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Project title: Mainstreaming climate change and ecosystem-based approaches into the sustainable management of the living marine resources of the WCPFC		
Country(ies): Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): Forum Fisheries Agency	Execution Modality: IGO Implementation
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Expected date of Mid-Term Review: July 2025	Expected date of Terminal evaluation: January 2027	
<p>Brief project description:</p> <p>The OFMP II Project undertook a full Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) process with the SAP being formally adopted by the 14 PICS that fall under Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and within the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. In order to address the root causes of the threats and potential impacts as identified by the TDA and to translate the proposed SAP strategies more specifically into an appropriate set of GEF Project Components, the following project approach is proposed. The overarching objective is to mainstream ecosystem-based management approaches and climate change adaptation and resilience into the sustainable management of the highly migratory fish stocks of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>The Theory of Change for this project identifies how the strategies to deliver the various Objectives of the Strategic Action Programme can be addressed through specific Outcomes and Outputs. A series of 4 components will address i) implementing a proactive and adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management; ii) Development and implementation of innovative technology to support the adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management; iii) Development and adoption of a regional strategy for improved community subsistence and resilience to climate change effects on the ecology and fisheries of the region; and iv) improved knowledge management and sharing</p>		
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SIGNATURES:		
<p>Signature: print name below</p> <p>Jaco Cilliers UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub Manager</p>	<p>DocuSigned by:  E882E40AA1B54B4...</p> <p>Agreed by United Nations Development Programme</p>	<p>Date/Month/Year:</p>

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Table of Contents

Acronyms and abbreviations.....	4
Project Summary.....	6
I. Development Challenge	6
Complementarity with National Strategies, Plans and Needs.....	10
II. Strategy.....	11
Proposed New Scenario – The Theory of Change.....	12
Expected Results.....	14
Alignment with GEF Focal Area	23
Stakeholders and Partnerships:	28
Risks:	35
Stakeholder Engagement and South-South Cooperation:.....	35
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:	38
Global Environmental Benefits:	39
Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:	40
Project Results Framework.....	44
III. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan.....	52
IV. Governance and Management Arrangements	54
V. Financial Planning and Management.....	61
VI. Total Budget and Work Plan	64
VII. Legal Context	72
VIII. Risk Management	72

Acronyms and abbreviations

ABNJ	Area Beyond National Jurisdiction	MTR	Mid-Term Review
AI	Artificial intelligence	NCC	National Coordination Committee
AIS	Automatic Identification System	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
BRH	Bangkok Regional Hub	NPOA	National Plan of Action
CB&T	Capacity Building and Training	NTMDP	National Tuna Management and Development Plan
CDS	Catch Documentation Scheme	OAI	Office of Audit and Investigation
CPUE	Catch Per Unit Effort	OFM	Oceanic Fisheries Management
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	OFMP	Oceanic Fisheries Management Project
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	OFP	Oceanic Fisheries Programme (of SPC)
CC	Climate Change	PCCOS	Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Sciences
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	PCU	Project Coordination Unit
CMM	Conservation and Management Measures	PEUMP	Pacific-European Union (EU) Marine Partnership
CCM	Contracting and Cooperating Members (to the WCPFC)	PEW,	Pew Charitable Trust
CBD	Convention of Biological Diversity	PIC(s)	Pacific Island Country(s)
CO	Country Office	PIF	Project Identification Form
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance	PIMS	Programme Information and Management System
DWFN	Distant Water Fishing Nation(s)	PIOFMP2	Pacific Island Oceanic Fisheries Management Project - 2
FAME	Division of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystem	PIR	Project Implementation Review
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation	PITIA	Pacific Island Tuna Industry Association
ER	Electronic Reporting	PNA	Partners to the Nauru Agreement
EM	Electronic Monitoring	PNAO	Partners to the Nauru Agreement Office
EU	European Union	PNG	Papua New Guinea
ERC	Evaluation Resources Centre	POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedure
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone	PS	Purse Seine
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia	PSC	Project Steering Committee
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device	PSM	Port State Measures
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency	PSMA	Port State Measures Agreement
		RBAP	Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific of UNDP
FIMS	Fisheries Information Management System	RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
FAO,	Food and Agricultural Organisation (of the UN)	RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
GEF	Global Environment Facility	SAP	Strategic Action Programme
GFW	Global Fisheries Watch	SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
GPS,	Global Positioning System	SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Productive	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse

HMTC	Harmonised Minimum Terms and Conditions	SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
HS	Harvest Strategy	SGB	Secretary General's Bulletin
HSA	Harvest Strategy Approach	SH	Sexual Harassment
HSBI	High Seas Boarding and Inspection	SIDS	Small Island Developing State
HSBIP	High Seas Boarding and Inspection Programme	SPC	Pacific Community
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated	TBWP	Total Budget and Workplan
IMS	Information Management Systems	TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
IGO	InterGovernmental Organisation	TE	Terminal Evaluation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	TF	Trust Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organisation	TOR	Terms of Reference
IMCSN	International MCS Network	UN	United Nations
IW	International Waters	UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
IWLEARN	International Waters Learning Exchange and Resources Network	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund	USD	United States Dollar
L&BP	Lessons and Best Practices	VDS	Vessel Day Scheme
LPAC	Local Programme Advisory Committee	VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
LL	Long Line	WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention
MPA	Marine Protected Area	WCPO	Western and Central Pacific Ocean
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council	WWF	World Wild Fund for Nature
MCS	Monitoring, Control and Surveillance		

Project Summary

The previous UNDP/FAO GEF-funded Project on the Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS), hereinafter referred to as PEOFMP II, aimed to support Pacific SIDS in meeting their obligations to implement and effectively enforce global, regional and sub-regional arrangements for the conservation and management of transboundary oceanic fisheries thereby increasing sustainable benefits derived from these fisheries. Two outputs from the Project delivered a a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and a subsequent Strategic Action Programme (SAP)¹. The TDA identified the primary sources and causes of transboundary impacts to the oceanic fisheries in the region and delivers a technical and factual basis, agreed by the 'transboundary' countries, upon which these countries and other stakeholders can undertake negotiation and adoption of the SAP. The SAP provides the formal basis for a roadmap of actions to address the transboundary problems and issues.

Consequently, the **Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Living Oceanic Resources by the Small Island Developing States of the Western and Central Pacific** was formally adopted by signature of the relevant Forum Fisheries Committee Ministers from each of the Pacific SIDS in mid-2019. This current project sets out to address the root causes of the threats and potential impacts as identified by the TDA and to translate the proposed SAP strategies more specifically into an appropriate set of GEF Project Components.

The overall goals of the SAP are discussed under the Section on 'Strategy' below but can be summarised as *maintaining the sustainability of oceanic living marine resources and the associated fishery through an ecosystem based approach which further ensures food security and the economic well-being for the region's SIDS*. One important issue that is expected to have a direct and significant impact on the highly migratory fish-stocks on which the Pacific SIDS depend is that of climate change. The SAP recognizes that the region is growing continually more concerned about the effects of climate change on the distribution and resilience of tuna stocks. . This could have a number of socioeconomic impacts on the Pacific SIDS which are discussed in the SAP and in the text of this Project Document. One of the main concerns related to the impacts of climate change is the predicted changes in tuna stock range and migration patterns resulting from oceanic temperature and pH changes, and associated alterations in ecosystem physical parameters as well as food-chains. This would subsequently alter access to stocks in different areas of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) region (as defined in Annex 1). The SAP recognizes the need for some specific actions to be taken in this context.

The following Project Description therefore defines the main threats and impacts at the transboundary level, proposes a Theory of Change, and delivers a set of Outcomes and Outputs that aim to address the priority concerns as formally agreed in the SAP.

I. Development Challenge

Highly migratory fish stocks represent some of the world's most threatened marine species due to the diverse range of pressures they encounter and as a result of the high commercial value of many of these species. Of particular concern are large, open-ocean, predatory fish such as tuna and associated oceanic species including turtles, sharks and rays, that swim across great distances, transiting country boundaries and, in some cases, entire oceans. However, within the WCPO the four key target tuna species are currently harvested at sustainable levels. These provide considerable benefits to the Pacific SIDS in the form of access fees, exports, employment and food. Cooperation among coastal countries is therefore necessary to manage these fisheries. The Pacific Ocean is home to some of the world's most abundant populations of tuna species such as albacore, skipjack, yellowfin, and bigeye, and to billfish species such as marlins and swordfish. In the WCPO, several countries fish commercially for these species, representing an annual multi-billion-dollar industry. The WCPO provides more than 55% of global tuna catches and is the only oceanic region globally where stocks are currently being fished sustainably. It covers a wide area of the Pacific Ocean, lying to the west of the strong divergent equatorial upwelling in the central equatorial Pacific known as the "cold tongue", and between the sub-tropical gyres in the North and South Pacific. The most productive area in the WCPO for tuna lies in the equatorial zone (10°N-10°S) where around 80% of all tuna landed from the WCPO are caught (SPC data) and which is also where most of the Pacific SIDS and Least Developed Countries lie. Annex 1 provides maps of the geospatial area being targeted by

¹ <https://www.ffa.int/ofmp2>

this Project. The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention (WCPFC, or Convention) which came into force in 2004 is an international fisheries agreement that seeks to ensure, through effective management, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks (i.e. tunas, billfish, marlin) in the WCPO. UNDP and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) supported the negotiations that led to the adoption of the Convention and strengthened Pacific SIDS' capacities to meet their obligations under the Convention in partnership with FFA and SPC.

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

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

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

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

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

Recent reports by the WCPFC noted that monitoring both by individual Members at the national level and by the Commission Secretariat in its monitoring programs covering the high seas is ongoing through established monitoring, control and surveillance tools but is in urgent need of improvement. The potential combined challenges of collapsing fisheries resulting from increasing fishing effort, environmental impacts, and climate change could threaten the overall integrity of the oceans and marine ecosystems, and potentially the survival of Pacific Islanders. Projected environmental changes in the tropical Pacific are considered to be some of the most severe in the global ocean according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), especially when these changes are considered in the context of the low natural climate variability in this region. Furthermore, because this is the only sustainable oceanic fishery globally,

the value of the WCPO tuna fisheries can be expected to attract increased commercial pressure for higher catches in future.

The Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency or FFA (<https://www.ffa.int/>) was established in order to achieve conservation and optimum utilization of living marine resources, in particular highly migratory fish stocks, for the benefit of the peoples of the region. FFA is an advisory body providing expertise, technical assistance and other support to its members who make sovereign decisions about their tuna resources and participate in regional decision making on tuna management. FFA Members recently acknowledged that climate change is the greatest security threat currently facing the region. The FFA and the Pacific Community (SPC) produce an annual Tuna Fishery Report Card based on detailed scientific analysis of catch data and reporting. The Report Card confirms that the four main target tuna stocks are currently being fished sustainably (see Figure 1). This is further confirmed when comparing the catch and stock status of the four target tuna species across the world's fisheries (Figure 2). But the 'Majuro' plot in figure 1 shows that there is a risk (a 1 in 8 chance) of overfishing occurring for bigeye tuna. This emphasizes the fact that there is no room for complacency with the biomass of most stocks continuing to decline, and a need to address weaknesses and gaps in the management measures currently in place.

The need for agreed harvest control rules across all tuna stocks is paramount. It is also important to continue to sustain collective MCS efforts via the Regional MCS Strategy which are producing tangible results. This is exemplified in the findings of the PEOFMP2 recent study on IUU quantification – a 2020 update on the 2016 initial study² on the quantification of IUU in the Pacific Islands Region estimated that IUU volumes in the region had reduced from the 2016 summary which estimated IUU volume of 306,440t (276,546t to 338,475t) with an ex-vessel value of \$616.11m (\$517.91m to \$740.17m) to the 2020 best estimate total annual volume of 192,186t (183,809t to 200,884t) with an ex-vessel value of \$333.49m (\$312.24m to \$358.17m).

A detailed TDA for Oceanic Fisheries Management in the WCPO was completed and adopted by the FFA countries in July 2018 as a product of the GEF/UNDP/FAO/FFA Project on the "Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States". The TDA identified the fact that the main Tuna Fisheries in the WCPFC Convention area are currently deemed sustainable and within acceptable catch limits. However, this could alter significantly into an (economically and biologically) unsustainable scenario, 1). if current management practices are not further improved in line with current (and predicted) fishing pressures and 2). through recognition of and adaptation to the impacts already being felt from climate change. The TDA noted that there were measures in place that support monitoring and reporting in relevant areas such as catch size and species, bycatch, etc, but these are far from effective across the region (both in-zone and high seas) and for the different fishing gears (longline and purse seine primarily). The TDA highlighted that sustainability within the WCPO purse seine fishery is in relatively good shape with more rigorous controls in place, such as the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) vessel day scheme (VDS). The TDA further noted that the VDS could be improved through strengthening management of fish aggregating devices (FAD).

Sound management of the longline fishery was seen to be a more challenging issue and harder to achieve. While the purse seine fishery is highly dependent on access to EEZs, longline fishing can be successful solely within the high sea areas. Furthermore, the level of observer coverage on longline vessels or on the carrier vessels into which they tranship is currently very low. . In recent history it has been noted that monitoring through vessel mounted cameras may not always capture the treatment of bycatch species, There is potential to redress this situation now, however, as new technology is introduced and piloted, including the use of direct links to satellites for real-time streaming of activities. Consequently, there are data information gaps that necessitate fisheries scientists to make assumptions in order to support stock assessments and subsequent management decisions. Improvements in monitoring are essential to improving the management of this fishery through enabling better accounting of catch and effort, which will support the development of harvest strategies. The TDA expressed the opinion that modern technology may well be a central part of the solution by way of E-Monitoring (EM) and E-Reporting (ER). The WCPFC is working on the development of a "Harvest Strategy Approach" to management, which in effect implements an agreed and scientifically tested rule-based procedure whereby pre-programmed management responses to new scientific data and assessments are agreed in advance and implemented to achieve management objectives. If successful, this approach will provide the sort of

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

adaptive management strategy called for by the TDA. As noted, the region is also growing continually more concerned about the effects of climate change on the distribution and resilience of tuna stocks. This could have a number of socioeconomic impacts on the affected Pacific SIDS. Furthermore, associated sea level rise threatens the jurisdictional boundaries of the Pacific SIDS which in turn would disrupt fisheries and ecosystem management arrangements and mechanisms, potentially creating more high seas areas while reducing the area of exclusive economic control for individual Pacific SIDS.

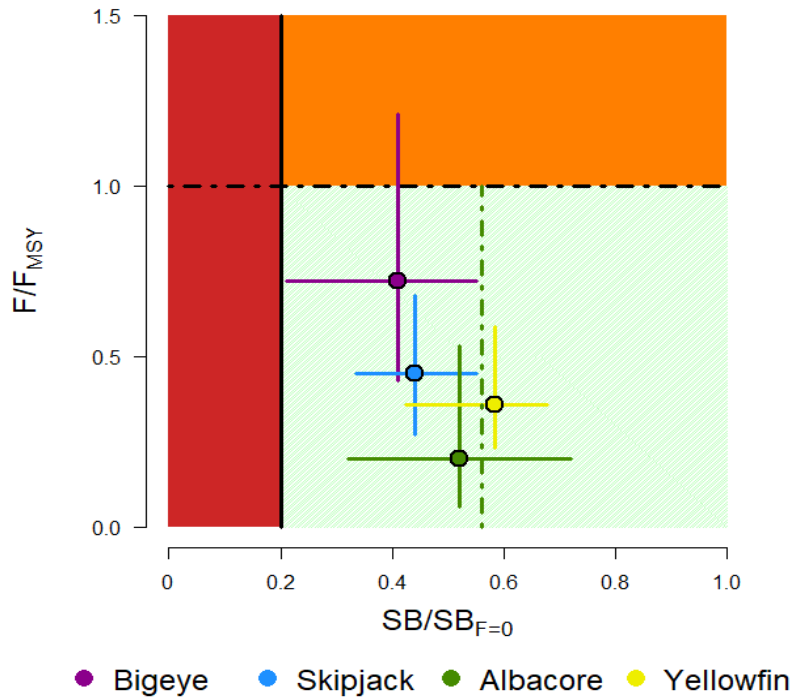


Figure 1: The 'Majuro' plot above from the 2020 Tuna Report Card illustrates the relative status of each of the four main tuna stocks against biological reference points (black lines). $SB/SB_{F=0}$ refers to the biomass depletion relative to unfished spawning biomass and F/F_{msy} represents fishing mortality at the maximum sustainable yield. The traffic light coloring provides a rapid indication of the biological 'health' of each stock, with the overall intention to stay in the green and avoid the red and orange quadrants. The four main WCPO tuna stocks (Southern albacore, bigeye, skipjack and yellowfin) are deemed to be in the green area indicating that these stocks are "biologically healthy", not believed to be overfished nor that overfishing is occurring.

The TDA undertook a Causal Chain Analysis which identified the main areas of impact and associated threats to oceanic fisheries. A full Causal Chain Analysis is included as Annex 2 which has since been updated and revised to align with the SAP. A number of environmental and associated socioeconomic impacts have been identified through this Causal Chain Analysis which now further defines the main barriers to mitigation or removal of these impacts and threats to be:

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

The TDA and its Causal Chain Analysis formed the basis for a Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Living Oceanic Resources by the Small Island Developing States of the Western and Central Pacific, which was formally endorsed by Fisheries Ministers from 15 Pacific SIDS in July 2019. This SAP establishes clear priorities for action (for example, policy, legal, institutional reforms, or investments) to resolve the urgent and serious problems identified in the previously completed TDA. The primary aim of this UNDP/GEF Project supporting the FFA member countries is to assist in implementing the SAP. The following section on ‘Strategy’ further elaborates a ‘Theory of Change’ and the resultant Components, Outcomes and Outputs of this Project that can deliver this change and promote the implementation of the SAP.

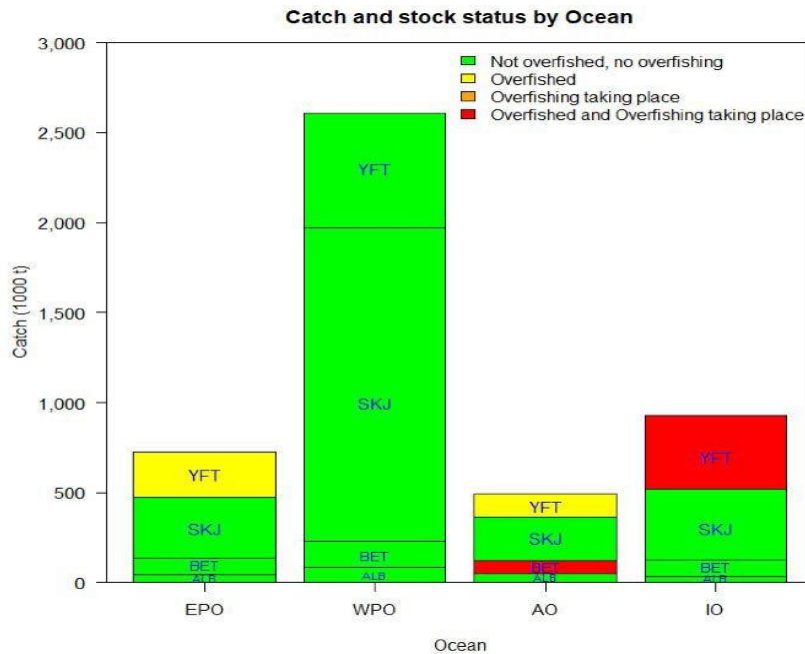


Figure 2: Commonly referred to as the ‘Green Tower’, this diagram demonstrates that the Western and Central Pacific Ocean is the only major fishery in the world where the four target tuna species remain fully sustainable³. This was based on the 2018 Tuna Fishery Report Card but is also valid for 2019 and 2020.

Complementarity with National Strategies, Plans and Needs

Addressing the challenges defined by the Causal Chain Analysis and the Theory of Change (ToC) and, indeed, implementing the priority areas in the SAP is consistent with various national strategies and plans. As part of the preparatory activities for this Project Document, a detailed review and consultation was undertaken with each participating Pacific SIDS to identify the national strategies and requirements related to the Project Objective and Components and each of the 14 Pacific SIDS has submitted a National Status and Needs Report as part of the development of this Project Document. These are compiled in Annex 14.

The project will aim to provide support to the Pacific SIDS for their effective participation at relevant regional and global meetings. It will also provide assistance in updating and aligning national legislation and regulations with regional and international obligations pursuant to relevant regional and global instruments and agreements which continue to evolve and adapt to emerging challenges.

The Project will also help each Pacific SIDS to prepare and implement its National Plan of Action (NPOA) to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. Training will also address the need for better understanding and capacity to undertake High Seas Boarding and Inspection (HSBI) and flag state responsibilities. The Project also addresses a number of the national commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals as discussed under the Alignment with the GEF Focal Area (below). All of the 14 Pacific SIDS have ratified both the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United

³ Taken from the ‘Submission to the International MCS Network Third Annual Stop IUU Fishing Award Contest. December, 2018

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, (“the Fish Stocks Agreement”) whereby they agree to cooperate in the management of fisheries resources that span wide areas, and are of economic and environmental concern to a number of nations. In the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Nagoya Protocol (a supplementary agreement of the CBD) has recently had interactions with the WCPFC where the SPC, as the WCPFC Scientific Services Provider has cooperated with other CBD members in the region in the sharing of genetic information relating to tuna species managed by the WCPFC.

II. Strategy

The formally adopted SAP highlights the recognition given by the WCPF Convention to the ecological and geographical vulnerability of the Pacific SIDS, territories and possessions in the region, their economic and social dependence on highly migratory fish stocks, and their need for specific assistance, including financial, scientific and technological, to allow them to participate effectively in the conservation, management and sustainable use of the highly migratory fish stocks.

The Causal Chain Analysis identified a number of environmental and associated socioeconomic impacts which threaten the sustainability of the fisheries in this region and further defined the main barriers to mitigation or removal of these impacts and threats (as noted above). The SAP aims to address these barriers in order to maintain and build on the sustainability of the fisheries of the region through a series of goals (see below).

The long-term vision statement arising from the SAP is for a healthy, well-managed and valued ecosystem supporting the sustainable use of living marine resources which provide food and economic security, resilience and benefits to the Pacific SIDS in the WCPF Convention Area.

The overall goals of the SAP that would aim to deliver on this vision statement include:

1. Sustainability of living marine resources through an ecosystem-based management approach
2. Food security for the region through a well-managed and sustainable fishery
3. Economic security for the region through maintaining and improving the value of living marine resources and the associated long-term assurance of employment and livelihoods within the community
4. Pursuit and realisation of the relevant targets and indicators for the UN Sustainable Development Goal 14 which support 1-3 above

These goals are also aligned with the goals of the Regional Road Map for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries⁴ which was endorsed by Pacific Leaders in 2015 and which has been used as a basis of an annual briefing to the Pacific Island Forum on the status of the Pacific Islands tuna fishery. In order to achieve these goals, the signatories to the SAP have endorsed and adopted the following primary Objectives and the associated Strategies for delivering these Objectives, as follows:

OBJECTIVE A:

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

Strategy A.1 Improvements in existing management approaches

Strategy A.2: New management approaches

OBJECTIVE B:

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

Strategy B.1: improvements in existing approaches and methodologies to enhance the existing scientific knowledge base, especially in the context of climate-induced changes and impacts

Strategy B.2: new data collection, interpretation and handling strategies to support adaptive management

⁴ <https://www.ffa.int/node/1569>

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

Strategy C.1: capacity building and training to support improved regional and national management and administration

Strategy C.2: capacity building and training for improved monitoring, enforcement and compliance

Proposed New Scenario – The Theory of Change

In order to address the root causes of the threats and potential impacts as identified by the TDA and to realise the adopted Objectives via the proposed SAP strategies, the OFMP III Project has developed a **Theory of Change** (ToC) which identifies appropriate Project Components, Outcomes and Outputs. This ToC links the overall Objectives of the SAP to the specific proposed Outcomes and Outputs of the OFMP III Project and how these would constitute the Strategies to deliver the Objectives.

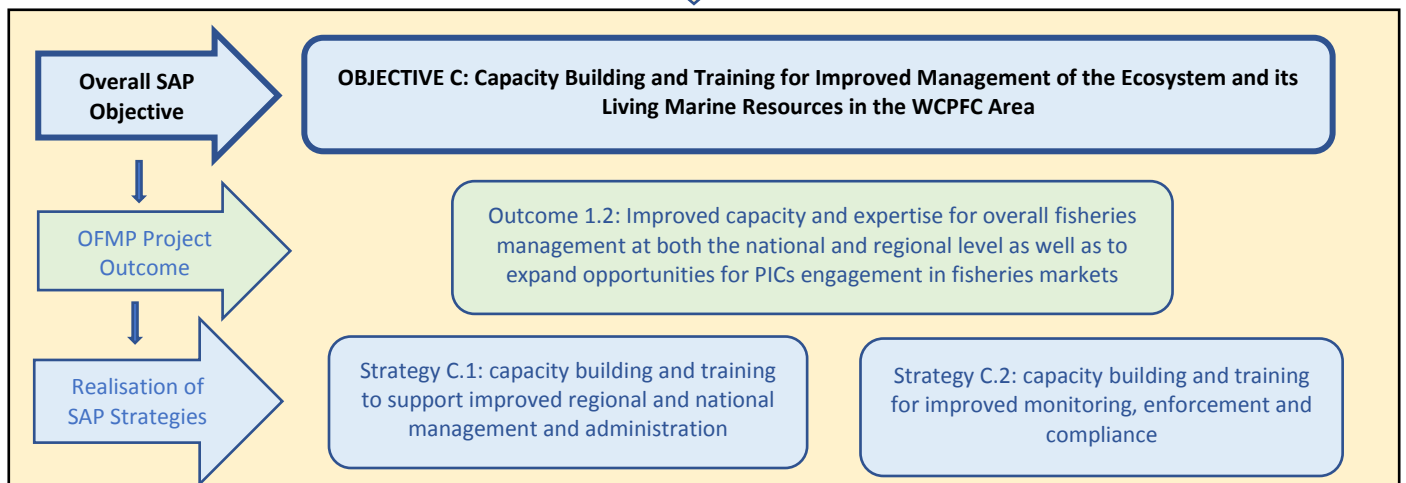
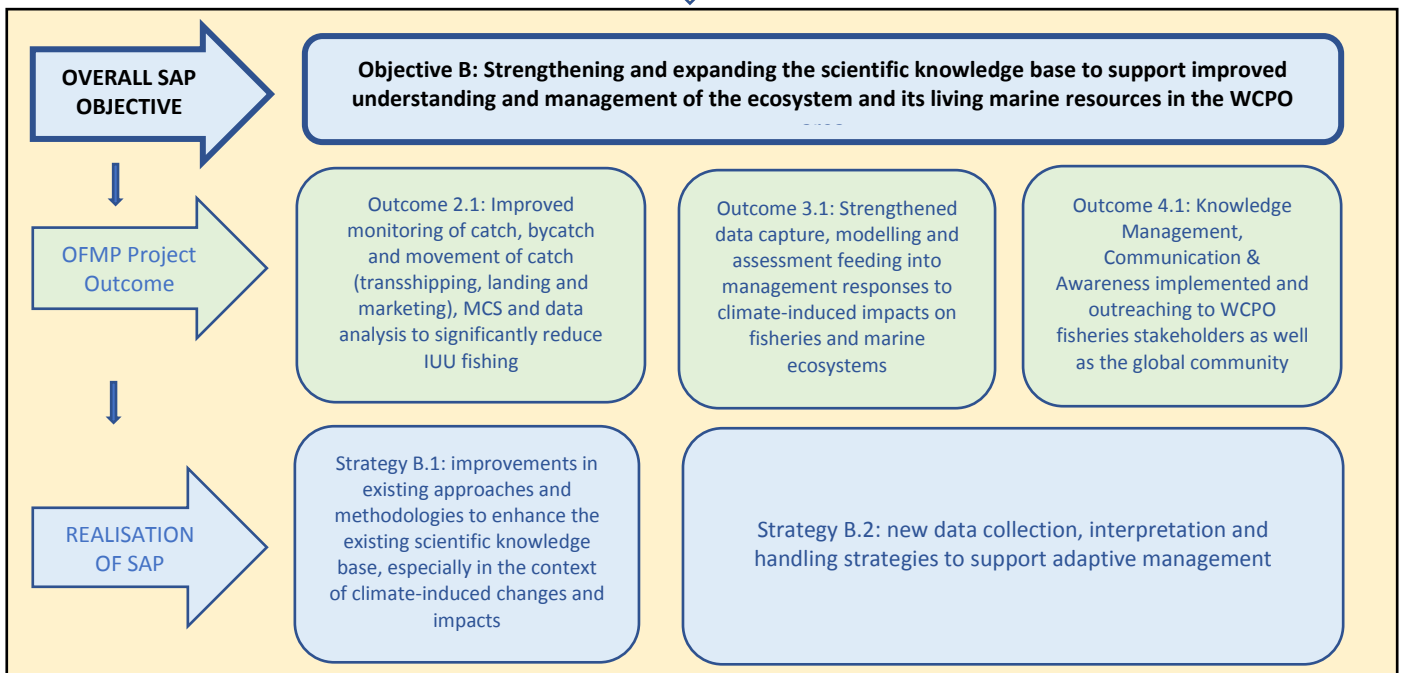
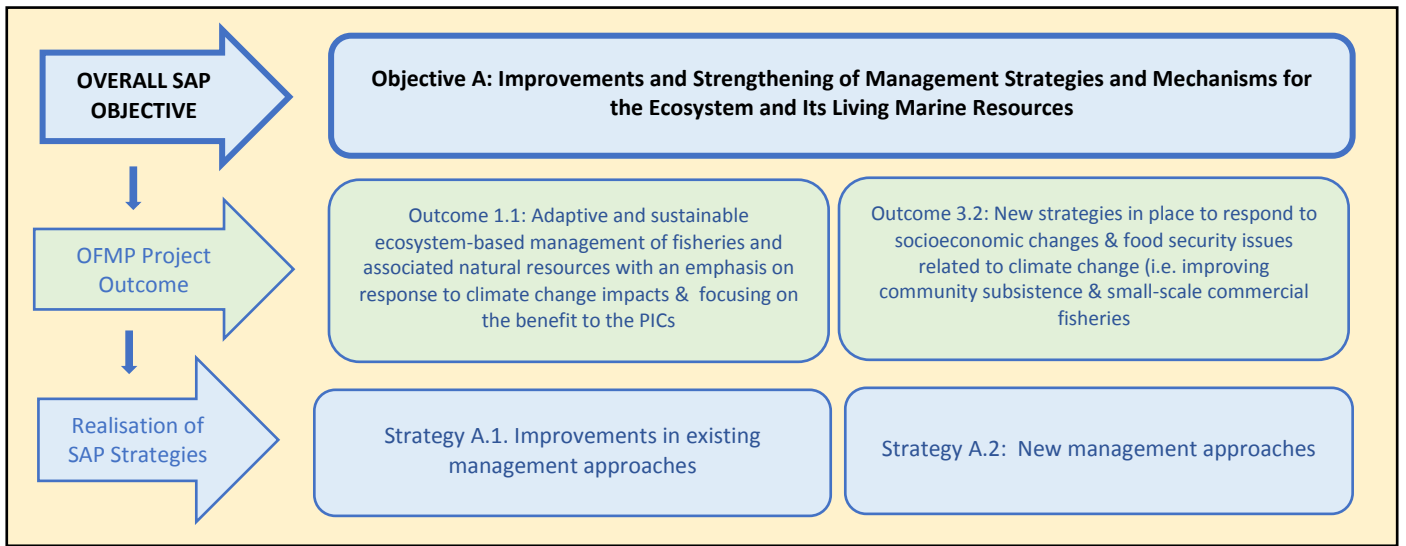
For example, the SAP has identified the need to **Improve and Strengthen Management Strategies and Mechanism for the Ecosystem and its Living Marine Resources**. **Project Outcome 1.1** would therefore focus on developing and implementing adaptive and sustainable ecosystem-based management of fisheries and associated natural resources. This would be achieved through a series of **Project Outputs** that deliver improvements in fisheries management (both ‘in-zone’ and ‘high-seas’) through enhanced monitoring and reporting, traceability and incorporation of improved port state measures. In addition, Project Outputs include the key Project Identification Form (PIF) element of:

- i) Strengthening of zone-based management; ;
- ii) Improvements in implementation of National Tuna Management Plans along with Eco-Labeling and offloading requirements; and
- iii) Adoption of adaptive management measures that will deliver more effective ecosystem management approaches prioritising impacts from climate change and the need to adopt pre-agreed harvest strategies. This would include, where feasible, appropriate consideration of the use of broader marine spatial planning tools as an ecosystem management strategy including focusing on tuna migratory routes where possible.

Once these Outputs have been delivered this will help the countries to have achieved the overall **Strategy** that they have adopted (**Improvements in Existing Management Approaches**) to realise the original overall **Objective**.

The full ToC in Annex 3 provides the sequence of delivery via proposed Outcomes and Outputs on the other SAP Objectives and Strategies. The various Outcome numbers identify the Components under which they would sit for monitoring and evaluation purposes. These are further elaborated in the next section on **Results and Partnerships**. The following diagram provides a simplified version of this ToC.

Theory of Change (see Annex 3 for Full ToC Diagram)



Results and Partnerships

Expected Results

The ToC identifies how the Strategies to deliver the various Objectives of the SAP can be addressed through specific Outcomes and Outputs. The following section defines the expected results as per a suite of Project Components and their Outcomes and Outputs as realised through the ToC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outcome 1.1

Adaptive and sustainable ecosystem-based management of fisheries and associated natural resources with an emphasis on response to climate change impacts and focusing on the benefit to the Pacific Island Countries in order to maintain the current 100% sustainability of all four WCP tuna stocks representing some 3 million mt annual catch

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

Activities:

- Training and advisory support - Flag State responsibilities and compliance
- Conduct annual regional workshops for longline management (in-zone and HS)
- Partnership with appropriate agencies and sectors to build capacity on assessment and application of new technologies related to fisheries management and MCS and subsequent potential adoption and implementation including Automatic Identification System (AIS) and Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and enhancing Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence applications and analysis and enhancing both the deployment of human observers on high seas vessels (both fishing and carrier) and the use and analysis of Electronic Monitoring and Reporting.
- Improvements in HS allocations through a sustained FFA Member workshop process leading to coordinated and strategic inputs into Harvest Strategy (HSA) processes in WCPFC.
- Training and advisory support on MCS.
- Review and updating of national legislations to bring into alignment with SAP requirements and appropriate fisheries requirements (as per WCPFC and FFA)
- Legal advisory and support workshops targeting regional, sub-regional and national interest groups and stakeholders on priority areas (e.g. licensing, compliance, evidence management, prosecutions protocols etc.) as required by SIDS
- Production of a judicial bench book/guidelines
- Ecosystem based Fisheries Management training including attachments and exchanges
- Advice and support to bilateral negotiations and agreements on fisheries and/or boundaries
- Review of status and needs of longline vessel day scheme
- Review into feasibility of improving economic performance in PS and LL VDS
- Ongoing upgrading of Fisheries Information Management Systems and more effective analysis of E-Log and CPUE data.
- National participation in VDS Scientific and Technical Committees and an S&T Symposium
- Assessment and recommendations for further development of Integrated Information Systems for PS and LL management to improve efficiency in monitoring and reporting
- Adaptive Management workshops and follow-up advisory support for the ecosystem approach and to address predicted impacts (see next)
- Support for the non-PNA groups and take account of wider fisheries including southern albacore noting that effective management in the fishery required consultation with the French Territories and parties outside of FFA Membership.
- Specific Adaptive Management workshops on the expected impacts of climate change on OFM and how this should influence ecosystem-based harvest strategies, long-term economic planning and food security

Output 1.1.2: Timely and effective implementation of strategies to implement National Tuna Management Plans and associated 'Traceability' Strategies

Activities:

- Support for FFA Member participation in and the coordination and delivery of the SPC regional tuna data workshops including travel and DSA where required
- National Tuna Management and Development Plan (NTMDP) reviews focusing on ensuring an ecosystem approach in 14 PICs
- NTMDP strategies for implementation and follow-up advisory support in 14 PICs
- Support for the adoption of national traceability strategies including catch documentation and eco-labelling

Institutional capacity building within the National Tuna Management and Development Plans will focus strongly on gender balance improvement and equity.

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

- A. adaptation to climate change and its impacts,**
B. adoption of harvest strategies with associated targets/triggers

Activities:

- Cost-Benefit Analyses and bio-economic analysis of ecosystem management approaches to fisheries management
- Review of Fisheries Adaptive Management requirements across the region with an emphasis on impacts from climate change and the need for food security and socioeconomic security (using information from Outcome 3.1 on climate change impacts) including CC impacts on VDS
- Assistance with the Formulation and Implementation Adaptive Management Approaches (data collection and analytical strategies including the application of emerging technologies to enhance management strategies and associated policy implications Identification/design and adoption of harvest strategies as Adaptive Management measures starting with main purse seine species (see also linkage to training workshop(s) Output 1.2.1
- Support to FFA member for attendance in regional workshops and decision -making venues

Outcome 1.2

Improved capacity and expertise for overall fisheries management at both the national and regional level as well as to expand opportunities for Pacific SIDS engagement in fisheries markets

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

Activities:

- Review of Institutional arrangements for National Fisheries Management and proposed reforms to improve OFM in 14 PICs, including enhancing inter-agency collaboration such as with climate change, environment and other relevant agencies
- Exchanges and attachments across the region for Fisheries Officers and other relevant staff for training purposes and capture/ replication of best lessons and practices
- Support to relevant certification programs on key fisheries management thematic areas to be provided by academic institutions in collaboration with FFA/SPC/PNAO Training for Pacific SIDS on national adoption and implementation of Conservation and Management Measures
- Guidance and training on Standard Operating Procedures related to Oceanic Fisheries Management
- Training and capacity assistance to Pacific SIDS for new reporting systems for improved fishery management (including Port State reporting, catch quota management and Catch Documentation Schemes)

A focus will be on ensuring that the number of staff that have undergone training on fisheries management techniques are disaggregated by gender to demonstrate greater gender equity.

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

Activities:

- Support to the Pacific Island Tuna Industry Association for inputs into key FFA and WCPFC meetings
- Strategic assistance to Pacific SIDS on approaches to investment facilitation and business opportunity evaluation.

Output 1.2.3: An operational Stakeholder and Partnership Engagement Strategy adopting partnerships with recognised institutions that are providing tertiary level fisheries management technical courses (including supervision of post-graduate students and mentoring)

Activities:

- Development and Coordination of a Partnership Platform focusing on priority issues across stakeholders (Public and private sector, NGOs, scientific/technical and academic bodies, other appropriate institutions, etc)
- Identification and implementation of Partnership support for priority issues such as data analysis (scientific and MCS) and subsequent management decision-making.

Training through the stakeholder/partnerships programme will also focus on gender equity on business expansion in the domestic fisheries sector and on priority technical and scientific studies and data capture driving adaptive management processes

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

Component 2 will support two main Outcomes that make use of improved or advanced technologies to support better management and MCS practices. The first Outcome will address the need for strengthening and expanding effective on-board and port state level monitoring, particularly through the use of electronic monitoring and reporting systems. It will further promote more effective on-board catch documentation through the establishment of workable and pragmatic Standards and Operational Procedures and electronic surveillance and subsequent interdiction. This Outcome will also aim to review existing mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance and movement of catches to the market and feasibility of introducing any new and/or potential improvements, in partnership with industry. The objective would be to:

- A. provide consumer 'faith' in the products they are purchasing
- B. to assist in the elimination of IUU fishing. The primary objective of this Outcome will be the reduction/elimination of IUU within the WCPO region.

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

Outcome 2.1

Improved monitoring of catch, bycatch and movement of catch (transshipping, landing and marketing), MCS and data analysis aiming to further reduce IUU fishing below the current already low 6.5% (measured level as of latest year, 2019)

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

Activities:

- Development and trial of a risk based High Seas Boarding and Inspection Protocol and support formal mechanisms for adoption
- Expansion and improvements in National Observer Programmes including improved Observer Training targeting up to 100 participants
- Support to the annual Observer Coordinator's Workshop

- Review and support to expanded and improved regional approaches to E-Monitoring and E-reporting with the initial priority being complete and comprehensive roll out of electronic reporting
- Review and strategic support to E-Monitoring at the national level and comprehensive cost benefit analysis of EM strategies and the implementation of the 2020 Regional longline electronic monitoring policy
- Technical assistance for development of EM and ER across WCPO fisheries and to support the need for more reliable scientific data
- Training in EM and ER including electronic operational logsheet data use
- Review options to strengthen feedback from transshipments into stock assessment and monitoring as well as national and regional surveillance measures and implementing options for improved transshipment data and information management
- Improvement to electronic Catch Documentation Scheme to provide for commercial traceability and to deter IUU fishing
- Review of potential/actual use of AI and machine learning and associated data and systems needs to each SIDS
- Continue to promote and support in regard to developing and operationalising MCS data standards
- Support for electronic monitoring Working Groups and related FIMS development including no less than two workshops on development of E-Monitoring software to incorporate artificial intelligence and machine learning
- Analysis, review and recommendations on possible use of emerging technologies such as molecular forensics to counter IUU fishing
- Guidance (legal and technical) and support to Pacific SIDS with their EEZ boundary delimitation and permanent establishment of baselines as well as advice on extended continental shelf claims.

Activities related to Port state monitoring and compliance for enforcement of catch documentation as well as improved tracking strategies and confirmation of provenance will endeavour to empower more female operatives at the port level.

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

Activities:

- Ongoing implementation of the Regional MCS Strategy and the associated development and implementation of national MCS strategies and supporting MCS manuals and strategic operational procedures
- Review of Port State Measures activities and training needs for each SIDS
- Training for implementation of Port State measures including port sampling
- Technical assistance for adoption of PSM at national level
- Training for E reporting and associated data entry and analysis
- Review, recommendations and technical assistance to development of National MCS and IUU strategies and action plans
- Attendance support for MCS Working Group (included above)

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

Activities:

- Support to incorporation of vessel tracking systems and procedures via the Regional Fisheries Surveillance Centre at the FFA Secretariat in Honiara, Solomon Islands
- Stakeholder and Partnership workshops on emerging technologies for vessel tracking and countering IUU
- Review Process and Stakeholder and Partnership Workshop on supply chain traceability in conjunction with potential improvements in electronic data capture and better use of 'blockchain' platforms
- Undertaking strategic design and scoping for implementing improved supply chain traceability (with reference to lessons and practices from the Fiji blockchain experience)

- Testing of further enhancement of blockchain technology application as developed on domestic tuna vessels in Fiji and assessment of opportunities for expanding from a pilot scheme to wider domestic fleet coverage, both in Fiji and where appropriate in other PICs domestic fleets
- Feasibility study for shortening supply chains (as tested during COVID 19 pandemic) for greater efficiency, economy and traceability
- Support for member-driven certification processes including provision of information and assistance with auditing process

Outcome 2.2

Greater management, monitoring and control of FADs to optimise returns from target stocks and reduce bycatch and other ecological impacts.

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

Activities:

- Analysis of current FAD tracking technologies and an associated pilot initiative to demonstrate viable use of most recent technologies
- Testing and implementation of new FAD logsheet
- Rolling out and implementation of a FAD Registration and Tracking procedures including analysis of tracking data
- Field-testing and adoption of biodegradable FAD designs
- Design and adoption of arrangements for FAD recovery
- Scientific analysis of tuna behaviour around FADs and associated consideration as to whether they contribute to effort creep in PS fishery

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

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

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

Outcome 3.1

Strengthened data capture, modelling and assessment feeding into management responses to climate-induced impacts on fisheries and marine ecosystems

Output 3.1.1: Implementation of a Regional Programme to improve/expand the knowledge base and to identify changes in the ecosystem and their effects on tuna stock distribution including climate change impacts and connectivity across high seas and EEZs.

Activities:

- Cost-Benefit Analysis and economic study of costs and effects associated with SIDS implementation of WCPFC Conservation and Management Measures (CCMs) that are likely to include significant cost implications for SIDS
- Workshop to identify critical ecosystem trigger/tipping points not accounted for in existing models
- Further support to research and modelling for forecasting effects from ENSO building on completed related studies in PIOFMP2
- Expanded monitoring of biochemical and physical parameters that can identify change in the ecosystem and can trigger adaptive management strategies
- Support for implementing connectivity studies across the WCPO (both horizontal and vertical water body) especially as a potential tool for monitoring and modelling impacts from climate change.
- Training in use of scientific research and data for fisheries management (including access and use of scientific databases and interpretation of statistical data)
- Support for development of national Information Management Systems and databases
- Negotiation and adoption of a Regional Programme to capture data and knowledge to support an ecosystem-based management approach
- Integration of national information bases with regional information systems and data frameworks
- Support to Pacific SIDS for national oceanic fisheries stock assessments
- Support for attendance at regional scientific workshops, training and meetings
- Identification of access to or provision of priority tools and equipment for scientific research

Output 3.1.2: Improved input and output from ecosystem and socioeconomic modelling, particularly of climate-induced changes, feeding into a peer-review process for identifying impacts on Pacific SIDS at the socioeconomic level (including adaptive management guidelines and policy briefs)

Activities:

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

Outcome 3.2

New strategies in place to respond to socioeconomic changes and food security issues related to climate change (i.e. improving community subsistence and small-scale commercial fisheries)

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

Activities:

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

Specific targets related to this Output and its activities include training provided in 100% of Pacific SIDS for alternative livelihoods and targeting at least 30% women and 50% youth in each Pacific SIDS. Alternative income generating activities from some 10 examples across 5 Pacific SIDS providing lessons and best practices with clear examples related to gender equity and youth

Output 3.2.2: Assessment and strategic support to the consideration and adoption of alternative income generating activities both within fisheries and other sectors that can support the need for adaptive responses to climate change and its predicted impacts on the fisheries sector. This would also look at the requirement for appropriate training in new skills and technologies with an emphasis on gender empowerment and youth job creation.

Activities:

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

Component 4: Knowledge Management and Sharing

This Component will focus on the need to both manage the project delivery itself and to manage the knowledge, best lessons and practices and to get this information out to a broader audience of stakeholders for better advantage. The Component will expressly deal with knowledge management and communications (i.e. public awareness). This will aim to promote consumer awareness of the status of fisheries and eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries and the need for more selective marketing and purchase in relation to sustainability of the stocks and the ecosystem. The success of the model used by the PNA will be captured and replicated where appropriate.

This Outcome will also provide support to strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science (PCCOS) in coordinating research activities to provide a strong foundation for an adaptive management process which would proactively review knowledge and information coming in with a view to advising and guiding management alignment and policy considerations. Due consideration will be given to gender equity and empowerment in this support process. Inputs from the PCCOS and from FAME-SPC and other technical and scientific institutes which will be fundamental to making adaptive management decisions and for monitoring the harvest strategies and their targets. It will further assist with strengthening the coordination with related global institutions. It will also aim to capture the Best Lessons and Practice, not only from this current project as it progresses but also from the previous OFM projects and GEF supported initiatives with a view to recommending replication as appropriate in other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs). An allocation of the GEF funding (minimum of 1%) will

be focused on interacting with IW:LEARN and supporting related activities. These will include the formulation of Experience Notes (at least two), results notes, as well as the Project's participation in regional and global IW:LEARN meetings and twinning activities. In particular, the Project will collaborate closely with IW:LEARN in bringing contributions, lessons, best practices and other information and guidance to the annual LME Consultancy Workshops and the biennial International Waters Conferences. Furthermore, the Project will develop a website using the guidance provided by IW:LEARN. The Project will interact closely on a regular basis with IW:LEARN and will provide input to and seek information and guidance from the IW:LEARN website at <https://iwlearn.net/>.

Outcome 4.1

Knowledge Management, Communication and Awareness implemented and outreach to WCPFC stakeholders as well as the global community

Output 4.1.1: Promote consumer awareness and Eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries (Including through partnerships with international bodies). Focus will be given to expanding the successful vertically-integrated supply models as an important consumer-based sustainable management strategy.

Activities:

- Coordination of project knowledge management and awareness processes and activities.
- Feasibility study for expansion of vertically-integrated supply models and stronger engagement with certification bodies
- Support for partnerships with certification bodies and review of alternative approaches to traceability and identification of regional tuna products
- Education and Outreach Workshop and Video on socioeconomic aspects related to adaptive management of the fisheries and potential future impacts
- Support to the establishment of a social media campaign to strengthen the 'message' to and within CSO communities
- Support to strategic information delivery platforms such as those provided by SPC's Fisheries Information Division

Output 4.1.2: Strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science (PCCOS) in coordinating research activities to provide a strong foundation for an adaptive management process which would proactively review knowledge and information coming in with a view to advising and guiding management alignment and policy considerations. Support to strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed PCCOS (Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Sciences) will include a gender equity and empowerment component. This Output will be achieved through the following activities;

Activities:

- Support for PCCOS coordination with national and regional level scientific and technical bodies through assistance in coordinating and hosting meetings and workshops
- Support to PCCOS in development of stronger interaction and collaboration with other regional and global bodies through providing assistance in coordinating and hosting meetings and workshops
- Development of usage of PCCOS information and data as part of the OFM process
- Review and identification of new sources of data that can improve monitoring and adaptive management within the WCPO fisheries
- Development and adoption of a mechanism/strategy for the review of scientific data (both at high Confidence Intervals and as weight-of-evidence) and feeding results into management and policy decisions
- Delivery of media profiles on advances and developments in data and science practices and general status of OFM

Output 4.1.3: Foster and promote collaborative mechanisms with LMEs, Regional Seas Conventions and RFMOs in order to better manage and sustain an overall healthy ecosystem and to catalyze cooperative sustainable fisheries management.

Activities:

- Support to Pacific SIDS for attendance at relevant regional and global meetings
- Development and adoption of a strategy for closer interaction with related initiatives and projects both regionally and globally – to include exchange visits and potential short-term attachments
- Assistance and guidance to Pacific SIDS to meet their commitments under relevant international conventions (e.g. IMO conventions and protocols, FAO International Plans of Action, FAO Port States Measures Agreement)

Output 4.1.4: Capture of overall Lessons and Best Practices from the OFM Projects over the last two decades for transfer to other regions and RFMOs; allocation of 1% of grant for IWLEARN activities

Activities:

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

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

Alignment with GEF Focal Area

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

The following highlight the types of investments to be supported by this project which are explicitly aligned with the GEF priorities under this Objective:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Pacific Ridge to Reef Programme (Pacific R2R) is a Global Environment Facility (GEF) multi-focal area programme guiding coordinated investment of GEF grant funding across its focal areas of biodiversity conservation, land degradation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, sustainable land management, sustainable forest management, and international waters in Pacific SIDS. It is a multi-agency initiative involving the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as GEF implementing agencies. The goal of the project is to maintain and enhance Pacific Island countries' ecosystem goods and services (provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural) through integrated approaches to land, water, forest, biodiversity and coastal resource management that contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience." The project is executed regionally by the Pacific Community through the GEF Pacific Ridge to Reef International Waters project (GEF Pacific R2R IW), the operations of the R2R programme is supported in areas of science-based planning, human capital development, policy and strategic planning, results-based management, and knowledge sharing. Implemented through the GEF Pacific R2R IW project the R2R IW national pilot projects are designed to strengthen R2R integration by establishing synergies between sector agencies and the GEF

National R2R STAR Projects, governments and communities, civil society and the private sector. The Programme Coordinating Unit (PCU), hosted by the Pacific Community's Geoscience Division based in Fiji, is tasked with the provision of technical, operational, reporting and monitoring support as requested by the participating Pacific SIDS. The new OFMP III project compliments the on land and near shore focus of the R2R project by focusing on oceanic resources and including activities to enhance the utilisation of oceanic fisheries to help relieve fishing pressure on nearshore resources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Australian Funded Projects

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

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

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

New Zealand projects

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

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

Output 2: National strategies and implementation tools developed.

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

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

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

reducing IUU fishing and the information from vessels entering Pacific ports is linked to this Activity through the “Pacific Island Port State Measures” Activity. The Activity is framed around four Outputs, set out below, each comprising a number of sub-outputs or tasks:

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

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

1. Scientific information and advice provided to inform improved management of south Pacific albacore.
2. Regional Catch Management Scheme developed, agreed and aligned with the WCPFC harvest strategy.
3. TKA Participants assisted to review and develop national fishery policy(s) and regulatory frameworks to implement TKA commitments.
4. Systems to support the Catch Management Scheme developed and rolled out.
5. Capacity development provided to TKA Participants to implement sub-regional obligations and maximise national benefits.

Stakeholders and Partnerships:

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

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

As such, further Partnerships will be needed with the private sector, academic institutions, scientific institutions, and NGOs. The SAP also provides a list of some of the existing partnership agreements and collaboration within the Convention and between its Members (Annex 2 of the SAP).

Within its specific Outputs there are a number of focused partnerships planned. The Project will develop an operational Stakeholder and Partnership Engagement Strategy (in close consultation with UNDP Regional Hub and Country Offices) specifically adopting partnerships with NGOs, private sector and international-recognised institutions and technical

bodies that can provide support for monitoring and compliance, scientific studies and research related to ecosystem-based management and climate change impacts, and board training in such areas as fisheries management and MCS (Output 1.2.3). The Project also aims to work with industry partners with a view to identifying and implementing new and/or potential improvements in mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance and movement of catches (Output 2.1.3). The Project will further develop partnerships with international bodies with a focus on promoting consumer awareness and eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries. This will capture and employ as appropriate the lessons from the successful model of consumer-based sustainable management strategy that has been developed within the PNA (Output 4.1.1).

The Private Sector will engage with the project through the development and coordination of a multistakeholder Partnership Platform under Output 1.2.3. This will focus on priority issues across stakeholders (Public and private sector, NGOs, scientific/technical and academic bodies, other appropriate institutions, etc) and will identify and implement partnership support for priority issues such as i) analysis (scientific and MCS) and subsequent management decision-making, ii) a review Process (through a Stakeholder and Partnership Workshop) on supply chain traceability in conjunction with potential improvements in electronic data capture and better use of 'blockchain' platforms, iii) providing support to strategic information delivery platforms such as those provided by SPC's Fisheries Information Division.

The IP shall engage partners according to its policies, however these shall be approved by the project board, and all engagements shall be consistent with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures, including social and environmental safeguards (SES) policies and requirements. The benefits and risks associated with a proposed partnership must be assessed prior to engagement, particularly with private sector entities. The following Table provides further detail of envisioned partnership involvement in project outputs and activities.

PARTNERS & STAKEHOLDERS	INVOLVEMENT IN PROJECT-RELATED ACTIVITIES
All SPC and Forum Fisheries Agency Members	FFA strengthens national capacity and regional solidarity so its 17 members can manage, control and develop their tuna fisheries now and in the future. Based in Honiara, Solomon Islands, FFA was established to help countries sustainably manage their fishery resources that fall within their 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). FFA is an advisory body providing expertise, technical assistance and other support to its members who make sovereign decisions about their tuna resources and participate in regional decision making on tuna management through agencies such as the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). FFA Members are signatories to the SAP Process and, as such, will fully support all Project activities at both the national and regional level. The members will be directly engaged in the Project and may be directly involved in many of the in-country deliverables and regional decisions on harvest strategies, FAD tracking etc.
Large proportion of other WCPFC Members	The Commission and its various organs will be fully involved in the project via technical committees and through the provision of feedback on management strategies
SPC staff	<p>SPC has been directly involved in the development of the Project and is envisioned to continue to be a part of its implementation. The Division of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems(FAME) may play an important and critical role in advising and guiding on specifics aspects of delivery by the Project and in SAP implementation, particularly in providing data and information on stock assessment, ecosystem wellbeing and the results from modelling of the ecosystem. Specifically, SPC OFP has offered to support activities under OFMPIII that contribute to achieving the following project outcome areas:</p> <p>(1.1) Adaptive and sustainable ecosystem-based management of fisheries and associated natural resources with an emphasis on response to climate change impacts and focusing on the benefit to the PICs</p> <p>(1.2) Improved capacity and expertise for overall fisheries management at both the national and regional level as well as to expand opportunities for PICs engagement in fisheries markets</p> <p>(2.1) Improved on-board monitoring of catch, bycatch and movement of catch (transshipping and landing), MCS and data analysis to significantly reduce IUU fishing</p> <p>(2.2) Greater monitoring and control of FADs to optimise returns from target stocks and reduce bycatch and other ecological impacts</p>

	<p>(3.1) Strengthened data capture, modelling and assessment feeding into management responses to climate-induced impacts on fisheries and marine ecosystems</p> <p>(4.1) Knowledge Management, Communication and Awareness implemented and outreaching to WCPFC stakeholders as well as the global community</p>
Parties to the Nauru Agreement	<p>The Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) control the world's largest sustainable tuna purse seine fishery and includes 8 of the 14 beneficiary Pacific SIDS in this Project (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu). The primary focus of PNA efforts to sustainably manage tuna are the Purse Seine and Longline Vessel Day Schemes (VDSs). In these schemes PNA members agree on a limited number of fishing days for the year, based on scientific advice about the status of the tuna stocks. Fishing days are then allocated by country or in pooling arrangements to vessel operators through incentive arrangements for domestic development to create jobs and incomes or through competitive processes, including tenders to generate revenue. These arrangements are the primary management instruments for over 95% of the catch in the project beneficiary countries (Pacific SIDS) and for more than 50% of the catch in WCPO the tropical tuna fishery, substantially underpinning the healthy status of these stocks. While the PNA VDSs and the associated range of conservation measures, including the sustainable certification, the VDSs and the associated measures have been highly successful, they are still in an early stage of development with small remotely situated administrations, and continuing strengthening is needed to maintain the effectiveness of the arrangements and the institutions that development and implement them. The main priority for PNAO throughout this Project will be the strengthening and improvement of the Purse Seine and Longline Vessel Day Schemes as management instruments through capacity building at the national level, with a strong emphasis on training in management analysis and decision-making, as well as training and capacity building in the general area of monitoring, control and surveillance. A core element of the infrastructure supporting the PNA VDSs is the PNA Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS) which integrates fisheries management, monitoring and compliance and allows for real-time monitoring of the fishery as well as much easier sharing of the information. FIMS is particularly valuable due to its ability to check vessel positions, monitor effort limits, review catch data uploaded by the industry, assist in verifying chain of custody, and recently APPs to mitigate COVID risks. The system has been designed to support PNA members managing fishing activities in their zones but as PNA PICS fleets replace foreign vessels, they face increased responsibilities to meet flag state obligations and monitor and control their vessels outside their waters. The system is also designed primarily to assist PNA Members to manage individual transactions involving individual vessels, observers and trips. The use of FIMS data for analytical purposes is under-developed and there is a need for further development of analytical tools in FIMS and capacity building in their use. Two other priorities that will be addressed by PNAO in the Project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Electronic monitoring (EM). Four Parties have been trialing the use of video-based electronic monitoring to improve the availability of verified data for scientific and compliance purposes with support from The Nature Conservancy and FFA. Based on the results of the trials, PNA Members are moving forward on to the systematic implementation of EM as a core monitoring tool. E-reporting has also been well advanced by FFA and PNAO. The key constraint is the availability of an electronic system for recording and analysing e-monitoring data. b) FAD Management: The FAD fishery in PNA waters is the largest in the world. So far, this fishery has been successfully managed by PNA in terms of mitigating the adverse impacts on juvenile tunas in a way that is uniquely successful globally in conserving bigeye and yellowfin tuna stocks. However, more data and knowledge are required to further improve this outcome and reduce adverse impacts on bycatch species and tropical marine ecosystems. In that direction, the PNA has successfully trialed a globally unique tracking system that tracks the estimated 30,000 to 40,000 FADs drifting in the WCPO annually. Now, Project assistance will assist the PNA to apply legally binding requirements for the registration and tracking of FAD electronic buoys, and to use the data from the 10 million+ tracking reports to be received annually and new FAD activity reporting requirements, including on the 15,000+ annual FAD sets, to better manage the impacts of FADs and fishing on them. <p>The actual and potential impacts of climate change on the fishery are also a major concern to PNA countries (as well as all of the 14 SIDS). Current predictions strongly suggest changes in migratory</p>

	<p>routes and overall distribution, which will inevitably alter fishing effort geographically which will have ‘knock-on’ effects in terms of fuel, days at sea, port visits, transshipment, etc. and this in turn may well have substantial implications on the economies of various SIDS. PNAO therefore has strong interest in working closely with the project in understanding how tuna management arrangements can adapt to the impacts of climate change and articulating the need for climate justice to be taken into account in tuna management.</p> <p>It is envisioned that PNA will engage through its member countries as members of FFA and WCPF Commission. Senior scientific and technical personnel within the PNAO had on-going and considerable input to the Project development process and in relating the Project to the needs of their members. They have also advised on best lessons and practices arising from PNA activities and will continue to be directly involved during Project implementation on a number of specific issues with which PNA has had experience and successes including advising on zone-based management, VDS, FAD tracking etc. More specifically, PNAO have proposed contributions in the following areas:</p> <p>Output 1.1.1: Improvements in longline and purse seine management, through enhancement of the purse seine and longline VDS.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3: Adaptive management measures strengthened at regional and national levels including analysis of impact of climate change on the VDSs, and design of harvest strategies for major purse seine target species, especially skipjack.</p> <p>Output 2.1.1: Strengthened on-board monitoring and Catch Documentation schemes, focusing on the development of integrated electronic information systems for enhancing fisheries management including design and implementation of the PNA Electronic Monitoring Programme, enhancement of electronic reporting, particularly of electronic operational log sheet data; and enhancement of the FIMS e-CDS component to provide for commercial traceability and to deter IUU fishing.</p> <p>Output 2.2.1: Greater monitoring and control of FADs to optimise returns from target stocks and reduce bycatch and other ecological impacts including work on testing and implementation of a new FAD log sheet, implementation of a FAD Registration & Tracking Arrangement, progress on Bio-Degradable FAD Designs, and the design and implementation of arrangements for FAD Recovery.</p> <p>Output 4.1.1 Promoting consumer awareness and Eco-labelling of tuna products from certified fisheries through expanding vertically integrated supply models, including engagement with international certification bodies.</p>
Academic Institutions	Several well-known fisheries and ecosystem scientists from such establishments as the University of Tasmania, James Cook and Wollangong have had direct input into the Project development and may continue to play a vital role in a number of activities including undertaking peer reviews and advising on stock assessment studies etc. This may be further developed through specific partnerships with the project on certain outputs
FAO	FAO was present at the discussions on the TDA and the SAP process and how this would lead to this new Project. FAO has offered to provide technical advice and further support as and when required.
NGO Communities	<p>Two of the main players and stakeholders within the NGO community are WWF and Pew and both aim to be valuable partners in Project Implementation. Both have sustainable tuna fishing programmes and have been closely involved in past OFM activities.</p> <p>WWF-New Zealand is part of the WWF global network and is home to the Western and Central Pacific (WCP) Tuna Programme, which is part of WWF’s Global Tuna Programme that sits within the Ocean Practice. The work envisioned for WWF’s contribution would be to assist Pacific Island Countries with a clear pathway forward to fully reform at sea transshipment practices to ensure that they are better able to fully capture the benefits from their tuna fisheries. The Key WWF activities executed across the WCPO region include a) Development and provision of Educational and Outreach Materials, b) Legal and Policy Analyses, C) Emerging Technologies for MCS, and d) Implementation of MCS and Traceability Technologies throughout the Pacific Region</p> <p>WWF has specifically agreed to contribute to achieving the following project outcome areas through project support:</p>

	<p>Outcome 2.1: Improved monitoring of catch, bycatch and movement of catch (transshipping and landing), MCS and data analysis to significantly reduce IUU fishing to include: requirements for ‘chain-of-custody’ and tracking of catches and shipments of products through to final markets (e.g. Blockchain technologies).</p> <p>development of enhanced mechanisms and improved technology for catch documentation-based tracking and traceability of vessels and associated catch products.</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Greater monitoring and control of FADs to optimise returns from target stocks and reduce bycatch and other ecological impacts.</p> <p>Outcome 4.1: Knowledge Management, Communication and Awareness implemented and outreaching to WCPFC stakeholders as well as the global community.</p>
Fisher Families	<p>National stakeholder consultations in each country have ensured input from local communities and fisher family representatives. These groups will be further engaged through the Project Outputs dealing with the promotion of domestic fishery development and local value-added fishing ventures (1.2.2), Improved access to pelagic food resources for local communities (3.2.1), Assessment of alternative income generating activities both within fisheries and other sectors that can identify the need for adaptive responses to climate change and its predicted impacts on the fisheries sector. This would also look at the requirement for appropriate training in new skills and technologies with an emphasis on gender empowerment and youth job creation (3.2.2)</p>
Private Sector	<p>PITIA –The Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association (PITIA) is a regional organisation representing and advocating for the domestic industry in the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. One key function of PITIA is to represent the interests of PICs domestic industry in regional forums including FFA, SPC and WCPFC meetings and keep the smaller Industry associations fully informed on developments and proposals and activities in each organization. PITIA is an “organisation of organisations”, has no national borders and can look at the ‘non-geopolitical’ issues and alternatives and provide ‘impartial’ advice to government(s) on issues such as comparing the benefits of deriving income from tendering vessel days under the VDS to facilitating domestic catching/ processing activities.</p> <p>PITIA was involved in development of the TDA and this Project. PITIA provides a two-way conduit ensuring that domestic perspectives are well conveyed to key meetings and that the deliberations and results of these meetings are fully conveyed back to members.</p> <p>Through FFA, the project will continue to engage with PITIA through on-going collaboration and coordination that has previously developed through FFA during the OFMP and OFMP II. PITIA does not have a lead role against any specific OMFP III output but will play a participatory role in the Outputs below. During project implementation, specific private sector stakeholders (companies, associations, individuals) relevant to each Output will be identified and engaged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.1.2: Timely and effective implementation of strategies to implement National Tuna Management Plans and associated Traceability Strategies • Output 1.2.2: Provide technical and business level assistance to PICs • Output 1.2.3: An operational Stakeholder and Partnership Engagement Strategy • Output 2.1.1: Strengthened on-board monitoring (observers and electronic monitoring and electronic reporting systems) and established and adopted Standards for Catch Documentation Schemes • Output 3.2.1: Improved access to pelagic food resources for local communities (nearshore FAD deployment, offloading of small tuna and non-target by-catch food-fish, cheaper access to canned tuna) • Output 4.1.1: Promote consumer awareness and Eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries (Including through partnerships with international bodies). Focus will be given to expanding the successful vertically integrated supply model that has

	<p>been developed within the Parties to the Nauru Agreement as an important consumer-based sustainable management strategy</p> <p>For more information about PITIA: http://pacifictuna.org/</p>
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Other Project Partners

In implementing the scope of the Project terms of reference, it is intended that the project will utilise a range of consultancy and contractual services. These services will be selected and managed by the IP directly and in full alignment to its policies and procedures, as assessed by the HACT framework. In addition to the potential partnerships above the project can potentially develop and implement agreements with other Project Partners to work with the project on particular activities or a range of activities. All partners will be screened by FFA and approved by the project board before any agreements shall be signed.

A brief mapping and background to **potential** agencies identified and preliminary areas of cooperation follows. This however **does not constitute any form of commitment or preclude the identification of other partners in the course of the project.**

Agency Summary	Nature of Potential Partnership	Output areas
<p>The International MCS Network (IMCSN) is an informal, voluntary network of States, regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) and regional economic integration organizations, as represented by the person or persons responsible for fisheries-related MCS. This includes fisheries managers, investigators, attorneys, foreign service officers, and forensics specialists, among others. Membership is currently limited to these categories, but the IMCS Network works closely with other intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, and considers them important partners. FFA is a member of the network as are a number of FFA member countries including the Cook Islands, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.</p>	General MCS and IUU mitigation and knowledge management	Outputs 4.1.1, 4.1.3, 4.1.4
<p>Global Fishing Watch: GFW was originally set up as a collaboration between three partners: Oceana, an international ocean conservation organisation; SkyTruth, experts in using satellite technology to protect the environment; and Google, who provide the tools for processing big data. The GFW vision is healthy, productive and resilient oceans where transparent and effective governance of marine resources supports biodiversity and sustainable development. The mission is a commitment to advancing ocean sustainability and stewardship through increasing transparency through offering, for free, data and near real-time tracking of global commercial fishing activity, supporting new science and research, and boosting the global dialogue on ocean transparency. Within the next 10 years, GFW aims to track all large-scale fishing – some 300,000 boats responsible for about three-quarters of the global marine catch – and increase our ability to track small-scale fishing vessels. By harnessing cutting-edge technology, the GFW ground-breaking online map tracks the movements of commercial fishing vessels all over the world.</p>	General MCS and IUU mitigation and analysis and knowledge management	Outputs 1.1.1 and 2.1.1.
<p>OceanMind is a not-for-profit organisation that empowers enforcement and compliance to protect the world's fisheries. The</p>	IUU analysis – machine learning and artificial intelligence	Outputs 1.1.1 and 2.1.1.

<p>organization provides insights and intelligence into fishing compliance to those who can most effectively use it.</p> <p>OceanMind supports government authorities and seafood buyers by providing expertise and knowledge paired with advanced technologies to enable responsible sourcing and effective enforcement. Effective enforcement leads to deterrence and increased compliance. This combined with the power of the market choosing provably responsible sources, drives sustainability.</p> <p>OceanMind began in 2014 as “Project Eyes on the Seas”, a collaboration between the Satellite Applications Catapult and The Pew Charitable Trusts. Initially a collaboration to develop technology fusing satellite data and artificial intelligence to detect illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, it soon developed into a suite of services to help governments and the seafood supply chain to understand the compliance of fishing activities.</p>		
<p>Pew Charitable Trusts: FFA have partnered with Pew Charitable Trusts and SPC to undertake a study of longline vessel high seas transshipment, the role of observers in transshipment operations and the development of observer data standards and competency standards in transshipment monitoring. There is an interest to continue to develop this work in transshipment monitoring and analysis and associated MCS monitoring</p>	<p>Observer program development and MCS monitoring</p>	<p>Outputs 1.1.1, 2.1.1., 4.1.1, 4.1.3, 4.1.4</p>
<p>Oceans 5 is an international funding collaborative dedicated to protecting the worlds five oceans. Oceans 5 supports results-oriented conservation projects throughout the world, supporting time-bound efforts involving multiple organizations working toward common policy objectives. Oceans 5 work focuses on projects to stop overfishing through fisheries management reforms and to establish marine protected areas (MPAs), among the two highest ecological priorities identified by marine scientists. FFA has an existing project with Oceans 5 focused on aspect of high seas fisheries monitoring and analysis and there is a potential interest to continue with collaboration.</p>	<p>Transshipment and high seas monitoring</p>	<p>Outputs 1.1.1, 2.1.1., 4.1.1, 4.1.3, 4.1.4</p>
<p>CSIRO: The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is Australia's national science research agency focused on using innovative science and technology to solve global challenges. FFA has an existing relationship with CSIRO for Furthering Cooperation in Data Analytics and Technology Application to Support Fisheries Compliance. The key focus of this work is in support of investigating opportunities for collaborative capacity building in data analytics and technology applications in MCS and opportunities for collaborative data analytics. This also includes possible joint research activities in the areas of analytical tools and data sources for fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance.</p>	<p>MCS data analysis, machine learning and artificial intelligence</p>	<p>Outputs, 1.1.1., 2.1.1.,</p>

The following Table identifies where some of the Project lead partners are already engaged in activities which complement the appropriate Project Outputs .

<p>Output 1.1.1: Improvements in long-line and purse seine management both ‘in-zone’ and on high seas through adoption and implementation of mechanisms for enhanced monitoring and reporting, traceability, incorporation of improved port state measures into legislation, and expansion of zone-based (VDS) management</p>	<p>GFW, OCEANMIND, PEW, OCEANS 5, CSIRO</p>
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Output 2.1.1: Strengthened on-board monitoring (observers and electronic monitoring and electronic reporting systems) and established and adopted Standards for Catch Documentation Schemes	GFW, OCEANMIND, PEW, OCEANS 5, CSIRO
Output 4.1.1: Promote consumer awareness and Eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries (Including through partnerships with international bodies e.g. MSC and others). Focus will be given to expanding the successful model that has been developed within the Parties to the Nauru Agreement as an important consumer-based sustainable management strategy.	IMCSN, PEW, OCEANS 5
Output 4.1.3: Foster and promote collaborative mechanisms with other initiatives including LMEs, Regional Seas Conventions and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) in order to better manage and sustain an overall healthy ecosystem and to catalyze cooperative sustainable fisheries management	IMCSN, PEW, OCEANS 5
Output 4.1.4: Capture of overall Best Lessons and Practices from the OFM Projects over the last two decades for transfer to other regions and RFMOs; allocation of 1% of grant for IWLEARN activities	IMCSN, PEW, OCEANS 5

Risks:

Annex 7 provides the UNDP Risk Register for the Project. The main risk management strategies that the Project will employ include:

- Risk assessment tools (such as SESP, HACT, private sector due diligence, etc.)
- Identification of any new risks or altered risk status within the Project quarterly Reports and monitoring visits, particularly any issues or problems what may have arisen as a result of the on-going and evolving COVID pandemic.
- Risk reviews at the scheduled regular Steering Committee Meetings (based on Quarterly Reports)
- Annual Project Implementation Reviews (which include a Critical Risk Management section). PIRs will include an update on any of the issues related to the on-going COVID pandemic that may be affecting the Project and what adaptive actions are needed.
- Mid-Term Review

The Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (Annex 6) has assessed the primary social and environmental risks arising from the Project including the level of significance of those risks and identifying what social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential moderate to high risks. This further arrives at an overall project risk categorization. This overall process ensures that Free, Prior and Informed Consent has been obtained (particularly in relation to any indigenous peoples as well as identifying any risks of economic displacement or adverse impacts on livelihoods arising from Project activities and deliverables.

UNDP will apply the inter-agency Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) framework to manage financial and internal control risks. The HACT framework is a common operational framework for transferring cash to Implementing Partners and Responsible parties. The framework is a method of assurance derived from risk/system-based assessments and audits. Throughout the project lifecycle, UNDP will employ an integrated suite of assurance activities (financial audits, internal control audits, special audits, programming visits and spot checks) performed based on the results of macro and micro assessments.

Stakeholder Engagement and South-South Cooperation:

Stakeholders and potential partners were engaged in the Project Preparation process through various interactions during Project Document development. The PPG was originally prepared prior to the onset of COVID 19 and as such the activity plan for face to face meetings and national in-country consultations by PPG consultants was disrupted. With the travel bans associated with COVID 19, FFA members quickly adapted to virtual meeting platforms and this included the A Project Preparation Inception workshop which was successfully conducted via the zoom platform in May 2020 and widely attended by FFA Members and project partners. At this meeting, it was agreed that much of the PPG and project

preparation process would now have to take place via electronic media for all communications and interactions (e.g. capturing of data and input to the national status and priority reports, interactions with the stakeholder and project partners, etc.). In this context, to ensure comprehensive involvement of national level stakeholders, each of the 14 Pacific SIDS were involved in detailed consultation processes with the Project developers during the preparation phase which included the identification of and contact with the pertinent stakeholders in each of the FFA member countries. This supported virtual one on one national level consultations between one of the two regional consultants and each Member Country in preparing the country specific annexes for the PDD (Annex 14). These annexes provided a detailed outline of the current status of overall oceanic fisheries for each country and comprehensively addressed specific national priority areas of work under the new project. Once the Project Design Document draft was completed, a project validation workshop was hosted on the 26th November, followed by the annual OFMP II Project Steering Committee on 27th November. The validation workshop provided the opportunity to present the project outline to Members, partners and stakeholders and seek feedback on the overall project design. This meeting was well attended and provided the opportunity to present the OFMP III process to date (TDA, SAP, PIF, PPG and PDD) provide an outline of the New Project, present project partners and roles, summarise UNDP perspectives on the project and allow for comprehensive Member discussion. The meeting supported and validated the PDD and the way forward.

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

Stakeholder collaboration and cooperation will extend beyond the Project itself through Outputs from Component 4 to outreach to other fisheries and LME's globally and aim to provide for replication of lessons and best practices to further strengthen opportunities for sustainable fisheries globally. The Project will also facilitate dissemination of such lessons and practices through platforms such as IW:LEARN⁵, UNDP EXPOSURE⁶, the UN South-South Galaxy⁷ knowledge sharing platform, FAO, etc. In addition, to bring the voice of the WCPO/FFA PICS to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on sustainable management of fisheries and the implications and associated potential mitigation/adaptation to climate change. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional and global cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on sustainable oceanic fisheries management in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in the WCPO region. Further detail on interactions can be found in Annex 9.

The indigenous peoples of the Pacific SIDS are the primary stakeholders and principal beneficiaries of the project. FFA was established to represent the best interests of Pacific SIDS in the sustainable management of Pacific Tuna Fisheries. As such the best interests of the Pacific Indigenous Peoples is at the core of FFA's and the projects work.

Within this wider framework the project SESP analysis (Annex 6 of the Project Design Document) does identify a potential risk that there is the possibility that the project will experience ineffective or incomplete stakeholder engagement with relevant stakeholders including the local communities including local indigenous communities and women. To mitigate this risk the Project has a proactive, comprehensive and functional Stakeholder Engagement Plan that includes all relevant stakeholders including women, youth, marginalized communities and Indigenous Communities. The project has also formulated an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF, Annex 17) which includes/covers procedures for ensuring effective stakeholder engagement during implementation; strong communication and awareness structures with decisions being seen to be 'supported' across the board. In addition, the project will carry out a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment to towards ensuring stronger awareness and support at the national policy level to help create a consensus within FFA which can carry into WCPFC also. It should

⁵ <https://www.iwlearn.net/>

⁶ <https://stories.undp.org/>

⁷ <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/south-south-galaxy/>

also be noted that the project has a well-founded Grievance Redress Mechanism to complement its stakeholder engagements and participation.

The SESP identifies a second risk that the project has the potential to impact on the rights of indigenous peoples because project activities will engage with indigenous communities and impact on their resources, livelihoods and way of life. However, the project is entirely focused on engagement with indigenous peoples across the 14 Pacific SIDS. The project envisions more positive impacts by ensuring that the relevant cultural practices, substantial rights, livelihood and benefits to indigenous peoples are supported and sustained. Under Outcome 2, the project will explore and support/promote options for improving access to pelagic food resources for local communities and strengthening food security in relation to climate change impacts, such as nearshore FAD deployment, offloading of small tuna and non-target by-catch food-fish, cheaper access to canned tuna, etc. Furthermore, this Outcome will focus on the development and promotion of/support for alternative income generating activities both within fisheries management and other sectors that can provide adaptive responses to climate change and its expected/predicted impacts on the fisheries sector. The Project will also include appropriate training staff involved in the management of fisheries focusing on new skills and technologies with an emphasis on gender empowerment and youth job creation. The Project will have a positive impact on these indigenous peoples by securing their well-being and livelihoods.

The SESP also includes a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 9) which outlines an operational Stakeholder and Partnership Engagement Strategy adopting partnerships with NGOs, private sector and international-recognised institutions and technical bodies that can provide support for monitoring and compliance, scientific studies and research related to ecosystem-based management and climate change impacts, and broad training in such areas as fisheries management and MCS. Furthermore, as part of an Outcome addressing Knowledge Management, Communication and Awareness, the Project will involve engagements and participation of WCPFC stakeholders as well as those of the global community in fostering and promoting collaborative mechanisms with LMEs, Regional Seas Conventions and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) in order to better manage and sustain an overall healthy ecosystem and to catalyse cooperative sustainable fisheries management.

Pacific SIDS are the primary project stakeholders but others include FFA, WCPFC, SPC, PNA, Pacific SIDS government representatives, NGOs, private sector, and academic and research institutions, with the aim of strengthening management approaches in line with an ecosystem-based management strategy that embraces adaptive management toward climate change and other potential impacts on migratory fish stocks and subsequently the socioeconomic well-being of the SIDS. Partnerships are listed in that Section above which provides a list of the main partners and stakeholders in the Project.

The main objective of the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) is to ensure that the interests and priorities of the different stakeholder groups and sectors are taken into account during relevant phases of project development and implementation. Specific objectives of the plan include:

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

The SEP will be implemented according to five basic principles that will ensure its effectiveness and inclusiveness:

- i) Participation: Open representation and participation of stakeholders will be facilitated at all levels, from Government to local community members.
- ii) Gender equity: Project design and implementation will be responsive to gender-sensitive considerations including the specific capacities and needs of women, the youth and marginalized/vulnerable groups.

- iii) Respect for cultural diversity: Project design and implementation will respect existing customs, traditions, and forms of organization and decision-making.
- iv) Communication and transparency: Care will be taken to design and implement a communication strategy that guides messages coherently to specific stakeholder groups and audiences targeted by the project. Adequate communication will help avoid unrealistic/false expectations or erroneous interpretations between actors. Information will be provided transparently, without marginalizing any stakeholder groups.
- v) Partnerships and synergies: Continuous efforts will be made to ensure mapping of other interventions with similar objectives as the project, or initiatives that are related to the same thematic scope as the project. Opportunities will be explored to establish synergies that can help to maximize project impact and avoid duplication of efforts.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

With these considerations in mind, the Project outputs will be delivered to optimize equality and gender mainstreaming, ensuring that men, women, youth and marginalized groups benefit adequately from capacity enhancement and effective participation in decisions related to resource management and livelihood support, as well as the distribution of benefits. Annex 10 provides further elaboration by way of a preliminary Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming Plan. The Project will develop a more detailed and appropriate gender analysis and gender action plan within four months of the Inception Meeting. The ESMF (Annex 17) clearly identifies this intention. The Plan will provide an analysis of gender inequalities and gender-based violence in the 14 SIDs as well as procedures to ensure that gaps associated with gender inequality and women empowerment are not exacerbated during project implementation. The Project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment in areas related to capacity building, alternative livelihoods, MCS and fisheries management training, etc. Project activities that focus on enhancement of socioeconomic benefits will consistently take into account the need for greater gender balance and equality. The Results Framework includes gender-related quantifiable targets to the compulsory indicators on direct and indirect beneficiaries.

The Gender Action Plan (GAP) will provide a set of avoidance, mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures with an implementation plan to achieve the desired social and environmental sustainability outcomes. This plan must be implemented and updated throughout project implementation to ensure that all risks associated with Principle 3 Gender equality and Women Empowerment (from the Social and Environmental Screening) are further assessed and that the appropriate management measures are established to ensure SES compliance. The measures will be adopted and integrated into the project activities, monitoring and reporting framework and budget, and captured in a revised SESP. The GAP will take into account the requirements and measures under the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as required. Additionally, the plan will take into consideration any limitations regarding the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and make operational recommendations regarding the alignment of the Project with site-specific national guidelines and policies, and review cycles within the Project regarding those recommendations.

The following Table captures the planned gender equity and empowerment approaches for the various project Components and their Outcomes. These will be developed more specifically and with detail of their intended outputs and deliverables through a Project Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming Plan immediately after inception (See above). Furthermore, a local Gender Consultant will be employed to provide input to the ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework) – See Annex 17.

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND OUTPUTS	GENDER-RELATED ACTIVITIES AND RESPONSES
COMPONENT 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF A PROACTIVE AND ADAPTIVE ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACH TO REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT	
Outcome 1.1	Institutional capacity building within the National Tuna Management and Development Plans will focus strongly on gender balance improvement and equity
Outcome 1.2	Number of staff that have undergone training on fisheries management techniques. These figures will be disaggregated by gender to demonstrate greater gender equity. Training through the stakeholder/partnerships programme will also focus on gender equity on business expansion in the domestic fisheries sector and on priority technical and scientific studies and data capture driving adaptive management processes
COMPONENT 2: INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION TO SUPPORT THE ADAPTIVE ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACH TO REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT	
Outcome 2.1	port state monitoring and compliance for enforcement of catch documentation as well as improved tracking strategies and confirmation of provenance will endeavour to empower more female operatives at the port level.
COMPONENT 3: A REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR IMPROVED COMMUNITY SUBSISTENCE AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS ON THE ECOLOGY AND FISHERIES OF THE REGION	
Outcome 3.2	Training provided in 100% of Pacific SIDS for alternative livelihoods and targeting at least 30% women and 50% youth in each Pacific SIDS. Alternative income generating activities from some 10 examples across 5 Pacific SIDS providing lessons and best practices with clear examples related to gender equity and youth
COMPONENT 4: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION	
Outcome 4.1	Support to strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed PCCOS (Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Sciences) will include a gender equity and empowerment component.

Global Environmental Benefits:

The Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the WCPF Convention Area has identified the threats and root causes to oceanic fisheries within the WCPO and the associated socioeconomic well-being of the SIDS and LDCs. The SAP has been developed, negotiated with the appropriate stakeholders and formally adopted by the Ministers from each of the PICs and SIDS in the WCPFC area. This will now be followed up by the implementation of this regionally agreed Strategic Action Program. In doing so, the SAP will deliver benefits and advantages not just at the regional level but also at the global level through enhancing its sustainable fisheries given the outsize impact of a fishery that represents more than half of global tuna catch. Effective implementation of the SAP will result in an ongoing sustainable catch of more than 3 million tons of tuna annually across the WCPO which will continue to help to catalyze and demonstrate sustainable fisheries management within a fishery that has a worldwide market and upon which global food security is dependent. It will further demonstrate blue economy opportunities by enhancing SIDS economies, livelihoods and government revenue, and the maintenance of a sustainable healthy marine ecosystem, and it will assist in addressing the global concern regarding marine plastics and lost fishing gear. Furthermore, it will explore mechanisms for improving management within those areas beyond national jurisdiction that fall within the WCPC Area. Work on climate change impacts and mitigation as outlined in the SAP is also projected to have global value as it identifies the changes in migration patterns and spawning grounds resulting from alterations in current and water column parameters (current direction and depth, salinity, temperature, etc.) . How this affects the various tuna species as well as the socioeconomics of the SIDS will provide some valuable insight into the potential impacts within other global fisheries.

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

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

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

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

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

Indicator 13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities'

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

Target 4 states that 'By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.'

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

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

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

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

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

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

Innovativeness:

This Project is innovative in that it is aiming to secure a sustainable yet very vulnerable major world fishery. Most other fisheries projects are concentrating on trying to pull national or regional fisheries back from their status of over-exploited or collapsed into a manageable level of sustainability. It is also innovative in having developed and successfully tested already new approaches to effective and adaptable management in specific areas (e.g. VDS-style zone-based management, FAD tracking, E-Monitoring, E-Reporting, etc.) and now aims to replicate those throughout the Convention area. The project will also directly assist the LDCs and SIDS to increase and secure their national benefits from their fisheries which have previously been to the advantage of DWFNs. In support of such innovative strategies, Component 2 of the Project focuses entirely on innovative technology development in support of fisheries management. This includes addressing the need for strengthening and expanding effective on-board and port state level monitoring, particularly through the use of electronic monitoring and reporting systems. It will further promote more effective on-board catch documentation through the establishment of workable and pragmatic Standards and Operational Procedures and electronic surveillance and subsequent interdiction. It will also aim to review existing mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance and movement of catches to the market and feasibility of introducing any new and/or potential improvements, in partnership with industry. Furthermore, it will aim to improve FAD design, tracking and management at national and regional levels, including control of deployment and tracking, log sheets, and other mechanisms to optimise the sustainability of target stock catches, reduce bycatch and entanglement, and generally reduce ecological impacts from loss of FADs. This will include better control of deployment and tracking and more effective use of acoustic data to assist in more efficient sets with less by-catch and fewer immature target species. Improved tracking will also reduce the loss of such fishing gear with otherwise consequent impacts from ghost-fishing, entanglement and potential introduction of plastic waste into the marine environment. The project will adopt various innovative processes across Components 1, 2, and 3.

In implementing project Output 1.1.1 around improvements in long-line and purse seine management both ‘in-zone’ and on high seas (HS), the project will enter into partnership with appropriate agencies and sectors to build capacity on assessment and application of new technologies related to fisheries management and MCS and subsequent potential adoption and implementation including Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) and Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) and enhancing Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence applications and analysis and enhancing both the deployment of human observers on high seas vessels (both fishing and carrier) and the use and analysis of Electronic Monitoring and Reporting. Work with the application of this emerging technology has already been scoped and will help support and enhance the ongoing upgrading of Fisheries Information Management Systems and more effective analysis of E-Log and CPUE data.

Project component 2 is based around the adoption and implementation of innovative technology development and to support the adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management. It will support two main outcomes that make use of improved or advanced technologies to support better management and MCS practices. The first outcome addresses the need for strengthening and expanding effective on-board and port state level monitoring, particularly through the use of electronic monitoring and reporting systems. It will promote more effective on-board catch documentation through the establishment of workable and pragmatic Standards and Operational Procedures and electronic surveillance and subsequent interdiction. This outcome will also aim to review existing mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance and movement of catches to the market and feasibility of introducing any new and/or potential improvements, in partnership with industry. The objective will be both to provide consumer ‘faith’ in the products they are purchasing and to assist in the elimination of IUU fishing. The primary objective of this Outcome is the reduction/elimination of IUU within the WCPO region.

The second Outcome (Outcome 2.2) will focus on improving FAD design, tracking and management at national and regional levels, including control of deployment and tracking, log sheets, and other mechanisms to optimise the sustainability of target catches, reduce bycatch and entanglement, and generally reduce ecological impacts from loss of FADs. This will include better control of deployment and tracking and more effective use of acoustic data to assist in more efficient sets with less bycatch and fewer immature target species. This component will also support research and deployment studies to confirm and to promote use of such technologies in the fishery. Improved tracking will also reduce the loss of such fishing gear with otherwise consequent impacts from ghost-fishing, entanglement and potential introduction of plastic waste into the marine environment. Importantly, a key element of the new PNA FAD measures

is that it will give individual PNA Members management options such as limiting the number of FADs in their waters at any one time, not allowing FADs in the zone unless vessels have Vessel Days and associated FAD recovery requirements. In support of outcome 2.1 to improve monitoring of catch, bycatch and movement of catch (transshipping, landing and marketing) and associated MCS and data analysis the project will support strengthened on-board monitoring (observers and electronic monitoring and electronic reporting systems) and established and adopted Standards for Catch Documentation Schemes. This will be achieved through review and strategic support to E-Monitoring at the national level and comprehensive cost benefit analysis of EM strategies and the implementation of the 2020 Regional longline electronic monitoring policy supported by technical assistance for development of EM and ER across WCPO fisheries as well as training in EM and ER including electronic operational logsheet data use. There are also plans to support strategic design and scoping for implementing improved supply chain traceability with reference to lessons and practices from experiences to date in Fiji with blockchain and wider testing of further enhancement of blockchain technology application.

One of the key areas of project innovation is in regard to Outcome 2.2. around improved FAD management and design including tracking, log sheets, and other mechanisms to optimise sustainable target stock catches, reduce bycatch/entanglement and reduce ecological impacts from loss of FADs. This will be undertaken through a range of activities including analysis of current FAD tracking technologies and an associated pilot initiative to demonstrate viable use of most recent technologies, testing and implementation of new FAD logsheets, rolling out and implementation of a FAD Registration and Tracking procedures including analysis of tracking data, field-testing and adoption of biodegradable FAD designs and the design and adoption of arrangements for FAD recovery.

The project will also demonstrate innovation in implementing component three around strengthened data capture, modelling and assessment feeding into management responses to climate-induced impacts on fisheries and marine ecosystems and the implementation of a Regional Programme to improve/expand the knowledge base and to identify changes in the ecosystem and their effects on tuna stock distribution including climate change impacts and connectivity across high seas and EEZs.

Sustainability:

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

The Implementation Plan will identify:

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

The Sustainability Plan will identify:

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

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

Potential for Scaling-up and Replication

The Project includes a dedicated Outputs (4.1.2) that will promote the development of collaboration mechanisms outside of the region with other LMEs, Regional Seas Conventions and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs). This will provide opportunity to replicate the successes of sustainable fisheries management in the WCPO/FFA within other fisheries around the world. Furthermore, the Project includes an Output (4.1.3.) that specifically aims to capture the appropriate lessons and practices learned from this Project (as well as from OFMP I and II) and to transfer them both within the Project system (WCPO and FFA members) from one example into other PICS or fisheries as well as outside of the Project system into other fisheries. In this context, the Project will also collaborate closely with IW:LEARN and through the annual LME Consultancy Workshops and biennial International Waters Conferences. The potential for scaling up is mainly appropriate in the sense that the project itself will be taking tested management approaches from parts of the region and expanding them (such as the zone-based management as mentioned above). This will then provide a valuable opportunity (created within the Project) to scale across (replicate) into other regions and RFMOs. The Project aim to build on the success of the past 15- 20 years of funding and support in the region specifically by capturing the Best Lessons and Practice, not only from this current project as it progresses but also from the previous OFM projects and GEF supported initiatives with a view to recommending replication as appropriate in other RFMOs. This would be realised 'on-the-ground' through exchange programmes that bring pertinent bodies and representation to the region but also through the possibility of orchestrating a more global meeting specifically on tuna fisheries lessons and practices.

Project Results Framework

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
Overall Objective: To mainstream ecosystem-based management approaches and climate change adaptation and resilience into the sustainable management of the highly migratory fish stocks of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean	INDICATOR 1 Mandatory Indicator 1: Number of Direct Project beneficiaries	Total: 22,257 Male: 11,404 (51%) Female: 10,853 (49%)	Target = Total: 26,000 Male: 13,000 (50%) Female: 13,000 (50%) Increase in beneficiaries as a result of more Pacific SIDS port landings of catches, more SIDS onshore processing and generally more control by SIDS over fishing, etc.	Target = Total: 28,000 Male: 14,000 (50%) Female: 14,000 (50%) Increase in beneficiaries as a result of more Pacific SIDS port landings of catches, more SIDS onshore processing and generally more control by SIDS over fishing, etc.
	INDICATOR 2 Mandatory Indicator 2: Number of Indirect Project beneficiaries	Total: 2.82 million Male: 1.45 million Female: 1.37 million (equivalent to 25% of population of 14 PICS as of 2019)	Total: 5.65 million Male: 2.87 million Female: 2.78 million (equivalent to 50% of population of 14 Pacific SIDS)	Total: 8.47 million Male: 4.32 million Female: 4.15 million (equivalent to 75% of population of 14 Pacific SIDS)
	INDICATOR 3 Core Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity	Fisheries management practices have maintained a sustainable tuna fishery to date but improvements are urgent in the context of an ecosystem-based approach to keep the 4 target species within this 'sustainability' framework within the 3,600M ha area	Adoption of sustainable Harvest Strategies and associated Targets and Limits for at least two of the four major tuna stocks applying to the EEZs of all FFA SIDS throughout the 3,600 million hectare area	3,600 Million hectares of EEZ and territorial waters under improved management with adopted sustainable harvest strategies and enhanced monitoring strategies
	INDICATOR 4 Core Indicator 7: Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	Western Pacific Warm Pool (Large Marine Ecosystem): TDA = Adopted SAP - Adopted Critical need for the implementation of a SAP that Mainstreams Climate Change and Ecosystem-Based Approaches into the Management of the Migratory Fish Stocks (which are the only truly transboundary concern in this primarily 'open ocean' LME and across the widely dispersed, associated SIDS	Development of an ecosystem approach to fisheries along with climate change adaptation strategies as part of SAP implementation that recognises the LME component (Pacific Warm Pool LME) alongside the WCP Ocean area and associated FFA Pacific SIDS	An ecosystem approach to fisheries aligned with a climate change adaptation approach adopted jointly by the Pacific SIDS covering the area of WCPO and Pacific Ocean Warm Pool LME (which covers 2000 - 4000 million hectares - varying with season and annually)

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
Component 1				
Implementation of a proactive and adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management				
Outcome 1.1 Adaptive and sustainable ecosystem-based management of fisheries and associated natural resources with an emphasis on response to climate change impacts and focusing on the benefit to the PICs in order to maintain the current 100% sustainability of all four WCP tuna stocks representing some 3 million mt annual catch	INDICATOR 5: Adoption of suite of improved management strategies including improvements in monitoring and reporting (at-sea and Port-based) focusing on ecosystem-based harvest strategies (linked to vessel-day schemes or catch limits based on ecosystem considerations)	Current management strategies still limited and primarily species base rather than ecosystem based with High seas fisheries inadequately monitored	Harvest Strategies identified and adopted for target species and agreed for EEZ and well developed for further advancement in HS applications of targets and limits	New Harvest strategies in place for the fishery (with active monitoring) providing effective coverage of management including VDS or catch limits and monitoring of Harvest Strategy outcomes
	INDICATOR 6: Development and implementation of national level management plans and policies in support of adaptive management practices and processes that can react to climate change impacts and harvest strategy targets & triggers	National Tuna Management and Development Plans in place across FFA members but all in need of strategic support ranging from review and revision to institutional capacity building and policy development and implementation technical assistance.	8 of the 14 PICS with re-drafted NTMDPs embracing the adaptive ecosystem and either adopted or under consideration by government. Policy development and application enhanced in at least 8 countries. 50% (7) of countries implementing their NTMDPs	100% (14) of countries implementing their re-drafted NTMDPs with a full ecosystem management-based approach
Outputs to achieve Outcome	Output 1.1.1: Improvements in long-line and purse seine management both 'in-zone' and on high seas though adoption and implementation of mechanisms for enhanced monitoring and reporting, traceability, incorporation of improved port state measures into legislation, and expansion of zone-based (VDS) management Output 1.1.2: Timely and effective implementation of National Tuna Management Plans and associated 'Traceability' Strategies Output 1.1.3: Adaptive management measures strengthened at regional and national levels through cost-benefit analyses leading to adoption of more efficient ecosystem management approaches with prioritization given to: A. adaptation to climate change and its impacts, B. adoption of harvest strategies with associated targets/triggers			
Outcome 1.2 Improved capacity and expertise for overall fisheries management at both the national and regional level as well as to expand	INDICATOR 7: Number of staff (disaggregated by males and females) that have undergone training and built capacity on fisheries management techniques	National reports have identified limited number of adequately trained staff per country – insufficient to manage new/improved fisheries management requirements (VDS, Harvest strategy assessments, MCS etc). Adequate staff	Number of trained staff increased by approximately 2 individuals on average per Pacific SIDS	Number of trained staff increased by approximately 4 individuals on average per Pacific SIDS

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
opportunities for Pacific SIDS engagement in fisheries markets	including monitoring/reporting and MCS	often exist but do not have appropriate training or support		
	INDICATOR 8: Regional Project Stakeholder/Partnership Engagement Programme implemented through agreements with various sector and institutions and delivering technical and business level support to Pacific SIDS on improving management and benefits from domestic fisheries, support scientific and technical studies related to ecosystem management and climate change adaptation as well as MCS,	Existing partnership programmes due to lapse and/or not addressing the needs of this Project in the context of maintaining sustainability of fisheries and livelihoods in the face of climate change and associated impacts	Stakeholder/Partnership Programme up and running with specific delivery through partners and stakeholders on business expansion in the domestic fisheries sector and on priority technical and scientific studies and data capture driving adaptive management processes	Stakeholder/Partnership Programme adopted for the region which has successfully delivered support at the technical and business level to the Pacific SIDS via at least 3 training activities and 3 guidance documents which are providing adequate information to support adaptive management decisions related to changes in the ecosystem, especially in relation to climate change
Outputs to achieve Outcome	Output 1.2.1: Implement a ‘rolling’ training programme for fisheries and ecosystem management staff (to account for staff turnover) with strong emphasis on general regional training on key fisheries management principles, particularly in the context of MCS, adoption of reference points, implementation of harvest controls and identifying and adapting to climate change impacts on the fisheries. Output 1.2.2: Provide technical and business level assistance to Pacific SIDS in promoting domestic fishery development and establishing local value-added fishing ventures (sports fishing, processing, management of domestic fleets and exports) Output 1.2.3: An operational Stakeholder and Partnership Engagement Strategy adopting partnerships with recognised institutions that are providing tertiary level fisheries management courses (including supervision of post-graduate students and mentoring)			
Component 2	Innovative technology development and implementation to support the adaptive ecosystem-based approach to regional fisheries management			
Outcome 2.1 Improved monitoring of catch, bycatch and movement of catch (transshipping, landing and marketing), MCS and data analysis aiming to further reduce IUU fishing below the current	INDICATOR 9: Effective implementation of improved mechanisms and coverage for monitoring and catch documentation including e-monitoring of catch and catch documentation (on board and	Inadequate mechanisms and technology currently in use for monitoring of catch and bycatch both at-sea (especially in relation to transshipment) and in-port. E-reporting in place for purse seine fishery but limited application across the longline fishery. E-monitoring on trial across and in early implementation in five countries.	E-reporting adopted in longline fishery in 50% of Pacific SIDS fleets. Observer E-reporting 75% in place. High seas fishing and transshipment E-reporting advanced as mandatory. E-monitoring on all EEZ operations in 50% of Pacific SIDS EEZs and	E-reporting standard practice against 100% WCPFC purse seine fishing and 70% of longline fishing. E-reporting either adopted or very well advanced as mandatory on all high seas operations. E-monitoring either adopted or very well advanced as a standard

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
already low 6.5% (measured level as of latest year, 2019)	in-port) in Pacific SIDS EEZs and high seas	<p>Baseline for Electronic Reporting - Trials in 15 countries, 226 purse seine vessels, 207 longline vessels. (SPC July 2020 quoting from http://www.wcpfc.int/node/46590)</p> <p>Baseline for Electronic monitoring – 5 countries; 73 LL vessels; 7144 Fishing sets analysed (July 2020 SPC from Summary on E-reporting on LL and PS vessels https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/11687)</p>	<p>50% of high seas operations and well advanced as mandatory on all high seas operations.</p> <p>Catch documentation schemes required and enforced on all EEZ fishing operations through port state monitoring and compliance (active in 50% of SIDS)</p> <p>Catch Documentation Schemes drafted and under negotiation for High Seas fisheries</p>	<p>requirement throughout FFA and WCPO migratory fish stock areas. Catch documentation schemes required and enforced in all Pacific SIDS EEZs</p> <p>Catch Documentation Schemes operational for High Seas Fishing Fleets in WCPO area</p> <p>Electronic Monitoring Vessel Target – 200 Longlines vessels and all high seas carrier vessels equipped with E-Monitoring in 10 countries</p> <p>Electronic Reporting Vessel Target – ALL PS vessels; 500 longline vessels</p>
	<p>INDICATOR 10:</p> <p>Improvements in vessel and catch tracking to ensure catch provenance and market transparency and raise standards in line with supporting a sustainable fishery</p>	<p>Regional CDS Framework in draft. Various CDS systems in place including the PNA purse fishery but limited and <i>Ad hoc</i> 'chain-of-custody' and tracking mechanisms for catches (hook/net-to-market) in place in other fisheries, some purse seine fleets and trialled for the longline fishery.</p>	<p>Regional CDS framework endorsed by Pacific SIDS and new mechanisms for tracking and confirmation of provenance through chain of custody systems negotiated through FFA and under trial</p>	<p>Standard tracking and chain-of-custody introduced as and where feasible into licenced fishery in all 14 Pacific SIDS and adopted by the WCPFC for high seas fisheries</p>
Outputs to achieve the Outcome	<p>Output 2.1.1: Strengthened on-board monitoring (observers and electronic monitoring and electronic reporting systems) and established and adopted Standards for Catch Documentation Schemes</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: Improved frequency/accuracy of monitoring and reporting at port state level (including catch documentation) emphasizing the objective of reducing an eliminating IUU through PSMA, electronic surveillance and subsequent interdiction.</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Review existing mechanisms for strengthening vessel tracking as well as tracking/tracing provenance and movement of catches to the market and feasibility of introducing any new and/or potential improvements, in partnership with industry</p>			
<p>Outcome 2.2</p> <p>Greater monitoring and control of FADs to optimise returns from target stocks and reduce bycatch and other ecological impacts.</p>	<p>INDICATOR 11:</p> <p>Extent of documentation and reduction in bycatch and other ecological impacts from FADs</p>	<p>Poor documentation available on deployment and tracking and limited FAD data being provided by vessel operators (estimated 30-40,000 FAD deployments annually)</p>	<p>Introduction of compulsory FAD log-sheets with deployment and FAD design information. Returns from at least 50% of FAD deployments and sets</p>	<p>100% return of FAD log-sheet from all FAD deployments and sets</p> <p>90% of FAD Buoys tracked</p>

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
		Weak requirements for FAD design to reduce entanglements and targeting of unnecessary bycatch FAD Buoy Tracking being applied on a voluntary trial basis	FAD designs being tested in collaboration with private sector and results assessed and discussed formally by PNA, FFA and WCPFC FAD Buoy Tracking information required for PNA waters	New Non-Entangling FAD design requirements being applied throughout the FFA PICS region
Outputs to achieve the Outcome	Output 2.2.1: Improved FAD management and design including tracking, log sheets, and other mechanisms to optimise sustainable target stock catches, reduce bycatch/entanglement and reduce ecological impacts from loss of FADs.			
Component 3				
A regional strategy for improved community subsistence and resilience to climate change effects on the ecology and fisheries of the region				
Outcome 3.1 Strengthened data capture, modelling and assessment feeding into management responses to climate-induced impacts on fisheries and marine ecosystems	INDICATOR 12: Implementation of a knowledge capture programme (scientific/technical) for monitoring changes and impacts within the ecosystem related to sustainability of the migratory tuna stocks and associates species	Insufficient/inadequate knowledge at the ecosystem level of interactions and impacts that influence/effect management of migratory fish stocks or to be able to support an effective adaptive management strategy/mechanisms by the Pacific SIDS	A Regional Programme adopted by FFA for effective capture of necessary knowledge/data to support an ecosystem-based fisheries management strategy Role of PCCOS defined and strengthened to support this Programme	A single, active FFA Regional Platform for effective capture of necessary knowledge/data to support an ecosystem-based fisheries management strategy actively used by FFA and individual Pacific SIDS as part of their Management Plans
	INDICATOR 13: Extent of use of scientific and technical data capture and knowledge inputs as an adaptive management tool to improve the socioeconomic welfare and long-term wellbeing of the Pacific SIDS	Adaptive Management focusing on improving the wellbeing of the Pacific SIDS in association with sustainable fisheries is not effectively included as part of an overall ecosystem-based management strategy for national fisheries management or by FFA as a standard	Adaptive Management is demonstrated as effective through implementation of Tuna and Development Management Plans in 50% of Pacific SIDS	100% of national Tuna Development and Management Plans are based on an Adaptive Management strategy that embraces the ecosystem-based management approach and feeds into overall FFA management strategy (and vice versa) Presentations to FFA by Pacific SIDS demonstrate how this Adaptive Management approach has actively improved wellbeing and lifestyles of their peoples/communities

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
Outputs to achieve the Outcome	<p>Output 3.1.1: Implementation of a Regional Programme to improve/expand the knowledge base and to identify changes in the ecosystem and their effects on tuna stock distribution including climate change impacts and connectivity across high seas and EEZ. This will include strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science in coordinating research activities to provide a strong foundation for an adaptive management process which would proactively review knowledge and information coming in with a view to advising and guiding management alignment and policy considerations</p> <p>Output 3.1.2: Improved input and output from ecosystem and socioeconomic modelling, particularly of climate-induced changes, feeding into a peer-review process for identifying impacts on PICS at the socioeconomic level (including adaptive management guidelines and policy briefs)</p>			
Outcome 3.2 New strategies in place to respond to socioeconomic changes and food security issues related to climate change (i.e. improving community subsistence and small-scale commercial fisheries)	INDICATOR 14: Level of community awareness of the benefits and access to pelagic food sources versus coastal fisheries to reduce pressure on latter	Pacific SIDS communities have limited awareness and limited exploitation of or access to pelagic fish as food source. Pressure on coastal fisheries continues to increase	Nearshore FAD deployment by local communities targeting pelagics (e.g. tuna) in 5 of the 14 Pacific SIDS Small tuna and bycatch being landed by EEZ fleets and processed for local consumption in 3 of the 14 Pacific SIDS	FAD deployment by local community fishermen extended to include 10 of the 14 Pacific SIDS Tuna and bycatch landing and processing for communities extended to 8 of the 14 Pacific SIDS
	INDICATOR 15: Access to alternative income generation as adaptive response to changes in the ecosystem with particular focus on youth and gender equity	Pacific SIDS livelihoods remain focused on certain traditional activities such as nearshore reef fishing and shoreline collection and across various small-scale commercial sectors and not flexible to changes in socioeconomics related to fishery and climate change	Alternative income options identified for all of the Pacific SIDS with a focus on adaptation to climate change and reduced community dependence on offshore fisheries related employment Training need assessment and exercises provided for 50% of Pacific SIDS	Training provided in 100% of Pacific SIDS for alternative livelihoods and targeting at least 30% women and 50% youth in each Pacific SIDS. Alternative income generating activities from some 10 examples across 5 Pacific SIDS providing lessons and best practices with clear examples related to gender equity and youth
Outputs to achieve the Outcome	<p>Output 3.2.1: Improved access to pelagic food resources for local communities (nearshore FAD deployment, offloading of small tuna and non-target by-catch food-fish, cheaper access to canned tuna)</p> <p>Output 3.2.2: Assessment of alternative income generating activities both within fisheries and other sectors that can identify the need for adaptive responses to climate change and its predicted impacts on the fisheries sector. This would also look at the requirement for appropriate training in new skills and technologies with an emphasis on gender empowerment and youth job creation</p>			
Component 4				
Knowledge Management, Project Monitoring and Evaluation				
Outcome 4.1 Knowledge Management, Communication and Awareness	INDICATOR 16: Consumer-based sustainable management strategies adopted	Effective eco-labelling and certification is currently only active in some of the Pacific SIDS (PNA members and Fiji)	Eco-labelling lessons and practices captured and reviewed by FFA with a view to replication across all Pacific SIDS	Eco-labelling extended and careful monitored for accuracy and compliance across all 14 Pacific

Objective, Components and Outcome	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets (confirmed by Mid Term Review)	End of Project Targets (confirmed by Terminal Evaluation)
implemented and outreaching to WCPFC stakeholders as well as the global community	through eco-labelling and certification of fisheries using existing models such as PNA where appropriate		Partnerships developed to expand eco-labelling across the Pacific SIDS	SIDS in close collaboration with partners and private sector
	<p>INDICATOR 17:</p> <p>Communications Strategy adopted and Experiences, lessons and best practices captured and upscaled/replicated to other RFMO regions and LMEs</p>	<p>The WCPFC/FFA region is the world's only region with a sustainable oceanic fishery. However, the lessons and practices developed here have not as yet been properly captured and distributed as appropriate to other regions, RFMO and LME's globally. This is a huge, missed opportunity for bringing other oceanic fisheries within the sustainable management bracket.</p>	<p>A Communications Strategy adopted and delivering outreach and awareness as well as capturing feedback from Project stakeholders</p> <p>Overall Lessons and Best Practices from OFMPI, OFMP II and this current Project as well as from WCPFC and FFA generally are captured in an overall report on Sustainable Fisheries Management in the South Pacific</p> <p>L&BP Report shared, discussed and employed as appropriate by other regions, LMEs and RFMOs to strengthen and improve sustainability of fisheries in close collaboration with IW:LEARN</p>	<p>OFM L&BP Report readily available and in use globally</p> <p>Various global fisheries (5+) reviewing and adopting (where appropriate) lessons and best practices from the report leading to potential improvements in sustainability. (Report to include a 'sustainability' quantification tracking tool as appropriate)</p>
Outputs to achieve Outcome	<p>Output 4.1.1: Promote consumer awareness and Eco-labelling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries, along with robust systems for tracing fish products to ensure they originate from certified fisheries (Including through partnerships with international bodies e.g. MSC and others). Focus will be given to expanding the successful model that has been developed within the Parties to the Nauru Agreement as an important consumer-based sustainable management strategy.</p> <p>Output 4.1.2: Strengthen the 'clearing house' role of the newly-formed Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science in coordinating research activities to provide a strong foundation for an adaptive management process which would proactively review knowledge and information coming in with a view to advising and guiding management alignment and policy considerations)4.1.3</p> <p>Output 4.1.3: Foster and promote collaborative mechanisms with LMEs, Regional Seas Conventions and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) in order to better manage and sustain an overall healthy ecosystem and to catalyze cooperative sustainable fisheries management</p> <p>Output 4.1.4: Capture of overall Best Lessons and Practices from the OFM Projects over the last two decades for transfer to other regions and RFMOs; allocation of 1% of grant for IWLEARN activities</p>			

III. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP \(including guidance on GEF project revisions\)](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Guidelines](#). **The UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF Monitoring Policy](#) and the [GEF Evaluation Policy](#) and other [relevant GEF policies](#)⁸. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

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

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review and update the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Review and validate the vetting process of potential responsible parties by the Implementing Partner for the project board decision.
- e. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- f. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- g. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- h. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- i. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will

⁸ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR will also specifically address any issues or problems that may arise as a result of the on-going and evolving COVID pandemic. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators:

The GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators included as Annex 12 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF [website](#). If relevant to the project: The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) have been prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

An Independent Mid-term Review will be completed no later than 36 months after CEO Endorsement.

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

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

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

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by **July 2025**. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

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

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by **January 2027**. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the TE report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy⁹ and the GEF policy on public involvement¹⁰.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	\$25,000 (Budget line 35) \$30,000 (Budget Line 42)	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework, including action plans formulated for the project	\$10,000 (Budget Line 28)	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually typically between June-August
Supervision Missions	None	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	\$48,800 (Budget Line 26) \$4,000 (Budget Line 29)	July 2025
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	\$68,000 (Budget Line 26) \$4,000 (Budget Line 29)	January 2027
TOTAL indicative COST	\$189,800	<i>Project Lifetime</i>

IV. Governance and Management Arrangements

Roles and responsibilities in the project's governance mechanism

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

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and

⁹ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

¹⁰ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible to the project board for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary.
- The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Implementation of the multiyear workplan;
- Verifying and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the quarters and year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures (FACE).

FFA will house the Project Management Unit and coordinate and provide all required information and evidence-based reporting to UNDP and GEF in the delivery of the project. FFA will have a coordination role across all project components and have overall responsibility for the delivery of project outputs and reports and the progressing of FFA wide Member perspectives to the wider WCPFC forum while at the same time fully recognizing the unique position of the PNAO and other project stakeholders.

Responsible Parties:

The implementing partner (FFA) may enter into a written agreement with other organizations, known as responsible parties (in line with the approved project document or multi-year work plan through project board decision), to provide goods and/or services to the project, carry out project activities and/or produce outputs using the project budget.

The relevant legal instrument of FFA should be used for establishing these agreements. Responsible parties are directly accountable to the implementing partner in accordance with the terms of their agreement, which are tailor-made, and specific to the requirements that are contained in the main agreement that exists between the IP and RPs.

To avoid a conflict of interest, no responsible parties shall serve on the Project Board.

Project stakeholders and target groups:

The principal target groups for this project are the Pacific SIDS themselves and all of the inhabitants engaged in oceanic fisheries within these islands. Despite the tuna fishery within the WCPO maintain sustainability for the last few years there is a risk of over-fishing from DWFNs both within the EEZs and adjacent to them. The project aims to secure a better balance of management for and by the SIDS over their fisheries to avoid their marginalization in this management process. Annex 14 provides detail of the fisheries management status for all of the 14 Pacific SIDS as well as information on the incremental actions and priority assistance needs.

The project will work with a range of stakeholders including FFA, WCPFC, PNA, Pacific SIDS government representatives, NGOs, private sector, and academic and research institutions (see descriptions under Section IV – Results and Partnerships), with the aim of strengthening management approaches in line with an ecosystem-based management strategy that embraces adaptive management toward climate change and other potential impacts on migratory fish stocks and subsequently the socioeconomic well-being of the Pacific SIDS. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will define the actual process and the mechanisms for partners and stakeholders to engage in the decision-making and management proceedings within the project. Annex 9 defines the SEP. The main objective of the SEP is to ensure that the interests and priorities of the different stakeholder

groups and sectors are taken into account during relevant phases of project development and implementation. Specific objectives of the plan include:

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

National Level Project Management and Coordination

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

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

The lead institutions for the Project for participating Pacific SIDS are listed below.

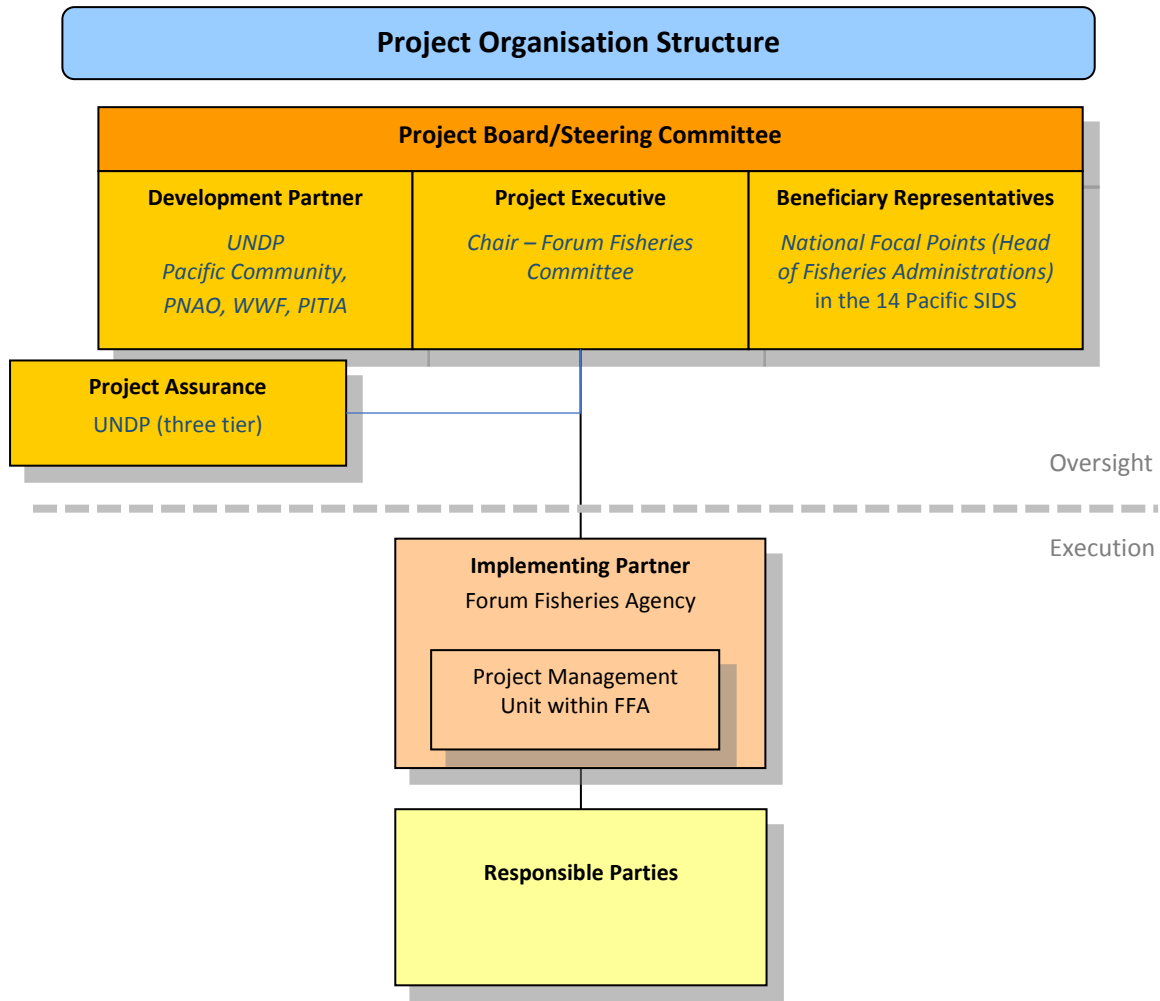
List of National Lead Institutions

COUNTRY	LEAD INSTITUTION
Cook Islands	Ministry of Marine Resources Ms Pamela Maru, Secretary: Email p.maru@mmr.gov.ck
FSM	National Oceanic Resource Management Authority Mr Eugene Pangelinan, Executive Director: Email eugene.pangelinan@norma.fm
Fiji	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry, Fisheries Division Mrs Mere Lakeba , Director: Email mere.lakeba@fisheies.gov.fj

Kiribati	Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources Development, Dr Agnes Yeeting, Secretary Email: agnesy@mfmrd.gov.ki
Marshall Is.	Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority Mr Glen Joseph, Director: Email gjoseph@mimra.com gjoseph101@gmail.com
Nauru	Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority Mr Charleston Deiye, Chief Executive Officer: cdeiye@gmail.com
Niue	Ministry of Natural Resources Dr Josie Tamate, Director General: Email josie.tamate@mail.gov.nu
Palau	Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Tourism, Bureau of Marine Resources Ms Kathleen Sisor, Director: Email utau.sisor@gmail.com
PNG	National Fisheries Authority, Mr John Kasu , Managing Director: Email jkasu@fisheries.gov.pg
Samoa	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Magele Etuati Ropeti, Assistant CEO, Fisheries: Email magele.ropeti@maf.gov.ws
Solomon Is.	Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources, Dr Christian Ramofafia, Permanent Secretary: Email cramofafia@fisheries.gov.sb
Tonga	Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forestry & Fisheries, Fisheries Division Dr Tuikolongahau Halafihi, Chief Executive Officer: Email ceo@tongafish.gov.to
Tuvalu	Ministry of Fisheries and Trade, Mr Samasoni Finikaso, Director of Fisheries: Email samfinikaso70@gmail.com
Vanuatu	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and Biosecurity (MALFFB) William Naviti, Director: Email wnaviti@vanuatu.gov.vu

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

UNDP person/unit playing the assurance role presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.



UNDP’s three tier Project Assurance function shall include the following:

- (i) **UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub:** the Bangkok Regional Hub Manager assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP’s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. Regional PMU representative of the UNDP Regional Hub will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board. The Regional PMU supports BRH Manager in oversight and quality assurance responsibilities for all regional projects. S/he will attend the Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.
- (ii) **UNDP Regional Bureau:** The Regional Bureau Deputy Director assumes full responsibility and accountability to provide oversight to BRH to ensure compliance with all UNDP regulations and rules.
- (iii) **UNDP BPPS - Nature, Climate and Energy (NCE):** unit provides technical quality assurance and ensures that the project complies with GEF policies and procedures.

a) The Project Board

The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Deputy Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

This project will be governed by a multi-stakeholder board established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for the project. The two main roles of the project board are as follows:

- 1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the [“Provide Oversight”](#) section of UNDP POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board shall be responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
- 2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the [“Manage Change”](#) section of the POPP).

The project board shall meet at designated decision points, at least once per year for an annual review, or as necessary. Project board decisions can take place virtually where appropriate.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

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

The composition of the Project Board will include the following roles:

- i. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Project Executive for this Project would be the current Chair of the Forum

Fisheries Committee. The UNDP Deputy Director of RBAP or his/her designated officials will co-chair the Project Board.

- II. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** This would primarily be the representatives from the lead institutions in each country (the National Consultative Committee – see below). Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.
- III. **Development Partner:** Specifically, representation from UNDP that will include the Bangkok Regional Hub or their designates of involved Country Offices.
- IV. **Project Assurance:** UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Chief Technical Advisor/Project Coordinator. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution
- V. **Observers:** Additional observers on the project board may be invited with observer status on the project board on the agreement of project board members. These may include parties that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project, but who are not responsible parties to the IP.

Please note that responsible parties shall not serve on the Project Board on this project. This is stipulated specifically to avoid a conflict of interest since responsible parties play an execution role and are directly accountable to the implementing partner.

The complete terms of reference for the project board are annexed to the project document.

- a) **Project Assurance:** For this project, the Bangkok Regional Hub will provide project assurance under the direction of the UNDP Deputy Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and supported by a designated team in BRH. A designated Programme Officer from UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub and/or Country Offices will be playing the project assurance role and expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes in line with UNDP corporate rules and regulations. Strategic oversight and additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP/NCE Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) responsible for the project. This oversight will include ensuring that the project practices due diligence with regards to UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure.
- b) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Chief Technical Advisor is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The Chief Technical Advisor/Project Coordinator typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

The terms of reference of key PMU members are detailed in the respective Annex. A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.

- c) **Management under COVID 19 Constraints:**

The pandemic has created serious delays and constraints on delivery of certain activities over the last 22 months prior to submission of this Project Document. Most of the pandemic-related difficulties encountered by projects relate to travel restrictions and physical interaction. This has caused fairly severe delays and poor

delivery related to project workshops, training, demonstration/pilot activities, and management meetings such as Steering Committees and Task Forces (particularly for regional and global projects). This also has a knock-on effect on budget disbursements causing low ratings and poor assessments from annual Project Implementation Reviews as well as Mid-Term Reviews. In most cases, where projects have been close to their Terminal Evaluation, this has often required requests for extension in order to deliver on the agreed targets in the Results Frameworks. A very useful document that one Project has developed (UNDP-IMO-GEF GloFouling Partnership's Project)¹¹ identifies mechanisms that have been used for addressing this problem through more use of virtual interaction etc. Generally, the growing advice and experience being developed and documented within the UN system and beyond will assist this Project in the event that the pandemic continues to create these problems. The Quarterly Reports will be expected to focus attention on the current status at reporting in relation to the pandemic and any associated problems that need to be addressed and the annual Project Implementation Reviews will do the same. Much of this concern is addressed in Annex 7 – the UNDP Risk Register.

V. Financial Planning and Management

The total cost of the project is USD \$ 103,220,668 is financed through a GEF grant of USD \$10,000,000 and USD \$93,220,668 in project co-financing. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and any cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Confirmed Co-financing: The Partnership Section of this Project Document lists the established partners which have agreed to work closely with the Project and to provide additional services and input. The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the lifetime of the project and at the mid-term and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Co-financing amount	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
United Nations Development Programme	In-Kind	\$600,000	Oversight beyond the GEF fee	N/A	N/A
Cook Islands	In-Kind	\$922,232	All 14 Pacific SIDS will be involved in all Project Activities and Outputs. Main contributions by way of co-financing will be in-country implementation of new management strategies, legislative alignment, attendance at FFA, SPC and WCPFC meetings. Attendance at training/workshops and hosting training/workshops and national and sub-regional levels, financial contributions to WCPFC and FFA and other national project activities (non-GEF) which complement this OFM Project	Impact on Pacific SIDS economies from COVID 19 Inability to travel or meet other than virtually due to Pandemic	Much of the co-financing would be for attendance and hosting workshops. Assuming the region remains in 'lockdown' for a period then this expenditure by the Pacific SIDS would not be required (no travel; no hosting of workshops; no hosting of training, except virtual with limited cost.) Most GEF Projects have now adopted
	Grant	\$230,558			
Fiji	In-Kind	\$2,994,809			
	Grant	\$750,191			
Federated States of Micronesia	In-Kind	\$3,083,868			
	Grant	\$770,967			
Kiribati	In-Kind	\$1,388,000			
	Grant	\$347,000			
Nauru	In-Kind	\$752,560			
	Grant	\$188,140			
Niue	In-Kind	\$247,436			
	Grant	\$61,859			
Palau	In-Kind	\$1,672,000			
	Grant	\$418,000			
Papua New Guinea	In-Kind	\$3,683,024			
	Grant	\$920,756			
	In-Kind	\$1,836,000			

¹¹ <https://www.glofouling.imo.org/post/delivering-global-Projects-during-a-pandemic-sharing-the-experience>

Republic of the Marshall Islands	Grant	\$459,000			virtual solutions to travel restrictions for meetings and workshops. Although clearly less satisfactory, this would be the fall-back position until travel restriction may be lifted in the future
Samoa	In-Kind	\$3,200,492			
	Grant	\$800,123			
Solomon Islands	In-Kind	\$2,075,484			
	Grant	\$518,871			
Tonga	In-Kind	\$569,432			
	Grant	\$142,358			
Tuvalu	In-Kind	\$4,212,000			
	Grant	\$1,053,000			
Vanuatu	In-Kind	\$2,244,776			
	Grant	\$561,194			
South Pacific Commission (now Pacific Community)	In-Kind	\$ 11,497,748	Workshops; Training; Transshipment Data/Info Management; Modelling	Risks related to co-financing by Agencies, NGOS and Industry are similar to above	Same mitigation procedures apply as for Pacific SIDS above
	Grant	\$ 2,352,289			
Forum Fisheries Agency	In-Kind	\$20,012,694	Project Coord; Training; Workshops; Project Monitoring; Support to Pacific SIDS at national level	Risk may include lack of sufficient or skilled staff and capacity for virtual workshops; training; etc	The Project recognises the concern vis-à-vis staffing and skill levels and has duly included sufficient additional project funding to hire experts for specific tasks to assist agencies such as FFA and SPC in delivering on commitments
	Grant	\$3,531,652			
Parties to the Nauru Agreement	In-Kind	\$15,567,155	Workshops; Training; Systems Development Sci/Tech Symposia, software development		
	Grant	\$2,625,000			
World Wide Fund for Nature Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association	In-Kind	\$300,000	Education & Outreach; Social Media Campaigns; Training		
	Grant	\$130,000			
	In-Kind	\$450,000	Interface with industry; Development of Management Plans; Tech/Business level assistance; Improve Monitoring		
	Grant	\$50,000			
Total Co-Financing		\$93,220,668			

Co-Financing Sources and Amounts

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the Project Steering Committee (PSC) will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the Chief Technical Advisor/Project Coordinator to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the PSC. Should the following deviations occur, the Chief Technical Advisor/Project Coordinator (hired in the IP) and BRH will seek the approval of the UNDP-NCE team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

Project extensions: the UNDP Deputy Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP BRH oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

Operational Completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review PSC meeting. Operational closure must happen with 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or Disposal of Assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file. The transfer should be done before Project Coordination Unit (team) complete their assignments.

Financial Completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP BRH will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-NCE Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP BRH.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-NCE Directorate in New York. No action is required at CO level on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

VI. Total Budget and Work Plan

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00136290	Atlas Output Project ID:	00127244
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and resilience and ecosystem-based management approaches into the sustainable management of the highly migratory fish stocks of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean		
Atlas Business Unit	UNDP 1		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and resilience and ecosystem-based management approaches into the sustainable management of the highly migratory fish stocks of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6445		
Implementing Partner	Forum Fisheries Agency		

GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ (Atlas Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF A PROACTIVE AND ADAPTIVE ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACH TO REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT	FFA	62000	GEF TF	71200	International Consultants	\$22,788	\$37,980	\$47,475	\$56,970	\$24,687	\$189,900	1
				71300	Local Consultants	\$70,110	\$116,850	\$146,063	\$175,275	\$75,952	\$584,250	2
				71600	Travel	\$15,070	\$38,450	\$53,063	\$67,675	\$17,992	\$192,250	3
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	\$9,400	\$9,400	\$9,400	\$9,400	\$9,400	\$47,000	4
				71800	Contractual Services-IP	\$56,000	\$56,000	\$56,000	\$56,000	\$56,000	\$280,000	5
				72500	Supplies	\$1,896	\$3,160	\$3,950	\$4,740	\$2,054	\$15,800	6
				73300	Rental & Maint of IT Eq	\$3,780	\$6,300	\$7,875	\$9,450	\$4,095	\$31,500	7
				75700	Training, Workshops & Conf	\$247,896	\$413,160	\$516,450	\$619,740	\$268,554	\$2,065,800	8

					Sub-Total Outcome 1	\$426,940	\$681,300	\$840,276	\$999,250	\$458,734	\$3,406,500	
COMPONENT 2: INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION TO SUPPORT THE ADAPTIVE ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACH TO REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT.	FFA	62000	GEF TF	71200	International Consultants	\$2,520	\$4,200	\$5,250	\$6,300	\$2,730	\$21,000	9
				71300	Local Consultants	\$56,286	\$93,810	\$117,263	\$140,715	\$60,976	\$469,050	10
				71600	Travel	\$18,888	\$31,480	\$39,350	\$47,220	\$20,462	\$157,400	11
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	\$44,360	\$100,600	\$135,750	\$170,900	\$51,390	503,000	12
				71800	Contractual Services-IP	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	200,000	13
				72500	Supplies	\$3,120	\$5,200	\$6,500	\$7,800	\$3,380	\$26,000	14
				73300	Rental & Maint of IT Eq	\$4,860	\$8,100	\$10,125	\$12,150	\$5,265	\$40,500	15
				75700	Training, Workshops & Conf	\$229,086	\$381,810	\$477,262	\$572,715	\$248,177	\$1,909,050	16
					Sub-Total Outcome 2	\$399,120	\$665,200	\$831,500	\$997,800	\$432,380	\$3,326,000	
COMPONENT 3: A REGIONAL STRATEGY FOR IMPROVED COMMUNITY SUBSISTENCE AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS ON THE ECOLOGY AND FISHERIES OF THE REGION	FFA	62000	GEF TF	71200	International Consultants	\$8,820	\$14,700	\$18,375	\$22,050	\$9,555	\$73,500	17
				71300	Local Consultants	\$44,742	\$74,570	\$93,213	\$111,855	\$48,470	\$372,850	18
				71600	Travel	\$21,978	\$36,630	\$45,788	\$54,945	\$23,809	\$183,150	19
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	\$8,844	\$50,740	\$76,925	\$103,110	\$14,081	\$253,700	20
				71800	Contractual Services-IP	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$270,000	21
				72500	Supplies	\$1,860	\$3,100	\$3,875	\$4,650	\$2,015	\$15,500	22
				73300	Rental & Maint of IT Eq	\$3,660	\$6,100	\$7,625	\$9,150	\$3,965	\$30,500	23

				74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod	\$480	\$800	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$520	\$4,000	24
				75700	Training, Workshops & Conf	\$83,862	\$139,770	\$174,713	\$209,655	\$90,850	\$698,850	25
					Sub-Total Outcome 3	\$228,246	\$380,410	\$475,514	\$570,615	\$247,265	\$1,902,050	
COMPONENT 4: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, PROJECT MONITORING & EVALUATION	UNDP	62000	GEF TF	71200	International Consultants	\$0	\$0	\$48,800	\$0	\$68,000	\$116,800	26
				71200	International Consultants	\$10,920	\$18,200	\$0	\$12,880	\$0	\$42,000	27
				71300	Local Consultants	\$20,168	\$25,280	\$28,600	\$31,920	\$20,432	\$126,400	28
				71600	Travel	\$6,072	\$10,120	\$12,650	\$15,180	\$6,578	\$50,600	29
				72100	Contractual Services-Company	\$33,170	\$33,170	\$33,170	\$33,170	\$33,170	\$165,850	30
				71800	Contractual Services-IP	\$7,468	\$1,475	\$35,442	\$24,005	\$36,610	\$105,000	31
				72500	Supplies	\$445	\$742	\$928	\$1,113	\$482	\$3,710	32
				73300	Rental & Maint of IT Eq	\$480	\$800	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$520	\$4,000	33
				74200	Audio Visual& Print Prod	\$480	\$800	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$520	\$4 000	34
				75700	Training, Workshops & Conf	32,508	54,180	67,725	81,270	35,217	\$270,900	35
					Sub-Total Outcome 4	\$111 711	\$144,767	\$229,315	\$201,938	\$201,529	\$889,260	
PMU	UNDP	62000	GEF TF	74100	Professional Services	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$75,000	36
				71400	Contractual SVC-indvl	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$75,000	37
	FFA			71800	Contractual Services – IP	\$58,000	\$48,000	\$48,000	\$48,000	\$48,000	\$250,000	38
				71600	Travel	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$26,000	39

			72200	Equipment and Furniture	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$10,000	40
			72500	Supplies	\$2,190	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$10,190	41
			75700	Training, Workshops & Conferences	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$30,000	42
				Total PMC	\$103,390	\$93,200	\$93,200	\$93,200	\$93,200	\$476,190	
Component and PMU Totals					\$1,269,407	\$1,964,877	\$2,469,805	\$2,862,803	\$1,433,108	\$10,000,000	
										TOTAL FOR PROJECT	\$10,000,000

Summary of Fund	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	Total
GEF	1,266,559	1,965,515	2,472,503	2,866,560	1,428,863	10,000,000
Government	4,333,210	7,222,017	10,110,824	9,027,521	5,410,558	36,104,130
Other Donors	6,745,980	11,243,338	15,740,620	14,054,125	8,432,475	56,216,538
UNDP	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	600,000
TOTAL	\$12,465,749	\$20,550,870	\$28,443,947	\$26,068,206	\$15,391,896	\$102,920,668

See Budget Note Details and Descriptions below.

Note No:	Budget Note Description
1	International Consultants: A. MCS training and guidance = \$21,000; B. Legal advisory on various (licensing, compliance, evidence management, prosecutions protocols) = \$32,000; C. Judicial bench-book and guidelines = \$22,400; D. Bilateral agreements (fisheries/boundaries) = \$48,000; B. Cost benefit and Bioeconomic Analysis = \$24,500; C. Legal and technical guidance on permanent baseline establishment and extended continental shelf = \$42,000. TOTAL OF \$189,900
2	Local Consultants: A. Training/Advisory Flag State Responsibilities = \$16,250; B. Training/Advisory MCS = \$21,000; C. align National legislations with SAP and regional agreements = \$49,000; D. Fisheries Management Training courses = \$31,200; E. Review needs LL VDS = \$24,500; F. Economic Performance review LL and PS and upgrade FIMS = \$28,000; Recommendations for development of IMS for PS & LL; = \$24,500; Adaptive Management and Ecosystem Approach = \$17,500; Adaptive Management to Climate Change = \$17,500;

	National Tuna Management and Development Plans = \$50,300; Review of Adaptive Management for food security and impacts of cc on VDS = \$35,000; science to management and Implementation of Adaptive Management = \$42,000; Adoption of Harvest Strategies = \$35,000; Review of SIDS Institutional arrangements for National Fisheries Management and proposed reforms to improve OFM = \$45,000; Guidance and training on Standard Operating Procedures related to Oceanic Fisheries = \$24,500; National adoption and implementation of Conservation and Management Measures = \$21,000; Guidance and training on Standard Operating Procedures = \$24,000; CB&T for new reporting systems for improved fishery management (inc. Port State reporting, catch quota management, Catch Documentation Schemes) = \$57,000; Strategic assistance to Members on approached to investment facilitation and business opportunity evaluation = \$21,000. TOTAL OF \$584,250
3	Travel for training workshops on flag state responsibility, MCS, licensing, compliance, evidence management, prosecutions protocols. Also, Fisheries management exchanges, use of Information Systems, Adaptive Management training and capacity building workshops. Training on harvest strategy implementation, attendance at conservation and management measures workshops, attendance at regional workshops and agreements/conventions, study tours, plus various travel support to international and local consultants. TOTAL OF \$192,250
4	Company Contractual Services (regional bodies) for planning and hosting Workshops and support for International and local consultants as well as providing long-term scientific and technical support to development of harvest strategies, ecosystem approaches, modelling of climate change impacts etc. = TOTAL OF \$47,000
5	Contractual Service IP: Technical inputs of the Fisheries Officer \$150,000 and \$130,000 for technical inputs of the Chief Technical Advisor/Project Coordinator
6	Basic functional supplies including to support workshops and training (stationery, pens, media, flash-sticks, etc.) = TOTAL OF \$15,800
7	Rental of sound and visual equipment for various training workshops and for national, sub-regional and regional meetings = TOTAL OF \$31,500
8	Workshops: Flag State Responsibilities \$92,800; LL management = \$121,600; Partnerships on new technologies = \$178,400; licensing, compliance, evidence management, prosecutions protocols = \$150,400; Fisheries Management Training workshops = \$158,200; attendance at Sc/Tech Committees = \$81,200; Adaptive Management workshops = \$127,000; Impacts of Climate Change = \$121,000; support for attendance at regional tuna data workshops = \$203,000; Harvest Strategies workshops = \$139,000; PNAO countries attendance = \$185,600; Fisheries Officers workshops = \$72,150; Standard Operating Procedure workshops = \$92,800; CMM training workshops = \$63,800; workshops on Port State reporting, catch quota management, Catch Documentation Schemes = \$88,900; Partnership Platform launch and meetings = \$76,000; Data analysis to management workshops = \$106,250 additional payment for break-out rooms or secretariat rooms at workshops and meetings = \$7,700= TOTAL \$2,065,800
9	International Consultants: Expert in strategies to mitigate or remove Illegal Unreported and/or Unregulated fishing = TOTAL of \$21,000
10	Local Consultants: Development and trial of a High Seas Boarding and Inspection Protocol = \$41,000; Expansion and improvements in National Observer Programmes including improved Observer Training = \$56,250; Review and support to expanded and improved regional approaches to E-Monitoring and E-reporting = \$23,800; Review and strategic support to E-Monitoring at the national level = \$56,000; Technical assistance for development of EM and ER across WCPO fisheries and need for reliable scientific data = \$22,750; Training in EM and ER including electronic operational logsheet data use = \$25,750; Review options to strengthen feedback from transshipments into stock assessment and monitoring as well as national and regional surveillance measures = \$21,000; Improvement to electronic Catch Documentation Scheme to provide for commercial traceability and to deter IUU fishing = \$30,000; Review of potential/actual use of AI and machine learning and associated data and systems needs to each SIDS = \$36,500; Workshop on development of E-Monitoring software to incorporate artificial intelligence and machine learning = \$17,500; Analysis, review and recommendations on possible use of emerging technologies such as molecular forensics to counter IUU fishing = \$19,500; Production of national level MCS Manual and strategic operational procedures = \$19,500; Review of Port State Measures activities and training needs for each SIDS = \$19,500; Training for implementation of Port State measures including port sampling= \$24,000; Technical assistance for adoption of PSM at national level = \$17,500; Technical assistance for implementation of MCS strategies at national level = \$17,500; Undertaking strategic design and scoping for implementing improved supply chain traceability (with reference to lessons and practices from the Fiji model) = \$21,000; TOTAL OF \$469,050
11	Travel for improved observer training; improved regional approaches to E-Monitoring and E-reporting; Training in EM and ER including electronic operational logsheet data use; strengthen feedback from transshipments into stock assessment and monitoring as well as national and regional surveillance measures; Improvement to electronic Catch Documentation Scheme; use of AI and machine learning and associated data and systems needs; Workshop on development of E-Monitoring software use of emerging technologies such as molecular forensics to counter IUU fishing; Production of national level MCS Manual; training and adoption for/of Port State Measures; IUU Strategy development; improving supply chain traceability and testing, piloting and replicating; testing FAD tracking technologies and designs; TOTAL OF \$157,400

12	Company Contractual Services (regional bodies) for planning and hosting Workshops and support for International and local consultants as well as providing long-term scientific and technical support to development of FAD technologies, E-Monitoring, E-Reporting, feedback from transshipments (general Catch Documentation improvements), countering IUU fishing and development of associated forensics, improvements in supply chains, etc. Includes \$200,000 support for the technical inputs of the Project Manager = TOTAL OF Total \$503,000
13	technical inputs of the Chief Technical Advisor/Project Coordinator (\$200,000)
14	Basic functional supplies including to support workshops and training (stationery, pens, media, flash-sticks, etc.) = TOTAL OF \$26,000
15	Rental of sound and visual equipment for various training workshops and for national, sub-regional and regional meetings = TOTAL OF \$40,500
16	Workshops: Development and trial of a High Seas Boarding and Inspection Protocol = \$47,625; Adoption of HSBIP = \$65,625; Expansion and improvements in National Observer Programmes including improved Observer Training = \$152,400; Support to the annual Observer Coordinator's Workshop = \$348,000; Review and strategic support to E-Monitoring at the national level = \$69,000; Training in EM and ER including electronic operational logsheet data use = \$158,750; Improvement to electronic Catch Documentation Scheme to provide for commercial traceability and to deter IUU fishing = \$47,625; Implement options for improved transshipment data and information = \$47,625; Review of potential/actual use of AI and machine learning and associated data and systems needs to each SIDS = \$47,625; Workshop on development of E-Monitoring software to incorporate artificial intelligence and machine learning = \$47,625; Analysis, review and recommendations on possible use of emerging technologies such as molecular forensics to counter IUU fishing = \$63,500; Review of Port State Measures activities and training needs for each SIDS = \$88,900; Training for implementation of Port State measures including port sampling = \$114,300; Training for E reporting and data entry = \$139,200; Attendance support for MCS Working Group = \$162,400; Stakeholder and Partnership workshop on emerging technologies for vessel tracking and countering IUU = \$55,875; Review Process and Stakeholder and Partnership Workshop on supply chain traceability in conjunction with potential improvements in electronic data capture and better use of 'blockchain' platforms = \$55,875; Testing and implementation of new FAD logsheet = \$62,100; Analysis of FAD tracking technologies = \$57,150; Rolling out and implementation of a FAD Registration and Tracking procedures including analysis of tracking data = \$69,850; meeting rooms rental = \$8,000 = TOTAL OF \$1,909,050
17	International Consultants: Cost-Benefit Analysis and economic study of effects of CCMs on individual SIDS = \$28,000; Support for implementing Connectivity studies across the WCPO (both horizontal and vertical water body) especially as a potential tool for monitoring and modelling impacts from climate change = \$24,500; international Consultant for Environmental and Social Management Framework = \$21,000. TOTAL OF \$73,500
18	Local Consultants: Bioeconomic modelling of tuna fisheries and associated management strategies for the WCPO = \$35,000; Support for development of national Information Management Systems and databases = \$24,500; Support to SIDS for national oceanic fisheries stock assessments = \$16,250; Development of policy briefs for general distribution = \$24,500; Capacity building in awareness and communication of policy issues and other assistance for raising awareness in high-level government and business sectors = \$13,000; Technical and advisory assistance in regard to policy development and associated background socio-economic and bio-economic modelling, including in-country workshops = \$17,500; National Safeguards (ESMF) Consultant = \$15,000; Local Gender Consultant (ESMF) = \$15,000; General support to national level partners for more effective national policy development in line with relevant regional and international agreements including in-country workshops = \$33,600; Economic and post-harvest analysis on transshipment and by-catch potential economic and food security contributions = \$28,000; Promoting efficient use of transshipment related by-catch to enhance food security options = \$28,000; National level small pelagic and by-catch post-harvest processing and preservation training = \$45,500; In-country nearshore FAD construction and deployment workshops and support for training in FAD fishing methods = \$45,500; Review and analysis of how impacts from climate change and other predicted/modelled changes in the oceanic fishery might affect socio-economy of SIDS and future livelihoods = \$17,500; Analysis of potential alternative income-generation and associated support and training needs in response to such changes and impacts = \$14,000 = TOTAL OF \$372,850
19	Travel: For cost benefit and economic studies = \$9,100; Bioeconomic modelling and management strategies = \$9,100; Implementing Connectivity studies across the WCPO + \$6,200; national Information Management Systems and databases = \$6,750; national oceanic fisheries stock assessments = \$6,350; Capacity building in awareness and communication of policy issues and other assistance for raising awareness = \$6,350; Technical and advisory assistance in regard to policy development and associated background socio-economic and bio-economic modelling = \$6,350; ESMF international Consultant Travel = \$4,750; ESMF National Consultant Safeguards = \$1,700; ESMF Local Consultant Gender Specialist = \$1,700; national policy development in line with relevant regional and international agreements = \$23,000; Economic and post-harvest analysis on transshipment and by-catch potential = \$8,700; Promoting efficient use of transshipment related by-catch = \$8,700; National level small pelagic and by-catch post-harvest processing and preservation training = \$36,750; In-country nearshore FAD construction and deployment workshops and support for training in FAD fishing methods = \$36,750; Review and analysis of how impacts from climate

	change and other predicted/modelled changes in the oceanic fishery might affect socio-economy of SIDS and future livelihoods = \$6,350; Analysis of potential alternative income-generation and associated support and training needs in response to such changes and impacts = \$4,550. = TOTAL OF \$183,150
20	Company Contractual Services (regional bodies) for planning and hosting Workshops and support for International and local consultants as well as providing long-term scientific and technical support to development of socio-economic and bio-economic modelling, economic and post-harvest analysis on transshipment and by-catch potential, national policy development in line with relevant regional and international agreements, National level small pelagic and by-catch post-harvest processing and preservation, In-country nearshore FAD construction and deployment workshops and support for training in FAD fishing methods, impacts from climate change and other predicted/modelled changes in the oceanic fishery might affect socio-economy of SIDS and future livelihood, etc. = TOTAL OF \$253,700
21	support for the technical inputs (\$170,000) of the Chief Technical Advisor/Project Coordinator and \$100,000 support for the technical inputs of the Fisheries Officer , total 270,000
22	Basic functional supplies including to support workshops and training (stationery, pens, media, flash-sticks, etc.) = TOTAL OF \$15,500
23	Rental of sound and visual equipment for various training workshops and for national, sub-regional and regional meetings = TOTAL OF \$30,500
24	Audio-Visual & Printing Production: Policy Briefings publication TOTAL = \$4,000
25	Workshop: Workshop to identify critical ecosystem trigger/tipping points not accounted for in existing models = \$69,000; Workshop on research and modelling for forecasting effects from ENSO = \$29,000; biochemical and physical parameters that can identify change in the ecosystem and can trigger adaptive management strategies = \$46,400: use of scientific research and data for fisheries management = \$114,300; national Information Management Systems and databases = \$81,200; Negotiation and adoption of a Regional Programme to capture data and knowledge to support an ecosystem-based management approach = \$67,050; general attendance at regional scientific workshops, training and meetings = \$152,400; Identification of access to or provision of priority tools and equipment for scientific research = \$51,750; Capacity building in awareness and communication of policy issues and other assistance for raising awareness = \$87,000; breakout room rental (\$750) ; = TOTAL OF \$698,850
26	International Consultants: Mid-Term Review(\$48,800) and Terminal Evaluator (\$68,000) = TOTAL OF \$116,800.
27	International Consultants: Developing partnerships with MSC and review of alternative approaches to traceability and identification of regional tuna products = \$21,000; member-driven certification processes = \$21,000; TOTAL OF \$42,000
28	Local Consultants: Feasibility study for expansion of Pacific model and stronger engagement with MSC and similar bodies (inc. \$10,000 for result framework)= \$16,000; Review and identification of new sources of data that can improve monitoring and adaptive management = \$24,000; Development and adoption of a mechanism/strategy for the review of scientific data and feeding results into management and policy decisions = \$15,000; Delivery of media profiles on advances and developments in data and science practices and general status of OFM = \$13,000; Development and adoption of a strategy for closer interaction with related initiatives and projects both regionally and globally = \$7,000; Assistance and guidance to SIDS to meet their commitments under relevant international conventions = \$7,000; Review and analysis of best lessons and practices from outside of the WCPO region = \$16,400; Review and analysis of best lessons and practices from all OFM Projects in WCPO = \$14,000; Coordination and publication of an OFMP lessons learned study = \$14,000. TOTAL OF \$126,400
29	Travel: For study for expansion of Pacific model = \$5,100; partnerships with MSC and review of alternative approaches to traceability and identification = \$5,100; member-driven certification processes = \$5,100; identification of new sources of data that can improve monitoring and adaptive management = \$3,450; mechanism/strategy for the review of scientific data = \$6,200; media profiles on advances and developments in data and science = \$4,550; best lessons and practices from outside of the WCPO region = \$5,100; best lessons and practices from all OFM Projects in WCPO = \$4,000; MTR and TE Travel = \$8,000. Coordination and publication of an OFMP lessons learned study = \$4,000. TOTAL OF \$50,600
30	Company Contractual Services (regional bodies) for planning and hosting Workshops and support for International and local consultants as well as providing long-term scientific and technical support to feasibility studies, traceability and identification of products, mechanisms/strategies for the review of scientific data and feeding results into management and policy decisions, media profiles on advances and developments in data and science practices, coordination with national and regional level scientific and technical bodies, Support to the establishment of a social media campaign, usage of PCCOS information and data as part of the OFM process, identification of new sources of data, adoption of a mechanism/strategy for the review of scientific data and feeding results into management and policy decisions, Assistance and guidance to SIDS to meet their commitments under relevant international conventions, Coordination and publication of an OFMP lessons learned study, etc. = TOTAL OF \$165,850
31	Support for the technical inputs of the Chief Technical Advisor/Project Coordinator (\$30,000) and support for the technical inputs of the Fisheries Officer (\$75,000) = Total \$105,000
32	Basic functional supplies including to support workshops and training (stationery, pens, media, flash-sticks, etc.) = TOTAL OF \$3,710

33	Rental of sound and visual equipment for various training workshops and for national, sub-regional and regional meetings = TOTAL OF \$4,000
34	Audio-Visual & Printing Production: Policy Briefings publication TOTAL = \$4,000
35	Workshops: Education and Outreach Workshops and Video on socioeconomic aspects related to adaptive management of the fisheries and potential future impacts = \$102,100; workshop to Review and identification of new sources of data = \$63,500; workshop for the development and adoption of a mechanism/strategy for the review of scientific data = \$43,500; Support to SIDS for attendance at relevant regional and global meetings = \$36,800. Support for Inception Workshop = \$25,000: TOTAL OF \$270,900
36	Professional Services : Annual Auditing: \$75,000
37	Contractual Services Individual: Project Management Analyst: \$75,000
38	Contractual Services - IP: Chief Technical Advisor/Project Coordinator (\$150,000) and Finance Officer (\$100,000). TOTAL OF \$250,000.
39	Travel: PMC staff travel \$26,000
40	Equipment and Furniture: For Project Management Office. \$10,000
41	Supplies: General – for management offices. \$10,190
42	Training Workshops & Conference: Inception Workshop. \$30,000

VII. Legal Context

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the “Project Document” instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAs for the specific countries; or (ii) in the [Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document](#) attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof. All references in the SBA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by the Forum Fisheries Agency (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

VIII. Risk Management

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
 - a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being delivered;
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document and the Project Cooperation Agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner.
3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.
4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.
 - (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” (“SEA”).

- (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment (“SH”). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.
5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:
 - i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
 - ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
 - iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
 - iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
 - v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.
 - b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.
6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
 7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.
12. The Implementing Partner will promptly inform UNDP in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Deputy Regional Director /Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with the Implementing Partner, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively

investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

Annexes

(Attached as separated files)

- Annex 1: Project Map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites
- Annex 2: Causal Chain Analysis
- Annex 3: Theory of Change
- Annex 4: Multi-Year Work Plan
- Annex 5: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
- Annex 6: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
- Annex 7: UNDP Risk Register
- Annex 8: Overview of Project Staff and Technical Consultancies
- Annex 9: Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Annex 10: Gender Analysis and Gender Mainstreaming Plan
- Annex 11: Procurement Plan
- Annex 12: GEF Core indicators
- Annex 13: GEF 7 Taxonomy
- Annex 14: National Reports
- Annex 15: Institutional Partner Roles
- Annex 16: GEF Budget
- Annex 17: ESMF
- Annex 18: UNDP Project QA Report
- Annex 19: GEF Checklist
- Annex 20: PCAT (Internal UNDP)
- Annex 21: HACT Micro-Assessment (Internal UNDP)