

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

Responding to Pacific priorities for ecosystem management and NBSAP implementation through strengthening capacities for effective planning and monitoring of ecosystems

Region:

Regional

GEF Project ID:

11606

Country(ies):

Regional

Fiji

Tonga

Nauru

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

UNDP

GEF Agency Project ID:

9957

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

UNDP

Anticipated Executing Type:

GEF Agency

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

3/29/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, International Waters, SIDS : Small Island Dev States, Marine Protected Area, Biodiversity, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Seascapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approach, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Local Communities, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Communications, Awareness Raising, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Beneficiaries, Knowledge Generation, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Knowledge Exchange

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

48

GEF Project Financing: (a)

4,078,311.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

387,439.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

4,465,750.00

Total Co-financing:

1,000,000.00

PPG Amount: (e) 150,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 14,250.00
PPG total Amount: (e+f) 164,250.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 4,630,000.00

Project Tags:

GBF Target 1, GBF Target 2, GBF Target 3, GBF Target 5, GBF Target 6, GBF Target 14, GBF Target 22

Indicative Project Overview

Enhance sustainable management of marine and terrestrial ecosystems through strengthened planning, financing, monitoring and inclusive local community participation in Fiji, Nauru and Tonga

Project Components

Component 1: Emphasizing a harmonized national policy, planning and governance for integrating biodiversity considerations into sustainable landscape and seascape management in Fiji, Nauru and Tonga GBFF AAs: 1,2, 6, 7: GBF targets: 1, 3, 6 ,7, 22

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$) 1,450,000.00	Co-financing (\$)

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 1.1 Applying innovative tools and solutions for mainstreaming biodiversity into policy, planning and development processes in Fiji, Nauru and Tonga. This will be measured by:

- (i) Integrated coastal-marine plan for community management of in-shore fishing areas in Fiji available
- (ii) 135,000 hectares of iQoliqolis/LMMAs (MPAs) under improved management
- (iii) Developed and approved comprehensive multi-sectoral risk management framework for prevention and management of IAS in Nauru
- (iv) 100 hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity in Nauru
- (v) Environmental accounts developed for key marine and coastal ecosystems to support biodiversity- decision making in Tonga
- (vi) Number of key sector policies and planning systems (e.g. agriculture and industry) aligned to mainstream biodiversity in seascapes in Tonga

Project Outputs:

Output 1.1.1

Community-controlled in-shore fishing areas (iQoliqoli) integrated into the coastal-marine management planning systems in Fiji based on mapping and economic valuation of coastal reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds.

Output 1.1.2: Developed and adopted a comprehensive multi-sectoral risk management framework for prevention, management and monitoring of Invasive alien species in landscapes in Nauru

ut 1.1.3: Applied natural capital accounting to align policies, planning and decision-making for incorporation of biodiversity considerations in development activities in seascapes in Tonga (site tbd during PPG)

Component 2: Leveraging financial solutions and capacities for mainstreaming and monitoring biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes in Fiji, Nauru and Tonga GBFF AAs: 1, 4, 6 GBF targets: 1, 3, 6, 7, 19

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,990,000.00	1,000,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 2.1:

Financial instruments identified and applied for promotion of biodiversity-friendly investments in terrestrial and marine systems. This will be measured by:

- (i) Number of financial options assessed in each country
- (ii) Number of private-community partnerships operational in the 3 countries

Outcome 2.2: Strengthened capacities for monitoring of biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes . This will be measured by:

- (i) Comprehensive monitoring framework functional to monitor compliance of small vessels in Fiji
- (ii) 1,000,000 hectares of marine habitat under improved management to benefit biodiversity in Fiji
- (iii) Monitoring and enforcement system for IAS functional in Nauru
- (iv) No new IAS infestations in target IAS management sites in Nauru
- (v) 420,000 hectares of existing and proposed MPAs and/or SMAs under improved management in Tonga

Project Outputs:

Output 2.1.1: Assessing funding opportunities for biodiversity investment at the regional and national levels (e.g. blue/green bonds, user fees, PES, etc.)

Output 2.1.2: Developed and formalized private-community partnerships for supporting nature-based activities at the landscape (in Nauru) and seascape (Fiji and Tonga) levels in sectors such as tourism, fishery, livelihoods etc.

Output 2.2.1: Developed robust coastal and marine surveillance solution and capacities to ensure compliance with environmental regulations for small vessels in Fiji

Output 2.2.2: Strengthened IAS monitoring and enforcement measures for IAS prevention and management in target landscapes in Nauru

Output 2.2.3: Strengthened monitoring and capacities for assessing the effectiveness of MPAs and Special Management Area in Tonga

Component 3: Enhancing knowledge management and awareness to promote transparency, transformative change and compliance GBFF AA 2 GBFF Target 22

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

240,190.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 3.1: Enhanced awareness, political support and private-sector engagement promote replication and scale-up of sustainable landscape and seascape management approaches. This will be measured by:

- (i) At least 50% of sampled participating community members with improved awareness of nature-friendly activities as indicated by KAP survey
- (ii) At least 12 good practice nature-based solutions codified, adapted and disseminated
- (iii) Adaptive management measures applied to adjust to changing needs based on project monitoring

Project Outputs:

Output 3.1.1: Communication and awareness strategies and plan developed and implemented in all 3 countries to increase awareness, political and public support

Output 3.1.2

Results from project documented and disseminated, learning and experiences including replication shared in national and international fora.

Output 3.1.3 :

Forum established to promote sharing of lessons and best practices, training and communication between the three countries

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
203,916.00	

Project Outcomes:

(iv) Environmental and Social Management Plan/ESMP, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA), IPLC Action Plan, Gender Analysis & Mainstreaming Action Plan, Stakeholder Analysis & Engagement Action Plan.

(v) Annual project monitoring reports and PIRs

(vi) MTR and TE delivered to ensure successful implementation of the project and inform the development of the project sustainability plan

Project Outputs:

Output 3.1.4 M&E system supports project impact reporting, learning and mainstreaming

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

Component 1: Emphasizing a harmonized national policy, planning and governance for integrating biodiversity considerations into sustainable landscape and seascape management in Fiji, Nauru and Tonga GBFF AAs: 1,2, 6, 7: GBF targets: 1, 3, 6 ,7, 22	1,450,000.00	
Component 2: Leveraging financial solutions and capacities for mainstreaming and monitoring biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes in Fiji, Nauru and Tonga GBFF AAs: 1, 4, 6 GBF targets: 1, 3, 6, 7, 19	1,990,000.00	1,000,000.00
Component 3: Enhancing knowledge management and awareness to promote transparency, transformative change and compliance GBFF AA 2 GBFF Target 22	240,190.00	
M&E	203,916.00	
Subtotal	3,884,106.00	1,000,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	194,205.00	
Total Project Cost (\$)	4,078,311.00	1,000,000.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.)

1) Project Rationale

Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) include approximately 25,000 islands of differing sizes and topographical characteristics, with a cumulative ocean surface area of approximately 165 million km². PSIDS have shared challenges including small populations spread across vast ocean areas, lack of economic diversification, heavy debt burdens and overdependency on imported fossil fuels. Their waters are characterized by significant endemism rates with ecosystems rich in natural capital providing benefits for people in the Pacific and beyond. Fiji's marine ecosystem service was valued at FJ\$2.5 billion in 2014, representing more than half the value of the country's total exports^[1]. Tonga's was valued at T\$47 million, which is more than the country's total exports^[2]. With extremely high sea to land areas ratios (e.g., Fiji 71/1, Nauru 15,000/1, Tonga 1000/1), food provision, jobs, and livelihoods are often concentrated in a few sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and tourism all highly dependent on the health of terrestrial ecosystems and the vast ocean that surrounds them.

In the 3 PSIDS of Fiji, Nauru and Tonga, common barriers exist to effectively manage these resources. Barrier 1: Limited technical knowledge on integrated and inclusive marine and terrestrial ecosystem-based spatial planning approaches and insufficient knowledge of and demonstrations on the benefits of applying nature-based solutions. Barrier 2: Fragmented governance, policy and institutional coherence. Barrier 3: Lack of empowerment of local communities (IPLCs) and limited private sector participation and financing models that support conservation outcomes. Barrier 4: Limited capacity to apply modern tools and methodologies for economic valuation of ecosystems in support of decision-making. Barrier 5: Insufficient information gathering, monitoring and evaluation methodologies to assess the impacts of various sectors on the marine and terrestrial environments and on the economy.

The project's objective is to enhance sustainable management of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in Fiji, Nauru and Tonga through strengthened planning, financing, monitoring and inclusive local community participation. The focus is on assisting countries with shared challenges in communicating the need for, and value of, biodiversity and specific areas for improved ecosystem management. The project will apply a Whole of Government approach to ensure inclusion of all sectors relevant to biodiversity, and a Whole of Society approach to ensure inclusion of local communities with focus on IPLC, women and youth. This strategic approach aims to sustainably utilize marine and terrestrial resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and social inclusion, prioritizing the preservation and restoration of ecosystems.

In Fiji, the aim is to support the creation of an integrated incentives for coastal indigenous communities (iQoliqolis) to sustainably manage their inshore fisheries areas, supported by access to concessional finance as well as maritime surveillance solutions to enable effective monitoring and enforcement.

In Nauru, the aim is to support a better understanding of terrestrial IAS situation posing a threat to national plans for food security and agriculture, and to develop a comprehensive program for the prevention, management and monitoring of key IAS species to be able to identify and manage their invasion pathways.

In Tonga, the intent is to use economic valuation as a tool to enable informed decision-making on effectively managing the interface between development and conservation in the marine space targeting economic sectors such as fisheries and tourism.

Overall, the project aims to ensure: (i) stakeholder inclusivity in marine and terrestrial resource planning and management; (ii) that investments are designed that are climate- and nature-positive to benefit local communities and the economy; (iii) that planning takes into consideration the complex inter-relationships between the marine environment, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems, and human activities and (iv) improved information management to better monitor, disclose and manage risks to the marine and terrestrial environment. Alongside updating their NBSAPs to align with the GBF targets, this project will contribute to addressing the thematic area on ocean and environment of the Regional 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific continent and will also complement the Global GEF BIOFIN project on national biodiversity finance plans with a focus on buy in for NBSAP priorities.

2) Project Description

A. The ToC (Figure 1) follows three causal pathways:

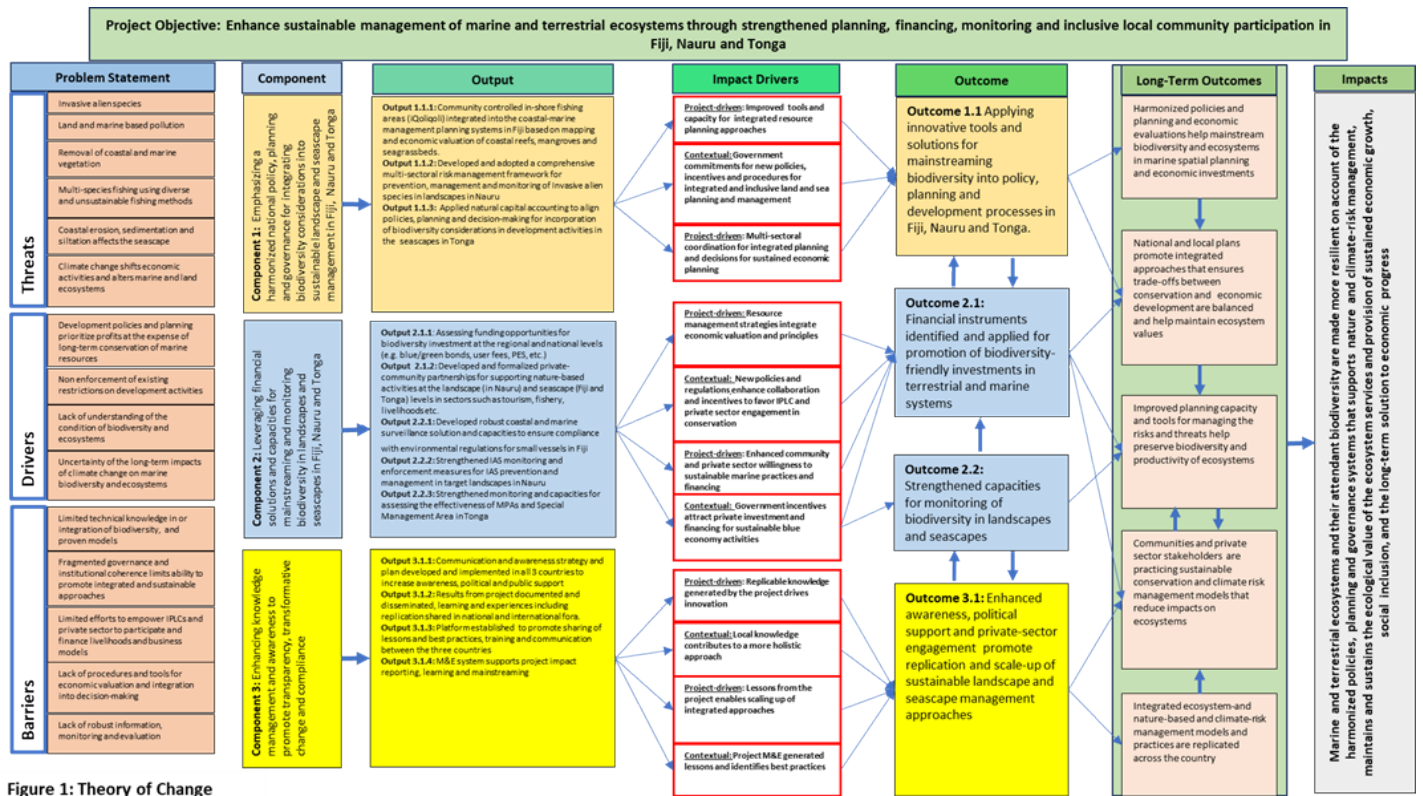


Figure 1: Theory of Change

Pathway 1: Strengthens policy, planning and financing mechanisms

This pathway sets out to promote dialogue and/or establish a platform to support effective and integrated planning, aligned policies as a means for collective action to help conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services in multiple-use marine and terrestrial areas. By applying innovative tools and solutions, fostering inter-sectoral collaboration and collective decision-making, the pathway seeks to move away from siloed sectoral approaches to innovative strategies that recognize the inter-relationships between ecological, social, and economic dimensions that operate in landscapes and seascapes. Through this process, it will build political support and promote the engagement of IPLCs for nature-positive actions.

Pathway 2: Advances on the need to leverage financial solutions and partnerships and enhanced capacities for mainstreaming and monitoring biodiversity and ecosystems

This pathway recognizes that the identification, development, and access to financial solutions is necessary to sustain investments in multiple use marine and terrestrial spaces, through which the active participation of the private sector and access to new and innovative financial instruments will be essential to sustain investments in conservation and sustainable resource use. It is aimed at enhancing private sector-community partnerships to promote collective and sustained community-based environmental actions based on scientific information and strengthened monitoring and enforcement institutional capacity.

Pathway 3: Enhances knowledge management and awareness

This pathway is aimed at ensuring that knowledge, data, and information generated by the project is publicly available and thus enhances public and political support for protection and sustainable use of marine and terrestrial resources so as also to enable replication and scaling up in each of the countries.

The project aims to leverage existing national programs and capabilities while focusing at national level strategic actions and local level interventions in the three countries (Figure 2):



Figure 2

B. Project components

Component 1: A harmonized national policy, planning and governance for integrating biodiversity considerations into sustainable landscape and seascape management in Fiji, Nauru, and Tonga

This component will use economic valuation as a tool to develop a national strategic/spatial planning system to integrate community-managed in-shore areas in Fiji (Output 1.1.1), mapping and assessments to understand the impacts of IAS on biodiversity and ecosystem services in Nauru and support the development and adoption of a comprehensive risk management framework to prevent, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of IAS on biodiversity and ecosystem services in Nauru (Output 1.1.2) and apply natural capital accounting to enable informed decision-making for marine ecosystems in Tonga focusing on fishery and tourism as key sectors (Output 1.1.3).

Component 2: Leveraging financial solutions and capacities for mainstreaming and monitoring of biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes in Fiji, Nauru and Tonga

This component will identify biodiversity financing opportunities, working alongside the global biodiversity finance project in Nauru and Tonga (Output 2.1.1) and support private-community partnerships for promotion of nature-based solutions in the Nauru landscape and in Fiji and Tonga's seascapes in key sectors (Output 2.1.2). Complementary to these activities, Component 2 will also support the development of monitoring frameworks, capacities, and skills to ensure compliance with Fiji's regulations in the operation of small vessels (Output 2.2.1), prevention and management of IAS in Nauru (Output 2.2.2) and assessing the effectiveness of MPAs and Special Management Areas (SMAs) in Tonga. (Output 2.2.3)

Component 3: Enhancing knowledge management and awareness to promote transparency, transformative change and compliance.

The component aims to enhance awareness, communication and knowledge management, and support adoption and scaling of project approaches at sub-national and national levels (Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2). Complementary to the above activities, Output 3.1.3 will enhance dialogue and knowledge sharing, training

and communication between the three countries. The M&E activity is aimed at effective monitoring and evaluation to promote adaptive management (Output 3.1.4).

C: Stakeholders and their role

At the national level, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC) will act as the Responsible Party in Fiji, the Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture (DEMA) in Nauru and the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC) in Tonga, providing consultation and guidance on project design, and providing co-financing. These RPs will also lead the coordination with various stakeholders across marine, terrestrial, environmental, wildlife, fisheries, biosecurity, and others in the respective countries.

The project emphasizes meaningful engagement and empowerment of relevant stakeholders, especially IPLCs and marginalized groups. Interventions related to biodiversity mainstreaming into terrestrial and marine planning and monitoring systems and operationalization of biodiversity financing mechanisms will be conditional to stakeholders' participation and collaboration. Furthermore, IPLCs residing near the target project sites will be engaged to actively participate in planning and design aspects, engage in co-management and benefit from sustainable resource uses and financing mechanisms through private-community partnerships as these are developed.

The project will enhance collaboration with the private sector by mobilizing private sector engagement through financial mechanisms and promotion of private sector-community partnerships. Social and environmental risks associated with project interventions (especially those directly impacting communities) will be assessed during PPG.

D. Action Areas

Alignment with GBFF Action Areas

Action Area 1: The project will integrate marine and terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystem management into both national and sub-national planning systems. It will also incorporate priority co-management areas into marine and coastal management planning systems in Fiji and Tonga and explore community engagement in IAS prevention and management in Nauru, the former being to enhance the management of iQoliqolis in Fiji and LMMAs and SMAs in Tonga.

AA 2: The project will facilitate community managed LMMAs and SMAs to empower local stewardship and governance of their communal marine/coastal resources in Fiji and Tonga, while defining the potential for establishment of co-management areas for IAS prevention and management. It will also foster sustainable resource use/livelihood strategies for the target IPLCs, linking conservation and economic benefits.

AA 4: The project will identify financing investments for conservation and sustainable use, and foster increased participation from the corporate sector, in collaboration with government agencies and local communities (IPLCs), to promote responsible partnerships. This will support community-based conservation efforts, including the mobilization of financing through initiatives like blue carbon projects, PES, etc. (To be further assessed at PPG stage).

AA 6: The project will integrate biodiversity management into the operational strategies of two key sectors, fisheries, and tourism in Fiji and Tonga and will seek opportunities in Nauru. The goal is to encourage the development of nature-positive products and services within these sectors, generating social, economic, and environmental benefits.

AA 7: The project's interventions under Output 2.1 will include the management of IAS into ecosystem-based terrestrial risk management frameworks, plans and strategies.

3) Please describe how the project meets the following criteria:

A: Potential of the project to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs) (include a description of the GEBs the project will generate per the GBFF Results Indicators);

The project will enhance management effectiveness of 135,000 hectares and 15,000 hectares of MPAs respectively in Fiji and Tonga and bring 100 hectares of landscapes in Nauru under improved practices and 1,000,000 hectares and 420,000 hectares of marine areas under improved management in Fiji and Tonga respectively. These efforts will be facilitated by the adoption of integrated and resilient marine and terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystem management plans tailored to the target landscapes seascape. To improve management of areas outside PAs, co-management with IPLCs either through LMMAs, FMAs and/or other categories of community managed systems is proposed. Through this effort, the intent is to benefit 2,000 persons (50% women) in Fiji, 500 persons in Nauru (50% women) and 1,000 persons in Tonga (50% women). Moreover, the project will enhance gender equity in biodiversity and resource governance by mainstreaming gender and inclusion principles in its interventions.

B: The alignment of the project with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and/or regional priorities;

The proposed project aims to contribute significantly to the NBSAPs of the three countries.

In Fiji by ensuring LMMAs are recognized and supported by other sectors, the national sustainable development agenda and other government policies and frameworks (Action Plan PA2.12 Assess the value and contribution of protected areas to national and local economies and to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals) and Objective PA3a: To establish sustainable financing mechanisms to support protected area establishment, management and long-term effectiveness (Action Plan PA3.2 Identify innovative sustainable financing mechanisms to support the establishment and management of protected areas in Fiji. These may include, for example green tax, environmental levies, tax benefit systems for protected areas, establishments of trust funds and endowment funds etc.). It also aligns with the National Ocean Policy, Climate Act and Climate Change Policy.

In Nauru, it is aligned to Strategic Objective 5 of the NBSAP 2016 and Thematic area 6 on Biosecurity recognized the need to protect Nauru's native biodiversity from impact of invasive species and imported earth materials through appropriate policies and legislation to ensure effective border control, effective quarantine and eradication programs and development of local capacity to control impact of IAS. It also aligns with the Sustainable Development Strategy, Integrated Environmental Policy and Framework for Climate Change.

In Tonga, the project will support NBSAP 2006 Objective 7.4 on economic valuation to encourage the quantification of benefits derived from the use of biodiversity and other ecosystem services to support the full integration of biodiversity conservation into sustainable development planning and decision making. This aligns with the Ocean Management Plan, the Climate Change Policy, Strategic Development Framework and Coastal Community Management Plan.

At regional level, the proposal directly responds to the Pacific 2050 strategy and its implementation plan, more specifically, thematic area 2 (People-Centered Development) and thematic area 6 (Ocean and

environment). The project also responds to pillar D. Environmental Protection and Planetary sustainability, and particularly, action i Conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources and action iii. Restore biodiversity, of the post-SAMOA pathway SIDS ambitions enumerated in the Zero Draft Outcome Document: Fourth International Conference on SIDS to be finalized during the 4th International SIDS conference. In addition, the proposal responds to the first critical enabler (III.i. Access to finance) identified in the same document.

C: The level of policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society that the project aims to support;

The project aims to enhance seascape and landscape management through analysis of policy and governance systems to promote aligned planning, programming and coordination across key sectors to develop and implement national (or regional as appropriate) measures for integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services into marine and coastal development actions. It emphasizes collaborative efforts across governmental, non-governmental, communities and private sectors to promote and enforce integrated and inclusive marine, coastal and terrestrial planning, and management approaches.

D: Resources of the private sector and philanthropies

The intent is to identify financial investments (Output 2.1.1) and private sector community partnerships (Output 2.1.2) for the implementation of community-based marine conservation to mobilize private sector engagement. In Fiji, this will directly link to an ongoing Global Fund for Coral Reefs-funded project aiming to provide concessional capital to women in indigenous communities that are part of the formalised iqoliqoli structure. The project will also benefit from USD 200,000 of co-financing from a UNDP project aiming at Financing Resilient Futures in the Asia-Pacific SIDS through blue and green innovative sustainable financing. Additional cofinancing will be further assessed and defined at PPG stage

E: IPLCs.

Recognizing the important role of IPLCs in sustainable marine and terrestrial resource planning and management through enhanced stewardship and related people-centered conservation actions, IPLCs living around the target sites will directly participate and engage in co-management approaches under Component 1, that would be supported by financing and capacity development under Component 2 and possibly benefit from blue carbon and similar financing modalities, the viability of which that would be assessed at PPG stage. This approach aims to ensure that conservation efforts are inclusive, sustainable, and beneficial to local populations

[1] Gonzalez et al (2015) National marine ecosystem service valuation: Fiji. MACBIO (GIZ/IUCN/SPREP): Suva, Fiji. 91 pp.

[2] Salcone J, et al (2015) National marine ecosystem service valuation: Tonga. MACBIO (GIZ/IUCN/SPREP): Suva, Fiji. 86 pp.

Core Indicators

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
150000	0	0	0

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
150000	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Fiji		Protected Landscape/Seascape	135,000.00						
Tonga		Protected Landscape/Seascape	15,000.00						

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
100	0	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
100.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,420,000.00			

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE
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Indicator 5.3 Marine OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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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)
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Fishery Details

TBD at PPG

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	1,750			
Male	1,750			
Total	3,500	0	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

CI5: For this project, 1,420,000 ha of marine habitat will be under improved practices to benefit biodiversity through Output 2.2.1 Developed robust coastal and marine surveillance solution and capacities to ensure compliance with environmental regulations for small vessels in Fiji (Lau seascape, tbc) and output 2.2.3 Strengthened monitoring and capacities for assessing the effectiveness of MPAs and SMAs in Tonga

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Fiji	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	999,658.00	94,967.00	1,094,625.00
UNDP	GBFF	Fiji	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	425,778.00	40,449.00	466,227.00
UNDP	GBFF	Fiji	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	129,657.00	12,317.00	141,974.00
UNDP	GBFF	Fiji	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	479,658.00	45,568.00	525,226.00
UNDP	GBFF	Nauru	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	212,436.00	20,181.00	232,617.00
UNDP	GBFF	Nauru	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	194,471.00	18,475.00	212,946.00

UNDP	GBFF	Nauru	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	104,936.00	9,969.00	114,905.00
UNDP	GBFF	Nauru	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 7	509,937.00	48,444.00	558,381.00
UNDP	GBFF	Tonga	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	474,936.00	45,118.00	520,054.00
UNDP	GBFF	Tonga	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	206,971.00	19,663.00	226,634.00
UNDP	GBFF	Tonga	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	104,936.00	9,969.00	114,905.00
UNDP	GBFF	Tonga	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	234,937.00	22,319.00	257,256.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					4,078,311.00	387,439.00	4,465,750.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GBFF	Fiji	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	Grant	18,709.50	1,777.50	20,487.00
UNDP	GBFF	Fiji	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	Grant	18,709.50	1,777.50	20,487.00
UNDP	GBFF	Fiji	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	Grant	18,709.50	1,777.50	20,487.00
UNDP	GBFF	Fiji	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	Grant	18,709.50	1,777.50	20,487.00

UNDP	GBFF	Nauru	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	Grant	9,395.25	892.50	10,287.75
UNDP	GBFF	Nauru	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	Grant	9,395.25	892.50	10,287.75
UNDP	GBFF	Nauru	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	Grant	9,395.25	892.50	10,287.75
UNDP	GBFF	Nauru	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 7	Grant	9,395.25	892.50	10,287.75
UNDP	GBFF	Tonga	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 1	Grant	9,395.25	892.50	10,287.75
UNDP	GBFF	Tonga	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	Grant	9,395.25	892.50	10,287.75
UNDP	GBFF	Tonga	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 4	Grant	9,395.25	892.50	10,287.75
UNDP	GBFF	Tonga	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 6	Grant	9,395.25	892.50	10,287.75
Total PPG Amount (\$)						150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
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GBFF Action Area 1	GBFF	1,687,030.00	
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	827,220.00	1,000,000.00
GBFF Action Area 4	GBFF	339,529.00	
GBFF Action Area 6	GBFF	714,595.00	
GBFF Action Area 7	GBFF	509,937.00	
Total Project Cost		4,078,311.00	1,000,000.00

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount

1,020,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Others	Global Fund for Coral Reefs and Joint SDG Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	800,000.00
Others	Global Fund for Coral Reefs and Joint SDG Fund	Other	Recurrent expenditures	
Recipient Country Government	Governments of Fiji, Nauru and Tonga			
GEF Agency	UNDP	Other	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Total Co-financing				200,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

CO-financing to be confirmed at PPG

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
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GEF Agency Coordinator	UNDP	3/29/2024	Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	UNDP	3/29/2024	Sofiane Mahjoub		sofiane.mahjoub@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Dr. Sivendra Michael	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	3/28/2024
Mrs. Berilyn Jeremiah	Secretary for Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture	Department of Environmental Management and Agriculture	3/28/2024
Mr. Sione Akauola	Chief Executive Officer	Ministry of MEIDECC	3/28/2024