



Sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the areas beyond national jurisdiction.

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

Common Oceans - Sustainable utilization and conservation of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction

GEF ID

10622

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Project Title

Sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the areas beyond national jurisdiction.

Countries

Global

Agency(ies)

FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)

Regional Fishery Commissions (RFMOs): Regional Fishery Commissions: Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) (leading execution agency), and Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). Other executing partners: Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), International Whaling Commission (IWC), Centre for

Marketing Information and Advisory Services for Fishery Products in Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOPECSA), International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network (IMCSN), International Pole & Line Foundation (IPNLF), BirdLife International (BLI), Conservation International (CI), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Pew Charitable Trust/The Ocean Foundation (TOF), International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), and World Wildlife Fund US (WWF-US) and World Wildlife Fund- Pakistan (WWF-Pakistan).

Executing Partner Type

Others

GEF Focal Area

International Waters

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, National Adaptation Plan, Climate resilience, Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, Biodiversity, Species, Threatened Species, Mainstreaming, Fisheries, International Waters, Pollution, Plastics, Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, Learning, SIDS : Small Island Dev States, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Strategic Communications, Private Sector, Large corporations, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Partnership, Consultation, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Theory of change

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

6/18/2020

Expected Implementation Start

6/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

5/31/2027

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

1,294,020.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
IW-2-4	ABNJ sustainably managed	GET	14,378,000.00	185,085,531.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			14,378,000.00	185,085,531.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To achieve responsible, efficient and sustainable tuna harvests and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ in face of a changing environment

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: Strengthened management of tuna fisheries.	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1.1: Major tuna stocks are utilized in a sustainable manner, as they are increasingly managed according to the precautionary approach (as described in UNFSA and CCRF).</p> <p>Outcome 1.2: Tuna fisheries are managed by explicitly incorporating ecosystem considerations, including climate change.</p> <p>Outcome 1.3: RFMOs increased learning by exchanging technical knowledge on topics of global relevance.</p> <p>Outcome 1.4: Sustainable practices implemented in fisheries thanks to new incentives, including better access to markets and better prices.</p>	<p><u>Output 1.1.1:</u> Scientific and technical capacity for further development of harvest strategies for tuna species is strengthened.</p> <p><u>Output 1.2.1:</u> Support to development of EAFM including climate change in five t-RFMOs.</p> <p><u>Output 1.3.1:</u> Financial and technical support to three joint tuna RFMO Working Groups on topics of global relevance.</p> <p><u>Output 1.4.1:</u> Four Fishery Improvement Plans working towards achievement of MSC sustainability standards in developing coastal state fisheries developed.</p>	GET	4,022,254.00	47,157,830.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Strengthened MCS to improve fisheries data, compliance with CMMs and to tackle IUU fishing.	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 2.1: Greater effectiveness in the application of fisheries control and enforcement thanks to increased human capacity across t-RFMO member states based on regional training standards.</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Higher compliance and control of IUU fishing thanks to the adoption of innovative tools.</p>	<p><u>Output 2.1.1:</u> Four MCS related training courses and compliance support missions developed or expanded and delivered.</p> <p><u>Output 2.1.2:</u> Monitoring processes for compliance reviewed in tuna and non-tuna RFMOs to identify drivers of compliance rates and measures to improve compliance in member states.</p> <p><u>Output 2.2.1:</u> Regional standards and support for establishing electronic systems to improve fisheries monitoring and two tools in support of traceability developed and tested for possible upscaling.</p>	GET	4,176,702.00	61,457,162.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Reduction of environmental impacts of tuna fisheries.		<p>Outcome 3.1: Sustainable management of sharks and rays is enhanced.</p>	<p><u>Output 3.1.1:</u> Improved monitoring of catches in six countries for more consistent fishery and biodiversity management of sharks and rays.</p>	GET	4,615,383.0 0	57,759,916.0 0
		<p>Outcome 3.2: Environmental impacts of fishing activities are reduced by the deployment of environmentally sound gear types in all t-RFMO areas of competency.</p>	<p><u>Output 3.2.1:</u> Alternatives to gill nets demonstrated and promoted through workshops and in-field testing by fishers especially in the Indian Ocean.</p>			
		<p>Outcome 3.3: Mitigation techniques supported by data are widely and effectively applied to mitigate impacts to bycatch species.</p>	<p><u>Output 3.2.2:</u> Biodegradable/ non-entangling FADs introduced and promoted through</p>			
		<p>Outcome 3.4: Marine waste from fishing gear is minimized through implementation of existing and/or new policies and standards.</p>	<p>workshops with stakeholders and tested by fishers throughout the t-RFMO areas of competency.</p>			
			<p><u>Output 3.3.1:</u> Two new technologies and materials for reducing bycatch interactions developed.</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: Knowledge Management, Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation and Gender Mainstreaming.	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4.1: Awareness of project objectives, activities and achievements among stakeholders and target audiences is increased through the dissemination of information and sharing of knowledge and evidence of effective project implementation.	<p><u>Output 4.1.1:</u> Knowledge products developed and shared through available knowledge sharing platforms and processes to facilitate exchange of lessons learned, best practices, and expertise generated during project implementation organised.</p> <p><u>Output 4.1.2:</u> Communication products developed, including information packages, tools and approaches and shared through appropriate channels including relevant knowledge-sharing platforms to reach targeted audiences.</p> <p><u>Output 4.1.3:</u> Operational project M&E systems implemented.</p> <p><u>Output 4.1.4:</u> Gender is mainstreamed in the project activities and</p>	GET	878,994.00	8,692,052.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	13,693,333.00	175,066,960.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
		GET	684,667.00		10,018,571.00	
		Sub Total(\$)	684,667.00		10,018,571.00	
		Total Project Cost(\$)	14,378,000.00		185,085,531.00	

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	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,670,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,680,000.00
Other	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,165,025.00
Other	International Whaling Commisison (IWC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,815,118.00
Other	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,100,735.00
Other	The Pacific Community (SPC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	555,000.00
Other	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	70,000.00
Private Sector	International Seafood Sustainability Association (ISSA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	50,000,000.00
Other	United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	59,500,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,552,000.00
Other	International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Other	International Pole and Line Foundation (IPNLF)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,061,948.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Other	International Pole and Line Foundation (IPNLF)	Grant	Investment mobilized	73,000.00
Other	International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network (IMSCN)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	72,675.00
Other	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,158,273.00
Civil Society Organization	World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Pakistan	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	World Wildlife Fund (WWF) US	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,723,185.00
Other	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	9,528,572.00
Other	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) - leading executing agency	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	11,760,000.00
Civil Society Organization	BirdLife International (BLI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Pew Charitable Trusts	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	9,600,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				185,085,531.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

FAO: comprises relevant elements (between 5% and 25% of the budgets were considered) of voluntary cash contributions by various donors to FAO's activities related to (and in line with the objectives of) the project. In addition, this includes FAO Technical Cooperation Projects. Calculations are based on project budgets for 2021 and 2022 and projected over the life of the project. IPNLF: includes equipment that will be procured to support project component 3.

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(\$)
FAO	GET	Global	International Waters	International Waters	14,378,000	1,294,020
Total Grant Resources(\$)					14,378,000.00	1,294,020.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

300,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

27,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
FAO	GET	Global	International Waters	International Waters	300,000	27,000
Total Project Costs(\$)					300,000.00	27,000.00

Core Indicators

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	Global			
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)

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

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

Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-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)

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)
Global		3		
Select SWE				<input type="checkbox"/>

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)
	724,000.00		

Fishery Details

As baseline, as of March 2021, from the 23 commercial tuna stocks monitored, annual catch totaling 4,620,000 mt (86% of the total) was made from 17 stocks being fished at levels which assure healthy abundance, while 724,000 mt annual catch (14% of the total) was made from 6 stocks being overexploited. As a target, further improvement in catch tonnage of at least 724,000 mt per annum can be achieved through more sustainable management practices allowing rebuilding of overexploited stocks to healthy abundance. If the target value is achieved, no major commercial tuna stocks would be overexploited. Source: ISSF. 2021. Status of the world fisheries for tuna. Mar. 2021. ISSF Technical Report 2021-10. International Seafood Sustainability Foundation, Washington, D.C., USA. The detailed calculation of this indicator is provided in Annex L.

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		3,380		
Male		8,404		
Total	0	11784	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

The Common Oceans - Sustainable utilization and conservation of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction Program (GEF ID 10548) (hereafter referred to as the Program) was developed to demonstrate and promote more comprehensive processes and integrated approaches to the sustainable use and management of the ABNJ. It will take into account the likely demands of ongoing processes such as the new BBNJ Agreement, building on the results and lessons of the GEF-5 Global sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) program (GEF ID 4580) and complementing the efforts of various partners and parallel initiatives including the GEF multi-country Large-Marine Ecosystem (LME) approach and Regional Seas Programs.

The BBNJ negotiations started in 2017 to develop an implementing agreement under the framework of UNCLOS to address the sustainable utilization and conservation of biodiversity in the areas beyond national jurisdiction - often referred to as the BBNJ Agreement. The final text is expected to be ready in 2022, after negotiations are resumed after the pandemic hiatus.

The Program (GEF ID 10548) consists of five child projects ? two global projects that will promote more sustainable management of tuna and deep-sea fisheries, respectively (sector focus), a third project that seeks to build capacity to improve cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination on key ABNJ issues at global level (thematic focus), and a fourth project that examines multi-sectoral governance (stewardship) in a pilot area, the Sargasso Sea (geographical focus). A fifth child project will ensure effective coordination, communication, partnerships, lesson learning and knowledge management between the other child projects and support innovative financing initiatives for sustainable use of ABNJ resources across the Program (program level focus).

The GEF7 Common Oceans - Sustainable utilization and conservation of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction Program (GEF ID 10548)			
Child Project	GEF ID	GEF Agency	GEF Grants
Sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the areas beyond national jurisdiction	10622	FAO	14,378,000
Deep-sea Fisheries under the Ecosystem Approach	10623	FAO	4,437,156
Building and Enhancing Sectoral and Cross-Sectoral Capacity to Support Sustainable Resource Use and Biodiversity Conservation in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	10697	UNEP	2,500,000
Strengthening the stewardship of an economically and biologically significant high seas area ? the Sargasso Sea	10620	UNDP	2,652,294

The Program was developed through collaboration between three GEF Agencies that will also jointly implement the Program ? FAO, UNDP, UNEP ? and the GEF Secretariat, in addition to other GEF Agencies such as World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US), Conservation International (CI), and a wide array of interested partners. Initial work consisted of a review and analysis of the current situation facing ABNJ, and development of the framework for a new Program to address sustainable use of ABNJ. The project document (PRODOC) presented below describes the background, objective, design, budget and implementation arrangements for the Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction Project (GEF ID 10622).

a. Global Environmental and/or Adaptation Problems, Root Causes and Carriers that need to be Addressed (systems description)

The recent global annual catch of the principal market species of highly migratory tunas found in the ABNJ is estimated to be 5.3 million tonnes (2019)^[1]. Sixty percent of this catch was skipjack tuna, followed by yellowfin (28%), bigeye (7%) and albacore (4%). Bluefin tunas accounted for 1% of the global catch. A recent study estimated that in 2018 commercial tuna fishing generated dockside value around US\$ 11 billion and contributed more than US\$ 40 billion to the global economy.^[2]

This represents a dramatic increase in both catch and value since the industry?s beginnings. Up until the end of WW II tuna-based fisheries were mostly confined to localized, coastal fisheries. The highly migratory species characteristic of the ABNJ could only be caught in coastal waters at certain points in their life cycle and were considered to be seasonal. As demand for tuna grew for canning and subsequently, demand for fresh/frozen tuna started to grow, industrial fisheries responded. Today, the

industry is characterized by large, diversified fleets composed of vessels able to deploy all gear types, target all tuna species and capable of fishing in all ocean basins. It is a global, multi-gear and multispecies fishery.

As an industry, fishing, processing and distribution of the main commercial tuna species provide both direct and indirect benefits to a large number of people and their families. One study^[3] estimated that tuna vessels and processing plants account for some 10,000 jobs for Pacific Islanders. Total direct and indirect related employment was estimated to be between 21,000 and 31,000, or between 5 and 8 percent, respectively, of all wage employment in the region. A number of other studies from other regions appear to confirm the importance of the industry as a source of employment although globally estimates have yet to be calculated.

In addition to the changes in fleets over time, other key factors that have affected the fishery include: (i) relative importance of fishing gear types in particular the increasing use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) and subsequent improvements in their efficiency; (ii) growth in the number of target species; (iii) increase duration of ships at sea, supported by use of trans-shipment vessels; (iv) initiation of tuna farming activities; (v) the development of small-scale, coastal fisheries; and (vi) environmental considerations such as recognition of undesirable incidental catches and the introduction of various mitigation methods and techniques.

Despite its size the long-term future of the industry remains dependent on the sustainable management of the 23 stocks of the 7 main commercial tuna species that span the world's oceans. The five tuna regional fisheries management organizations (t-RFMOs) represent the cornerstones of international tuna fisheries governance (see Annex N for more detail related to t-RFMOs). The status of the 23 stocks are formally assessed on a regular basis (every 2 ? 4 years depending on the population) by the scientific staff or scientific committees of the five t-RFMOs. In a summary of the most recent assessment of these stocks it was estimated that globally, 65% of these stocks are at a healthy level of abundance, 13% are overfished and 22% are at an intermediate level. In terms of exploitation, 74% of the stocks are not experiencing overfishing and 22% are experiencing overfishing. Of the 23 commercial tuna stocks monitored, it was determined that annual catch totaling 4,620,000 mt (86% of the total) was made from 17 stocks and were being fished at levels which assure healthy abundance, while 724,000 mt annual catch (14% of the total) was made from 6 stocks being overexploited. Moreover, many other tuna and tuna-like stocks are still considered data-limited and not formally assessed by t-RFMOs.

While these fisheries are highly complex, the main drivers contributing to the present status and risks to their future sustainability are the following:

- **Overcapacity of the Fleets.** The open access nature of fisheries, particularly in the high seas, has led to overcapacity of fleets in every t-RFMO convention area. Once overcapacity develops, it is difficult to reduce it because the fishing industry will continue operating as long as profits exceed costs, especially in the presence of subsidies;
- **Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.** At the global level, estimates of IUU range between 11 and 26 million tons per year (i.e., 15% of global catch), leading to a loss of an estimated US\$ 10 to US\$ 23.5 billion annually.^[4] While the situation has improved in recent years as a result of efforts at national, regional and international levels, more efforts are

needed to address various types of activities that are more easily concealed or difficult to detect (i.e. misreporting, trans-shipments, etc.), thus strengthening the need for compliance; and the

- Inter-relationships between Tuna Harvesting and the Environment. This issue is dominated by concern over the status of tuna stocks and the sustainability of fishing techniques, particularly on the impacts associated with bycatch, and possible contributions of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) to marine pollution. However, increasingly existential threats such as the effects of climate change on tuna fish stocks and more recently the potential impacts associated with plastics in the marine environment are gaining traction.

Despite many t-RFMOs taking steps to strengthen fisheries governance, in the early 2000s there was growing concern that some of these t-RFMOs were failing to adopt conservation management measures (CMMs) even when based on the best, available scientific advice. At that time, it was also noted that many of these organizations were struggling to fulfil their mandates. In response and after considerable efforts from UN task forces, member states, NGOs and foundations, a number of new approaches and measures were proposed to strengthen the t-RFMOs. These included: (i) development of t-RFMO 'best practices'; (ii) performance reviews; and (iii) establishment of a cross t-RFMO process (to promote greater inter-sectoral cooperation among the t-RFMOs).

In spite of the measurable progress achieved through the adoption of these and other recommendations, the t-RFMOs continued to face a number of challenges and constraints undermining their potential for achieving greater impact. These included: (i) resolution of many of the management issues faced by each Commission depends on individual state performance, (ii) decision-making rules are often based on consensus among the member states, (iii) budgets depend on agreement of the member states (not by the Secretariats) and (iv) there exist significant lags in implementation of management decisions by the member states (see Table 1). More information is provided on the 5 t-RFMOs and FFA and on the number of Commission Members (CM) and Cooperating Non-member Countries (CNM) for each t-RFMO in Annex N.

Table 1. Selected Characteristics of the five t-RFMOs (Source t-RFMO websites).

t-RFMO	Date Created	Mandate	Convention Area	Location	No. of CMs & (CNMCs)
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IATTC	1949	?maintaining the populations of yellowfin and skipjack tuna and of other kinds of fish taken by tuna fishing vessels ? (to) permit maximum sustained catches year after year?	eastern Pacific Ocean	La Jolla, California (USA)	21(5)
ICCAT	1969	?co-operate in maintaining the populations of (tunas) at? maximum sustainable catch ? for the conservation of the resources of tuna and tuna-like fishes?	Atlantic Ocean (including adjacent Seas)	Madrid, Spain	52(5)

CCSBT	1993	to ensure, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilisation of the global SBT fishery?	the management of southern bluefin tuna throughout its distribution?	Canberra, Australia	6(1)
IOTC	1996	ensuring the conservation and optimum utilization of stocks covered by the organization's establishing Agreement and encouraging sustainable development of fisheries based on such stocks?.	the Indian Ocean insofar as it is necessary to cover such seas for the purpose of conserving and managing stocks that migrate into or out of the Indian Ocean?	Victoria Mah?, Seychelles	29(2)

WCPFC	2004	?ensure?the conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks (i.e., tunas, billfish, marlin) ?	western and central Pacific	Pohnpei, MSM	28(9)
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In response FAO and its partners carried out the Common Oceans ABNJ Program, funded under the GEF-5 replenishment cycle over the period 2014 and 2019. It proved to be an innovative and comprehensive approach, bringing together a unique variety of partners, including governments, regional management bodies, civil society, the private sector, academia and industry and proved that it could effectively address the challenges to sustainable use of the ABNJ.

In the period overlapping with the GEF-5 project (Tuna I ? GEF ID 4581), there was significant progress towards achieving a more sustainable management of tuna stocks, some of which benefited directly from project support. The Terminal Evaluation (TE) of Tuna I, found under the ?effectiveness? indicator for the project?s first component (Promotion of Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries, in Accordance with an Ecosystems Approach) the number of stocks managed under a harvest strategy (HS) or having a HS being developed increased from 1 to 14. Similarly, the percentage of healthy stocks almost doubled, increasing from 43% to 74%. Although it was not possible to objectively assess how much of this progress could be directly attributed to the ABNJ Tuna I Project, project efforts undoubtedly contributed significantly to this outcome.

Under component 2 (Strengthening and Harmonizing MCS to Address Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported Fishing, the TE found: (i) the number of CMMs related to monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) adopted by the 5 t-RFMOs increased sharply during project implementation, reflecting a much stronger commitment to MCS by contracting parties; and (ii) the number of initiatives related to electronic monitoring systems (EMS) and electronic reporting systems (ERS), quintupled. Again, although the exact contribution from the Tuna I couldn?t be measured, it was thought to have had a catalytic effect, helping to disseminate and showcase the benefits of EMS+ERS and to boost MCS improvement efforts overall.

Under component 3 (Reducing Ecosystem Impacts of Tuna Fishing), the Evaluation found: (i) data available on sharks, sea turtles and seabirds in t-RFMOs were not only integrated in various ways, but greatly enhanced, including by the collection of new information; (ii) the status of several shark stocks was successfully assessed, based on data provided entirely or partially by the project, as well as the impacts of tuna fisheries on sea turtle and seabird conservation, at a global level, including confidential data that had never been available before; (iii) the engagement of the private sector, mainly through the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF) was important contributing to the adoption of best practices for bycatch mitigation by tuna fishing boats worldwide; (iv) the project contributed to improve the quality of the data on the tuna gillnet fishery in the northern Indian Ocean, allowing, for the first time, an estimation of the bycatch (about 12,000 cetaceans and 29,000 sea turtles/ year); and

(v) based on preliminary data generated by the project, the introduction of gear modifications in this fishery may have resulted in a decrease of cetacean bycatch by 98.5%. The Evaluation concluded that these represented outstanding achievements that irreversibly transformed the management and conservation of bycatch species caught in association with tuna fisheries, entailing an unprecedented degree of international and inter t-RFMO cooperation in the management of bycatch.

Nevertheless, at the time of the Evaluation it was also clear that there was much that remained to be done in terms of consolidating these gains, upscaling proven approaches and tools to amplify their impact, and supporting newly emerging technologies leading to achieving sustainable management of tuna stocks. In response, a new five-year project focusing on tuna fisheries was proposed under the second phase Common Oceans ABNJ Program (Tuna II).

b. Baseline Scenario and any Associated Baseline Projects

The baseline has shifted over the intervening 8 years since Tuna I (GEF ID 4581) was approved in 2013. The t-RFMOs have continued to evolve over time moving towards becoming more modernized, international organizations and in many respects adopting convergent approaches to the management of tuna stock. Examples include: (i) adoption of harvest strategies/management procedures in line with the guidelines of United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA) and Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF); (ii) increased consideration of the impact of fishing operations on the environment; (iii) enhanced collaboration through exchange of information and experiences across all t-RFMOs on technical issues of common interest; (iv) the development and incorporation of recommendations stemming from systematic performance reviews; (v) promoting mechanisms to increase intra-sectoral cooperation among t-RFMOs (e.g., through memoranda of understanding); and (vi) implementing robust and consistent enforcement and compliance systems to ensure that the rules set for these fisheries are followed.

There also have been new approaches that have emerged that are increasingly being applied in support of sustainable management of tuna fisheries. Examples include: (i) eco-certification of certain tuna fisheries and/or chain of custody; (ii) increasing rates of electronic monitoring and reporting technologies to achieve greater accuracy and reduce lags in PCU tuna fisheries performance and compliance; and (iii) transitioning fishing gear technologies to mitigate impacts on non-target species and to reduce pollution impacts.

Finally, in addition to the five t-RFMOs, the number and diversity of stakeholders has grown significantly and include inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector associations, foundations, trusts and trade groups.

Under the new 'baseline scenario' there is likely to be a continuation of some financial resources in particular with respect to the number of new stakeholders in the sector. However in the absence of a strong 'center' providing the critical role of coordination and collaboration among so many stakeholders, there is a high risk that the synergies, coordination mechanisms and knowledge exchange channels established in the GEF-5 project will be lost. Moreover, without additional reinforcement the t-RFMOs, which remain the legal instrument of governance of these global resources in the ABNJ, are unlikely to benefit from these nascent processes. Many of the activities supported under the earlier project involving t-RFMOs would not likely have taken place in the absence of GEF resources (e.g.,

facilitating cross t-RFMO processes and work facilitating the adoption of CMMs designed to lead to stock rebuilding and adoption of risk adverse Harvest Strategies). Finally, while a number of new approaches and technologies supported under the former project demonstrated success, they are unlikely to be upscaled and expanded under the baseline scenario. High potential candidates include: (i) assessing and modeling CC impacts on tuna stocks; (ii) increasing the adoption of harvest strategies, controls and other mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts of FADs and ALDFG; (iii) shark monitoring; (iv) bird bycatch mitigation; (v) MCS measures and (vi) use of fishery improvement projects (FIPS). Progress would likely continue but at a much slower rate, remain isolated and confined (e.g., to a particular fleet, country and/or sub-region) and opportunities for synergies to resolve common problems in different ocean regions missed.

The development of a wide and diverse range of stakeholders with interests in the future sustainability of tuna fisheries and the conservation of biodiversity in the ABNJ was a central tenant in the first phase project and arguably due to their close collaboration and coordination, was a major factor contributing to that project's achievements. That group of stakeholders that indicated their interest in participating in the second phase GEF-7 Project, has been enlarged and further diversified during the project preparation process including yielding greater participation from the private sector and the foundations (see section 2 and Annex M). Finally, there exists considerable potential to build and expand on the aforementioned groups and develop closer ties and linkages with the activities supported elsewhere in the private sector, the United Nations and with international financing institutions (IFIs).

c. Proposed Alternative Scenario with a Brief Description of Expected Outcomes and Components of the Project and the Project's Theory of Change

The Mid-term evaluation of Tuna I (GEF ID 4581) in 2017 reconstructed a TOC for the project, which, together with the programmatic TOC developed jointly with main programmatic stakeholders in 2018 and 2019, provided the basis for the present project-level TOC (Figure 1); the latter which was used to guide the preparation of Tuna II. The TOC recognizes the t-RFMOs as key partners for the success of the Tuna II. In addition to these regional bodies, the Project relies on the activities and the support of a large and diversified group of stakeholders encompassing most of the sector's main stakeholders including institutions from the private sector, NGOs, national governments and other regional and sub-regional organizations. It is intended that the Project would build on the strong network of partnerships, experience and lessons-learned derived from the first phase, leading to more effective and transformative activities.

The Project (GEF ID 10622) seeks to address the three major issues threatening the sustainability of global tuna fisheries: (i) overexploitation of tuna resources; (ii) IUU fishing and non-compliant behavior in tuna fisheries and (iii) undesirable incidental catches and impacts on the ecosystem.

To overcome these issues, the Project will work towards three technical areas of immediate outcomes, which also reflect the main areas of work of the t-RFMOs: (i) strengthened management of tuna fisheries; (ii) strengthened MCS to improve fisheries data, compliance with CMMs and to tackle IUU fishing; and (iii) reduction of environmental impacts of tuna fisheries. The immediate outcomes shown

in the TOC below (Figure 1) are the project outcomes shown in the project results framework (Annex A1). The project TOC also shows project outputs included in the project results framework, which are the products and services planned to be delivered by the Project in support of the achievement of the immediate outcomes.

Key assumptions that will need to be met for the Project to be successful are: (i) sufficient and continued political will at global, regional and national levels to support sustainable management of tuna fisheries; (ii) willingness of national governments to tackle IUU and associated corruption; (iii) consumers will continue to pay a premium for sustainably sourced tuna; (iv) economic rewards from sustainable utilisation of tuna resources are judged higher than risks associated with 'business as usual' practices and reward; (v) overfishing and overcapacity of fishing fleets can be reduced to sustainable levels; and (vi) future impacts of climate change, such as ocean acidification, do not irreversibly affect structure and function of ecosystems and biodiversity in the ABNJ.

Drivers identified that work in favor of Project success are: (i) pressure from consumers for sustainably-sourced tuna helps promote changes towards adoption of more sustainable harvesting practices; (ii) public concern over environmental issues, such as plastics or illegal fishing, result in increasing pressure for government action, nationally and globally; (iii) international legal processes, such as the BBNJ, seeking to promote further protection of ecosystems and biodiversity in the ABNJ; and (iv) the impact of climate change, which is of increasing concern to the fisheries industry, can also be a driver for action.

The project outputs and outcomes depicted in the TOC have been described in more detail below.

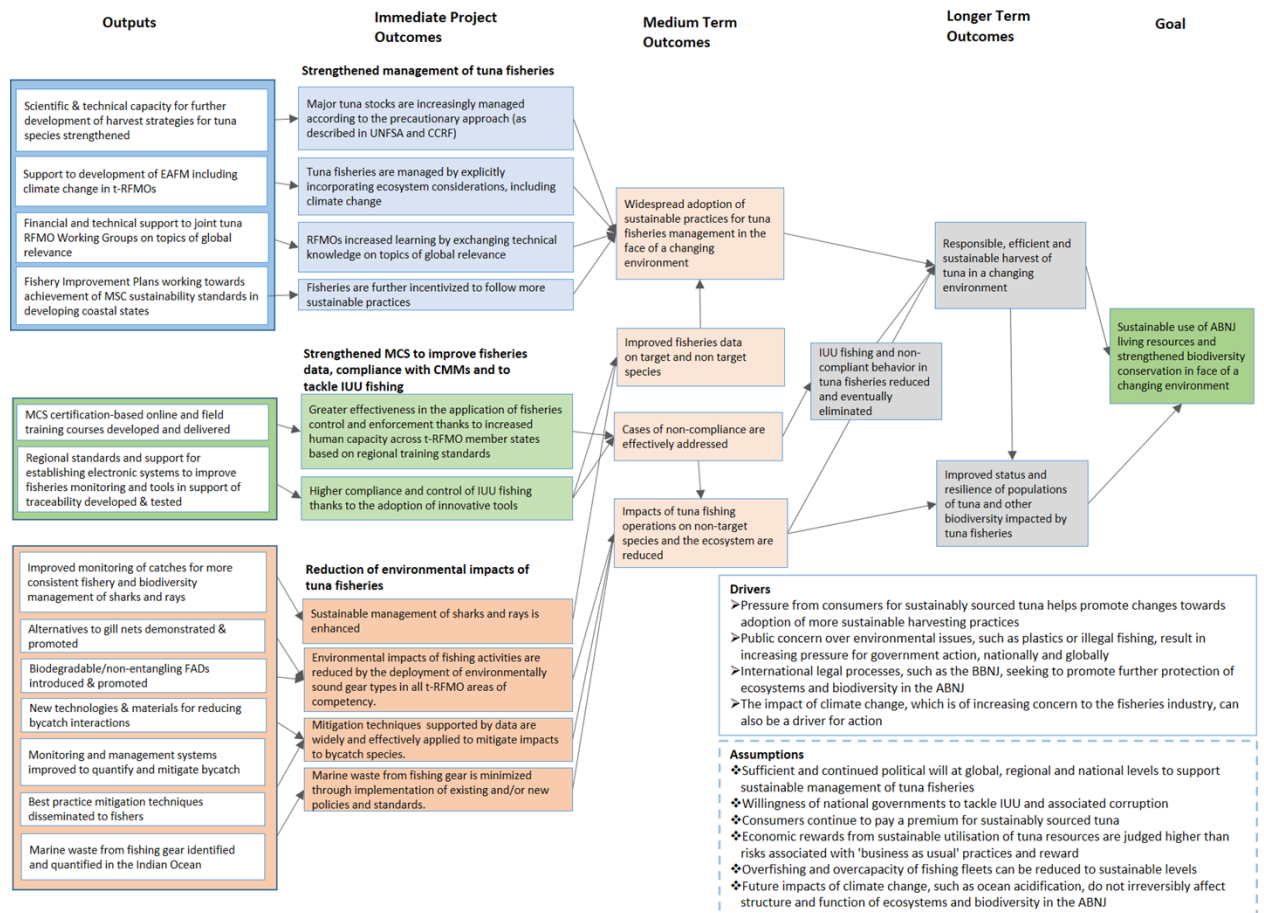


Figure 1: Theory of change of the Tuna II project (GEF ID 10622)

Project Objective. The objective of the Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction Project (the Project) is to achieve responsible, efficient and sustainable tuna production and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ in face of a changing environment. The Project has three technical components. These are: (i) Strengthened management of tuna fisheries, (ii) Strengthened MCS to improve fisheries data compliance with CMMs and to tackle IUU fishing and (iii) Reduction of environmental impacts of tuna fisheries. These technical components will be supported by a fourth, cross-cutting component covering KM, Communication, M&E and gender mainstreaming.

Component 1: Strengthened Management of Tuna Fisheries.

Building upon progress made during the phase 1 project, the objective of Component 1 activities is to further strengthen the management of tuna fisheries by t-RFMOs. The GEF-7 Tuna Project would include: (i) providing continued support to the cross t-RFMO processes; (ii) building on the use of simulation-tested (MSE) harvest strategy/management procedure approaches for management by t-RFMOs, including the development and promotion of MSE for data-limited tuna stocks; (iii) assessing the likely impacts of climate change on tuna fisheries to enable planning for potential management responses and (iv) promoting activities that are intended to incentivize tuna fisheries to follow best practices..

Outcome 1.1. Major tuna stocks are utilized in a sustainable manner, as they are increasingly managed according to the precautionary approach (as described in UNFSA and CCRF).

Output 1.1.1. Scientific and technical capacity for further development of harvest strategies for tuna species is strengthened.

Because harvest strategy-based management⁵¹ has proven to be both effective and efficient, all five of t-RFMOs are developing harvest strategies (HS) or already have them in place. Tuna I was instrumental in promoting their development however, while laudable, it is not yet complete. Continuing support of the ABNJ Tuna 1 HS capacity building and RFMO support for HS/MSE efforts to offer scientific guidance and other capacity-building assistance, including for individual t-RFMO member nations is necessary to maintain the momentum gained for HS in t-RFMOs. Activities to be supported under Output 1.1.1 include: (i) conduct of in-country capacity building virtual workshops educating on the concepts and benefits of HS, using capacity building material developed by the Project; (ii) hosting online documentation and e-learning curriculum, provisioning of technical level support to scientific and policy advisory bodies engaged in development and testing of alternative HS; and (iii) developing advocacy for HS CMMs amongst industry, national governments and like-minded NGOs. Non-governmental organizations and industry partners will also help to amplify the call for HS CMMs, agreeing to co-sign individual letters to ICCAT, IOTC, IATTC and WCPFC.

Activities will also be undertaken to expand and enhance outreach and education on HS through development of an online course (see below), a quarterly webinar series, as well as digital media and print materials. Materials will be tailored to fishery managers, government officials, scientists, and a myriad of stakeholder groups, including fishers, supply chain representatives, retailers, and conservationists. This audience will span the globe, including developed and developing nations, and

will employ focus groups to review and provide feedback on all materials prior to production to maximize their utility. All materials will be translated into multiple languages. Although the t-RFMOs are the priority audience, most of the products will be generalized and thus applicable to a much greater diversity of fisheries.

Further, activities will be supported to document and advertise to t-RFMOs, the application of data-limited methods for HS/MSE and assessment of data limited stocks to assist in capacity building further aiming at support for HS adoption at t-RFMOs across the suite of fisheries which harvest tuna and tuna-like species found in ABNJ. A series of online educational modules about various HS elements including involving data limited considerations. Together, they will form the basis for an online capacity building course composed of a range of technical modules which managers, scientists, and stakeholders could complete, to receive an FAO training certificate. Each module will take 15-30 minutes to complete, and they can be viewed individually or in combination. If participants do not seek certification, they can pick and choose which modules to complete. All modules will be available online free of charge. Each will be developed according to pedagogical strategies and will engage the user with interactive features, including quizzes throughout and at the end of each module. Additional resources will be suggested upon completion for learners who want to delve deeper into the topic of each module.

Outcome 1.2. Tuna fisheries are managed by explicitly incorporating ecosystem considerations, including climate change.

Output 1.2.1 Support to development of EAFM including climate change in five t-RFMOs.

Under Output 1.2.1, Tuna II will continue to build upon on the achievements from Tuna I by supporting activities designed to operationalize the EAFM in t-RFMOs, including capacity building efforts and to focus additional attention on achieving a greater understanding of CC impacts on global tuna resources and how these can be brought forward to decision-makers for action. Support for these activities will be continued under Tuna II through capacity building workshops and joint t-RFMO meetings, acting upon recommendations made at the joint t-RFMO discussion held at FAO headquarters in September 2019. Work under this output also includes simulation studies using EcoTest that establish a range of credible ecosystem hypotheses including fleet and bycatch behaviour in order to determine in which instances indicators and management policies might be considered reliable.

The focus of the assessment of CC impacts on tuna fisheries will be achieved by modeling the impacts of climate change on the distribution and productivity of Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans tuna fisheries and provision of high-level knowledge-exchange events focused on innovative fisheries management considering climate change.

Outcome 1.3. RFMOs increased learning by exchanging technical knowledge on topics of global relevance.

Output 1.3.1 Financial and technical support to three joint tuna RFMO Working Groups on topics of global relevance.

Considerable advancement on topics of common concern across t-RFMOs has been achieved through joint t-RFMO meetings, although at times, the ideas and proposal developed at such discussions outpaced the ability of t-RFMOs to implement actions in response. Nevertheless, providing continued support to the cross t-RFMO processes is an important element of Tuna II in leading toward

strengthening management of tuna fisheries. Under this Output the Project will continue support for three cross t-RFMO workshops to address topics of common interest in a harmonized manner, and for conveying key messages to civil society regarding progress in fisheries management, particularly in the context of ongoing BBNJ discussions and the UNFSA review process.

Outcome 1.4. Sustainable practices implemented in fisheries thanks to new incentives, including better access to markets and better prices.

Output 1.4.1. Four Fishery Improvement Plans working towards achievement of MSC[6] sustainability standards in developing coastal state fisheries developed.

Under Output 1.4.1 activities designed to assist in conducting pre-assessments of selected fisheries from developing coastal states against sustainability standards and in the development of Fishery Improvement Plans will be undertaken. These include facilitating improvements in fishing practices and management by Pacific SIDS using market-based approaches to improve the socio-economic benefits for fishing communities, improving stakeholder awareness of the practices and likely impacts of fisheries in Pacific SIDS and individual states.

Component 2: Strengthened MCS to Improve Fisheries Data, Compliance with CMMs and to Tackle IUU Fishing.

The objective of Component 2 activities is to further strengthen MCS through various capacity building efforts, the use of innovative tools & technology, and the sharing of experiences/lessons learned, building on successful outcomes/outputs during phase 1.

Outcome 2.1 Greater effectiveness in the application of fisheries control and enforcement thanks to increased human capacity across t-RFMO member states based on regional training standards.

Output 2.1.1 Four MCS related training courses and compliance support missions developed or expanded and delivered.

In Tuna II support will be provided to improve compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. This addresses a stated need in the region amongst ICCAT CPCs and uses approaches which have been shown to be effective such as compliance missions to assist the CPCs in identifying gaps/weaknesses and develop action plans to address these (e.g. Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific). This will be complemented by specific training of officers on Port States Measures (PSM) for the implementation of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA), which entered into force on 5 June 2016.[7] Considering that effective implementation of PSMA involves broader aspects such as the legal and policy framework, institutional capacity and sharing of information, MCS systems and operational capacity at the national level, these activities will complement other ongoing initiatives being carried out by FAO and other international partners.

During Tuna I, the project provided support for training of officers in the Western Pacific. This concerned the Certificate IV in Fisheries Enforcement and Compliance (CFEC), an accredited course which was delivered through University of South Pacific (USP) and was developed to teach the general skills and knowledge required by Monitoring, Compliance and Surveillance (MCS) Officers at the entry-level. This activity was selected as a case study in the evaluation of Tuna I, which concluded that the CFEC is effective in assuring that participants have acquired the intended knowledge skills and

attitude from the course. Being a formal Certificate from an academic institution (USP), the participants are evaluated against a set of competency standards. It was also considered to be highly relevant to the MCS needs of the FFA member states and, although difficult to measure, it is assumed that the CEFC is having a positive impact on Pacific fisheries.

Building on this successful model, the rationale is to develop CFEC courses for other regions/oceans, taking into specificities and characteristics according to t-RFMO convention area. Apart from the development of region-specific course materials, the objective is to develop a business plan identifying potential financial backers for a global competency-based certification program for tuna MCS, embedded in a university program, including its agreement to host the course, with a commitment (and resources) to run this for a trial period (e.g. 5 years).

In the Western Pacific, importance of the CEFC has been recognized by the FFA Council which called for further efforts on developing human capacity. Under this Output FFA initiatives in this area will be supported such as an advanced competency-based qualification in fisheries management (Level 6), which builds on the knowledge base of CEFC graduates. This is intended for the level of fishery managers, thus contributing to strengthening fisheries management competency across the region. Another training initiative concerns MCS data analysis capacity in the FFA Regional Fisheries Surveillance Centre and in Pacific Island national fisheries administrations, which combines accredited courses and hands-on practical training in the use and analysis of data from MCS tools. This addresses the need for ongoing support to FFA Member countries in developing the capacity of their staff to address the issues related to IUU fishing, and thus safeguard the long-term sustainability and economic benefits of the tuna fishing industry in the region.

Output 2.1.2 Monitoring processes for compliance reviewed in tuna and non-tuna RFMOs to identify drivers of compliance rates and measures to improve compliance in member states.

During Tuna I, the project supported, under the umbrella of the International MCS Network (IMCSN), the establishment of the Tuna Compliance Network (TCN), an initiative that brought together for the first time the officers responsible of compliance in the tuna RFMOs and other monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) experts. This was considered a successful initiative across t-RFMOs for the informal exchange of experiences and defining areas for improvement. As pointed out by the TE, the objective should not be harmonization, as this is not attainable when considering the different structures, history, and characteristics of each t-RFMO. Instead, RFMOs can and should strengthen MCS through better coordination and cooperation.

This initiative will receive further support under this Output with the specific aim of developing recommendations and methodology for best practices for compliance assessments which will facilitate the ability to improve compliance rates and allow monitoring of improved compliance in the years to follow for both t-RFMOs and non-tuna RFMOs. This builds on work carried out by the TCN and support provided by Tuna I to carry out a comparative assessment of compliance reviews in t-RFMOs, taking into account Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) and compliance rates. This involves the compliance assessment processes in each t-RFMO as well as identifying drivers for higher and lower compliance by CPCs.

In the Pacific, the success of the establishment of the TCN has already provided a basis for closer collaboration amongst the officers responsible for compliance in RFMOs in the Pacific Ocean basin - which includes some tuna and non-tuna RFMOs, and under the heading of the Pan-Pacific Fisheries Compliance Network (PPFCN). Thus, the benefits are expected to have the potential of extending beyond tuna fisheries.

Outcome 2.2 Higher compliance and control of IUU fishing thanks to the adoption of innovative tools.

Output 2.2.1 Regional standards and support for establishing electronic systems to improve fisheries monitoring and two tools in support of traceability developed and tested for possible upscaling.

One of the tools supported during Tuna I was online reporting (e-MARIS at IOTC and FORS at ICCAT). This included the development by ICCAT of a prototype Fisheries Online Reporting System (FORS), aiming to improve not only the timely reporting of data, but their quality and completeness. Elements of the FORS have been incorporated into the ICCAT Integrated Online Management System (IOMS), which will initially allow for online reporting of annual reports and will evolve gradually in the next few years (adopting a modular development approach) with the integration of additional modules. The ICCAT Commission has allocated a budget of 200,000 Euros for 2020 and 2021 (totaling 400,000 euros) for the continued development of the IOMS and its importance of the IOMS to improve compliance has been recognized. Tuna II will support these developments with an emphasis on development of extensions for automatic data interoperability for the potential benefit of all t-RFMOs, other stakeholders, and the public in general. This is based on an open-source model where many of the elements (database models, architectures, code, coding practices, web-app modules, etc.) can be shared, adapted, and used by all t-RFMOs.

Trials on the use of Electronic Monitoring (EM) were carried out in Tuna I (Fiji and Ghana), the emphasis being on monitoring compliance with existing national and regional regulations. These provided lessons learned and best practices, identifying specific barriers and issues to consider for up-scaling, which were disseminated to sub-regional organizations and t-RFMOs. Under Tuna II, the focus is on the need to formalize standards and protocols for uptake of EM (using cameras) and Electronic Reporting (ER (e-logbooks) for uptake by tuna-RFMOs and flag states. More specifically, this involves the development of minimum standards, including auditing of data submissions for EM/ER by major gear types (i.e., purse seine, longline and other gears). Tuna RFMOs have made progress in developing EM standards which are at various stages of development, where IATTC and WCPFC are further ahead compared to ICCAT and IOTC. There have also been calls for promoting the use of EM in the context of the CCSBT, particularly in the monitoring of Eastern Tropical Pacific (ETP) species.

The above-mentioned efforts on the adoption of standards at t-RFMO level will be complemented with activities to overcome barriers that developing coastal states face in the implementation of EM for industrial tuna fleets in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans. This focuses on providing detailed technical guidance designed for developing coastal states to establish onshore implementation of electronic monitoring for science and compliance (addressing the technical barriers). Moreover, the aim is to provide guidance on financial mechanisms that address different circumstances faced by developing coastal states to cover start up and ongoing costs of implementation (addressing financial barriers).

During the preparation of Tuna II, traceability was identified as a critical tool in the context of monitoring fishery products and the elimination of IUU fish from supply chains. Traceability is the ability to trace, follow and identify uniquely a product unit or batch through all stages of production, processing and distribution, thus increasing transparency and accountability in the seafood supply chain by ensuring that information such as how and where fish are caught or farmed follows the fish from boat to plate. This is linked to the issue of Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS) which are being considered by various t-RFMOs for scaling up (i.e., only Atlantic Bluefin and Southern Bluefin tuna are covered by a t-RFMO CDS). However, it is important to note that for a CDS to be successful it has to be based on robust traceability system(s).

As this is a complex issue to address, especially at the t-RFMO level, the approach adopted is to build on the ongoing work being carried out by the IOTC CDS Working Group. The aim is to use a case study (Seychelles) to provide Member countries with information and recommendations on which to base an informed decision. This will provide: (i) an in-depth understanding of supply chain; and (ii) the minimal CDS support mechanisms at Flag, Coastal, Port, Processing and Market State level for countries intended to be part of a RFMO CDS. The Seychelles offer an ideal scenario, since it is at the same time a flag, coastal, port and processing state. Hence, the objective is to identify, study and evaluate the strength and gaps in the present setup of the Seychelles supply chain, and the minimal CDS support mechanisms associated in order to better prepare their incorporation to a forthcoming IOTC CDS.

At the country/fishery level, pilots will be carried out on developing e-traceability systems which will be based on an initial scoping of suitable candidates and willing participants. Potential candidates involve fisheries in the Seychelles and the Maldives, as well as possible smaller-scale fisheries in Kenya and Tanzania. In the latter cases, the aim is to demonstrate that traceability technology can be successfully applied to small-scale fisheries to promote transparency in supply chains, thereby verifying environmental and social claims while also providing other tangible benefits to fishers such as securing or maintaining access to high value seafood markets with more stringent traceability requirements. In the case of poorly monitored small-scale fisheries, traceability systems will be paired with other technologies (e.g., vessel tracking or onboard camera systems, observer program) to help quantify the relative legality and broader environmental impacts (e.g., bycatch or ETP interaction rates).

Component 3: Reduction of Environmental Impacts of Tuna Fisheries.

The objective of component 3 is to implement actions to further reduce, beyond what was achieved in phase 1, adverse impacts of tuna fishing on the ecosystem, including bycatch, pollution and other adverse environmental impacts. Component 3 is dominated by concern over the environmental impacts of tuna fishing and the sustainability of fishing techniques, particularly on the impacts associated with bycatch, and possible contributions of abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear to marine pollution. However, increasingly existential threats such as the effects of climate change on tuna fish stocks and more recently the potential impacts associated with plastics in the marine environment are gaining traction. Addressing these issues is consistent with UNCLOS and links to SDG and BBNJ goals.

Outcome 3.1 Sustainable management of sharks and rays is enhanced.

Output 3.1.1 Improved monitoring of catches in six countries for more consistent fishery and biodiversity management of sharks and rays.

Incidental shark and ray capture occurs with relatively high frequency in tuna and other fisheries, but in general, the volumes of elasmobranch bycatch (and fishing-induced mortality) are largely unknown, especially at the species level. This results in very high uncertainty regarding the status and trends of elasmobranch populations and the degree to which tuna fisheries may impact them. Much improved monitoring of catches will be required to effectively mitigate impacts on these species due to tuna fishing.

Under this output support would be provided for the development and implementation of tools and processes for a regional shark fishery sampling program in three countries (Ecuador, Mexico and Peru) bordering the Eastern Pacific Ocean providing data for several types of stock assessments, leading to consistent fishery and biodiversity management through IATTC. Further under Output 3.1.1, expansion of monitoring of shark landings in Atlantic South American ports (e.g. Uruguay, Argentina,

Brazil) will be trialed through port sampling program designs specific to those countries leading to more sustainable fishery management through ICCAT.

Outcome 3.2 Environmental impacts of fishing activities are reduced by the deployment of environmentally sound gear types in all t-RFMO areas of competency.

Output 3.2.1 Alternatives to gill nets demonstrated and promoted through workshops and in-field testing by fishers especially in the Indian Ocean.

The Indian Ocean gillnet fishery is the largest gillnet fishery in the world, with between 34-40% of tuna catches in the region taken by gillnet, and the catch share of this gear type continuing to increase. The approximately 600,000 t of Indian Ocean tuna landed annually by the gillnet fishery produces chronically high levels of bycatch, with sharks, turtles and cetaceans being the most affected.^[8] Moreover, gillnets are also widely recognised as the most problematic of all gear types in regard to cetacean bycatch specifically.^{[9]⁵}

Under Output 3.2.1 a pilot project will be supported to inform development of a business case that cost effectively: (i) reduces ecosystem impacts from gillnet tuna fishing, (ii) promotes more sustainable fishing practices, (iii) leads to improvements in the quality of tuna products and (iv) results in an overall livelihood improvement for fishers that have undergone a conversion from gillnetting to one-by-one tuna fishing methods.

A further issue addressed under 3.2.1 will be support for improvements to handline and/or rod-and-line tuna value chains in pilot locations with the view of demonstrating the increased economic, social and environmental benefits that could be associated with one-by-one tuna fishing methods when following best practices and enabled through aligned market incentives. Successes are expected to encourage more fishers to adopt more sustainable one-by-one fishing gears in the place of less ecologically sound methods sound methods, such as artisanal/small scale gillnet fishing.

Output 3.2.2 Biodegradable/non-entangling FADs introduced and promoted through workshops with stakeholders and tested by fishers throughout the t-RFMO areas of competency.

The activity supported under Output 3.2.2 is designed to develop draft policies to mitigate FAD impacts on the environment and advocate for their adoption at t-RFMOs. The activity is designed to provide additional safeguards against the environmental risks posed by current FAD fishing practices. A series of actions that can address these issues have been identified. However, they need to be further refined in order to ensure that they will be practicable in different ocean regions. Once more detailed sets of actions are developed through field trials, some of which are underway, and through stakeholder engagement, they can be presented to RFMOs for adoption.

Outcome 3.3 Mitigation techniques supported by data are widely and effectively applied to mitigate impacts to bycatch species.

Output 3.3.1 Two new technologies and materials for reducing bycatch interactions developed.

One issue related to FAD fishing for tuna, is the bycatch of too small and/or other, undesirable and unmarketable, species of tuna while targeting the desired market species. To address this issue,

mitigation techniques applying acoustic signals, collected before a FAD set takes place, may reduce the bycatch of other species by allowing fishers to target sets on FADs with the highest proportion of desirable catch and avoids setting on FADs with high concentrations of undesirable bycatch species. This Output will support a series of meetings between scientists involved in the Target Strength experiments and sonar and buoy manufacturers. In these meetings, it will be decided how to best improve current technology in order to enable species discrimination. In addition, a pilot workshop will be held with a limited number of skippers to teach them about tropical tunas acoustic features and multi-frequency acoustics and how to interpret the results. Following on the pilot, a more comprehensive training curriculum will be developed to support e-learning opportunity for skippers engaged in FAD fishing.

As noted above, gillnets represent the most significant threat to endangered, threatened, and protected species. During the first phase, the project provided support to WWF-Pakistan to implement improved monitoring and data collection from the tuna gillnet fishery, which also provided data on sub-surface setting of gillnet as a potential bycatch mitigation method. Considering high bycatch of endangered, threatened, and protected species, WWF-Pakistan introduced sub-surface gillnetting (below 2m from the surface) in Pakistan as a means for reducing entanglement and mortality of cetaceans and turtles, in particular. This activity will be scaled-up under Tuna II. [\[10\]](#)⁶

Output 3.3.2 At least three monitoring and management systems to quantify and mitigate bycatch strengthened.

Management of bycatch data in t-RFMOs is typically done at the species or species group level. However, it has been shown that a technical measure that has a positive impact on one species group may have a negative impact on another species group. An example is the use of circle hooks in longline fisheries which reduces sea turtle mortality but increases shark bycatch rates. The aim of the activity is to develop a holistic approach to bycatch management that takes into account existing knowledge about bycatch mitigation actions, together with the total impact on different species by major gear types. The expected outcome would be that RFMOs could make more informed decisions, aligned with the EAFM and the Precautionary Approach in bycatch management.

Further reduction in seabird bycatch in CCSBT fisheries from that achieved in Phase I project will be achieved through providing support for educational outreach, capacity-building, and technical innovation to enhance implementation and improve management and monitoring systems for of seabird bycatch mitigation measures by CCSBT Members. These actions will help enable CCSBT Members to enhance and monitor the degree of implementation of the seabird bycatch mitigation measures that are required under the existing t-RFMO seabird CMMs (principally the use of night setting, branch-line weighting and bird scaring lines, and potentially, hook-shielding devices), and evaluate progress towards the goal of reducing seabird bycatch.

The lack of systematic bycatch data collection, analysis and knowledge-sharing of where, when and how cetaceans are getting caught in fishing gears impedes the ability of RFMOs to understand and address this issue. This in turn reduces opportunities to develop and test innovative tools and approaches to address cetacean bycatch in tuna fisheries at the national and regional scale. This is particularly the case in the ABNJ where comparatively little is known about cetacean distribution, abundance and interaction with fishing gears. For the phase 2 Tuna Project, activities will be supported under this Output to begin to address the lack of information in relation to cetacean bycatch in tuna fisheries by undertaking a gap analysis and a spatial bycatch risk assessment at ocean basin scale. It

also aims to address the management of cetacean bycatch by collaboratively working with t-RFMOs, national governments, experts and the fishing industry to raise awareness of practical solutions available for monitoring and mitigation and the need to implement these.

Output 3.3.3 At least ten best practice mitigation techniques disseminated to fishers through direct interaction with harvesters and processors.

Under Tuna II, the successes achieved in promotion and acceptance of best practices for PS bycatch mitigation methods will be built upon and efforts extended to both LL and pole and line (P&L) fishers. Under phase 1, materials to disseminate best practices in bycatch mitigation were produced.^[11] These materials will undergo regular updates as necessary as new best practices are identified and used during workshops for skippers, mates, and associated industry interests. These workshops have reached nearly 3,000 skippers and have been conducted in every major tuna fishing port in the world. Materials are provided in multiple languages and are also maintained for web access to engage as many in the industry harvesting and processing sectors as possible.

Outcome 3.4 Marine waste from fishing gear is minimized through implementation of existing and/or new policies and standards.

Output 3.4.1 Marine waste from fishing gear identified and quantified in the Indian Ocean.

Abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) represents a significant, yet ultimately unknown amount of global marine debris, with serious environmental and socioeconomic impacts. The degree to which ABNJ tuna fisheries contribute to these impacts is largely unknown. Under Output 3.4.1, fisheries stakeholder surveys will be undertaken to allow for global estimates of gear loss in tuna fisheries to be made as well as mapping the distribution of gear loss and estimates of temporal and spatial trends. The activity will address data gaps identified Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection Working Group (GESAMP Working Group 43) by providing evidence-based estimations of the quantity and impact of ALDFG. The results will not only help to identify interventions but also contribute to other projects and serve as a baseline for future additional studies. Training will be provided to country fisher interviewers to implement FAO's survey methods (using FAO's provided explicit instructions for the sampling design and FAO's survey forms) and use of the FAO online survey forms.

Component 4. Knowledge Management (KM), Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Gender Mainstreaming.

Activities under this component of the Project will focus on knowledge management (KM), communications and monitoring and evaluation (M&E), to ensure that knowledge is captured and shared, and awareness of the Project's objectives, activities, achievements is raised among stakeholders and target audiences, and that the Project is adequately monitored during implementation. In addition, processes will be put in place to facilitate the synthesis, exchange and uptake of project-specific lessons learned, best practices, and expertise achieved during project implementation, and to support the adaptive management of the Project. Key tools to facilitate the dissemination of information and knowledge products will be the development of a knowledge sharing hub and information packages to

a wide range of target groups including national governments and regional (e.g., RFMOs) and global political entities (e.g., UN agencies).

Outcome 4.1. Awareness of project objectives, activities and achievements among stakeholders and target audiences is increased through the dissemination of information and sharing of knowledge and evidence of effective project implementation.

Activities supported under this Outcome will ensure that stakeholders and key target audiences are aware of the project's objectives, activities and achievements. The Project will disseminate information to target audiences and facilitate the synthesis, exchange and uptake of project-specific lessons learned and expertise generated during project implementation.

Output 4.1.1 Knowledge products developed and shared through available knowledge sharing platforms, and processes to facilitate exchange of lessons learned, best practices and expertise generated during Project implementation organized.

With support and guidance from the Program Coordination Unit (PCU)'s KM and Communication (KMC) team, the Project will organize and execute its own KM activities. The Project will document best practices and lessons learned, and facilitate knowledge-sharing exchanges, in consultation with the PCU KMC team and relevant technical experts. The knowledge products, including BP documents and briefs, will be developed and disseminated via a program knowledge sharing hub and other relevant knowledge sharing platforms available (e.g. IW:LEARN). Knowledge products and BP will also cover the mainstreaming of gender in project activities. To facilitate exchange of lessons learned, the Project will organize and participate in program KMC meetings, trainings and workshops, as well facilitate partner participation in external knowledge-sharing exchanges (e.g. the IW:LEARN biennial conference).

Output 4.1.2. Communication products developed, including the development of information packages, tools and approaches, and shared through appropriate channels, to reach targeted audiences.

With support and guidance from the PCU KMC team, the Project will plan, develop, and disseminate its own communication products. The Project will liaise with its partners and stakeholders to collect information and contents needed, in consultation with the PCU/KMC team. A project-specific KMC strategy, various communication products, and other information and awareness raising materials, will be developed and promoted via program channels and other regular networks (e.g. the IW:LEARN platform), to reach the target audiences.

Output 4.1.3 Operational project M&E systems implemented.

In line with the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies^[12]⁸ and the 2019 GEF Evaluation Policy^[13]⁹, GEF Agencies are responsible for ensuring that projects and programs are properly designed with monitoring and evaluation plans and that projects are adequately monitored during implementation. These monitoring plans should include appropriate performance and results indicators for projects and programs needed to adequately monitor project and program activities,

production of outputs and progress toward outcomes. It is also required for agencies to undertake MTRs for programs and full-sized projects under implementation for adaptive management purposes and to ensure the conduct of required terminal evaluations of GEF-supported projects and programs in their portfolio.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be one of the key functions provided by IOTC and the PMU. A detailed description of M&E arrangements is provided in section 9 of this document.

Output 4.1.4 Gender is mainstreamed in the project activities and management

Gender mainstreaming is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. Gender mainstreaming at all levels of the project (activities and management) will thus respond to the recommendation of the TE of Tuna I that the project should not use the fact that tuna fisheries are strongly dominated by men as an excuse, and will instead prompt an even more proactive attitude to rectify, to the extent possible, the serious problem of gender imbalance (Recommendation 7). Tuna II will proactively engage with its executing partners and RFMO Commissions and in particular members institutions to move away from project activities that are reinforcing gender bias and constraining norms, to some that are implemented in a way that not only acknowledges and considers women's and men's specific needs, but proactively redresses unconscious bias and discrimination and promotes women's participation and visibility. This will raise awareness about women in fisheries and instill practices that advance their recognition and opportunities in the sector.

Section 3 expands on the pursuit of gender equality in the project. The project's Gender Action Plan (GAP) spells out how Tuna II can be proactive in promoting opportunities for women in fisheries and raising their profile and benefits.

d. Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program Strategies

The Project (GEF ID 10622) is fully supportive of GEF IW Focal Area Objective 2: Improve Management in the ABNJ. Under this FA objective GEF investments will address the critical need to improve conservation and sustainable use of the open oceans that, among other extractive activities, are increasingly being threatened by over-fishing of pelagic migratory species. Under GEF, it is intended that support will build on earlier efforts that addressed fisheries and in particular IUU fishing in the ABNJ. Priorities under GEF 7 will be to provide support for capacity building among concerned states and organizations, promoting PPP between RFMOs and large, commercial fishing fleets and facilitating cooperative frameworks between the ABNJ and LME to improve cohesion between these two, independent management frameworks. The Project is in alignment with the stated objective and priorities through directly supporting the following two illustrative investments as identified in the strategy: (i) strengthen support to t-RFMO activities including national and regional policy setting to end IUU and overfishing and inform sustainable management of marine capture fisheries; and (ii) reduce overexploitation of fish stocks and IUU, through implementation of international agreements. This will be achieved through the some 30 discrete activities supported under the Project's three technical components: (i) strengthened management of tuna fisheries; (ii) strengthened MCS to improve fisheries data, compliance with CMMs and to tackle IUU fishing; and (iii) reduction of

environmental impacts of tuna fisheries and supported by comprehensive KMC and M&E outputs. More detail can be found in Section 1b above.

e. Incremental/additional Cost Reasoning and Expected Contributions from the Baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and co-financing

As noted above, in the new 'baseline scenario' of Tuna II, there is likely to be a continuation of some financial resources in particular due to growing number of new stakeholders entering the sector. Moreover, a number of on-going and newly initiated activities supported over the projected period of Tuna II implementation (2022 - 2027) will also likely continue but upscaling and/or expansion into new geographical regions and sub-sectors is less certain (see Section 1.a 2 above).

As has been noted elsewhere in this PRODOC the development of a wide and diverse network of stakeholders committed to the sustainability of tuna fisheries and the conservation of biodiversity in the ABNJ was a singular achievement in the first phase project and, arguably due to their close collaboration and coordination, was a major factor contributing to that project's achievements. Any additional benefits achieved under Tuna II will come back to this group of stakeholders and their proven ability to be able to work together. It is fortunate that not only this group continues to exist and shows a high degree of interest in participating in the second phase GEF-7 Project, but has been strengthened further by the addition of new partners and stakeholders resulting in a larger and more diversified group including greater participation from the private sector and the foundations (see section 2 and Annex M below for more detail).

GEF funding under the 'with increment' scenario, will maintain a strong 'center,' one that provides the critical role of coordination and collaboration among so many stakeholders. This will contribute to increased synergy, coordination mechanisms and knowledge exchange channels previously established in the GEF-5 project. This in turn will result in a significant acceleration of progress towards meeting the overall TOC goal of Sustainable use of ABNJ living resources and strengthened biodiversity conservation in face of a changing environment. Under this scenario there will be continued support for the t-RFMOs, which remain the legal instrument of governance of these global resources in the ABNJ, that will ensure the consolidation and continuation of processes initiated under the earlier project. These include facilitating cross t-RFMO processes and adoption of CMMs designed to lead to stock rebuilding and adoption of risk adverse Harvest Strategies. Approaches and technologies supported under the former Common Oceans ABNJ Program that demonstrated success, will be further built on and upscaled and expanded under Tuna II. These include: (i) increasing the adoption of harvest strategies and the ecosystem approach in regional fisheries management; (ii) better monitoring of compliance with management measures; (iii) use of incentives such as eco-labelling, including FIPS and traceability progress; (iv) assessing and modeling CC impacts on tuna stocks [14]; (v) better monitoring of shark catches and bycatch in general; and (vi) mitigation of seabird incidental mortality. Similarly, new approaches and technologies will be tested under Tuna II for their potential to contribute to the achievement of the project objective. Where successful, these will be tied to the development of business plans targeting the leveraging of additional sources of funding in the private sector in support to facilitate scaling up and moving to financial sustainability. Progress would be accelerated as lessons learned will be disseminated to other partners and stakeholders, fleets, countries and regions through a more focused knowledge management and communication strategy.

The secured co-financing from the Project's partners will be critical for ensuring that the benefits obtained at the regional level through the tuna RFMO-specific project activities will be transformed to global ABNJ benefits through the sharing of experiences and lessons learned.

f. Global Environmental Benefits (GEFTF) and/or Adaptation Benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The associated Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) will be derived mainly from: (i) measurable improvements in the status of the tuna stocks in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five t-RFMOs; (ii) reduction in non-compliance behavior and IUU fishing; (iii) meaningful reduction in the threats to bycatch species in the areas under the jurisdiction of the five t-RFMOs, especially for sharks, marine mammals, sea turtles and seabirds; (iv) adopting lessons learned and applying it to other regions through south-south and north-south cooperation strategies; (v) harnessing the power of industry groups / associations and civil society organizations; and (vi) the catches from globally over-exploited marine tuna fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (GEF indicator 8).

g. Innovativeness, Sustainability, Potential for Scaling-up and Capacity Development

Innovativeness. The TE noted that in supporting the development of products towards meeting outputs, the phase I project had contributed to innovative processes (e.g., ways of work and cooperation among t-RFMOs), the development of data-poor methods for the assessment of shark stocks, the development of HSS, cooperation on compliance (through the International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance and Tuna Compliance Networks [IMCSN/TCN], and the experience-sharing on bycatch mitigation measures, including the development of best practices for the use of FADs. More tangible innovation was demonstrated through support for EMS in pilot countries and piloting gear modification introduced in the Pakistani tuna gillnet fishery for purposes of reducing cetacean bycatch.

The phase II Project (GEF ID 10622) will continue to support these important processes and developments. Examples include: (i) building on an assessment and modelling of Climate Change and its impacts on tuna stocks from the Pacific to be applied to Atlantic and Indian Ocean basins where suitable catch and environmental data are available (Output 1.2.1); (ii) support for the ICCAT's Integrated Online Management System which over time will evolve by the integration of additional modules to increase automatic data interoperability for the potential benefit of all users (Output 2.2.1); (iii) applying traceability technology to small-scale fisheries in particular testing the impactful integration of technologies (e.g., traceability with vessel tracking or onboard camera systems) to help quantify legal and broader environmental impacts (Output 2.2.1); (iv) building on previous work in Ghana and Fiji, support the establishment of national EM programs by developing regional standards and provide guidance to developing countries on overcoming technical and financial barriers (Output 2.2.1); (v) provision for increased remote species discrimination through acoustic technology and the reduction in fish spoilage through improved cold technology equipment (3.2.1); (vi) the innovation of automated systems to enable fishery managers to monitor automatically vessel level implementation of seabird mitigation measures (3.3.2); and (vi) supporting increased awareness of available new technologies through the dissemination of best practices (3.3.3).

Sustainability. The TE's main finding for sustainability was that the results were mixed in the 1st phase project in part due to the large number of outputs and activities. Some activities such as institutional governance measures and adoption of standards and best practices by t-RFMOs (e.g., HS, MCS and bycatch management) were unlikely to require further investment. Other activities such as pilot activities, in particular those dependent on government counterpart funding, were less likely to mobilize the additional resources required after project closure to cover recurring costs and expansion of coverage (Finding 22).^[15]

With respect to financial sustainability, it was noted that upscaling and sustaining some of the results achieved under the phase I project, would require new forms of financing, especially investment mobilization to modernize fishing methods and induct innovative technologies for monitoring and surveillance. These investments would need to come from commercial finance rather than development finance channels and should be aimed at the private sector more than intergovernmental channels. Under the phase II Project financial sustainability will be supported through the provision of project support for: (i) adapting and responding to market demand for the growth and dissemination of sustainability certification schemes, a positive indication of the increasing consumer demand for sustainably harvested fish (Output 1.4.1); (ii) the development and dissemination of a number of business cases, in consultation with the private sector, supported by KMC outreach over the course of the Project to leverage available sources of funding in support of sustainable tuna fisheries (Outputs 2.1.1., 2.2.1 and 3.2.1); (iii) the economic potential of new technologies that will be promoted under the 2nd phase; and (iv) the new financial modalities that will be tested to ascertain if they prove reliable to provide additional sources of financial support under the GCP Component 3.

The TE noted that for institutional and political sustainability the first phase project had also achieved mixed results comprised of institutional governance improvements, which were considered irreversible, and on the ground investments in innovation and good practices, some of which would require continuing investment (capital as well as operating expenditure) to be upscaled. It further noted that the focus of engagement had been mainly on t-RFMO Secretariats and not the MS themselves. While this was viewed in the Evaluation as a good risk management measure, as the t-RFMO Secretariats are best placed to interface with the programme on behalf of a wider membership, it also ran the risk of not engaging membership sufficiently in project design and on actions that may be agreed at t-RFMO Secretariats but need to be implemented by individual MS, reducing ownership. However, actions agreed at the RFMO level become binding on the MS, who have to implement them in their domestic legislation. If they fail to implement them effectively it becomes a lack of compliance issue. This illustrates the permanent and sustainable nature of the regulatory body adopted by the RFMO that remains in place until new regulations are adopted that build on the existing ones. In the phase II Project institutional sustainability is supported through working with the existing institutional frameworks and, on occasions, selected MS to champion some of the outputs and incorporate their principles into new or expanded regulations at the RFMO level. This work includes: detailed consultation in project preparation process, more outreach to MS through KMC-supported activities at both the project and programme level (see section 2).

In terms of environmental sustainability, in addition to promoting policy frameworks in support of sustainable tuna fisheries and reducing threats of IUU in components 1 and 2 respectively, the Phase II Project, will also support significant concrete efforts and the promotion of adoption of environmentally-sustainable fishing practices under Component 3. This includes: (i) adoption of and/or conversion to new technologies (e.g., alternatives to gillnets and support for improvements to handline and pole & line tuna value chains; Outputs 3.2.1); (ii) reduce risk of ghost FADs and plastics/netting in oceans through adoption of biodegradable materials (3.2.2); (iii) moving to less destructive fishing by reducing bycatch interactions with development of new technologies (Output

3.3.1); (iv) promoting an increase shift to sustainability with adoption and dissemination of new best practice mitigation measures to harvesters and processors (Output 3.3.3) and (v) providing support for evidence-based estimations of the quantity and impact of ALDFG on tuna fisheries (Output 3.4.1).

Potential for Scaling Up. The TE noted that many of the results achieved in Tuna I had been replicated and upscaled by the time of the Evaluation, having had, in some cases, a significant catalytic effect in changing fishing practices and operating modes within t-RFMOs with a tangible improvement in the overall sustainability of tuna fisheries worldwide (Finding 23). However, as noted above, upscaling (and sustaining) the results achieved would also require new forms of financing. It concluded that these investments would need to come from commercial finance rather than development finance channels and should be aimed at the private sector more than intergovernmental channels. Given the focus on leveraging additional sources of financing in combination with the development of new technologies, there is a high potential for scaling up (see para. 80 above).

Capacity Development. The TE noted that the Phase I project had made a significant contribution to the development of capacity that was both broad and highly diverse, ranging from the individual to organizational levels (Finding 21). Capacity building activities at the individual level were supported in all components and most all outputs. ¹⁶ All these initiatives, significantly contributed to develop capacity in the three components of the project. In parallel, the project produced a significant amount of resource material ranging from brochures and leaflets on bycatch identification, mitigation measures and safe release guides, in several languages, to electronic tools, such as the BMIS and the Consolidated List of Authorized Vessels (CLAV). It also significantly helped to increase t-RFMO capacity to improve compliance, from the training of personnel, such as the Certificate IV Course on Compliance and Enforcement, to the development of online reporting systems in IOTC (e-Maris) and ICCAT (FORS).

This level and diversity of activities in support of capacity development will continue under the 2nd phase Project. It is expected that most of the mainstreaming of gender in the project will take place mainly in relation to capacity building, at individual or organizational level. Under the Project's first component a large and diverse range of activities will be supported to increase scientific and technical capacity for further development of harvest strategies for tuna species (Output 1.1.1); (ii) support capacity building activities to promote the increased uptake of EAFM principles in t-RFMOs (Output 1.2.1); and support for the development and implementation of FIPs (Output 1.4.1).

Under the MSC component capacity building activities under Output 2.1.1 will focus on increasing capacity: (i) in CPCs in support of the PSMA and assist certain ICCAT member countries in improving compliance; (ii) strengthen human capacity through a combination of certification-based courses in MCS and fisheries management; (iii) strengthen the FFA Regional Fisheries Surveillance Center and national MCS capacity of FFA member countries; (iv) increase monitoring processes for compliance (Output 2.1.2); (v) provide relevant and detailed information to national administrations on the benefits and requirements for the implementation of CDS in the Indian Ocean (Output 2.2.1); and (vii) build capacity among fishers on the merits of traceability systems and improving fish handling and maintaining quality and basic financial and accounting skills (Output 2.2.1)

Under the project's third component, support will be given to promote shifts to more environmentally-sustainable fishing methods accompanied by substantial training to skippers/fishers. This will include: (i) increase capacity in introduction of handline and fish handling accompanied by increase financial accounting skills (Output 3.2.1); (ii) skippers workshops to promote the increased use of biodegradable materials in FADs and use of acoustic technology to better define fish catch (Output 3.2.2); (iii) efforts directed at fishers and other participating partners to adopt and use new fishing technology, fish management, and conservation and logistic improvements supported by documentation (Output 3.3.1);

(iv) building capacity among onboard observers and compliance officers emphasizing cetacean bycatch (Output 3.3.2); and (v) supporting efforts to increase awareness and capacity among skippers and industry of new capture technologies and bycatch mitigation measures through the development of best practices for PS and LL and the continued updating of new materials and focusing on particularly fleets (Output 3.3.3)

Summary of Changes in Alignment with the Project Design with the Original PFD

The main changes that have occurred reflected in the PRODOC following preparation from the Tuna Child Project Concept at PFD submission are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Changes between PFD and PRODOC

Subject	PDF/Child Project Concept	PRODOC	Justification
<i>Executing Agency (ES) arrangements</i>	FAO, who will also be the lead GEF agency for the Program, will participate in each of the respective PSCs. The Program as a whole will be coordinated, facilitated and supported by an additional project, the Global Coordination Project (GCP), to be the only project executed by FAO, to provide consistency and coherence in the delivery of program-level outcomes.	The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Tuna II Project. The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) will be the project's Execution Agency (EA) and have the overall executing and technical responsibility for the Project, with FAO providing oversight as GEF IA. Actual project execution will be the responsibility a number of executing partners.	To ensure clear separation of functional and financial responsibilities between the project's Implementation Agency (FAO) and Executing Agency (IOTC).

<i>Co-finance</i>	Total co-financing estimated in the PFD was US \$ 146,780,000 of which an estimated US \$ 11,000,000 was in grant.	Total amount of co-financing US \$ 185,085,531 exceeded the original amount by US \$ 38,305,031.	Additional partners joined the partnership, whereas others dropped out (TUNACONS, Transmarina, Ocean outcomes, OPAGAC). The amount originally committed was exceeded by US \$ 38,305,031. There are shortfalls on the grant contributions due to WWF providing only in-kind co-financing and the European Commission deciding not to join the partnership. Additional co-financing may materialize over the project review phase.
<i>Project targets</i> Core indicator 8	893,000 MT	724,000 MT	Due to an improved situation of the major commercial tuna stocks since the time of submission of the PFD, the value had to be reduced to reflect this. The target value includes all the catches from the major commercial tuna stocks currently experiencing overfishing. If target will be achieved, the percentage of catches from tuna stocks subject to overfishing will be 0%.
<i>Project targets</i> Core indicator 11	10,000 beneficiaries (4,000 women and 6,000 men)	11,784 beneficiaries (3,380 women and 8,404 men)	Number increased following a more detailed assessment.
<i>Project framework and targets</i> Outcome 1.1	Indicator: Quotas for eight stocks are determined through the use of harvest strategies / management procedures.	Indicator: Stocks with HS/MP completely developed and under full implementation Target: 23	After consultation with partners, wording was reviewed and target was increased from 8 to 23.

<p><i>Project framework and targets</i> Outcome 1.2</p>	<p>Indicator: Tuna RFMOs adopt adoption of at least three plans for implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management, including climate change</p>	<p>Indicator: Tuna RFMOs including EAFM in their work plans as a priority (number) Target: 1</p>	<p>After consultation with partners, wording was reviewed and target was lowered due to downsizing of work and hesitancy in RFMOs to adopt the concept.</p>
<p><i>Project framework and targets</i> Outcome 1.4</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of fisheries benefitting from market incentives</p>	<p>Indicator: Catches of tuna fisheries benefitting from market incentives through MSC certification (tonnes) Target: 4,000,000</p>	<p>Indicator metric changed as fisheries might be of very different sizes. Target value added.</p>
<p><i>Project framework and targets</i> Outcome 2.2</p>	<p>Higher compliance and control of IUU fishing thanks to the adoption of innovative tools in five fleets and traceability introduced over larger volumes of traded fishery products (50% of total catch landed).</p>	<p>Indicator: Integration of trialled/promoted tools within local, national and sub-regional MCS and/or CDS systems for tuna fisheries: Target: 4 Indicator: Tuna RFMOs where standards and protocols for EM or ER have been formally adopted (number): Target: 2</p>	<p>Target value excluded from outcome wording for consistency purposes and tools introduced at larger scale (national or sub-regional) in addition to fleets. Traceability included in adopted tools.</p>
<p><i>Project framework and targets</i> Outcome 3.1</p>	<p>Sustainable management of sharks and rays is enhanced by five integrated fisheries and biodiversity tools implemented by t-RFMOs.</p>	<p>Sustainable management of sharks and rays is enhanced. Stock assessments for sharks in IATTC and ICCAT: 3</p>	<p>Target value excluded from outcome wording for consistency purposes. Focus on shark stock assessment instead of tools in line with reshaping of the outputs.</p>

<p><i>Project framework and targets</i> Outcome 3.3</p>	<p>Mitigation techniques are widely and effectively applied to mitigate impacts to bycatch species.</p>	<p>Mitigation techniques supported by data are widely and effectively applied to mitigate impacts to bycatch species.</p>	<p>Data aspect was added to reflect outcomes of work under output 3.3.2</p>
<p><i>Project framework</i> Outcome 3.4</p>	<p>Marine waste from fishing gear is minimized through implementation of existing and/or new policies and standards in three RFMOs.</p>	<p>Marine waste from fishing gear is minimized through implementation of existing and/or new policies and standards.</p>	<p>Work was scaled down and will focus on the Indian Ocean only.</p>
<p><i>Project framework</i> Outcome 4.1</p>	<p>Awareness of project objectives, activities and achievements among stakeholders and target audiences is increased through information and knowledge products and evidence of effective project implementation.</p>	<p>Awareness of project objectives, activities and achievements among stakeholders and target audiences is increased through the dissemination of information and sharing of knowledge and evidence of effective project implementation</p>	<p>Reworded for increased clarity and accuracy.</p>

<p><i>Project framework</i> Output 1.1.2</p>	<p>One or more data-limited methods for assessment and Management Strategy Evaluation promoted to t-RFMO scientific committees providing a basis for the formulation of improved t-RFMO management assessment advice for unassessed stocks.</p>	<p>Eliminated</p>	<p>Concept covered under Output 1.1.1</p>
<p><i>Project framework</i> Output 1.2.1</p>	<p>EAFM objectives and implementation plans are developed and proposed for adoption within and across five t-RFMOs</p>	<p>Support to development of EAFM including climate change in five t-RFMOs</p>	<p>Reworded to reflect different types of support provided under the output.</p>
<p><i>Project framework</i> Output 1.3.1</p>	<p>Financial and technical support to joint tuna RFMO Working Groups on topics of global relevance (e.g., FADs, bycatch, harvest strategies) through at least 5 joint t-RFMO meetings</p>	<p>Financial and technical support to three joint tuna RFMO Working Groups on topics of global relevance</p>	<p>Number reduced to three due to EAFM issues being discussed under 1.2.1.</p>

<p><i>Project framework and targets</i> Output 1.4.1.</p>	<p>Assistance provided in conducting pre-assessments of selected fisheries from developing coastal states against sustainability standards, such as Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), and in the development of Fishery Improvement Plans (FIPs) to fulfil the sustainability agenda monitored through tracking FIP performance and MSC audits with established procedures</p>	<p>Four Fishery Improvement Plans working towards achievement of MSC sustainability standards in developing coastal state fisheries developed.</p>	<p>Reworded for increased clarity and succinctness. Quantity added.</p>
<p><i>Project framework and targets</i> Output 2.1.1</p>	<p>At least five MCS certification-based online and four field training courses developed and delivered (100 MCS officers certified);</p>	<p>Four MCS-related training courses and compliance support missions developed or expanded and delivered</p>	<p>Rewording to reflect not all courses will receive certification. Specific course contents quantified under units of competence.</p>

<p><i>Project framework and targets</i> Output 2.1.2</p>	<p>Monitoring processes for compliance reviewed in tuna RFMOs to identify drivers of compliance rates and measures to improve compliance in member states.</p>	<p>Monitoring processes for compliance reviewed in tuna and non-tuna RFMOs to identify drivers of compliance rates and measures to improve compliance in member states.</p>	<p>Non-tuna RFMOs added to reflect broadened scope of work.</p>
<p><i>Project framework and targets</i> Output 2.2.1</p>	<p>Three tools for improving fisheries monitoring and two tools in support of traceability developed and tested for possible upscaling.</p>	<p>Regional standards and support for establishing electronic systems to improve fisheries monitoring and two tools in support of traceability developed and tested for possible upscaling.</p>	<p>Approach changed from piloting tools to support development of standards.</p>
<p><i>Project framework</i> Output 3.1.1 (old)</p>	<p>Three tools and processes leading to more consistent fishery and biodiversity management of sharks identified and promoted at t-RFMO scientific committees, with uptake by t-RFMOs</p>	<p>Eliminated</p>	<p>Project determined to have insufficient priority given budget limitations and lack of leadership given constraints on FAO preventing it from being the project's Executing Agency. Remaining Outputs have been renumbered from the earlier numbering of outputs under this component to reflect this change</p>
<p><i>Project framework (new) Output 3.1.1 (old 3.1.2)</i></p>	<p>Shark catches in selected countries quantified through three port sampling programs</p>	<p>Improved monitoring of catches in six countries for more consistent fishery and biodiversity management of sharks and rays</p>	<p>Reworded to align more closely with activities to be supported under the Project. Quantity added.</p>

<i>Project framework and targets</i> Output 3.3.1	At least two new technologies and materials for reducing bycatch interactions developed;	Two monitoring and management systems improved to quantify and mitigate bycatch applied to promote collection of needed data.	At least deleted
<i>Project framework and targets</i> Output 3.3.1	At least five best practice mitigation techniques disseminated to fishers through direct interaction with harvesters and processors.	At least ten best practice mitigation techniques disseminated to fishers through direct interaction with harvesters and processors	Number of best practices increased due to different gear types being covered by the activities.
<i>Project framework and targets</i> Output 3.3.2	At least three monitoring and management systems improved to quantify and mitigate bycatch applied to promote collection of needed data;	At least three monitoring and management systems to quantify and mitigate bycatch strengthened	Wording simplified and reworded to reflect results level.
<i>Project framework</i> Output 3.4.1	Interventions leading to a reduction in marine pollution from fishing gear identified and promoted through interaction with fishers and by leveraging behaviour change through market mechanisms in all t-RFMOs	Marine waste from fishing gear identified and quantified in the Indian Ocean	Reworded to align more closely with activities to be supported under the Project.

<i>Project framework</i> Output 4.1.1	Communication and knowledge products including the development of information packages, tools and approaches developed and shared through appropriate channels to reach targeted audiences, including relevant knowledge-sharing platforms;	Knowledge products developed and shared through available knowledge sharing platforms and processes to facilitate exchange of lessons learned, best practices, and expertise generated during project implementation organised.	Clear distinction between knowledge management (4.1.1) and communications (4.1.2) established.
<i>Project framework</i> Output 4.1.2	Processes to facilitate exchange of lessons learned, best practices and expertise generated during project implementation developed;	Communication products developed, including information packages, tools and approaches and shared through appropriate channels including relevant knowledge-sharing platforms to reach targeted audiences	Clear distinction between knowledge management (4.1.1) and communications (4.1.2) established.
<i>Project framework</i> Output 4.1.4		Gender mainstreaming in project activities and management	Added in response to the gender analysis.

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2. Pew, 2020. Netting billions: A Global Valuation of Tuna. Pew Charitable Trusts. Philadelphia, USA
3. Gillet, R., McCoy, M., Rodwell, L., and Tamate, J., 2001. Tuna: A Key Economic Resource in the Pacific Islands. A report prepared for the Asian Development Bank and the Forum Fisheries Agency.
4. Agnew D.J, Pearce J, Pramod G, Peatman T, Watson R and Beddington J. R., 2009. Estimating the Worldwide Extent of Illegal Fishing. PLoS ONE 4 (2).

5. A Harvest Strategy (HS), or Management Procedure (MP) is a pre-agreed framework for recommending or making fishery management decisions, such as setting catch limits, that is designed to achieve specific management objectives. A fully developed Harvest Strategy specifies which monitoring data will be collected, how the data will be analyzed and what harvest control rules (s) will be applied and has been simulation tested to determine likely performance across a range of uncertainties (e.g., via Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE)).

6. The MSC Standard has become the international gold standard for fisheries sustainability, and fisheries that have met the MSC standard can demonstrate that fish stocks are healthy, ecosystem impacts are modest and managed for, and fisheries management systems are working effectively. Fisheries that meet the MSC Standard would improve the stock health, reduce ecosystem impacts, and potentially provide improved market benefits for stakeholders. The approach involves bringing key stakeholders together as Advisory Councils that are tasked with supporting activities to ensure real, lasting progress is made.

7. There are currently 67 Parties to this Agreement (including the EU as an organization). 27 of the 52 ICCAT Contracting Parties are Party to the PSMA Agreement (as of February 2021).

8. It is for instance estimated that for every 6 tons of tuna landed approximately 1 ton of shark species are also landed in these fisheries (Ardill D, Itano D, Gillett R (2011) A review of bycatch and discard issues in Indian Ocean tuna fisheries. In: 7th Session of the Working Party on Environment and Bycatch. IOTC, Maldives, p 44).

9. See Kiszka et al., 2017 Cetacean bycatch in the western Indian Ocean: a review of available information on coastal gillnet, tuna purse seine and pelagic longline fisheries. IOTC-2017-WPEB13-40 Rev_1

10. Available data suggests that this method led to a 98% reduction of cetacean bycatch. It was also observed that overall shark catches were 15 % lower in the subsurface gillnet operation as compared to surface placement of gillnets.

11. These were guidebooks for PS fishers followed by LL and

now P&L fishers.

12. https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.57.04.Rev_.02_Update_GEF_Minimum_Fiduciary_Standards.pdf

13. https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.ME_C56_02_Rev01_GEF_Evaluation_Policy_June_2019_0.pdf

14. Conducted under the Project: ?Ocean partnerships for sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation: models for innovation and reform?

15. For the sustainability assessment, the evaluation used the GEF interpretation: the continuation/likely continuation of positive effects from the intervention after it has come to an end, and its potential for scale-up and/or replication; interventions need to be environmentally as well as institutionally, financially, politically, culturally and socially sustainable.

16. Almost 100 workshops (not counting the skippers workshops) and meetings were held with full or partial support from the project. A similar number of skippers training workshops (60 of which with partial funding from the Tuna project) were promoted by ISSF during project implementation.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

The Project (GEF ID 10622) is Global in scope. It targets the 23 stocks of the 7 main commercial tuna species that span the world's oceans and works with and through the five tuna regional fisheries management organizations (t-RFMOs) that represent the cornerstones of international tuna fisheries governance (see Figure 1). In addition, the Project will support a number of small pilot activities/studies in support of some specific project outputs but the countries and specific pilot sites have yet to be determined. The list of possible countries listed by Output can be found in Table 8 in Section 5 B, below.

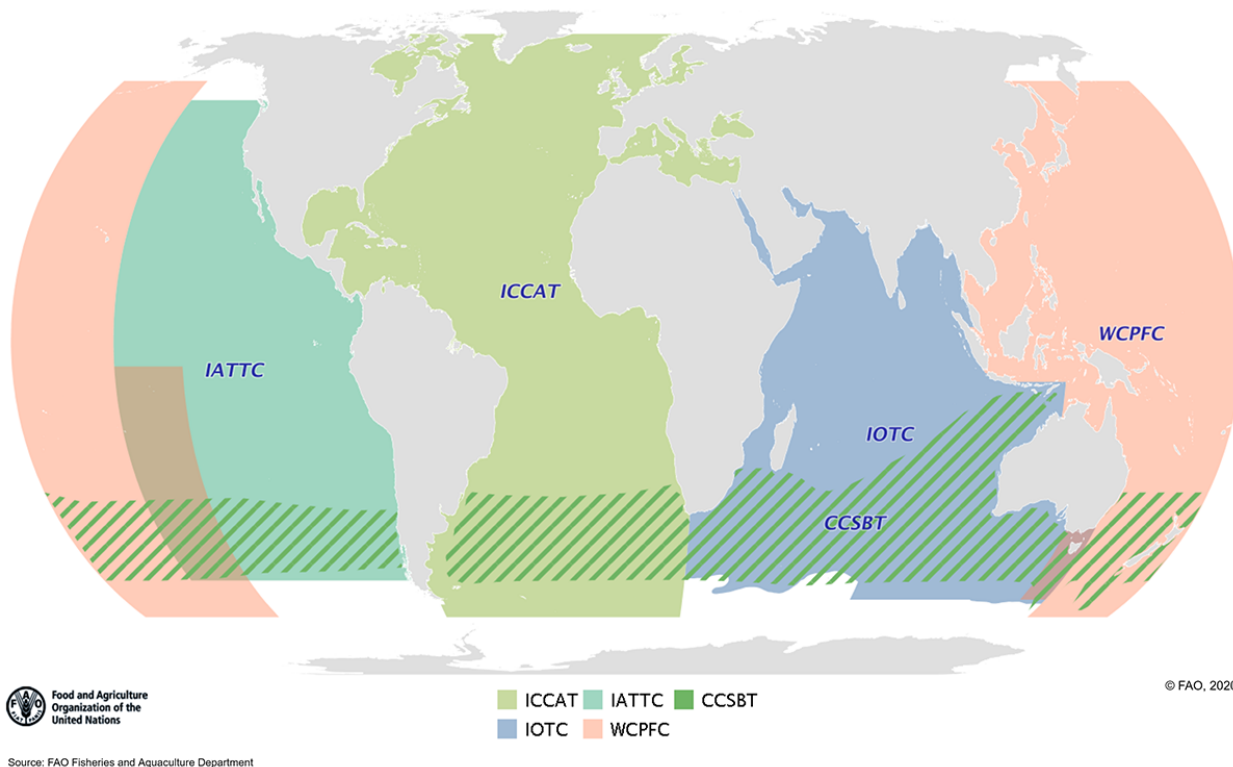


Figure 1: Map of the mandates of the five tuna RFMOs

1c. Child Project?

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

The Phase II Tuna Project conforms and contributes to the overall goal and principles of the GEF-7 ABNJ Program as described in the Program Framework Document (PFD) and the structure and approach of the Project are closely aligned and coordinated to facilitate its management as part of a coherent multi-sector programmatic initiative with benefits at national, regional and global levels. Each of the Project's Outcomes contribute to varying degrees to every Program component (see Table 1)

Table 1. Alignment of Tuna 2nd Phase Project Outcomes with GEF 7 Common Oceans ABNJ Program Components

Tuna II Project (GEF ID 10622) Outcomes	GEF 7 Common Ocean ABNJ Program Components (GEF ID 10548)
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<p>1.1 Major tuna stocks are utilized in a sustainable manner, as they are increasingly managed according to the precautionary approach (as described in UNFSA and CCRF).</p> <p>1.2 Tuna fisheries are managed by explicitly incorporating ecosystem considerations including climate change.</p> <p>1.3 RFMOs increased learning by exchanging technical knowledge on topics of global relevance.</p> <p>1.4 Sustainable practices implemented in fisheries thanks to new incentives, including better access to markets and better prices.</p>	<p>Component 1: Strengthening frameworks, processes and incentives for more effective fisheries governance and management in ABNJ</p>
<p>2.1 Greater effectiveness in the application of fisheries control and enforcement thanks to increased human capacity across t-RFMO member states based on regional training standards.</p> <p>2.2 Higher compliance and control of IUU fishing thanks to the adoption of innovative tools.</p> <p>3.1 Sustainable management of sharks and rays is enhanced.</p> <p>3.2 Environmental impacts of fishing activities are reduced by the deployment of environmentally sound gear types in all t-RFMO areas of competency.</p> <p>3.3 Mitigation techniques supported by data are widely and effectively applied to mitigate impacts to bycatch species.</p> <p>3.4 Marine waste from fishing gear is minimized through implementation of existing and/or new policies and standards.</p>	<p>Component 2: Improving capacity to manage fisheries sustainably in ABNJ</p>

<p>Building on collaboration with BBNJ from the 1st phase project, Tuna II will continue to support contributions to and coordination with the BBNJ process as it continues to evolve and develop in the future</p>	<p>Component 3: Improving stakeholder coordination and engagement in multi-sectoral processes addressing governance and management of ABNJ</p>
<p>4.1 Awareness of project objectives, activities and achievements among stakeholders and target audiences is increased through dissemination of information and sharing of knowledge and evidence of effective project implementation.</p>	<p>Component 4: Improving knowledge and Knowledge Management and lesson learning for more informed decision-making among stakeholders to support sustainable utilization of ABNJ.</p>

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.

The engagement of stakeholders for the Tuna II has been a continuous process that started during the first phase of the Project, and has continued through to the development of the 2nd phase child project concept and subsequent project design process and present PRODOC. A summary of the consultations carried out in the Project preparation phase has been provided below (Table 1). More details, including roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders, methodology and findings during the Project preparation consultations, are provided in Annex M1 and M2 (table 1). A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is provided in Annex I2, and information on the projected stakeholder consultation in the Project implementation phase can be found in Annex M1 and M2 (table 2).

Table 1. Stakeholder Consultation in Project Preparation

Sector/stakeholder group	GEF-5 Project phase			GEF-7 Preparation phase	
	1 st ToC Workshop (December 2018)	2 nd ToC Workshop (April 2019)	Final PSC meeting (January 2020)	2020	2021
Donor	Representatives from the GEF Secretariat attended and expressed priorities for GEF-7.	Representatives from the GEF Secretariat attended and presented the IW Focal Area Strategy for GEF-7.		Online consultations and meetings with representatives from the GEF Secretariat throughout the year.	Online consultations and meetings with representatives from the GEF Secretariat and the FAO-GEF unit throughout the year.
GEF Agencies	Representatives from UNEP attended and provided inputs on development of framework, captured in a draft ToC.	Representatives from UNDP, and UNEP attended and participated in the further refinement and general agreement on the draft ToC.			Representatives from UNDP and UNEP attended the Program Coordination meeting in July 2021.
Global Development Agencies and Networks		Representatives attended and participated in the further refinement and general agreement on the draft ToC, and presented draft proposals for project activities.	Representatives attended and provided inputs to ToC, Draft Child Concept Note presented, and were invited to provide additional comments by February 2020.	Online consultations and meetings with representatives throughout the year.	Online consultations and meetings with representatives throughout the year.

<p>Regional/Intergovernmental Organizations and Agencies</p>	<p>Representatives attended and provided inputs on development of framework captured in a draft ToC.</p>	<p>Representatives attended and participated in the further refinement and general agreement on the draft ToC, and presented draft proposals for project activities.</p>	<p>Representatives attended and provided inputs to ToC, Draft Child Concept Note presented, and were invited to provide additional comments by February 2020.</p>	<p>Online consultations and meetings with representatives throughout the year.</p>	<p>Online consultations and meetings with representatives throughout the year. Representatives also attended the Program Coordination meeting in July 2021.</p>
<p>National Governments and Agencies</p>		<p>Representatives attended and participated in the further refinement and general agreement on the draft ToC, and presented draft proposals for project activities.</p>	<p>Representatives attended and provided inputs to ToC, Draft Child Concept Note presented, and were invited to provide additional comments by February 2020.</p>	<p>Online consultations and meetings with representatives throughout the year.</p>	<p>Online consultations and meetings with representatives throughout the year.</p>
<p>Civil Society (including vulnerable groups)</p>	<p>Representatives attended and provided inputs on development of framework captured in a draft ToC.</p>	<p>Representatives attended and participated in the further refinement and general agreement on the draft ToC, and presented draft proposals for project activities.</p>	<p>Representatives attended and provided inputs to ToC, Draft Child Concept Note presented, and were invited to provide additional comments by February 2020.</p>	<p>Online consultations and meetings with representatives throughout the year.</p>	<p>Online consultations and meetings with representatives throughout the year.</p>

Foundations and trusts	Representatives attended and provided inputs on development of framework captured in a draft ToC.	Representatives attended and participated in the further refinement and general agreement on the draft ToC, and presented draft proposals for project activities.	Representatives attended and provided inputs to ToC, Draft Child Concept Note presented, and were invited to provide additional comments by February 2020.	Online consultations and meetings with representatives throughout the year.	Online consultations and meetings with representatives throughout the year.
Research institutions/Academia	<i>This stakeholder group was consulted via FFA through which connections were made to the USP and the Nelson Mandela University. In addition, specific needs and priorities were identified based on experiences and lessons learned from the GEF/5 Project, during which the FAO e-learning centre and propositions for possible learning materials were made.</i>				
Private sector	Representatives attended and provided inputs on development of framework captured in a draft ToC.	Representatives attended and participated in the further refinement and general agreement on the draft ToC, and presented draft proposals for project activities.	Representatives attended and provided inputs to ToC, Draft Child Concept Note presented, and were invited to provide additional comments by February 2020.	Online consultations and meetings with representatives throughout the year.	Online consultations and meetings with representatives throughout the year.

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

The development of a partnership across a wide and diverse range of stakeholders with interests in the future sustainability of tuna fisheries and the conservation of biodiversity in the ABNJ was a central tenet in the first phase project, and arguably due to their close collaboration and coordination, was a major factor contributing to that project's achievements. This was confirmed by one of the findings of the TE and noted that this factor was thought to have significantly contributed to the delivery of project outputs and co-financing (Finding 16). However, as noted above, the large number of partners also made the coordination of the various activities very complex, resulting in poor integration and communication among project participants, an issue already noted in the communication section. A major recommendation from the Evaluation was there should have been a broader consultation with t-RFMO member countries to increase participation and ownership. Because of this handicap, ownership might have been lower than desirable, particularly by RFMO member states.

Fortunately, most partnerships have endured and are likely to continue in future initiatives as evidenced by their active participation in the 2nd phase project design. Just as in the 1st phase project, a key stakeholder group is the five t-RFMOs. The continued engagement of t-RFMOs and other regional entities, will primarily be initiated through their involvement in the execution of several project activities, but also through existing and planned mechanisms, regional meetings, and events.

Similarly, the engagement of the private sector, mainly through the ISSF, in Tuna I contributed significantly to several outputs including the adoption of best practices for bycatch mitigation by tuna fishing boats worldwide (Finding 7). These relationships with the private sector will be built on in the 2nd phase Project strengthened with an expanded presence and role for other existing and new partners (see section 4 below).

Stakeholder consultation in fisheries is also critical at the local level, including the involvement of vulnerable groups. Maintaining healthy and sustainable tuna populations and the direct ecosystem services they provide is particularly important to developing economies. As many tuna stocks are straddling and due to the connectivity between high seas and EEZ, developing coastal States will suffer the consequences of ineffective management. In recognition of this importance and depending on the activity, communities, civil society organizations and private sector entities at the local level will be identified and consulted per GEF policies, as appropriate (see section 5 B below).

In addition to these groups, other key partners and stakeholders include inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector associations, foundations, trusts and trade groups. For each group, engagement will be achieved through dialogues, meetings and information-sharing via suitable means and channels.

A list of stakeholders differentiated by executing partners, collaborating institutions and other stakeholders not directly involved in project execution is provided below (Table 2).

Table 2. Stakeholder Groups in Project Implementation

Sector/stakeholder group	Executing partners II and other collaborating institutions	Others (not directly involved in project execution)	Roles and responsibilities
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<p>Intergovernmental Organizations</p>	<p>Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), InterAmerican Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries (WCPFC), International Whaling Commission (IWC), Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the Centre for Marketing Information and Advisory Services for Fishery Products in Latin America</p>	<p>International Maritime Organization (IMO)</p>	<p>Stakeholders in this group will participate in the Project execution, support the implementation of specific activities, or be affected, directly and/or indirectly, by Project outcomes. For more details on the roles and responsibilities of the individual stakeholders, see Annex M.</p>
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<p>National Governments and Agencies</p>	<p>European Commission, National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Maldives Ministry of Fisheries, Mozambique Ministry of the Sea and Fisheries, Oman Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Wealth, Kenya Fisheries Department and Beach Management Units, Seychelles Fisheries Authority (SFA) Tanzania Deep Sea Fishing Authority, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Pakistan, Iran, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Pacific SIDS involved in FIPs.</p> <p>(The collaborating National Governments</p>	<p>Nearly 100 individual Member States and Cooperating Non-contracting Parties of the t-RFMOs.</p>	<p>Stakeholders in this group will support the implementation of specific activities, and will be able to influence the strategic direction of the the Project execution via their role as State actors in the RFMOs. They will also benefit from Project outcomes that affect directly their ability to better manage the ANJ tuna fisheries.. The governments of nearly 100 individual Member States and Cooperating Non-contracting Parties of the t-RFMOs jointly adopt legally binding conservation and management measures</p>
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<p>Civil Society(including vulnerable groups)</p>	<p>Birdlife International (BLI), Conservation International (CI), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US and WWF-Pakistan), Mercator</p>	<p>Global Ghost Gear Initiativee (GGGI), Tuna Conservation Group (TUNACONS), NGOs working on marine debris. Local communities and workers along the tuna supply chain (including vulnerable groups) depending on tuna fisheries for food and livelihoods security, globally.</p>	<p>Stakeholders in this group will participate in the Project execution, support the implementation of specific activities, or be affected, directly and/or indirectly, by Project outcomes. For more details on the roles and responsibilities of the individual stakeholders, see Annex M.</p>
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<p>Global Development Agencies and Networks</p>	<p>International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network (IMSCN)</p>		<p>Stakeholder in this group will participate in the Project execution.. For more details on the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholder, see Annex M.</p>
<p>Foundations and Trusts</p>	<p>International Pole and Line Foundation (IPNLF), International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF) the Ocean Foundation (TOF), the Pew Charitable Trusts</p>		<p>Stakeholders in this group will participate in the Project execution, or support the implementation of specific activities. For more details on the roles and responsibilities of the individual stakeholders, see Annex M.</p>

<p>Research institutions/Academia</p>	<p>University of the South Pacific (USP)</p> <p>(Efforts will be made to establish accreditation with Academia in other regions to provide a certified MCS training course.)</p>	<p>Blue Matters Science, University of British Columbia (UBC), Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection and other relevant universities and research institutions.</p>	<p>Stakeholders in this group will support the implementation of specific activities, or be affected, directly and/or indirectly, by Project outcomes. For more details on the roles and responsibilities of the individual stakeholder, see Annex M.</p>
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Private sector	International Seafood Sustainability Association (ISSA)	Other fishing and processing companies; buoy manufacturers; fleet owners and fishing associations, marine instruments makers (e.g., Satlink, Zunibal) and sonar manufacturers (e.g., Simrad, Furuno).	Stakeholders in this group will participate in the Project execution, or be affected, directly and/or indirectly, by Project outcomes. For more details on the roles and responsibilities of the individual stakeholder, see Annex M.
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[1] Defined as a direct recipient of GEF funds under Tuna II.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

With respect to gender, the TE found only limited action was taken to address gender-relevant issues during implementation of Tuna I. There were no gender specific targets in the results framework of the project, neither a specific policy or proactive measures for gender equality in the selection of participants and beneficiaries from the project capacity development activities. Some efforts to address gender issues were noted in Fiji and Ghana by the hiring of women in the electronic monitoring system (Finding 20).

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) for this project has been elaborated during project preparation (Annex Q). It aligns with the GEF Gender Equality Guidelines, and FAO's Policy on Gender Equality. The objective of the GAP is to support the mainstreaming of gender throughout the project. It is underpinned by the principles of gender-transformative approaches and seeks to (i) foster a critical examination of gender roles, norms, attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate gender inequalities, (ii) actively promote the participation and relative position of women in all aspects of the project implementation and (iii) recognizes and strengthens positive norms and practices that support equality and an enabling environment for women in fisheries among the project partners and their constituencies.

The Child Project Concept noted that while gender inclusion and the promotion of gender equality are not specific objectives of the Project it was understood that the collection of sex-disaggregated data and information on gender will be incorporated into project design and that information on gender dimensions relevant to the activity will be collected. Nevertheless, per FAO policy on gender a Gender Action Plan (GAP) would be completed during project preparation.

In anticipation of the GAP an initial gender assessment as part of the more general socio-economic assessment was completed during project preparation. Specifically, the preparation team, working in close collaboration with each of the project partners in the design of their respective output-specific sub-projects (capsules), screened for specific gender-related issues. Following individual consultation during the continued development of the PRODOC, the design team concluded that most activities supported by the Project FAO's relevant socio-economic risk category is 'low' defined by minimal or no adverse socio-economic impacts including with respect to gender and no further assessment is required.^[1] While this rating still holds following a more in-depth assessment of gender issues in the project as part of the preparation of the GAP, the GAP has been designed to minimize this risk even further.

However, it was also noted that there would be a certain number of pilot activities supported by the Project at the sub-national/local level. However, for the most part these countries and sites have yet to be finalized (see Table 8 in Section 5 B below). An assessment of any gender issues and incorporation of mitigation measures if necessary would be part of a pilot activity-specific environmental and social review by the PMU with support from FAO's Gender Unit and the GEF Unit if need be during the process of finalization of each of these pilot activities. Where required, mitigation measures will be identified, costed and incorporated into final design of the activity.

The indicators provided in the GAP matrix (**Annex Q**) complement those included in the Project's Results Framework, as per Finding 19 of the TE.

[1] The team found that most project activities could be classified into the following categories: (i) workshops and training activities (e.g., capacity building, consultations and information dissemination, development of **best practices**); (ii) studies (e.g., to address critical data gaps in tuna fisheries management, documenting cost-effectiveness of the project-supported activities and updating of global assessments); and (iii) policy (e.g., drafting CMMS, promoting increased compliance in support of EAFM principles).

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;

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.

As noted above, the development of a partnership across a wide and diverse range of stakeholders with interests in the future sustainability of tuna fisheries and the conservation of biodiversity in the ABNJ was a central tenant in the first phase project, and arguably due to their close collaboration and coordination, was a major factor contributing to that project's achievements. The engagement of the private sector, mainly through the ISSF relationships with the private sector through its industry association (ISSA) [1], contributed significantly to several outputs including the adoption of best practices for bycatch mitigation by tuna fishing boats worldwide (Finding 7). Much of this engagement in the 1st phase involved contributions of vessel time, representing substantial co-finance (in excess of \$40M) for testing bycatch mitigation approaches and advocacy at t-RFMOs for conservation management measures in line with conservation measures adopted by the companies that are associated with ISSA.[1] This relationship will be built upon and strengthened in the 2nd phase Project with an expanded presence and role for other existing and new partners.

Private sector participation was strong in the preparation process of Tuna II. In addition to private sector involvement through ISSF/ISSA, other stakeholders from the private sector that participated in project preparation included MSC, CLS, TunaCons, Transmarina and Organizaci?n de Productores Asociados de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (OPAGAC). In addition to these, other companies likely to participate in project implementation include companies representing the fishing and processing sub-sectors, buoy manufacturers, fleet owners and fishing associations, marine instruments makers (e.g., Satlink, Zunibal) and sonar manufacturers (e.g., Simrad, Furuno). Specifically, this would include in the development of fishery improvement projects leading to sustainability certification schemes (e.g., Output 1.4.1) and business plans identifying potential financial backers to fund scaling-up of successful

pilot activities demonstrating how shifting towards more sustainable tuna fisheries results in benefits derived from moving further up the value chain (e.g., Outputs 2.1.1., 2.2.1 and 3.2.1).

Private sector involvement will also increase as a response to project support for replication and upscaling of innovative solutions that are currently under development. Examples of this previously cited above under Sustainability (Section 1.a 7) are: (i) building on an assessment and modelling of climate change and its impacts on tuna stocks from the Pacific to be applied to Atlantic and IO basins where suitable catch data are available (Output 1.2.1); (ii) support for the ICCAT's Integrated Online Management System which over time will evolve by the integration of additional modules to increase automatic data interoperability for the benefit of all users (Output 2.2.1); and (iii) applying traceability technology to small-scale (SS) tuna fisheries in particular testing the impactful integration of technologies (e.g., traceability with vessel tracking or onboard camera systems) to help quantify legal and broader environmental impacts (Output 2.2.1). Further, engagement of the harvesting sector will increase through involving more purse seine, longline, and pole & line skippers in workshops to discuss and refine best practices mitigation of adverse environmental impacts. This expanded activity directly engages private sector fishing vessel owners, operators, and service providers, which have not previously been directly engaged in the Tuna project.

Finally, the private sector will also contribute significant amounts of co-financing as shown in Section C above under the sources of co-financing, where confirmed co-financing is US \$ 50 million.

[1] All ISSA companies work with the ISSF to advocate for improved management, fund scientific advancements through research and expert analysis, and take direct action to encourage the adoption of responsible fishing practices ? all while committing to a suite of conservation measures aimed at improving the long-term health of global tuna fisheries. Companies working with ISSF through ISSA, 28 private firms which process more than 75% of the global tuna production, which for this reason, have considerable leverage to motivate change through market access.

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):

Risks, estimation of impact and probability to the Project and proposed mitigation measures are presented below Table 1.

Table 1. Project Risks and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Description of Risk	Impact (H,M,L)	Probability of Occurrence	Mitigation Actions

<p>1. Sufficient political will at global, regional and national levels will not be sustained to support sustainable management of tuna fisheries</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>L</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the goals and objectives of the Project are in line and respond to international agreements (e.g., UNCLOS, PSM and ACMSF) and closely linked to and collaborate with new IGAs (e.g., BBNJ, CBD and GBF) and is strongly anchored in existing policies and respond to developing concerns (e.g. growing climate change impacts); - the Project has been designed with wide and very active stakeholder participation (see Stakeholder section 2) to ensure global, regional and national support built on the earlier successful institutional foundation from Phase I; - the Project will support specific information collection and awareness-raising/outreach activities aimed at political actors, to provide them with evidence of the mutual benefits of managing the ABNJ tuna resources sustainably; and - the Tuna Project will also undertake reporting to all relevant RFMO bodies (e.g. Scientific Committee, Compliance Committee, Plenary Sessions) and have established contacts with individual countries, especially those who are members of several RFMOs. In addition, the have good support from key NGOs and private sector partners, such as WWF-US and ISSF.
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<p>2. National governments fail to tackle IUU and associated corruption</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project support for strengthened MCS to improve fisheries data compliance with CMMs and to address IUU in CPCs in the ICCAT region and Western Pacific through targeted training, comparative compliance studies, formal certified education of professional MCS staff); - support for best practices for compliance assessments which will facilitate the ability to improve compliance rates and allow monitoring of improved compliance in the years to follow for both t-RFMOs and non-tuna RFMOs; - support for the development and uptake of new technical tools to increase the efficacy of MCS efforts to control IUU (e.g., EM/ER, traceability for monitoring of fishery products in supply chains); - targeted provision of information to a broad and diverse range of stakeholders increasing transparency,
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<p>3. Reduced Consumer willingness to pay a premium for sustainably sourced tuna</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>L</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project support through the KMC sub-components will serve to increase awareness of the value of sustainably sourced tuna; - support for MSC and other tools to certify sustainable fisheries; -project and non-project facilitated pressure from international, regional and consumer organizations to promote changes in consumer behavior leading to increased demand for sustainable caught fish products; and - engagement of the Project with the seafood industry (building on strong relationships developed during the GEF-5 program) to ensure that the market issues are well understood and that proposed solutions have clear socio-economic benefits.
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<p>4. Increased risk of environmental degradation to marine environment threatens tuna and their respective ecosystems.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public concern over environmental issues, such as plastics or illegal fishing is growing resulting in increasing pressure for government action, nationally, regionally and globally; - international legal processes, such as the BBNJ and the CBD GBF, seeking to promote further protection of ecosystems and biodiversity in the ABNJ, will have increasing affect on public awareness, government support and funding once the effects of Covid-19 begin to abate on IG processes (e.g.COP 15); and - project support for through KMC to increase awareness among a wide range of stakeholders in both the fisheries and other ABNJ-related sectors of the importance of and need for to adopt a more integrated and coordinated approach to sustainable use of the ABNJ sectors.
<p>5. Financial subsidies driving overcapacity</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>L</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDG 14, which concerns the ocean, contains a target that calls on World Trade Organization (WTO) members to ?prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing; eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing; and refrain from introducing new such subsidies? by 2020. While Tuna II does not specifically address subsidies it does address the effects of over-capacity through its three technical components and the KMC sub-components.

<p>6. Insufficient scientific information for effective decision-making, or limited availability of key information</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support for HS which specifies which monitoring data will be collected, how the data will be analyzed and what harvest control rules (s) will be applied, and has been simulation tested to determine likely performance across a range of uncertainties (e.g., via Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE)); - financial and technical support will be provided to three joint tuna RFMO Working Groups on topics of global relevance (e.g., FADs, bycatch) through joint t-RFMO meetings; - facilitating the collection, compilation and sharing of existing information from different stakeholder groups, data gathering on target and bycatch species, to fill key gaps in knowledge; - support for specific, targeted data collection efforts to address key gaps in sharks in Eastern Pacific Ocean countries and the effects of ALDFG on tuna populations in t-RFMO countries; and - working closely with t-RFMO Science Working Group in supporting effort addressing critical data constraints identified in the preparation phase.
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<p>7. Complex and demanding stakeholder relationships and partnerships</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>H</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - key and effective partnerships have been established during the GEF-5 program between a wide and diverse group of stakeholders that has been broadened during the project preparation process of Tuna II; - the project partners developed the Tuna II TOC that provided a common vision and framework for the Project with agreement on the objective, outcomes and outputs to be targeted for action which commits them to working through a shared platform and towards joint results; - the PMU and the programmatic Global Coordination project will ensure efficient communication, collaboration and coordination between all project partners and other stakeholders including other projects under the Program;
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<p>8. Institutional and technical capacity constraints impede project implementation</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>L</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - scientific and technical capacity will be targeted for further development of harvest strategies for tuna species including for individual t-RFMO member nations focused on science-management interface, through virtual workshops, multimedia communications materials, technical meetings and reports; - depending on the issue, critical institutional gaps have been identified and will be addressed through building capacity activities through a range of project-supported activities (e.g., skippers workshops, dissemination of best practices , training workshops); - local support provided by the Project to facilitate uptake of new approaches and technologies to achieve sustainable fisheries (e.g., shifting to for environmentally fishing practices such as sub-surface gillnets and handline and P&L fisheries); - provision of a formal on-line capacity building course composed of a range of technical modules suitable for managers, scientists, and stakeholders which on completion an FAO training certificate would be received; and - the Project will continue to support the development and rolling out of innovative but appropriate solutions to existing issues affecting the sector as well as building on and adapting these to new regions (e.g., FADs and using
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<p>9. Impacts of climate change irreversibly affect structure and function of ecosystems and biodiversity in the ABNJ Climate Change</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>- a stand-alone activity will be supported by the Project with the objectives to: (i) improve understanding of CC impacts on global tuna resources on the part of the t-RFMOs and MS; and (ii) increase global, regional and national commitment to development and implementation of climate-adaptive EAFM plans for tuna fisheries. Outputs are expected to equip fisheries managers to be able identify harvest strategies that reduce the risks to sustaining tuna catches posed by the effects of climate change on tuna and the ecosystem that supports these important fish species. In addition to this 'stand-alone' Output, CC will also be addressed as a common externality in a range of other project-supported output activities depending on their respective objectives (for more detail see section B below)</p>
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<p>10. Risk of Covid-19 Impacts to Project Design and Implementation</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - opportunities to support short-term COVID 19 responses include: developing a contingency plan to adapt to proposed project activities to continued outbreak of COVID variants; conduct of risk assessments and opportunity identification; adopting mitigation measures in project activities in conformity with government and partner policies; increase use of virtual alternatives; and extension of implementation timelines and/or possible sites. - opportunities to support medium-term COVID 19 responses include: provision of project related employment opportunities; incorporation of COVID mitigation measures into project-supported messaging and training activities; reduced human exposure to COVID-related risk due to increased use of technology and support for adoption of mitigation measures where high human presence is required. - opportunities to support long-term COVID 19 responses include: project related socio-economic benefits that contribute to increased awareness and access to mitigation and adaptation measures in response to COVID19; and reduction of human-wildlife benefits (for more detail see Section B below).
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Climate Change. As in many other sectors, climate change is a significant threat to the long-term sustainability of global tuna fisheries. In the Pacific Ocean, for example, predicted climate-driven changes pose significant challenges to the effective long-term management of tuna fisheries, and the vital contributions of tuna to national economies by impacting: (i) the biological productivity of tuna resources across the entire ocean basin and (ii) the relative biomass of tuna within the exclusive economic zone (EEZs) of small island developing states (SIDS) and in high-seas areas (international waters).

Preliminary analyses conducted in phase I of the Common Oceans Program under the Ocean Partnerships Project led by the World Bank indicated that the redistribution of Pacific tuna biomass as a result of warming sea-surface temperatures (Figure 3) could cause significant economic hardship for tuna-dependent Pacific Island countries by 2050, including a total loss in fishing licence revenue across the region of at least \$60 million (at today's prices) and losses of up to 15% in total government revenue each year.

Similar challenges are likely to occur for tuna fisheries, and the communities that depend on them, in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

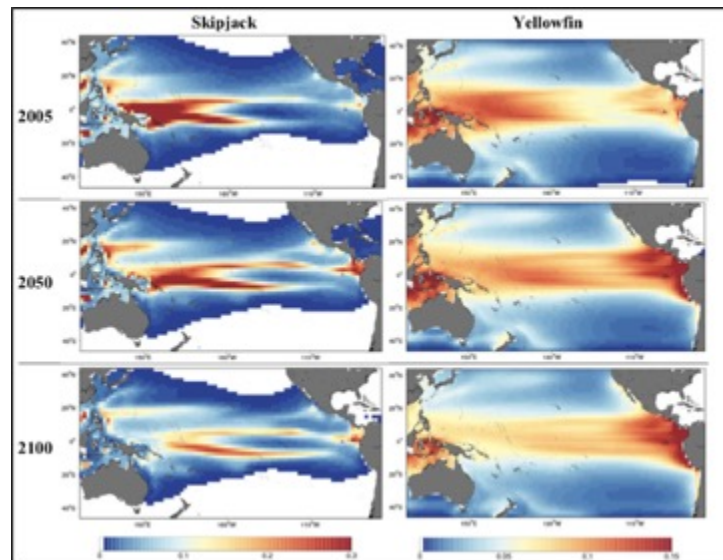


Figure 1: Projected Mean Distributions of Skipjack and Tuna Biomass across the tropical Pacific.

However, understanding of the likely CC impacts on tuna fisheries is still preliminary and must be improved to reduce the risks posed by climate change to the long-term sustainable management of global tuna fisheries based on EAFM.

To address CC in global tuna fisheries, the Phase II Project will support a "stand-alone" set of activities under Output 1.2.1. The objectives are to: (i) improve understanding of CC impacts on global tuna resources t-RFMOs and MS; and (ii) increase global, regional and national commitment to development and implementation of climate-adaptive EAFM plans for tuna fisheries. Specifically, the activities to be supported will be: (i) modeling the impacts of CC on the distribution and productivity of Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans tuna fisheries; and (ii) a high-level knowledge-exchange event focused on innovative fisheries management considering climate change. Collectively, these outputs are expected to equip fisheries managers to identify harvest strategies that reduce the risks to sustaining tuna catches posed by the effects of climate change on tuna and the ecosystem that supports these important fish species.^[1]

In addition to this 'stand-alone' Output, CC will also be addressed as a common externality in a range of other project-supported output activities depending on the latter objectives and activities (e.g., the reflections of CC risks in fisheries management measures under Output 1.4.1).

COVID19. All partners were consulted in the preparation of the risk analysis, response measures and possible opportunities that might be identified in project design (see Table 2 below).

Table 2. COVID 19 Risk Analysis, Response Measures and Opportunities

COVID 19 Risks	Response Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no/reduced travel - no personal meetings - delays/cancellation of workshops, and capacity building meetings - risks and impacts on human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developing a budgeted contingency plan to cover the first two years of the project in case COVID19 does not permit the implementation of activities as initially proposed; - conducting COVID19-related risk assessments (e.g., challenges for stakeholder engagement and mobility) and opportunities (e.g., reductions in habitat fragmentation) to inform approach to project implementation to the potential effects of COVID-19; - adopt COVID-19 mitigation measures (e.g., for managing travel, workshops etc.) in line with government and partner policies and procedures; - revert to virtual mechanisms (Zoom, Skype, email-type platforms); - extend sub-project specific (i.e., capsule) timelines (e.g., time required for assessment of meeting fishery certification criteria); - shift education courses to online courses supported by increased engagement of learners and encouragement of enrollment through using advance learning technologies; - personnel boarding and inspection replaced by EMS; - prioritize sites selection characterized by presence of local staff - adoption of online survey tools; and - field activities where necessary and/or are more efficient shifted to the project's outer years
<p>Opportunities to support Short-term COVID 19 responses</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - project-related, short-term employment opportunities; - incorporation of covid mitigation measures messaging into the many training and capacity building activities supported under the project; - scoping sites in support of pilot activities, training and capacity building with COVID19 implications in mind; - reduced dependence on human observers will provide opportunities to improve transparency in supply chain and reduce risk of exposure to COVID19 (retraining would be needed to provide alternative sources of employment); and - more effective and efficient MCS systems in national fisheries administrations provide more autonomy to function at reduced human exposure to COVID and the resulting restrictions. 	
<p>Opportunities to support Long-term COVID 19 response measures</p>	

- the longer-term effect is a contribution to greater effectiveness and cost-efficiency in reducing and eliminating IUU fishing, thus reducing economic losses and improving the performance of legal operators, considering also the external impacts of pandemics and other effects;
- project activities that bring socio-economic benefits to local communities such as expanding the SSF sector and associated jobs will contribute to increased awareness and access to available mitigation and adaptation measures in response to COVID (and other pandemics);
- strengthening compliance measures supported by increased capacity will lead to more sustainable fisheries and increase benefits to communities contributing to socio-economic resilience to pandemics; and
- increase understanding and mitigating human - wildlife conflicts resulting will contribute to increased environmental quality and increased resilience to external stressors such as pandemics.

At the time of PRODOC submission it remains unclear what the effects of an uncertain presence, magnitude and timing of COVID19 (and its evolving variants) would have on project startup. Assuming the Project is approved by GEFSEC it is proposed that FAO would prepare a contingency plan in consultation with the partners based on the latter's earlier proposals to adapt project activities to a prolonged, significant presence of COVID19 forwarded during the design phase. The plan would cover the first two years of project implementation (June 2022? May 2024) and incorporate relevant response measures as presented above. This contingency plan would be available to discuss if needed at the time of the inception workshop and preparation of the 1st AWP.

[1] The Project will support: (i) laying the foundation for improving models to assess the effects of climate change on tuna stocks in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans by producing ocean variables for up to three greenhouse gas emissions scenarios (RCP8.5, 4.5 and 2.6 equivalents) by 2050 for the global oceans using atmospheric fields from 5 different Earth Climate models to account for their uncertainty; (ii) incorporate these environmental variables to a forcing for SEAPODYM to model the likely responses of tuna to the changing ocean by 2050 for all fisheries where data are available to validate SEAPODYM; and (iii) provide the projected changes in tuna biomass by 2050 to RFMOs to inform management measures to sustain tuna production under a changing climate.

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.

• GEF-7 ABNJ Program is comprised of 5 child projects of which the Tuna II (GEF ID 10622) is one. The Tuna Project, together with the other three technical and sectoral projects, will be supported by the fifth Global Coordination Project designed to ensure effective coordination, communication, partnerships,

lesson learning and knowledge management between the other four child projects and support innovative financing initiatives for sustainable use of ABNJ resources across the Program.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Tuna II Project. The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) will be the project's Execution Agency (EA), will house the Project Management Unit and will have the executing and technical responsibility for the Project, with FAO providing oversight as GEF Implementing Agency (IA) as described below. Actual project execution will be the responsibility a number of executing partners. The project organization structure is presented in Figure 1 below.

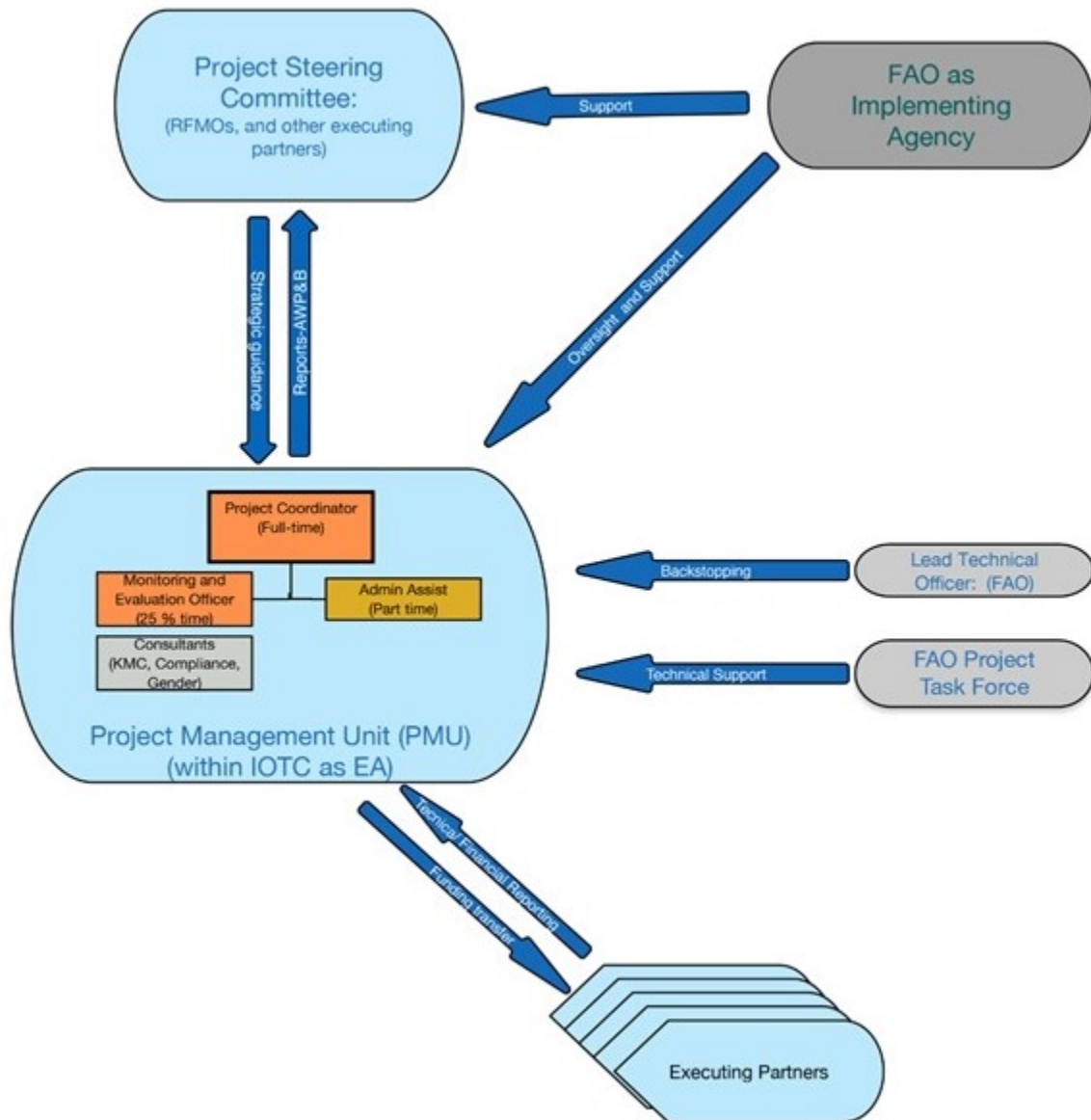


Figure 1. Institutional arrangements of the Tuna II Project (GEF ID 10622)

As the GEF IA, FAO will be responsible for providing project cycle management services as established in the GEF Policy and will hold overall accountability and responsibility to GEF for delivery of the results. FAO will provide oversight of project implementation and technical support to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and requirements. Specifically, FAO's responsibilities, as GEF IA, will include:

- administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s) and other rules and procedures of FAO;
- provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, on project progress and provide financial reports to the GEF Trustee; and
- provide administrative support for the Program Steering Committee.

The full outline of FAO's roles and responsibilities in the project is provided in detail in Annex K (FAO's role in internal organization).

The IOTC was established in 1995 and is based in the Republic of Seychelles. It is the Regional Fisheries Management Organization responsible for the management of tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean. It includes currently 30 contracting parties (member States), plus two Cooperating non-Contracting Parties. The IOTC was established under the provisions of Article XIV of the FAO Constitution. As such, it has complete functional and financial autonomy as the workplans and budgets of IOTC are decided by the member countries, therefore supporting the required separation of roles between implementing and executing agencies.

The IOTC will be the project's Executing Agency and will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) to ensure the day-to-day management of the Project. As EA of the Project, IOTC through the PMU will be accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with the IA and GEF policy requirements. Specifically, IOTC's responsibilities, as GEF EA, will include:

- Establishing and supporting the Project Management Unit (PMU);
 - Acting as Secretariat for the Project Steering Committee (PSC);
 - Ensuring that the project is executed according to the agreed work plan and budget;
 - Review and submit required reporting obligations to the IA, including half-yearly expenditure reports and annual Project Implementation report (PIR);
 - Ensuring all procurement is done in compliance with Agency standards
 - Communicating with and disseminating information to the Executing Partners (EP) and other stakeholders.
- - It is anticipated that the PMU established by IOTC for the Tuna project will be working closely with the Program Coordination Unit, established under the Global Coordination Project. This will also ensure timely and consistent coordination among the Child projects of the Common Ocean Program, allowing at the same time interpretation of the lessons learned and experiences into a common narrative of the impacts of the Program.

Under the coordination and oversight of IOTC, the Project will be executed through a number (16 of executing partners (see Table 1 below). The Execution responsibilities will be formalized through Letters of Agreement (LOAs) between IOTC and each executing partner.

Table 1. Project Executing Partners

IGO	NGO	Foundations & Trusts	Networks
CCSBT	BLI	IPNLF	IMSCN
IATTC	CI	ISSF	
ICCAT	WWF-Pakistan	TOF	
IOTC	WWF-US		
WCPFC	MSC		
FFA			
IWC			
INFOPESCA			

The EA, via the PMU, will be responsible for the contractual arrangements with the partners responsible for the execution of activities. The EA and the PMU will provide direct supervision as required for an activity, also receive and review the financial and operational reports on the activities conducted, and will arrange for the transfer of funds according to the conditions agreed in the contracts.

Project Steering Committee

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established for the Project that comprising representatives from each of the executing partners as well as the Program Coordinator and the EA. The GEF Secretariat will be invited to participate as an observer. The PSC will be the policy setting body for the Project and will be the ultimate decision-making body with regard to policy and other issues affecting the achievement of the project's objectives. The PSC will normally meet once a year, although additional meetings, either in person or through multimedia (such as by video or skype conferences), can be called as necessary. Draft TORs for the PSC are appended in Appendix O. The PSC will approve its TORs at its first meeting.

The members of the PSC will be responsible for:

- oversight and review of technical activities carried out under the Project;
- review and report on the progress towards the project's objectives and their contribution to the overall programmatic objectives;
- assessment of the progress in the implementation of the Project in accordance with timelines and goals stated in the Results Framework, including review of the project Theory of Change assumptions;

- taking consensus-based strategic decisions and recommendations when guidance is required by the Project Coordinator;
- a review of the narrative that links the impacts of the activities, outputs and outcomes of the Project in particular in relation to their contribution to the programmatic objective;
- assessing effectiveness of the knowledge management and communication efforts at the project level;
- reviewing sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication;
- approval of the project's Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); and
- enhance synergy between the project and other relevant initiatives, including those related to the GEF International Waters Focal Area;
- ensure full coordination of the project with other projects under the Common Ocean Program, via its collaboration with the Program Coordination Unit, established under the Global Coordination Project
- reviewing and providing comments and independent external reviews and evaluations, as well as advise on any other issues that would be brought to its attention by the PMU.

Project Management Unit

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established by the IOTC. Following the guidance of the Project Steering Committee, the main functions of the PMU, will be to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the Project through the effective implementation of the annual work plan and budget (AWP/B). The PMU will be composed of a full-time Project Manager who will work over the life of the 5 year project. In addition, the PMU will include a communication expert (part-time), and an M&E expert (part-time), and operational support (part-time). The PMU will be closely supported by the Project Lead Technical Officer (LTO) with contributions from specialists from the EA.

The Project Manager, with the support of the PMU, will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation, management, administration and technical supervision of the Project in accordance to the Annual Work Plan and Budget approved by the PSC. He/She will be responsible for the following among other tasks:

- continuing communication among implementing agency and the executing partners for the sake of coordination, as frequent as necessary to achieve project objectives and contribute to the goals of the Program;
- ensuring an ongoing analysis of project outputs and outcomes to construct a narrative and contribute to programmatic progress;
- tracking the project's progress and ensuring timely delivery of outputs;
- monitoring, and assessing the quality of products generated in the implementation of the Project, including products and activities carried out by project consultants;
- monitoring financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- implementing and managing the project Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management and Communications plans;
- organizing annual PSC meetings to monitor progress and preparing the Annual Budget and Work Plan;

- submitting the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) with the AWP/B to the IA
- supporting the organization of the mid-term review and final evaluation in close coordination with the FAO Budget Holder and the FAO Independent Office of Evaluation (OED); and
- informing the PSC and Project Budget Holder of any delays and difficulties as they arise during the implementation to ensure timely corrective measure and support.

To facilitate harmonization of the approaches and communication between the Project and the Program, the part-time communication and M&E experts will work closely with their counterparts. The EA has agreed to collaborate with the GCP to ensure that the project team supports program level activities as needed. The time sharing with other projects of the part-time personnel assigned to the PMU will be coordinated in close collaboration with the Program Coordinator. Draft TORs for the PSC are appended in Annex O.

Project Task Force

A Project Task Force (PTF) will be established to provide technical support and guidance to the Project. In addition to technical members, the PTF will include the Project Budget Holder (BH), the Project Lead Technical Officer (LTO) and Project Funding Liaison Officer (FLO). The PTF will also be supported by the relevant offices in FAO HQ such as finance office, legal office, and administrative support from the FAO GEF Unit (OCBD) as needed.

Inception Workshop

An Inception Workshop will take place as close as possible to the beginning of the Project with participation of the implementing and executing agencies, as well as key partners, to establish the Project Steering Committee, agree on the specific details of the coordination mechanisms, as well as a project-level Knowledge Management and Communications strategy, and arrangements for a cohesive project Monitoring and Evaluation plan.

Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Participation in the Common Ocean Program

The Tuna project is part of the Common Oceans ABNJ Program (GEF ID 10548) , together with three other technical child projects and under the overall coordination and support of a Global Coordination Project (GCP), implemented and executed by FAO. The projects, all working with different elements of ABNJ management, will each contribute to address the issues affecting ABNJ management identified in the programmatic Theory of Change.

The results, lessons learned, experiences and best practices of the individual child projects will be translated by the GCP Program Coordination Unit team into a cohesive narrative that describes the joint progress of the child projects towards the programmatic goals.

For this approach to be effective, the Common Oceans child projects agree to uphold principles that will guide their collaboration on coordination, knowledge management and communications (KM&C), as well as monitoring and evaluation (M&E). These principles are:

1. The project will participate in coordination meetings, at a frequency and times to be determined in consultation with the GCP Program Coordination Unit (PCU), to discuss topics of relevance to the implementation of the GCP. In addition, the project will participate in the meetings of the programmatic Global Steering Committee to discuss strategic and implementation issues related to the Program.

2. The project will participate in efforts coordinated by the PCU to identify and implement opportunities for conducting shared activities when there is full complementarity between already planned activities between two or more child projects. This could allow for a more efficient and effective use of resources, including sharing relevant capacity building material and exercises. Annex P presents an example of such an exercise identifying possible areas of collaboration between the Tuna and the Deep-Sea Fisheries projects.
3. The project will share all reports, knowledge management and communication products produced during implementation, and will participate in the development of programmatic synthesis products by the GCP that are based on those inputs.
4. The GCP KM&C team will provide guidance to the child projects according to a programmatic KM&C strategy to be developed at the beginning of the implementation phase in consultation with all child projects. This KM&C strategy will provide recommendations on common issues such as Programme branding, visibility, common boilerplates, etc.
5. The GCP M&E team will assist and guide the child projects, if requested, to provide information according to a programmatic M&E strategy, agreed by all child projects, including programme level indicators, to allow a proper monitoring of the programmatic progress and an adaptive management of the Program.
6. The project will maintain its independence as to the conduct of the technical activities described in this project document.

International Framework.

UNCLOS. The 2nd Phase Tuna Project is firmly rooted in the relevant global framework. The UN General Assembly (UNGA) plays a central role in addressing issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction as manifest in 1972 UNGA resolution 72/73 on oceans and the law of the sea and its preambular paragraphs on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) complemented by subsequent legal instruments (e.g., the Agreement on Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in 1982 and the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in Port State Measures in 2009).

BBNJ. While UNCLOS set forth the rights and obligations of states regarding the use of the oceans, their resources, and the protection of the marine and coastal environment, it did not refer specifically to marine biodiversity. Following more than a decade of discussions convened under the UNGA, in 2017 the UNGA decided to convene an Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) to elaborate the text of an International Legally Binding Instrument (ILBI) under UNCLOS on the conservation and sustainable use of Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ). The four elements covered by the ILBI package, identified in an earlier ad hoc UN working group in 2011, are: (i) marine genetic resources, including questions on the sharing of benefits; (ii) measures such as area-based management tools, including marine protected areas; (iii) environmental impact assessment; and (iv) capacity building and the transfer of marine technology.

The IGC was mandated to meet for four sessions; the first three sessions were held in September 2018, March 2019, and August 2019, respectively. During the last session (IGC-3), delegates delved for the first time, into textual negotiations based on a "zero draft" containing treaty text developed by the IGC President. The fourth session had been scheduled for March 2020, but was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To keep the momentum towards reaching agreement on a draft text a virtual intersessional work programme was launched in September 2020. The UNGA decision 75/570, noting with concern the continued situation concerning the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), postponed IGC-4 until the earliest possible available date in 2022 and likely will be tasked with a further revision of the draft text on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of ABNJ.

This process and on-going negotiations are likely to have significant implications for both the t-RFMOs and the management of high seas tuna fish stocks. During the BBNJ negotiations, it has been argued that fishing activities could represent a threat to biodiversity. Although many of these activities are regulated under the UNCLOS and UNFSA provisions, the new agreement should address and understand the contribution of fisheries to the cumulative anthropogenic impacts on marine biodiversity. This will require the achievement of effective and sustainable cross-sectoral cooperation towards a better governance of natural resources in the ABNJ.

Under the earlier first phase Program, the Capacity together with the Tuna I projects, provided essential information to BBNJ negotiators and contributed to beginning to build bridges between fisheries and environment communities that are essential in the BBNJ negotiations. [1]

Collaboration between the BBNJ process and the GEF-7 Program and projects will continue occurring primarily through: (i) support for more effective compliance and enforcement of fisheries regulations, (ii) development and promotion of adoption of best-practices for sustainable management of ABNJ resources, (iii) contributions to and coordination with the BBNJ process as it continues to evolve and develop in the future, (iv) providing support for sustainably sourced ABNJ products with emphasis on greater transparency and traceability leading to reductions of IUU products in the market and (v) leveraging increased public and private support and investment in the sustainable management of the ABNJ.

SDGs. Building on the success of the earlier Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aimed to go further to end all forms of poverty. The new Goals are unique in that they call for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection. Of the 17 SDGs, Goal 14 is most relevant to the GEF-7 Project (see Table 2).

Table 2. UNSDGs and Targets to Which the Project Contributes

SDG Goal	Targets	Project-supported Contributions
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	<p>14.4. by 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p>	<p>- contribute to this target through its support of activities for the strengthened management of tuna fisheries, the end overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and reduction/elimination of environmentally destructive fishing practices (see Table 12 below for more detail).</p>
<p>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.</p>	<p>14.c. - enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, 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.</p>	<p>? - the 2nd Phase Tuna Project is firmly rooted in the relevant global framework. The UN General Assembly (UNGA) plays a central role in addressing issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction as manifest in 1972 UNGA resolution 72/73 on oceans and the law of the sea and its preambular paragraphs on the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) complemented by subsequent legal instruments (e.g., the Agreement on Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in 1982 and the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in Port State Measures in 2009). Addressing these issues is consistent with UNCLOS and also links to SDG and BBNJ goals (see below)</p>

The year 2020 was to represent a critical opportunity for the global community to support events and processes leading to a sustainable future for the global ocean; a goal to which the proposed GEF-7 Common Oceans ABNJ Program and Project would directly contribute. These included in particular the 2020 United Nations Ocean Conference (directly targeting the scaling up of efforts to achieve the aforementioned SDG 14) and the 15th meeting of CBD's COP (expected to adopt a new post-2020 global biodiversity framework that would likely include key priorities and objectives for the marine and coastal biodiversity). Unfortunately the Conference which was to highlight much needed science-based innovative solutions aimed at starting a new chapter of global ocean action and accelerate progress towards the achievement of SDG 14 by 2030 was postponed, now to 2022 due to Covid-19. The UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) said in a statement that COP15, the biggest biodiversity summit in a decade, has now been moved to October 2021 due to delays related to the coronavirus pandemic. [2]

However, as 2020 marked the deadline for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDG, a new global framework for biodiversity (GFB) was needed to carry the global community into the future with a view to achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity. CBD's Secretariat is presently in the process of implementing a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In anticipation, the CBD Secretariat has made available a draft of the GBF. The GBF has four

long-term goals for 2050. Of these the Project will most directly contribute to Goal A and the following relevant action-oriented targets for 2030 (Table 3).

Table 3. CBD GBF Goals, Milestones and Targets to Which the Proposed Project Contributes.

GBF Goal	Targets	Illustrative Project-supported Contributions
<p>Goal A. The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained</p>	<p>4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.</p>	<p>? - increase scientific and technical capacity to promote the development and adoption of harvest strategies for tuna;</p> <p>? - promote the adoption. Of EAFM objectives and implementation plans within and across t-RFMOs;</p> <p>? - support to joint tuna WGs on specific topics relevant to achieving sustainable tuna fisheries (e.g., FADs; and</p> <p>? - support for the development of FIPs in Pacific SIDS</p>
	<p>5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.</p>	<p>? - promoting increased capacity in t-RFMOs and other partners in developing and adopting new management tools and measures (e.g., HS and CMMs);</p> <p>? - supporting the development of several tools to improve fish monitoring and traceability; and</p> <p>? - increasing MCS capacity in ICCAT CPCs, Western Central Pacific.</p>
	<p>7. Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.</p>	<p>? - testing and disseminating through workshops and best practices the adoption of more biodegradable materials in FADs; and</p> <p>? - supporting baseline studies to determine degree to which bycatch, etc.) ADLFG contributes to adverse impacts on tuna and other pelagic fisheries.</p>
	<p>8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>? - increase focus on the likely impacts of CC on tuna fisheries to enable planning for potential management responses by t-RFMOs and member states, leading to increased global, regional and national commitment to develop and implement climate adaptive EAFM plans for tuna fisheries.</p>

Countries are expected to reach an agreement over targets to protect the natural world, including proposals to conserve 30% of the world's oceans and land by 2030, introduce controls on invasive species and reduce plastics pollution. To achieve the needed synergies the GEF-7 Common Oceans ABNJ Program and Tuna Project has reflected contributions to several of the likely targets to be adopted in its design.

Regional Frameworks.

Within the aforementioned UNCLOS framework, provision was made for the then existing two t-RFMOs and three new t-RFMOs created since 1972; critical partners together with FAO responsible for some of the many achievements logged under the GEF-5 project. In addition to these regional bodies, the successful GEF-5 project was supported by a large and diversified group of 18 stakeholders encompassing most of the sector's main stakeholders. These included institutions from the private sector, NGOs, national governments and regional organizations. It is intended that the GEF-7 Project will build on the strong network of partnerships, experience and lessons-learned derived from the first phase, leading to more effective and transformative activities. In particular the GEF-7 Project will support activities to strengthen further the compact of partners to include additional members in particular broadening representation from civil society, private sector and foundations.

GEF Cape Town Workshop. Among some of the main recommendations stemming from GEF Cape Town Workshop in 2017^[3] that the Project will support are the following: (i) the ecosystem approach is an essential condition for the continued long term science-based collaboration in regional ocean governance and that continuing and strengthening collaboration is needed, while also including social and economic elements; (ii) capacity development, including institutional strengthening, is needed for implementing the Ecosystem Approach; (iii) interactions among relevant stakeholders towards better regional ocean governance should make use of best existing practices and respect existing mandates; (iv) there is a need for open access scientific knowledge as a foundation for policy on all levels; (v) a mechanism to translate science into policy is needed; and (vi) the need to recognize the importance of interregional collaboration for sharing lessons learned / experience and to create synergy among regional initiatives and/or activities.

LMEs The ABNJ are also characterized by a number of complex ecosystems that include pelagic waters, seamounts, submarine ridges and the seafloor itself and also abut or encompass sections of most of the world's Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) that extend beyond national jurisdictions. The Project will collaborate in and contribute to the Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis/Strategic Action Plan (TDA/SAP) process where issues arise with regard to sustainable management of tuna stocks in particular where stocks pass between ABNJ and adjacent waters covered by an LME. Information will be shared with respective regional management authorities through the project website and the IW:LEARN network (see below).

IW:LEARN IW:LEARN is the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network. The IW:LEARN Project was established to strengthen transboundary water management around the globe by collecting and sharing best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions to common problems across the GEF International Waters portfolio. It promotes learning among project managers, country officials, implementing agencies, and other partners. In the aforementioned Cape Town Workshop, GEF noted it was willing to assist in building the information-sharing platform through its IW:LEARN network. Clearly the proposed GEF-7 Program and Project could contribute to this and continue its successful collaboration with IW:LEARN in the GEF-7. Specifically a minimum of one percent of the GEF grant in support of this Project will be used to support the production of a website in conformity with IWLEARN guidance, at least two experience notes, participation in IW Conferences held during the project implementation period as well as tropical and regional events hosted by IW:LEARN.

GEF-financed Projects and Initiatives.

Recent global and regional GEF-supported projects have been provided in Table 4 below.

Countries where pilot activities will be supported under Tuna II have yet to be finalized. A list of candidate countries has been presented in Table 8 in section 5B, above. During the selection process a review of existing and proposed national GEF activities will be conducted to inform the finalization process and activity design.

Table 4. Recent GEF-supported Projects Relevant to Tuna II Project

Project title/Country	Description	Lead Agency	GEF Focal Areas	GEF Funding (million US\$)	Relevant Tuna II Components	Coordination approach
Global/Regional						
Mainstreaming climate change and ecosystem-based approaches into the sustainable management of the highly migratory fish stocks of the West and Central Pacific Ocean (OFMP3 ? GEF ID 10394)	The third Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (OFMP) builds on the outcomes and achievements of the first two projects and will focus especially on identifying and managing the impacts of climate change and taking an ecosystem approach to managing the Pacific's tuna fisheries through regional, sub-regional and national processes. The three main objectives of the OFMP3 are to (i) improve and strengthen management strategies and mechanisms for the ecosystem and its living marine resources; (2) strengthen and expand scientific monitoring to support improved management and understanding of the ecosystem and its living marine resources; and (iii) build capacity and train to improve management of the ecosystem and its living marine resources in the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) Area.	UNDP	IW	10,0	1,3	- IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; -Project website; - Project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events) - WCPFC meetings

<p>Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) ? Program (GEF ID 9060)</p>	<p>The Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) is a global effort to preserve marine resources and ensure that coastal fisheries can continue to play their crucial role in society, contributing to food security, as well as economic and social development. Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the initiative rallies UN agencies and international conservation organizations behind the common goal of promoting the sustainable use and management of coastal fisheries, championing innovative approaches to improve governance and strengthening the seafood value chain. CFI capitalizes on growing political will for reform in fisheries governance and management. It contributes to the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular Sustainable Development Goal 14 on conservation and sustainable use of the ocean, seas and marine resources.</p>	<p>FAO, UNDP, UNDP, WB, WWF</p>	<p>IW, BD</p>	<p>33.7</p>	<p>1,4</p>	<p>- IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; -Project website; - Project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)</p>
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<p>Blue Nature Alliance to Expand and Improve Conservation of 1.25 billion hectares of Ocean Ecosystems (GEF ID 10375)</p>	<p>The project objective (PO) is to catalyze the effective conservation of at least 1.25 billion hectares of ocean (approximately 3.5 percent of the global ocean), in order to safeguard global ocean biodiversity, build resilience to climate change, promote human wellbeing, and enhance ecosystem connectivity and function.</p>	<p>CI</p>	<p>IW</p>	<p>22.6</p>	<p>3,4</p>	<p>- IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; -Project website; - Project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)</p>
<p>Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program (PROP ? GEF ID 6970)</p>	<p>The PO is to strengthen the shared management of selected Pacific Island oceanic and coastal fisheries, and the critical habitats upon which they depend. The project components are: (i) sustainable management of oceanic fisheries component will help participating PICs to strengthen the management of the region's PS and LL tuna fisheries; (ii) sustainable management of coastal fisheries; (iii) sustainable financing of the conservation of critical fishery habitats component; this component also provides climate change co-benefits by supporting mitigation.</p>	<p>WB</p>	<p>BD, IW</p>	<p>6.3</p>	<p>1,3,4</p>	<p>- IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; -Project website; - Project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)</p>

<p>Addressing Marine Plastics ? A Systemic Approach (GEF ID 9681)</p>	<p>The project is aimed to seed the development of a circular economy for plastics, simultaneously engaging major stakeholder groups along the entire plastics value chain to explore synergies, frame a common vision, and identify priority actions to address marine plastics using the best available science and best practices. The 4 components are: (i) establishing a global platform to redesign plastics from inception; (ii) mobilizing investment capital, science, governments and civil society, in implementing effective waste management solutions to address massive waste streams in South and Southeast Asia; (iii) identification of priority intervention points and designing a strategic framework for addressing marine plastics; and (iv) project coordination.</p>	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>IW</p>	<p>2.0</p>	<p>3,4</p>	<p>- IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; -Project website; - Project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)</p>
<p>Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish3 ? GEF ID 9563)</p>	<p>The PO is to improve management of marine areas and fisheries in targeted zones and strengthen fisheries value chains in the Seychelles. It comprises four components: (i) expansion of sustainable?use marine protected areas; (ii) improved governance of priority fisheries and (iii) sustainable development of the blue economy focusing on increased value addition in the aquaculture, industrial, semi-industrial, and artisanal fishing and processing sectors.</p>	<p>WB</p>	<p>IW, BD</p>	<p>10.3</p>	<p>1,2,3,4</p>	<p>- IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; -Project website; - Project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)</p>

<p>Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Management for the Black Sea (FishEBM BS ? GEF ID 10558)</p>	<p>The project, to be executed by the GFCM, will support Georgia, Turkey, and Ukraine in the Black Sea in developing Blue Economy pathways through an ecosystem-based management approach. During project preparation the main issues will be identified requiring technical support, upscale regional fisheries networks, as well as promote and disseminate sustainable management practices with a specific focus on small-scale fisheries and value chains.</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>IW</p>	<p>5.0</p>	<p>1,2,3,4</p>	<p>- IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; -Project website; - Project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)</p>
<p>Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Management for the Blue Economy of the Mediterranean (FishEBM MED ? GEF ID 10560)</p>	<p>The PO is similar to the above but focused on Albania, Algeria, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia, and Turkey in the Mediterranean</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>BD, IW</p>	<p>7.3</p>	<p>1,2,3</p>	<p>- IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; -Project website; - Project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)</p>

<p>Mainstreaming Climate Change and Ecosystem-based Approaches into the Sustainable Management of the Living Marine Resources of the WCPFC (GEF ID-10394)</p>	<p>The PO is to implement 2019 SAP for the sustainable management of living oceanic resources by the Pacific SIDS to address the primary and emerging threats, particularly CC. Project components are: (i) implementation of an adaptive EBA to regional fisheries management; (ii) innovative technology development and implementation to support adaptive EBA to regional fisheries management; (iii) regional strategy for improved community subsistence and resilience to CC effects on the ecology and fisheries of the region and (iv) KM and sharing.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>IW</p>	<p>10.0</p>	<p>1,2,3,4</p>	<p>- IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; -Project website; - Project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)</p>
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Sustainable Management of the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem Programme (GEF ID 9909)	The PO is to contribute to sustainable management of fisheries, marine living resources and their habitats in the Bay of Bengal region, to reduce environmental stress and improve environmental status for the benefit of coastal states and communities. The project will be implemented 5 Components: (i) Sustainable Management of Fisheries; (ii) Restoration and conservation of critical marine habitats and conservation of biodiversity; (iii) Management of coastal and marine pollution to improve ecosystem health; (iv) Improved livelihoods and enhanced resilience of the BOBLME; and (v) regional mechanism for planning, coordination and monitoring of the BOBLME (includes IUU and EAF).	FAO	IW,CC	9.5	1,3,4	- IW:LEARN exchange mechanism; knowledge products and events; -Project website; - Project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events)
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[1] The Regional Leaders Program provided information to potential negotiators from 34 countries. The project also collaborated with the STRONG HS Project on the specific issue of enhanced MCS tools and policies with a view to improving regional coordination and providing new lessons and approaches for HS governance. The Capacity and the Tuna Projects under COP I also supported activities to increase public awareness on ABNJ-related issues through dialogues and side events at the UN, a workshop for media, and two cross-sectoral workshops, and supported the integration of fisheries officials into national delegations at the meetings of the IGC.

[2] It was initially intended that the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) would adopt the post-2020 GBF. Due to Covid19 this was postponed from October 2020 until 2021. Moreover, parties to the three biodiversity agreements (CBD and Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols) held extraordinary meetings to ensure operations could continue in 2021, and concluded with the adoption of an interim budget

for 2021.

[3] GEF, UNDP, IOC/UNESCO, UNEP, and FAO. 2017. Building international partnerships to enhance science-based ecosystems approaches in support of regional ocean governance. Meeting Report. 27-28th November, 2017. Cape Town, SA.

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.

In addition to the Project's consistency with and support to global and regional institutional frameworks where pilot activities will be supported these will all be in MS that belong to one or more t-RFMOs and consistent with national legislation and policy in support of sustainable fisheries. Similarly, it is believed that given the nature of the activities they will also be consistent with the country's respective National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD and national legislation, governance and provisions for environmental and social risk management. A list of potential candidate countries proposed for project-supported activities is provided in Table 8.

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.

Under Tuna I (GEF ID 4581), the TE found that the project generated an enormous amount of knowledge, but failed to have a structured lessons-learning [and dissemination process], nor an efficient communication strategy targeted at specific interest groups and stakeholders (e.g., t-RFMOs and their MSs; Finding 11). It was noted that external communications focused more on passive consumption (social media and web-based information) than in the active engagement of key stakeholders. The TE also found that communication, integration and the consequent interactions between various components of the Phase I Project were very limited, resulting in a loss of opportunities for achieving synergic gains (Finding 12).

Guided by recommendations from the TE there will be a coordinated programmatic approach to the knowledge management (KM) and communication (KMC) to ensure coherence, harmonized action and linkages between the Projects that make up the Program. To assist in the delivery of program-level outcomes, support will be provided by the Global Coordination Project (GCP), via the PCU and a dedicated KMC team. The PCU KMC team will advise and lead on program-level KMC activities and promote a two-way interaction between Tuna II and the Program to enable coordinated and cohesive awareness-raising of the Program as a whole, while also allowing effective outreach at project level to ensure that it meet their needs for KMC.

A Program KMC Strategy will underpin and support the generation, dissemination and application of information and knowledge from the Program and set out a common analytical framework to organize and analyze information gathered by the projects. Furthermore, it will provide guidance on how to collect and share best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions to ABNJ issues across the Program, and

ensure that key target audiences are kept informed of both the Program and Tuna II project objectives, activities and achievements.

The KMC approach builds on acknowledged best practices widely employed by FAO, such as the Knowledge Sharing Toolkit^[1] and be in line with the principles of the FAO Knowledge Strategy (2011) and GEF's Knowledge Management Strategy and associated guidance^[2]. It also takes recent experiences of other FAO-GEF programs where KMC activities have had a significant focus, including the FAO-GEF Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI), into consideration.

Tuna II will develop its own KMC Strategy, to ensure that its specific target audiences are aware of project objectives, activities and achievements, and that processes are put in place to facilitate the synthesis, exchange and uptake of project-specific lessons learned, best practices, and expertise generated during project implementation.

The Project will be responsible for generating its own KMC products through the assistance of a project-level Communications consultants and inputs from partners. These in turn will feed information and lessons learned into activities at the program level.

KMC activities will be recorded for reporting purposes, to support the monitoring and adaptive management of the Project. They will feed into project and program reports, which contain detailed descriptions of the activities, following the reporting requirements of the relevant implementing agencies and the GEF. At the same time, reporting of KMC activities will follow the project and program results framework, to ensure that the KMC efforts are an integral part of both project and program M&E strategy and plan.

Additional detail on Tuna II-specific deliverables, budget and timeline can be found in Annexes A1, A2 and H, respectively

[1] <http://www.kstoolkit.org/home>

[2] See Stocking, M. et al. (2018). Managing knowledge for a sustainable global future. Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility. Washington, DC.; Global Environment Facility Independent Evaluation Office (GEF IEO), Evaluation of Knowledge Management in the GEF, Evaluation Report No. 123, Washington, DC: GEF IEO, 2018; GEF/C.48/07/Rev.01, GEF Knowledge Management Approach Paper (2015); The GEF Evaluation Policy 2019 (Unedited). GEF IEO. 30pp.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Oversight and Monitoring Responsibilities.

Project oversight will be carried out by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and FAO as the GEF agency (including the FAO GEF Coordination Unit, Technical Units in FAOHQ). Oversight will ensure that: (i) project outputs are produced in accordance with the project results framework and leading to the achievement of project outcomes; (ii) project outcomes are leading to the achievement of the project

objective; (iii) risks are continuously identified and monitored and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and (iv) agreed project global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits are being delivered.

The M&E tasks and responsibilities, specifically described in the Monitoring and Evaluation table (Table 1), will be achieved through: (i) day-to-day monitoring of project progress (PMU); (ii) technical monitoring of indicators (PMU with inputs from executing partners); (iii) mid-term review and final evaluation (independent consultants and FAO Office of Evaluation); and (iv) oversight, monitoring and supervision missions (FAO).

The M&E Plan will be prepared by the PMU in the first six months of the PY1 and validated with the PSC. The M&E Plan will be based on the M&E table below (Table 1) and the M&E Matrix and will include description of the indicators, responsibilities for data collection, validation and aggregation and templates for reporting.

The day-to-day monitoring of the project's implementation will be the responsibility of the PMU with inputs from project executing partners and will be driven by the preparation and implementation of an AWP/B followed up through six-monthly PPRs.

Project monitoring information will be regularly shared with the Common Oceans Global Coordination Project and the other projects of the Common Oceans Program through the means established by that Project.

Indicators.

In order to monitor the outputs and outcomes of the project, a set of indicators is set out in the Project Results Framework (Annex A1) and the GEF Core indicators (Annex F). Following FAO monitoring procedures and progress reporting formats, data collected will be sufficiently detailed that can track specific outputs and outcomes, and flag project risks early on. Output target indicators will be monitored on a six-monthly basis, and outcome target indicators will be monitored on an annual basis, if possible, or as part of the mid-term review and final evaluations. The Global Coordination Project will support M&E and sharing of learning generated by the Tuna II and other projects at the Common Oceans Program level. The Common Oceans Program Results Framework will form the basis of the overall monitoring and evaluation of the Program. Key project indicators will feed into the programmatic M&E framework to monitor progress of the Common Oceans Program as a whole.

FAO Supervision Missions. As a GEF Agency, FAO provides overall supervision and technical guidance, and will undertake supervision missions to project sites to provide technical backstopping, and they are also part of assurance activities including field visits to the project sites in a timely manner for monitoring the completion by the Operational Partners in accordance with the work plan, budgets, and progress towards producing the project outputs, particularly in cases where gaps or shortcomings are identified so to agree upon corrective actions and risk mitigation measures.

Reporting.

Specific reports that will be prepared during project implementation are:

Project Inception Report. It is recommended that the PMU prepares a draft project inception report in consultation with the LTO, BH and project partners. Elements of this report should be discussed during the Project Inception Workshop and the report subsequently finalized. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B and a draft M&E plan. The draft inception report will be circulated to the PSC for review and comments before its finalization. The report should be cleared by the FAO BH, LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit.

Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B). The AWP/B will be linked to the project's Results Framework indicators (Annex A1), and should include detailed activities to be implemented to achieve the project outputs and output targets and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The AWP/B should be approved by the Project Steering Committee. The preparation of the AWP/B and six-monthly PPRs will represent the product of a unified planning process between main project executing partners. Once finalized, the AWP/B and the PPRs will be submitted to the FAO LTO for technical clearance, and to the Project Steering Committee for revision and approval.

Project Progress Reports (PPR). PPRs will be prepared by the PMU based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the project's Results Framework (Annex A1). The purpose of the PPR is to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and to take appropriate remedial action in a timely manner. They will also report on project risks and implementation of the risk mitigation plan. The Budget Holder has the responsibility to coordinate the preparation and finalization of the PPR, in consultation with the PMU, LTO and the Funding Liaison Officer (FLO). After LTO, BH and FLO clearance, the FLO will ensure that project progress reports are uploaded in FPMIS in a timely manner.

Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR). The BH (in collaboration with the PMU and the LTO) will prepare an annual PIR covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year) to be submitted to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit FLO for review and approval within the indicated time frame. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will submit the PIR to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. PIRs will be uploaded on the FPMIS by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit.

Technical Reports. Technical reports will be prepared by national, international consultants and project executing partners under LOAs) as part of project outputs and to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned. The drafts of any technical reports must be submitted to the respective executing partner and LTO for clearance. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring appropriate technical review and clearance of said reports. Technical reports that are to be published will be submitted to FAO for review and clearance in accordance with FAO rules and regulations on publications.

Co-financing Reports. The BH, with support from the PMU will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on co-financing as indicated in the Project Document/CEO Endorsement Request. The PMU will compile the information received from the executing partners and transmit it in a timely manner to the LTO and BH. The report, which covers the period 1 July through 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR. The format and tables to report on co-financing can be found in the PIR.

GEF Core indicators. Following the GEF policies and procedures, the relevant GEF Core indicators will be submitted at three points: (i) with the project document at CEO endorsement, (ii) at Mid-term and (iii) with the project's terminal evaluation or final completion report.

Terminal Report. Within two months before the end date of the project, the PMU will submit to the BH and LTO a draft Terminal Report. The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The Terminal Report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are

not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for insuring sustainability of project results.

Executing partner reporting requirements are the responsibility of each partner and outlined in their individual contractual arrangements with FAO. The preparation of the consolidated reports covering the project as a whole for submission to FAO is a task of the PMU. All reports will be shared with the Common Oceans Global Coordination Project.

Evaluation Provisions.

An independent mid-term review will be undertaken at the mid-point of project implementation. The review will determine progress being made towards achievement of objectives, outcomes, and outputs, and will identify corrective actions if necessary. The MTR will be decentralized and under the overall responsibility of the BH, who may call upon OED for guidance and support. The MTR will, inter alia: (i) review the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; (ii) analyse effectiveness of implementation and partnership arrangements; (iii) identify issues requiring decisions and remedial actions; (iv) identify lessons learned about project design, implementation and management; (v) highlight technical achievements and lessons learned; and (vi) propose any mid-course corrections and/or adjustments to the implementation strategy as necessary.

As per the FAO policy on evaluation, the FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) will conduct a final evaluation of the project, to be launched within six months prior to the actual completion date (NTE date). It will aim at identifying project outcomes, their sustainability and actual or potential impacts. It will also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to assure continuity of the process developed through the project. FAO Office of Evaluation will conduct the evaluation in consultation with project stakeholders and the donor, and share with them the evaluation report, which is a public document.

Draft Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Mid-term review and the Final Evaluation will be prepared by the PMU and finalized in close consultation with the FAO LTO, the GEF Coordination Unit, and under the ultimate responsibility of the FAO Office of Evaluation (OEDD), in accordance with FAO evaluation procedures and taking into consideration evolving guidance from the GEF Evaluation Office.

Table 1. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budget (USD)
Project Inception Report	M&E Officer	Within two weeks of inception workshop	0
M&E plan including M&E matrix, description of the indicators, responsibilities for data collection, validation and aggregation and templates for reporting to guide partners during monitoring activities	M&E Officer with inputs from project executing partners	Within the first six month after inception	

Project Steering Committee including Inception Workshop	PMU	Annually	215,460
Documentation to Project Steering Committee and PSC report	M&E Officer with inputs from project executing partners	Annually before the PSC meetings	0
Project Progress Reports (PPR)	M&E Officer with inputs from project executing partners	Bi-annually covering Jan-June and July-December	0
Project Implementation Review report (PIR)	M&E Officer with inputs from all project executing partners	Annually (July)	0
Co-financing Reports	M&E Officer with inputs from all project executing partners	Annually	0
Mid-term review (MTR)	The BH will be responsible for the decentralized independent MTR	At the mid point	70,000
Terminal evaluation (TE)	FAO Office of Evaluation	To be launched within six months prior to the actual completion date (NTE date)	110,000
Terminal Report	M&E Officer	Within two months of project closure	6,650
Total			402,110

The Project will ensure transparency in the preparation, conduct, reporting and evaluation of its activities. This includes full disclosure of all non-confidential information, and consultation with major groups and representatives of local communities. The disclosure of information shall be ensured through posting on websites and dissemination of findings through knowledge products and events. Project reports will be broadly and freely shared, and findings and lessons learned made available.

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 thrust of the Project is to ensure that the tuna industry continues to shift to more sustainable fishing practices and safeguards against the occurrence of any major disruptions in the sector and thus continue to provide employment opportunities and related socio-economic benefits. Direct socio-economic benefits and contributions to supporting full and productive employment opportunities at the national and local

levels within the scope of a global project where much of the effort is directed to and promoting of policy formulation and adoption, institutional strengthening and capacity development, developing and testing new technologies and information generation and dissemination will be relative few within the 5 year Tuna II project timeframe.

However over the medium to long-term if progress towards project outcomes proves sustainable the benefits are likely to be significant. As noted in section 1.a. above, the tuna industry is a multi-billion industry that provides sources of income and employment to a large, global community of workers. Moreover, given the size of the industry and continued and growing demand for sustainably harvested tuna there would be significant socio-economic benefits particularly in the harvesting and processing sub-sectors of the main commercial tuna species that provide both direct and indirect benefits to a large number of people and their families, provided that human rights and labour abuses, lack of equitable return to small island and large coastal developing states, gender inequality, and lack of attention to small scale tuna fishing and value chain activities are given due attention as part of the sustainable management of the overall industry. A number of studies are increasing demonstrating the importance of the industry as a source of employment although globally, estimates have yet to be calculated.

In addition to the above, the Project will support a number of pilot activities in t-RFMO MS at the national/local level designed to develop and promote more sustainable fishing practices (e.g., improved use of cold chain technology, fish handling and traceability technology and the introduction of more sustainable fish harvesting practices that can result in higher product value) that will likely bring direct benefits to participating fishers. The countries and project sites have yet to be finalized constraining socio-economic cost-benefit analysis. However, one of products of these pilot projects will be the development of business case studies to quantify benefits. These case studies, supported by the Project, will be used to leverage additional investments within the life of the project designed to scale up the results in additional number of beneficiaries and benefits.

Providing secure employment to existing workers in the sector that will also benefit from the added value of sustainably harvested tuna species will contribute to the Project's GEBs primarily by increasing support at the local and national levels for promoting sustainable harvesting and processing practices pursued by their respective companies. Where these benefits are actually achieved on the ground they may provide evidence to motivate other employees and firms to follow suit and support: (i) the adopting lessons learned and applying it to other regions through south-south and north-south cooperation strategies, (ii) harnessing the power of industry groups / associations and civil society organizations and the (iii) 724,000 metric tons of globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (GEF indicator 8).

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
Low			

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.

Environment Assessment. At the time of the PFD submission climate change and its adverse impact on marine ecosystems was the only environmental risk identified. Mitigation measures identified for possible support by the project included: awareness raising, capacity building and support for tracking ecosystem changes related to CC. No adverse social impacts resulting from the project were identified at time.

A further assessment was completed during project preparation. Applying FAO's Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Field Projects the preparation team, working in close collaboration with each of the project partners in the design of their respective output-specific sub-projects (capsules), screened for specific adverse environmental impacts. Following individual consultation, during the continued development of the PRODOC the design team completed an initial environmental review and concluded that FAO's relevant environmental risk category is 'low' defined by minimal or no adverse environmental and no further assessment is required.

This conclusion was in part based on the nature of the Project itself. The main finding on environmental and social impacts from the TE of the 1st phase project was that these impacts were assessed at project design and found to be minimal or none, requiring no further assessment. The overall improvement in the condition of tuna stocks, in MCS measures, and in the reduction of bycatch attest that the ABNJ Tuna project was successful in achieving its main environmental objectives (Finding 18).

Many of the activities in the second phase Project are related to the first phase either through continuation, diversification and/or upscaling. The objective of the phase II project is 'to achieve responsible, efficient and sustainable tuna harvests and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ in face of a changing environment.' This will be achieved by promoting the: (i) strengthened management of tuna; (ii) strengthened monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) to improve fisheries data, compliance with conservation management measures (CMMs) and to tackle illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing; and (iii) reduction of environmental impacts of tuna fisheries. As a consequence, the Project will be beneficial to the environment and if properly designed and adequately

implemented, in the absence of impacts associated with adverse, non-project related externalities, should lead to an improvement of the 'health' of tuna stocks and associated marine ecosystem and biodiversity from the existing baseline conditions.

A second factor was the nature of activities supported under Tuna II. There are few field activities limiting direct impact on the environment. Rather most of these activities involve: (i) workshops and training activities (e.g., capacity building, consultations and information dissemination, development of best practices; (ii) studies (e.g., to address critical data gaps in tuna fisheries management, documenting cost-effectiveness of the project-supported activities and updating of global assessments); and (iii) policy (e.g., drafting CMMs, promoting increased compliance in support of EAFM principles). Where there are field activities, these are pilot activities, small in scale, that support innovative activities designed to reduce adverse environmental impacts and increase sustainability in tuna fisheries. Investments are limited to testing and assessing technology (e.g., use of different, locally sourced materials in FADs, improved cold chain technology, gear conversion and acoustic-based species discrimination and traceability in support of small-scale tuna fisheries) contributing to improved sustainability (see Table 8, below).

Social-economic Assessment. However with respect to social impacts, the TE determined that due to the absence of targeted socio-economic indicators, it was more difficult to estimate the socio-economic impact of the project. Nevertheless, the aforementioned environmental benefits were expected to also have contributed to the improvement of the socio-economic conditions in the target countries, enhancing food security and nutrition (Finding 19 of the TE).

The assessment of the socio-economic benefits for the second phase Project followed the same process as described above for the environmental assessment. The design team completed an initial impact review and concluded that FAO's relevant socio-economic risk category is 'low' defined by minimal or no adverse socio-economic impacts and no further assessment is required. While a more in-depth assessment of gender issues in the project as part of the preparation of the GAP suggests that this rating should be increased to 'medium', the GAP is intended to mitigate this risk. Most socio-economic benefits identified from sub-projects were positive with the possible exception of possible adverse effects on middlemen and middlewomen in the value chain associated with the introduction of new technologies. The indicators provided in the GAP matrix complement those included in the Project's Results Framework per Finding 19 of the TE.

Social & Environmental Risks and Impacts	Mitigation measures	Implementation Responsibility	Cost	Timeline
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
NA				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				

NA				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
NA				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
NA				
ESS 5: Pest And Pesticide Management				
NA				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
NA				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
NA				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
Low	Reduction of gender bias and promotion of women's participation in all aspects of the project (see GAP in annex x)	Mainly PMU and executing partners (see GAP for further detail in annex x)	US\$ 75,000 for a gender specialist throughout the project + US\$ 18,000 for additional consultations/workshops with women processors (see GAP in Annex Q).	Throughout project implementation
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
NA				

At the national and local level there will be a certain number of pilot activities supported by the Project. However, for the most part these countries and sites have yet to be finalized (see Table 1). Nevertheless, given the nature of the activities environmental and social impacts for the most part appear to be positive. Adverse impacts appear to be minimal. Regardless, an environmental and social review will be conducted by the PCU with support from FAO's GEF Unit if need be during the process of finalization of each of these pilot activities. Where required, mitigation measures will be identified, costed and incorporated into final design of the activity.

Table 1. List of Potential Candidate Countries Proposed for Project-supported Activities

Country	Output	Nature of Activity	Potential Environmental / Social Impact and Scale	Mitigation Measures (if applicable)
Pacific SIDS (TBD)	1.4.1	- support for assessment and development of FIPs leading to meeting certification criteria of sustainability for 4 fisheries.	- improved fishing practices and sustainable fisheries and reduced environmental impacts	NA
Maldives Kenya Tanzania Oman	2.2.1	- applying traceability technology to SSF tuna and testing its on-board integration to other remote systems (e.g., on-board camera systems) to help quantify legal and broader environmental impacts.	- could result in tangible benefits to fishers due to increased value reflected in markets due to meeting traceability requirements. - possible reduction of human onboard observers and middlemen and middlewomen actors as a result of more direct to market tech solutions.	NA - proactive approach to include alternative roles for observers and middlemen in supply chains within proposed systems
Ecuador, Mexico, Peru Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil	3.1.1	- Port sampling programs for better data for more consistent fishery and biodiversity management of sharks and rays.	- improved fishing practices and sustainable fisheries and reduced environmental impacts	NA
Pakistan, Iran, Sri Lanka	3.2.1	- bycatch mitigation measures in tuna gillnet fisheries are trialed, tested and scaled up by IOTC CPCs in the IO	- sub-surface and similar bycatch mitigation methods can reduce lead to a decrease in the bycatch of cetaceans, marine turtles and sharks with limited impact on targeted catch	NA

Mozambique, Tanzania Kenya	3.3.1	- promote increase capacity to support adoption of new, more environmentally-friendly fishing methods (hand line) while maintaining quality and supporting increased financial accounting skills to document key elements of traceability system.	- shift to P&L fishing gear together with support for cold chain technology should lead to reductions in fish spoilage	NA
Maldives Indonesia	3.3.3	- promotion of best practices to support adoption of P&L among skippers	- promote shift among fleet skippers to more environmentally friendly P&L and handline fishing practices	NA

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Risk Certificate	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).

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: To achieve responsible, efficient and sustainable tuna harvests and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ in face of a changing environment.							
Project objective	GEF indicator 8: Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	724,000 tonnes of catches are coming from tuna stocks which are subject to overfishing.	Reduction by 300,000 tonnes	Reduction by 724,000 tonnes	Review of RFMO stock assessments and catch data	See project theory of change	IOTC (PMU)
	Catches from major commercial tuna stocks subject to overfishing (%)	14%	10%	0%	Review of RFMO stock assessments and catch data		IOTC (PMU)
	Strengthened implementation of and compliance with tuna RFMO measures for key areas (score, disaggregated by RFMO)	Baseline assessment currently ongoing under lead of the Tuna Compliance Network	Increase in five tuna RFMOs	Increase in five tuna RFMOs	Compliance assessment study and updates		Compliance Specialist guided by Tuna Compliance Network

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	GEF indicator 11: Direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment (number, disaggregated by gender)	0	5000 in total 3,566 men 1,434 women	11,784 total 8,404 men 3,380 women	Executing partner reporting		IOTC (PMU) with inputs from all executing partners
Component 1: Strengthened management of tuna fisheries							
<u>Outcome</u> 1.1. Major tuna stocks are utilized in a sustainable manner, as they are increasingly managed according to the precautionary approach (as described in UNFSA and CCRF).	Progress towards the full adoption of harvest strategies/management procedures for stocks of targeted species (stocks per progress category)	Stocks with HS/MP completely developed and under full implementation: 2 Stocks in advanced stage of HS/MP development: 4 Early stages and no development: 23	Stocks with HS/MP completely developed and under full implementation: 11 Stocks in advanced stage of HS/MP development: 12	Stocks with HS/MP completely developed and under full implementation: 23 Stocks in advanced stage of HS/MP development: 5	Ocean Foundation Harvest Strategies progress tracking	Better understanding of harvest strategies by fisheries stakeholders will lead to increased political support for the adoption of harvest strategies	TOF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.1.1 Scientific and technical capacity for further development of harvest strategies (HS) for tuna species strengthened	Products in support of harvest strategies (learning modules, webinars, digital media and print) developed and available (number)	0	23	39	Partner Progress Reports	Targeted audiences have an interest to increase their understanding of harvest strategies and are willing to invest time to complete the course	TOF
Outcome 1.2. Tuna fisheries are managed by explicitly incorporating ecosystem considerations, including climate change	Tuna RFMOs including EAFM in their work plans as a priority (number)	0 tuna-RFMOs continue without including the EAFM under their mandate and discussing how to operationalize the EAFM.	0	1	Review of RFMO decisions and work plans	Increased knowledge about the EAFM and climate change impacts on tuna fisheries will increase political support for uptake of EAFM principles in tuna	ISSF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	Operational indicators to facilitate translation of ecosystem impacts findings into policy/management decisions (number)	0 ICCAT: Commitment to EBFM implementation in Rec 15-11 WCPFC The development of operational indicators has been identified by the Pacific Island Nations and the WCPFC as a necessary step for implementation of climate change policy and adaptation for tuna fisheries.	0 1 interim evaluation of an indicator (ICCAT)	2 total 1 in ICCAT 1 in WCPFC (climate change)	Review of RFMO scientific documents	RFMOs	ICCAT Conservation International

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.2.1: Support to development of EAFM including climate change in 5 t-RFMOs	RFMOs benefitting from EAFM support through capacity development, modelling work (number)	0	4	5	Functioning models Technical reports and papers Workshop reports	Suitable data to validate tuna-climate model and to support the extraction of ecosystem dynamics used for MSE simulation is available. RFMO scientific and commission personnel are interested and available for participation in workshops	CI, ICCAT, ISSF
Outcome 1.3. RFMOs increased learning by exchanging technical knowledge on topics of global relevance.	Recommendations agreed to by joint t-RMFO workshops (number)	0	10	30	Workshop reports	Workshops participants agree on recommendations to RFMOs	ICCAT
	Recommendations by joint RFMO meetings included in work plans by the respective Commissions (number)	0	0	10	Draft CMMs	Commissions consider recommendations and agree on inclusion in their work plans	ICCAT

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Output 1.3.1:</u> Financial and technical support to three joint tuna RFMO Working Groups on topics of global relevance</p>	<p>Joint t-RFMO workshops on issues of common interest (number)</p>	<p>The spirit of inter-RFMO collaboration is grounded in sharing knowledge and building on commonalities, Continued support for this process can serve as an important focal point for mutually-beneficial cooperation and cross-fertilization among t-RFMOs.</p>	1	3	Workshop reports	CPCs are interested and available for participation in joint t-RFMO workshops.	ICCAT
<p><u>Outcome 1.4:</u> Sustainable practices implemented in fisheries thanks to new incentives, including better access to markets and better prices.</p>	<p>Catches of tuna fisheries benefitting from market incentives through MSC certification (tonnes)</p>	1,666,512	2,500,000	4,000,000	MSC documents FAO catch statistics	RFMO scientific and commission personnel are interested and available for participation in workshops	MSC

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.4.1 Four Fishery Improvement Plans working towards achievement of MSC sustainability standards in developing coastal state fisheries developed	Fishery Improvement Plans prepared in WCPFC area smaller-scale domestic fleets	There exist a number of MSC certified fisheries operating in the EEZs and territories FFA-member SIDS but most are for locally-based foreign fleets.	0	4	Technical assessments FIPs	Fisheries stakeholder in targeted fisheries are interested in participating in a FIP	MSC
Component 2: Strengthened MCS to improve fisheries data, compliance with CMMs and to tackle IUU fishing.							
Outcome 2.1: Greater effectiveness in the application of fisheries control and enforcement thanks to increased human capacity across t-RFMO member	Strengthened implementation of, and compliance with Port State Measures (PSM) and other schemes of inspection category in ICCAT CPCs (score, aggregated over ICCAT)	Baseline assessment currently ongoing under lead of the Tuna Compliance Network	Increase	Increase	Annual ICCAT compliance assessment process.	Increased human capacity translates into strengthened implementation of, and compliance with tuna RFMO measures.	Compliance Specialist guided by Tuna Compliance Network

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
states based on regional training standards	Strengthened implementation of, and compliance with, tuna RFMO measures for key areas in four ICCAT CPCs targeted by Compliance support missions (score, aggregated over targeted countries)	Baseline assessment currently ongoing under lead of the Tuna Compliance Network	Increase	Increase	Annual ICCAT compliance assessment process QAR		
	Monitoring, control and enforcement of tuna RFMO for key areas in FFA member countries (score, aggregated over targeted countries)	Baseline assessment currently ongoing under lead of the Tuna Compliance Network	Increase	Increase	Annual WCPFC compliance assessment process (including the use and management of WCPFC's Case File System), FFA information		

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.1.1: Four MCS-related training courses and compliance support missions developed or expanded and delivered	MCS-related training courses and compliance support missions developed or expanded and delivered (number)	0	3	4	<p>Training courses and materials,</p> <p>Needs assessments and action plans</p> <p>Compliance support mission reports</p>	<p>Sufficient demand and employment opportunities for newly accredited graduate students.</p> <p>Government and counterpart academic institutions grant required recognition to expand/diversify existing curricula.</p> <p>Financial resources sufficient among CPCs to support increased application of Port state measures.</p>	FFA ICCAT

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<u>Output 2.1.2:</u> Monitoring processes for compliance reviewed in tuna and non-tuna RFMOs to identify drivers of compliance rates and measures to improve compliance in member states.	Comparative analysis of tuna and non-tuna RFMO compliance assessment processes and guidelines and methodology on best practices (BP) in the assessment of compliance processes (number)	A comparative analysis of t-RFMOs was completed under Phase 1. This as of yet does not include the non-tuna Pacific RFMOs (CCAMLR, NPFC, SPRFMO)	1	2	Comparative analysis Guidelines on best practices	Tuna and non-tuna RFMO compliance officers stay committed to the Tuna Compliance Network and Pan-Pacific Fisheries Compliance Network	IMSCN
<u>Outcome 2.2.</u> Higher compliance and control of IUU fishing thanks to the adoption of innovative tools	Tuna RFMOs where standards and protocols for EM or ER have been formally adopted (number)	No RFMOs have formally adopted standards and protocols for EM and ER	1	2	RFMO documents		ISSF
	Number of countries with evidence for IOMS use	7 IOMS currently being adopted/used in ICCAT	30	75	IOMS downloads, clone repositories, standard structure for data exchange		ICCAT

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	<p>Integration of trialled/promoted tools within local, national and sub-regional MCS and/or CDS systems for tuna fisheries</p>	<p>0 traceability</p> <p>0 EM</p> <p>Previous use of traceability technologies has occurred in small scale tuna fisheries tuna in Indonesia and Maldives, but few if any have cost effectively achieved through at sea data collection and flow yet.</p> <p>There is a need for county based documentation of the incorporation of traceability into minimal support mechanisms to build on a potential IOTC CDS.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>4 total</p> <p>1 traceability local IPNLF</p> <p>1 traceability national WWF</p> <p>2 EM national/sub-regional WWF</p>	<p>Review of formalized local, national and sub-regional documents and related proposals to RFMOs</p>	<p>Benefits of innovative tools can be clearly demonstrated and costs can be sustained.</p> <p>Policy environment in pilot countries is supportive.</p>	<p>IPNLF</p> <p>WWF</p>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.2.1 Regional standards and support for establishing electronic systems to improve fisheries monitoring and two tools in support of traceability developed and tested for possible upscaling.	Regional standards and support for establishing electronic systems to improve fisheries monitoring and tools in support of traceability developed and tested for possible upscaling (number)	0	0	7 total 1 regional standard (ISSF) 1 online management system (ICCAT) 3 EM technical and financial guidelines (WWF) 2 tools in support of traceability (WWF and IPNLF)	Draft minimum standards and protocols Incremental datasets IOMS source code modules Technical and financial guidelines/toolkits Workshop and training reports Diagnostic study report Pilot supply chain map Value chain study reports Business case studies	There is sufficient local need, will and harvest value to potentially ensure the cost effectiveness of traceability systems. Companies are willing to commit to host the pilot eTraceability platform. There is sufficient political will and a supportive legal and regulatory framework in pilot countries. RFMOs are reaching consensus on open-source design (licensing, copyright and terms of use) of the IOMS.	ISSF, IPNLF, WWF, ICCAT,
Component 3: Reduction of environmental impacts of tuna fisheries							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 3.1. Sustainable management of sharks and rays is enhanced	Status of shark fishery data collection and CKMR programs in EPO coastal nations	Although significant progress on shark fishery data collection has been made in Central America during Tuna I, stock assessments for sharks at IATTC remain severely handicapped by the data-limited situation in EPO coastal States (perceived to take a dominant amount of the catches).	Sampling designs for shark fishery data collection and CKMR are developed, tested and implemented in EPO coastal nations	Long term shark fishery data collection and CKMR programs are ongoing in EPO coastal nations	Long time series of shark fishery data are available thus making conventional stock assessments for shark fisheries in the EPO possible	Completion of work is funded and sampling programs are maintained in EPO coastal states on a long-term basis.	IATTC
	Stock assessments for sharks in IATTC and ICCAT	1 short term using data limited approaches (IATTC)	3 total 1 short term using data limited approaches (IATTC) 1 Close Kin Mark Recapture (IATTC) 1 ICCAT	Shark stock assessments using different approaches			

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.1.1 Improved monitoring of catches in six countries for more consistent fishery and biodiversity management of sharks and rays	Countries in the SAO and EPO with shark sampling program designed and implemented	0	6	6	Technical reports		IATTC Infopesca
Outcome 3.2. Environmental impacts of fishing activities are reduced by the deployment of environmentally sound gear types in all t-RFMO areas of competency.	Catches from gillnet fisheries in the Indian Ocean (tonnes)	583,775 (2019 catches)	566,262 (3% reduction)	525,398 (10% reduction)	IOTC catch data	Benefits of alternative gears and bycatch mitigation measures can be demonstrated and are convincing fishers to change practices	IOTC (PMU)
	RFMO measures incorporating management best practices or FAD management (number per category)	4 with full incorporation of a management best practice	6 with full incorporation of a management best practice	13 with full incorporation of a management best practice	Review of RFMO measures		ISSF
		9 with partial incorporation of a management best practice	16 with partial incorporation of a management best practice	11 with partial incorporation of a management best practice			
		11 with no incorporation of a management best practice	2 with no incorporation of a management best practice	0 with no incorporation of a management best practice			

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.2.1 Alternatives to gill nets demonstrated and promoted through workshops and in-field testing by fishers especially in the Indian Ocean.	Gear conversion pilot making a business case for conversion from gillnets to one-to-one fishing method with results disseminated through workshops and at RFMOs (number)	0	0	1	Vessels converted Workshop reports Business case document	High levels of political and local stakeholder support can be ensured.	IPNLF
	Value chain improvement pilots demonstrating benefits associated with one-by-one tuna fishing methods (number)	0	0	At least 2	Training reports	Local stakeholder support for the pilot efforts can be ensured	IPNLF
Output 3.2.2 Biodegradable/non-entangling FADs introduced and promoted through workshops with stakeholders and tested by fishers throughout the t-RFMO areas of competency	Field tests of biodegradable FADs with results disseminated through skippers workshops and at RFMOs (number)	0	0	1	Technical report on field test Workshop reports Comprehensive outcome report		ISSF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Outcome 3.3</u></p> <p>Mitigation techniques supported by data are widely and effectively applied to mitigate impacts to bycatch species.</p>	Best practices with significant increase in acceptance (number)	Baseline to be established at the beginning of workshops.	0	10 total	Acceptance assessment questionnaires	Skippers accepting best practices are likely to adopt them on the water.	ISSF and IPNLF
	CMMs on holistic bycatch management adopted by tuna RFMOs (number)	0	0	1	Review of RFMO documents	Proposed activities trigger policy changes in tuna RFMOs	ISSF
	CMMs on small scale fishery data collection and gillnet settings in IOTC	0	1	2	Review of IOTC CMMs	Proposed activities trigger changes in CMMs in IOTC	WWF Pakistan

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	RFMO measures incorporating management best practices for cetacean bycatch data collection, assessment and mitigation in tuna fisheries (number per category)	0 with full incorporation of a management best practice 13 with partial incorporation of a management best practice 22 with no incorporation of a management best practice	0 with full incorporation of a management best practice 14 with partial incorporation of a management best practice 21 with no incorporation of a management best practice	4 with full incorporation of a management best practice 18 with partial incorporation of a management best practice 13 with no incorporation of a management best practice	Review of RFMO measures	Training and awareness workshops are leading to action for cetacean bycatch data collection, assessment and mitigation at the RFMO level.	IWC

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	Demonstrated regulatory required compliance of CCSBT members with seabird bycatch mitigation measures, verified by data obtained from adequately trained observers, port inspections and/or electronic monitoring (score, max value 16)	2	4	12	CCSBT Annual Report on Members? implementation of ERS measures and performance with respect to ERS	Trainings are leading to improved identification of seabirds and increased use of seabird mitigation measures.	BirdLife International CCSBT
	Seabirds bycaught per year in tuna pelagic longline fisheries south of 20°S (number)	36,000 (2016 data)	Not applicable, assessment will be done at the end of the project	21,600	Seabird bycatch assessment	Estimation methodology is compatible with the previous estimation.	CCSBT BirdLife International

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.3.1: Two new technologies and materials for reducing bycatch interactions developed	New technologies and materials for reducing bycatch interactions developed (number)	0	1	2	Databases Reports and scientific publications Reports Video	Interest in pilots can be generated in gillnet fishers. Manufacturers will agree how best improve current technology to enable species discrimination	WWF Pakistan ISSF
Output 3.3.2: At least three monitoring and management systems to quantify and mitigate bycatch strengthened	Monitoring and management systems to quantify and mitigate bycatch strengthened	0	2	3	Training and workshop reports and meeting notes Assessment reports Policy paper Infographic Executive summary	Target groups are interested and available to participants in project activities. Modalities for sharing confidential data can be agreed. Sufficient data exists and can be accessed, Spatial risk assessment can be done on regional scale.	CCSBT BirdLife International IWC ISSF IPNLF

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.3.3: At least ten best practice mitigation techniques disseminated to fishers through direct interaction with harvesters and processors	Workshops targeting purse seine, longline, pole and line and handline skippers and participants disaggregated by gender (number)	ISSF has been conducting workshops targeting purse seine skippers and crew since 2009.	7	17	Workshop reports Partner progress reports	Skippers are interested and available for attending the workshops	ISSF IPNLF
Outcome 3.4. Marine waste from fishing gear is minimized through implementation of existing and/or new policies and standards	CMMs related to marine waste adopted by IOTC (number)	0	0	1	Review of tuna RFMO documents	Better information on marine pollution triggers action by RFMOs to address the issue	IOTC (PMU)
Output 3.4.1 Marine waste from fishing gear identified and quantified in the Indian Ocean	Reports from national ALDFG surveys in IOTC members (number)	2 (survey questionnaires are tested during PPG phase)	4	5	Reports from national surveys	Country support can be mobilized to identify data collectors and interviewees	IOTC
Component 4: KM, Communication, M&E and gender mainstreaming							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<u>Outcome 4.1</u> Awareness of project objectives, activities and achievements among stakeholders and target audiences is increased through the dissemination of information and sharing of knowledge and evidence of effective project implementation.	Levels of awareness as determined by surveys of target audience.	To be determined at the beginning of the project	Increase	Increase	Programmatic survey	Sufficient people from targeted audiences are replying to surveys	KM expert
	Executing partners and t-RFMOs have stated their commitment to improving gender equality in fisheries and in their functioning (Percentage)	Executing partners and tuna RFMOs do not generally address issues related to gender equality.	15%	40%	Review of RFMOs reports Executing partner and RFMO statements of intent or declarations RFMO CPC statements and proposals	Partners and tuna RFMOs are receptive to the need to encompass gender equality and promote women's participation in fisheries. Partners and tuna RFMOs are willing to change their practices.	Gender expert
<u>Output 4.1.1</u> Knowledge products developed and shared through available knowledge sharing	Knowledge products including IW:LEARN Experience Notes developed and disseminated (number)	0	3	5	Knowledge products		IOTC (PMU)

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
platforms and processes to facilitate exchange of lessons learned, best practices, and expertise generated during project implementation organised.	People reached via knowledge-sharing events (number)	0	330 (124 women)	675 (270 women)	Participants lists of knowledge sharing events		IOTC (PMU)
<u>Output 4.1.2</u> Communication products developed, including information packages, tools and approaches and shared through appropriate channels including relevant knowledge-sharing platforms to reach targeted audiences	Communication products developed and disseminated through available channels including the IW:LEARN platform (number)	0	10	25	Review of website		IOTC (PMU)
	People in target audiences reached via available channels and events (number)	0	5,000	10,000	Website statistics Newsletter statistics Participants lists of events		IOTC (PMU)

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 4.1.3: Operational project M&E system implemented	M&E plan and project reports in line with FAO and GEF requirements (number)	0	8	17	Inception report, M&E plan, PIRS, PPRs Terminal Report	Project partners share reports and progress information in a timely manner	IOTC (PMU)
	Review and evaluation reports prepared and published (number)	0	1	2	Mid-term review report, Terminal evaluation report		IOTC (PMU)
Output 4.1.4 Gender is mainstreamed in the project activities and management	Lessons learnt and/or shared best practices with a gender focus	0	1	2	Review of knowledge products		IOTC (PMU)
	GAP is implemented and implementation monitored	NA	GAP is implemented and implementation monitored	GAP is implemented and implementation monitored		Executing partners are receptive to the need to encompass gender equality and promote women's participation in fisheries.	IOTC (PMU)

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).

GEF Secretariat Agencies (no comments received at WP inclusion)

GEF Agencies (no comments received at WP inclusion)

Comments from GEF Council

Note: Some of the comments received were more pertinent to the Common Ocean ABNJ Program than to the Tuna project. However, for the sake of completion, the responses that will be provided at the programmatic level, recorded at the Global Coordination Project document. Are also reproduced here.

Canada.

?We recommend adding a line to the description of the project alluding to the negotiations process, along the lines of: ?Additional projects may be considered in light of the Agreement on Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) currently under negotiations at the UN.?

The Program and the project teams are in full agreement with the reviewer?s point for the need for the Program to be fully aligned with the BBNJ. Under the earlier (first) Common Oceans ABNJ Program, the Capacity Project together with the Tuna Project I, provided important information to the BBNJ negotiators and contributed to building bridges between fisheries and environment communities that are essential in the BBNJ negotiations. While progress in BBNJ negotiations on ?zero draft? of the text treaty has been affected by the pandemic for much of 2021, the 4th in-person meeting of the IGC is expected sometime towards the end of 2022. Collaboration between the BBNJ process and the GEF-7 Program and Project will continue primarily through: (i) support for more effective compliance and enforcement of fisheries regulations, (ii) development and promotion of adoption of best-practices for sustainable management of ABNJ resources, (iii) contributions to and coordination with the BBNJ process as it continues to evolve and develop in the future, (iv) providing support for sustainably sourced ABNJ products with emphasis on greater transparency and traceability leading to reductions of IUU products in the market and (v) leveraging increased public and private support and investment in the sustainable management of the ABNJ. See paragraph 136, above. This issue is further addressed in greater detail in the GCP PRODOC.

Denmark/Norway.

? ?The project document points out that around 12% of the global fish catches are caught in the high seas. This does not make the catch insignificant but shows the importance of responsible management within the EEZs. International legal obligations need to, as noted in the project document, be integrated in national legislations, but the project does not seem to address this major obstacle.

? Many Regional Fisheries Management Organisations need strengthened capacity development. Historically industrialized countries have benefited from exploration and exploitation of the high seas, whereas poorer countries have lacked the means to invest in larger fishing vessels etc. The duty to document the sustainability of fisheries and other activities, although obviously necessary and supported, can become a barrier to poorer countries who lack both financial resources and research vessel capacity. Sharing data and research findings through regional arrangements can be a way of reducing the barrier. It is not provided any overview on how the current catches are distributed between developing and developed countries (who are the largest fishing nations in the high seas?).

The project preparation team thanks the reviewers for the points raised. Since the 1950s, catch of tunas has increased from less than 500,000 mt to more than 5,200,000 mt today (<https://iss-foundation.org/knowledge-tools/technical-and-meeting-reports/download-info/issf-2021-10-status-of-the-world-fisheries-for-tuna-march-2021/>). Through the 2010s, more than 60% of the catch was made by developed countries with current Human Development Index values in the upper quartile of the HDI range (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report/>). However, in the past decade, the proportion of total catch made by the highest ranked HDI countries (most developed) and that proportional share had trended downward to about 40% of the total catch while the contributions made by less developed countries has increased to about 60% overall. Components of the Tuna II proposal are aimed at further improvements

in the effective participation of less developed countries through capacity building and through application of fishery improvement projects, especially for tuna fisheries operated by Small Island Developing States.

? In paragraph 14 it says that "Globally, it is estimated that 33 % of marine fish stocks are currently overexploited and 60 % are considered fully utilized, meaning that 93 % of stocks have limited or no potential for increasing production (FAO, 2018)." The FAO Fisheries Symposium in 2019 presented research showing the potential for growth in better regulated fisheries. Stocks can be rebuilt through strict regulation, so it seems misleading to state that "93 % of stocks have limited or no potential for increasing production". The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2018 (SOFIA) operates with the term "fish stocks that are within biologically sustainable levels". In 2018 this category is 66.9% of global fish stocks.?

The project team agrees with the point raised. This occurred in the PFD at the time of its initial submission and we have removed the misleading phrase "93% of stocks have limited or no potential for increasing production unless overfished stocks can be rebuilt to optimal levels through management." The objective of the Tuna 2 is to achieve sustainable and efficient tuna fisheries production and biodiversity conservation through the systematic application of an ecosystem approach."

Germany.

Germany approves the proposal for a global program that contributes to addressing barriers preventing effective governance and management for sustainable use of ABNJ natural living resources, especially, but not limited to, sustainable fisheries management and marine protective areas globally, but asks that the following comments be taken into account. Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:

? Outcome 2.1: Germany asks to include IMO's International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex V with reference to the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear (2019).

The FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear (FAO 2019) was endorsed by 33rd Session of FAO's Committee on Fisheries (COFI) in 2018, which was the outcome of a process of consultations over a period of more than twenty-five years (the first expert consultation was held in 1991) with intensive effort during the five years prior to the endorsement. The issue of abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) has taken even greater urgency and the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also focuses attention on the issue with its Sustainable Development Goal 14.1, which urges a significant reduction of marine pollution of all kinds by 2025, including fishing gear which are made predominantly of plastic.

The Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear will help States to implement measures to ensure that all fishing gears are marked, and, if lost or discarded, can be traced back to its original owner. The FAO Voluntary Guidelines take into consideration IMO's International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), specifically Annex V that prohibits the discharge into the sea of all plastics, including synthetic fishing gear, with specific mention of the 2012 Guidelines for the Implementation of MARPOL Annex V.

Annex V requires that the loss of fishing gear is reported to the vessel's flag State and to the coastal State, in which waters the loss occurred. The marking of fishing gear facilitates reporting and monitoring.

Tuna II will support work being undertaken on gathering data of gear loss and abandonment and quantify the impacts of ALDFG, as well as promote and support the work being carried out in the context of implementing the FAO Voluntary Guidelines in coordination with FAO and partners, most notably the fishing industry.

Tuna II will contribute to filling the data gaps on ALDFG as identified by the IMO/FAO jointly led GESAMP WG43 on Sea-based sources of marine litter <http://www.gesamp.org/work/groups/wg-43-on-sea-based-sources-of-marine-litter> .

? Germany welcomes the overview on women in fisheries (Para 3. Gender) and the use of core indicator 11 of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender. In addition, Germany asks to include an indicator on the level of women empowerment to be reached and to specify the support for gender equality and equity in accordance to the four program components and the child projects.

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) prepared as part of the project specifies the manner in which gender considerations are mainstreamed in all project components.

? Germany asks to add an exit strategy for the proposed GEF-7-ABNJ in case there is no further funding under future GEF programs, with reference to the GEF-5 Program (line 150).

The Project success will be defined by its ability to reach the formulated outcomes and goals within the life of the project. From that point of view, the project does depend on getting further funding in future GEF projects. Nevertheless, the project promotes changes in behavior through market and financial incentives that, with the support of the private sector and civil society, will continue to create a favorable environment for sustainable practices. This is reinforced by the creation of multi-sectorial partnerships that prove effective in delivering long-lasting results, and that might continue beyond the life of the project.

Swiss.

We strongly support this program and have just a few comments:

? We request that the program be fully aligned with the BBNJ negotiations and it should also mention them in the context of program.

The project team is in full agreement with the reviewer's point for the need for the Program to be fully aligned with the BBNJ. Kindly see the team's response to Canada's comments above.

? Please further specify how 12 million hectares of marine protected areas will be concretely improved in particular in light of the lack of a global regime to define marine protected areas.

This issue is associated with the DSF Project Child Project Concept and has been addressed under the DSF Project responses in the respective PRODOC. But the countries operating under the framework of the RFMOs provide a strong basis for improving the management and protection of the ABNJ areas through a number of measures that might include, but not be limited to, marine protected areas. The coming into force of the BBNJ Agreement will provide a mechanism for assessing the effect of cumulative human impacts, and agreeing to the best mitigating actions to ensure sustainable utilization of resources while conserving biodiversity.

? Please further elaborate how safeguards to avoid any loss of biodiversity will be developed as part of the sustainable management of tuna and deep-sea fisheries component.

The objective of the phase II Project is to achieve responsible, efficient and sustainable tuna harvests and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ in face of a changing environment. As a consequence, the Project will be environmentally and socially beneficial to the environment and if properly designed and adequately implemented, in the absence of impacts associated with adverse, non-project related

externalities, should lead to an improvement of the 'health' of tuna stocks and associated marine ecosystem and dependent communities. Moreover, there are few field activities limiting direct impact on the environment. Rather most of these activities involve: (i) workshops and training activities (e.g., capacity building, consultations and information dissemination, development of best practices); (ii) studies (e.g., to address critical data gaps in tuna fisheries management, documenting cost-effectiveness of the project-supported activities and updating of global assessments); and (iii) policy (e.g., promoting increased compliance in support of EAFM principles). At the national and local level there will be a certain number of pilot activities supported by the Project. However, for the most part these countries and sites have yet to be finalized (see Table 8 from Section 5B in the main text). Nevertheless, given the nature of the activities environmental and social impacts for the most part appear to be positive. Adverse impacts appear to be minimal. Regardless, an environmental and social review will be conducted by the PMU with support from FAO's GEF Unit if need be during the process of finalization of each of these pilot activities. Particular attention will be given to the presence of vulnerable and/or indigenous communities. Where required, mitigation measures will be identified, costed and incorporated into final design of the activity.

For more detail on how this issue is addressed in the Deep-Sea Fisheries Project kindly see the DSF PRODOC

- It is unclear to us how the cross-sectoral collaboration and governance will be improved as part of the program. Please further specify. US.

We are strongly supportive of the other child projects in this Program, as evidenced through our in-kind partnership (via NOAA Fisheries) in Phase I. We anticipate that our mutual support in these areas will continue through Phase II. The two coordinating-themed projects in particular seem well aware of the processes that will influence the project, as well as the dynamics of the processes the projects are trying to influence themselves. However, there were somewhat limited opportunities for stakeholder consultation and involvement in Phase I of the project that we hope can be improved upon moving forward.

The project team is highly appreciative of NOAA's support for the Phase I projects; support that NOAA has seen to continue into the Program's second phase. With respect to issue raised on the limited stakeholder consultation and involvement in Phase I this issue was identified in the MTR and TE and the team concurs. Much greater emphasis has been placed on the consultation process under difficult circumstances due to the pandemic during the preparation of the 2nd phase Tuna project. This has been documented in section 2 of the main text supported by additional detail in Annex M. The strategy supported by explicit funding to continue to support public consultation during project implementation as part of the PMU activities (e.g., inception workshop, PSC meetings etc.) as well as the broader KMC sub-components guided by the Programme's KMC strategy will support a robust consultation and information exchange process. More detail can be found in Annex I2 (Stakeholder Engagement Plan).

In addition, greater emphasis has been placed in providing a stronger coordinating mechanisms for the second phase of the Program, to provide multiple opportunities for cross-fertilization and cooperation among the child projects. On stakeholder participation, we have a stronger and more diverse multi-sectoral partnership that we had in the first phase.

Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) Scientific and Technical Screening of the Project Identification Form

Date of screening: 21 May, 2020

Screeener: Blake Ratner

Panel member validation by: Virginia Gorsevski

Further guidance from STAP:

Section 1.a.3. Alternative scenario: Are the mechanisms of change plausible, and is there a well-informed identification of the underlying assumptions?

STAP review: Yes. A key determinant of success will be the quality and effectiveness of the multi-stakeholder dialogue and collaboration processes supported. See new STAP Guidance Note, "Multi-stakeholder dialogue for transformational change" (available in advance of June 2020 GEF Council meeting).

The project team reviewed the STAP Guidance Note "Multi-stakeholder dialogue for transformational change" in the development of its approach to consultation with both project executing partners and other collaborative stakeholders during project design. This approach will be carried forward during implementation of Tuna II

Section 8. Knowledge Management: What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?

STAP review: KM treated substantively as a core program element. Good discussion of processes, tools and approaches, including highly interactive in-person and online learning and exchange. Would benefit from clear identification of metrics to measure KM achievements, relating these to the overall program objectives.

The project team agrees with the suggestion and believe this has been addressed under Outcome 4.1 and Outputs 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 in the Results Framework (see Annex A1 above).

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

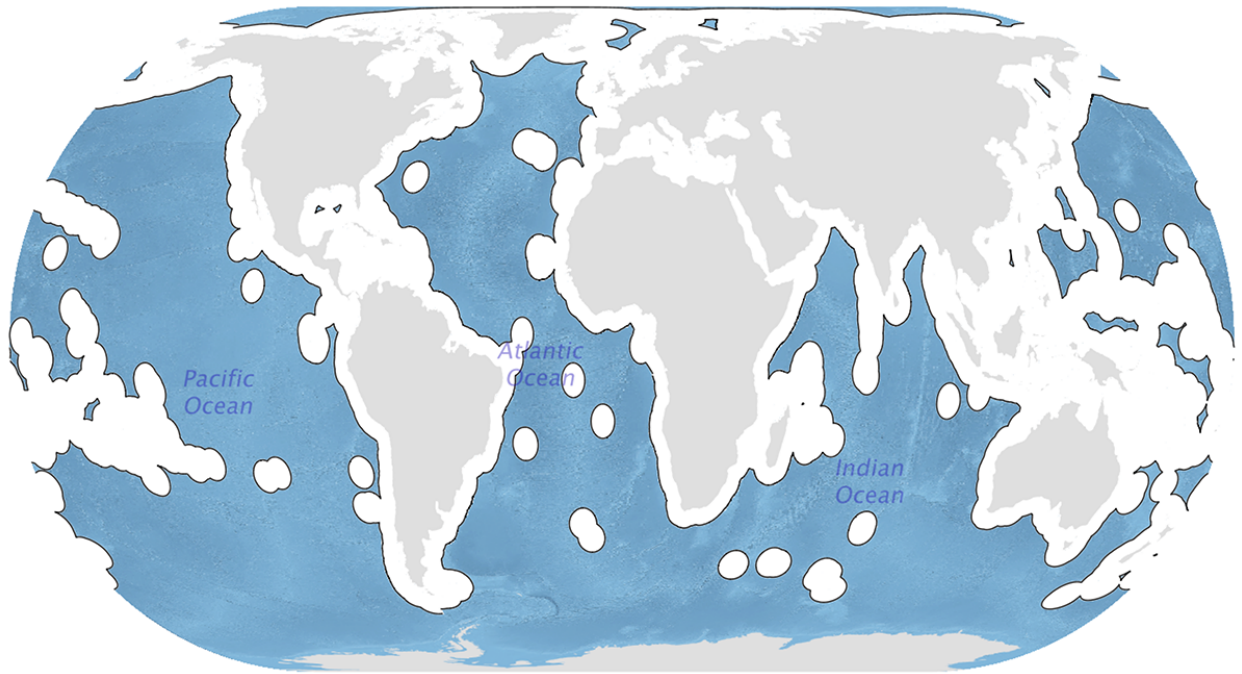
PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 300,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent to date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Activity 1: Stakeholder consultations	20,000	20,000	0
Activity 2: Establishment of project baselines.	40,000	35,000	5,000
Activity 3: Supporting studies to inform project design.	40,000	40,000	0
Activity 4: Gender GAP Analysis	5,000	5,000	0

Activity 5: COVID 19 Assessment	5,000	5,000	0
Activity 6: Completion of Operational Partner Capacity Assessments	60,000	0	60,000
Activity 7: Financial Analysis	5,000	5,000	0
Activity 8: Development of the FAO Project Document	125,000	125,000	0
Total	300,000	235,000	65,000

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

The Tuna project is global in nature and therefore, it is not possible to identify a precise area. The sum of the areas of mandates of the tuna RFMOs are a good approximation (see Figure 2) with the caveats that some of the RFMO conventions (e.g. IOTC) extend their jurisdiction to adjacent seas if required by the distribution of its resources. Normally, few if any tunas will be found in latitudes higher than 50-60 degrees. Also, although the project focuses on ABNJ resources, the connectivity between the resources that move seasonally between EEZs and ABNJ means that management actions in national waters need to be addressed for a proper management of ABNJ resources. This is in line with the extent of actions agreed by RFMO States that covers all waters.



Source: FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department

□ 200 nautical miles arcs
 ■ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

© FAO, 2020

Figure 1: Extent of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction, as estimated by the areas that are beyond 200 nautical miles from the coastlines. The actual extent of the ABNJ will be affected by the nature of the actual claims of jurisdiction.

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Oracle code and description	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 1					Component 2				Component 3							Component 4				M&E	PM			
				1.1.1	1.2.1	1.3.1	1.4.1	Total	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.2.1	Total	3.1.1	3.2.1	3.2.2	3.3.1	3.3.2	3.3.3	3.4.1	Total	4.1.1	4.1.2	4.1.3			4.1.4	Total	
5300 Salaries professionals																												
ToRs 2 Project Manager	Months	60	16,000	44,600	89,500	89,500	89,200	312,800	134,133	44,600	134,200	312,933	44,600	44,600	44,600	44,600	0	89,200	0	267,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	66,667	
ToRs 3 M&E Expert	Months	15	16,000					0				0								0						0	240,000	
5300 Sub-total salaries professionals				44,600	89,500	89,500	89,200	312,800	134,133	44,600	134,200	312,933	44,600	44,600	44,600	44,600	0	89,200	0	267,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	306,667	
5500 Salaries General Service																												
ToRs 4 Administrative Assistant	Months	45	8,400					0				0								0						0	378,000	
Sub-total salaries General Service				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378,000	
5570 Consultants																												
National Consultants								0				0								0						0	0	
Sub-total national Consultants				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Communication	Days	50	200					0				0								0	40,000	60,000				100,000	0	
Compliance Indicators	Days	40	500					0	10,000	10,000		20,000														0	0	
Gender	Days	15	500					0				0								0						75,000	75,000	
Sub-total International Consultants				0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	60,000	0	75,000	175,000	0	0
5570 Sub-total consultants				0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	60,000	0	75,000	175,000	0	0

5650 Contracts																											
Contract 1. FIPs (MSC-01)	LS	1	800,000					800,000	800,000			0								0						0	0
Contract 2. CC modeling CI (CI-01)	LS	1	419,048		419,048			419,048				0								0						0	0
Contract 3. CC modeling SPC (CI-01)	LS	1	172,550		172,550			172,550				0								0						0	0
Contract 4. CC modeling Mercator (CI-01)	LS	1	200,760		200,760			200,760				0								0						0	0

Contract 5. EAFM workshops (ISSF-05)	LS	1	309,524		309,524			309,524				0								0						0	0
Contract 6. Ecosystem-based indicators (ICCAT-04)	LS	1	200,000		200,000			200,000				0								0						0	0
Contract 7. Harvest Strategy (HS) Capacity Building (TOF/Pew/ISS F HS capacity building)	LS	1	930,023		930,023			930,023				0								0						0	0
Contract 8. ICCAT-cross-fertilization	LS	1	360,000		360,000			360,000				0								0						0	0
Contract 9. EMER standards uptake (ISSF-01)	LS	1	190,227					0		190,227	190,227									0						0	0
Contract 10. Compliance training (ICCAT-01)	LS	1	451,080					0	451,080		451,080									0						0	0
Contract 11. Advance diploma (FFA-01)	LS	1	260,510					0	260,510		260,510									0						0	0
Contract 12. MCS training (FFA-02)	LS	1	219,635					0	219,635		219,635									0						0	0
Contract 13. RFSO support (FFA-03)	LS	1	801,150					0	801,150		801,150									0						0	0
Contract 14. Compliance assessment (MSCAN-01)	LS	1	266,526					0	266,526		266,526									0						0	0
Contract 15. Enhancement of OL reporting (ICCAT-02)	LS	1	499,950					0	499,950		499,950									0						0	0
Contract 16. Traceability blockchain (IPNLF-04)	LS	1	214,458					0	214,458		214,458									0						0	0

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).

n/a