4.15 million (equivalent to 75% of population of 14 Pacific SIDS)</p>
	<p>INDICATOR 3 Core Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity</p>	<p>Fisheries management practices have maintained a sustainable tuna fishery to date but improvements are urgent in the context of an ecosystem-based approach to keep the 4 target species within this ?sustainability? framework within the 3,600M ha area</p>	<p>Adoption of sustainable Harvest Strategies and associated Targets and Limits for at least two of the four major tuna stocks applying to the EEZs of all FFA SIDS throughout the 3,600 million hectare area</p>	<p>3,600 Million hectares of EEZ and territorial waters under improved management with adopted sustainable harvest strategies and enhanced monitoring strategies</p>

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
	INDICATOR 4 Core Indicator 7: Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	Western Pacific Warm Pool (Large Marine Ecosystem): TDA = Adopted SAP - Adopted Critical need for the implementation of a SAP that Mainstreams Climate Change and Ecosystem-Based Approaches into the Management of the Migratory Fish Stocks(which are the only truly transboundary concern in this primarily? open ocean? LME and across the widely dispersed, associated SIDS	Development of an ecosystem approach to fisheries along with climate change adaptation strategies as part of SAP implementation that recognises the LME component (Pacific Warm Pool LME) alongside the WCP Ocean area and associated FFA Pacific SIDS	An ecosystem approach to fisheries aligned with a climate change adaptation approach adopted jointly by the Pacific SIDS covering the area of WCPO and Pacific Ocean Warm Pool LME (which covers 2000 - 4000 million hectares - varying with season and annually)
Component 1	Implementation of a proactive and adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management			
Outcome 1.1 Adaptive and sustainable ecosystem-based management of fisheries and associated natural resources with an emphasis on response to climate change impacts and	INDICATOR 5: Adoption of suite of improved management strategies including improvements in monitoring and reporting (at-sea and Port-based) focusing on ecosystem-based harvest strategies (linked to vessel-day schemes or catch limits based on ecosystem considerations)	Current management strategies still limited and primarily species base rather than ecosystem based with High seas fisheries inadequately monitored	Harvest Strategies identified and adopted for target species and agreed for EEZ and well developed for further advancement in HS applications of targets and limits	New Harvest strategies in place for the fishery (with active monitoring) providing effective coverage of management including VDS or catch limits and monitoring of Harvest Strategy outcomes

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
<p>focusing on the benefit to the PICs in order to maintain the current 100% sustainability of all four WCP tuna stocks representing some 3 million mt annual catch</p>	<p>INDICATOR 6: Development and implementation of national level management plans and policies in support of adaptive management practices and processes that can react to climate change impacts and harvest strategy targets & triggers</p>	<p>National Tuna Management and Development Plans in place across FFA members but all in need of strategic support ranging from review and revision to institutional capacity building and policy development and implementation technical assistance.</p>	<p>8 of the 14 PICS with re-drafted NTMDPs embracing the adaptive ecosystem and either adopted or under consideration by government. Policy development and application enhanced in at least 8 countries. 50% (7) of countries implementing their NTMDPs</p>	<p>100% (14) of countries implementing their re-drafted NTMDPs with a full ecosystem management-based approach</p>
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1: Improvements in long-line and purse seine management both ?in-zone? and on high seas though adoption and implementation of mechanisms for enhanced monitoring and reporting, traceability, incorporation of improved port state measures into legislation, and expansion of zone-based (VDS) management Output 1.1.2: Timely and effective implementation of National Tuna Management Plans along with Eco-Labeling and offloading requirements Output 1.1.3: Adaptive management measures strengthened at regional and national levels through cost-benefit analyses leading to adoption of more efficient ecosystem management approaches with prioritization given to: A. adaptation to climate change and its impacts, B. adoption of harvest strategies with associated targets/triggers</p>			
<p>Outcome 1.2 Improved capacity and expertise for overall fisheries management at both the national and regional level as well as to expand opportunities</p>	<p>INDICATOR 7: Number of staff (disaggregated by males and females) that have undergone training and built capacity on fisheries management techniques including monitoring/reporting and MCS</p>	<p>National reports have identified limited number of adequately trained staff per country ? insufficient to manage new/improved fisheries management requirements (VDS, Harvest strategy assessments, MCS etc). Adequate staff often exist but do not have appropriate training or support</p>	<p>Number of trained staff increased by approximately 2 individuals on average per Pacific SIDS</p>	<p>Number of trained staff increased by approximately 4 individuals on average per Pacific SIDS</p>

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
for Pacific SIDS engagement in fisheries markets	<p>INDICATOR 8:</p> <p>Regional Project Stakeholder/Partnership Engagement Programme implemented through agreements with various sector and institutions and delivering technical and business level support to Pacific SIDS on improving management and benefits from domestic fisheries, support scientific and technical studies related to ecosystem management and climate change adaptation as well as MCS,</p>	Existing partnership programmes due to lapse and/or not addressing the needs of this Project in the context of maintaining sustainability of fisheries and livelihoods in the face of climate change and associated impacts	Stakeholder/Partnership Programme up and running with specific delivery through partners and stakeholders on business expansion in the domestic fisheries sector and on priority technical and scientific studies and data capture driving adaptive management processes	One Stakeholder/Partnership Programme has successfully delivered support at the technical and business level to the Pacific SIDS and is providing adequate information to support adaptive management decisions related to changes in the ecosystem, especially in relation to climate change
Outputs to achieve Outcome	<p>Output 1.2.1: Implement a 'rolling' training programme for fisheries and ecosystem management staff (to account for staff turnover) with strong emphasis on general regional training on key fisheries management principles, particularly in the context of MCS, adoption of reference points, implementation of harvest controls and identifying and adapting to climate change impacts on the fisheries.</p> <p>Output 1.2.2: Provide technical and business level assistance to Pacific SIDS in promoting domestic fishery development and establishing local value-added fishing ventures (sports fishing, processing, management of domestic fleets and exports)</p> <p>Output 1.2.3: An operational Stakeholder and Partnership Engagement Strategy adopting partnerships with recognised institutions that are providing tertiary level fisheries management courses (including supervision of post-graduate students and mentoring)</p>			
Component 2	Innovative technology development and implementation to support the adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management			

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
<p>Outcome 2.1</p> <p>Improved monitoring of catch, bycatch and movement of catch (transshipping, landing and marketing), MCS and data analysis aiming to further reduce IUU fishing below the current already low 6.5% (measured level as of latest year, 2019)</p>	<p>INDICATOR 9:</p> <p>Effective implementation of improved mechanisms and coverage for monitoring and catch documentation including e-monitoring of catch and catch documentation (on board and in-port) in Pacific SIDS EEZs and high seas</p>	<p>Inadequate mechanisms and technology currently in use for monitoring of catch and bycatch both at-sea (especially in relation to transshipment) and in-port. E-reporting in place for purse seine fishery but limited application across the longline fishery. E-monitoring on trial across and in early implementation in five countries.</p> <p>Baseline for Electronic Reporting - Trials in 15 countries, 226 purse seine vessels, 207 longline vessels. (SPC July 2020 quoting from http://www.wcpfc.int/node/46590)</p> <p>Baseline for Electronic monitoring ? 5 countries; 73 LL vessels; 7144 Fishing sets analysed (July 2020 SPC from Summary on E-reporting on LL and PS vessels https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/11687)</p>	<p>E-reporting adopted in longline fishery in 50% of Pacific SIDS fleets. Observer E-reporting 75% in place. High seas fishing and transshipment E-reporting advanced as mandatory. E-monitoring on all EEZ operations in 50% of Pacific SIDS EEZs and 50% of high seas operations and well advanced as mandatory on all high seas operations.</p> <p>Catch documentation schemes required and enforced on all EEZ fishing operations through port state monitoring and compliance (active in 50% of SIDS)</p> <p>Catch Documentation Schemes drafted and under negotiation for High Seas fisheries</p>	<p>E- reporting standard practice against all WCPFC purse seine fishing and 70% of longline fishing. E-reporting either adopted or very well advanced as mandatory on all high seas operations. E-monitoring either adopted or very well advanced as a standard requirement throughout FFA and WCPO migratory fish stock areas. Catch documentation schemes required and enforced in all Pacific SIDS EEZs</p> <p>Catch Documentation Schemes operational for High Seas Fishing Fleets in WCPO area</p> <p>Electronic Vessel Monitoring Target ? 200 Longlines vessels and all high seas carrier vessels equipped with E-Monitoring in 10 countries</p> <p>Electronic Reporting Vessel Target ? ALL PS vessels; 500 longline vessels</p>

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
	<p>INDICATOR 10:</p> <p>Improvements in vessel and catch tracking to ensure catch provenance and market transparency and raise standards in line with supporting a sustainable fishery</p>	<p>Regional CDS Framework in draft.</p> <p>Various CDS systems in place including the PNA purse fishery but limited and <i>Ad hoc</i> ?chain-of-custody? and tracking mechanisms for catches (hook/net-to-market) in place in other fisheries, some purse seine fleets and trialled for the longline fishery.</p>	<p>Regional CDS framework endorsed by Pacific SIDS and new mechanisms for tracking and confirmation of provenance through chain of custody systems negotiated through FFA and under trial</p>	<p>Standard tracking and chain-of-custody introduced as and where feasible into licenced fishery in all 14 Pacific SIDS and adopted by the WCPFC for high seas fisheries</p>
Outputs to achieve the Outcome	<p>Output 2.1.1: Strengthened on-board monitoring (observers and electronic monitoring and electronic reporting systems) and established and adopted Standards for Catch Documentation Schemes</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: Improved frequency/accuracy of monitoring and reporting at port state level (including catch documentation) emphasizing the objective of reducing an eliminating IUU through PSMA, electronic surveillance and subsequent interdiction.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Review existing mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance and movement of catches to the market and feasibility of introducing any new and/or potential improvements, in partnership with industry</p>			
<p>Outcome 2.2</p> <p>Greater monitoring and control of FADs to optimise returns from target stocks and reduce bycatch and other ecological impacts.</p>	<p>INDICATOR 11:</p> <p>Extent of documentation and reduction in bycatch and other ecological impacts from FADs</p>	<p>Poor documentation available on deployment and tracking and limited FAD data being provided by vessel operators (estimated 30-40,000 FAD deployments annually)</p> <p>Weak requirements for FAD design to reduce entanglements and targeting of unnecessary bycatch</p> <p>FAD Buoy Tracking being applied on a voluntary trial basis</p>	<p>Introduction of compulsory FAD log-sheets with deployment and FAD design information.</p> <p>Returns from at least 50% of FAD deployments and sets</p> <p>FAD designs being tested in collaboration with private sector and results assessed and discussed formally by PNA, FFA and WCPFC</p> <p>FAD Buoy Tracking information required for PNA waters</p>	<p>100% return of FAD log-sheet from all FAD deployments and sets</p> <p>90% of FAD Buoys tracked</p> <p>New Non-Entangling FAD design requirements being applied throughout the FFA PICS region</p>
Outputs to achieve the Outcome	<p>Output 2.2.1: Improved FAD management and design including tracking, log sheets, and other mechanisms to optimise sustainable target stock catches, reduce bycatch/entanglement and reduce ecological impacts from loss of FADs.</p>			

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
Component 3	A regional strategy for improved community subsistence and resilience to climate change effects on the ecology and fisheries of the region			
Outcome 3.1 Strengthened data capture, modelling and assessment feeding into management responses to climate-induced impacts on fisheries and marine ecosystems	INDICATOR 12: Implementation of a knowledge capture programme (scientific/technical) for monitoring changes and impacts within the ecosystem related to sustainability of the migratory tuna stocks and associates species	Insufficient/inadequate knowledge at the ecosystem level of interactions and impacts that influence/effect management of migratory fish stocks or to be able to support an effective adaptive management strategy/mechanisms by the Pacific SIDS	Regional Programme adopted by FFA for effective capture of necessary knowledge/data to support an ecosystem-based fisheries management strategy Role of PCCOS defined and strengthened to support this Programme	A single, active FFA Regional Platform for effective capture of necessary knowledge/data to support an ecosystem-based fisheries management strategy actively used by FFA and individual Pacific SIDS as part of their Management Plans
	INDICATOR 13: Extent of use of scientific and technical data capture and knowledge inputs as an adaptive management tool to improve the socioeconomic welfare and long-term wellbeing of the Pacific SIDS	Adaptive Management focusing on improving the wellbeing of the Pacific SIDS in association with sustainable fisheries is not effectively included as part of an overall ecosystem-based management strategy for national fisheries management or by FFA as a standard	Adaptive Management is demonstrated as effective through implementation of Tuna and Development Management Plans in 50% of Pacific SIDS	100% of Tuna Development and Management Plans are based on an Adaptive Management strategy that embraces the ecosystem-based management approach and feed into overall FFA management strategy (and vice versa) Presentations to FFA by Pacific SIDS demonstrate how this Adaptive Management approach has actively improved wellbeing and lifestyles of their peoples/communities

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
Outputs to achieve the Outcome	<p>Output 3.1.1: Implementation of a Regional Programme to improve/expand the knowledge base and to identify changes in the ecosystem and their effects on tuna stock distribution including climate change impacts and connectivity across high seas and EEZ. This will include strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science in coordinating research activities to provide a strong foundation for an adaptive management process which would proactively review knowledge and information coming in with a view to advising and guiding management alignment and policy considerations</p> <p>Output 3.1.2: Improved input and output from ecosystem and socioeconomic modelling, particularly of climate-induced changes, feeding into a peer-review process for identifying impacts on PICS at the socioeconomic level (including adaptive management guidelines and policy briefs)</p>			
Outcome 3.2 New strategies in place to respond to socioeconomic changes and food security issues related to climate change (i.e. improving community subsistence and small-scale commercial fisheries)	INDICATOR 14: Level of community awareness of the benefits and access to pelagic food sources versus coastal fisheries to reduce pressure on latter	Pacific SIDS communities have limited awareness and limited exploitation of or access to pelagic fish as food source. Pressure on coastal fisheries continues to increase	Nearshore FAD deployment by local communities targeting pelagics (e.g. tuna) in 5 of the 14 Pacific SIDS Small tuna and bycatch being landed by EEZ fleets and processed for local consumption in 3 of the 14 Pacific SIDS	FAD deployment by local community fishermen extended to include 10 of the 14 Pacific SIDS Tuna and bycatch landing and processing for communities extended to 8 of the 14 Pacific SIDS
	INDICATOR 15: Access to alternative income generation as adaptive response to changes in the ecosystem with particular focus on youth and gender equity	Pacific SIDS livelihoods remain focused on certain traditional activities such as nearshore reef fishing and shoreline collection and across various small-scale commercial sectors and not flexible to changes in socioeconomics related to fishery and climate change	Alternative income options identified for all of the Pacific SIDS with a focus on adaptation to climate change and reduced community dependence on offshore fisheries related employment Training need assessment and exercises provided for 50% of Pacific SIDS	Training provided in 100% of Pacific SIDS for alternative livelihoods and targeting at least 30% women and 50% youth in each Pacific SIDS. Alternative income generating activities from some 10 examples across 5 Pacific SIDS providing lessons and best practices with clear examples related to gender equity and youth

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
Outputs to achieve the Outcome	<p>Output 3.2.1: Improved access to pelagic food resources for local communities (nearshore FAD deployment, offloading of small tuna and non-target by-catch food-fish, cheaper access to canned tuna)</p> <p>Output 3.2.2: Assessment of alternative income generating activities both within fisheries and other sectors that can identify the need for adaptive responses to climate change and its predicted impacts on the fisheries sector. This would also look at the requirement for appropriate training in new skills and technologies with an emphasis on gender empowerment and youth job creation</p>			
Component 4	Knowledge Management, Project Monitoring and Evaluation			
Outcome 4.1 Knowledge Management, Communication and Awareness implemented and outreaching to WCPFC stakeholders	INDICATOR 16: Consumer-based sustainable management strategies adopted through eco-labelling and certification of fisheries using existing models such as PNA where appropriate	Effective eco-labelling and certification is currently only active in some of the Pacific SIDS (PNA members and Fiji)	Eco-labelling lessons and practices captured and reviewed by FFA with a view to replication across all Pacific SIDS Partnerships developed to expand eco-labelling across the Pacific SIDS	Eco-labelling extended and carefully monitored for accuracy and compliance across all 14 Pacific SIDS in close collaboration with partners and private sector

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
as well as the global community	<p>INDICATOR 17:</p> <p>Communications Strategy adopted and Experiences, lessons and best practices captured and upscaled/replicated to other RFMO regions and LMEs</p>	<p>The WCPFC/FFA region is the world's only region with a sustainable oceanic fishery. However, the lessons and practices developed here have not as yet been properly captured and distributed as appropriate to other regions, RFMO and LME's globally. This is a huge, missed opportunity for bringing other oceanic fisheries within the sustainable management bracket.</p>	<p>A Communications Strategy adopted and delivering outreach and awareness as well as capturing feedback from Project stakeholders</p> <p>Overall Lessons and Best Practices from OFMPI, OFMP II and this current Project as well as from WCPFC and FFA generally are captured in an overall report on Sustainable Fisheries Management in the South Pacific</p> <p>L&BP Report shared, discussed and employed as appropriate by other regions, LMEs and RFMOs to strengthen and improve sustainability of fisheries in close collaboration with IW:LEARN</p>	<p>OFM L&BP Report readily available and in use globally</p> <p>Various global fisheries (5+) reviewing and adopting (where appropriate) lessons and best practices from the report leading to potential improvements in sustainability. (Report to include a sustainability quantification tracking tool as appropriate)</p>

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
Outputs to achieve Outcome	<p>Output 4.1.1: Promote consumer awareness and Eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries (Including through partnerships with international bodies e.g. MSC and others). Focus will be given to expanding the successful model that has been developed within the Parties to the Nauru Agreement as an important consumer-based sustainable management strategy.</p> <p>Output 4.1.2: Strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science in coordinating research activities to provide a strong foundation for an adaptive management process which would proactively review knowledge and information coming in with a view to advising and guiding management alignment and policy considerations)</p> <p>Output 4.1.3: Foster and promote collaborative mechanisms with LMEs, Regional Seas Conventions and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) in order to better manage and sustain an overall healthy ecosystem and to catalyze cooperative sustainable fisheries management</p> <p>Output 4.1.4: Capture of overall Best Lessons and Practices from the OFM Projects over the last two decades for transfer to other regions and RFMOs; allocation of 1% of grant for IWLEARN activities</p>			

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).

Council Comments on Entry of PIF into Work-Plan

Norway/Denmark Comments

If support shall be given by ODA-funding, one must make sure that this funding goes to ODA-eligible countries. We therefore underscore that the beneficiaries of the proposed projects should be ODA-eligible states. A risk is that support is de-facto subsidising fisheries for developed countries.

In addition, we wish to highlight the importance that this project coordinate with other GEF-projects in this work program, especially the conservation efforts of the Blue Nature Alliance (GEF ID 10375) and the FAO/CRFM (GEF ID 10211).

Response at Project Development

All of the beneficiary countries in this project are eligible for GEF funding under the GEF Instrument, which is the criteria required by UNDP and GEF. The GEF website lists the GEF-eligible countries (<https://www.thegef.org/country>).

The CEO ER now make specific reference to interaction/coordination with other GEF projects, including the Blue Nature Alliance (P.24 above). The FAO project on 'Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus' (GEF 10211) does not seem to be directly relevant to this current initiative, although all GEF projects do, of course, provide some level of synergy and opportunity for valuable interaction and sharing of lessons. This reference is also now included in the ProDoc under Stakeholder Engagement and south-south Cooperation.

United States Comments

We support this project's important objectives in the region covered by the Convention for the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC Convention) and under the management of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). However, we are generally concerned with some of the language in the proposal, that seems to associate the potential problems with overfishing and IUU fishing with the Distant Water Fishing Nations (DWFN) of the area. At times this language seems adversarial, with an approach that advances management in support of Pacific Island Countries interests at the expense of DWFNs. At the 57th GEF Council meeting we requested a second review of this proposal before CEO approval, and we look forward to reviewing the next iteration.

Responses at Project Development

The only reference to IUU alongside the DWFNS that can be found that might relate to this statement by the US is under the section in this CEO ER on Incremental/Additional Cost Reasoning and Expected Contributions.

The original text on P. 20 above states that: *"The SIDS and LDCs of the WCPO region are hugely dependent on the income from these fisheries?.. Historically, the FFA SIDS and LDC member countries have been unable to maximize these benefits in the face of more powerful DWFN?".* In order to address any perceived sensitivities this has now been modified to read *"Historically, the FFA SIDS and LDC member countries have not been in a position, either financially or capacity-wise, to benefit substantially from these fisheries, and the benefits have therefore largely gone to fishing fleets from other countries?".* We are unable to identify any other *"adversarial language?"* in either the ProDoc or the CEO ER. The Project does indeed aim to promote more control over and benefits from these fisheries to the SIDS beneficiaries. Thus has also been altered within the ProDoc on P.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).

(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

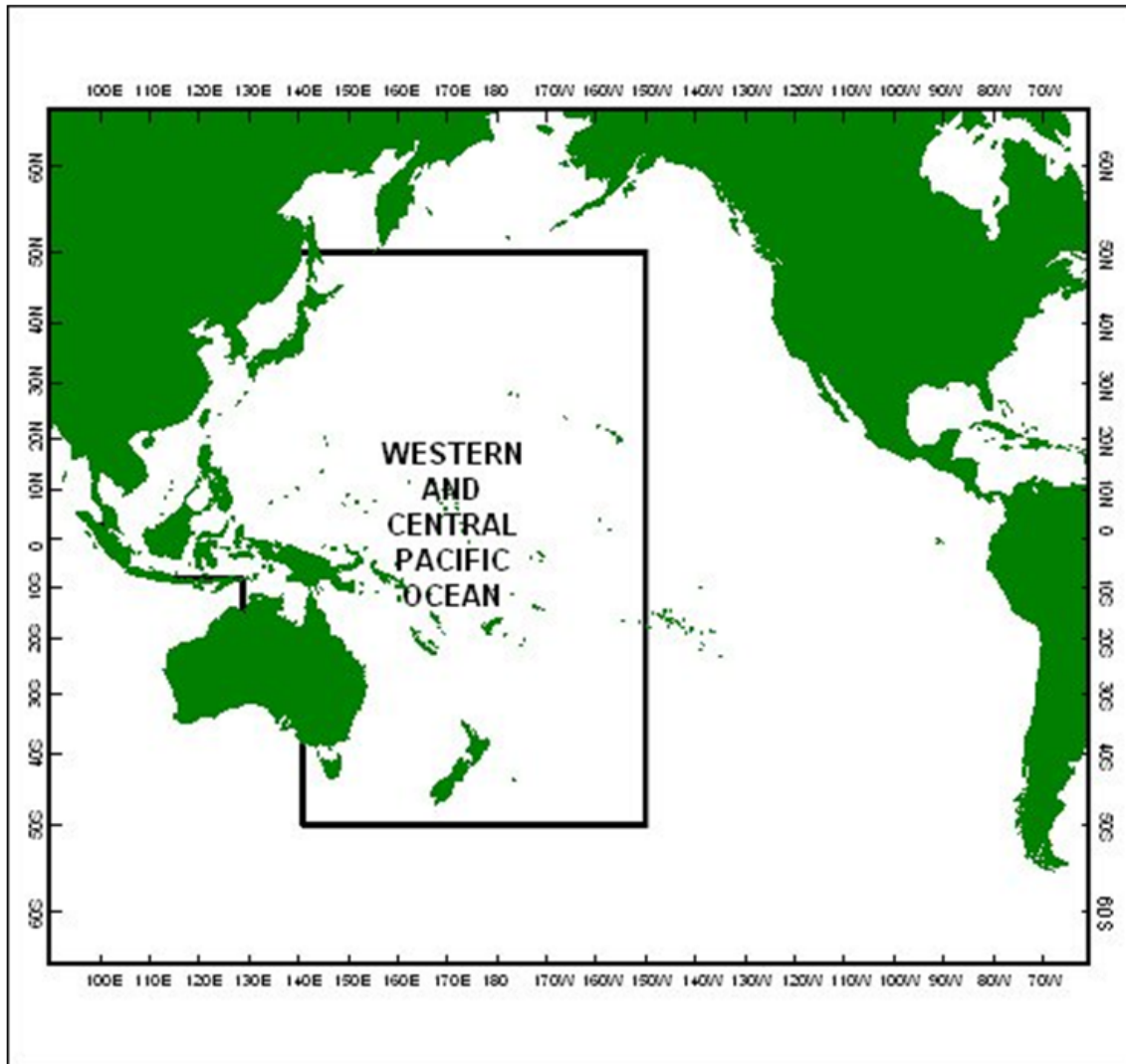
PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews and Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	200,000	117,875	82,125
Total	200,000	117,875	82,125

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

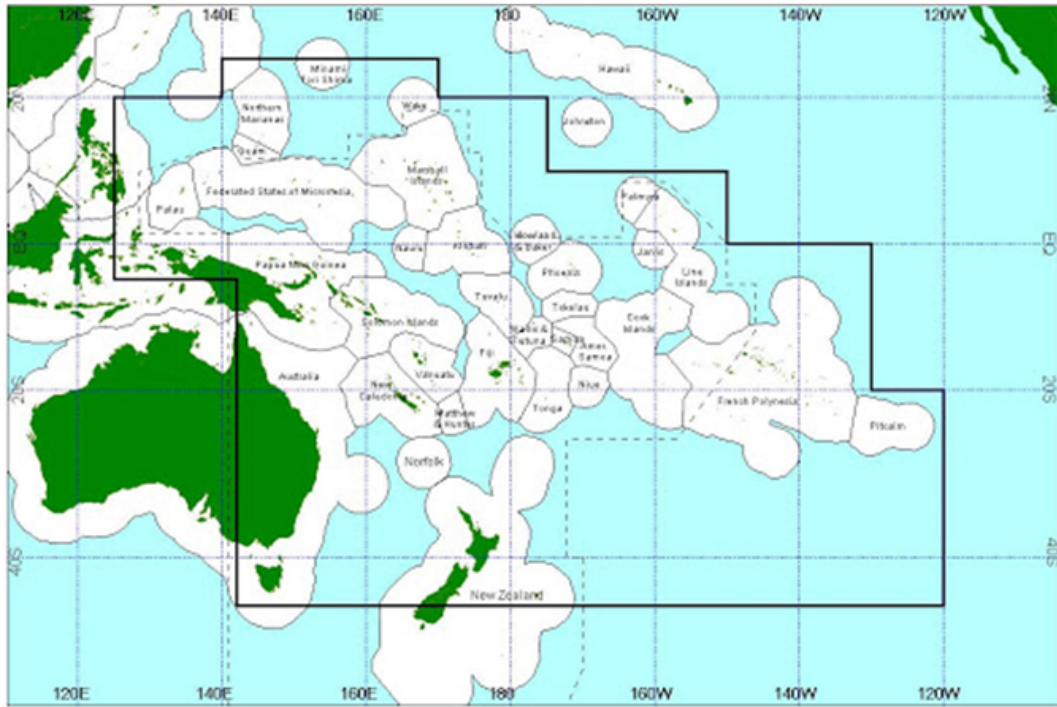
ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Map 1: The Western and Central Pacific Ocean (as defined by FAO)



Map 2: SPC (Pacific Community) Statistical Area within the Western and Central Pacific Ocean



Map 3: Pacific PICS EEZs (maritime boundaries) and associated Highs Seas Pockets



Annex E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Annex F: GEF Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Annex G: Causal Chain Analysis (updated from the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis to align with the SAP)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT	IMMEDIATE CAUSE	ROOT CAUSE	BARRIERS
Bycatch of non-target species either unknown or too high	Potential loss of food sources from by-catch	Insufficient observer information from longliners	Inadequate monitoring (human or automated) particularly of longliners and carrier vessels	WEAKNESSES IN (AND LACK OF CAPACITY FOR) MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE, ESPECIALLY ON HIGH SEAS
Balance of Species numbers for target species not accurately known (inaccurate or absent catch returns and poor reporting)	Potential for overfishing of some stocks if catch returns and reporting are NOT accurate leading to collapse in fisheries revenues and livelihoods	Inadequate information and documentation and feedback from high sea longline operations	Ineffective port state measures and harbour strategies Disproportionate burden of management and associated sustainability placed on Pacific SIDS	
Potential overfishing of stocks (unknown at what level)	Revenues from fisheries not been captured by countries	Continuing IUU fishing activities, especially in High Seas	Inadequate monitoring of all fisheries activities in high seas areas Inadequate management strategies for high seas allocations Need to resolve conflicts of interest between coastal states (SIDS) and fishing states	

<p>Tuna stock ranges altering, expanding and probably moving eastwards</p>	<p>Increased access to stocks in eastern area of WCPFC (e.g. Kiribati)</p> <p>Decrease in Access to stocks in western area of WCPFC (e.g. PNG)</p>	<p>Changes in sea temperatures and currents</p>	<p>Long-Term effects of changes in ENSO</p> <p>Expansion of Western Pacific Warm Pool (WPWP) LME</p>	
<p>General decrease in productivity and tuna forage</p>	<p>Potential fall in income due to lower CPUE and general decline in market supply of tuna stocks</p>	<p>Changing sea temperatures and increasing acidification (falling pH)</p> <p>Collapses of upwelling on eastern side of Pacific and from central equatorial pacific upwelling</p> <p>Reduction in coastal productivity and tuna forage with knock-on effects on oceanic seas food chains</p>	<p>Alteration in biochemical and physical parameters in WPWP LME and across southern Pacific Ocean</p> <p>Climate change effects in coastal areas (Sea level rise, reduction in cover of coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves)</p>	<p>INCOMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON W&C PACIFIC ECOSYSTEM AND ITS HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS</p>
<p>Potential overfishing of stocks (unknown at what level)</p>	<p>Potential for overfishing of some stocks if catch returns and reporting are NOT accurate leading to collapse in fisheries revenues and livelihoods</p>	<p>Balance of target Species numbers taken from fishery not accurately known</p> <p>Insufficient knowledge of how species interact</p>	<p>Tuna and other target species still managed on a single-species basis</p>	<p>INADEQUATE APPLICATION OF PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH AND ECOSYSTEM-BASED MANAGEMENT</p>

Potential damage to ecosystem balance due to excessive bycatch	Loss of ecosystem services to Pacific SIDS	Limited information on bycatch species interaction with ecosystem and with target species	Poor data (particularly from longliners) and uncertainties in accuracy of existing data	
Potential damage to unique ecosystems and species within the WPWP LME	Loss of ecosystem services and unique biodiversity to Pacific SIDS	The effects of the removal of apex predators from isolated and unique ecosystems like seamounts are unknown	Insufficient knowledge of unique habitat types and associated biodiversity	
Potential for overall disruption and deterioration of the WCPO Large Marine Ecosystem and its services	Loss of ecosystem services and unique biodiversity to Pacific SIDS with associated threats to food security and livelihoods as well as national and regional economies	Adaptive management of the overall ecosystem not practised by countries within and adjacent to the LME	Limited availability of or access to oceanographic data or results of analysis of same for trends Poor coordination or interactions between institutions undertaking scientific research within the WCPFC region	
Detrimental impacts on coastal species that form part of oceanic food chain and particularly reef larvae that are young tuna forage	Fall in revenues from oceanic fisheries	Land-based Pollution Coastal habitat degradation	Poor coastal management and planning as part of an overall ecosystem-based management approach	INADEQUATE APPLICATION OF AREA-BASED MANAGEMENT TOOLS SUCH AS INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT AND MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING
Detrimental impacts on coastal species that provide subsistence or form part of small-scale artisanal fishery	Loss of coastal food security	Sea level rise		

Mortality of both target and non-target species throughout the LME	Collapse in food security and livelihoods	<p>Ingestion of micro- and possible nano-plastics with no nutritional value and attached toxins</p> <p>Entanglement with packaging and other large waste items</p> <p>Ghost fishing gear (lost FADS, nets, etc)</p> <p>Liquid wastes from bilges, washing of fuel stored in fish wells, etc</p>	<p>Poor management of waste material onshore and at seas</p> <p>Loss of fishing gear</p> <p>Lack of compliance with the international conventions on pollution at seas and lack of associated enforcement and surveillance</p>	<p>INADEQUATE POLICY, REGULATORY AND OTHER INCENTIVES TO REDUCE LAND AND SEA-BASED SOURCES OF MARINE PLASTIC POLLUTION</p> <p>INADEQUATE RATIFICATION AND/OR ENFORCEMENT OF RELEVANT SHIPPING CONVENTIONS</p>
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Annex H: Theory of Change

Annex I: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Annex J: Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming

1. Introduction and Overview

This preliminary Gender Analysis and Project Gender Mainstreaming Plan responds to GEF and UNDP guidance regarding gender mainstreaming in project development and implies that the needs, priorities, power structures, status, and relationship between men and women are identified and incorporated into the design, implementation, and evaluation of the project; in this way men and women can participate proportionally and benefit equally from the project intervention. The Project intends to develop a more detailed and appropriate gender analysis and gender action plan within four months of the Inception Meeting. The ESMF (Annex 17) clearly identifies this intention. The Plan will provide an analysis of gender inequalities and gender-based violence in the 14 SIDs as well as procedures to ensure that gaps associated with gender inequality and women empowerment are not exacerbated during project implementation.

The goal of the gender mainstreaming is, on one hand, to improve the environmental results of the project; on the other hand, the goal is to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. To achieve this goal, a plan to incorporate gender into the project **Mainstreaming climate change and ecosystem-based approaches into the sustainable management of the highly migratory fish stocks of the West and Central Pacific Ocean** has been designed, in which the following actions will be developed:

- ? Strengthen institutional capacities, improving the situation of equality between men and women and ensuring women's empowerment.
- ? Analyze the project's activities, as well as the direct and indirect benefits of the project related to gender.

- ? Support the equal participation of men and women in the project, especially at the decision-making level.
- ? Establish indicators that effectively help to measure progress towards gender equality.

Women and girls comprise about half of the population in South Pacific Countries. Generally speaking, however, the representation in leadership and decision making is low. For example, statistics suggest that less than 8% of women are in parliamentary positions[1]. Gender inequities in the South Pacific are distinct. Women are vulnerable and at risk from violence, lack of economic opportunities and limited access to health care and education[2]. One of the reasons for inequality comes from the traditional culture and social structure of each country. The capacity to achieve gender equality is not merely about changing laws, it is about social attitudes. In which women are not regarded as equal and there is a struggle for women to face the challenges of both social and cultural complexities in each national setting. In the work-place, men outnumber women by two to one. In the context of economic empowerment, If women had the same access to markets, credit and technology as men then the share of wealth for women would dramatically increase[3]. In the Pacific, as in many other parts of the world, the absence of women in decision-making and leadership is largely a result of inherently biased structures, systems and social norms. For example, discriminatory laws, processes and practices result in greater barriers to educational and economic opportunities for women and girls. Consequently, women are less likely than men to have access to the education, contacts and resources needed to become effective leaders. Violence against women and girls, including physical, sexual and emotional violence is not uncommon and there is a strong stigma to being a victim of these behaviours. Where laws exist to protect women, they are often not enforced or there is no capacity to access the remedies[4]. Although women are now more protected by domestic violence laws passed in 10 Pacific States between 2008 and 2014, the Pacific still has twice the global average of violence against women. Further, increasingly severe natural disasters in the region pose a risk to women, with women and children 14 times more likely to die in a natural disaster than men.

Notwithstanding this general overview, within the Pacific, there is a growing recognition that empowering women fuels thriving economies, spurring productivity and growth. To this end, some progress towards gender equality has been made at regional, national and community levels. Notable achievements to close the gap in gender equality in the Pacific include the fact that there are now more girls then ever enrolled in schools and graduating, more women taking up senior professional roles, and new legislation to protect women and girls from domestic violence. Furthermore, across the region, there has also been a slow but steady increase in the number of women standing for parliament and in the overall number of votes for women candidates.

2. Main International and National Commitments related to Gender Equality

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is an international treaty adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly. Described as an international bill of rights for women, it was instituted on 3 September 1981. CEDAW, is an international legal instrument that requires countries to eliminate discrimination against women in all areas and promotes women's equal rights. CEDAW is often described as the international bill of rights for women. The spirit of the Convention is rooted in the goals of the United Nations: to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women. The present document spells out the meaning of equality and how it can be achieved. In so doing, the Convention establishes not only an international bill of rights for women, but also an agenda for action by countries to guarantee the enjoyment of those rights. **To date, 12 of the 14 Project countries are signatories.**

The **Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women** is an international treaty which establishes complaint and inquiry mechanisms for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Parties to the Protocol allow the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to hear complaints from individuals or inquire into "grave or systematic violations" of the Convention. This protocol came into force in December 2000. **So far only 4 of the 14 South Pacific PICS are signatories**

UN Women is the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide. UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life

The UN Women's Fiji Multi-Country Office (MCO) based in Suva covers all 14 Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) that are part of this Project, working to progress gender equality and women's empowerment in the Pacific through four key programmes:

Women's Economic Empowerment;
Ending Violence Against Women;
Advancing Gender Justice in the Pacific;
Increasing Community Resilience through Empowerment of Women to Address Climate Change and Natural Hazards Programme.

Through these key programmes, progress is being made. President Hilda Heine was sworn into office in Marshall Islands in 2016 – the first woman elected as President of a Pacific Island country. In March of the same year, Fiame Naomi Mata'afa was appointed Deputy Prime Minister in Samoa following an election. Across the region, there has also been a slow but steady increase in the number of women standing for parliament and in the overall number of votes for women candidates. In Samoa, the project on Increasing Political Participation of Women in Samoa (IPPWS) followed by the 'Women in Leadership in Samoa' (WILS) project has helped to build and reinforce progress already made on gender equality and women's leadership. Key activities include leadership training; producing a documentary on Samoan women's leadership; and briefing MPs on the importance of women's leadership. Another key project for women's political empowerment and leadership in the region is that on Consolidating Peace, Stability & Social Cohesion in Solomon Islands. With funding from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, the new joint UNDP and UN Women project aims to support national efforts towards sustainable peace and stability in the Solomon Islands through i) creating space for dialogue among key stakeholders, including women and youth; ii) supporting structures within and outside of government that continue dialogue; and iii) supporting actions addressing conflict triggers

In the context of economic empowerment, UN Women Fiji Multi-Country Office (MCO) recognises that: to advance women's economic empowerment, efforts must address the intersections between women's economic empowerment, safety and discrimination, leadership, governance and participation, disaster preparedness and livelihoods. Marketplaces are a critical space in which these interrelated factors come into play. For example, Through its Markets for Change (M4C) Project, UN Women works to ensure that marketplaces in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu are safe, inclusive and non-discriminatory, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. Markets for Change is principally funded by the Australian Government, and since 2018 the project partnership has expanded to include funding support from Canada. The United Nations Development Programme is also a key implementing partner. M4C focuses on four areas: 1. Representative marketplace groups; 2. Socio-economic security of market vendors. 3. Local government and market management, and 4. Physical infrastructure and operating systems.

Advancing Gender Justice in the Pacific (AGJP) Programme: UN Women is continuing its advocacy initiatives to promote women's political participation, providing knowledge products on harmonised human rights treaty reporting and implementation as well as training for women candidates running for elections. UN Women will also support the government in order to increase access to gender-responsive legal systems for women.

Ending Violence against Women (EVAW) Programme: This programme provides stakeholders with access to virtual knowledge platforms, tools and evidence-based resources to better equip them with the knowledge and evidence to advocate for strengthened EVAW legislation, improved policies and services for violence against women survivors. Social media tools are also made available to support community mobilisation that aims to end violence against women and girls, through campaigns such as the United Nations Secretary General's UNiTE to EVAW and Say NO-UNiTE.

Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Programme: UN Women is supporting informed and evidence-based decision-making when it comes to gender issues by assisting in the production of nationally-generated disaggregated data and statistics on the economic situation of women.

Increasing Community Resilience through Empowerment of Women to Address Climate Change and Natural Hazards (IREACH) Programme: UN Women supports the incorporation of gender dimensions in strategic documents for disaster risk management and climate change through the provision of knowledge products and tools on the gendered implications of climate change and disasters.

Beijing Platform for Action and Declaration: The Beijing Platform for Action was a product of the Fourth Global Conference on Women held in September 1995, and has as its objective to accelerate the application of the Nairobi Strategies that are geared towards progress for women in the future, and to eliminate all obstacles that make difficult their active participation in all spheres of public and private life, widely and equally sharing conditions with men in terms of economic, social, cultural, and policy decisions to create policies, plans, and budgets with gender equality, as a process for poverty reduction and human development in their respective countries.

3. Women's Participation in the Traditional Fishing Sector

Traditionally, Pacific islanders have relied on marine resources as their main source of food, and fishing skills and knowledge were recognized as the status symbol of both wisdom and masculinity among many Pacific cultures. According to FAO's overview of women's social and economic role in the fisheries sector^[5], women engage in many types of fishing in the various Pacific Islands cultures, from deep-sea fishing alongside men as well as community fishing to reef gleaning and freshwater trapping activities. Traditionally however, women are much more involved in fishing activities in shallow near-shore waters while men's fishing activities are focused on deep-sea areas.

Studies^[6] show that men and women are both involved in all aspects of the tuna industry with most women found in the processing (small scale and commercial) and marketing for the domestic market. Most men are found in the capture and commercial marketing areas. Although the positive impacts of the industry are common to both men and women, the negative impacts are often directly felt by women. The increase in a woman's work-load and domestic responsibilities, poor working conditions in processing factories, the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS, alcohol and drug abuse are a few negative aspects that affect the health and well-being of women. Socio cultural beliefs, family obligations, lack of skills and experience, lack of direct access to credit and finance,

transport restrictions, and poor market facilities restrict women from participating or participating equally in the industry. The goal of gender equality in the tuna industry requires identifying the roles of men and women; constraints to women's participation; direct and indirect impacts of tuna fisheries; ways to reduce negative impacts of the fisheries, and opportunities for participation. Sustainable tuna industry development can only be achieved and measured with the active participation of all members in the community.

Gender and Climate Change. Empowering Women for Climate-Resilient Societies

Pacific region is one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change impacts in the world. Women are extremely sensitive to these changes given their lack of access to essential resources such as land, finance or information. The nexus between gender and climate change is often underestimated. Climate change and disasters in the Pacific are impacting food security, nutrition, clean water, health and livelihoods. In particular, rural women, children, older persons and other disadvantaged groups bear a heavier burden of climate change, due to social inequalities that limit them. Climate change, in turn, widens socio-economic gaps, trapping communities in a vicious cycle.

Activities and Goals of the Plan to Incorporate Gender into the Project

As noted above and in the relevant section of the Project Document text under Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment), the Project will develop a more detailed and appropriate gender analysis and gender action plan within four months of the Inception Meeting. The Gender Mainstreaming Plan will be refined following project inception to ensure gender analysis is current and relevant and aligned with existing regional gender strategies and initiatives. Within the framework of the project, the actions that will be implemented comply with the following criteria for equality: a) involve women and youth groups; b) ensure equal income opportunities among all groups when engaged in the same activity; c) provide equal opportunities for access to training and incentives for sustainable production; and d) equal participation in decision making.

These actions will principally include the following:

- Within the objectives of the Project and its targets, explore the potential to bring economic security and rights to vulnerable women, legal protections for migrant and domestic workers in origin and destination countries to reduce the potential for exploitation and abuse, and supporting women and their communities with practical skills for sustainable livelihoods.
- The Project will encourage women and marginalized groups to participate in the decision-making process, generate, analyse and use sex, age, and diversity disaggregated data to inform policy, and generally improve regional mechanism, processes and knowledge on climate change and disaster risk reduction to include gender and human rights.
- Recognition and expansion of the importance and role of women in marine production systems related to fisheries.
- Recognizing the interest of women to increase family income and develop sustainable production activities.
- Targeting and promoting women's interests and knowledge improvement in production processes and sustainable management of fisheries, particularly through capacity building and training.

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) will provide a set of avoidance, mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures with an implementation plan to achieve the desired social and environmental sustainability outcomes. This plan must be implemented and updated throughout project implementation to ensure that all risks associated with Principle 3 Gender equality and Women Empowerment (from the Social and Environmental Screening) are further assessed and that the appropriate management measures are established to ensure SES compliance. The measures will be

adopted and integrated into the project activities, monitoring and reporting framework and budget, and captured in a revised SESP. The GAP will take into account the requirements and measures under the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as required. Additionally, the plan will take into consideration any limitations regarding the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and make operational recommendations regarding the alignment of the Project with site-specific national guidelines and policies, and review cycles within the Project regarding those recommendations.

In the context of indicators of the project improving gender equality and empowerment, one specific outcome focuses on improving capacity and expertise for overall fisheries management at both the national and regional level as well as to expand opportunities for PICs engagement in fisheries markets. One of the indicators associated with this will look at the number of staff (disaggregated by males and females) that have undergone training and built capacity on fisheries management techniques including monitoring/reporting and MCS. The end-target for the project will be to increase capacity and expertise by 50% (individuals) of which at least half should be female. In order to achieve this there are some more specific areas of assistance and gender empowerment that could be addressed by the Project. The following recommendations are taken from a report produced by the Development of tuna fisheries in the Pacific ACP countries (DEVFISH) Project in 2006^[7], the conclusions of which are still very valid 14 years later. The Project will consider supporting these recommendations where they have not been implemented or achieved successfully.

Training: The report notes that 'Smoking, salting, drying, packaging and marketing are skills requested by women around the region. Short training attachments to the post-harvest programme, USP (University of the South Pacific) could be arranged for women. USP has a processing facility where students can be given basic training in post-harvest activities (cleaning, filleting, staking etc) for tunas and bycatch species. Alternatively, USP trainers could visit via the USP extension centres to provide summer school training on tuna, post-harvest activities and processing'. Furthermore, it recommends that 'Fisheries Departments should organise training in value added processes that can be used for bycatch and non-export species with the help of regional organisations'.

Industry: 'Processing plants have specific needs for training of staff in quality control, seaming inspection, and other processes in tuna canning production. The processing sector should approach USP and request that national students be encouraged to look at new value-added products for tunas and bycatch species, to assist in local product development. The sector could provide several scholarships for students at USP in the field of food technology, with their thesis to be on a product development or another post-harvest activity'.

Business Ventures: 'Training for women in small-scale business and management can be provided by the Small Business Enterprise Centre. Proper business management skills are required to ensure business ventures are economically feasible. The basic principles of business management require the ability to estimate costs and income, planning ahead, managing staff and operations, and record keeping. Training in business skills can be done with the assistance of regional organisations. The topics should include how to access loans. An effective course would have input from local lending institutions'.

The 2006 DEVFISH report also provides other valuable recommendations that will be considered by this Oceanic Fisheries Management project.

[1] http://publications.dlprog.org/Womens_Leadership_Pacific.pdf accessed 17th September 2020

[2] <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/leadership-and-political-participation> accessed 17th September 2020

[3] <https://pacificwomen.org/our-work/focus-areas/economic-empowerment/> accessed 17th September 2020

[4] <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/focus-areas/end-violence-against-women/evaw-facts-and-figures> accessed 17th September 2020

[5] <http://www.fao.org/3/X5195E/X5195e03.htm> accessed 17th September 2020

[6] https://www.ffa.int/system/files/Gender%20issues%20in%20P.%20I.%20Tuna%20Industries%201_0.pdf accessed 17th September 2020

[7] https://www.ffa.int/system/files/Gender%20issues%20in%20P.%20I.%20Tuna%20Industries%201_0.pdf accessed 17th September 2020

Annex K: Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Collapse in sustainability of exploited Natural Resources and associated biodiversity as a result of poorly managed fishery	Environmental	If the fishery of the main target stocks (tuna) were to shift from ?sustainable? to ?unsustainable? this would A. threaten the long-term effective management of these migratory species, B. have significant negative impacts on the socioeconomic well-being of the PICS (as well as the other fishing nations) and C. potentially create irreversible harm to the overall ecosystem though knock-on effects. L=2 I=4	Adoption of a more ecosystem-based approach to management of fisheries of the highly migratory fish stocks. Adoption and compliance with harvest strategy targets and triggers Strong port state control as well as management and oversight of transshipping procedures (especially through improvements in monitoring and surveillance)	FFA WCPFC Port State Control

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
2	Climate Change	Social and Environmental Strategic	<p>Current scientific understanding on the expectations of climate change impacts in the region suggest significant changes in the distribution of target species with consequent impacts on main fishing areas, landing areas and subsequent implications for both those PICS that benefit and those that find themselves disadvantaged through such changes. As well as range/distribution changes, alterations in such climate change related parameters as SST, DO₂ and even current velocities and flow would almost certainly have impacts on the ecosystem through changes in primary/secondary production (food chains) and possible reproductive behaviour and fecundity. Along with the potential collapse in sustainability of the fisheries, this is one of the main risks identified for the long-term sustainable management of oceanic fisheries and associated livelihoods in the PICS of the WCPO.</p> <p>L = 4 I = 4</p>	<p>Current models such as SEAPODYM etc. are looking at the longer-term implications of climate change on the ecosystems as a whole but need more consistent and more accurate data input and a better understanding of the effects of such changes. The Project will aim to develop a better understanding of ecosystem impacts of climate change, fishery development opportunities for food security species at local economy scale and identify risk of broader system collapse not accounted for by models like SEAPODYM.</p> <p>Component 3 will support and promote the implementation of a Regional Programme to expand the knowledge base and identify changes in the ecosystem and their effects on tuna stock distribution including climate change impacts and connectivity across high seas and EEZ. This will be done through Outcome 3.1 - Strengthened data capture, modelling and</p>	SPC/FAME Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
3	Community Health and Safety	Social	<p>Potential threat to food security and assured livelihoods/income resulting from over-fishing or from inappropriate management whereby PICS are side-lined in the market chain in relation to the fish taken from their EEZs.</p> <p>L=2 I=3</p>	<p>The likelihood of this happening is greatly reduced when considering the specific Outputs and associated activities that are being addressed through the Project to ensure as much benefit as possible goes to the PICS whose waters are being fished. Food security is a wider issue that goes beyond migratory tuna as is related to over-fishing of coastal fisheries. However, the project is also aiming to ease this pressure on coastal fisheries by promoting greater use of and dependence on oceanic fish resources as a food supply in the SIDs</p>	<p>National Fisheries Management Bodies FFA Project Management Partners</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
4	Stakeholder Engagement	Social Strategic	Ineffective or incomplete stakeholder engagement on many issues will undermine both ownership and support from various sectors including private, NGO and community level as well as national government levels. This will inevitably be a challenge when dealing with such issues as harvest strategies, transshipment and activities on the high seas. It may also be a challenge for port state measures L= 2 I = 2	The Project will need to be proactive in its Stakeholder Engagement Plan and in Communication and Awareness with decisions being seen to be supported across the board where possible. Stronger awareness and support at the national policy level will help to create a consensus within FFA which can carry into WCPFC also. The	National Fisheries Management Bodies FFA WCPFC Project Partners Project Management

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
5	Alignment with national Priorities	Operational	<p>Long-term sustainability will depend on the Project outputs aligning with national priorities. The PICS are very focused on taking more control over the management of fisheries within their EEZs as well as ensuring stronger management practices for the migratory stocks in adjacent high seas. Without changes in the management strategies that would recongised this ?ownership? and control by the SIDS, they will be sidelined and will receive very few benefits from fisheries in their own waters as well as having only limited control over harvesting by DWFNs</p> <p>L=2 I=4</p>	<p>On a broad level, the Project is focusing on national priorities which are A. being captured through the national Reports and B. through the Project?s overall aim of strengthening the role and ownership of the PICS over their fish stocks. Adoption of Harvest Strategies and associated Targets and Triggers by FFA members will be in important step as would more stringent requirements for port offloading where appropriate along with a reduction in transshipment</p>	SIDS FFA
6	Synergy potential (linking with other initiatives as relevant)	Operational	<p>Lack of effective interaction between this project and other initiatives in the region (e.g. those addressing oceanic fisheries, climate change issues, national livelihoods, etc.) will create duplication of effort as well as financing and will undermine the credibility of both the countries and the funding /supportive agencies and bodies.</p> <p>L=1 I-2</p>	<p>The Project has a n Output that will focus on fostering and promoting collaborative mechanism. It will also aim to interact closely with other initiatives through its stakeholder engagement plan and its partnership programme</p>	FFA Project Management

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
7	Partnership	Operational	<p>The Project is undoubtedly ambitious in what it is setting out to deliver. However, the Outcomes and Outputs are necessary if sustainability of migratory fisheries in the presence of growing impacts and pressures is to be maintained. Reducing the expected deliveries of the Project or, equally, being unable to meet those deliverables would undermine the overall chances of sustainability</p> <p>L=1 I=3</p>	<p>Partnerships will be of enormous important to this Project and its objectives. Strong partnerships have already been established through OFMPI and OFMP II and FFA has a lot of outreach history. The Partnership Programme as established by the project through Output 1.2.3 will further establish an operational Stakeholder and Partnership Engagement Strategy</p>	FFA Project Management Project Partners

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
8	Capacity Development of National Partners	Operational	<p>The Project's long-term achievement would be very limited in the absence of appropriate capacity building and training. Many of the Project Deliverables will require new approaches and/or strengthening of previous management strategies. Capacity building in the context of human and other resources will be essential as will extensive training and mentoring. Without this the Project's contribution to delivering more effective management to support and maintain sustainability will be wasted and ineffective and sustainability of the fisheries will be at stake</p> <p>L=1 I=3</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1 aims to implement a 'rolling' training programme with strong emphasis on general regional training on key fisheries management principles, particularly in the context of MCS, adoption of reference points, implementation of harvest controls and identifying and adapting to climate change impacts on the fisheries. Output 1.2.3 will further address training needs through partnerships. Both of these Outputs will be very focused on national level training and capacity building</p>	<p>FFA Project Management Project Partners National Fisheries Management Bodies</p>
9	Transition and exit strategy	Operational	<p>As noted many times above, if the project is unable to deliver adoption and implementation of more effective fisheries management then this fishery, which has maintained sustainability to date, could (and almost certainly will slip) into an unsustainable scenarios</p> <p>L=1 I=4</p>	<p>The overall objective of the Project is to implement the formally adopted Strategic Action Programme and specifically those aspects that deal with the sustainability of the fishery in the face of growing threats and impacts from climate change and from IUU.</p>	<p>FFA WCPFC Project Managers National Fisheries Management Bodies</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
10	Knowledge Management	Organisational	<p>The region has learned a lot from the various interventions and support from GEF and other agencies and this has created a wealth of lessons and best practices. These have not always been captured and acted on however. The lessons available from the WCPO and its FFA members on maintaining a sustainable fishery should be exported and replicated in other global fisheries. This is a unique opportunity to try and bring other fisheries into ?sustainability?.</p> <p>Further valuable lessons from this particular project should also be captured and shared or a valuable opportunity for rescuing global fisheries could be lost</p> <p>L=2 I=1</p>	<p>Component 4 addresses Knowledge Management and Sharing and its Outputs (4.1.3 and 4.1.4) including fostering close collaboration with other RFMBs and LME management mechanism as well as capturing the overall Best Lessons and Practices from the OFM Projects over the last two decades for transfer to other regions and RFMOs including through developing and using IWLEARN activities</p>	<p>Project Management IW:LEARN IWC</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
11	Due Diligence of Private Sector Partners	Organisational	<p>Unless the Private sector are 'on-board' with the aims of this project, including some of the more contentious aspects related to harvest strategies and controls/limitations to transshipment, etc. then it will still be very challenging to adopt adequate management measures to maintain sustainability. Refusal to accept such measures accompanied by lobbying at national and regional (WCPFC etc.) level could prevent such effective management strategies and, in the long-term, effective SAP Implementation from taking place</p> <p>L=2 I=4</p>	<p>The SAP formally recognises and addresses the need to strengthen and encourage collaboration among major regional stakeholders such as the Regional Seas Programme(s) and Convention(s), other overlapping and neighbouring Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) and, with them, the private sector in order to protect the ecosystem and its living marine resources from further degradation and impact. One important partner will be PITIA (the Pacific Islands Tuna Fisheries Association) and the project aims to continue the collaboration and coordination that has grown through FFA during the OFMP and OFMP II</p>	<p>Project Management FFA PITIA</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
12	Political Will	Political	<p>As in all such projects, political will can be a significant risk. Interventions in this region over the last two decades have thinly managed to maintain a sustainable fishery for these highly migratory species, the only fishery so far displaying such a trend. However, with the growing demand for these resources with population growth alongside the increasing threats from climate change impacts, the region will need to commit ever more resources and political will to maintaining this. Without such political commitment it is unlikely that the sustainability of the fisheries can be maintained. However, as explained in the main text, in this case the risk is definitely considered to be low.</p> <p>L=1 I=3</p>	<p>The Pacific SIDS of the WCPO and FFA region have demonstrated the political commitment somewhat through formal endorsement of the SAP. They are committed to ensuring that the Pacific SIDS are able to maintain control over fisheries in their EEZs but also to develop some level of control and management over the migratory stocks in the adjacent high seas which are all part of the same fishery. As further confirmation of the FFA Members commitment, the Convention was signed some 15 years ago and since then the member countries have (to greater or lesser extent) shown a strong willingness to work together to achieve and maintain sustainable fisheries in this region. This is spotlighted by the fact that the WCPFC region has the only sustainable large-scale tuna fishery in the world at present (albeit highly vulnerable, hence the need for this GEF support). The fact that OFM project was able to commission a</p>	<p>FFA SIDS FFA Members Project Management</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
13	<p>CAUSE: Delays in FFA to carry out: required procurement activities; selection and monitoring of appropriate sub-parties; provide correct financial statement</p> <p>EVENT: Delays in executing the project</p>	Operational Organizational	<p>IMPACT: Decreased delivery of outputs.</p> <p>L = 3 I = 4 SIGNIFICANT</p> <p><i>Note: These risks are based on observations from the HACT Micro-Assessment report. Repeated issues of over/under utilization of budget headings, over/under reporting of expenditure, delays in the submission of FACE forms will affect programme management, affecting overall project delivery. This will be even more significant when multiple partners (RPs) are involved in the project.</i></p>	<p>Treatment type: Mitigate.</p> <p>The project will ensure this will not recur through annual Audit and bi-annual Spot Checks.</p>	
14	<p>Project specific risk: COVID 19 has a negative impact on the project ability to deliver in-country technical advisory services.</p>	Strategic Operational	<p>The sustained limitations on travel will result in advisory technical services being limited to virtual delivery. This may have a negative impact on the quality of services.</p> <p>L=3 I=2</p>	<p>FFA members have already experienced almost two years of travel restriction and have adapted to the utilisation of virtual platforms for the national level consultations and advisory services. Whilst not preferable these mechanism will allow the project to deliver services as scheduled.</p>	FFA All project stakeholders

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
15	Project specific risk: COVID 19 has a negative impact on the project ability to host meetings and support workshops and training.	Strategic Operational	The sustained limitations on travel will result in all meetings, workshops and training will be limited to virtual. This may have a negative impact on the annual meetings, workshops and training. L=3 I=2	As with above, FFA members have already experienced almost two years of travel restriction and have adapted to the utilisation of virtual platforms for the hosting of meetings, workshops and training. national level consultations and advisory services. Whilst not preferable these mechanism will allow the project to deliver services as scheduled.	FFA All project stakeholders
16	Project specific risk: Sustained COVID 19 travel restrictions across the region delay on-site arrival of recruited project staff	Strategic Operational	It is not considered that there will be delays in recruitment but staff arrival on site in both Honiara and Noumea may be impacted depending on access to flights and quarantine. However, it not considered that this will impact on the work programme. L=2 I=2	FFA already has a number of staff working remotely. The CTA for the earlier OFMP II Project worked remotely from March 2020 to project closure and was able to work effectively and continue to engage with stakeholders and deliver project services.	FFA All project stakeholders

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$Eq.)							Total (US\$Eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 3.1	Sub-component 4.1					
Furniture/Equipment	Rental of sound and visual equipment for various training workshops and for national, sub-regional and regional meetings = TOTAL OF \$31,500	31,500				31,500			31,500	FFA
Furniture/Equipment	Rental of sound and visual equipment for various training workshops and for national, sub-regional and regional meetings = TOTAL OF \$40,500		40,500			40,500			40,500	FFA
Furniture/Equipment	Rental of sound and visual equipment for various training workshops and for national, sub-regional and regional meetings = TOTAL OF \$30,500			30,500		30,500			30,500	FFA
Furniture/Equipment	Rental of equipment for various training workshops and for national, sub-regional and regional meetings = TOTAL OF \$4,000				4,000	4,000			4,000	FFA
Furniture/Equipment - Vehicle	Equipment and Furniture: For Project Management Office. \$10,000						10,000		10,000	FFA
Contractual Services – Company	Company Contractual Services (regional bodies) for planning and hosting Workshops and support for International and local consultants as well as providing long-term scientific and technical support to development of harvest strategies, ecosystem approaches, modelling of climate change impacts etc. Includes \$150,000 support for the technical inputs of the Project Manager and \$50,000 support for the technical inputs of the Fisheries officer = TOTAL OF \$47,000	47,000				47,000			47,000	FFA
Contractual Services – Company	Company Contractual Services (regional bodies) for planning and hosting Workshops and support for International and local consultants as well as providing long-term scientific and technical support to development of FAD technologies, E-Monitoring, E-Reporting, feedback from transshipments (general Catch Documentation Improvements), countering IUU fishing and development of associated forensics, improvements in supply chains, etc. Total \$503,000 Includes \$200,000 support for the technical inputs of the Project Manager= TOTAL OF \$703,000		503,000			503,000			503,000	FFA
Contractual Services – Company	Company Contractual Services (regional bodies) for planning and hosting Workshops and support for International and local consultants as well as providing long-term scientific and technical support to development of socio-economic and bio-economic modelling, economic and post-harvest analysis on transshipment and by-catch potential, national policy development in line with relevant regional and International agreements, National level small pelagic and by-catch post-harvest processing and preservation, in-country nearshore FAD construction and deployment workshops and support for training in FAD fishing methods, impacts from climate change and other predicted/modelled changes in the oceanic fishery might effect socio-economy of SIDS and future livelihood, etc. = TOTAL OF \$253,700			253,700		253,700			253,700	FFA
Contractual Services – Company	Company Contractual Services (regional bodies) for planning and hosting Workshops and support for International and local consultants as well as providing long-term scientific and technical support to feasibility studies, traceability and identification of products, mechanisms/strategies for the review of scientific data and feeding results into management and policy decisions, media profiles on advances and developments in data and science practices, coordination with national and regional level scientific and technical bodies, Support to the establishment of a social media campaign, usage of PCOIS information and data as part of the OFM process, identification of new sources of data, adoption of a mechanism/strategy for the review of scientific data and feeding results into management and policy decisions, Assistance and guidance to SIDS to meet their commitments under relevant international conventions, Coordination and publication of an OFMP lessons learned study, etc. = TOTAL OF \$165,850				165,850	165,850			165,850	FFA
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Service (P: Technical inputs of the Fisheries Officer \$150,000 and \$130,000 for technical inputs of the Project manager	280,000				280,000			280,000	FFA
Contractual services-Individual	200,000 support for the technical inputs of the Project Manager		200,000			200,000			200,000	FFA
Contractual services-Individual	\$170,000 support for the technical inputs of the Project Manager and \$100,000 support for the technical inputs of the Fisheries Officer, total 270,000			270,000		270,000			270,000	FFA
Contractual services-Individual	Support for the technical inputs of the Project Manager (\$30,000) and support for the technical inputs of the Fisheries Officer (\$75,000) =Total \$105,000				105,000	105,000			105,000	FFA
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services Individual: Project Management Analyst: \$75,000						75,000		75,000	UNDP
Contractual services-Individual	Contractual Services - IP: Project Manager (\$150,000) and Finance Officer (\$100,000), TOTAL OF \$250,000.						250,000		250,000	FFA
International Consultants	International Consultants: A. MCS training and guidance = \$21,000. B. Legal advisory on various (licensing, compliance, evidence management, prosecutions protocols)= \$2,000; C. Judicial bench-book and guidelines = \$22,000; D. Bilateral agreements (fisheries/boundaries) = \$48,000; E. Cost benefit and Bioeconomic Analysis = \$24,500; C. Legal and technical guidance on permanent baseline establishment and extended continental shelf = \$42,000. TOTAL OF \$189,900	189,900				189,900			189,900	FFA
International Consultants	International Consultants: Expert in strategies to mitigate or remove illegal unreported and/or unregulated fishing = TOTAL of \$21,000		21,000			21,000			21,000	FFA
International Consultants	International Consultants: Cost-Benefit Analysis and economic study of effects of CCMs on individual SIDS = \$28,000; Support for implementing Connectivity studies across the WCPO (both horizontal and vertical water body) especially as a potential tool for monitoring and modelling impacts from climate change = \$24,500; International Consultant for Environmental and Social Management Framework = \$21,000. TOTAL OF \$73,500			73,500		73,500			73,500	FFA
International Consultants	International Consultants: Developing partnerships with MSC and review of alternative approaches to traceability and identification of regional tuna products = \$21,000; member-driven certification processes = \$21,000. TOTAL OF \$42,000				42,000	42,000			42,000	FFA
International Consultants	International Consultants: Mid-Term Review(\$48,800) and Terminal Evaluator(\$68,000) = TOTAL OF \$116,800.						116,800		116,800	UNDP
Local Consultants	Local Consultants: A. Training/Advisory Flag State Responsibilities = \$16,250; B. Training/Advisory MCS = \$21,000; C. align National legislations with SAP and regional agreements = \$49,000; D. Fisheries Management Training courses = \$31,200; E. Review needs LL VDS = \$24,500; F. Economic Performance review LL and PS and upgrade FIMS = \$28,000; Recommendations for development of IMS for PS & LL; = \$24,500; Adaptive Management and Ecosystem Approach = \$17,500; Adaptive Management to Climate Change = \$17,500; National Tuna Management and Development Plans = \$50,300; Review of Adaptive Management for food security and impacts of cc on VDS = \$35,000; science to management and implementation of Adaptive Management = \$42,000; Adoption of Harvest Strategies = \$35,000; Review of SIDS institutional arrangements for National Fisheries Management and proposed reforms to improve OFM = \$45,000; Guidance and training on Standard Operating Procedures related to Oceanic Fisheries = \$24,500; National adoption and implementation of Conservation and Management Measures = \$21,000; Guidance and training on Standard Operating Procedures = \$24,000; CB&T for new reporting systems for improved fishery management (inc. Port State reporting, catch quota management, Catch Documentation Schemes) = \$57,000; Strategic assistance to Members on approached to investment facilitation and business opportunity evaluation = \$21,000. TOTAL OF \$584,250	584,250				584,250			584,250	FFA

Local Consultants	Local Consultants: Development and trial of a High Seas Boarding and Inspection Protocol = \$41,000; Expansion and improvements in National Observer Programmes including improved Observer Training = \$56,250; Review and support to expanded and improved regional approaches to E-Monitoring and E-reporting = \$23,800; Review and strategic support to E-Monitoring at the national level = \$56,000; Technical assistance for development of EM and ER across WCPO fisheries and need for reliable scientific data = \$22,750; Training in EM and ER including electronic operational logsheet data use = \$25,750; Review options to strengthen feedback from transshipments into stock assessments and monitoring as well as national and regional surveillance measures = \$21,000; Improvement to electronic Catch Documentation Scheme to provide for commercial traceability and to deter IUU fishing = \$30,000; Review of potential/actual use of AI and machine learning and associated data and systems needs to each SIDS = \$36,500; Workshop on development of E-Monitoring software to incorporate artificial intelligence and machine learning = \$17,500; Analysis, review and recommendations on possible use of emerging technologies such as molecular forensics to counter IUU fishing = \$19,500; Production of national level MCS Manual and strategic operational procedures = \$19,500; Review of Port State Measures activities and training needs for each SIDS = \$15,500; Training for implementation of Port State measures including sort sampling= \$24,000; Technical assistance for adoption of PSM at national level = \$17,500; Technical assistance for implementation of MCS strategies at national level = \$17,500; Undertaking strategic design and scoping for implementing improved supply chain traceability (with reference to lessons and practices from the Fiji model) = \$21,000; TOTAL OF \$469,050	469,050		469,050		469,050	FFA
Local Consultants	Local Consultants: Bioeconomic modelling of tuna fisheries and associated management strategies for the WCPO = \$35,000; Support for development of national Information Management Systems and databases = \$24,500; Support to SIDS for national oceanic fisheries stock assessments = \$16,250; Development of policy briefs for general distribution = \$24,500; Capacity building in awareness and communication of policy issues and other assistance for raising awareness in high-level government and business sectors = \$13,000; Technical and advisory assistance in regard to policy development and associated background socio-economic and bio-economic modelling, including in-country workshops = \$17,500; National Safeguards (ESMF) Consultant = \$15,000; Local Gender Consultant (ESMF) = \$15,000; General support to national level partners for more effective national policy development in line with relevant regional and international agreements including in-country workshops = \$33,600; Economic and post-harvest analysis on transshipment and by-catch potential economic and food security contributions = \$28,000; Promoting efficient use of transshipment related by-catch to enhance food security options = \$28,000; National level small pelagic and by-catch post-harvest processing and preservation training = \$45,500; In-country nearshore FAD construction and deployment workshops and support for training in FAD fishing methods = \$45,500; Review and analysis of how impacts from climate change and other predicted/modelled changes in the oceanic fishery might affect socio-economy of SIDS and future livelihoods = \$17,500; Analysis of potential alternative income-generation and associated support and training needs in response to such changes and impacts = \$14,000 = TOTAL OF \$372,850	372,850		372,850		372,850	FFA
Local Consultants	Local Consultants: Feasibility study for expansion of Pacific model and stronger engagement with MSC and similar bodies (inc. \$10,000 for result framework) = \$16,000; Review and identification of new sources of data that can improve monitoring and adaptive management = \$24,000; Development and adoption of a mechanism/strategy for the review of scientific data and feeding results into management and policy decisions = \$15,000; Delivery of media profiles on advances and developments in data and science practices and general status of OFM = \$13,000; Development and adoption of a strategy for closer interaction with related initiatives and projects both regionally and globally = \$7,000; Assistance and guidance to SIDS to meet their commitments under relevant international conventions = \$7,000; Review and analysis of best lessons and practices from outside of the WCPO region = \$16,400; Review and analysis of best lessons and practices from all OFM Projects in WCPO = \$14,000; Coordination and publication of an OFMP lessons learned study = \$14,000. TOTAL OF \$126,400		116,400	116,400		116,400	FFA
Local Consultants	Local Consultants: \$10,000 for result framework				-	10,000	FFA
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops: Flag State Responsibilities \$92,800; LL management = \$121,600; Partnerships on new technologies = \$178,400; licensing, compliance, evidence management, prosecutions protocols = \$150,400; Fisheries Management Training workshops = \$158,200; attendance at Sc/Tech Committees = \$81,200; Adaptive Management workshops = \$127,000; Impacts of Climate Change = \$121,000; support for attendance at regional tuna data workshops = \$203,000; Harvest Strategies workshops = \$139,000; IAAO countries attendance = \$185,600; Fisheries Officers workshops = \$72,150; Standard Operating Procedure workshops = \$92,800; CMM training workshops = \$63,800; workshops on Port State reporting, catch quota management, Catch Documentation Schemes = \$88,900; Partnership Platform launch and meetings = \$76,000; Data analysis to management workshops = \$106,250; additional payment for break-out rooms or secretariat rooms at workshops and meetings = \$7,700= TOTAL \$2,065,800	2,065,800		2,065,800		2,065,800	FFA
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops: Development and trial of a High Seas Boarding and Inspection Protocol = \$47,625; Adoption of HSBIP = \$65,625; Expansion and improvements in National Observer Programmes including improved Observer Training = \$152,400; Support to the annual Observer Coordinator's Workshop = \$348,000; Review and strategic support to E-Monitoring at the national level = \$69,000; Training in EM and ER including electronic operational logsheet data use = \$198,750; Improvement to electronic Catch Documentation Scheme to provide for commercial traceability and to deter IUU fishing = \$47,625; Implement options for improved transshipment data and information = \$47,625; Review of potential/actual use of AI and machine learning and associated data and systems needs to each SIDS = \$47,625; Workshop on development of E-Monitoring software to incorporate artificial intelligence and machine learning = \$47,625; Analysis, review and recommendations on possible use of emerging technologies such as molecular forensics to counter IUU fishing = \$63,500; Review of Port State Measures activities and training needs for each SIDS = \$88,900; Training for implementation of Port State measures including sort sampling = \$14,300; Training for E reporting and data entry = \$139,200; Attendance support for MCS Working Group = \$162,400; Stakeholder and Partnership workshop on emerging technologies for vessel tracking and countering IUU = \$55,875; Review Process and Stakeholder and Partnership Workshop on supply chain traceability in conjunction with potential improvements in electronic data capture and better use of 'blockchain' platforms = \$55,875; Testing and implementation of new FAD logsheet = \$62,100; Analysis of FAD tracking technologies = \$57,150; Rolling out and implementation of a FAD Registration and Tracking procedures including analysis of tracking data = \$69,850; meeting rooms rental = \$8,000 = TOTAL OF \$1,909,050	1,909,050		1,909,050		1,909,050	FFA
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop: Workshop to identify critical ecosystem trigger/tipping points not accounted for in existing models = \$69,000; Workshop on research and modelling for forecasting effects from ENSO = \$29,000; biochemical and physical parameters that can identify change in the ecosystem and can trigger adaptive management strategies = \$46,400; use of scientific research and data for fisheries management = \$114,300; national Information Management Systems and databases = \$81,200; negotiation and adoption of a Regional Programme to capture data and knowledge to support an ecosystem-based management approach = \$67,050; general attendance at regional scientific workshops, training and meetings = \$152,400; Identification of access to or provision of priority tools and equipment for scientific research = \$51,750; Capacity building in awareness and communication of policy issues and other assistance for raising awareness = \$87,000; breakout room rental (\$750) = TOTAL OF \$698,850	698,850		698,850		698,850	FFA
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops: Education and Outreach Workshops and Video on socioeconomic aspects related to adaptive management of the fisheries and potential future impacts = \$102,100; workshop to Review and identification of new sources of data = \$63,500; workshop for the development and adoption of a mechanism/strategy for the review of scientific data = \$43,500; Support to SIDS for attendance at relevant regional and global meetings = \$36,800 = TOTAL OF \$245,900		215,900	215,900		215,900	FFA
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Support for Inception Workshop = \$55,000				55,000	55,000	
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Training Workshops & Conference: Inception Workshop, \$30,000				30,000	30,000	FFA
Travel	Travel for training workshops on flag state responsibility, MCS, licensing, compliance, evidence management, prosecutions protocols. Also, Fisheries management exchanges, use of Information Systems, Adaptive Management training and capacity building workshops. Training on harvest strategy implementation, attendance at conservation and management measures workshops, attendance at regional workshops and agreements/conventions, study tours, plus various travel support to international and local consultants. Includes \$100,000 support for the technical inputs of the Fisheries officer = TOTAL OF \$192,250	192,250		192,250		192,250	FFA

Travel	Travel for improved observer training; improved regional approaches to E-Monitoring and E-reporting; Training in EM and ER including electronic operational logsheet data use; strengthen feedback from transshipments into stock assessment and monitoring as well as national and regional surveillance measures; improvement to electronic Catch Documentation Scheme; use of AI and machine learning and associated data and systems needs; Workshop on development of E-Monitoring software use of emerging technologies such as molecular forensics to counter IUU fishing; Production of national level MCS Manual; training and adoption for/ of Port State Measures; IUU Strategy development; improving supply chain traceability and testing, piloting and replicating; testing FAD tracking technologies and designs; TOTAL OF \$157,400					157,400			157,400			157,400	FFA
Travel	Travel: For cost benefit and economic studies = \$9,100; Bioeconomic modelling and management strategies = \$9,100; Implementing Connectivity studies across the WCPO = \$6,200; national Information Management Systems and databases = \$6,750; national oceanic fisheries stock assessments = \$6,350; Capacity building in awareness and communication of policy issues and other assistance for raising awareness = \$6,350; Technical and advisory assistance in regard to policy development and associated background socio-economic and bio-economic modelling = \$6,350; ESMF International Consultant Travel = \$4,750; ESMF National Consultant Safeguards = \$1,700; ESMF Local Consultant Gender Specialist = \$1,700; national policy development in line with relevant regional and international agreements = \$23,000; Economic and post-harvest analysis on transshipment and by-catch potential = \$8,700; Promoting efficient use of transshipment related by-catch = \$6,700; National level small pelagic and by-catch post-harvest processing and preservation training = \$36,750; In-country nearshore FAD construction and deployment workshops and support for training in FAD fishing methods = \$36,750; Review and analysis of how impacts from climate change and other predicted/modelled changes in the oceanic fishery might affect socio-economy of SIDS and future livelihoods = \$6,350; Analysis of potential alternative income-generation and associated support and training needs in response to such changes and impacts = \$4,550. = TOTAL OF \$183,150					183,150			183,150			183,150	FFA
Travel	Travel: For study for expansion of Pacific model = \$5,100; partnerships with MSC and review of alternative approaches to traceability and identification = \$5,100; member-driven certification processes = \$5,100; identification of new sources of data that can improve monitoring and adaptive management = \$3,450; mechanism/strategy for the review of scientific data = \$6,200; media profiles on advances and developments in data and science = \$4,550; best lessons and practices from outside of the WCPO region = \$5,100; best lessons and practices from all OFM Projects in WCPO = \$4,000; MTR and TE Travel = \$8,000. Coordination and publication of an OFMP lessons learned study = \$4,000. TOTAL OF \$50,600					42,600			42,600			42,600	FFA
Travel	Travel: MTR and TE Travel = \$8,000.								8,000			8,000	UNDP
Travel	Travel: For study for expansion of Pacific model = \$5,100; partnerships with MSC and review of alternative approaches to traceability and identification = \$5,100; member-driven certification processes = \$5,100; identification of new sources of data that can improve monitoring and adaptive management = \$3,450; mechanism/strategy for the review of scientific data = \$6,200; media profiles on advances and developments in data and science = \$4,550; best lessons and practices from outside of the WCPO region = \$5,100; best lessons and practices from all OFM Projects in WCPO = \$4,000; MTR and TE Travel = \$8,000. Coordination and publication of an OFMP lessons learned study = \$4,000. TOTAL OF \$50,600					42,600			42,600			42,600	FFA
Travel	Travel: MTR and TE Travel = \$8,000.								8,000			8,000	UNDP
Travel	Travel: PMC staff travel \$26,000											26,000	FFA
Office Supplies	Basic functional supplies including to support workshops and training (stationery, pens, media, flash-sticks, etc) = TOTAL OF \$15,800					15,800			15,800			15,800	FFA
Office Supplies	Basic functional supplies including to support workshops and training (stationery, pens, media, flash-sticks, etc) = TOTAL OF \$26,000					26,000			26,000			26,000	FFA
Office Supplies	Basic functional supplies including to support workshops and training (stationery, pens, media, flash-sticks, etc) = TOTAL OF \$15,500					15,500			15,500			15,500	FFA
Office Supplies	Basic functional supplies including to support workshops and training (stationery, pens, media, flash-sticks, etc) = TOTAL OF \$3,710					3,710			3,710			3,710	FFA
Office Supplies	Supplies: General – for management offices. \$10,190											10,190	FFA
Other Operating Costs	Audio-Visual & Printing Production: Policy Briefings publication TOTAL = \$4,000					4,000			4,000			4,000	FFA
Other Operating Costs	Audio-Visual & Printing Production: Policy Briefings publication TOTAL = \$4,000							4,000	4,000			4,000	FFA
Other Operating Costs	Professional Services : Annual Auditing: \$75,000											75,000	UNDP
Grand Total						3,406,500	3,326,000	1,902,050	699,460	9,334,010	189,800	476,190	10,000,000

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit a 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 Agency 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).