

# Global Sustainable Supply Chains for Marine Commodities (GMC) Project

PIMS: 4754

GEF Project ID: 5271

## FINAL REPORT

Date of the Report: November 30, 2021



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.

## Global Supply Chains Marine Commodities

A.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND INFORMATION.....	4
B.	INTRODUCTION.....	6
C.	PROGRESS ON OUTSTANDING OUTPUTS FROM JULY 2021 TO NOVEMBER 2021 .....	7
D.	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEWS (PIR) .....	51
E.	PROJECT DELIVERABLES .....	52
F.	FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION .....	63
G.	ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY AND CONTINUITY OF GMC PROJECT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES/ACHIEVEMENTS.....	65
H.	TERMINAL EVALUATION .....	66
I.	CONCLUSIONS.....	66
J.	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	67
K.	ANNEXES .....	67



## A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND INFORMATION

Project Details		Project Milestones	
Project Title	Global Supply Chains for Marine Commodities	PIF Approval Date:	April 12, 2013
UNDP Project ID (PIMS #):	4754	CEO Endorsement Date:	January 21, 2016
GEF Project ID:	5271	ProDoc Signature Date: Costa Rica Ecuador Indonesia Philippines	May 13, 2016 Nov. 30, 2016 March 26, 2018 March 22, 2017
UNDP Atlas Business Unit, Award ID, Project ID:	Award ID: 00090199	Date Project Manager hired:	Sep. 2017
Country/Countries :	Indonesia, Philippines, Costa Rica, Ecuador,	Inception Workshop Date:	November 6, 2017
Regions:	Global	Mid-Term Review Completion Date:	November 25, 2019
Focal Area:	International Waters	Terminal Evaluation Completion date:	August 31, 2021

Project Details		Project Milestones	
GEF Strategic Priorities/Objectives:	IW 2 (GEF 5): Catalyze multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and Large Marine Ecosystems while considering climatic variability and change	Planned Operational Closure Date:	November 30, 2021
Trust Fund:	GEF TF		
Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (Global Component), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Costa Rica), Ministry of Production, Trade, Investments and Fisheries (Ecuador), Ministry of National Development Planning/ BAPPENAS (Indonesia), and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of Philippines (the Philippines)		

The Global Sustainable Supply Chains for Marine Commodities Project (GMC) was an interregional initiative implemented by Ministries and Bureaus of Fisheries and Planning of Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, and the Philippines, with technical support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), facilitated by Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) and funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The GMC Project objective was to contribute to the transformation of the seafood market by mainstreaming sustainability in the value chain of important seafood commodities from developing countries, improving emerging tools such as corporate sustainable purchasing policies and Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs), driving changes in national fisheries policy for improved fisheries administration, and generating learning to be shared worldwide.

Accordingly, the GMC Project was designed to address the inadequate governance that is a major barrier to shifting to the sustaining resilience of marine fisheries. It aimed to create interactive governance processes involving public and private sector actors to help drive sustainable fishery management implementation in partner countries. Furthermore, the GMC project addressed the premise that high prices and increased demand (coupled with insufficient conservation and management measures and ineffective control) can, via the supply chain from end users (consumers) to harvesters (fishers), motivate increased fishing pressure (through overcapacity, illegal fishing, use of destructive fishing gear and practices, and seafood fraud), leading to overfishing, potential fisheries collapse and ecosystem degradation.

The project allocated Global Environmental Facility (GEF) resources strategically to:

1. Engage major seafood buyers in the main world markets (EU, Japan, US) into responsible sourcing, providing tools to prepare and implement sustainable seafood sourcing policies.
2. Adapt the concept of green commodities platforms (currently used in agriculture) to the seafood value chain, implement public-private sustainable marine commodities platforms in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, and Philippines to generate experience that could be used in other countries.
3. Support the stakeholders of these platforms to develop practical experience with fisheries improvement projects and upgrade existing tools for FIP implementation and monitoring; and;
4. Upgrade existing information platforms to facilitate access to reliable material to value chain stakeholders in support of sound decision making, and capturing, documenting, and disseminating the learnings of the project.

## **B. INTRODUCTION**

This document is a compilation of: i) progress made since June 2021 until 31 November 2021 (project closure), ii) the GMC Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) since project start up until June 2021, iii) project deliverables (a full list of the project's milestones/targets including their status of completion upon project termination and the links to key documents), iv) financial implementation, v) ensuring sustainability and continuity of GMC project outputs and outcomes/achievements, vi) a summary of the Terminal Evaluation, and vii) conclusions and recommendations.

At the time of the last and final PIR report, just one of the targets of the project was not met.

The budget allocated to this project was completely disbursed, according to the proposed timeline of the GMC Project.

By the end of the project, it successfully delivered 100% of all of the project milestones and targets.

## C. PROGRESS ON OUTSTANDING OUTPUTS FROM JULY 2021 TO NOVEMBER 2021

In the final year of the GMC Project, 15 out of 16 indicators have been achieved, nine of which have been exceeded. Significant progress has also been made in promoting gender within project activities and exchanging lessons learned in relation to the Sustainable Marine Commodity Platforms, to promote multi-stakeholder fishery governance and private sector led fishery improvement projects (FIPs) that can be scaled up to new countries and regions. These actions contribute to secured natural capital and improved social and economic performance for fishery supply chains.

Following, a summary of the progress and achievements per outcome in graphics:

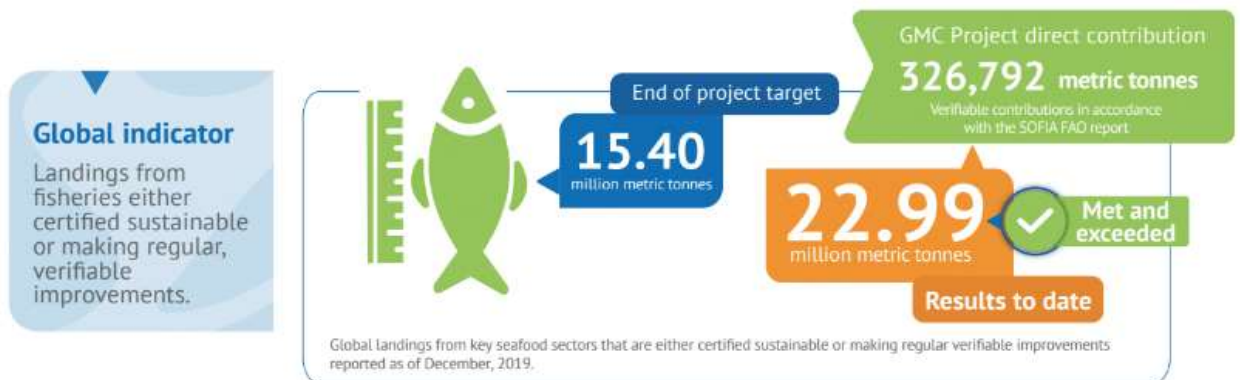


Figure 1. Progress on the global indicator

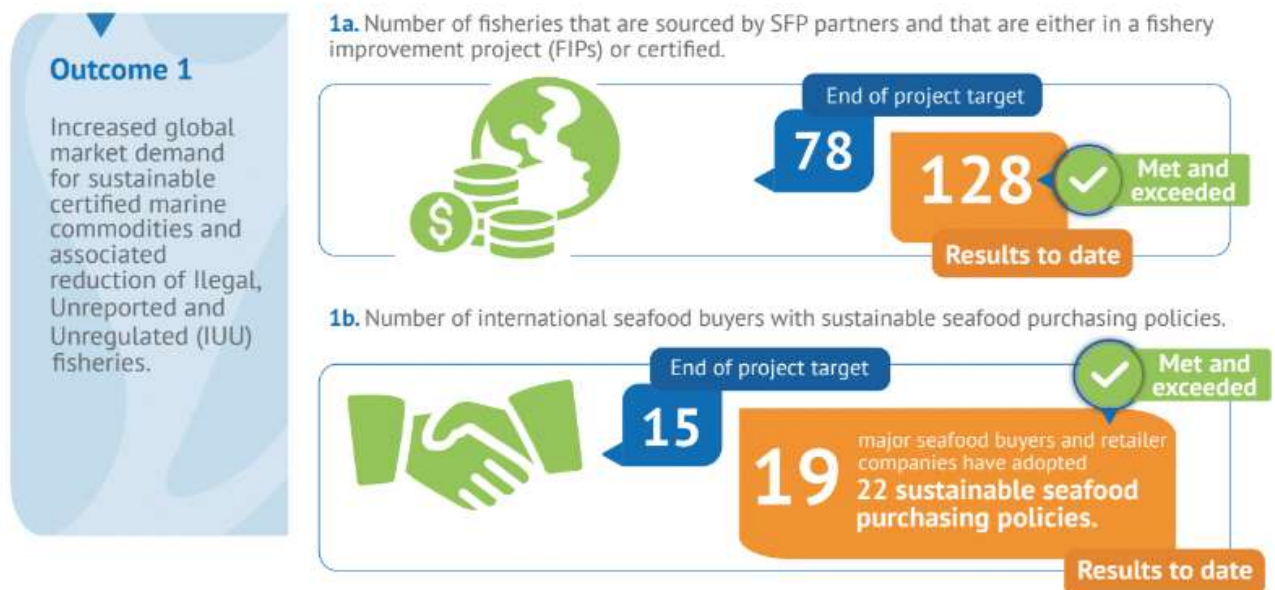


Figure 2. Overall progress on outcome 1

**Outcome 2**

Increased pressure on regional fisheries management organizations.



Figure 3. Overall progress on outcome 2

**Outcome 3**

Increased synergy and involvement of the private sector in sustainable seafood value chains.

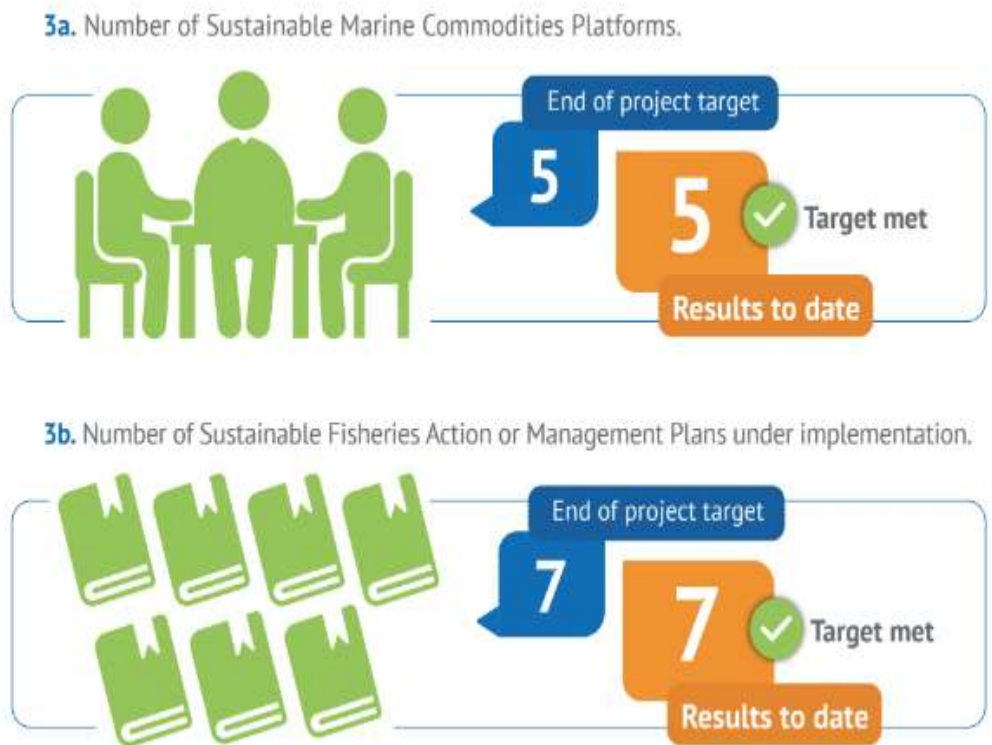



Figure 4. Overall progress on outcome 3



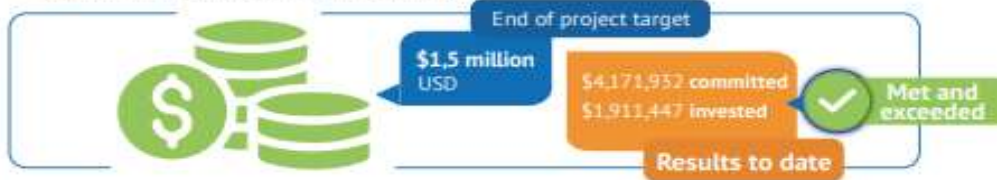
**Outcome 4**  
Increased sustainability scores of marine commodities.



4a. Number of FIPs with verifiable progress.



4b. Additional private investment in FIPs.



4c. Number of fisheries in certification process.



4d. FishSource scores.



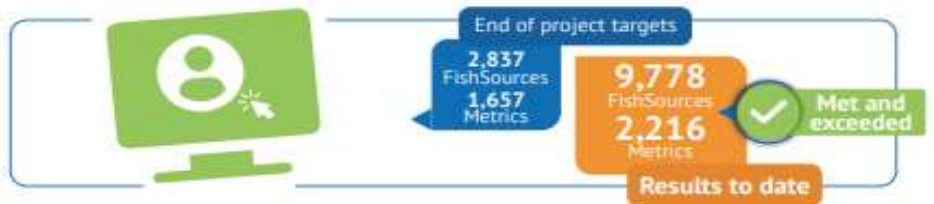
Figure 5. Overall progress on outcome 4

**Outcome 5**

Reliable and verifiable information available and used by stakeholders for decision making and engagement in fishery improvement projects.



5a. Number of FishSource and metrics registered users.



5b. Number of FishSource visitors.



5c. Level of satisfaction of information users for each site.



5d. Number of scientific reports published.



Figure 6. Overall progress on outcome 5

**Outcome 6**

Better knowledge management on mainstreaming sustainability into seafood value chains.



6a. Number of visitors of best practice and lessons learned documents.



6b. Level of utility of best practice and lessons learned documents.



Figure 7. Overall progress outcome 6

The following information provides a summary of the main achievements made on the outcomes and outputs of the project until November 2021:

Table 1. Main achievements of the project

<b>Objective</b>				
<b>To mainstream sustainability into seafood supply chains through market and policy mechanisms and partnerships with the overarching goal of rebuilding and protecting fish stocks and livelihoods</b>				
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Cumulative progress</b>
Landings from fisheries either certified sustainable or making regular, verifiable improvements.	2017: 14.9 million tonnes	n/a	>15.4 million tonnes	<p>The Project has met and exceeded its global indicator target (landings from fisheries either certified sustainable or making regular, verifiable improvements).</p> <p>Global landings from key seafood sectors that are either certified sustainable or making regular verifiable improvements were reported at 22.99 million metric tonnes (Mt) as of December, 2020. This data is collected annually as part of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) Target 75 (T75) initiative. SFP has now established an automated data collection and reporting Tableau system for their T75 initiative (Annex 1 Link 1)<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>The GMC Project had as a target directly contributing 500,000 Mt towards this global goal by the end of the Project, as set out in the Project Document (ProDoc).</p> <p>The Project made regular, verifiable improvements to a total of 326,792 Mt through direct actions in GMC supported FIPs. The Project actions have impacts on 377, 272 Mt of overexploited/overfished fisheries. As a direct result of Project activities, three species (Frigate Tuna or Botella; Thread Herring or pinchagua; and Trichiuridae or Corbata) are no longer overexploited (Annex 2, Annex 1 Link 2, Annex 3).</p>
<b>Outcome 1</b>				
<b>Increased global market demand for sustainable certified marine commodities and associated reduction of IUU fisheries</b>				
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Cumulative progress</b>

<sup>1</sup> Annexes are included at the end of this document in a link

<p>1a. Number of fisheries for the targeted commodities (tuna, large pelagics, and blue swimming crab) that are sourced by SFP partners and their suppliers and that are either in a FIP or MSC certified.</p>	<p>Tuna: 36 (20 FIP, 16 MSC) LPF: 20 (13 FIP, 7 MSC) Crab: 9 (All FIP) and Octopus: 0 Total: 65</p>	<p>na</p>	<p>Year &gt;20% increase (78)</p>	<p>4. This outcome is global and the end-of-Project target has been met and exceeded.</p> <p>Compared to the baseline, there has been a 96.92% increase of fisheries for the targeted commodities (tuna, large pelagics, blue swimming crab and octopus) that are sourced by SFP partners and their suppliers and that are either in a FIP or Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certified.</p> <p>Tuna 113 (64 FIP, 47 MSC, 2 MSC &amp; FIP) Large Pelagic Fish (LPF) 9 (9 FIP) Blue Swimming Crab (BSC) 6 (6 FIP, 0 MSC) Octopus (0 FIP, 0 MSC) Total: 128 (Annex 4-6)</p> <p>The most notable activity that contributes to this indicator is the operation of the SFP Supply Chain Roundtables (SRs), and the invitation of new members to these spaces. A supply chain roundtable is essentially a forum for processors, importers, and others that buy directly from a specific seafood sector to work together in a pre-competitive environment to achieve improvements in fisheries or aquaculture and to receive updates and information regarding which FIPs or certified fisheries suppliers should seek to purchase from.</p> <p>40 new companies have been added to SRs since the project started.</p> <p>Latin America Reduction Fisheries Supply Chain Roundtable: (Annex 1 Link 5) This SR transitioned into a Global Marine Ingredients SR.</p> <p>Global Octopus Supply Chain Roundtable (GOSR): (Annex 1 Link 6) During Year 4, the following companies became SR participants:</p>
--	---	-----------	-----------------------------------	---

				Quirch Foods and Marpefish (January 2021) became an SR participants, the former also participated in Global Mahi SR
1b. Additional number of international seafood buyers ('buyers' = SFP partners plus suppliers to SFP partners) with sustainable seafood purchasing policies	0	na	Year 3. >9 Year 4. >15	<p>This indicator has been met and exceeded. To date there are 19 major seafood buyer and retailer companies that have adopted 22 sustainable seafood purchasing policies.</p> <p>Other commitments</p> <p>ODP is an SFP platform through which suppliers and retailers make the information on their seafood sources publicly available, thereby allowing better transparency in their purchasing decisions. The following companies joined ODP 2021 – Blue Apron, Hilton Seafood UK, Sainsbury's, Stop &amp; Shop, Thai Union Group) (Annex 1 Link 33).</p> <p>In addition, SFP is in the early stages of work to provide technical and procurement guidance directed to 18 major squid importers, related to IUU and human rights abuses within global squid supply chains. Impacts of this on improved purchasing policies are anticipated in 2022 or beyond.</p> <p>The Sustainable Seafood Sourcing policy guidance toolkit has been finalized and shared with UNDP for publication: <a href="https://globalmarinecommodities.org/en/publications/sustainable-seafood-policy-toolkit-for-seafood-suppliers-and-buyers/">https://globalmarinecommodities.org/en/publications/sustainable-seafood-policy-toolkit-for-seafood-suppliers-and-buyers/</a></p>
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>Increased pressure on RFMOs and their Contracting Parties to adopt more sustainable and science-based practices for shark and tuna conservation and management measures through engagement of international value chains</b>			
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Cumulative progress</b>
2. Number of position statements issued by industry for IATTC and WCPFC that include support of	0	na	Year 4. 5 WCPFC = 2)	<p>This indicator has been met and exceeded. To date, seven (7) position statements have been sent requesting improved Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) at the Inter American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and Western and Central Pacific Fishery Commission (WCPFC). Three letters were issued by IATTC, one by WCPFC and another three by all the delegates of the RFMOs including IATTC and WCPFC. Thus, the IATTC received a total of six (6) letters and WCPFC received a total of four (4) letters.</p> <p>Annex 7 First Position Statement</p>

<p>more effective CMMs for tuna, sharks and LPF at the regional level.</p>				<p>Annex 8 Second Position Statement Annex 9 Third Position Statement Annex 10 Fourth Position Statement</p> <p>Global Mahi SR</p> <p>Coremahiaapproved its code of conduct for sustainable fisheries on May 2021: <a href="https://www.coremahi.org/codigo-de-conducta-del-comite-de-productores-y-procesadores-de-mahi/">https://www.coremahi.org/codigo-de-conducta-del-comite-de-productores-y-procesadores-de-mahi/</a> . This is the first regional effort for mahi mahi conservation.</p> <p>In addition, with support of SFP, COREMAHI prepared a regional scientific plan that COREMAHI developed. The Scientific plan was proposed by COREMAHI members, with support of public research institutes (IMARPE-Peru and IPIAP-Ecuador) See <a href="https://www.iattc.org/Meetings/Meetings2021/SAC-12/Docs/_Spanish/SAC-12-INF-D_Ecuador%20Propuesta%20de%20plan%20cient%C3%ADfico%20regional%20de%20dorado%20perico%20(Coryphaena%20hippurus).pdf">https://www.iattc.org/Meetings/Meetings2021/SAC-12/Docs/_Spanish/SAC-12-INF-D_Ecuador%20Propuesta%20de%20plan%20cient%C3%ADfico%20regional%20de%20dorado%20perico%20(Coryphaena%20hippurus).pdf</a></p> <p>The scientific plan, now found as an informative document on the IATTC webpage, includes the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Improving data collection for mahi-mahi fisheries in the EPO;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conducting a mahi-mahi tagging study to improve stock structure knowledge in the EPO; and</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Conducting stock assessments of mahi-mahi.</li> </ul> <p>The plan was submitted to the Ecuadorian fisheries authority, who submitted it on behalf of COREMAHI <a href="https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/economia/ecuador-y-peru-buscan-alcanzar-la-sostenibilidad-del-pescado-doradoperico-nota/">https://www.eluniverso.com/noticias/economia/ecuador-y-peru-buscan-alcanzar-la-sostenibilidad-del-pescado-doradoperico-nota/</a></p>
<p><b>Outcome 3</b></p>	<p><b>Increased synergy and involvement of national and international players (i.e., retailers, traders, processors, fishermen and fisheries authorities) in sustainable seafood value chains</b></p>			
<p><b>Description of Indicator</b></p>	<p><b>Baseline Level</b></p>	<p><b>Midterm target level</b></p>	<p><b>End of project target level</b></p>	<p><b>Cumulative progress</b></p>



<p>3a Number of Sustainable Marine Commodities Platforms created with project support and functional</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>na</p>	<p>Year 2: 4 Year 3: 5</p>	<p>This indicator has been met. The GMC Project has facilitated the official launch of five (5) Sustainable Marine Commodity Platforms (SMCPs):</p> <p>Costa Rica (1) – Large Pelagic Fish Platform</p> <p>Ecuador (1) – Small Pelagic Fish Platform</p> <p>Indonesia (1) – SDG 14 Multi-stakeholder Platform for Sustainable Fisheries</p> <p>Philippines (2) – Technical Working Groups for Blue Swimming Crab and Octopus</p> <p>In addition, Ecuador developed a large pelagic fish platform (mahi mahi), available in the following link: <a href="http://pesqueriassostenibles.produccion.gob.ec/">http://pesqueriassostenibles.produccion.gob.ec/</a></p> <p>The following descriptions summarize Project actions that have contributed to the launching of sustainable fishery commodity platforms or have brought platforms closer to their official launch.</p> <p><b>Costa Rica</b></p> <p><i>Large Pelagic Fish Platform</i></p> <p>The platform fulfilled its purpose of creating a National Action Plan for Costa Rica for which the government publicly committed to its officialization.</p> <p><b>Ecuador</b></p> <p><i>Small Pelagic Fish Platform</i></p> <p>As a result of the platform, a National Action Plan and National Management plan were designed in a participatory manner for the small pelagic fishery. The plan was made official through the Ministerial Accord No. MPCEIP-SRP-2021-0073-A, emitted on March 18th, 2021 (see indicator 3b for more information) (Annex 1 Link 36).</p> <p>Additional Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designing and implementing a fish web microsite to make transparent the management of freely available and up to date data and information on fisheries in Ecuador for the fishery authority and users within the sector.</li> <li>• Support for a fishery products catalogue to strengthen the artisanal fishing sector and reactivate the economy, including 30 artisanal organizations so that they can better commercialize their products.</li> </ul>
--	----------	-----------	--------------------------------	--

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of FIP members in the Small Pelagic Fish Dialogue Platform, ensuring the integration of governance processes with fishery improvement projects promoted from the public and private sector and aligned with achieving the sustainability of the small pelagic fishery.</li> <li>• The design of capacity building materials (guides, manuals, protocols, capture registry, interaction with the ecosystem) for small pelagic fleet crew to promote fishery best practices and reduce impacts of fishing on habitats and protected species and contribute to the Small Pelagic Fish National Action Plan.</li> </ul> <p><i>Large Pelagic Fish Platform (mahi mahi and tuna)</i></p> <p>As part of the activities coordinated with the Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) project (GEF ID 9124), the fisheries governance system for mahi mahi has been designed. The Project contributed to the revision of the governance system, which was approved by IPIAP.</p> <p>Tuna</p> <p>In relation to the tuna resource, during 2021, a consultancy was implemented to strengthen organizational capacities of the pole and line tuna fishery in Ecuador and its governance. Within the context of this consultancy, the following meetings have been undertaken:</p> <p><b>Indonesia</b></p> <p><i>SDG 14 Multi-stakeholder Platform for Sustainable Fisheries</i></p> <p>.</p> <p>Policy analysis and recommendations for strengthening the participation of stakeholders in the operationalizing of WPP was undertaken. The study analyzed the existing regulatory framework for WPP, as well as fisheries law, and the presidential regulation on Medium Term National Development Plan 2020-2024. The study recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a strong legal basis to establish a Multi-stakeholder Fisheries Platform at the national level to meet economic targets from WPP. This platform provides a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism to ensure integrated fisheries management policies</li> <li>• The establishment of the National Fisheries Multi-stakeholder Platform can be carried out through a Joint Regulation or Joint Ministerial Decree related to the marine and fisheries sector</li> </ul>
--	--	--	---



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Platform can be chaired by the Coordinating Minister who coordinates maritime affairs, and consists of related government ministries/agencies especially MMAF, BAPPENAS, and the Ministry of Home Affairs, business actors, universities, non-governmental organizations, indigenous peoples, and other stakeholder elements.</li> </ul> <p>In 2021, the GMC Project continued supporting the institutionalization of the Multistakeholder Platform for Sustainable Fisheries. The project developed a legal draft for the Multistakeholder Platform, which is based on the Presidential Regulation on SDGs and the Presidential Regulation on Industrialization of Fisheries. The legal draft was reviewed for enactment by BAPPENAS.</p> <p>The project also worked with Pusat Kajian Sumberdaya Pesisir dan Lautan- IPB (PKSPL-IPB) to develop three analysis to support the implementation of multi-fisheries/multi-sector Fishery Management Area (WPP), which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of an operational guideline for governance of Multi Stakeholder Platform for multi-fisheries/ multi-sector WPP management</li> <li>Conduct policy analysis to determine harmonization of role of central and local government, and between ministries and agencies through the governance of Multi Stakeholder Platform for multi-fisheries/multi-sector WPP management</li> <li>Analysis and modelling of risk-based approach for licensing in fisheries sector, including analysis on the adequacy</li> </ul> <p>Based on the three analysis developed by GMC Project above, GMC also conducted three online webinars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Multi-fisheries/ Multi-sector WPP Management as a Way Forward for Marine and Fisheries Development Webinar with a total of 248 participants (78 women, 150 men, 20 prefer not to say)</li> <li>The Harmonization of Central and Local Government, and Between Ministries and Agencies Through Multi-fisheries/ Multi-sector Webinar with a total of 154 participants (84 men, 66 women, 4 prefer not to say)</li> <li>The Risk-based Approach for Licensing in Fisheries Sector, and Adequacy of Fisheries Management Plan to Boost Investment in The Frame of Multi-fisheries/Multi-sector WPP Webinar with a total of 140 participants (93 men, 46 women, 1 prefer not to say)</li> </ul> <p>To support continuous improvement towards sustainable fisheries in Indonesia, the GMC project, in collaboration with Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP), organized a webinar on “Responsible and sustainable seafood sourcing: a growing global trend” on April 27-29, 2021 and May 5th and 7th, 2021. The webinar was delivered by a pool of trainers who are experts coming from SFP, Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Fairtrade, Marine Trust, Monterey Bay Aquarium and Diatom Consulting, which is a consulting firm created by two of the most published and read experts globally on catch documentation schemes. Throughout the webinar, 39 participants (17 women and 22 men) from the private sector and government institutions learned about the Global Sustainable Seafood Movement; its origin, current trends, challenges</p>
--	--	--	--

				<p>and issues, implications for seafood markets, and its contribution to the fishery's sustainable management. The webinar focused on the key sustainability certifications and ratings schemes and technical requirements of the most relevant catch document schemes for Indonesia. The webinar also tackled the different risks seafood buyers face when sourcing from not legally verified sources and when exporting to the European Union and the United States of America markets.</p> <p>For a complete description of all activities carried out in this reporting period, see Annexes 11-12.</p> <p><b>The Philippines</b></p> <p><i>Octopus TWG</i></p> <p>Despite COVID19 restrictions, the national authorities with support of the GMC project were capable to develop the Octopus National Management Framework plan. The plan is under review by BFAR before being submitted to Department of Agriculture Office of the Secretary (DA-OSEC) with final revisions and recommendation for approval.</p> <p>Additional activities:</p> <p>For a complete description of all activities carried out in this reporting period, see Annexes 13-14.</p>
3b. Number of Sustainable Fisheries Action or Management Plans under implementation as a result of project support	0	na	Year 4: 7	<p>This indicator has been met. There are currently seven (7) project-supported National Sustainable Fisheries Action Plans (SFAP)/National Action Plans (NAPs) under implementation. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Costa Rica Large Pelagic Action Plan</li> <li>2) Costa Rica NPOA for Shark</li> <li>3) Ecuador NAP for Mahi-Mahi</li> <li>4) Indonesia NAP for Tuna</li> <li>5) Indonesia NAP for BSC</li> <li>6) Philippines NMP for BSC</li> <li>7) Small Pelagic Fish in Ecuador</li> </ol>

			<p>8) Octopus in Philippines – framework of work plan</p> <p>The term “Under implementation” refers to National Action Plans or National Management Plans that have been officially adopted by the host government and receive funding for the implementation of activities described therein.</p> <p>.</p> <p>The following information outlines the status and Project contributions to target national action and management plans.</p> <p><b>Costa Rica</b></p> <p><i>Large Pelagic Fish in Costa Rica (NAP published and certain actions being implemented)</i></p> <p>The Costa Rica Large Pelagic Action Plan has not yet been made official, the Project supported certain implementation actions. For example, the Large Pelagic FIP was established. The project has also been creating a gender profile. Moreover, the Project has supported the creation of the NPOA for Shark.</p> <p>Costa Rica Shark (under implementation)</p> <p>As previously reported, as a complement to the Large Pelagic NAP, SFP hired a consultant to present a review and update of the Costa Rica National Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (Shark NPOA). The updated version was approved by the Costa Rican Institute of Fishing and Aquaculture (INCOPECA) technical officers. Moreover, the board of directors of INCOPECA approved an agreement to give priority to and adopt the Operative Institutional Plan of INCOPECA and actions that it contemplates, upon recommendation of a functionary from the Department of Investigation and Development of INCOPECA and UNDP. The Shark NPOA is available in the official national register (Annex 1 Link 41).</p> <p><b>Ecuador</b></p> <p><i>Mahi-Mahi in Ecuador (under implementation)</i></p> <p>In 2021, the Action and Management Plans for Mahi Mahi were made official through the Ministerial Accord No. MPCEIP-SRP-2021-0073-A, emitted on March 16, 2021. On March 29, 2021, the Plans were officially launched.</p> <p>Within the framework of the National Action and Management Plans, and the strategic area of control and vigilance, the Project hired a consultant for a “Census of industrial fish vessels that capture small pelagic fish with purse seine and coastal purse seine in Ecuador”. The objective of this process is to undertake a fish census that permits quantifying the</p>
--	--	--	--

			<p>totality of the industrial fish vessels that capture small pelagic fish that are operating in Ecuador and their characteristics. The consultancy began on June 4th and will finalize on August 4th (Annexes 15-16, Annex 1 Link 43-44).</p> <p><b>Indonesia</b></p> <p><i>Tuna in Indonesia (under implementation)</i></p> <p>Public consultation for the National Tuna Management Plan 2020-2024: This consultation was chaired by the Director General of Capture Fisheries and gathered various inputs and recommendations from public consultation participants including the need for increased cooperation and support from business actors, NGOs and local governments in the management of TCT, the need for a strategy for utilizing TCT resources in the EEZ and the high seas that provide certainty for sustainable business, increasing value added TCT exports through product traceability certification, strengthening tuna management institutions through the revitalization of the national tuna commission, including a strategy for fostering small fishermen in TCT fisheries so that their catch has better added value.</p> <p>Focus Group Discussion on Input of the Academic Community to the National Tuna Management Plan 2020-2024: The focus group discussed all the elements and scope of the tuna management plan and provided recommendations for the management plan. Some recommendations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide prioritization of management targets into two or three of the most strategic activities and addressing the root cause to ensure effective implementation</li> <li>• In the action plan, each target should have a clear annual target with a measurement strategy</li> <li>• It is necessary to build an integrated tuna fisheries information system (from upstream to downstream). This system can be used for evaluation and continuous improvement.</li> <li>• The urgency to establish a coordination body or commission for tuna fisheries</li> <li>• Addressing gender equality and in the tuna fisheries</li> </ul> <p><i>BSC Indonesia (under implementation)</i></p> <p>In 2021, a series of workshops for the development of the 5-year Blue Swimming Crab Fishery Management Plan were conducted. The 1st workshop on April 14th, 2021 was organized to introduce the phases of review with the scientific team from the GMC project and MMAF. During the meeting, MMAF provided guidance to the review team on the review process and discussed the workplan of the review. The 2nd and 3rd workshops were held on the 10th and 17th of June, 2021</p>
--	--	--	---

				<p>respectively and focused on reviewing existing data and information on the blue swimming crab in Indonesia. The next planned workshop is July 5-7, 2021 on the development of the action plan for the next 5-year implementation.</p> <p><b>The Philippines</b></p> <p><i>BSC NMP in the Philippines (under implementation)</i></p> <p>Having completed all pipeline activities and coordination work for the completion of the BSC-NMP, the said plan is now was approved, after passing through the Department of Agriculture Policy Working Group (DAPWG), and is currently with the Department of Agriculture Office of the Secretary (DA-OSEC) for final approval.</p> <p>Coordination on the communications team of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources – Information and Fisherfolk Coordination Unit (BFAR-IFCU) has been conducted in preparation for the press release and actual operationalization of the plan after approval.</p> <p>In relation to the implementing partner (IP)’s role in championing the adoption of the BSC National Management Plan, it is important to note that the Capture Fisheries Division where the Project is lodged has taken the lead in securing approval of the BSC National Management Plan. This is a reflection of the IP’s ownership of the Plan and intention to sustain management interventions introduced by the Project.</p> <p><i>Octopus in the Philippines (in development)</i></p> <p>The Octopus National Framework Plan has been drafted and its currently under revision of National Authorities before publication.</p>
<b>Outcome 4</b>	<b>Increased sustainability scores of marine commodities purchased from project fisheries</b>			
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Cumulative progress</b>

<p>4a. Number of FIPs uploaded to FisheryProgress.org, have progressed by at least one grade, or maintained an 'A' grade with project support</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>na</p>	<p>Year 4: 9</p>	<p>Nine (9) FIPs have progressed by at least one grade or have maintained an 'A' grade and the year 4 target has been met (Annex 2 for full details). Of the nine, eight (8) have progressed their grades and one (1) maintained an A rating on Fishery Progress. Three (3) of the FIPs have also entered MSC full assessment and achieved certification (Yellowfin Tuna <i>Pole and Line, Skipjack Tuna</i></p> <p>Pole &amp; Line and Indonesia Banda Sea yellowfin tuna – handline) (Annex 2). For a FIP to enter full assessment, it has sufficient progress evidence, thus entering MSC is equivalent to a grade of A.</p> <p>The data for this indicator is generated by FIP reviews carried out by SFP and published on the public database FisheryProgress.org. SFP has been actively working on refining the FIP Evaluation Tool based on lessons learned and feedback obtained from the SFP FIP rating team, FisheryProgress.org team and other external stakeholders.</p> <p>The actions implemented by the Project in direct support to the FIPs during this period are reported below.</p> <p><i>Costa Rica</i></p> <p>Costa Rica Large Pelagic FIP:</p> <p>The Costa Rica large pelagic FIP currently has a rating “C” based on fisheryprogress.</p> <p>In 2021, SFP explained to Walmart Costa Rica the structural challenges that the Large Pelagic FIP is facing and provided advice on how Walmart could contribute to resolving them. However, as the original FIP has separated into two FIPs, Walmart Costa Rica was not sure from which FIP they are sourcing. SFP committed to helping Walmart to identify which FIP they are sourcing from.</p> <p>Also in 2021, SFP has worked with the FIP coordinator on a contract to hire a consultancy to update and improve the INCOPECSA large pelagic fishery database. Due to the FIP coordinator’s interest in participating in this consultancy, SFP has developed ToRs and called for a meeting with INCOPECSA technician to discuss and approve the ToRs and coordinate next steps. However, INCOPECSA technician has resisted meeting with SFP without the participation of the FIP coordinator. SFP has requested clarification from INCOPECSA technician about the FIP coordinator’s role in the FIP activities to avoid conflict of interest. When SFP receives INCOPECSA technician’s clarification about the FIP coordinator’s role, and if a final ToR is agreed between all parties, this consultancy can be hired. (Annex 17).</p> <p>One of the FIPs, led by the company MARTEC (Annex 1 Link 46) has furthered engagement in regional improvement initiatives by, for example, becoming a full member of COREMAHI and committing funding and in-kind support to develop a tagging study that SFP is organizing using recreational fishers.</p>
---	----------	-----------	------------------	---

			<p>Ecuador</p> <p>Ecuador Mahi Mahi longline FIP is completed. For a FIP to enter full assessment, it has sufficient progress evidence, thus entering MSC is equivalent to a grade of A.</p> <p>Ecuador prepared a new Mahi Mahi FIP:</p> <p>SFP queried Global Mahi SR participants about the demand for Fair Trade from US buyers and determined</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. To achieve further improvements in the Ecuador mahi-mahi fishery, collaboration with Peru is needed. Fair Trade could be an effective way to encourage stakeholders to catalyze a new FIP in Ecuador focusing on implementing local social improvements first, followed by regional work to achieve MSC certification.</li> <li>b. Fair Trade Certification is not of high value to US SR Participants, but it may be valued by some SFP retail partners.</li> </ol> <p>As the Ecuador FIP was withdrawn from MSC full assessment in December 2020, SFP implemented the following activities in 2021 to try to relaunch a mahi-mahi FIP in Ecuador.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Held a meeting with WWF (28 January 2021) to discuss the next steps for this fishery to revert to a comprehensive FIP (Annex 18).</li> <li>2. Prepared a briefing document for the Global Mahi SR outlining suggestions for expanding existing FIP objectives and introducing new approaches that can help move the FIP forward (Annex 19).</li> <li>3. Organized a webinar with the global Mahi SR (18 February 2021) to review the brief and hold a collective discussion on the issues and recommendations for the FIP moving forward (Annex 20-21).</li> </ol> <p>Nine of 16 SR participants signed on to a letter addressed to their suppliers and a letter to the government expressing support for relaunching the Ecuador FIP under new conditions, to expand the scope, participation, and governance structure of the FIP. SR participants include AlfaGamma, Beacon Fisheries, Beaver Street Fisheries, D&amp;E Imports, Fortune Fish International, IncredibleFish, Inland Seafood, Pacific Coral Seafood, and Quirch. Two SR participants (Alfa Gamma and Beacon Fisheries) confirmed the names of the suppliers they sent the letter to, and D&amp;E Imports sent the government letter on behalf of the SR.</p> <p>At the SR's request, SFP also organized a mahi stakeholder meeting at which the Ecuador mahi-mahi exporters' consortium presented the new plan for the reinitiated FIP and a dialogue opened about how to include all relevant</p>
--	--	--	---

			<p>stakeholders. Additional discussions with WWF-US were held to better align and understand the meeting and request for a presentation. For this meeting, SFP identified the main challenges and problems that a new Ecuador mahi-mahi FIP would face by analyzing the progress of the original FIP from its first pre-assessment until its last independent audit (Annex 67). Based on this information, SFP prepared questions for the FIP leader to foster a discussion on how the new FIP could address the weaknesses of the previous FIP to achieve MSC certification (Annex 22). Meeting participants included 6 SR participants (US buyers), WWF-US and Ecuador staff, and 5 Ecuadorian export companies.</p> <p>Ecuador Small Pelagic FIP has grade of B in fishery progress. The FIP is uploaded and public. The latter because Fishery Progress uses MSC standard as a basis, and the Small Pelagic FIP is based on Maritrust certification, thus FIP members have to accommodate reporting to the MSC standard requirements:</p> <p>Evaluate and manage impacts on the ecosystem: SFP queried a representative from RS Standards about the possibility of certifying a segment of the small pelagic fleet (formed by the vessel classes II, III, and IV) rather than the entire fleet. The representative is the consultant who conducted the pre-assessment of the Ecuador Small Pelagic fishery against the Marine Trust Standard. The idea of certifying a segment of the fleet (classes II, III, IV) is because the class I vessels are not participating in the FIP and have high bycatch levels. Sam Peacock responded that certifying a segment of the fleet is possible. However, conducting or updating the pre-assessment for the specific vessel classes will be required.</p> <p>Developing and implementing a monitoring system: The FIP steering committee approved hiring a consultant to implement a monitoring program for ETP species in the small pelagic fishery as part of the FIP. SFP participated in the committee meeting (24 August 2020). SFP supported this by preparing the ToRs to develop and implement a Monitoring System for the Small Pelagics vessel members of the Small Pelagics FIP.</p> <p>In 2021, SFP provided support to hire a consultancy (co-funded by FIP participants) to design and implement a fleet-based management system that enables: a) continuous monitoring of the Small Pelagic fishery's interactions with the ecosystems; b) development of a new responsible fishing behavior and skillsets among skippers, crews, and vessel owners to engage in responsible fishing operations; and c) mitigating the ecosystem impacts of the fishery and developing more efficient and less harmful fishing operations.</p> <p>This consultancy includes developing the following guidelines and forms, which were reviewed and approved by SFP (documents available upon request):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Marine fauna identification guide</li> <li>b. Small pelagics identification guide</li> <li>c. Guidelines for handling and releasing marine fauna</li> </ol>
--	--	--	--



			<p>d. On-board monitoring guidelines for the small pelagic fishery in Ecuador</p> <p>e. On-board monitoring form</p> <p>f. Form to report marine fauna released</p> <p>The marine fauna identification guide and the on-board monitoring guidelines have not been printed yet. SFP will cover the cost of designing and printing these two guides. The consultant has presented the first progress report (Annex 23) that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline and model implementation plan</li> <li>• Sustainable fishing policy proposal or voluntary commitment proposal for the CNP developed</li> <li>• Report with advice on how to improve the current monitoring system (e-logbook)</li> <li>• Training materials for vessel owners, skippers, and crews developed (guides, manuals, etc.)</li> <li>• A progress report on the previous activities in order to be included in the FIP annual report for Marin Trust (4 December 2020)</li> </ul> <p>Fleet management system: In the second quarter of 2021, Rosa Vinatea, SFP contractor, started a training program co-funded by SFP and FIP participants targeting vessel owners, skippers, and crewmembers of the small pelagics FIP. This program aimed to implement a fleet-based monitoring system for SPS-FIP aligned with the scientific standards of the Public Institute of Aquaculture and Fishing (IPAP), current regulations, international certification requirements, international agreements for biodiversity protection, and responsible fishing practices to facilitate future certification of the fishery. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, SFP had to reorganize this training program to be held virtually. As virtual training needs more time and didactic resources, SFP allocated more funding to this consultancy to: a) increase Rosa Vinatae's honorarium (USD 3,000), b) develop marine fauna toys (USD 1,000), and c) design and print a Marine Fauna Identification and on-board monitoring pocket guides (USD 6,000). In total, 7 toys were developed, and 1,700 guides were printed to share with the small pelagics FIP crew members.</p> <p>The training program included the following modules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic principles of the Ecuadorian marine ecosystem</li> </ol>
--	--	--	---

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Identifying the main species of Ecuador's most representative marine fauna</li> <li>3. Criteria for the conservation status of the main species of Ecuador's most representative marine fauna</li> <li>4. Correct handling and release techniques for seabirds, sea turtles, sea lions, sharks, and rays</li> <li>5. Correct protocol and recording in logbooks</li> </ol> <p>During this quarter, five companies completed module-4, and nine companies completed modules 1 and 2.</p> <p>Support to management measures: SFP participated in four preparatory meetings chaired by the consultant team responsible for developing the National Plan of Action (NPOA) and the Management Plan (MP) for the small pelagic fishery in Ecuador. SFP provided insights and feedback on the measures recommended in each meeting. SFP also provided input during the Sixth Small Pelagics Dialogue meeting of the Small Pelagics Platform (1 September 2020). The meeting's purpose was to present alternatives to management measures based on the criteria of enforcement and control. Platform members discussed and selected the measures that can be applied in Ecuador according to fishery authorities' capabilities (Annex 24).</p> <p>Management Plan: On April 16, the Undersecretary of Fishing Resources of Ecuador launched, through Ministerial Agreement No. MPCEIP-SRP-2021-0073-A, the National Plan of Action (NPOA), and the Management Plan (MP) for the small pelagics fishery in Ecuador. SFP assisted with developing a press release to highlight the development and approval of this MP, which is an historical milestone for national fisheries in Ecuador, because it is the first operational instrument to manage a national fishery effectively.</p> <p>Mobile app for electronic logbooks: During this reporting period the app was in a pilot phase.</p> <p>General support to the FIP (Press and Documentation): SFP published a press release (Annex 1 Link) about the FIP's achievements that highlighted improved stock status due to FIP actions implemented during the last two years. Good news like this motivates and encourages FIP participants to continue working and investing in this FIP.</p> <p>In 2021, SFP organized and held a meeting between Ruben Roa, SFP consultant, and Luis Pacheco, IPIAP squid expert, to review the available data that the IPIAP has stored to conduct a stock assessment (Annex 25). Although squid fishing and biological IPIAP data are limited, Ruben Roa committed to designing a model to conduct a stock assessment of Ecuadorian squid with poor data. IPIAP committed to sharing squid data with Ruben Roa once SFP and IPIAP sign a</p>
--	--	--	--

			<p>Cooperation Agreement. SFP and IPIAP approved the last version of the Cooperation Agreement during a meeting between these two parties. As soon as the Cooperation Agreement is translated to English, SFP and IPIAP will sign it.</p> <p><i>The Philippines</i></p> <p>During this project period, the COVID-19 outbreak in the Philippines and the measures taken by the Philippines government to contain its spread prevented in-person meetings. Instead, the project continued to hold coordination and project related meetings on-line.</p> <p>The Philippines Octopus FIP</p> <p>The GMC project is looking for co-funding to launch the Philippines Octopus FIP. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and disruption it has caused to fisheries in general, but particularly to the Philippines octopus fishery as an export-oriented commodity, engaging Philippines octopus buyers in discussion to fund the FIP has not been possible. However, SFP keeps looking for the most appropriate time/opportunity to schedule an on-line discussion with these stakeholders, present the octopus FIP, and look for funding to launch the FIP.</p> <p>The international octopus assessment expert finalized the four regional and the national octopus assessments using, among other sources of information, the production data provided by the industry.</p> <p>In 2021, in the last octopus Technical Working Group (TWG), (19 January 2021) SFP consulted again with the local industry and other stakeholders about scheduling a meeting in the coming months to seek financial support from US-Based buyers of Philippines octopus, that will enable launching the FIP. The TWG agreed that the project should seek this financial support. PCPEAI's President showed his willingness to participate in the meeting, present the octopus FIP, and look for funding to launch the FIP.</p> <p>In 2021, the assessment report of the four regional and the national octopus assessments were published in December 2020, as the GMC project scientific report number 3 (see indicator 5d).</p> <p>A training was held from January 26-28, 2021 "Conduction of Octopus Stock Assessments in a Data Deficient Context", conducted by the international octopus assessment expert (Annex 26). PCPEAI authorized SFP to use their production data, previously shared with the GMC project, for this training. As instructed by BFAR GMC project's focal point, SFP worked with the National Fisheries Research Development Institute NSAP Coordinator to organize the training. The audience consisted of key staff of the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP). Sixteen individuals attended: NSAP project leaders and data analyst from Regions 4B, 5, 9 and 13. (Annex 26-27).</p>
--	--	--	---

			<p>For the three stakeholder consultations held April 13 to 14 for the Mindanao Cluster, April 15 to 16 for the Luzon Cluster and April 20 to 21 for the Visayas Cluster to work on a draft Octopus National Management Plan Framework, BFAR asked SFP to participate in the workshops to help participants understand FIPs and provide inputs on the role and importance of FIPs toward sustainable management of octopus fisheries (see indicator 4a).</p> <p>The Philippines Blue Swimming Crab FIP is graded B in fishery progress.</p> <p>BSC FIP-related activities were focused on providing scientific support to the BSC FIP.</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Indonesia Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna Pole and Line FIPs</p> <p>The Indonesia longline tuna and large pelagics conducted capacity building for longline tuna vessel captains, fishing crews, and staff to mitigate bycatch, and improving catch data reporting, in Benoa harbour-Bali and Nizam Zahman harbour, Jakarta. A total of 50 (41 men and nine women) and 33 (28 men and five women) participants of captains, fishing boat crews, and company staff of fish processing unit of the longline tuna fishery at the Benoa Port-Bali and Nizam Zahman harbour-Jakarta, respectively participated in these trainings. This activity is part of the work plan to improve the sustainability score in the Indonesia longline tuna and large pelagic fisheries to meet the requirements of MSC ecolabel certification.</p> <p>A workshop to develop a workplan and methodology for spatial analysis of fish aggregating device (FAD) in tuna fisheries was undertaken. This preparation workshop is part of steps to determine potential placement point for FADs as a basis to determine the issuance of Permit for Rumpon Placement. This activity mandated as part of the Tuna Management Plan aims to ensure the sustainability of tuna stock in the Indonesia's waters.</p> <p>Finalizing the development of the Indonesian Tuna Vessels (DIVA Tuna) database. The Database is an information portal on tuna fishing vessels that are permitted or registered for fishing in Indonesian waters, which includes archipelagic waters, territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone waters, and includes a list of Indonesia tuna fishing vessels registered in RFMOs. Buyers and the general public can use this web-database to search for information related to the legality of the Indonesian Tuna fishing vessel, thus traceability of the product of the vessels can be legally recognized. The Central and Local Government, and fishing license owners, can use the tuna fishing information system to improve management accountability, and to support the fisheries business, especially the determination of the Central and Local Tuna Allocation.</p> <p>The FIP currently at rating "A" of progress of sustainability based on fishery progress.</p>
--	--	--	--

			<p>The GMC supported Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP), the Indonesia Pole and Line Yellowfin and Skipjack FIP led by AP2HI received MSC certificate on 26 January 2021 (Annex 1 Link 49).</p> <p>Indonesian Longline Indian Ocean and Western Central Pacific Ocean tuna and large pelagics</p> <p>GMC supported Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) Indonesian Longline Indian Ocean and Western Central Pacific Ocean tuna and large pelagics led by ATLI is rating “A” of progress of sustainability based on fishery progress. The support includes piloting data collection of landed longline tuna, assistance on the observer on board, and assistance on use of logbook in the longline tuna vessel. This piloting will become the basis for the long-term implementation of the FIP. In addition, the GMC project has supported validation of Pre-Assessment and Work Plan of Longline Tuna FIP to comply with the MSC standard as a credible FIP. This validation will allow the FIP to access potential resources such as MSC assistance funding. The Longline tuna and large pelagic fisheries is on track progress to meet all the gaps in the action plan to meet requirement of MSC ecolabel certification and progressed from C rating at the start of the FIP to A rating (Annex 1 Link 50).</p> <p>Indonesia Blue Swimming Crab FIP:</p> <p>The GMC supported Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP), the Indonesia Blue Swimming Crab led by APRI is rating “A” of progress of sustainability based on fishery progress (Annex 1 Link 51).</p> <p>For more information on the actions reported, see the SFP quarterly reports (Annex 28-31).</p> <p>In addition, the finalized FIP evaluation tool was officially launched/published on 15 July 2021. SFP participated in a CASS webinar and presented the FIP tool alongside the launch of FIP Guidelines review. SFP also presented tool in the CASS newsletter, business partner update, and seafood press (Seafood 2030).  <a href="https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/environment-sustainability/updated-sustainable-fisheries-partnership-tool-will-improve-tracking-of-fishery-improvement-efforts">https://www.seafoodsource.com/news/environment-sustainability/updated-sustainable-fisheries-partnership-tool-will-improve-tracking-of-fishery-improvement-efforts</a></p> <p>The final version of the FIP Guidelines has been updated on SFP website:  <a href="https://globalmarinecommodities.org/publications/updates-to-the-fip-evaluation-tool-a-standardized-method-for-measuring-fip-progress">https://globalmarinecommodities.org/publications/updates-to-the-fip-evaluation-tool-a-standardized-method-for-measuring-fip-progress</a></p>
--	--	--	--

<p>4b. Additional private investment in FIPs supported by the project.</p>	<p>US\$0</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Year 4: US\$1,500,000</p>	<p>Additional private investment commitments towards FIPs supported by the Project is \$4,171,932, of which \$1,911,447 has been invested to date. The end of project target has been met and exceeded.</p> <p>The project divides co-financing between committed versus invested. Invested means the funds have been spent. There has been a further public commitment to invest in sustainability. Some investments go further in time than the length of the project.</p> <p>This co-financing was achieved through the investments that project partners make, principally the Crab Council and FIPs. The GMC Project coordinates and tries to support activities for these partners. The role of SFP in supporting GMC partners was important in mobilizing the private sector to invest in FIPs.</p> <p>The private sector financing was attracted in response to showing the success of the FIP processes and their connection with the platforms. The generation of trust helped investors overcome initial concerns regarding risks and uncertainty.</p> <p>The numbers are broken down as follows:</p> <p>Costa Rica committed: \$974,864</p> <p>Costa Rica invested: \$253,616</p> <p>Ecuador committed: \$1.2million (Small Pelagics)</p> <p>Ecuador invested: \$485,355 (Small Pelagics)</p> <p>Indonesia committed: \$1,063,481 (\$206,481 crab council + \$137,000 AP2HI of total of 991,400 before project start)</p> <p>Indonesia invested: \$720,000 (\$137,000 AP2HI + \$583,000 Crab Council)</p> <p>Philippines committed: \$1,035,476 (Crab Council)</p> <p>Philippines invested: \$452,476 (Crab Council)</p>
<p>4c. Number of additional fisheries certification</p>	<p>Fisheries entered into certification process: 0</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Year 4: 3</p>	<p>Three (3) fisheries that receive direct support from the GMC Project have entered the certification process and this indicator has been met. The fisheries are located throughout the Indonesian archipelago, from North Sulawesi and North Maluku, to the Banda Sea, and East and West Flores in the south (Annex 1 Link 52).</p>

<p>process (have entered process, undergoing assessment, or have been certified)</p>				<p>The MSC defines a fishery as using different gear types as well as geographical areas. The Project, through its funding to AP2HI, has supported the following Indonesia Fishery Management Areas (FMAs):</p> <p>713, 714 East and West Flores Pole and Line</p> <p>715, 716: North Sulawesi &amp; North Maluku Pole and Line</p> <p>In addition, SFP has provided direct support to:</p> <p>714 Banda Sea Handline</p> <p>Mahi Mahi withdrew from MSC. The support to this FIP comes from WWF. The fishery receives indirect support from the GMC Project for certain activities and the Project is promoting a new Mahi Mahi FIP.</p> <p>Project support to FIPs, described in indicator 4a, contributes to getting these fisheries closer to entering into full assessment for certification.</p> <p>As previously reported, the Project has provided direct support for the fishery Indonesia pole-and-line and handline, skipjack and yellowfin tuna of Western and Central Pacific archipelagic waters and it is currently "In Assessment".</p> <p>Also, the Project has worked with BAPPENAS to support the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to update the National Tuna Management Plan and consolidate the development of Harvest Strategy for Tuna in Indonesia Archipelagic Waters. This work has contributed indirectly to the success of this fishery in obtaining MSC certification in May 2020.</p>
<p>4d. MSC &amp; FishSource scores</p>	<p>Costa Rica Mahi (longline) score 1: &lt;6 score 2: ≥6 score 3: ≥6 score 4: ≥6 score 5: ≥6 CRI Tuna Yellowfin</p>	<p>Year 4: For 80% of the target fisheries (80% = 8 fisheries) there is an improvement of at least one level (levels = &lt;6, ≥6, and ≥8) in 2 of the 5 FishSource scores</p>	<p>Year 4: For 80% of the target fisheries (80% = 8 fisheries) there is an improvement of at least one level (levels = &lt;6, ≥6, and ≥8) in 2 of the 5 FishSource scores</p>	<p>The indicator for Year 4 aims for 11 of 14 FishSource profiles to show improvements in at least two scores or 80% of the fisheries. However, the Project has added new profiles of fisheries it directly supports for a total of 21 rather than 14. Of the 21 fisheries, 13 have seen an improvement of at least one level in two scores (which represents 62%). As such, the overall number of fisheries with improvements in at least two scores has been met.</p> <p>Moreover, it is worth noting that 19 of the fisheries have an improvement in one level for at least one score (90%)</p> <p>This indicator seeks to capture the positive impact that the Project intends to generate for target fisheries via the establishment of national action and/or management plans as well as through its support to the associated FIPs. These interventions aim to improve the management of fisheries and the on-the-water practices of industry, and therefore the indicator assumes that FishSource scores for the targeted fisheries should increase during the life of the Project as a result. However, it is important to consider that factors external to the GMC Project can influence FishSource scores positively or negatively, and/or certain changes in FishSource scores that were in part achieved by Project interventions may not be reflected in the profile scores during the life of the Project. For example, while the Project may establish a national action plan for a given fishery, implementation of those actions may not commence until after the life of the Project, and therefore improvements in the FishSource score of the target fishery may not be reflected until a later point in time.</p>

<p>(longline) Score 1: ≥6 Score 2: ≥6 Score 3: ≥6 Score 4: 7.96 Score 5: 8.56 CRI Swordfish</p> <p>(longline) Score 1: &lt;6 Score 2: &lt;6 Score 3: ≥6 Score 4: ≥6 Score 5: ≥8 Ecuador ECU Mahi Mahi (longline) score 1: &lt;6 score 2: ≥6 score 3: ≥6 score 4: ≥6 score 5: ≥6 ECU Yellowfin (Pole and Line)</p>		<p>(assuming not ≥8)</p>	<p>See evidence under Indicators 3a, 3b and 4a to support the actions taken by the Project to improve the FishSource scores of the target fisheries.</p> <p>The Project contributes to the development and updating of profiles for publication on the FishSource website. To date, the Project has updated 17 and maintained 45 FishSource Gear-Flag and Top-Node profiles.</p> <p>It should be noted that the previous PIRs had an error in reporting the following profiles, which has been rectified below in accordance with the indicators framework that states that there are three levels of FishSource scores: &lt;6, ≥6, and ≥8. If a score is 8 or above, it will count the same as a score of 8 exactly. Therefore, differences are either 0, 1, 2 or 3.</p> <p>Costa Rica: Improvement of score 1. Costa Rica Common Dolphin Eastern Pacific Ocean – Drifting Longlines. Improvement of score 1.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1</td><td>≥ 6</td><td>(+1)</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>≥ 6</td><td>(0)</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>≥ 6</td><td>(0)</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Data deficient (n/a)</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td colspan="2">Data deficient (n/a)</td></tr> </table> <p>Costa Rica Yellowfin Tuna Eastern Pacific Ocean. Improvement of score 1.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1</td><td>≥ 8</td><td>(+1)</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>≥ 6</td><td>(0)</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>≥ 6</td><td>(0)</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>7</td><td>(0)</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>7.5</td><td>(0)</td></tr> </table>	1	≥ 6	(+1)	2	≥ 6	(0)	3	≥ 6	(0)	4	Data deficient (n/a)		5	Data deficient (n/a)		1	≥ 8	(+1)	2	≥ 6	(0)	3	≥ 6	(0)	4	7	(0)	5	7.5	(0)
1	≥ 6	(+1)																															
2	≥ 6	(0)																															
3	≥ 6	(0)																															
4	Data deficient (n/a)																																
5	Data deficient (n/a)																																
1	≥ 8	(+1)																															
2	≥ 6	(0)																															
3	≥ 6	(0)																															
4	7	(0)																															
5	7.5	(0)																															



<p>No profile developed at baseline ECU Skipjack (Pole and Line)</p> <p>No profile developed at baseline ECU Chub Mackerel</p> <p>Score 1: &lt;6 Score 2: ≥6 Score 3: n/a Score 4: &lt;6 Score 5: n/a ECU Frigate Tuna</p> <p>No profile developed at baseline ECU Thread Herring</p> <p>No profile developed at baseline Philippines PHI BSC (all gear profiles)</p>		<p>Costa Rica Swordfish, Eastern Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>Improvement of scores 1, 2 and 4.</p> <p>1 ≥ 6 (+1) 2 ≥ 6 (+1) 3 ≥ 6 (0) 4 10 (+1) 5 ≥ 8 (0)</p> <p>Ecuador: Ecuador Common Dolphin Eastern Pacific Ocean – Drifting Longlines. Improvement of scores 1.</p> <p>1 ≥ 6 (+1) 2 ≥ 6 (0) 3 Data deficient (n/a) 4 Data deficient (n/a) 5 Data deficient (n/a)</p> <p>ECU Chub Mackerel, Purse Seine Improvement in score 1, 4 and 5 (profiles created by GMC project in Q2, 2019).</p> <p>1 ≥ 6 (+1)</p>
---	--	---

Score 1: ≥6		2	≥ 6	(0)
Score 2: ≥6		3	Data deficient	(n/a)
Score 3: <6		4	6.9	(+1)
Score 4: n/a		5	10	(+3)
Score 5: <6 PHI		ECU Frigate Tuna, Purse Seine		
Octopus (all gear profiles)		Improvement in scores 1, 2, 4 and 5 (profiles created by GMC project in Q1, 2019).		
No profile developed at baseline		1	≥ 6	(+2)
Indonesia IDN BSC		2	≥ 6	(+2)
(all gear profiles)		3	Data deficient	(n/a)
Score 1: ≥6		4	8.2	(+3)
Score 2: ≥6		5	9.2	(+3)
Score 3: <6		ECU Thread Herring		
Score 4: <6		Improvement in scores 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (profiles created by GMC project in Q1, 2019).		
Score 5: <6 IDN		1	≥ 8	(+3)
Skipjack Tuna Pacific Ocean		2	≥ 8	(+3)
(Pole and Line)		3	<6	(+1)
Score 1: ≥8		4	8.4	(+3)
Score 2: ≥8		5	10	(+3)

	<p>Score 3: <math>\geq 6</math></p> <p>Score 4: 10.0</p> <p>Score 5: 9.52</p> <p>IDN</p> <p>Yellowfin Tuna</p> <p>Pacific Ocean</p> <p>(Pole and Line)</p> <p>Score 1: <math>\geq 6</math></p> <p>Score 2: <math>\geq 6</math></p> <p>Score 3: <math>&lt; 6</math></p> <p>Score 4: 7.6</p> <p>Score 5: 7.6</p>		<p>Indonesia:</p> <p>Indonesia Blue Swimming Crab</p> <p>No Improvement in scores.</p> <p>1 <math>\geq 6</math> (0)</p> <p>2 <math>&lt; 6</math> (-1)</p> <p>3 <math>&lt; 6</math> (0)</p> <p>4 <math>&lt; 6</math> (0)</p> <p>5 <math>&lt; 6</math> (0)</p> <p>Indonesia Yellowfin Tuna (Pole and Line)</p> <p>Improvements in scores 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p>1 <math>\geq 6</math> (0)</p> <p>2 <math>\geq 6</math> (0)</p> <p>3 <math>\geq 8</math> (+2)</p> <p>4 10 (+1)</p> <p>5 10 (+1)</p> <p>Indonesia Skipjack Tuna Pacific Ocean (Pole and Line)</p> <p>No improvement.</p> <p>1 <math>\geq 6</math> (-1)</p> <p>2 <math>\geq 6</math> (-1)</p> <p>3 <math>&lt; 6</math> (-1)</p>
--	--	--	--

				4	10	(0)
				5	10	(0)
				Philippines:		
				Philippines Blue Swimming Crab		
				Improvement in score 4.		
				1	≥ 6	(0)
				2	≥ 6	(0)
				3	< 6	(0)
				4	< 6	(+1)
				5	< 6	(0)
				PHI Octopus Traps, Vertical Lines and Harpoons		
				Improvement in scores 1 and 3 (profiles created by GMC Project in Q1, 2019).		
				1	< 6	(+1)
				2	Data deficient	(n/a)
				3	≥ 6	(+2)
				4	Data deficient	(n/a)
				5	Data deficient	(n/a)
				ADDITIONAL FISHSOURCE PROFILE MONITORING.		
				ECU Large hairtail		

				<p>Improvement in scores 1, 2, 4 and 5 (profiles created by GMC project in Q1, 2019).</p> <p>1      ≥ 6      (+2)</p> <p>2      ≥ 6      (+2)</p> <p>3      Data deficient    (n/a)</p> <p>4      9.3      (+3)</p> <p>5      10      (+3)</p> <p>ECU Red-eye round herring</p> <p>Improvement in scores 1, 2, 4 and 5 (profiles created by GMC project in Q3, 2018).</p> <p>1      ≥ 8      (+3)</p> <p>2      ≥ 8      (+3)</p> <p>3      &gt;6      (+1)</p> <p>4      7.3      (+3)</p> <p>5      9.3      (+3)</p> <p>ECU Shortfin scad</p> <p>Improvement in scores 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (profiles created by GMC project in Q3, 2018).</p> <p>1      ≥ 8      (+3)</p> <p>2      ≥ 8      (+3)</p> <p>3      &gt;6      (+1)</p> <p>4      4.7      (+1)</p> <p>5      8.9      (+3)</p> <p>ECU Pacific anchoveta</p> <p>Improvement in scores 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (profiles created by GMC project in Q3, 2018).</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				1	≥ 8	(+3)
				2	≥ 8	(+3)
				3	>6	(+1)
				4	4.4	(+1)
				5	8.2	(+3)
				ECU Pacific cornetfish		
				Improvement in scores 1, 2, 4 and 5 (profiles created by GMC project in Q3, 2018).		
				1	≥ 6	(+2)
				2	≥ 6	(+2)
				3	Data deficient	(n/a)
				4	8.6	(+3)
				5	9.9	(+3)
				ECU Yellowfin Pole and Line Hand Operated		
				Improvements in scores 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.		
				1	≥ 6	(+2)
				2	≥ 6	(+2)
				3	≥ 6	(+2)
				4	7	(+3)
				5	7.5	(+3)
				ECU Skipjack Pole and Line Hand Operated		

				<p>Improvements in scores 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p>1      ≥ 6      (+2)</p> <p>2      ≥ 6      (+2)</p> <p>3      ≥ 6      (+2)</p> <p>4      ≥ 8      (+3)</p> <p>5      ≥ 8      (+3)</p> <p>CRI Pacific Yellowfin tuna – green-stick</p> <p>Improvement in scores 1, 2, 4 and 5.</p> <p>1      ≥ 8      (+3)</p> <p>2      ≥ 6      (+2)</p> <p>3      ≥ 6      (+2)</p> <p>4      7      (+3)</p> <p>5      7.5      (+3)</p> <p>IDN Yellowfin Tuna Indian Ocean Pole and Line</p> <p>Improvements in scores 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.</p> <p>1      ≥ 6      (+3)</p> <p>2      ≥ 6      (+2)</p> <p>3      ≥ 8      (+2)</p> <p>4      7.3      (+3)</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				5	7.2	(+3)
<b>Outcome 5</b>	<b>Reliable and verifiable information of target marine commodities is publically available and is used by value chain stakeholders for decision making and engagement in fishery improvement projects</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Cumulative progress</b>		
5a. Number of registered users	FishSource: 2270 (individuals)  Metrics: 1,381 (Number of companies subscribed – the number of registered individuals/employees for each company will vary by company size and their management structure)	na	FS Year 3: 2,610 (15% increase)  FS Year 4: 2,837 (25% increase)  Metrics Year 3: 1,519 (10% increase)  Metrics Year 4: 1,657 (20% increase)	The end of Project target has been met and exceeded. Compared to the baseline, FishSource has 9,778 individuals (330.75% of increment) and Metrics has 2,216 users (60.46% of increment). FishSource and Metrics registered users greatly exceed the end-of-Project target (Annex 32).		



5b. Number of visitors (average visitors per month to the site)	FishSource: 2,019	na	Year 3: 2,322 Year 4: 2,625(30% increase)	The end-of-Project target has been met and exceeded. FishSource visitors (monthly average) are 5,100 (average total users over past year), which represents an increment of 152.6% compared to the baseline. FishSource visitors (monthly average) greatly exceeds the end-of-Project target (Annex 32).
5c. Level of satisfaction (in terms of meeting user expectations) of information users for each site (exceeds expectations =3; meets expectations = 2; below expectations = 1; averaging scores for all areas)	FishSource: NA Metrics: NA FishSource: Content - 2.06, Organization - 2.21, and Navigation - 2.55, for a total satisfaction weighted average score of 2.27. Metrics: Content - 2.11, Organization - 2.20 and Navigation - 2.35, for a total satisfaction weighted average score of 2.22.	na	Year 4: weighted average=2.5	<p>While the level of satisfaction in the exit survey did not meet the indicator goal of 2.5, the overall level of satisfaction increased from 2.19 in 2019 to 2.3 in 2021. The survey response averages both in 2019 and 2021 are between “meets expectations” and “exceeds expectations.”</p> <p>In 2021, SFP in collaboration with UNDP, updated and conducted the surveys that were first used in 2019, to assess the level of satisfaction of Metrics (suppliers and customers) and FishSource users regarding three aspects of the website/software experience: Content, Organization, and Navigation. During the time period between the two surveys, the FishSource and Metrics platforms experienced the following changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishsource improved content (greater number of wild capture profiles, new aquaculture profiles, and a new environmental scoring methodology, being implemented as profiles are developed or updated).</li> <li>• Metrics has increased the number of fisheries sources and ratings as FishSource profiles are developed or updated.</li> </ul> <p>Survey Methods and Results: Surveys in 2021 were adapted from those conducted in 2019, with fewer questions and a dual objective: 1) to increase respondents’ participation, and 2) to tailor them to current SFP information needs. See FishSource survey 2021 (Annex 33), Metrics customers survey 2021 (Annex 34), and Metrics suppliers survey 2021 (Annex 35-36).</p> <p>A comparison of the number of registered users in the three platforms for 2019 and 2021 is as follows:</p> <p>Metrics customers – 26 in 2019, 35 in 2021 (difference of +9)</p> <p>Metrics suppliers – 660 in 2019, 839 in 2021 (difference of +179)</p> <p>Fishsource – 4600 in 2019, 6080 in 2021 (difference of +1480)</p>

			<p>All of them were invited to participate in the survey.</p> <p>Due to the reduction of questions in the surveys, comparing 2019 and 2021, results for each of the surveys considered only the repeated questions with numeric responses (e.g., Exceeds expectations = 3; Meets expectations = 2; Below expectations = 1). The Metrics customer’s survey retained 9 of the 10 original questions with numeric responses. The Metrics supplier’s survey retained 6 of the 7 original questions with numeric responses, and the FishSource survey retained 5 of the 8 original questions with numeric responses. Hence, baselines were recalculated for the 2019 surveys to enable comparison of results.</p> <p>The surveys’ indicators for 2019 and 2021 and the indicators’ average calculated results can be seen in Annex 37. Additional details for the survey indicator calculations are available (Annex 38-39).</p> <p>Results show that the number of respondents to the FishSource and Metrics suppliers surveys increased significantly from 2019 to 2021, +107 and + 29, respectively. Furthermore, two of the three indicators for Metrics customers (content and organization) and FishSource (content and navigation), as well as the overall satisfaction average, were higher in 2021.</p> <p>On the other hand, two of the three indicators (organization and navigation) for the Metrics suppliers survey were slightly lower in 2021, as well as the overall satisfaction average. Some explanations may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suppliers’ experience with the Metrics system varies; new suppliers or new data entry personnel require a learning process to become familiar and fully operational with the system.</li> <li>o New respondents in 2021 may come from suppliers with lower volume of captures (thus smaller companies) that normally have less capacity to deal with reporting requirements.</li> <li>• Socioeconomic conditions and priorities in the seafood sector have changed due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which may have had an impact on supplier responses to the survey in 2021.</li> </ul> <p>Some of the positive findings for specific indicators in the 2021 survey are included below:</p> <p>For Metrics customers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Quality of the information” level of satisfaction increased. It was below expectations for 60% of respondents in 2019, and in 2021 met expectations for 67% and exceeded expectations for 33% of respondents.</li> <li>• “Trust in the rating system” increased as well, from 20% trusted a great deal and 20% did not trust in 2019 to 83% trusted a great deal, and 0% did not trust in 2021.</li> </ul>
--	--	--	--

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Usefulness of reason for ratings” increased from 20% considered not useful in 2019, while 0% considered not useful in 2021.</li> </ul> <p>For Metrics suppliers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Quality of the information” level of satisfaction in 2019 and in 2021 met expectations for more than 88% of respondents for both years, and exceeded expectations for 2% in 2019 and 4% in 2021.</li> <li>• New countries emerged as main users of Metrics for Suppliers: France and Spain in 2021.</li> <li>• Visual design met expectations of more than 90% of respondents in 2019 and 2021.</li> </ul> <p>For FishSource users:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of satisfaction with information in FishSource profiles in 2019 met expectations for 79% of respondents while exceeded expectation for 13% (meets or exceeds = 92%). In 2021, this indicator met expectations of 73% of respondents and exceeded expectations for 18% (meets or exceeds = 91%).</li> <li>• “Navigating the FishSource website is easy” increased from 35% of respondents in 2019 to 43% of respondents in 2021.</li> <li>• In 2019, the visual design met expectations of 79.5% of respondents and exceeded expectations of 10.2% (meets or exceeds = 89.7%). In 2021 met expectations of 74.4% of respondents and exceeded expectations of 14.8% (meets or exceeds = 89.2%).</li> </ul> <p>It is worth noting that up to six indicators had better scores in 2021. The results from both surveys show consistency for good levels of user satisfaction.</p> <p>Baseline measurements for user satisfaction were collected during year 2 of the project (2019). As previously reported, the reason the baseline measurement was not conducting during the first year of the Project is because FisheryProgress is being managed and maintained by FishChoice, another NGO, and it took until year 2 to reach an agreement to undertake the baseline measurement. However, during the midterm review, the baseline of FisheryProgress was removed due to issues related to difficulties in asking an external NGO for information (Annex 40).</p>
--	--	--	--

				<p>For FishSource, SFP received 31 survey responses. User satisfaction with website Content was rated at a weighted average of 2.06, Organization at 2.21, and Navigation at 2.55, for a total satisfaction weighted average score of 2.27.</p> <p>For Metrics, SFP received 101 survey responses. User satisfaction with Metrics Content was rated at a weighted average of 2.11, Organization at 2.20 and Navigation at 2.35, for a total satisfaction weighted average score of 2.22.</p> <p>The IPCU made the decision to measure user satisfaction with the FishSource FIP Rating section instead of measuring satisfaction with the FisheryProgress website platform, since FisheryProgress is managed by a different NGO that is not partnered with the GMC Project directly. SFP received 29 responses to the survey questions regarding user satisfaction with the FIP rating section of the FishSource profiles, with a final weighted average score of 2.07.</p> <p>Responses were analyzed and results were presented in a webinar attended by SFP staff. Findings from the surveys have been discussed internally within SFPs 2021-2025 strategies.</p>
5d. Number of scientific reports published by technical experts contracted by the project	0	na	Year 2: 2 Year 4: 4	<p>To date, four (4) scientific reports have been published by the Project. With this result, the indicator for year 4 has been met.</p> <p>These reports were prepared by the Scientific Working Groups (SWGs) of Ecuador and the Philippines and had the contribution of the National research Institutions of each country. The documents are available on the project website:</p> <p>a. The Blue Swimming Crab Fisheries in the Visayan Sea, Philippines: A Review of Assessment Information and Analysis Options <a href="https://globalmarinecommodities.org/en/publications/the-bsc-fisheries-in-the-visayan-sea-philippines-a-review-of-assessment-information-and-analysis-options/">https://globalmarinecommodities.org/en/publications/the-bsc-fisheries-in-the-visayan-sea-philippines-a-review-of-assessment-information-and-analysis-options/</a></p> <p>b. Evaluación de stock de peces pelágicos pequeños en la costa continental ecuatoriana, SPANISH VERSION <a href="https://globalmarinecommodities.org/es/publications/evaluacion-de-stock-de-peces-pelagicos-pequenos-en-la-costa-continental-ecuatoriana/">https://globalmarinecommodities.org/es/publications/evaluacion-de-stock-de-peces-pelagicos-pequenos-en-la-costa-continental-ecuatoriana/</a></p> <p>c. Stock Assessment of Octopus in Four Regions of the Philippines and Nationally <a href="https://globalmarinecommodities.org/en/publications/stock-assessment-of-octopus-in-four-regions-of-the-philippines-and-nationally/">https://globalmarinecommodities.org/en/publications/stock-assessment-of-octopus-in-four-regions-of-the-philippines-and-nationally/</a></p> <p>d. Modeling the Effectiveness of Holding Cages and Thai-Style Hatcheries in Philippines Blue swimming Crab Fisheries and Their Economic Viability <a href="https://globalmarinecommodities.org/publications/modeling-the-effectiveness-of-holding-cages-and-thai-style-hatcheries-in-philippines-blue-swimming-crab-fisheries-and-their-economic-viability">https://globalmarinecommodities.org/publications/modeling-the-effectiveness-of-holding-cages-and-thai-style-hatcheries-in-philippines-blue-swimming-crab-fisheries-and-their-economic-viability</a>.</p> <p>In addition, the SWGs will give scientific support to regional mahi mahi improvement efforts and SFP will provide support for a genomic study to identify the stock structure of mahi mahi <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. This study was proposed in the last COREMAHI meeting, where SFP agreed to provide support for its implementation. The</p>

				<p>samples for the genomic study have been collected in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru. A consultant has been hired to conduct the genomic study.</p> <p>Additionally, SFP is working on the development of a standardized protocol to analyze mahi mahi samples in laboratories. This protocol is part of the genomic study proposed by COREMAHI to identify the stock structure in the EPO. Some delays have been reported in the work derived from Covid-19.</p> <p>Reports in final revision include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximum economic yield of Mahi Mahi for the Eastern Pacific</li> <li>• Genetic population of Mahi Mahi for the Eastern Pacific</li> <li>• Titi Shrimp Ecuador Stock Assessment</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 6</b>	<b>Better knowledge management on mainstreaming sustainability into seafood value chains</b>			
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Cumulative progress</b>
6a Number of visitors of best practice documents	0	na	Year 2: 0 Year 3: 750 total Year 4: 1500 total	<p>To date, 5145 visitors have been registered to receive the documents generated by the Project. As a result, the indicator target for year 4 has been met and exceeded.</p> <p>The number of visitors are being monitored by a website register tool added on the Project virtual library <a href="http://globalmarinecommodities.org/en/library/">globalmarinecommodities.org/en/library/</a> (Annex 1 Link 56).</p> <p>To date, 26 documents have been developed by the Project (including translations to Spanish and Bahasa)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The GMC Project: Our Model and Early Results - (Annex 1, Link 57). Publication date: April, 2020</li> <li>2. Impacts of Covid-19 in Target 75 Fisheries - (Annex 1, Link 58). Publication date: May, 2020</li> <li>3. The Philippines' Blue Swimming Crab Fishery Root Cause Analysis Report - (Annex 1, Link 59). Publication date: May, 2020</li> <li>4. Glosario de términos pesqueros, Spanish version - (Annex 1, Link 60). Publication date: May, 2020</li> <li>5. Mecanismo de Gobernanza Plataforma PPP-Ecuador, SPANISH VERSION - (Annex 1, Link 61). Publication date: May, 2020.</li> </ol>

			<p>6. Fishery Profile: Tuna Longline in Benoa Harbour, Bali Indonesia - (Annex 1, Link 62). Publication date: September, 2020.</p> <p>b. Nine (9) gender project documents</p> <p>7. Building Equal Opportunities in Fisheries: The Global Marine Commodities Project Gender Strategy - English version (Annex 1, Link 63). Publication date: February, 2020</p> <p>8. Guidelines for an inclusive gender approach in communication products – English version (Annex 1, Link 64). Publication date: April, 2020</p> <p>9. Lineamientos para un enfoque inclusivo de género en productos de comunicación Spanish (Annex 1, Link 65). Publication date: April, 2020</p> <p>10. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming in the Indonesian Tuna Pole and Line and Blue Swimming Crab Fishery Improvement Projects - English version (Annex 1, Link 66). Publication date: October, 2020</p> <p>11. Brief Gender Profile of the Indonesian Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna Pole and Line Fishery Improvement Project - English version (Annex 1, Link 67). Publication date: October, 2020</p> <p>12. Brief Gender Profile of the Indonesian Blue Swimming Crab Fishery Improvement Project - English version (Annex 1, Link 68). Publication date: October, 2020</p> <p>13. Basic Guidelines for a Gender-Responsive Fishery Improvement Project - English version (Annex 1, Link 69). Publication date: October, 2020</p> <p>14. Lineamientos básicos para un proyecto de mejora pesquera con enfoque de género - Spanish version (Annex 1, Link 70). Publication date: October, 2020</p> <p>15. Pedoman Dasar Proyek Perbaikan Perikanan yang Responsif Gender - Bahasa version (Annex 1, Link 71). Publication date: October, 2020</p> <p>16. The Blue Swimming Crab Fisheries in the Visayan Sea, Philippines: A Review of Assessment Information and Analysis Options - (Annex 1, Link 72). Publication date: May, 2020</p> <p>17. Evaluación de stock de peces pelágicos pequeños en la costa continental ecuatoriana, SPANISH VERSION - (Annex 1, Link 73). Publication date: April, 2020</p>
--	--	--	---

			<p>18. Stock Assessment of Octopus in Four Regions of the Philippines and Nationally - (Annex 1, Link 74). Publication date: December, 2020.</p> <p>19. Modeling the Effectiveness of Holding Cages and Thai-Style Hatcheries in Philippines Blue swimming Crab Fisheries and Their Economic Viability - (Annex 1, Link 75). Publication date: June, 2021.</p> <p>20. Lessons from the early stages of a national FIP in Costa Rica, English version - (Annex 1, Link 76). Publication date: April, 2020</p> <p>21. Key Considerations for Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue Spaces for Improved Fisheries Governance ENGLISH VERSION - (Annex 1, Link 77). Publication date: October, 2020</p> <p>22. Consideraciones clave en espacios de diálogo multiactores para una gobernanza pesquera participativa - (Annex 1, Link 78). Publication date: October, 2020</p> <p>23. Pertimbangan Pokok untuk Ruang Dialog Multi-Pemangku Kepentingan untuk Tata Kelola Perikanan yang Lebih Baik, Bahasa version (Annex 1, Link 79). Publication date: October, 2020</p> <p>24. First Lessons learned from the Small Pelagics Sustainability Fishery Improvement Project Ecuador, ENGLISH VERSION - (Annex 1, Link 80). Publication date: October, 2020</p> <p>25. Primeras lecciones aprendidas del Proyecto de Mejora Pesquera de Pelágicos Pequeños Ecuador, Spanish Version - (Annex 1, Link 81). Publication date: October, 2020</p> <p>26. Lessons Learned from the Indonesian Western and Central Pacific Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna Pole and Line FIP, ENGLISH VERSION - (Annex 1, Link 82). Publication date: December, 2020</p> <p>27. Key Considerations for Fishery Improvement Projects . Publication date: August 2021</p> <p>During this reporting period, the GMC Project knowledge management strategy was reviewed and updated by a knowledge management expert consultant and the IPCU team.</p> <p>As a result of this update, a new Knowledge Management Roadmap for 2021 (Annex 1, Link 83) was defined. This KM roadmap follows a participatory prioritization of the key knowledge products already produced and slated for development over the project implementation (Annex 1 Link 84). It also considers the two main stages of GMC Project implementation: national (Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, and the Philippines) and international. Moreover, the actions identified take into account ongoing travel and meeting restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
--	--	--	---

				<p>The KM Roadmap 2021 defined four strategic components for the remaining months of implementation of the GMC Project focused on leveraging existing platforms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure broader dissemination of the project's knowledge products</li> <li>• adapt key products to improve their receptivity among prioritized stakeholders and audiences</li> <li>• leverage existing events or potential partnerships to host an event oriented towards sharing key project findings, lessons learned, and other takeaways</li> <li>• carry out targeted knowledge brokering activities to get critical information for improved decision-making, particularly among relevant national policy makers.</li> </ul> <p>Each of these four components requires coordination and leadership from both the national and international project teams to ensure their viability, effectiveness, and overall success. Moreover, all the key tasks proposed in this roadmap consider the capacities (human resources and available budget) and limitations (human resources, budget, and time) of the national and international project teams.</p> <p>During this period the project has organized and participated in four (4) virtual events to share the KM documents:</p> <p>a) Webinar Mainstreaming GESI in Fishery and Marine Sector in the Arafura and Timor Seas Region – (Annex 1, Link 86).</p> <p>b) Webinar el rol del sector privado para la sostenibilidad de los recursos pesqueros (Annex 1, Link 87).</p> <p>c) Webinar Sinkronisasi Struktural dan Fungsional dalam Mewujudkan Tata Kelola Wilayah (Annex 1, Link 88).</p> <p>d) Webinar Social Responsibility in Seafood Lightning Round – (Annex 1, Link 89).</p>
6b Level of utility of best practice documents (exceeds expectations =3; meets expectations = 2; below expectations = 1; averaging scores for all areas)	n/a	na	<p>Year 2: n/a</p> <p>Year 3: 2 average</p> <p>Year 4: 2.5 average</p>	<p>The general average rate of the documents utility is 2,85 and the year 4 indicator target has been met and exceeded. This rate is the result of the average of all the document evaluations received.</p> <p>The documents' level of utility rate is compiled through a satisfaction tool integrated on the Project website. The document visitors have the opportunity to give a rate after they download the document. This tool registered the scores of 218 users given to the different documents (Annex 41).</p> <p>The following document list provides the rating given to each document.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The GMC Project: Our Model and Early Results - rate 4,75 = 2,85 exceeds expectations.</li> <li>2. Impacts of Covid-19 in Target 75 Fisheries - rate 5 = 3,00 exceeds expectations.</li> </ol>



			<p>3. The Philippines' Blue Swimming Crab Fishery Root Cause Analysis Report - rate 4,80 = 2,88 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>4. Glosario de términos pesqueros, Spanish version - rate 4,83 = 2,9 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>5. Mecanismo de Gobernanza Plataforma PPP-Ecuador, SPANISH VERSION - rate 4,5 = 2,7 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>6. Fishery Profile: Tuna Longline in Benoa Harbour, Bali Indonesia - rate 4,7 = 2,8 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>7. Building Equal Opportunities in Fisheries: The Global Marine Commodities Project Gender Strategy - rate 5 = 3,00 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>8. Guidelines for an inclusive gender approach in communication products - rate 4,6 = 2,76 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>9. Lineamientos para un enfoque inclusivo de género en productos de comunicación - rate 5 = 3,00 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>10. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming in the Indonesian Tuna Pole and Line and Blue Swimming Crab Fishery Improvement Projects - rate 4,5 = 2,7 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>11. Brief Gender Profile of the Indonesian Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna Pole and Line Fishery Improvement Project - rate 5 = 3,00 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>12. Brief Gender Profile of the Indonesian Blue Swimming Crab Fishery Improvement Project - rate 5 = 3,00 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>13. Basic Guidelines for a Gender-Responsive Fishery Improvement Project - rate 4,5 = 2,7 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>14. Lineamientos básicos para un proyecto de mejora pesquera con enfoque de género - rate 4,75 = 2,85 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>15. Pedoman Dasar Proyek Perbaikan Perikanan yang Responsif Gender - rate 4,80 = 2,88 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>16. The Blue Swimming Crab Fisheries in the Visayan Sea, Philippines: A Review of Assessment Information and Analysis Options - rate 4,8 = 2,88 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>17. Evaluación de stock de peces pelágicos pequeños en la costa continental ecuatoriana, - rate 4,6 = 2,76 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>18. Stock Assessment of Octopus in Four Regions of the Philippines and Nationally - rate 4,5 = 2,7 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>19. Modeling the Effectiveness of Holding Cages and Thai-Style Hatcheries in Philippines Blue swimming Crab Fisheries and Their Economic Viability – PENDING.</p>
--	--	--	---

			<p>20. Lessons from the early stages of a national FIP in Costa Rica, English version - rate 5 = 3,00 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>21. Key Considerations for Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue Spaces for Improved Fisheries Governance - rate 4,8 = 2,88 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>22. Consideraciones clave en espacios de diálogo multiactores para una gobernanza pesquera participativa - rate 4,7 = 2,85 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>23. Pertimbangan Pokok untuk Ruang Dialog Multi-Pemangku Kepentingan untuk Tata Kelola Perikanan yang Lebih Baik - rate 4,8 = 2,88 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>24. First Lessons learned from the Small Pelagics Sustainability Fishery Improvement Project Ecuador, ENGLISH VERSION - rate 5 = 3,00 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>25. Primeras lecciones aprendidas del Proyecto de Mejora Pesquera de Pelágicos Pequeños Ecuador - rate 4,87 = 2,7 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>26. Lessons Learned from the Indonesian Western and Central Pacific Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna Pole and Line FIP - rate 4,75 = 2,85 exceeds expectations.</p> <p>In addition to the rating obtained by this tool and following the recommendations of the KM consultant the Project carry out a complementary process to analyze the utility of key knowledge products that have an international character.</p> <p>In this sense, the project has created online surveys to explore the utility of the documents and get feedback from the document's visitors (Annex 42). The goal of this complementary process is to ensure a more comprehensive understanding of the utility of prioritized best practices and lessons learned documents produced by the GMC Project and contribute to final reflections about the project's successes, shortcomings, and potential for improvement.</p> <p>During this period, 245 surveys responses have been collected (Annex 43). The information provided through the surveys allows the project to complement the current measurement and better understand the utility of the prioritized GMC Project best practices and lessons learned documents. Also, by capturing basic demographic information about the respondents (such as their sector and country of residence), the project understands to the extent to which the utility of the documents may or may not correlate to the sector with which the respondents are associated. This information supports the analysis of the GMC Project's achievements towards this outcome.</p>
--	--	--	--

Regarding gender, to contribute to incorporating a gender perspective into Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, the GMC Project developed a Gender Strategy and Mainstreaming and Monitoring Plan that was finalized in November 2019. The strategy aimed to ensure that women are provided equal opportunities and rights to participate in activities throughout fisheries value chains, and to access the benefits that the Project intends to generate. The strategy also provided guidance to assist national authorities involved in the GMC Project to determine the necessary actions that will ensure compliance with gender equality and women empowerment goals established in national and international commitments made by each country in the context of the fishing sector.

Important contributions advanced by the Project coordination and its partners include:

- Gender training, awareness sessions, surveys and the identification of gender focal points in government implementing agencies have strengthened capacities of GMC project management and partners to mainstream a gender approach in fisheries governance systems and contribute to increased gender awareness in the fishery sector.
- The promotion and tracking of women’s participation in the dialogue platforms and the inclusion of gender responsive objectives, actions and/or indicators in the fishery action and/or management plans in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia and the Philippines to enhance gender responsive management of fisheries and help ensure women and men have equal opportunities to participate in decision-making processes and access to resources.
- A proposed FishSource gender equality indicator set/index to provide a methodology to assess women’s participation in decision making in fisheries and improve government, donors, NGO, private sector and civil society’s understanding of women’s contributions to the supported fisheries
- The production of guidelines, checklists and fishery profiles for a total of six different documents, nine including translations (English, Spanish, Bahasa) to help communicate the role of women in fisheries governance and increase visibility of role of women across fisheries value chains.

In addition to what was planned, the project has provided 377, 373Mt of verifiable contributions in accordance with the SOFIA FAO report which makes up 9% of the GEF 7 reposition target. In Ecuador, in direct response to project actions, stocks are showing signs of recovery. Stocks are assessed as being above the Limit Reference Point increased from 33% to 78%. This outcome is a result of effective science-based fisheries management and decision making that builds upon co-management mechanisms through which stakeholders take part in fisheries management. Moreover, the project has 383,000 beneficiaries. In addition, it has promoted a voluntary code of conduct and scientific plan for regional Mahi Mahi cooperative management between private actors among three countries (COREHAMI), thus contributing to the GEF target “number of shared marine ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management”.

## D. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEWS (PIR)

The Project Implementation Reviews since project start up can be accessed at the following links:

Table 2. PIRs of the project

Year of PIR	Link to PIR
2018	<a href="https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/ambienteecuador2/EffU3sVZNIVNmozWrRz23AABO8D7vEN4oYJaYyPyuVHhIA?e=S5aVse">https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/ambienteecuador2/EffU3sVZNIVNmozWrRz23AABO8D7vEN4oYJaYyPyuVHhIA?e=S5aVse</a>
2019	<a href="https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/ambienteecuador2/EbSKVVGZSn5Dqod2psMtwk8BsFjgLFWlt9aCKkGoA489Cw?e=xhFGfD">https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/ambienteecuador2/EbSKVVGZSn5Dqod2psMtwk8BsFjgLFWlt9aCKkGoA489Cw?e=xhFGfD</a>

Year of PIR	Link to PIR
2020	<a href="https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/ambienteecuador2/EY1_xK04UChBt_tHkA8C5twBf5lrCxMa6m01BiO5D0R1LQ?e=wDFejv">https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/ambienteecuador2/EY1_xK04UChBt_tHkA8C5twBf5lrCxMa6m01BiO5D0R1LQ?e=wDFejv</a>
2021	<a href="https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/ambienteecuador2/Ef93ZlpfcbBPnCiQII8mQp8BwloHE0Ze2dy7vdjNdOrMQw?e=KaJAJ">https://undp.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/ambienteecuador2/Ef93ZlpfcbBPnCiQII8mQp8BwloHE0Ze2dy7vdjNdOrMQw?e=KaJAJ</a>

## E. PROJECT DELIVERABLES

Table 3. Main deliverables of the project

Milestone/Target	Status	%Complete	Responsibility	Verification
<b>Component 1</b>				
<b>1.1. Increased global market demand for sustainable certified marine commodities and associated reduction of IUU Fisheries</b>				
Global Mahi Supply Chain roundtable	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Improving-Wild-Fisheries/Seafood-Sectors-Supply-Chain-Roundtables/Large-Pelagics/Global-Mahi-SR">https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Improving-Wild-Fisheries/Seafood-Sectors-Supply-Chain-Roundtables/Large-Pelagics/Global-Mahi-SR</a>
Global Longline Tuna Supply chain round table	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Improving-Wild-Fisheries/Seafood-Sectors-Supply-Chain-Roundtables/Fresh-and-Frozen-Tuna/Global-Fresh-and-Frozen-Tuna-SR">https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Improving-Wild-Fisheries/Seafood-Sectors-Supply-Chain-Roundtables/Fresh-and-Frozen-Tuna/Global-Fresh-and-Frozen-Tuna-SR</a>
Latin America Reduction Fisheries Supply Chain Roundtable	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Improving-Wild-Fisheries/Seafood-Sectors-Supply-Chain-Roundtables/Reduction-Fisheries/Latin-American-Reduction-Fisheries-SR">https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Improving-Wild-Fisheries/Seafood-Sectors-Supply-Chain-Roundtables/Reduction-Fisheries/Latin-American-Reduction-Fisheries-SR</a>
Global Octopus Supply Chain Roundtable (GOSR):	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Improving-Wild-Fisheries/Seafood-Sectors-Supply-Chain-Roundtables/Global-Octopus-SR">https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Improving-Wild-Fisheries/Seafood-Sectors-Supply-Chain-Roundtables/Global-Octopus-SR</a>

Milestone/Target	Status	%Complete	Responsibility	Verification
<b>1.2. Increased pressure on RFMOs and their Contracting Parties to adopt more sustainable and science-based practices for shark and tuna conservation and management measures through engagement of international value chains</b>				
Jealsa updated its sustainability policy and the sustainable sourcing Polic	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="http://www.jealsa.com/en/inicio-ingl/sustainability/">http://www.jealsa.com/en/inicio-ingl/sustainability/</a>
Sainburys expanded the Tuna policy to include FAD free sources in addition to P&L	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.about.sainsburys.co.uk/news/latest-news/2018/28-03-2018-tuna">https://www.about.sainsburys.co.uk/news/latest-news/2018/28-03-2018-tuna</a>
Tesco updated the UK position statement of their Seafood Sustainability Policy	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.tescopl.com/sustainability/documents/policies/sourcing-seafood-responsibly/">https://www.tescopl.com/sustainability/documents/policies/sourcing-seafood-responsibly/</a>
US Foods (SFP partner) Seafood Sustainability policy public release	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.usfoods.com/content/dam/usf/pdf/Policies/Responsibly_Sourced_Seafood_Policy.pdf">https://www.usfoods.com/content/dam/usf/pdf/Policies/Responsibly_Sourced_Seafood_Policy.pdf</a> Link accessed in June, 2018. Website currently under construction.
Auchan Retail Spain seafood updated its purchasing policy	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="http://porunconsumoresponsable-alcampo.es/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/AF_RSC17_web.pdf">http://porunconsumoresponsable-alcampo.es/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/AF_RSC17_web.pdf</a> Link accessed July 2018. Updated information: <a href="https://www.alcampocorporativo.es/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2021/07/POLITICA_PESCA-SOSTENIBLE_0721.pdf">https://www.alcampocorporativo.es/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2021/07/POLITICA_PESCA-SOSTENIBLE_0721.pdf</a>
Nueva Pescanova released their CSR work on seafood sustainability in March, 2019	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="http://www.nuevapescanova.com/compromiso/responsabilidad-social-corporativa/nuestro-compromiso-con-el-planeta/">http://www.nuevapescanova.com/compromiso/responsabilidad-social-corporativa/nuestro-compromiso-con-el-planeta/</a>

Milestone/Target	Status	%Complete	Responsibility	Verification
Publix updated their seafood policy and made it public in July, 2019	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://blog.publix.com/publix/why-sustainable-seafood-matters/">https://blog.publix.com/publix/why-sustainable-seafood-matters/</a> As the website is not always available internationally, a link to a news article is provided <a href="https://www.supermarketnews.com/sustainability/publix-promotes-seafood-transparency">https://www.supermarketnews.com/sustainability/publix-promotes-seafood-transparency</a>
Jealsa developed its WeSea, publicizing their CSR engagements, disclosing their commitments in terms of responsible sourcing, and publicizing their SFP partnership and support for Target 75 and SDGs	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://wesea.es/jealsa-y-spf-trabajan-juntas-en-materia-de-sostenibilidad-pesquera/">https://wesea.es/jealsa-y-spf-trabajan-juntas-en-materia-de-sostenibilidad-pesquera/</a> and <a href="https://wesea.es/en/">https://wesea.es/en/</a>
Auchan updated their purchasing policy including FIPs, publicizing this through their website and LinkedIn on the 21 November, 2019 -fisheries day	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.alcampocorporativo.es/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2021/07/POLITICA_PESCA-SOSTENIBLE_0721.pdf">https://www.alcampocorporativo.es/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2021/07/POLITICA_PESCA-SOSTENIBLE_0721.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/posts/auchan_en-el-d%C3%ADa-mundial-de-la-pesca-queremos-destacar-activity-6603236570147495936-reks">https://www.linkedin.com/posts/auchan_en-el-d%C3%ADa-mundial-de-la-pesca-queremos-destacar-activity-6603236570147495936-reks</a>
Aldi updated their seafood sourcing policy and made it public in October, 2019	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://cdn.aldi-digital.co.uk/dQsOQfsQ5ahJCBhM4KNp03zyguE.pdf">https://cdn.aldi-digital.co.uk/dQsOQfsQ5ahJCBhM4KNp03zyguE.pdf</a>
Walmart updated their seafood sourcing policy and made it public in May, 2020	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://corporate.walmart.com/policies#seafood-policy">https://corporate.walmart.com/policies#seafood-policy</a>
Walmart Inc. will begin sourcing its U.S. stores' private-brand Great Value tuna from either Marine	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.sustainablefish.org/News/Walmart-Major-Retailers-Call-for-Governments-to-Ensure-">https://www.sustainablefish.org/News/Walmart-Major-Retailers-Call-for-Governments-to-Ensure-</a>

Milestone/Target	Status	%Complete	Responsibility	Verification
Stewardship Council (MSC)-certified fisheries or time-bound fishery improvement projects (FIPs) that are actively working toward MSC approval.				<a href="#">Sustainably-Produced-Tuna-during-COVID-19</a>
Disney made a public sustainability commitment that included seafood for the first time	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://thewaltdisneycompany.com/the-walt-disney-company-sets-2030-environmental-goals-2/">https://thewaltdisneycompany.com/the-walt-disney-company-sets-2030-environmental-goals-2/</a>
Olvea Group updated the responsible sourcing commitments of its fish oil division (Olvea Fish Oils) taking advantage of the release of the Group CSR performance report for 2019-2020	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.olvea-fish-oils.com/sustainability/">https://www.olvea-fish-oils.com/sustainability/</a> and <a href="https://www.olvea.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/OLVEAct-Now-Corporate-social-responsibility-Performance-report-2019-2020.pdf">https://www.olvea.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/OLVEAct-Now-Corporate-social-responsibility-Performance-report-2019-2020.pdf</a>
Frinsa updated their Sustainability policy and now provides information on the percentages of raw material purchased from MSC certified fisheries	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.grupofrinsa.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Frinsa-Sustainability-Policy-2021.pdf">https://www.grupofrinsa.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Frinsa-Sustainability-Policy-2021.pdf</a>
ASDA released its commitment to support the protection of ETP species in fishing	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://asdagroceries.scene7.com/is/content/asdagroceries/Asda.com/7.%20Sites/Creating%20Change%20for%20Better/210201_Asda-response-to-NGO-bycatch-audit-Feb21.pdf">https://asdagroceries.scene7.com/is/content/asdagroceries/Asda.com/7.%20Sites/Creating%20Change%20for%20Better/210201_Asda-response-to-NGO-bycatch-audit-Feb21.pdf</a>
Profand's sustainability model PROFAND 4 FUTURE was publicly launched in April 2021, and it includes the company's sustainable commitments	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.profand.com/modelo-sostenible/">https://www.profand.com/modelo-sostenible/</a>
Congalsa published its seafood policy that includes commitments to MSC, FIPs, and GSSI	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.congalsa.com/en/commitments/sustainability-and-environment">https://www.congalsa.com/en/commitments/sustainability-and-environment</a>



Milestone/Target	Status	%Complete	Responsibility	Verification
Nestlé Purina published its Fish and Seafood sustainability strategy in March 2021, and presented its Responsible Sourcing Standard as well as its commitment to mobilize their supply chain in support of improvement projects.	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.nestle.com/csv/raw-materials/fish-seafood">https://www.nestle.com/csv/raw-materials/fish-seafood</a>
Sam's Club released a Gold and Silver Badges in April 2021, which helps consumers make choices about seafood coming from certified fisheries or fisheries with FIPs in place	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.samsclub.com/content/seafood-sustainability">https://www.samsclub.com/content/seafood-sustainability</a>
Seattle Fish recently released its 2021-2025 seafood sustainability commitment and launched its Eco Score Program	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.seattlefish.com/seattle-fish-co-2021-2025-sustainability-commitment/">https://www.seattlefish.com/seattle-fish-co-2021-2025-sustainability-commitment/</a> and <a href="https://www.seattlefish.com/eco-score/">https://www.seattlefish.com/eco-score/</a>
Tesco adopted a new approach to responsible tuna sourcing in March 2021, with the objective that 100% of its own tuna brand will be MSC certified by 2025	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.tescopl.com/updates/2021/a-new-approach-to-responsible-tuna-sourcing-at-tesco/">https://www.tescopl.com/updates/2021/a-new-approach-to-responsible-tuna-sourcing-at-tesco/</a>
The Ocean Disclosure Project is an SFP platform by which suppliers and retailers make publicly available the information of their seafood sources, allowing better transparency in their purchasing decisions.	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Seafood-Industry-Services/Ocean-Disclosure-Project">https://www.sustainablefish.org/Programs/Seafood-Industry-Services/Ocean-Disclosure-Project</a>
Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI)	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="http://ourgssi.org/partnership/partners/">http://ourgssi.org/partnership/partners/</a> Updated link: <a href="https://www.ourgssi.org/our-partners/">https://www.ourgssi.org/our-partners/</a>

## COMPONENT 2

**2.1. Increased synergy and involvement of national and international players (i.e., retailers, traders, processors, fishermen and fisheries authorities) in sustainable seafood value chains**



Milestone/Target	Status	%Complete	Responsibility	Verification
Supporting media coverage for the fifth position statement letter:	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://www.sustainablefish.org/News/Walmart-Major-Retailers-Call-for-Governments-to-Ensure-Sustainably-Produced-Tuna-during-COVID-19">https://www.sustainablefish.org/News/Walmart-Major-Retailers-Call-for-Governments-to-Ensure-Sustainably-Produced-Tuna-during-COVID-19</a> and <a href="https://www.seafoodnews.com/Story/1170733/SFP-and-Major-Retailers-Call-For-Sustainably-Produced-Tuna-During-COVID-19-Pandemic">https://www.seafoodnews.com/Story/1170733/SFP-and-Major-Retailers-Call-For-Sustainably-Produced-Tuna-During-COVID-19-Pandemic</a>
<b>COMPONENT 3</b>				
<b>3.1. Increased sustainability scores of marine commodities purchased from project fisheries.</b>				
Plan de Acción Nacional y Manejo Pelagicos Pequeños	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.produccion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Plan-de-Accion-y-Manejo-Pelagicos-Pequeños-Ecuador_2021_WEB.pdf">https://www.produccion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Plan-de-Accion-y-Manejo-Pelagicos-Pequeños-Ecuador_2021_WEB.pdf</a>
Acuerdo Ministerial No. MPCEIP-SRP-2019-0184-A	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.produccion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Acuerdo-MPCEIP-SRP-2019-0184-A-PLAN-NACIONAL-ATUN.pdf">https://www.produccion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Acuerdo-MPCEIP-SRP-2019-0184-A-PLAN-NACIONAL-ATUN.pdf</a>
Webinar recording	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="http://bit.ly/GMC_25Feb21_Part1">http://bit.ly/GMC_25Feb21_Part1</a> <a href="http://bit.ly/GMC_25Feb21_Part2">http://bit.ly/GMC_25Feb21_Part2</a> <a href="http://bit.ly/GMC_25Feb21_Part3">http://bit.ly/GMC_25Feb21_Part3</a>
The Shark NPOA Costa Rica	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="http://www.pgrweb.go.cr/scij/Busqueda/Normativa/Normas/nrm_texto_completo.aspx?param1=NRTC&amp;param2=1&amp;nValor1=1&amp;nValor2=92516&amp;nValor3=122529&amp;strTipM=TC&amp;IResultado=2&amp;nValor4=1&amp;strSelect=sel">http://www.pgrweb.go.cr/scij/Busqueda/Normativa/Normas/nrm_texto_completo.aspx?param1=NRTC&amp;param2=1&amp;nValor1=1&amp;nValor2=92516&amp;nValor3=122529&amp;strTipM=TC&amp;IResultado=2&amp;nValor4=1&amp;strSelect=sel</a>
Ecuador Mahi Mahi Plan	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://srp.produccion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/">https://srp.produccion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/</a>

Milestone/Target	Status	%Complete	Responsibility	Verification
				<a href="#">02/PLAN-DE-ACCI%C3%93N-NACIONAL-PARA-LA-CONSERVACI%C3%93N-Y-EL-MANEJO-DEL-RECURSO-DORADO-EN-ECUADOR_compress ed.pdf</a>
Ecuador's Undersecretariat of Fisheries Resources this week launched a new management plan for the country's multi-species small pelagics fishery	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://twitter.com/GlobalMarineCo1/status/1377714928237297665">https://twitter.com/GlobalMarineCo1/status/1377714928237297665</a>
Plan de Acción y Manejo para la Pesquería de Pelágicos Pequeños se convierte en el primer fruto de la nueva ley de pesca.	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://twitter.com/GlobalMarineCo1/status/1376612150677012481">https://twitter.com/GlobalMarineCo1/status/1376612150677012481</a>
<b>COMPONENT 4</b>				
<b>4.1. Reliable and verifiable information of target marine commodities is publicly available and is used by value chain stakeholders for decision making and engagement in fishery improvement projects.</b>				
MARTEC FIP	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/eastern-pacific-large-pelagics-longline-martec">https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/eastern-pacific-large-pelagics-longline-martec</a>
SFP Press Release	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.sustainablefish.org/News/FIP-improves-the-stock-status-and-sustainability-of-Ecuador-s-small-pelagics?fbclid=IwAR0-gQz_sMjpHDR1g_4g6j_oNqlxXMoEJYcu296tfA3OkJrCIV8k5vQ7TTI">https://www.sustainablefish.org/News/FIP-improves-the-stock-status-and-sustainability-of-Ecuador-s-small-pelagics?fbclid=IwAR0-gQz_sMjpHDR1g_4g6j_oNqlxXMoEJYcu296tfA3OkJrCIV8k5vQ7TTI</a>
SFP Blog Entry	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://www.sustainablefish.org/Blog/What-is-missing-in-octopus-sustainability">https://www.sustainablefish.org/Blog/What-is-missing-in-octopus-sustainability</a>
Pole and line and handline tuna MSC certification	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/indonesia-pole-and-line-and-handline-skipjack-and-yellowfin-tuna-of">https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/indonesia-pole-and-line-and-handline-skipjack-and-yellowfin-tuna-of</a>

Milestone/Target	Status	%Complete	Responsibility	Verification
				<a href="https://www.gmf.com/resources/western-and-central-pacific-archipelagic-waters/">western-and-central-pacific-archipelagic-waters/</a>
Longline tuna FIP	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/indonesia-indian-ocean-and-western-central-pacific-ocean-tuna-and-large-pelagics">https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/indonesia-indian-ocean-and-western-central-pacific-ocean-tuna-and-large-pelagics</a>
Blue swimming crab FIP	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/indonesian-blue-swimming-crab-gillnettrap-apri">https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/indonesian-blue-swimming-crab-gillnettrap-apri</a>
Certification Indonesia Tuna	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://globalmarinecommoditiesproject.exposure.co/global-sustainable-certification-puts-indonesian-fisheries-on-the-map">https://globalmarinecommoditiesproject.exposure.co/global-sustainable-certification-puts-indonesian-fisheries-on-the-map</a>
The Blue Swimming Crab Fisheries in the Visayan Sea, Philippines: A Review of Assessment Information and Analysis Options	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3wS7ERj">https://bit.ly/3wS7ERj</a>
Evaluación de stock de peces pelágicos pequeños en la costa continental ecuatoriana, SPANISH VERSION	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://bit.ly/35VzFeO">https://bit.ly/35VzFeO</a>
Stock Assessment of Octopus in Four Regions of the Philippines and Nationally	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3gWh48J">https://bit.ly/3gWh48J</a>
Modeling the Effectiveness of Holding Cages and Thai-Style Hatcheries in Philippines Blue swimming Crab Fisheries and Their Economic Viability -	Achieved	100%	SFP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3zjJX5e">https://bit.ly/3zjJX5e</a>
<b>4.2. Better knowledge management on mainstreaming sustainability into seafood value chains</b>				
Project virtual library	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/2UwyAHX">https://bit.ly/2UwyAHX</a>

<b>Milestone/Target</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>%Complete</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Verification</b>
The GMC Project: Our Model and Early Results	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3jfbOik">https://bit.ly/3jfbOik</a>
Impacts of Covid-19 in Target 75 Fisheries	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3xUcDkx">https://bit.ly/3xUcDkx</a>
The Philippines' Blue Swimming Crab Fishery Root Cause Analysis Report	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/2U10onB">https://bit.ly/2U10onB</a>
Glosario de términos pesqueros, Spanish version	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3wT5Nf0">https://bit.ly/3wT5Nf0</a>
Mecanismo de Gobernanza Plataforma PPP-Ecuador, SPANISH VERSION	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3zUqZ6t">https://bit.ly/3zUqZ6t</a>
Fishery Profile: Tuna Longline in Benoa Harbour, Bali Indonesia	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3xLkh4">https://bit.ly/3xLkh4</a>
Building Equal Opportunities in Fisheries: The Global Marine Commodities Project Gender Strategy - English version	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3gY4Lss">https://bit.ly/3gY4Lss</a>
Guidelines for an inclusive gender approach in communication products – English version	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3qqLVNS">https://bit.ly/3qqLVNS</a>
Lineamientos para un enfoque inclusivo de género en productos de comunicación Spanish	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3h4fgcF">https://bit.ly/3h4fgcF</a>
Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming in the Indonesian Tuna Pole and Line and Blue Swimming Crab Fishery Improvement Projects - English version	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3h6il6D">https://bit.ly/3h6il6D</a>
Brief Gender Profile of the Indonesian Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna Pole and	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3wXOb1H">https://bit.ly/3wXOb1H</a>

Milestone/Target	Status	%Complete	Responsibility	Verification
Line Fishery Improvement Project - English version				
Brief Gender Profile of the Indonesian Blue Swimming Crab Fishery Improvement Project - English version	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3ddTuST">https://bit.ly/3ddTuST</a>
Basic Guidelines for a Gender-Responsive Fishery Improvement Project - English version	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3jflCZC">https://bit.ly/3jflCZC</a>
Lineamientos básicos para un proyecto de mejora pesquera con enfoque de género - Spanish versión	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3zVYJ3c">https://bit.ly/3zVYJ3c</a>
Pedoman Dasar Proyek Perbaikan Perikanan yang Responsif Gender - Bahasa version	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3vWuXIk">https://bit.ly/3vWuXIk</a>
The Blue Swimming Crab Fisheries in the Visayan Sea, Philippines: A Review of Assessment Information and Analysis Options	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3wS7ERj">https://bit.ly/3wS7ERj</a>
Evaluación de stock de peces pelágicos pequeños en la costa continental ecuatoriana, SPANISH VERSION	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/35VzFeO">https://bit.ly/35VzFeO</a>
Stock Assessment of Octopus in Four Regions of the Philippines and Nationally	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3gWh48J">https://bit.ly/3gWh48J</a>
Modeling the Effectiveness of Holding Cages and Thai-Style Hatcheries in Philippines Blue swimming Crab Fisheries and Their Economic Viability	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3zjJX5e">https://bit.ly/3zjJX5e</a>
Lessons from the early stages of a national FIP in Costa Rica, English version	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3jf9dVm">https://bit.ly/3jf9dVm</a>

Milestone/Target	Status	%Complete	Responsibility	Verification
Key Considerations for Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue Spaces for Improved Fisheries Governance ENGLISH VERSION	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3zWc8bt">https://bit.ly/3zWc8bt</a>
Consideraciones clave en espacios de diálogo multiactores para una gobernanza pesquera participativa	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/35PLkMr">https://bit.ly/35PLkMr</a>
Pertimbangan Pokok untuk Ruang Dialog Multi-Pemangku Kepentingan untuk Tata Kelola Perikanan yang Lebih Baik, Bahasa versión	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3gXy4M8">https://bit.ly/3gXy4M8</a>
First Lessons learned from the Small Pelagics Sustainability Fishery Improvement Project Ecuador, ENGLISH VERSION	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3wTNOFq">https://bit.ly/3wTNOFq</a>
New Knowledge Management Roadmap for 2021	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3zZhjaz">https://bit.ly/3zZhjaz</a>
Participatory prioritization	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3jldEOt">https://bit.ly/3jldEOt</a>
Webinar Mainstreaming GESI in Fishery and Marine Sector in the Arafura and Timor Seas Region	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3x7j2Zy">https://bit.ly/3x7j2Zy</a>
Webinar el rol del sector privado para la sostenibilidad de los recursos pesqueros	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3dmHJtc">https://bit.ly/3dmHJtc</a>
Webinar Sinkronisasi Struktural dan Fungsional dalam Mewujudkan Tata Kelola Wilayah	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/3x7ECNQ">https://bit.ly/3x7ECNQ</a>

Milestone/Target	Status	%Complete	Responsibility	Verification
Webinar Social Responsibility in Seafood Lightning Round	Achieved	100%	UNDP	<a href="https://bit.ly/2Ta6gen">https://bit.ly/2Ta6gen</a> (CODE: g5GS1t+)=)

## F. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

The GEF financed the GMC project with a total of \$5,500,000.00 USD, from which \$3,053,301.35 were assigned to the global component managed by UNDP Ecuador as lead office and implemented with the support of Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, the remaining balance of \$2,336,698.65 has been administered by Costa Rica, Indonesia, Ecuador, and the Philippines (Table 4).

Table 4. UNDP Ecuador led country office and Sustainable Fisheries Partnership total budget as established in the ProDoc.

Programme	Period:		
2017-2021		Total allocated resources	39,863,683
Atlas Award ID: 00090199		<b>GEF (Sustainable Fisheries Partnership) (US\$)</b>	<b>3,053,301.35</b>
Project ID: 00096079		GEF (administered by countries) (US\$)	2,446,698.65
PIMS # 4754		Cofinancing:	
Management Arrangements: DIM <sup>2</sup>		Costa Rican, Ecuadorian, Indonesian and Philippine Governments (US\$)	12,950,000
		SFP co-financing (US\$)	12,500,000
		MSC (US\$)	2,500,000
		MBAq (US\$)	4,900,000
		NFI-CC (US\$)	1,500,000
		GCP (US\$)	200,000

The project operated in the previously mentioned four countries: Ecuador, Costa Rica, Indonesia, and The Philippines; and has an international project coordination unit (IPCU) comprised of staff from UNDP and facilitating partner, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP). The main information about each national component and the international component is summarized in Table 5.

<sup>2</sup> Originally, the international component of the project operated under the National Implementation Modality (NIM), with the Ecuadorian National Authority (formerly Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries) and SFP as implementing partners. However, since 2018, and based upon the request from SFP, the international component has operated under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). In addition, during a Project Steering Committee meeting for the Ecuadorian National Component of the project in November 2017, the Ecuadorian National Authority also requested to change the international component from NIM to DIM.

Table 5. Main information by

country/implementing agency

Country/Facilitating Agency	Implementation Modality	National Authority/Implementing Partner	Date of ProDoc Signature	Date of Project Implementation Start	Date of project closure / state of national component
Costa Rica	National Implementation Modality (NIM) with UNDP Support	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica (MAG)	May 2016	November 2016 (platform launch date)	May 13, 2020
Ecuador	NIM with UNDP Support	Ministry of Production, Trade, Investment and Fisheries (MPCEIP)	September 2017	November 2017	Nov 30, 2021
Philippines	NIM with UNDP Support	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of Philippines (BFAR)	March 2017	November 2017	Nov. 30, 2021
Indonesia	Full NIM (funding managed by the national government)	Ministry of National Development Planning of Indonesia (BAPPENAS)	March 2018	March 2018	Nov. 30, 2021
IPCU	DIM	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership	September 2017	November 2017 <sup>3</sup>	Nov. 30, 2021

The project has four components and six distinct outcomes (See Table 6).

Table 6. Project Components, Outcomes and Facilitating Partners

Component	Outcome	Facilitating Partner
<b>Component 1.</b> Promotion of global demand for sustainable marine commodities	Outcome 1. Increased global market demand for sustainable certified marine commodities and associated reduction of IUU fisheries.	SFP
	Outcome 2. Increased pressure on RFMOs (Regional Fisheries Management Organizations) and their Contracting Parties to adopt more sustainable and science-based practices for shark and tuna conservation and management measures through engagement of international value chains.	SFP
<b>Component 2.</b> Enabling environments for sustainable marine commodities supply chains	Outcome 3. Increased synergy and involvement of national and international players (i.e., retailers, traders, processors, fishermen and fisheries authorities) in sustainable seafood value chains.	UNDP

<sup>3</sup> In November 2017, the project held its inception workshop providing the first opportunity for national authorities from the four countries to interact and plan project activities in coordination. In addition, the project hired its international project coordinator, SFP implementation initiated, and UNDP activities related to implementation commenced in Ecuador and the Philippines.



Component	Outcome	Facilitating Partner
<b>Component 3.</b> Demonstration fisheries improvement projects (FIP)	Outcome 4. Increased sustainability scores of marine commodities purchased from project fisheries.	SFP
<b>Component 4.</b> Sustainable marine commodities and information and knowledge management systems	Outcome 5. Reliable and verifiable information of target marine commodities is publicly available and is used by value chain stakeholders for decision making and engagement in fishery improvement projects.	SFP
	Outcome 6. Better knowledge management on mainstreaming sustainability into seafood value chains	UNDP

SFP facilitates component 1 (outcome 1 and 2), component 3 (outcome 4) and component 4 (outcome 5). UNDP was responsible for component 2 (outcome 3) and component 4 (outcome 6). Component 2 was implemented at the national level (national components) by each country. The IPCU is responsible for the overall coordination among the national components, SFP and the international component.

### Conditions and arrangements for GMC implementation

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) of the international component authorized annual budgets and operational plans, based on the project's implementation and needs, complying with rules and regulations established by the GEF. Furthermore, the PSC of the international component met a total of 9 times during the GMC implementation. At the beginning and at the end of each year, the PSC revised the annual work plan, proposed actions, and finally approved the financial and technical implementation. For the decision-making process, the PSC was made up by seven vote-casting representatives<sup>4</sup>. Consensus on motions presented at steering committee meetings was granted by obtaining a majority. If any committee member needed more time to discuss or clarify the motion before voting, this time was provided. Steering committee meeting observers were able to provide input to the PSC discussion but cannot cast a vote. Finally, a steering committee member can designate a representative to attend PSC meetings and cast their vote.

The original closing date was November 30, 2020, the GMC project proposed a unification of Project closure dates to November 2021 between international and national activities to ensure the Project will have sufficient time to achieve its intended outcomes, and second coordinate and unified closure of Project components and activities. The no-cost extension was planned even before the Covid-19 pandemic. The official no-cost extension request was submitted to the Regional Technical Advisor (with support of all national member and SFP) on the 17th of June 2020 and was approved by the Executive Coordinator and Director until Nov 30, 2021.

For SFP to implement the GMC funds, UNDP uses a Harmonized Approach Cash Transfer (HACT) policy.

## G. ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY AND CONTINUITY OF GMC PROJECT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES/ACHIEVEMENTS

To ensure that the information generated during the GMC Project is made available for all participants and stakeholders, a dedicated project website was created and houses important project documents, as well as knowledge and scientific resources.

<sup>4</sup> The PSC members are: 1 member of each national country (4 in total), 1 member of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, and 2 members of UNDP (1 member of the Regional Office and 1 members of the UNDP country led office)

Publications related to gender, lessons learned, and knowledge generated during the GMC project can also be found in the website, whose address is: <https://globalmarinecommodities.org/>.

The International Waters online platform also has a dedicated webpage for the GMC project, available at <https://www.iwlearn.net/iw-projects/5271>.

At a country level, Ecuador and Costa Rica count with publicly fisheries platforms, that are available in the following links, respectively: <http://pesqueriassostenibles.produccion.gob.ec/>, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=38323>.

With a view to continuing efforts initiated during the GMC project, an initial concept note for a second phase was developed. GMC 2 will strengthen the activities developed in Latin America, and will implement the successful experiences in new fisheries in the African continent. A PIF is being developed, so it can be delivered to the GEF council during the first half of 2022.

In addition, the project developed a complete sustainability strategy for each country and on a global level, which is available at: [https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/ambienteecuador2/EZYsj\\_Nw5bxNgwvJjHF8UCMBzXmgSFys\\_tPo\\_0Ozf8zK5aA?e=8Lnvvw](https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/ambienteecuador2/EZYsj_Nw5bxNgwvJjHF8UCMBzXmgSFys_tPo_0Ozf8zK5aA?e=8Lnvvw).

## H. TERMINAL EVALUATION

The project received an overall highly satisfactory rating in the independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) concluded at the end of August 2021. The Terminal Evaluation is available at: <https://undp.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/ambienteecuador2/EUVptuXtw2hDp2qoGagquz4B9Z6bQlegl-LiUzuh24RKcw?e=Vm67pc>.

The TE concluded that the GMC project's model contained key elements for addressing historical barriers to sustainable seafood commodity value chains. Nevertheless, there were several shortcomings in the regional approach that were addressed midway through implementation and other issues that remain to be strengthened in future endeavors. For instance, Costa Rica applied the UNDP's Green Commodities Program approach, however, this hybrid approach lacks some of the key ingredients for effectively contributing to robust new fishery administration processes.

In addition, the TE reiterates the highly satisfactory achievement of overall outcomes indicators, noting that these results offer new knowledge from the many lessons captured during implementation that can benefit future endeavors. In the same frame, the adaptation by Indonesia, the Philippines and Ecuador were positive, and offer a solid base upon which to develop a second phase. It is noteworthy that the two most important ingredients for catalyzing and building synergies leading to adaptive decisions in the FIPs include transparent dialogue processes and trust developed among stakeholders.

In terms of the contribution of the project to the SDGs and its sustainability, the TE indicates that the model used by the GMC project is highly relevant and tackles SDG 1, 2, 5, 12, 14, and 17, which aim to catalyze multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and better manage fisheries in Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs). In addition, the model used by the project is highly likely to be sustained.

## I. CONCLUSIONS

The GMC project has met and exceeded most of its global indicator targets and has achieved 15 of 16 indicators, nine of which have been exceeded. Overall, the project was successful in the contribution to the transformation of the seafood market by mainstreaming sustainability in the value chain of important seafood commodities from developing countries

The approach of the project, which was based on transparency, dialogue, and trust, as indicated in the TE, resulted in reciprocal government actions with satisfactory results in three out of the four countries in which the project was implemented. These resulted in important frameworks that contribute to the sustainability of the fisheries.

It is important to highlight that some aspects the Project were not able to advance adequately for different reasons. Among these issues are those mainly related to the delays due to the Covid-19, delays in Project inception and staggered implementation start in each country member; therefore, it was necessary to request a project extension for 12 months to ensure the Project can achieve its expected results.

The terminal evaluation graded the project as Highly Satisfactory and proposes the idea to upscale the model, principle that was highlighted in the sustainability strategy that outlines concrete actions to ensure that once project implementation concludes, relevant stakeholders are equipped with the knowledge, skills, and mechanisms to secure funding if necessary, and to continue managing the established structures or on-going activities that the project initiated.

## J. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the obtained results and the momentum generated by the project, it would be highly recommended to scale up this project for the following reasons:

- A proven theory of change and holistic model resulting in real and tangible evidence that project activities have resulted in stock recovery.
- Project structure and results are aligned to GEF7 and GEF8 core indicators.
- A mix of tools (market demand, national platforms, fishery improvement projects) effectively promoting science-based and multi-stakeholder governance.
- Innovative work with companies with multimillion-dollar influence on seafood purchasing policies and huge potential for private sector co-financing.
- Necessity to complete current GMC processes and great results.
- Better science-based decision-making processes that promotes participatory governance.
- This small-scale 4 country project has shown impacts that can be scaled-up to new countries and regions to address identified gaps, especially in Africa where FIPs have huge potential and yet are few and far between.

## K. ANNEXES

This link contains the annexes listed in section C:  [Annex GMC final report](#)