



**REQUEST FOR MSP APPROVAL
(1-STEP PROCEDURE)**
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Strengthening Global Capacity to Effectively Manage ABNJ		
Country(ies):	Global	GEF Project ID: ¹	4582
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	614526
Other Executing Partner(s):	Global Ocean Forum	Submission Date:	October 21, 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable):	Global sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)	Project Agency Fee (\$):	90,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
IW-4 (select)	Outcome 4.1: ABNJ (including deep-sea fisheries, oceans areas, and seamounts) under sustainable management and protection	Output 4.1: Demonstrations for management measures in ABNJ, (including deep-sea fisheries, ocean areas) with institutions	GEFTF	250,832	1,154,349
IW-4 (select)	Outcome 4.2: Plans and institutional frameworks for pilot cases of ABNJ have catalytic effect on global discussions (including MPAs from BD area)	Output 4.2: Demonstrations for management measures in ABNJ, (including deep-sea fisheries, ocean areas) with institutions;	GEFTF	242,941	1,117,557
(select) BD-1	Outcome 1.1: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas.	Output 1.1. New protected areas (number) and coverage (hectares) of unprotected ecosystems.	GEFTF	506,227	2,327,094
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
Total Project Cost				1,000,000	4,599,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCE/SCCF Framework when filling up the table in item A.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objectives: To promote effective global and regional coordination, including exchange of information, on marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ), to ensure sustainable fisheries and conservation of globally significant biodiversity in the oceans.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
Component 1. Global and Regional Cross-Sectoral Policy Dialogue and Coordination	TA	Outcome 1: Strengthened and broadened cross-sectoral dialogue and policy coordination in the ABNJ, leading to improved implementation of ecosystem approaches	<p>Output 1.1 Linkages established through two major Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, involving the actors of the ABNJ Program and representatives from Governments, industry groups (especially fishing), IGOs, NGOs, and international organizations operating at global and regional levels</p> <p>Output 1.2 Three to five High-Level Policy Dialogues (including platforms for policy discussion, networking, etc.) are organized at major relevant meetings, targeting key decision-makers among stakeholders, including Ministries of Finance, Fisheries and Environment</p> <p>Output 1.3 Coordination across ABNJ projects in messaging, outreach and stakeholder engagement related to achievements and lessons learned supported through quarterly coordination calls and preparation of at least 2 Program-wide knowledge syntheses to provide a summary, analysis</p>	GEFTF	404,000	1,027,500

			and review of the knowledge generated across all 4 projects			
Component 2: Capacity Development	TA	Outcome 2: Strengthened capability of decision-makers, especially from developing countries, to manage activities in ABNJ and to participate in international/regional processes related to ABNJ .	Output 2.1 Two ABNJ Communities of Practice established and linked as part of global network of practitioners dealing with ABNJ-related issues Output 2.2 Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program, with at least 10 qualified candidates, established to enable the participation in global ABNJ processes	GEFTF	309,000	1,048,750
Component 3: Knowledge Management and Outreach	TA	Outcome 3: Improved and broadened public understanding of the ecosystem threats and services related to ABNJ, particularly by high-level decision-makers	Output 3.1 Public Outreach Network established and made up of journalists, ABNJ practitioners, leaders from museum/aquaria, and other outreach specialists. Output 3.2 ABNJ Web Portal set up for stakeholders and general public to provide information, best practices and knowledge on ABNJ, including information from ABNJ Program projects.	GEFTF	134,500	2,017,750
Component 4: Project Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	Outcome 4: Project implementation conducted with adaptive results-based management, supported by efficient monitoring and evaluation -	Output 4.1 One percent of IW budget allocated to support IW:LEARN activities, including linkages with ABNJ Portal, Experience Notes, and participation in IW conferences Output 4.2 Project Monitoring and	GEFTF	62,500	105,000

			Evaluation (M&E) system established			
			Output 4.3 Final project evaluation/review report			
Subtotal					910,000	4,199,000
Project Management Cost ³				(select)	90,000	400,000
Total Project Cost					1,000,000	4,599,000

C. CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	French Marine Protected Areas Agency	Cash	50,000
National Government	French Marine Protected Areas Agency	In-kind	50,000
National Government	Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIOST)	Cash	100,000
National Government	Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIOST)	In-kind	50,000
GEF Agency	FAO	Cash	500,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	1,000,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	UNESCO Natural Sciences	In-kind	100,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	UNESCO International Oceanographic Commission	Cash	30,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	UNESCO International Oceanographic Commission	In-kind	100,000
Others	GOF	Cash	700,000
Others	GOF	In-kind	800,000
Others	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA)	In-kind	50,000
Others	Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI)	In-kind	119,000
Others	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)	Cash	40,000
Others	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)	In-kind	60,000
Others	International Ocean Institute	In-kind	50,000
Others	Vietnam National University	In-kind	100,000
Others	Deep Sea Conservation Coalition (DSCC)	In-kind	50,000
Others	Sea-Orbiter	In-kind	200,000
Others	Nausicaa/World Ocean Network	Cash	150,000
Others	Nausicaa /World Ocean Network	In-kind	300,000
Total Cofinancing			4,599,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
FAO	GEFTF	International Waters	Global	493,773	44,440	538,213
FAO	GEFTF	Biodiversity	Global	506,227	45,560	551,787
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				1,000,000	90,000	1,090,000

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	423,500	600,000	1,024,000
National/Local Consultants			0

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including ; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline , the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1. The Global Environmental Problem, root causes and barriers to be addressed:

The marine ABNJ, making up 40% of the surface of our planet and comprising 64% of the oceans, represents for many people the last global commons. These areas contain marine resources, ecosystems and biodiversity of great ecological, socioeconomic and cultural importance. Moreover, the ecosystems are inextricably linked to the health and productivity of other adjacent ecosystems. Poorly managed fisheries in the ABNJ can seriously undermine the viability of coastal fisheries on which over 10-12% of the world's population rely for jobs, food security and well-being.

But despite increasing efforts to develop our understanding of these ecosystems, the lack of scientific information limits our ability to predict all the potential impacts of human activities, mainly from fishing, as well as the vulnerability and recoverability of the ecosystems and their biodiversity. Unsustainable fishing activities present some of the most pressing threats; especially overfishing and destructive fishing practices, bycatch and discards. Notable concern has been raised regarding the overexploitation of straddling stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and other fisheries resources in the high seas. Moreover, the negative impacts on deep-sea ecosystems from some bottom-trawl fishing have raised significant concern at the international level, especially in relation to Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) and Ecologically and Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs). Scientific research can also potentially have adverse impacts, if conducted inappropriately, through the introduction of light, noise, heat, smothering, physical disturbance from sediment removal or dispersal, the deposit of debris and/or chemical contamination. Similarly, bio-prospecting for genetic resources also carries potential environmental and ecological implications through, for example, the removal of parts of the substrate and/or of the associated fauna, in-situ experiments causing alterations in temperature, light, and noise, and pollution and chemical contamination. The current situation underscores the need for effective management to ensure that the social and economic benefits of ABNJ are sustainably realized while avoiding adverse effects on fisheries, biodiversity and ecosystems.

Climate change is also expected to have adverse impacts, including through rising sea-surface temperature, changes in salinity and ocean circulation and acidification. In the deep-seas, changes in sea temperatures could adversely affect the biological functioning of seamount organisms and warmer waters could reduce the overall primary productivity within the oceans, leading to a decrease in the organic matter that falls to the seabed and supplies deep sea species with nutrients. These impacts are likely to exacerbate existing stresses on marine resources and ecosystems. Destruction and irreversible impacts on remote deep-sea ecosystems might also deprive society of important discoveries for health and science, such as potential medicinal products.

Several of these impacts are only beginning to be fully understood by the stakeholders and scientific community and, furthermore, many decision-makers lack sufficient information and knowledge about the various approaches, tools and practices available to address the threats and problems created by the impacts. However, there is a growing consensus among stakeholders in the ABNJ (international and regional organizations, Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and Arrangements [RFMO/As] and their country members, and large segments of the private sector) that it is necessary to move towards the adoption of ecosystem approaches in order to achieve sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation. But adopting ecosystem approaches – such as the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) and the Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) – proves difficult for a number of reasons. In the case of fisheries, particular challenges include the complexity of the ecosystems, the great depths and distance from the coasts, and the large number and diversity of all the stakeholders involved. Addressing these challenges will be a focus of this project. In addition, the existing legal and regulatory frameworks are largely sectoral in nature (fisheries, shipping, marine scientific research, oil and gas development, exploration and exploitation of marine minerals, etc.) and there are relatively few examples of cross-sectoral coordination and integration. Furthermore, some emerging issues, such as the impact of climate change on the oceans, are not yet adequately addressed and there remain policy/legal gaps for activities such as bio-prospecting, carbon capture and storage, floating energy and aquaculture facilities. There are also notable limitations in both the identification of the various stakeholders and the inclusion/incorporation of their perspectives in policy analysis and development. Another important barrier to implementing an ecosystem approach, including within the fisheries sector, extends from the limited capacity of many States and relevant bodies to implement effective governance of activities in the

marine ABNJ, stemming from lack of knowledge, expertise, and financial and technical capabilities.

2. Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The debates on the ABNJ in various forums – including UNGA, CBD and the International Seabed Authority (ISA) – have been characterized by diverse perspectives and disagreements among nations regarding issues related to governance principles as well as to considerations for access and benefit-sharing. Lack of clear guidance at the global level has hampered progress and concerted action in addressing the challenges related to the ABNJ. To some extent, this is due to the very limited availability of relevant information on: (i) status of the ecosystems and the emerging impacts of climate change; (ii) extent of the commercial and scientific activities being undertaken; (iii) ecological and socioeconomic benefits and implications of various activities; (iv) options and modalities for implementing governance principles, in particular for ecosystems and precautionary approaches; and (v) relevant provisions of multilateral conventions and international laws. Nevertheless, there has been notable concrete progress in recent years at the regional level. A notable example of progress is the North-East Atlantic, where the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NAFO), the Oslo and Paris Commission (OSPAR) as well as other regional management bodies – such as the ISA and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) – have taken clear steps for addressing ABNJ issues. Other examples of progress include the Sargasso Sea Alliance, which is a new initiative to protect the Sargasso Sea, and the South Pacific and Indian Ocean regions that have recently endorsed new ocean frameworks.

The Rio+20 Conference began a new set of processes, including the development of a set of Sustainable Development Goals, deliberations on a new High-Level Political Forum to replace the Commission on Sustainable Development, and the development of a Post-2015 development agenda that will define the future development framework to succeed the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Significantly, Rio+20 generated strong and growing support for the development of a Sustainable Development Goal on Oceans, both among a wide range of governments from various regions and as well as from civil society. In addition, several major international initiatives aimed at addressing ocean related issues within the post-Rio+20 Development Agenda have been established, including:

- **The Oceans Compact:** an initiative of the Secretary-General, aims to strengthen United Nations system-wide coherence to deliver on its oceans-related mandates and to enhance the UN system's capacity to support actions by Governments, promote the engagement of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientists, the private sector and industry to tackle challenges in protecting and restoring the health and productivity of the oceans for the benefit of present and future generations
- **The Sustainable Ocean Initiative,** launched by the CBD Secretariat, is a global platform to build partnerships and enhance capacity to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity.
- **Global Ocean Commission:** an independent body of political leaders will focus on the formulation of recommendations to address four key issues facing the high seas (overfishing, large-scale loss of habitat and biodiversity, the lack of effective management and enforcement, deficiencies in high seas governance).
- **Global Partnership for Oceans:** an alliance of governments, international organizations, civil society groups, and private sector interests committed to addressing the threats to the health, productivity and resilience of the world's oceans.
- **50in10:** a Multi-partner global initiative to bring 50% of the world's wild fish under sustainable management in 10 years

The Global Ocean Forum (GOF), first mobilized in 2001 to help governments place issues related to oceans, coasts and Small Island Developing States (SIDSs) on the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) agenda, brings together ocean leaders from all sectors from over 100 countries. GOF facilitates open and constructive policy dialogue for supporting the formal processes that have been or may be established by UNGA concerning ABNJ governance. In this respect, much of GOF's work has been focused on carrying out policy analyses, cross-sectoral dialogues, special sessions at the global ocean conferences and participating in

UN forums relevant to ABNJ issues. GOF's approach is to clarify the issues, lay out various perspectives, discuss options and identify possible avenues for consensus-building among disparate interests. GOF played an important role in tracking the major commitments on the sustainable development of the ocean, including the conservation and sustainable use of resources in the marine ABNJ.

GOF was active in the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (the Rio+20 Conference) and in the preparatory process leading up to the Conference, holding multi-stakeholder dialogues and publishing a major report tracking progress on the ocean-related commitments of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (1992) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) and contributing to the Rio Ocean Declaration. GOF prepared a report to track progress on the major oceans-related goals of UNCED and the WSSD in the context of Rio+20 as both a summary for decision-makers and as a basis to facilitate dialogue and exchange during the Conference. Rio+20 generated strong and increasing support for the development of a Sustainable Development Goal on Oceans, from both a wide range of governments across various regions and from civil society. The GOF will spearhead the involvement of ocean leaders around the world to engage in the related and parallel processes which emerged from Rio+20, working with governments and civil society representatives. In June 2013, GOF co-organized a side event on Oceans in the Post-Rio+20 Context⁷ during the UN Open-ended Informal Consultative process (ICP) on Oceans and Law of the Sea.

FAO also has a successful track record of building capacity and promoting regional collaboration in fisheries, through its country offices and also its technical/administrative support to RFMOs, including those under FAO's constitution (such as APFIC, GFCM, IOTC and RECOFI) and others (such as NAFO, NEAFC, WCPFC, IATTC and CCAMLR) – see project document for acronyms. FAO is also an active member of UN-Oceans, the interagency coordination mechanism on oceans and coastal issues with the UN system, including managing the UN-Oceans information portal (UN Atlas of the Oceans). Additionally, the FAO Office of Knowledge Exchange, Research and Extension has established efficient knowledge networks and communities of practice to promote partnership, teamwork, interdisciplinary activities, exchange of knowledge and sharing of best practices. Also, the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department has developed a suite of approaches and tools for bringing together and sharing knowledge on the ABNJ, such as:

- FAO fishery statistics which constitute the authoritative source of worldwide catch statistics;
- FIGIS (Fisheries Global Information System), FIRMS (Fishery Resources Monitoring System) and D4Science: a sophisticated information system aimed at creating the core of an e-infrastructure ecosystem;
- EAFNet: a virtual toolbox with steps, procedures, pathways, timelines for evaluating and eventually putting into action an EAF plan appropriate for the particular sector situation; and
- I-Marine (e-infrastructure initiative for fisheries management and conservation of marine living resources).

The co-financiers will contribute to the Project by providing recognized expertise, knowledge and experience in developing the activities, including through collaboration, co-organization and participation. The baseline Project activities of the co-financiers are described in detail in Appendix 7 of the project document.

Despite all these concrete achievements and ongoing developmental activities, the current rate of progress to address capability gaps and weaknesses in governance is largely inadequate for formulating and implementing effective policies and action plans with a view to ensure the long-term health and sustainability of marine resources and ecosystems in the ABNJ. Existing threats will also be exacerbated by the onset of new and emerging activities (e.g. oil and gas exploration), potentially also resulting in long-term or irreversible impacts. In the absence of a major concerted initiative to improve cross-sectoral policy dialogue and information sharing, both within the fisheries sector and at cross-sectoral levels, it will be practically impossible to overcome many of the barriers to sustainability, as discussed previously.

Over the last twenty years, attention towards ocean issues has increased significantly, and most recently interest has turned towards ABNJ, leading to increased global negotiations and information-sharing related to

ABNJ. Yet, despite these advances, there are a number of factors that present notable barriers to strengthening global capacity for the effective management of fisheries and conservation of biodiversity in ABNJ. Global ABNJ discussions remain largely sectoral, capacities are weak, and decision-makers and global and regional management institutions, especially in developing countries, lack reliable and timely information about ABNJ issues. Generally, there is little coordination and dialogue among ongoing ABNJ discussions at the global and regional levels. In many cases, relevant knowledge and experience that could contribute to improved management, including sectoral knowledge and experience from management within EEZs, is not incorporated adequately into these on-going policy discussions, and many stakeholders and high-level decision-makers with relevant experience and whose work deals directly with ABNJ management, are not yet engaged. Often, countries do not prioritize ABNJ issues and focus resources solely on ocean issues within national jurisdiction. This lack of prioritization is most prevalent in developing countries with limited capacity.

To some extent, inadequate management of ABNJ is also due to the limited availability and access to information on the status of the ecosystems and the emerging impacts of climate change, extent of the commercial and scientific activities being undertaken, and various policy options and approaches for managing ABNJ. There is also a lack of public outreach and awareness regarding ABNJ issues, with the vast majority of the general public having limited knowledge of the issues and little appreciation of the urgent need to address pressing threats to ABNJ.

3. Project description

This Project, “Strengthening Global Capacity to Effectively Manage ABNJ”, focuses on linking global and regional/national ABNJ processes. It is one of four projects comprising the GEF-supported ABNJ Program “ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction”. The Program promotes efficient and sustainable management of fisheries resources and biodiversity consideration in the ABNJ, in accordance with the global targets agreed in international fora. Supported by a USD50 million GEF grant and more than USD 220 million in co-financing, the other three projects are: 1) Sustainable management of tuna fisheries and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ, 2) Sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation of deep-sea living resources and ecosystems in ABNJ, 3) Oceans Partnership Fund aimed at catalyzing public and private sector investments in problems of overfishing, pollution, and habitat loss.

As part of the ABNJ Program, this project will play a key role in the improvement of cross-sectoral dialogue, engagement of high-level decision-makers, public outreach, and knowledge management to improve global capacity to effectively manage ABNJ. This project will build synergies among the efforts and results of the four projects under the ABNJ Program, synthesizing experiences, lessons-learned and best practices emanating from the projects and conveying them to stakeholders through coordinated and coherent messaging and outreach, thereby amplifying the transformational impacts of the ABNJ Program. It aims to promote effective global and regional coordination, including exchange of information, and to strengthen capacity at these levels in order to contribute to sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ. The project intends to strengthen and broaden cross-sectoral dialogue and policy coordination in the marine ABNJ as well as to improve the capability of decision-makers (especially from developing countries) to manage ABNJ and meaningfully contribute to ABNJ policymaking processes, and broadening and improving the public understanding of threats to biodiversity, marine ecosystems, and services related to ABNJ. Through close consultation and coordination with the other projects under the ABNJ Program and engagement of their respective networks, and communications specialists, taking into account results and findings of M&E reports, this Project will also ensure that the materials emanating from the activities of all four projects under the ABNJ Program reach a wide range of stakeholders.

The Project aims to accomplish this through the following components:

- (i) **Global and Regional Cross-Sectoral Policy Dialogue and Coordination** aimed at strengthening and broadening cross-sectoral dialogue and policy coordination in the ABNJ, leading to improved implementation of ecosystem approaches

This will be achieved by:

- Establishing linkages through two major Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, utilizing knowledge generated by all of the projects in the ABNJ Program, and involving the actors of the ABNJ Program and representatives from Governments, industry groups (especially fishing), IGOs, NGOs, and international organizations operating at global and regional levels
- Organizing three to five High-Level Policy Dialogues (including platforms for policy discussion, networking, etc.) are organized at major relevant meetings, targeting key decision-makers among stakeholders, including Ministries of Finance, Fisheries and Environment, and utilizing relevant knowledge generated by all of the projects in the ABNJ Program
- Coordinating the ABNJ projects in messaging, outreach and stakeholder engagement related to achievements and lessons learned supported through quarterly coordination calls and preparation of at least 2 Program-wide knowledge syntheses to provide a summary, analysis and review of the knowledge generated across all 4 projects.

(ii) **Capacity Development**, aimed at strengthening capability of decision-makers, especially from developing countries, to manage activities in ABNJ and to participate in international/regional processes related to ABNJ

This will be achieved by:

- Establishment and linkage of Two ABNJ Communities of Practice as part of global network of practitioners dealing with ABNJ-related issues, including coordination with relevant practitioners engaged in the other ABNJ projects.
- Establishment of a Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program, in consultation with the other projects under the ABNJ Program, with at least 10 qualified candidates, to enable the participation in global ABNJ processes.

(iii) **Knowledge Management and Outreach**, aimed at improved and broadened public understanding of the ecosystem threats and services related to ABNJ, particularly by high-level decision-makers

This will be achieved by:

- Establishment of a Public Outreach Network made up of journalists, ABNJ practitioners, leaders from museum/ aquaria, and other outreach specialists, and based on information and knowledge generated by the other projects in the ABNJ Program.
- Establishment of an ABNJ Web Portal to provide a focal point for dissemination of information, best practices and knowledge on ABNJ, especially information and knowledge generated by the projects in the ABNJ Program to stakeholders and the general public.

(iv) **Project Monitoring and Evaluation**

This component includes, inter alia, IW:LEARN activities; such as linking the ABNJ Web Portal with the IW:LEARN website, participation in GEF International Waters Conferences, and at least two experience notes. In addition, a final evaluation/review will be carried out and reports produced on the Project's activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

The Project will maintain cost-effectiveness by building on synergies among activities within the Project, other projects in the ABNJ Program, and other on-going ABNJ efforts. The three other projects under the ABNJ Program will carry out actions, including pilot activities, that will generate numerous and valuable practical experiences and precedent-setting lessons that will be of relevance and great interest for other regions as well as at the global level. This Project will serve to synthesize experiences, lessons learned, and best practices, and disseminate them in a systematic, coherent and cohesive manner, thereby amplifying the transformational impacts of the ABNJ Program. The Project, which will be developed and implemented in consultation with the other projects in the ABNJ Program and with key ABNJ stakeholders in government,

industry, and international organizations, will focus on maintaining cost-effectiveness by building on synergies with activities within the Project, other projects in the ABNJ Program, and other on-going efforts. The Project will take advantage of synergies among various activities within the other ABNJ projects and internal activities of this Project,

The three other ABNJ Program projects will carry out actions, including pilot activities, that will generate numerous and valuable practical experiences and precedent-setting lessons that will be of relevance and great interest for other regions as well as at the global level. This Project will therefore be able to capitalize on these experiences, lessons learned and best practices in a systematic, coherent and cohesive manner, synthesizing and disseminating them and thereby amplifying the transformational impacts of the ABNJ Program.

4. Incremental reasoning

The recent advances in global negotiations and information sharing, related to ABNJ provide a significant and perhaps unique opportunity to bring about transformational changes in cross-sectoral policy dialogue and multi-stakeholders coordination in the ABNJ. Hence, timely catalytic institutional strengthening and capacity building support from GEF would substantially reduce the remaining barriers to the necessary across-the-board sharing of information, experiences and knowledge between all stakeholders, leading eventually to an efficient and effective implementation of ecosystem approaches to sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation. In addition, the three other projects composing the ABNJ Program – dealing respectively with tuna fisheries, deep-sea fisheries and an Ocean Partnership Fund – will carry out actions, including pilot activities, that will generate numerous and valuable practical experiences and precedent-setting lessons that will be of relevance and great interest for other regions as well as at the global level. Another important role of the present Project will therefore be to capitalize on these experiences and lessons in a systematic, coherent and cohesive manner, synthesizing and thereby amplifying the transformational impacts of the ABNJ Program.

The Project will target forthcoming meetings as primary opportunities for convening high-level dialogues on ABNJ in the form of side events or similar activities. These meetings include:

- UN Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (UN BBNJ Working Group)
- Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- 6th Global Ocean Conference
- 3rd International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC3) (The Project will be co-organizing sessions on areas beyond national jurisdiction during IMPAC 3 to be held in Marseille and Corsica).
- CBD COP (2014)
- World Fisheries Congress (2015)

GEF support to the implementation of this Project will ensure that a larger number of national, regional and global-level organizations can be involved and directly benefit from the project activities, which will result in a critical body of knowledge and expertise that can then be used for moving forward with innovative solutions to ABNJ issues at the regional and global levels. It will build on the numerous baseline activities, disseminate the results and best practices of the other projects in the ABNJ Programme and generate greater potential for uptake and scaling up, and contribute to global targets agreed in international fora. The GEF investment provides the framework for more focused and less piecemeal approaches to strengthening capacity, allowing the realization of tangible transformational changes. It also makes possible a project implementation over a longer timeframe, thereby allowing the realization of tangible transformational changes. Above all, GEF will ensure that the Project will have a wider reach and produce more concrete, durable and replicable results.

5. Global environmental benefits.

The main global environmental benefit will be in terms of substantial reductions in the threats and consequently damages to the ecosystems impacted by poor fisheries management and practices, leading to improved sustainable benefits and more resilient biodiversity. A greater number of better informed and more

capable decision-makers at regional and national levels will contribute significantly to improved decisions and participation in key global processes, playing an important role in support of sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation in ABNJ.

The main **transformational changes** will be: (i) removing barriers to efficient international and cross-sectoral sharing of information and experiences concerning fisheries and ecosystems in the ABNJ, mainly through providing the necessary integrated information systems, advocacy platforms and social networks, as well as facilitating more meaningful dialogues and better coordination; (ii) increased transparency in regional governance and decision-making processes; and (iii) improvement in the interest and capability of high-level government officials and other participants to better advocate their interest in global and regional ABNJ processes.

6. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The Project will focus on building discussion platforms and processes that can be sustained into the future with minimal financial inputs.

- The approach used to develop the Communities of Practice to support cross-sectoral dialogue will be relatively low-cost and can be easily continued after the Project is completed.
- The Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship will build long-term institutional partnerships with relevant partners, which will facilitate the continuation of the Fellowship program beyond the life of the project. It is expected that this will demonstrate clear benefits to ABNJ processes and governments and ensure that sustained financing will be raised following Project completion.
- The Public Outreach Network, as an informal means of facilitating communication among public outreach specialists, will be a relatively low cost means of supporting continued dialogue, with the support of the World Ocean Network. The Network will establish long-term professional linkages that will continue to support synergies in expanding public outreach and collaboration among outreach specialists.
- It is likely that the Cross-Sectoral workshops and the High-Level Dialogues will gain support, both in-kind and financial, from various stakeholder groups to continue to convene such policy dialogues, possibly on an annual basis. Past work of the Global Ocean Forum in conducting multi-stakeholder dialogues on ABNJ issues has gained support from various stakeholders, indicating viable sources of financing for continued convening of such dialogues.
- The main costs of establishing the ABNJ Web Portal and setting up the key functionalities are covered through the Project budget. The involvement of the iMarine consortium as a partner in the ABNJ Web Portal will contribute to its sustainability beyond the duration of the Project. This project is designed to build synergies with the numerous discussions and fora on the ABNJ, promoting innovative cross-sectoral policy dialogue and opportunities at global and regional level.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project and/or its preparation:

Key stakeholders from various sectors and disciplines will be engaged centrally throughout the Project, both as active participants and beneficiaries. These groups generally will be involved directly to provide perspectives, guidance and advice to relevant activities as appropriate, including in their preparation, design and participation. The primary stakeholders are:

- National Governments from developing and developed countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (both national ocean officials and members of country UN delegations);
- International bodies at the global level, such as United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (UNDOALOS), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Seabed Authority (ISA), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), UN-Secretary General's Office, UNESCO, International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO), and UN-Oceans.. International industry representatives from the fishing, oil and gas, shipping, cable, aquaculture, marine genetic resources extraction industries
- Regional Fishery Bodies and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations
- International NGOs and networks, such as IUCN, High Seas Alliance, Deep-sea Conservation Coalition, Marine Conservation Institute, WWF, Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative(GOBI), Conservation International, Census of Marine Life, Sargasso Sea Alliance, Oceana, Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), The Nature Conservancy, and the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations.
- GEF projects, such as the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP), Agulhas and Somali current Large Marine Ecosystems (ASCLME), the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) project, the Benguela Current Commission, and other LME programs
- International public outreach organizations such as Nausicaa and the World Ocean Network.

Stakeholders with relevant expertise and experience will be engaged in innovative policy dialogue through the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops and the Communities of Practice. High-level decision-makers, as essential stakeholders, will be directly engaged in policy dialogue through the ABNJ High-Level Dialogues. The Public Outreach Network will engage relevant public outreach stakeholders in the development and dissemination of important ABNJ outreach materials. The ABNJ Regional Leaders Fellowship will involve key regional and national-level stakeholders from developing countries, supporting their participation in global and regional ABNJ processes. The ABNJ Portal will rely upon the input of stakeholders with important information and experience for material to be included on this online information resource. For all the respective activities of this Project, output materials will be geared towards ABNJ stakeholders, including governments, academia, the scientific community, industry, managers and the general public.

Of key interest to the Project are stakeholders from developing countries, who will be targeted for capacity building and increased engagement at the regional and global level. The identified stakeholders will play different roles in this Project through the various activities, often acting as both participant and beneficiary. Through the dialogues, workshops, communities of practice and online-discussion and dissemination mechanisms, stakeholders will play a key role in sharing experiences, best practices, priorities and critical knowledge, supporting the development of cross-sectoral linkages, identifying opportunities and potential avenues for improved management, and providing a platform for synergies between different efforts and initiatives. Stakeholders from developing countries will benefit from an improved capacity to participate meaningfully in global and regional ABNJ dialogues and improve their management of ABNJ, thereby also broadening the scope of issues addressed in these ABNJ dialogue through the inclusion of the important perspectives of developing countries.

In addition to utilizing knowledge generated by the other projects under the ABNJ Program, representatives from these projects will be consulted regarding the design and organization of the Workshops and Dialogues, including overall scope, agenda and participation; they will be invited to contribute to discussions and reports. They will also be involved in the development of the Communities of Practice, the Fellowship Program and communications efforts, including as key contributors to the ABNJ Portal.

A.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

The target beneficiaries of this Project are decision-makers who will benefit both from greater ability to assess choices, develop policy and participate more effectively in global policy development processes with the objective of achieving sustainably managed fisheries and biodiversity conservation.

Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), including tuna-RFMOs (t-RFMOs) will have an improved ability to undertake ecosystem approaches through linkages with global processes and other global and regional sectoral organizations and efforts. Participants in Regional Seas Programs and Large Marine Ecosystem Projects, who are addressing ocean issues straddling EEZ and ABNJ areas, will benefit as well. Improved dialogues and substantive linkages between various regional bodies will also allow for more consistent and coordinated policy development and implementation.

Policy practitioners and managers, including those with related on-the-ground experience, will have an improved ability to implement effective management through greater access to information relevant to their work, and engagement in the policy processes that will lead to concerted implementation of future management frameworks. With improved access to information, the private sector (fishing, shipping, mining, etc.), will have a greater appreciation of ABNJ issues, a more thorough understanding of their role in conservation and sustainable use, and will gain insights in order to adopt more sustainable business practices. Researchers in academia and the scientific community, as well as members of non-governmental organizations, will also benefit through participation in innovative, multi-sectoral discussion and access to relevant information that will help to advance research, improve their input into global and regional policy processes, identify opportunities for leveraging of research resources to address critical knowledge gaps

Government and intergovernmental agencies will develop and/or enhance their capability to carry out their functions and improve their performance regarding ABNJ management and governance. This will be based on new data and information on fisheries and biodiversity conservation, derived from stakeholder dialogues and knowledge gathered from the ABNJ Program projects, including information on best practices and how these processes can be applied in other areas, both beyond and within national jurisdiction. Private companies will obtain information and insights from other stakeholders that can help them in adopting more sustainable business practices. Scientists will benefit by gaining insights as to the information gaps that need to be filled in appropriate formats, including input for scientifically rigorous risk-based policy-making as well as for stakeholder-based deliberations.

The general public will also benefit from an improved understanding and appreciation of ABNJ issues, including an understanding of their role in conservation and sustainable use of ABNJ resources and potential behavioral changes that they can undertake to support this goal, through accessible and targeted outreach and education on ABNJ issues. As well, civil society will benefit from the continued provision of goods and services derived from ocean areas, as a result of improved decision-making and management arising from improved coordination of ABNJ activities.

This Project will ensure that the inputs and perspectives of the stakeholders in ABNJ are incorporated into all Project activities. The role of women in various aspects of fisheries management and ocean research in ABNJ has been expanding in the last twenty years. Women are now holding positions in the field traditionally only occupied by men, as researchers in various fields (including deep-sea divers, biologists, oceanographers, geneticists, chemists, pharmacologists). There has also been a notable increase in the number of women in the

fish processing and marketing industry. The Project will provide opportunities for both men and women to participate effectively in the capacities building activities, dialogues and workshops.

Government and intergovernmental agencies will develop and/or enhance their capacity and understanding in dealing with relevant ABNJ issues based on information and data emerging from stakeholder dialogues, including information on best management practices and how these processes could be applied in other areas both beyond and within national jurisdiction. Information-sharing activities and opportunities will provide stakeholders with ability and knowledge on sustainable approach. Cross-sectoral stakeholder-based deliberations will provide insights on information and knowledge gaps, including improving processes and decision-making. Greater engagement from various interested players will enhance public awareness and understanding of the value of goods and services derived from ABNJ resources, ultimately leading to improved decision-making and management of ABNJ. This is particularly important for people who live in coastal areas that could be directly impacted by any change in the status, productivity and functions of ecosystems and resources in ABNJ as well as climate change impacts, especially for women and children.

A.4 Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks:

Risk	Rating	Risk mitigation measures
As the strategies and action plans of Governments and donor agencies evolve over the years, they could find it difficult to maintain all their commitments to the ABNJ Program in general and to this Project in particular.	M	The continuous multi-stakeholder cross-sectoral dialogues and coordination processes should ensure that Governments and donor agencies remain fully committed to the ABNJ Program and this Project, as an important contribution to their national and international obligations and responsibilities.
Low availability of qualified candidates, including women, to participate in the capacity building activities, particularly the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program and Public Outreach Network.	L	Establishing appropriate selection criteria through a highly-consultative approach will help attract qualified and best candidates. Creating positive conditions will motivate applications from desirable candidates.
Possible reluctance by ABNJ stakeholders to share information and to continue funding activities after Project completion could jeopardize the Project's sustainability.	L	The development of communities of practice will strengthen and sustain ABNJ dialogue, even beyond the duration of the Project. Also, the continuation of cross-sectoral dialogue and coordination does not necessitate substantial amounts of money but rather good will and open-mindedness, which will be fostered by the Project.
Climate changes resulting in sea level rise, drought, severe storms, tropical cyclones, could seriously complicate ABNJ cross-sectoral coordination.	L	The purpose of the Project is to strengthen awareness of ABNJ issues and capacities of decision- and policy-makers to participate more effectively in the global dialogue on ABNJ. The potential impact of climate change on ABNJ will be one of the issues considered in the capacity developing activities.

A.5. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The Project will be implemented in close consultation with the other projects in the ABNJ Program and with key ABNJ stakeholders in government, industry and international organizations, and will focus on maintaining cost-effectiveness by building on synergies with activities within the Project, other projects in

the ABNJ Program, and other global and regional initiatives.

The knowledge and information generated from the other ABNJ projects will be used to shape activities of this Project, including providing a basis for the policy-related discussions of the Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, the High-Level Dialogues and Communities of Practice, materials developed for the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program and the Public Outreach Network, and input to the ABNJ Portal. The activities of this Project, therefore, will play a key role in the management of knowledge generated by the other projects and disseminating this information to stakeholders in a coherent manner.

The activities of this project will be carried out in collaboration with the ABNJ Program partners, creating and building on synergies among the various projects to support a programmatic approach to global capacity development as well as improving linkages between ongoing policy discussions on ABNJ at various levels. To ensure that project resources are used effectively in the short term (5 years), a decision was taken early in project preparation to focus on activities that could be front-loaded in the first three years in order to better build on synergies with the other ABNJ Program projects. This would allow for a more reasoned process with a potential multiplier effect in support of the technical expertise, increased capacity, technological solutions, and development and dissemination of best practices generated across the Program, ensuring that existing resources are more effectively utilized in achieving their intended goals and objectives. At a more operational level, cost-efficiencies are expected to be generated by: (i) developing linkages between ongoing policy discussions on ABNJ at various levels; (ii) working in a collaborative approach with a large number of key stakeholders to promote coordinated approaches to the issues under discussion and avoid duplication and overlap; and (iii) promoting greater synergies across all the ABNJ Program projects.

A.6. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives [not mentioned in A.1]:

Coordination and collaboration with related activities external to the Project – such as: (i) those being carried out by Regional Seas Programs, Oslo and Paris Conventions for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR), ISA, CBD, UNDP, UNEP; (ii) others through GEF projects such as the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Program, Protection of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (LME), Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) project, the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) project, the Benguela Current Commission; will be undertaken.

The Project will also provide the cohesion and coordination that will make the sum of the projects under the ABNJ Program greater than its parts, ensuring that: (i) timely inputs are made into key events and related projects; (ii) key stakeholders are identified and engaged in the relevant project components; and (iii) project activities are bridged into subsequent post-project events and programs, including global processes – for example: UN Ad Hoc open-ended informal working group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond ABNJ and other work of implementing and executing agencies.

A.7 Describe the institutional arrangements for project implementation:

FAO will be the GEF Agency for the Project and responsible for project oversight and for ensuring that the project is implemented in accordance with FAO and GEF policies, meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes and outputs as described in the Results Framework, FAO-GEF Project Document, and in accordance with the results-based work plan and budget, in an efficient and effective manner. FAO will report on the project progress to the GEF Secretariat and financial reporting will be to the GEF Trustee. FAO will closely monitor the project and provide technical support (through FAO's Fisheries and Aquaculture Department). The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will provide a firewall function through monitoring project progress, financial management and carrying out supervision missions.

Global Ocean Forum (GOF) will be the primary project partner and responsible for the day-to-day management of the project. Since 2005, GOF has been engaged in an informal process to bring together major relevant interests to facilitate open and constructive multi-stakeholder policy dialogue to inform and support the formal processes that have been or may be established by the UN General Assembly regarding governance of ABNJ. In this Project, GOF will work with a vast array of stakeholders from governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, industry, and academia in ABNJ policy analyses, multi-stakeholder dialogues and working meetings, sessions on ABNJ in the global oceans conferences and in different UN-related forums (UN working group on ABNJ, CBD, UNICPOLOS, etc.), internship programs and public education and outreach.

GOF will be responsible for the following outputs:

Output 1.1 Linkages established through two major Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, involving the actors of the ABNJ Program and representatives from Governments, industry groups (especially fishing), IGOs, NGOs, and international organizations operating at global and regional levels;

Output 1.2 Three to five High-Level Policy Dialogues (including platforms for policy discussion, networking, etc.) are organized at major relevant meetings, targeting key decision-makers among stakeholders, including Ministries of Finance, Fisheries and Environment;

Output 1.3 Coordination across ABNJ projects in messaging, outreach and stakeholder engagement related to achievements and lessons learned supported through quarterly consultations and preparation of at least 2 Program-wide knowledge syntheses to provide a summary, analysis and review bringing together the knowledge generated across all 4 projects.

Output 2.1 Two ABNJ Communities of Practice established and linked as part of global network of practitioners dealing with ABNJ-related issues;

Output 2.2 Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program, with at least 10 qualified candidates, established to enable the participation in global ABNJ processes;

Output 3.1 Public Outreach Network established and made up of journalists, ABNJ practitioners, leaders from museum/ aquaria, and other outreach specialists.

FAO will be responsible for:

Output 3.2 ABNJ Web Portal set up for stakeholders and general public to provide information, best practices and knowledge on ABNJ, including information from ABNJ Program projects, including the virtual workspace to support the overall ABNJ program, and

Component 4 Project Monitoring and Evaluation

GOF will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU) to ensure the day-to-day management of the project. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide policy support and guidance. In addition, both FAO and GOF will set up internal multidisciplinary Project Task Forces to provide technical support and guidance to the project. The Project will be coordinated closely with the other projects in the ABNJ Program, and progress will be reported regularly and any issues raised with the ABNJ Global Programme Coordination Unit (GPCU), and through the GPCU to the Global Steering Committee, as necessary, as well as to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. The Project will be managed through the institutional structure depicted in Figure 1 below; a description of the roles and responsibilities of the different actors also follows below.

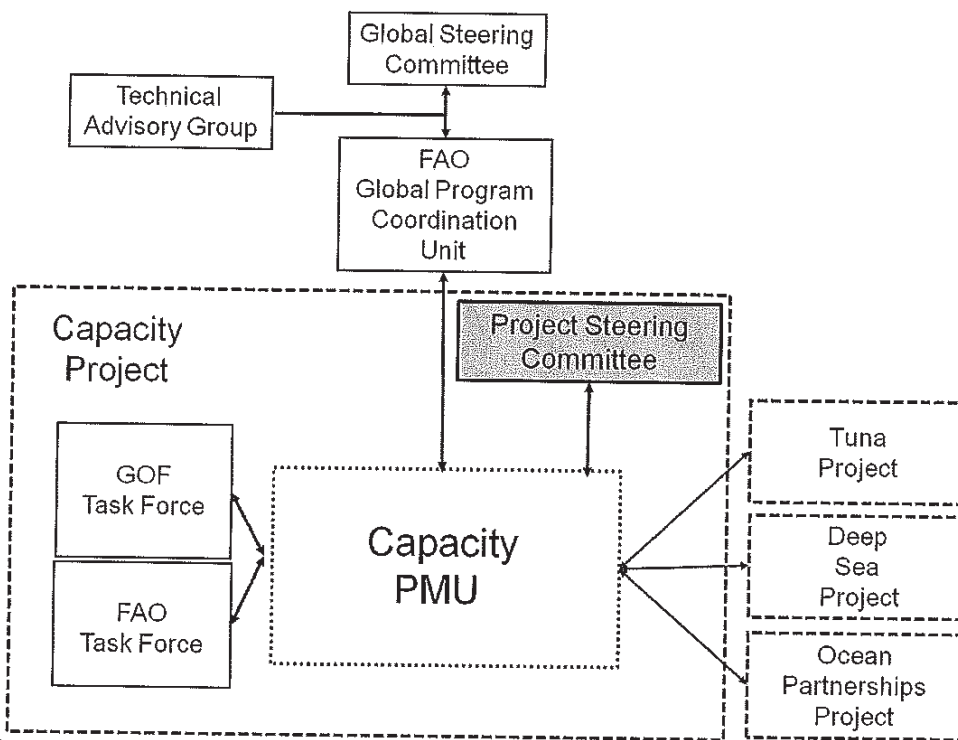


Figure 1: Institutional Arrangements for ABNJ Capacity Project

Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will be the policy setting body for the project; as and when required, the PSC 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 be co-chaired by FAO, GEFSEC and GOF, with representatives from the three other ABNJ projects, and selected Project co-financing partners (from international organizations, representatives of governments, industry leaders, non-governmental and public outreach organizations). Detailed PSC membership will be defined at project inception. The Global Capacity Project Coordinator will act as Secretary to the PSC. 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 5. The PSC will approve its TORs at its first meeting.

The PSC will also have the responsibility for endorsing the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B), which will contain details of the previous years’ technical activities and the plan for the next year. Once endorsed by the PSC, the AWP/B will be passed on to FAO for further action under signature of the Chairperson of the PSC. The PSC will also consider and provide comments on the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR), budget revisions, and independent external evaluations and audits, as well as advise on any other issues that would be brought to its attention by the PMU. The draft AWP/B and draft budget revisions would be reviewed, in a timely manner, by the Lead Technical Officer, Budget Holder, Project Team Oversight and GEF Coordination Unit (with respect to budget revisions) prior to submission to the PSC by the PMU. The reports of the PSC will be submitted by the Secretary of the PSC (the Global Capacity Project Coordinator) to the Budget Holder/GCPU Coordinator, who would in turn submit them to the GSC and TAG.

Project Management Unit (PMU). GOF, which is hosted by the International Coastal and Ocean Organization (ICO, University of Delaware, USA), will establish a PMU which will be headed by a part-time Global Capacity Project Coordinator assisted by part-time staff and consultants and a part-time Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (based in Rome as part of the GPCU).

The PMU will be responsible for the day-to-day financial and operational management of the project. In particular, the PMU will:

- implement the project in accordance with the approved Project Document and the results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B), and in compliance with FAO procedures and GEF requirements;
- draft AWP/Bs and six-monthly project progress reports in a timely manner for review and clearance by the LTO, and BH, prior to their submission to the PSC and the GEF Coordination Unit, respectively, for approval in a timely manner;
- in close consultation with the LTO; liaise with GPCU in order to ensure the necessary synchronization and complementarity with the three other projects comprising the ABNJ Program.
- provide advice to the FAO LTO and M&E specialist in the setting up of an M&E system to monitor project progress and impact;
- disseminate project information and best practices;
- maintain records pertaining to the technical and financial aspects of project operation, including the monitoring of project activities and their outcomes;
- organize PSC meetings and serve as the Secretary of the PSC;
- prepare reports of PSC meetings and circulate these documents to all PSC members.

The part-time Global Capacity Project Coordinator based at GOF will be responsible for carrying out the day-to-day management of the project and for providing technical inputs to project partners. The Global Capacity Project Coordinator will lead the PMU team in implementing the project, and will act as the Secretary to the PSC (detailed ToRs in Appendix 5).

The Capacity Development Specialist based at GOF will be responsible for ensuring that the capacity development elements of this Project are consistent and coherent across the Project and among the ABNJ Program projects (detailed ToRs in Appendix 5).

The M&E Specialist (part-time) based at the GPCU in Rome will be responsible for setting up a system for monitoring project progress and impact, and for ensuring timely reporting (detailed ToRs in Appendix 5).

Project Task Forces (PTF). In FAO, the Budget Holder (BH) will establish a multidisciplinary PTF that will be comprised of: representatives of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and Economics Division (FIP), the FAO Development Law Service (LEGN), the GEF Coordination Unit/Investment Centre Division, Finance Division, and Procurement Division.

The institutional and implementation arrangements are described in detail in sections 4.1 and 4.2 of the Project Document.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, etc.

The Project will support the further implementation of a number of important international agreements and global instruments intended to contribute to the effective conservation and management of fisheries resources. These include the following: (i) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); (ii) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of UNCLOS relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UN Fish Stocks Agreement); (iii) Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982; (iv) Agenda 21; (v) International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL); (vi) Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (the Compliance Agreement); (vii) FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; (viii) FAO International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards; (ix) FAO International Plans of Action (IPOAs) for IUU, Seabirds and Sharks; (x) Agreement on

Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (Port-State Measures Agreement); (xi) Convention on Biological Diversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; (xii) Convention on Migratory Species; (xiii) Millennium Development Goals (Environmental Sustainability and more specifically MDGs 7a and 7b on the integration of principles of sustainable development into country policies and reduction of biodiversity loss; and (xiv) UN General Assembly resolutions 61/105 and 64/72 (Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments).

The Project will also support the implementation of regional agreements, including regional fisheries agreements (including international conventions associated with the establishment of the t-RFMOs), Regional Seas Conventions, and the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), by increasing the capacity of decision-makers in national governments to better implement the management provisions of regional agreements.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities

This project is one of the four projects comprising the ABNJ Program. It will support the implementation of **Objective IW-4 Outcome 4.1 ABNJ (including deep-sea fisheries, oceans areas, and seamounts) under sustainable management and protection**, mainly through: (i) the establishment and linking of communities of practice as part of a global network of practitioners, and (ii) the creation of an ABNJ Web portal and, in coordination with IW:LEARN, aimed at broadening and improving awareness and engagement of the public at large on ABNJ potential and issues. This Project will also support the implementation of **IW-4 Outcome 4.2 Plans and institutional frameworks for pilot cases of ABNJ have catalytic effect on global discussions (including Marine Protected Areas [MPAs] from BD area)**, mainly through: (i) the organization of Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops as well as High-Level Dialogues on ABNJ issues, targeting key decision-makers, particularly from relevant government ministries, and (ii) the carrying out of a Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship program aimed at strengthening the capability of selected decision-makers on ABNJ issues and processes.

The Project is also consistent with **BD Objective 1: Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems** and will contribute to **BD Outcome 1.1.: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas** through the Multi-Stakeholder Workshops and High-Level Dialogues indicated in IW Outcome 4.2 above, as well as the dissemination of guidance and best practices related to vulnerable marine areas, especially vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) and ecologically and biologically significant areas (EBSAs).

Finally, the Project also meets the objective of the **Biodiversity focal area set-aside** in addressing supra-national strategic priorities and is consistent with the criteria in support of the priorities identified by the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), as it will contribute to meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted in the 10th meeting of the COP (Decision X/2 on Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020).

B.3 The GEF Agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and Agencies comparative advantage for implementing this project:

FAO is recognized as the leading specialized agency of the United Nations within the fisheries sector and spearheads international efforts to promote responsible and sustainable fisheries based on the ecosystem approach, through its normative work, such as efforts to improve policy, legislative and institutional frameworks, as well as in its operational field activities. The FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department works closely with other United Nations Secretariat and other UN Agencies, national and regional fisheries bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The Department works with the 138 members of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI), the only global intergovernmental forum where major international fisheries and aquaculture issues are examined, to build effective partnerships with national and international institutions, academia, the private sector and civil society. FAO, as a technical agency knowledge

organization, has an extensive track record of building capacity and promoting regional collaboration in fisheries and has established effective knowledge networks and a suite of approaches and tools to bring together and share knowledge, information and best practices.

C DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

This Global Capacity Project is an integral part the “Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the ABNJ” Program. As such, the Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and activities (Project Component 4: Project Management and Project Monitoring and Evaluation) should constitute a “module,” self-standing but fully integrated into the overall M&E system put into place at the Program level. The costed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan can be found in the Table at the end of this section below.

The Project M&E will be conducted in accordance with FAO and GEF policies and guidelines. Monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving project results and objectives will be done based on the targets and indicators established in the Project Results Matrix (Annex A). The GEF Biodiversity and International Waters tracking tools will be updated at the final review. The monitoring and evaluation system will also facilitate learning and generation of knowledge.

The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will provide oversight and will undertake supervision missions. The FAO Budget Holder (BH) and Lead Technical Officer (LTO) will monitor the project progress and impacts largely through the review of recording and verification of inputs, including financial disbursements and technical levels-of-effort, and the Project Progress Reports (PPR), Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) (see below) and periodic technical backstopping missions. Technical inputs will be largely drawn from the six-monthly PPRs and the annual PIR, as well as monitoring of indicators detailed in the results framework. Project progress will be monitored against the results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B). The monitoring system will specifically compare financial disbursements to technical activities programmed in the annual Work Plans and identify and assess any significant discrepancies between the two. The preparation of the AWP/B will be the product of a unified planning process. As a tool, it will identify the actions and outputs proposed for the coming project year and provide the necessary details to monitor their implementation, including specific monitoring tasks and supervision activities.

Day-to-day monitoring of the project will be carried out by the Global Capacity Project Coordinator with support from the LTO and M&E Officer.

Specific reports that will be prepared for the project as a whole are: (i) Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (ii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iii) Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (iv) Co-financing Reports; (v) results-based financial reports submitted by GOF to FAO on a six-monthly basis; (vi) GEF Biodiversity and International Waters Tracking Tools; (vii) Terminal Report and (viii) final project review/evaluation.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Summary


Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budgeted costs
Measurement of project indicators (progress and performance indicators, outcome,, GEF tracking tools); Field based impact monitoring	Project Management Unit (PMU) with the respective project partners.	Continually	USD 10,000 salary M&E Officer Part time; USD 4,500 IW:LEARN workshops and activities
Supervision missions	FAO GEF Coordination Unit and independent consultants	Annual or as required	Covered by GEF Agency fee
Project Progress Reports	PMU with inputs from all executing partners, approval by the Lead Technical Officer (LTO), and Budget Holder (BH), final approval by FAO GEF Coordination Unit	Semi-annual	-
Review Project Implementation Review, including report on co-financing	LTO, supported by the PMU; cleared and submitted by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit to the GEF Secretariat	Annual	Covered by GEF Agency fee
Technical reports	Consultants/contractors submitted in draft to PMU	As appropriate	-
Technical Support and Backstopping Missions	FAO Units (e.g., Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, Legal Office)	Regular	Paid by GEF Agency Fee
Results-based financial Reports	Submitted by GOF to FAO and reviewed by the BH	Semi-annual	
Final Evaluation/Review	FAO Evaluation Office (OEDD) in consultation with the GEF Coordination Unit, GOF, FI and other partners	At the end of project implementation	USD 40,000 for external consultant; GEF Agency fee will cover OEDD staff time and travel
Terminal Report	PMU/LTO/BH/FAO GEF Coordination Unit	At least three months before end of project	USD 8,000
TOTAL			USD 62,500

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this OPF endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Gustavo Merino Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy TCI-Director@fao.org Barbara Cooney FAO GEF Coordinator Email: Barbara.Cooney@fao.org Tel.+3906 5705 5478 GEF Agency Executive Director		October 21, 2013	Tina Farmer	+39-06 570 56846	Tina.Farmer@fao.org

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).

Outcomes	Baseline	Target Values					Means of Verification	Responsibility
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Component 1. Global and Regional Cross-Sectoral Policy Dialogue and Coordination								
Outcome 1: Strengthened and broadened cross-sectoral dialogue and policy coordination in the ABNJ, leading to improved implementation of ecosystem approaches	Limited interaction among global, regional and national levels on ABNJ management. There are no established linkages across sectors and levels of governance in ABNJ. There are no multi-stakeholder dialogues linking sectors, global, regional, and national organizations	Fifty (50) participants of the workshop on <i>Advancing the Global/Regional Policy Dialogue on Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction</i> and high-level policy dialogues from among actors of the ABNJ program, representatives of governments, industry, IGOs, NGOs, other international NGOs involved in ABNJ management and governance operating at the global, regional and national levels have established links and informal partnerships at the individual or organizational	Additional fifty (50) participants of the workshop on <i>Building on Experiences and Developing Synergies to Improve ABNJ Management</i> and high-level policy dialogues from among actors of the ABNJ program, representatives of governments, industry, IGOs, NGOs, other international NGOs involved in ABNJ management and governance operating at the global, regional and national levels have established links and informal partnerships at the individual or organizational	Sixty (60) workshop and high-level policy dialogue participants from among actors of the ABNJ program, representatives of governments, industry, IGOs, NGOs, other international NGOs involved in ABNJ management and governance operating at the global, regional and national levels continue interacting with diverse individuals in an open and inclusive manner consistent with an integrated and ecosystem approach to ABNJ management and	Thirty (30) workshop and high-level policy dialogue participants from among actors of the ABNJ Program, representatives of governments, industry, IGOs, NGOs, other international NGOs involved in ABNJ management and governance operating at the global, regional and national levels continue interacting with diverse individuals in an open and inclusive manner consistent with an integrated and ecosystem approach to ABNJ management and	Workshop reports Workshop evaluation forms/ feedback sheets, and evaluation reports Post-workshop and post-dialogue follow-up survey results ABNJ Program knowledge synthesis.	GOF	

Outcomes	Baseline	Target Values					Means of Verification	Responsibility
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
		<p>levels; formal partnerships to undertake collaborative action formed between/among organizations expected but not ensured</p> <p>Forty (40) workshop and high-level policy dialogue participants from among actors of the ABNJ program, representatives of governments, industry, IGOs, NGOs, other international NGOs involved in ABNJ management and governance operating at the global, regional and national levels continue interacting with diverse individuals in an open and</p>	<p>levels; formal partnerships to undertake collaborative action formed between/among organizations expected but not ensured</p> <p>Additional 40 workshop and high-level policy dialogue participants from among actors of the ABNJ program, representatives of governments, industry, IGOs, other international NGOs involved in ABNJ management and governance operating at the global, regional and national levels continue interacting with diverse individuals in an inclusive manner</p>	<p>governance</p> <p>Program-wide knowledge synthesis providing a summary, analysis and review, based on the activities, results, knowledge and lessons learned emanating from all ABNJ</p> <p>Projects and reflecting IW:Learn Experience Notes and M&E reports, produced, published and distributed.</p>			<p>governance</p> <p>Program-wide knowledge synthesis, providing a summary, analysis and review, based on the activities, results, knowledge and lessons learned emanating from all ABNJ</p> <p>Projects and reflecting IW:Learn Experience Notes and M&E reports, produced, published and distributed.</p>	

Outcomes	Baseline	Target Values					Means of Verification	Responsibility
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Component 2. Capacity Development Outcome 2: Strengthened capability of decision-makers, especially from developing countries, to manage activities in ABNJ and to participate in international/regional processes related to ABNJ.	Inadequate knowledge and awareness of ABNJ issues, existing practices and management options available for improving management, and sustainable development of ABNJ among regional and high-level government officials and decision-makers	inclusive manner consistent with an integrated and ecosystem approach to ABNJ management and governance	consistent with an integrated and ecosystem approach to ABNJ management and governance					
		10-20 core group participants and 25-50 active and peripheral group participants representing a variety of ABNJ stakeholders in each COP: - Access information on ABNJ issues through the COP at least once a month - Contribute actively by exchanging information in ABNJ management and governance, and/or contributing to discussions at least once a month	10-20 core group participants and 25-50 active and peripheral group participants representing a variety of ABNJ stakeholders in each COP: - Access information on ABNJ issues through the COP at least once a month - Contribute actively by exchanging information in ABNJ management and governance, and/or contributing to discussions at least once a month	10-20 core group participants and 25-50 active and peripheral group participants representing a variety of ABNJ stakeholders in each COP: - Contribute actively by exchanging information in ABNJ management and governance, and/or contributing to discussions at least once a month - Contribute to joint analysis of ABNJ issues, formulation of policy and other solutions, and in	10-20 core group participants and 25-50 active and peripheral group participants representing a variety of ABNJ stakeholders in each COP: - Contribute actively by exchanging information in ABNJ management and governance, and/or contributing to discussions at least once a month - Contribute to joint analysis of ABNJ issues, formulation of policy and other solutions, and in	10-20 core group participants and 25-50 active and peripheral group participants representing a variety of ABNJ stakeholders in each COP: - Contribute actively by exchanging information in ABNJ management and governance, and/or contributing to discussions at least once a month - Contribute to joint analysis of ABNJ issues, formulation of policy and other solutions, and in	Feedback sheets from COP participants COP access statistics Progress reports of Fellows and back-to-work reports Substantive reports prepared by COP participants and Fellows on ABNJ issues and change efforts	GOF

Outcomes	Baseline	Target Values					Means of Verification	Responsibility
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
		5 participants of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program are involved in change efforts targeting institutional and policy-related constraints and opportunities in ABNJ management at the regional/national levels	Additional 5 participants of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program are involved in change efforts targeting institutional and policy-related constraints and opportunities in ABNJ management at the regional/national levels	10 participants of the Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program continue to be involved in change efforts targeting institutional and policy-related constraints and opportunities in ABNJ management at the regional/national levels	producing reports	producing reports		
Component 3: Knowledge Management and Outreach								
Outcome 3: Improved and broadened public understanding of the ecosystem threats and services related to ABNJ, particularly by high-level decision-makers	Limited public education and outreach activities on ABNJ exist at present No public outreach network exists No ABNJ Web Portal exists	30 mentions of ABNJ issues in media coverage, including social media directly linked to the Program	30 mentions of ABNJ issues in media coverage, including social media directly linked to the Program	30 mentions of ABNJ issues in media coverage, including social media directly linked to the Program	30 mentions of ABNJ issues in media coverage, including social media directly linked to the Program	30 mentions of ABNJ issues in media coverage, including social media directly linked to the Program	Basic analysis of public/social and expert media coverage of ABNJ issues	GOF and FAO
	Baseline of visits to the ABNJ Portal established after	30 mentions of ABNJ issues in media coverage, including social media directly linked to the Program	Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in	Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in	Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in	Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in	Web analytics and metrics for ABNJ Portal	

Outcomes	Baseline	Target Values					Means of Verification	Responsibility
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
		Year 1 six months. Six-month web statistic analyses show a regular 10% increase in visits.	Year 2 visits.	Year 3 visits.	Year 4 visits.	Year 5 visits.		
Component 4. Project Monitoring and Evaluation								
4. Project implementation conducted with adaptive results-based management, supported by efficient monitoring and evaluation	No Project monitoring and evaluation system in place	Monitoring and evaluation system for ABNJ Capacity Project developed and implemented	FAO and GEF reporting requirements complied with in a timely and satisfactory manner	FAO and GEF reporting requirements complied with in a timely and satisfactory manner	FAO and GEF reporting requirements complied with in a timely and satisfactory manner	FAO and GEF reporting requirements complied with in a timely and satisfactory manner	ABNJ Portal and FAO FPMIS Capacity ABNJ project M&E system design and implementation documentation	FAO
							Two Project Progress Reports and one Project Implementation Report prepared annually	

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 1. Global and Regional Cross-Sectoral Policy Dialogue and Coordination								
Outcome 1. Strengthened and broadened cross-sectoral dialogue and policy coordination in the ABNJ, leading to improved implementation of ecosystem approaches indicated by the continued interaction of at least 30 workshops and high-level policy dialogue participants in key ABNJ processes.								
Output 1.1 Linkages established through two major Cross-Sectoral Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, involving the actors of the ABNJ Program and representatives from Governments, industry groups (especially fishing), IGOs, NGOs, and international organizations operating at global and regional levels	Limited interaction among global, regional and national levels on ABNJ management There are no established linkages across sectors and levels of governance in ABNJ There are no multi-stakeholder dialogues linking sectors, global, regional, and national organizations	Workshop on <i>Linking Global and Regional Levels in the Management of Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction</i> in London, UK (tentative) completed and 1 workshop report produced and widely disseminated (e-copies sent to at least 2,000 recipients, including through the Global Ocean Forum mailing list and other partner	Workshop on <i>Building on Experiences and Developing Synergies to Building on Experiences and Developing Synergies to Improve ABNJ Management</i> in Suva, Fiji completed	1 report (containing a substantive summary of discussions, including possible options for improved management) based on Fiji Workshop produced and widely disseminated (e-copies sent to at least 2,000 recipients, including through the Global Ocean Forum mailing list and other partner networks), especially targeting (i)	-	-	Publication of Workshop reports and total number of workshop reports distributed.	GOF

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values				Data Collection and Reporting		
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Output 1.2 Three to five High-Level Policy Dialogues (including platforms for policy discussion, networking, etc.) are organized at major relevant meetings, targeting key decision-makers among stakeholders, including Ministries of Finance, Fisheries and Environment	Inadequate knowledge and awareness of ABNJ issues, existing practices and management options available for improving management, and sustainable development of ABNJ among high-level government officials and decision-makers	networks), especially targeting (i) high-level decision-makers, and to (ii) major global and regional ABNJ processes At least 1 policy dialogue completed; Number of high-level participants in the dialogue: 5-10; Number of countries represented: 5-10; Number of stakeholder groups and sectors represented: 5-10	1-2 policy dialogues completed (at ABNJ or COFI meeting) Number of high-level participants in the dialogue: 5-10 Number of countries represented: 5-10	high-level decision-makers, and to (ii) major global and regional ABNJ processes			Reports from the high-level dialogues and attendance sheets	
Output 1.3 Coordination across	ABNJ Program not	Four (4)	Four (4)	Four (4)	Four (4)	Four (4)	Summary of	GOF

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
<p>ABNJ projects in messaging, outreach and stakeholder engagement related to achievements and lessons learned supported through quarterly coordination calls and preparation of at least 2 Program-wide knowledge syntheses to provide a summary, analysis and review of the knowledge generated across all 4 projects.</p>	<p>operational</p>	<p>coordination calls held among the focal points of the projects in the ABNJ Program on lessons learned, activities completed in each project</p>	<p>coordination calls held among the focal points of the projects in the ABNJ Program on lessons learned and activities completed in each project</p>	<p>coordination calls held among the focal points of the projects in the ABNJ Program on lessons learned and activities completed in each project</p>	<p>coordination calls held among the focal points of the projects in the ABNJ Program on lessons learned and activities completed in each project</p>	<p>coordination calls; ABNJ Program Communications Team meetings IW:Learn Experience Notes from each project in the ABNJ Program M&E reports for all projects</p>		

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Component 2. Capacity Development								
Outcome 2. Strengthened capability of decision-makers, especially from developing countries, to manage activities in ABNJ and to participate in international/regional processes related to ABNJ through the contribution of 35 participants to each Community of Practice and with the continued involvement of 10 Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellows in change efforts related to ABNJ issues.								
Output 2.1 Two ABNJ Communities of Practice established and linked as part of global network of practitioners dealing with ABNJ-related issues	There are no organized COPs on these ABNJ issues.	2 COPs established. Initial group of expert practitioners and leads identified (core group participants 10-20 per COP; 25-50 active and peripheral group participants per COP); Strategies developed and mechanisms established for networking and information sharing among	5-10 new active members accepted per COP Mechanisms for knowledge management, networking, and other COP activities widely used among members Substantive report from each COP addressing: --Emerging knowledge and identification of major knowledge gaps; --Identification	Substantive report from each COP including policy recommendations and analysis of recommendations on implications; Maintain initial membership of each COP: core group participants 10-20 per COP; 25-50 active and peripheral group participants per COP	Substantive report from each COP including policy recommendations and analysis of recommendations on implications; Maintain initial membership of each COP: core group participants 10-20 per COP; 25-50 active and peripheral group participants per COP	Substantive report from each COP including policy recommendations and analysis of recommendations on implications; Maintain initial membership of each COP: core group participants 10-20 per COP; 25-50 active and peripheral group participants per COP	COP Reports Program/plan of work Progress reports	GOF

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
		members of the COPs	of best management practices, and approaches, and --Identification of capacity development needs; --Identification of lessons learned from various experiences; and --Policy recommendations for improving management of ABNJ, with respect to the area addressed by the COP);	Mechanisms for knowledge management, networking, and other COP activities widely used among members	Mechanisms for knowledge management, networking, and other COP activities widely used among members	Mechanisms for knowledge management, networking, and other COP activities widely used among members		
			Membership of COPs: 10-20 per COP; 25-50 active and peripheral group					

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Output 2.2 A Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program, with at least 10 qualified candidates, established to enable the participation in global ABNJ processes	There is no capacity development program that links regional and global ABNJ processes at present.	Partnerships with international agencies established (at least 2 letters of agreement or MOUs signed) for implementation of the Fellowship Program	participants per COP; Assessment of capacity development needs produced. Round 1 of Fellowship Program executed	5 Fellows selected by the Fellowship Program Committee and accepted into program	-	-	Letters of Agreement and MOUs Fellowship Program documentation Fellows' policy reports and back to office reports	GOF
		Regional ABNJ Leaders Fellowship Program designed and developed, with the a focus on providing national/regional leaders with: --Knowledge on fisheries and biodiversity	5 Fellows selected by the Fellowship Program Committee and accepted into program	Fellowship Program monitoring report produced.			Program monitoring and evaluation reports (internal/external)	

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
		conservation in ABNJ and other important ABNJ policy issues across sectors -Knowledge on various ongoing global ABNJ processes; and --Participation in global ABNJ processes.						
Component 3. Knowledge Management and Outreach								
Outcome 3. Improved and broadened public understanding of the ecosystem threats and services related to ABNJ, particularly by high-level decision-makers through 150 media mentions and 10% increase in use of ABNJ Web Portal.								
Output 3.1 Public Outreach Network established and made up of journalists, ABNJ practitioners, leaders from museum/aquaria, and other outreach specialists.	No such network exists.	At least 50 specific journalists, practitioners, outreach specialists (including journalists actively publishing in newspapers, magazines,	Report prepared on key outreach opportunities and targets for outreach identified	Semi-annual updates of project outputs for four ABNJ Program projects disseminated with network	Semi-annual updates of project outputs for four ABNJ Program projects disseminated with network	Semi-annual updates of project outputs for four ABNJ Program projects disseminated with network	Report on key outreach opportunities and targets Newspaper articles, journal articles, blogs, and other forms of publications	GOF

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Output 3.2 ABNJ Web Portal set up for stakeholders and general public to provide information, best practices and knowledge on ABNJ, including information from ABNJ Program projects.	No such portal exists. No such collaborative online workspace exists	online news sources, and environmental bloggers) identified and invited to join the network Website or online platform created to support the activities of the Network ABNJ Web Portal designed and established for program stakeholders, key partners and general public. ABNJ Program collaborative restricted online workspace is established for key ABNJ Program	Program projects disseminated through network	Web portal regularly updated with information from all four projects Collaborative workspace working and ready to be used by project and programme partners for exchanging experiences	Web portal regularly updated with information from all four projects Collaborative workspace working and ready to be used by project and programme partners for exchanging experiences	Web portal regularly updated with information from all four projects Collaborative workspace working and ready to be used by project and programme partners for exchanging experiences	Number of website updates per project/year All technical reports, reports of global dialogues, workshops and meetings uploaded on the portal and in the FAO FPMIS	FAO

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
		partners.	and lessons learned.	and lessons learned.	and lessons learned.	and lessons learned.		
Component 4. Project Monitoring and Evaluation								
Outcome 4. Project implementation conducted with adaptive results- based management, supported by efficient monitoring and evaluation								
Output 4.1. One percent of IW budget allocated to support IW:LEARN activities, including linkages with ABNJ Portal, Experience Notes, and participation in IW conferences	No IW:LEARN web space for ABNJ existing No IW:LEARN Experience Note produced No participation in IW:LEARN conferences	IW:LEARN web space created and populated with ABNJ Experience Notes and other forms of online reporting on the ABNJ from ABNJ Capacity Project Participation in IWC 7	IW:LEARN web space updated annually	IW:LEARN web space updated annually	IW:LEARN web space updated annually	Production of at least two Experience Notes	Postings on IW:LEARN ABNJ web space from various users, including comments and feedback Posting of Project Experience Notes on IW:LEARN webpage Attendance record for IWC	FAO
Output 4.2 Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M+E) system established	No such system exists	Project M&E system designed, set up and systematically providing information on progress in	Project M&E system systematically providing information on progress in meeting the Project's	Project M&E system systematically providing information on progress in meeting the Project's	Project M&E system systematically providing information on progress in meeting the Project's	Project M&E system systematically providing information on progress in meeting the Project's	2 Project Progress Reports (due 31 January and 31 July) and 1 Project Implementation Report (due	FAO

Outputs and Targets	Baseline	Target Values					Data Collection and Reporting	
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Data Collection Instruments, Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
		meeting the Project's outcome and output targets.	outcome and output targets.	outcome and output targets.	outcome and output targets.	outcome and output targets.	31 July) prepared annually	
Output 4.3 Final project evaluation/review report	-	-	-	-	-	Final project evaluation/review carried out and report available	Final evaluation/review	FAO